



# The WatSan Contiguuum

Towards a more dynamic interaction between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development

Outcomes of the 25<sup>th</sup> Aguasan Workshop  
Gwatt, Switzerland, 22-26 June 2009

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- This presentation aims at sharing the **outcomes of the AGUASAN Workshop 2009**
- The workshop was dedicated to the topic of the **Water & Sanitation Contiguum**: a concept describing a situation where different forms of assistance (relief, rehabilitation and development interventions) happen simultaneously within the same place.





## About this presentation

After introducing the concept of *Contiguum*, the products outlined during the workshop are presented:

- *Contiguum* guiding principles,
- a model for the planning and assessment of Watsan programmes (integrating Contiguum issues)
- a series of practical recommendations to facilitate a successful transition to development.

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# What is AGUASAN?

- Swiss Community of Practice
- Wide range of specialists (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, NGOs, Universities, Consultants, International Organizations)
- Promote wider and deeper understanding of key issues in Water and Sanitation in developing countries

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## AGUASAN Workshop Series

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- Annual international AGUASAN workshop in Switzerland
- Field staff, desk officers, researchers, consultants, other sector specialists and wider development practitioners from all over the world
- Five days of collective reflection on a cutting edge sectoral theme
- Mix of thematic inputs and discussion on case studies
- Elaborate strategies and conceptual tools of practical use for development





# Workshop objectives

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## Overall Objective

to identify how to foster successful interaction between development initiatives and humanitarian aid responses in the WatSan sector. [Read more...](#)

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## Workshop specific objectives

- Learning from practical experiences and **broadening the evidence-base** of successful and failed transition processes;
- **Highlighting the preconditions for success** as well as the key issues and challenges to be addressed when confronted to a contiguum situation;
- Identifying **practical options for institutions to foster institutional synergies** and interactions between their humanitarian aid and development cooperation;
- Developing **key messages for awareness raising** and measures for capacity building for the key stakeholders responsible for promoting a new approach in the WatSan sector;
- Translating the knowledge base brought together into **practical tools** fostering a dynamic interaction between emergency relief, rehabilitation and development activities;
- Identifying **open issues** and knowledge gaps which would require further action.



# Workshop features

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## Topic-related key inputs

- Humanitarian aid: [ICRC experiences in different contexts](#)
- Development cooperation: [SDC's Latin America experience](#)

## A series of topic cases

- [Governance Project in Municipal Water and Environmental Development, Bosnia & Herzegovina \(SDC / Una Sana / Skat\)](#)
- [Moldova: Rehabilitating the old WES Systems \(SDC / Skat\)](#)
- [From Emergency Planning to Joint Water Management in Chad \(UNHCR / SDC\)](#)
- [Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development, The Afghanistan case \(Helvetas\)](#)
- [Development Activities in a Context of Permanent Political and Environmental Crisis: Haïti \(Helvetas\)](#)

**Exchanges in the plenary, working group sessions,  
information market, excursion**

# The Contiguum concept

## Linking Relief, Rehabilitation & Development

- The debate on “linking relief, rehabilitation and development” resulted in the emergence of two concepts: the continuum and the contiguum.
- The **continuum** recognizes the existence of two extremes – relief and development – and focuses on the chronological succession of the phases in between. To graphs...
- The **contiguum** allows for the different forms of assistance to happen simultaneously within the same place. To graphs...



## Various categories of crisis

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When addressing the WatSan contiguuum, various types of crisis are to be considered:

- **Natural disaster** (flooding, landslide, drought, earthquake, etc.)
- **Armed conflict**
- **Structural crisis** (corresponding to countries suffering from declining political, economic or social conditions)

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## Fragile states

Fragile states are particularly vulnerable to humanitarian crises caused by civil war, food insecurity or natural disasters.

### Characteristics of fragile states

- Weak governance, fragile political and economic institutions, poor economic management
- Massive underinvestment, structural/systemic failure, low capacity
- No engagement in a program of sector reform or poverty reduction
- Associated with internal conflict, humanitarian crisis
- Have become donor orphans
- Not confined to national boundaries

Examples of fragile states: Angola, DRC, Burundi, Liberia, Zimbabwe, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, etc.

[Read more on the WSP Africa Strategy for Engagement in Fragile States...](#)

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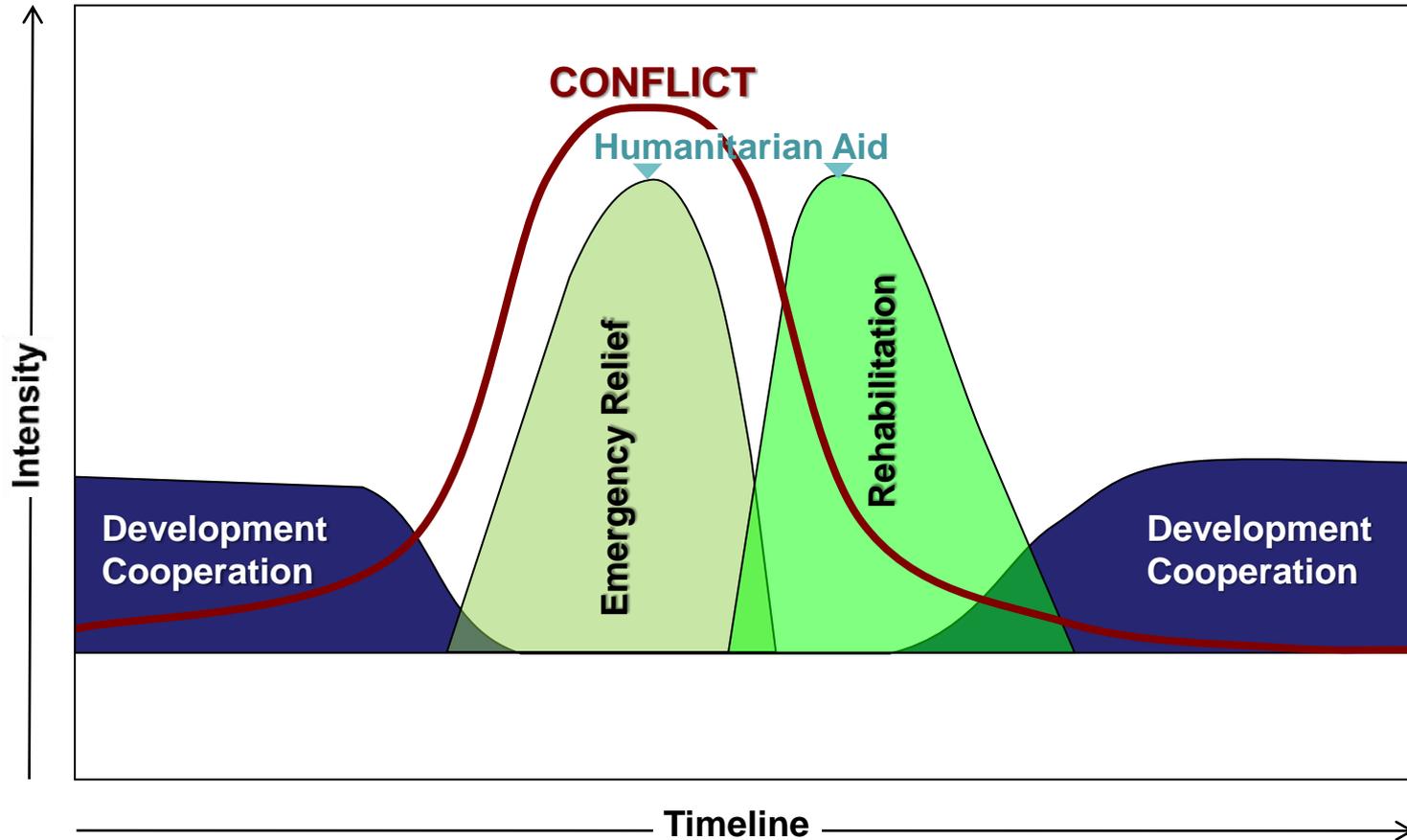
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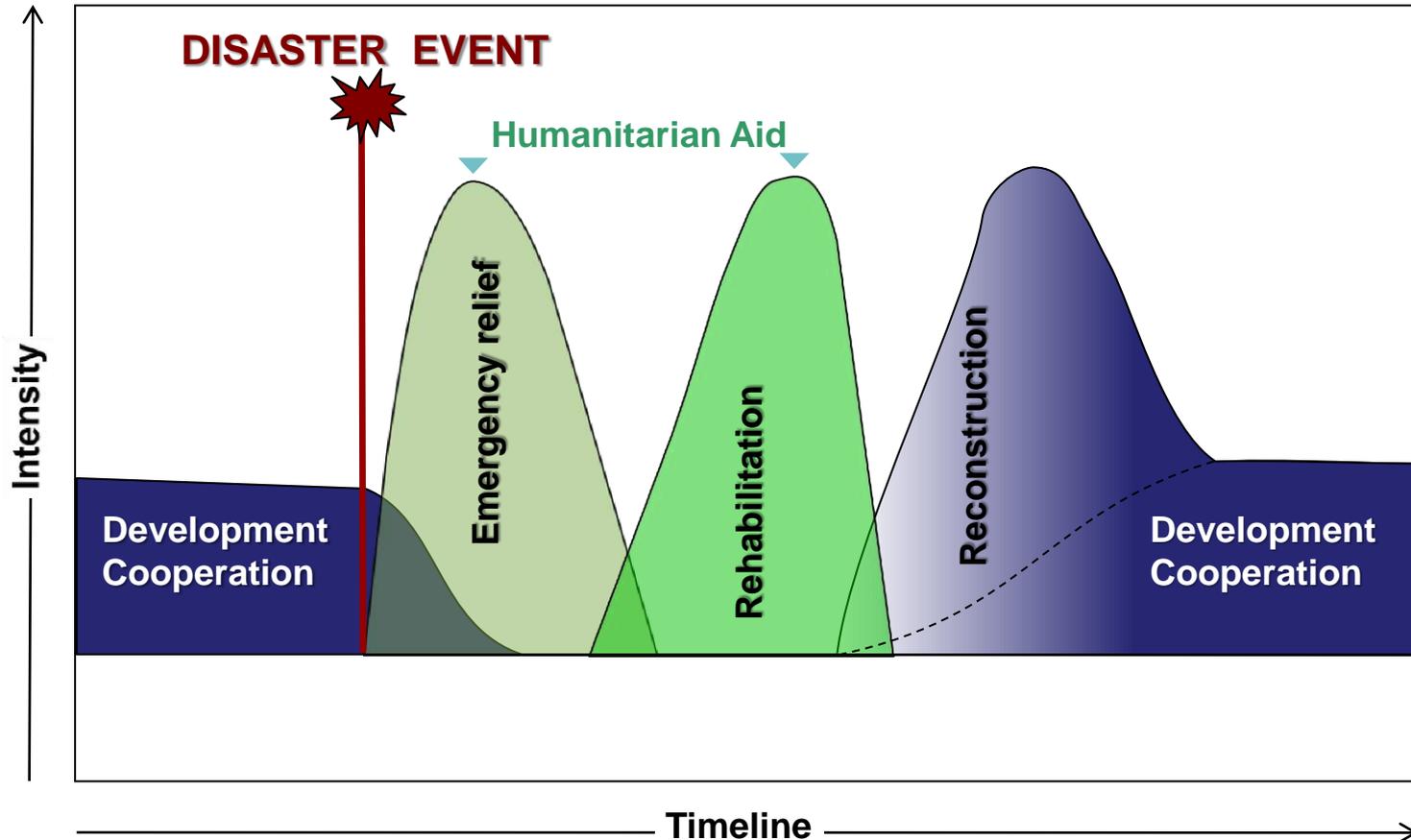
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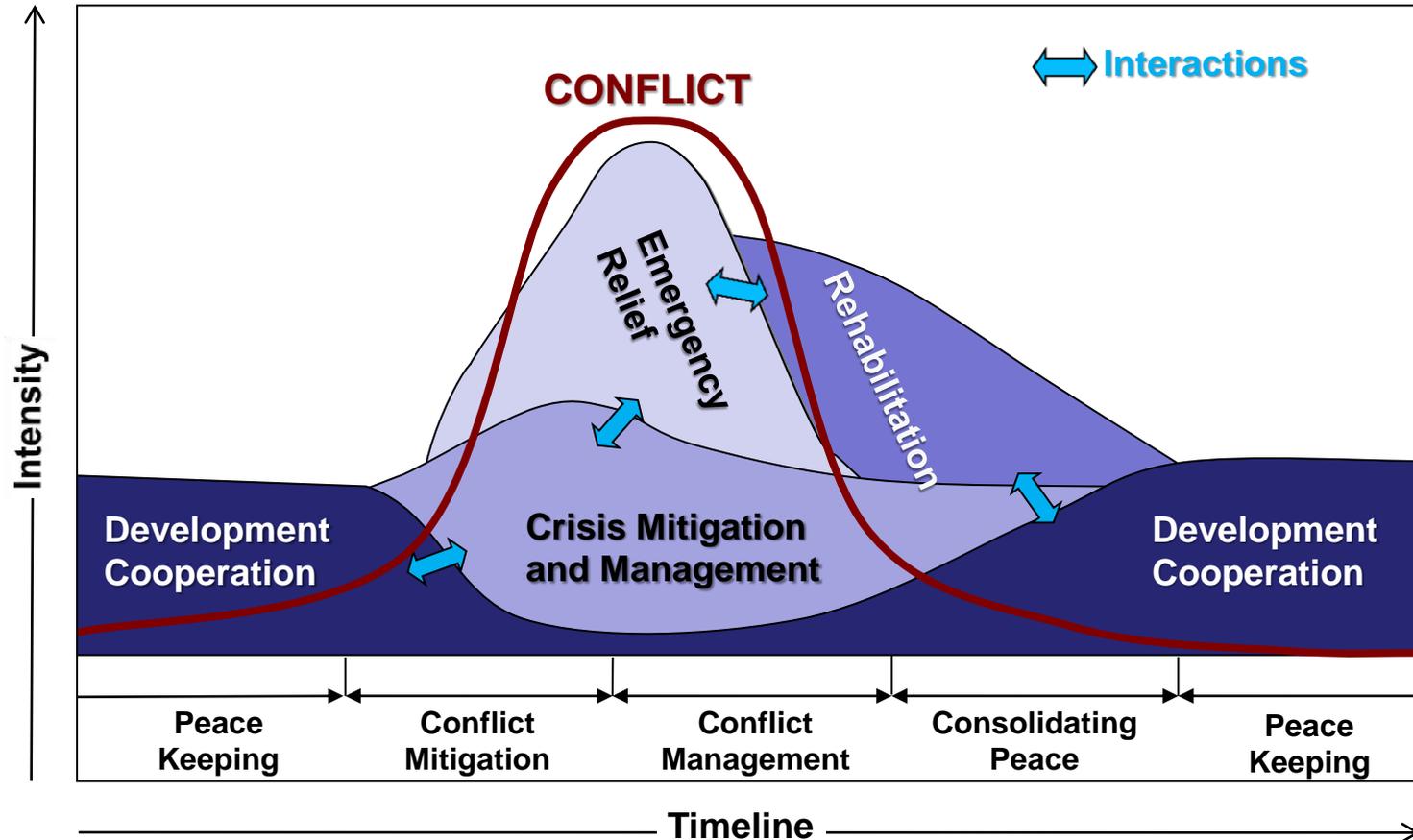
# Continuum (conflict case)



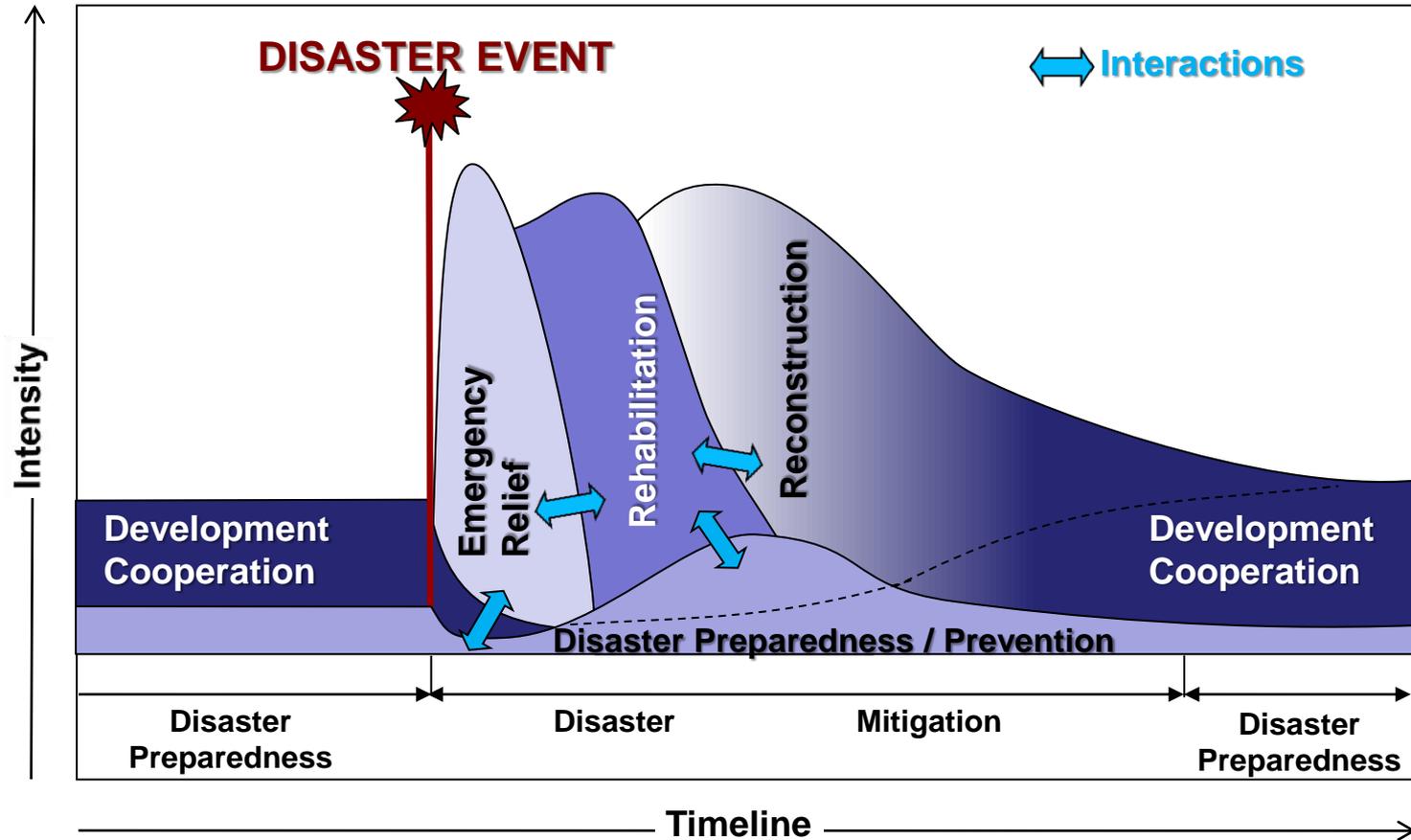
# Continuum (disaster case)



# Contiguum (conflict case)



# Contiguuum (disaster case)





# Contiguum principles

**Guiding principles** to foster successful interaction between development initiatives and humanitarian aid responses in the WatSan sector:

## ....in times of “normality”

1. Harmonize water uses to mitigate water conflicts
2. Integrate Disaster Risk Reduction measures
3. Create a supporting institutional framework for HA

## ....at the very beginning of the emergency phase

4. Plan an emergency phasing out in HA-Strategy at the beginning
5. Engage key partners which can follow through into development
6. Create a coordination platform (contiguum body)

## ...during emergency and relief interventions

7. Take measures which endure over time to contribute to development
8. Adopt principles of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)
9. Capitalize experiences contributing to policy dialog

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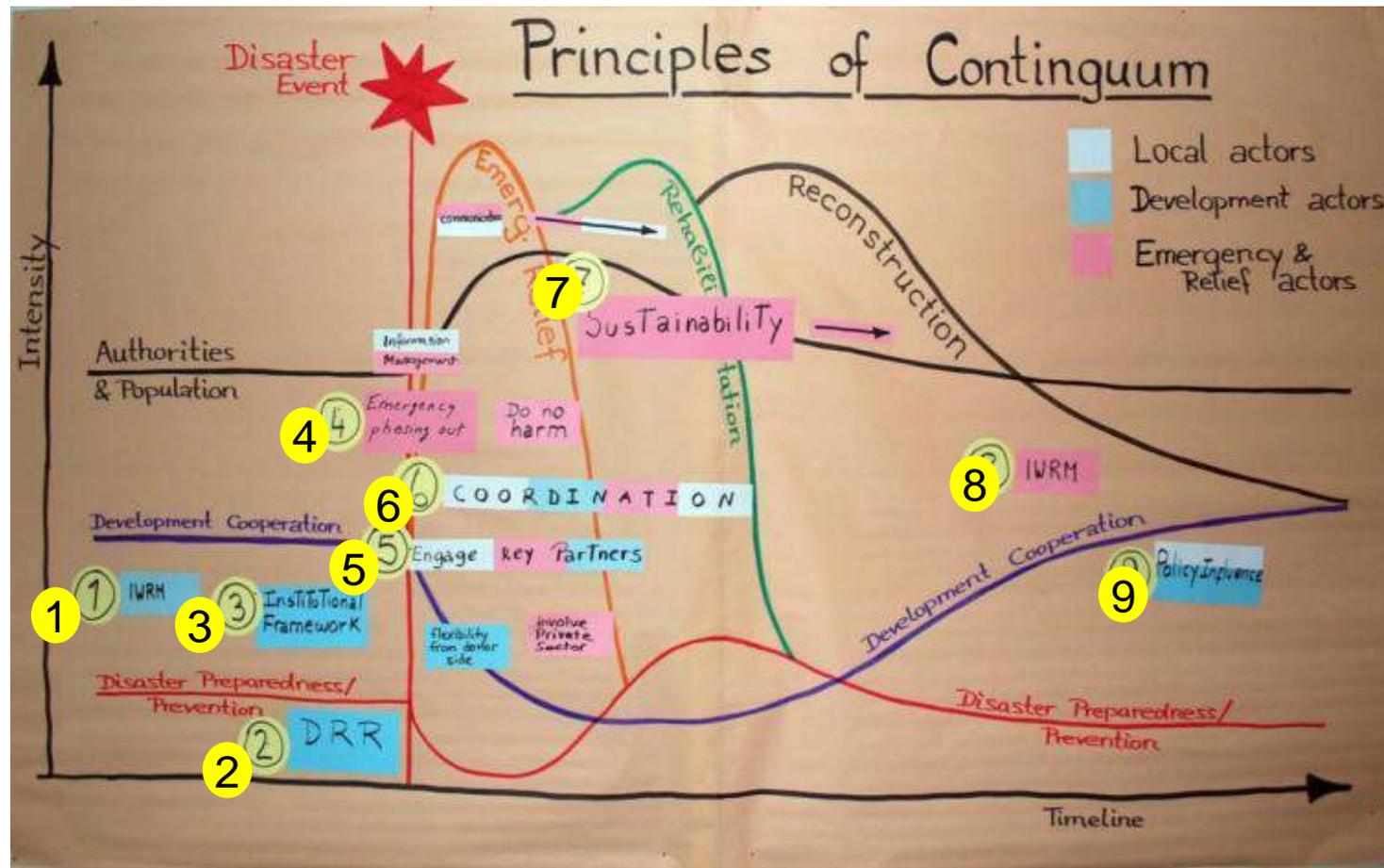
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# Contiguum principles

Guiding principles along the Contiguum timeline and actors involved...



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# 1. Harmonize water uses to mitigate water conflicts

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- **Development cooperation** actors can support and enhance integrated water resources management (IWRM)
- This integrated approach takes into account multiple services of water such as drinking water, sanitation, agro-forestry, aquaculture, agricultural irrigation, industry, energy and aquatic ecosystems
- Promotion of a continuous interaction and coordination between the variety of users and their needs
- Mitigation of conflicts in times of “normality”

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## 2. Disaster Risk Reduction

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- **Development cooperation actors** can support and enhance development of hazard preparedness strategies
- Such preparedness will then facilitate coordinated relief action in times of disaster and emergency

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### 3. Create a supporting institutional framework for HA

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- Fostering and strengthening institutions through **development projects**
- Institutional capacity development, clear definition of roles and responsibilities, well developed rules and regulations and enforcement plans, and a sound financial model (incl. financial reserves for times of crisis)
- Basis for **good governance**
- Basis for **reaction and action in times of emergency**

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## 4. Plan the emergency phasing out from the very beginning

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- Relief actions often develop into long term situations
- However emergency and relief agencies and actors will not have the mandate and capacity to endure with the provision of help over longer time periods
- Therefore: **plan, from the beginning, on what shall happen after the emergency and relief agencies pull out**

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## 5. Engage and strengthen key partners from the beginning

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- Key partners can be engaged during the crisis period and integrated into the relief action
- Building up the capacities of such key partners and including them into the participatory planning for the post-crisis development phase is important
- When the time comes for a phasing-out these key partners can take over lead functions and roles during provision of facilities or services during time of “normality”

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## 6. Create a coordination platform (contiguuum body)

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- Coordination among relief and development agencies as well as local authorities and local stakeholders is crucial in all phases of the contiguuum
- Enabling and fostering such platforms of coordination can be conducted during times of “normality”

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## 7. Take measures which endure over time (sustainability)

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- Emergency and relief actions leading to projects rehabilitation and reconstruction must take into account all elements of sustainability
- Significant funding due to the disaster shall not foster projects which are not affordable to the local stakeholders over a longer post-crisis or post-disaster period
- Such projects must follow the principles of balanced development although they emerge from a crisis situation with a high level of emergency and relief actors

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## 8. Adopt principles of Integrated Water Resource Management

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- Investing in integrated water resource management activities is crucial also during the reconstruction phase
- This can better ensure that plans are developed in an integrated way and decision-making by all stakeholders follows participatory principles, thus strengthening acceptance, ownership by all and reducing sources of conflicts.

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## 9. Capitalize experiences contributing to policy dialog

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- All actions should follow up with specific **monitoring and evaluation**
- Capitalizing on the experiences through documentation and discussion platforms can help to learning and knowledge generation
- Specific activities which enable the experiences to be **transferred into policy and practice** should be pursued

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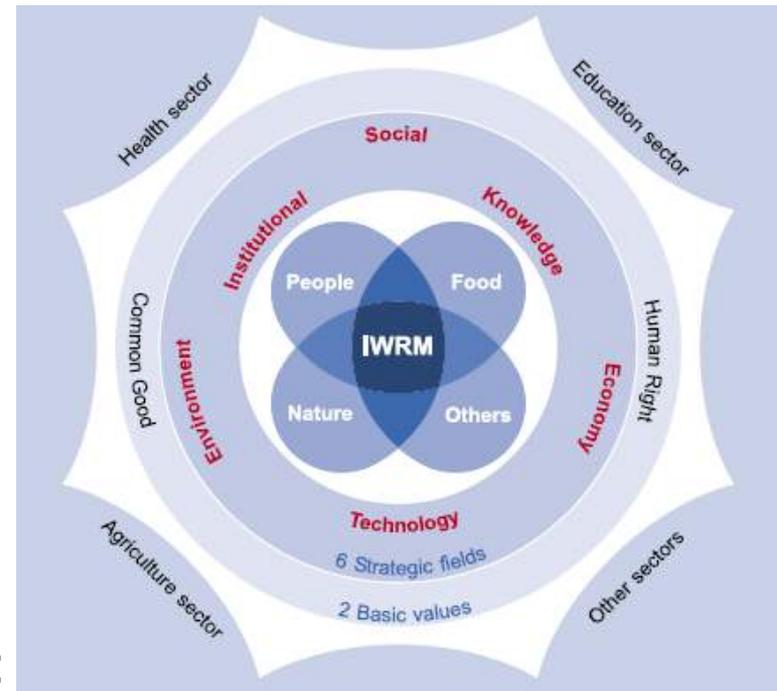
# Introduction

SDC's programmes in the water sector are guided by **six strategic fields**. They are the three pillars of sustainability:

- **social,**
- **environmental,**
- **economic,**

and the three thematic fields:

- **institutional,**
- **technological, and**
- **knowledge.**





# Introduction

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The six strategic fields and their corresponding key issues can be used as a **guideline for the planning and assessment of WatSan programmes.**

*Please click here for examples of key issues within the strategic fields.*

So far, **long-term development issues** have been at the basis of the six strategic fields. Specific issues of the contiguuum have seldom been considered.

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# Selected issues related to the strategic fields

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Social	Economy	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Equity of service: access for all or for the poor</li> <li>■ Integration of socio-cultural context</li> <li>■ Participation and demand responsiveness</li> <li>■ Empowerment of user groups</li> <li>■ Gender equality</li> <li>■ User satisfaction and willingness-to-pay</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Costing (recurrent, replacement, expansion costs)</li> <li>■ Tariffs (incl. tariff setting mechanisms), ability-to-pay and targeted subsidies</li> <li>■ Financial management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Water conservation</li> <li>■ Resource protection</li> <li>■ Precautionary principle</li> <li>■ Environmental sanitation</li> </ul>
Institutional	Knowledge	Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Regulatory framework</li> <li>■ Good governance</li> <li>■ Sector coordination / multi-stakeholder dialogue</li> <li>■ Institutional capacities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Capacity building at all levels</li> <li>■ Learning and knowledge transfer</li> <li>■ Documentation</li> <li>■ Performance monitoring and auditing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Appropriate technologies and service levels</li> <li>■ Appropriate level of standardization and quality control</li> <li>■ Operation and maintenance arrangements</li> <li>■ Viable supply chains for goods &amp; services</li> <li>■ Flexibility and incentives for upgrading and extension</li> </ul>



## Contiguum-specific strategic lines

In order to foster successful interaction between development initiatives and humanitarian aid responses, strategic lines specifically related to the interlinkages between humanitarian aid and development interventions have been developed during the workshop.

In this way, the model guiding SDC WatSan programmes has been complemented with additional elements to ensure a successful contiguum phase.

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# Contiguum-specific strategic lines

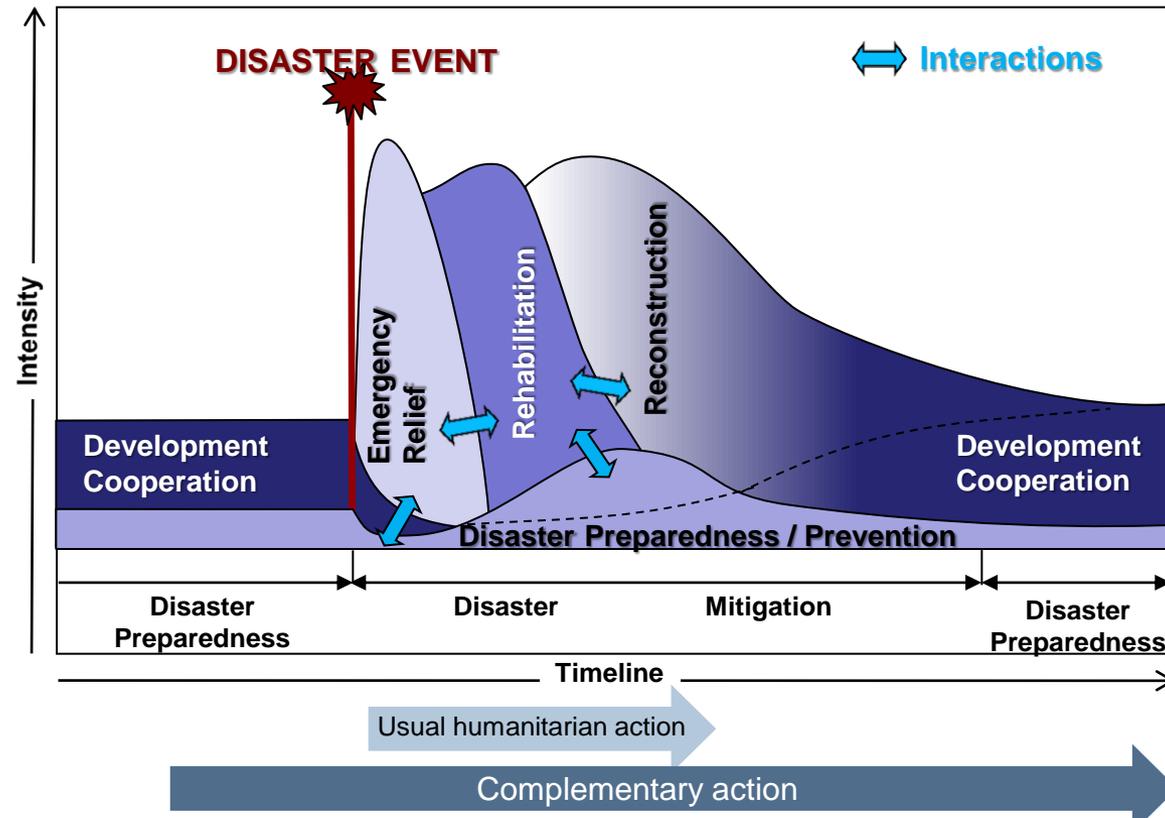
Strategic lines specifically related to the **interlinkages between humanitarian aid and development interventions:**

Model (contiguum-specific) strategic lines	Guiding principles
1. <b>Key uses of water</b> for the poor, including production / income generating aspects (IWRM) (Bosnia & Herzegovina)	IWRM (8)
2. <b>Take advantage of crisis to enhance decentralisation</b> (Moldova)	Engage key partners (5), coordination (6), sustainability (7)
3. <b>Parallel intervention</b> from the beginning (Darfur)	Engage key partners (5), coordination (6), sustainability (7)
4. <b>Create contiguum body</b> to accompany the intervention from emergency to development cooperation (Bosnia & Herzegovina)	Engage key partners (5), coordination (6), sustainability (7)
5. <b>Approach focus software</b> to hardware (Afghanistan)	Sustainability (7)
6. <b>Integration of Risk Analysis</b> in Blue Diamond (SDC/AGUASAN)	Disaster Risk Reduction (2)

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# Timeline

The strategic lines are at the basis of a **complementary action (humanitarian/development)** that lasts throughout the entire contiguum.



## Levels of interventions

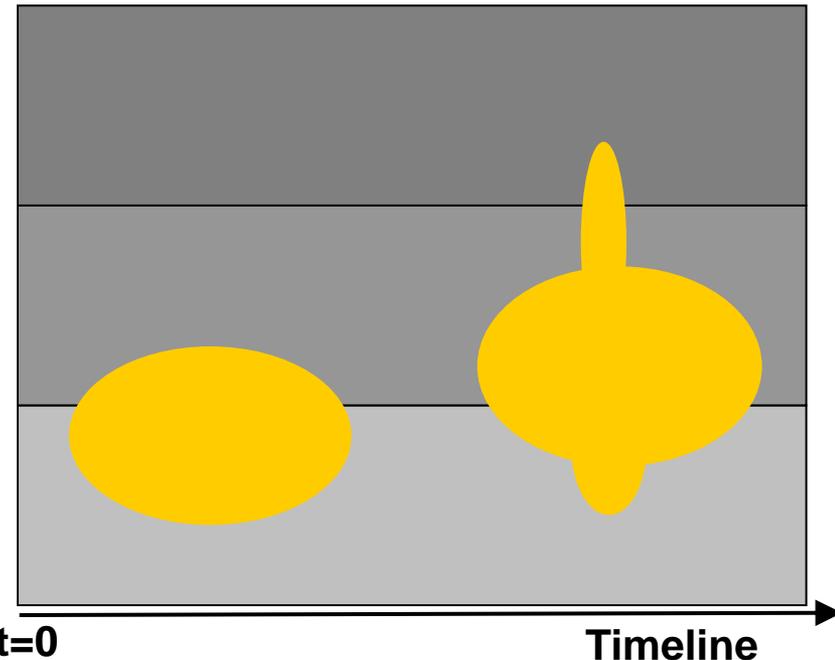
The contiguum-specific strategic lines suggest that development activities should start from the beginning of the emergency and relief interventions. However, there should be a shift in levels of implementation throughout the Contiguum timeline.

**Macro**  
**Global / international:**  
Policy dialogue, harmonisation

**National:**  
Policy dialogue, support to reforms

**Meso**  
Institutional capacity building

**Micro**  
Direct interventions in the field





# 1. Key uses of water for the poor

- In emergency situations **water for people** is obviously the most important use.
- Depending on the situation (water resources quantity, organizational capacity, socio-economic conditions), other water uses should be supported, such as **water for food** and **water for production**. Assuring sufficient food on the short term and income generating measures on the mid-term are important measures to overcome the impact of a crisis.
- **Risk assessment and flood control, water use control (quantity), and river basin management** are key issues to consider when developing an Integrated Water Resource Management approach

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## 2. Decentralisation

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- A crisis may weaken/destabilize the institutional framework.
- Some leading entities and pressure groups within former centrally organized nations could become more open towards decentralized institutional forms of organization and service delivery.
- Decentralization initiatives should be based on policy dialogue with all key stakeholders during planning and implementation.

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### 3. Parallel intervention

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- Humanitarian aid and development cooperation branches should work hand in hand from the beginning.
- On the operational level, in the field, this parallel approach might start after having installed the very basic infrastructure (water, sanitation) shortly after the disaster event (usually 1 -2 weeks after HA's arrival).
- To avoid conflicts, tasks and responsibilities between Humanitarian Aid and Development Corporation staffs have to be clearly defined at in advance.

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## 4. Contiguum body

- A **contiguum body** that will accompany the intervention from emergency to development and ensure coordination among humanitarian and development interventions should be created.
- It will ensure **process continuity**, promote exchange and capitalization of information and experience, introduce capacity strengthening measures, etc.
- Donor agencies should allocate enough means to support these structures over a reasonable length of time. Phasing out should be prepared very carefully.

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## 5. Software focus

- Before introducing infrastructure interventions, the **institutional framework** such as responsibilities for Operation & Maintenance, financial contributions by the beneficiaries should be discussed and established with the community.
- The dialogue should include formal and also non-formal leading groups (e.g. religious leaders) taking into account gender aspects and socially disadvantaged groups.
- Once these procedures are established, **pilot projects** can be launched. Acceptance and adequacy of the established rules can be reviewed. Then a **scaling-up phase** can be initiated.

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## 6. Risk analysis

- In order to mitigate risks, a “Risk Analysis” tool should be introduced and applied as a preventive management tool to adjust planned and ongoing projects.
- Operational (e.g. logistic, security, climate) and management issues (available funds, political risks) should be considered.
- Before implementation of the risk analysis tool, some pilot applications should be tested.

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[Software focus](#)

[Risk analysis](#)

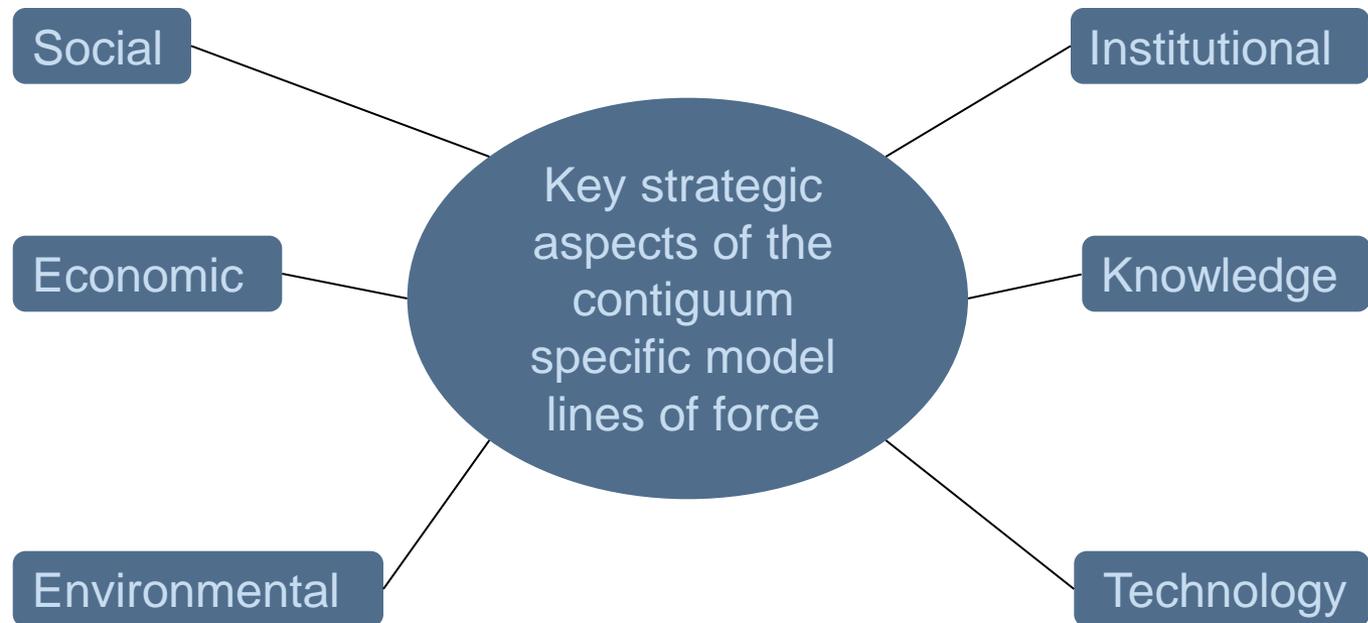
[Contiguum key issues](#)

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## Key issues of the strategic lines

Key issues of the contiguum specific strategic lines are presented here. *Please click on the strategic fields to access the corresponding key issues.*



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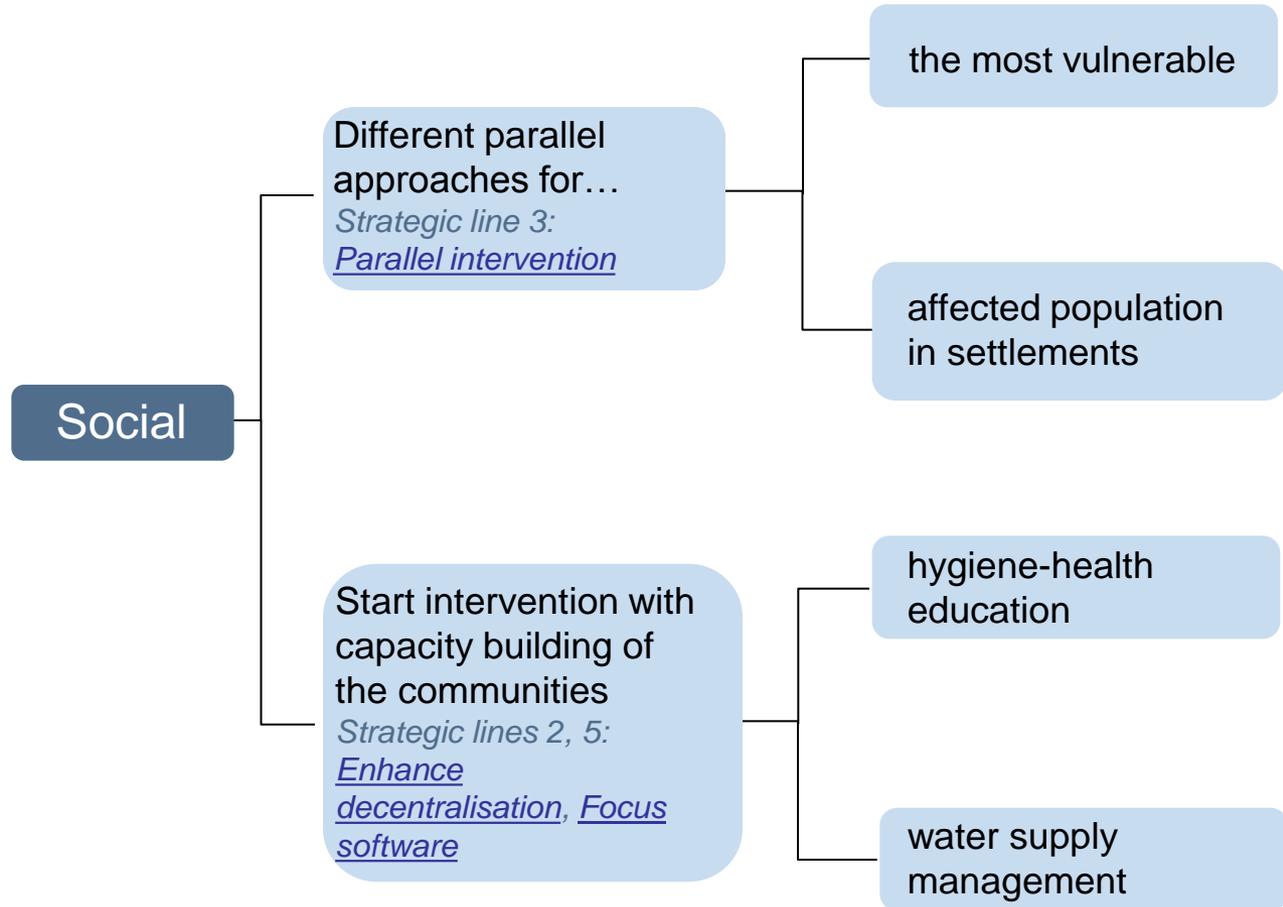
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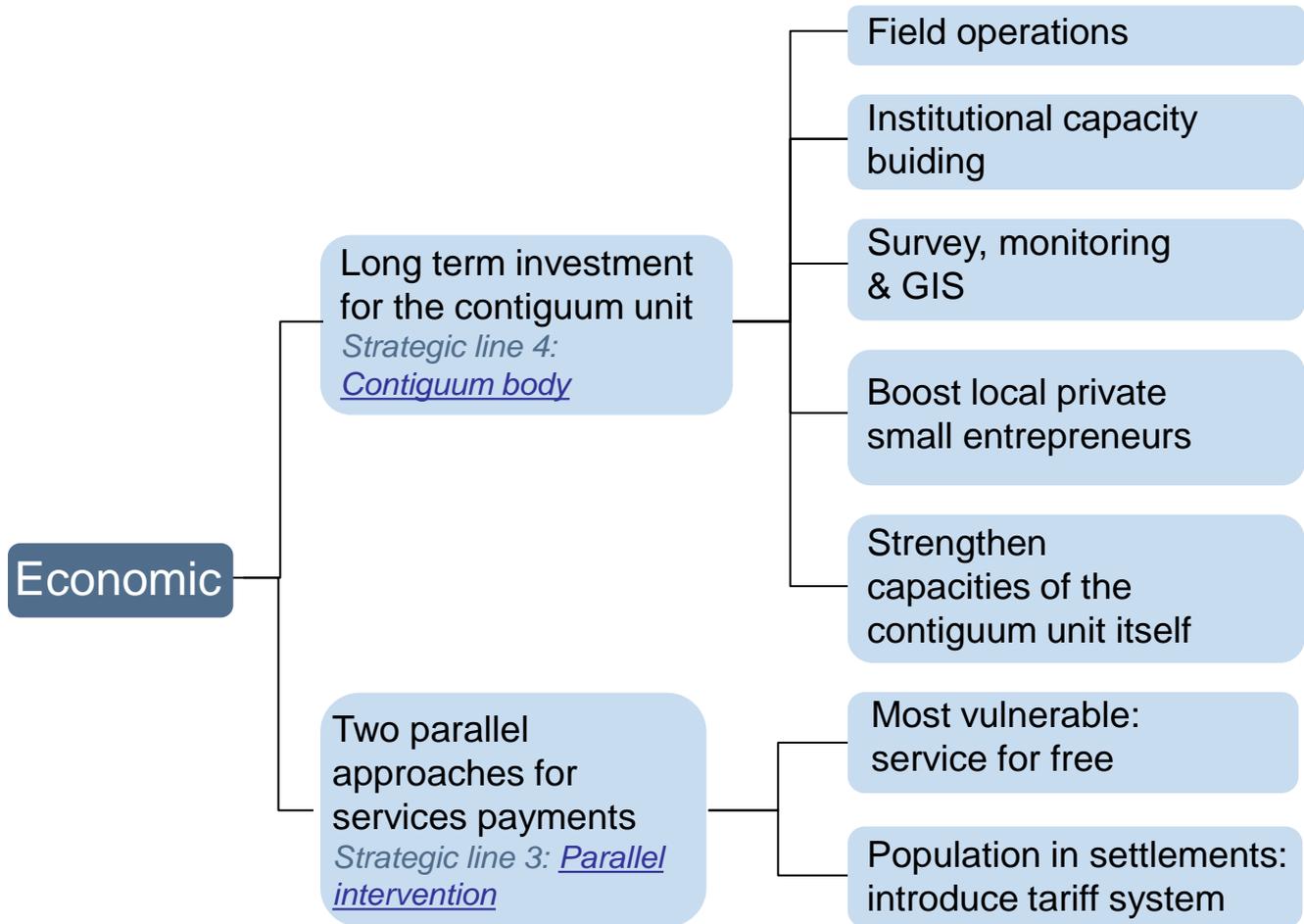


# Key social issues of the strategic lines



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# Key economic issues of the strategic lines



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# Key environmental issues of the strategic lines

Environmental

Survey of water resources

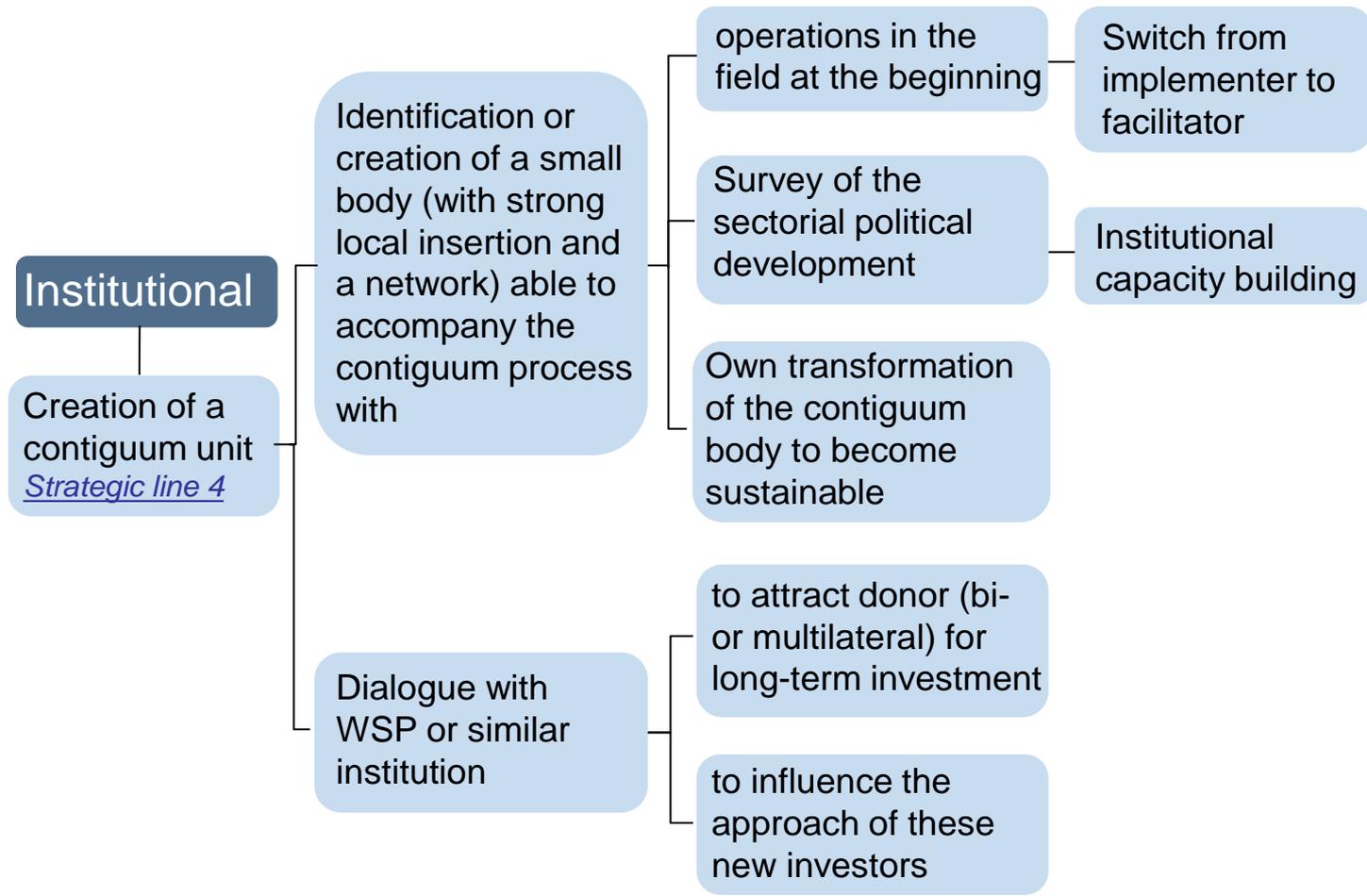
*Strategic lines 1 and 6: Key uses of water, Risk analysis*

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# Key institutional issues of the strategic lines

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# Key knowledge issues of the strategic lines

Knowledge

Capacity building of  
the Contiguuum unit  
*Strategic line 4:  
Contiguuum body*

Emergency response

Water services  
management

Sectorial political  
analysis

Networking &  
communication

Political analysis

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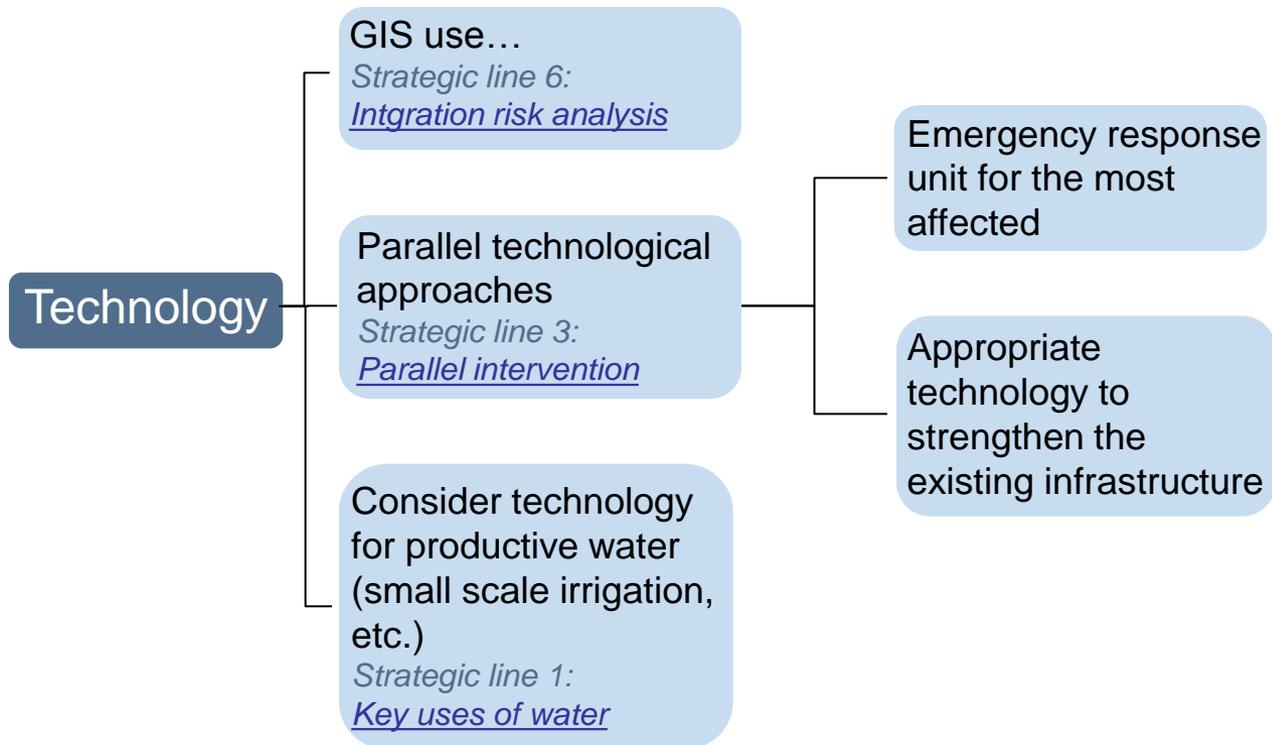
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# Key technology issues of the strategic lines



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## Practical recommendations

The proposed **practical recommendations** to foster successful interaction between development initiatives and humanitarian aid responses can be structured in two main categories:

- Actions that promote disaster preparedness and strengthen local institutions to facilitate a successful **transition to development**. [Read more...](#)
- Actions that can be taken **within our institutions** to better integrate risk management in development policies, to better integrate sustainability issues in emergency interventions and to foster synergies and interaction between humanitarian aid and development cooperation interventions. [Read more...](#)

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# Actions that can be taken to facilitate a successful transition to development

---

- Develop insurance strategies (for WatSan infrastructure) to reduce the financial burden and facilitate the reconstruction process

Guiding principle 2: Disaster risk reduction

Strategic line 6: Integration of risk analysis

- Strengthen capacity of local actors for self-management by communes/towns

Guiding principles 5 and 7: Engage key partners, Sustainability

Strategic lines 2 and 5: Enhance decentralisation, focus software

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# Develop insurance strategies

**Develop insurance strategies (for WatSan infrastructure) to reduce financial burden and facilitate the reconstruction process.** Proposed interventions:

Intervention	Strategic fields						Actors	Intervention levels		
	So	Ec	En	In	Kn	Te		Micro	Meso	Macro
Document the evidence of the relevance of insuring				■	■		Interested groups, civil society, donors			■
Lobbying governmental structures and raise awareness of consumers	■			■	■		Interested groups, civil society, NGOs		■	
Adapted laws and regulations for the sector		■		■	■		Government			■
Operation & Maintenance manuals and tarification adapted	■	■		■	■	■	Executing water operators		■	
Monitoring & evaluation				■	■		Executing water operators		■	



# Strengthen capacity of local actors for self-management by communes/towns

## The example of Afghanistan (1/2)

- In a context where the institutional structures are not effective or even missing, the strategy to foster sustainability and impact is to **focus on the target population (beneficiaries)**
- For example, the Helvetas WatSan programme aims at **strengthening the Community Development Councils (CDC)** to manage their water and sanitation projects in a sustainable manner, in close cooperation with the Provincial Ministry Department for Rural Rehabilitation and Development, village based committees and an emerging private sector.

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# Strengthen capacity of local actors for self-management by communes/towns

## The example of Afghanistan (2/2)

- The entry point is „**software**“, i.e. training, awareness raising, increase of knowledge, etc.
- Two pre-conditions have been crucial for the success of the strategy:
- The **political will** and the consent of the (central) government to abandon the top-down approach and provide the communities with the respective funds and
- **Donors** that are ready and courageous enough to take the risk of investing in a strategy that is (even in an emergency context!) starting with and focusing on **software**

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# Actions that can be taken within our institutions...

---

- **to better integrate risk management in development policies,**
- **to better integrate sustainability issues in emergency interventions and**
- **to foster synergies and interaction between humanitarian aid and development cooperation interventions**
  
- Enhance Project Cycle Management (by integrating a systematic analysis of natural and man-made disasters)
- Integrate emergency issues in development practitioners' meetings (e.g. Aguasan CoP)
- Integrate preparedness in development cooperation programmes
- Provide funds for Disaster Risk Reduction pilot projects
- Promote mixed-teams (humanitarian and development practitioners) in the field, e.g. for project evaluations

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## Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development The AFGHANISTAN case

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Coping with a combination of various crises (post conflict situation, fragile state, droughts, earthquakes)



AGUASAN WORKSHOP  
2009

Khalid Azami

Project Manager

Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

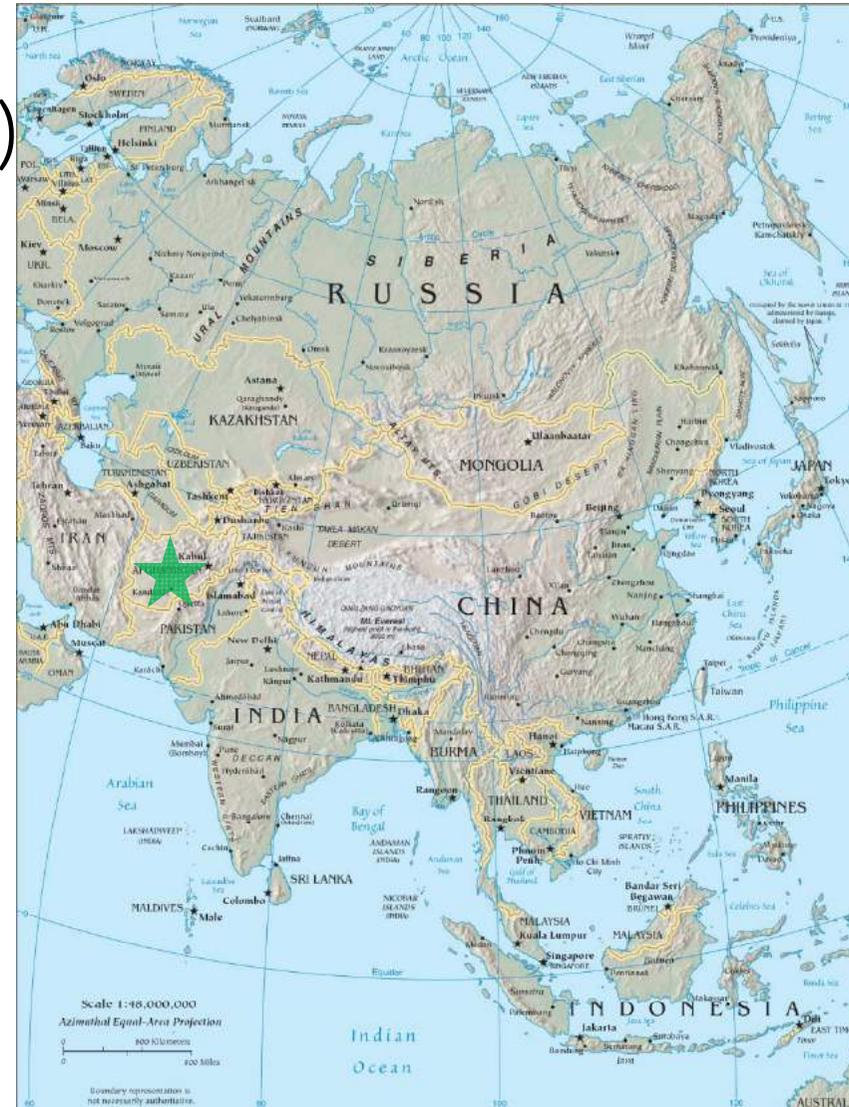
Gwatt, 22 June 2009

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# Afghanistan – Facts and Figures

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- Population: 28 m (estimate)
- Density: 46 p/km<sup>2</sup>
- Area: 647'500 km<sup>2</sup>
- Economy:
  - Two-thirds of the population lives on < 2 USD/d
  - Unemployment rate (official): 40 % (2005)



---

# Living with disasters (1)

---

## Armed conflicts:

- Civil war
  - 1978 – 1992 Between USSR supported government and Mojahidin
  - 1992- 1996 Mojahidin parties
  - 1996-2001 Taliban and Mojahidin
- Soviet invasion
  - 1979 to 1989
- U.S. led war
  - 2001 to now ( International force and Taliban/ Alqaida)
- Consequence of war ( 1.5 million died and 5 million refugees, collapsing of social, economical, environmental and political structures)



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## Living with disasters (2)

---

- Floods

- Increased after approx. 1985
- Destruction of livelihood assets



- Earthquakes

- Country is located in earthquake zone
- Destruction of livelihood assets
- Last earthquake in 2004



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## Living with disasters (2)

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- Drought

- Since Last decade (50 years cycle)
- Due to severe drought most wells and springs dry up and people have to bring water from far away
- Less yield from cultivated land



- Stone avalanche

- destruction of livelihood assets



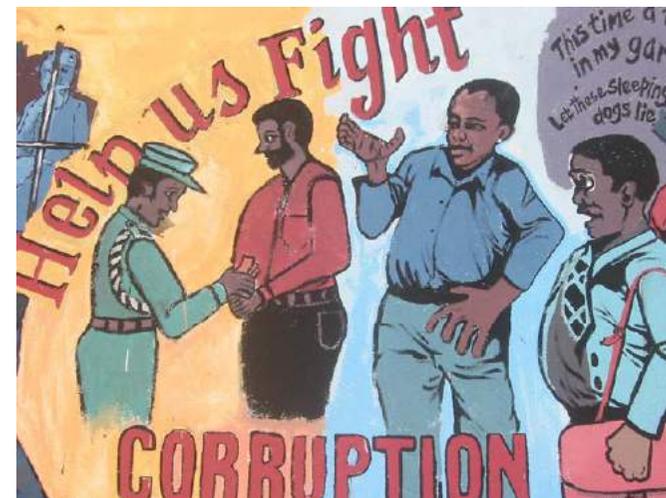
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## Living with disasters (3)

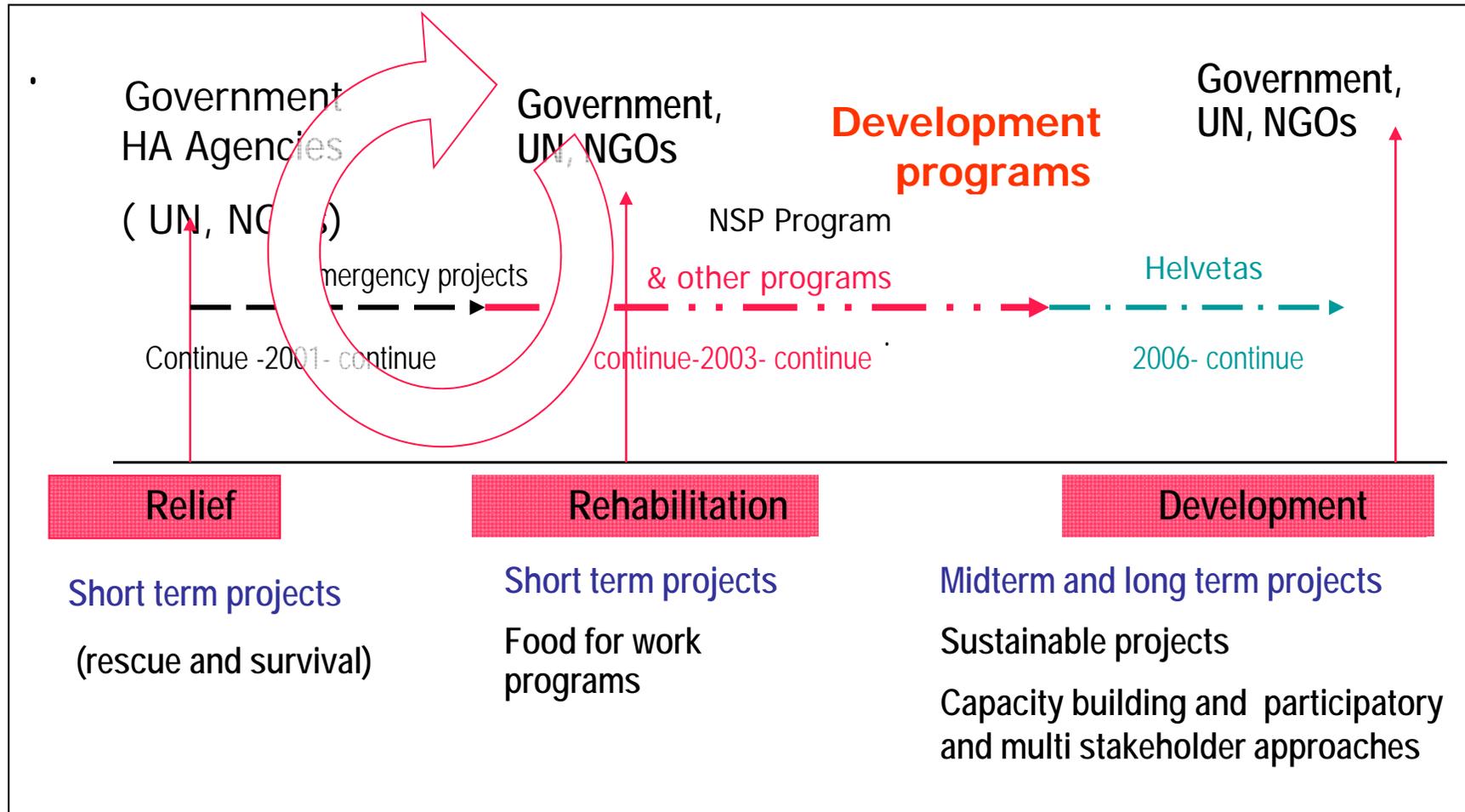
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### Fragile state:

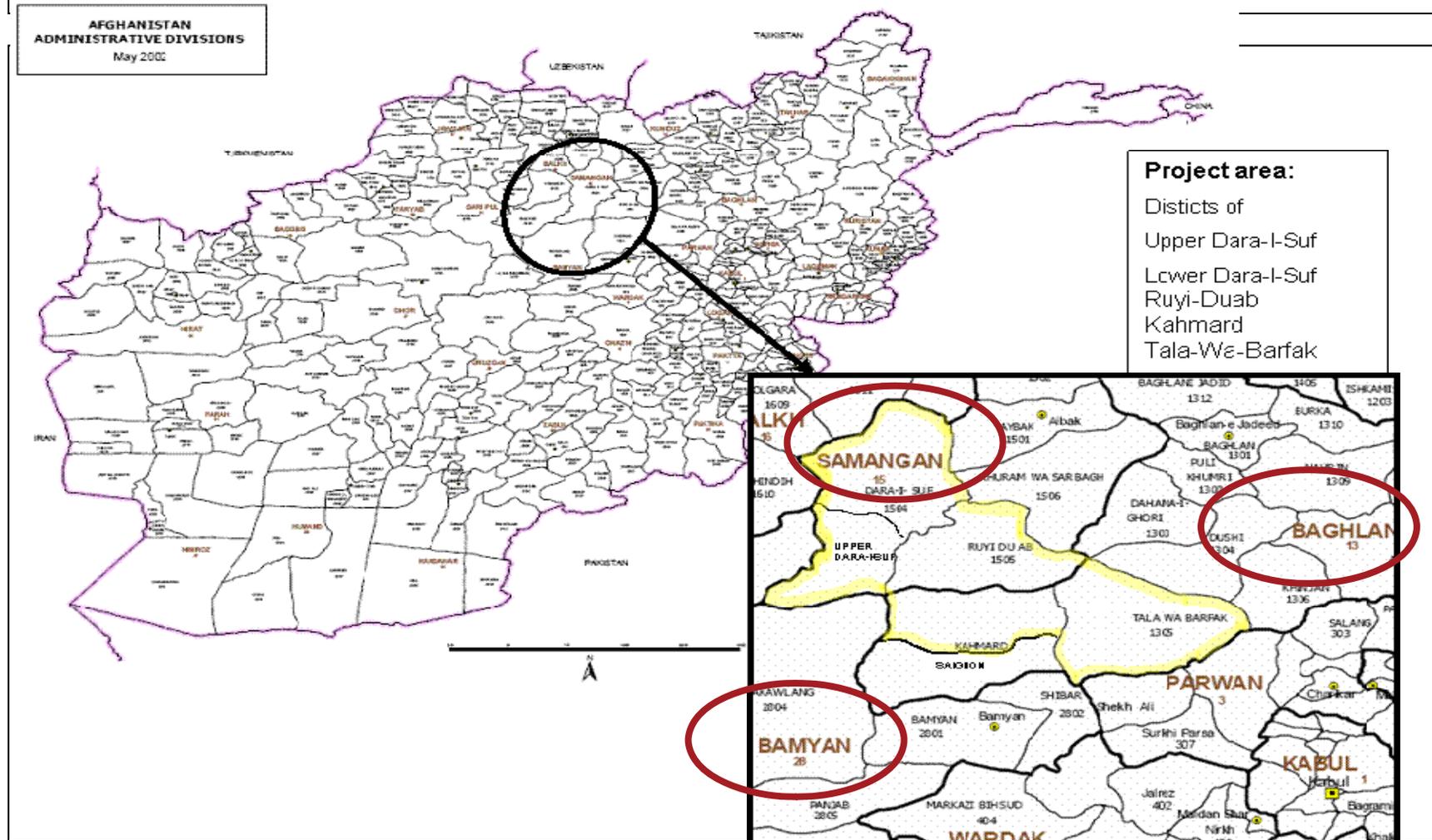
- Weak Government (high corruption rate, reliance to external support, unable to control the districts, low capacity of officials)
- Poverty
- Social, security and development challenges



# WatSan interventions over time



# Helvetas Project Area

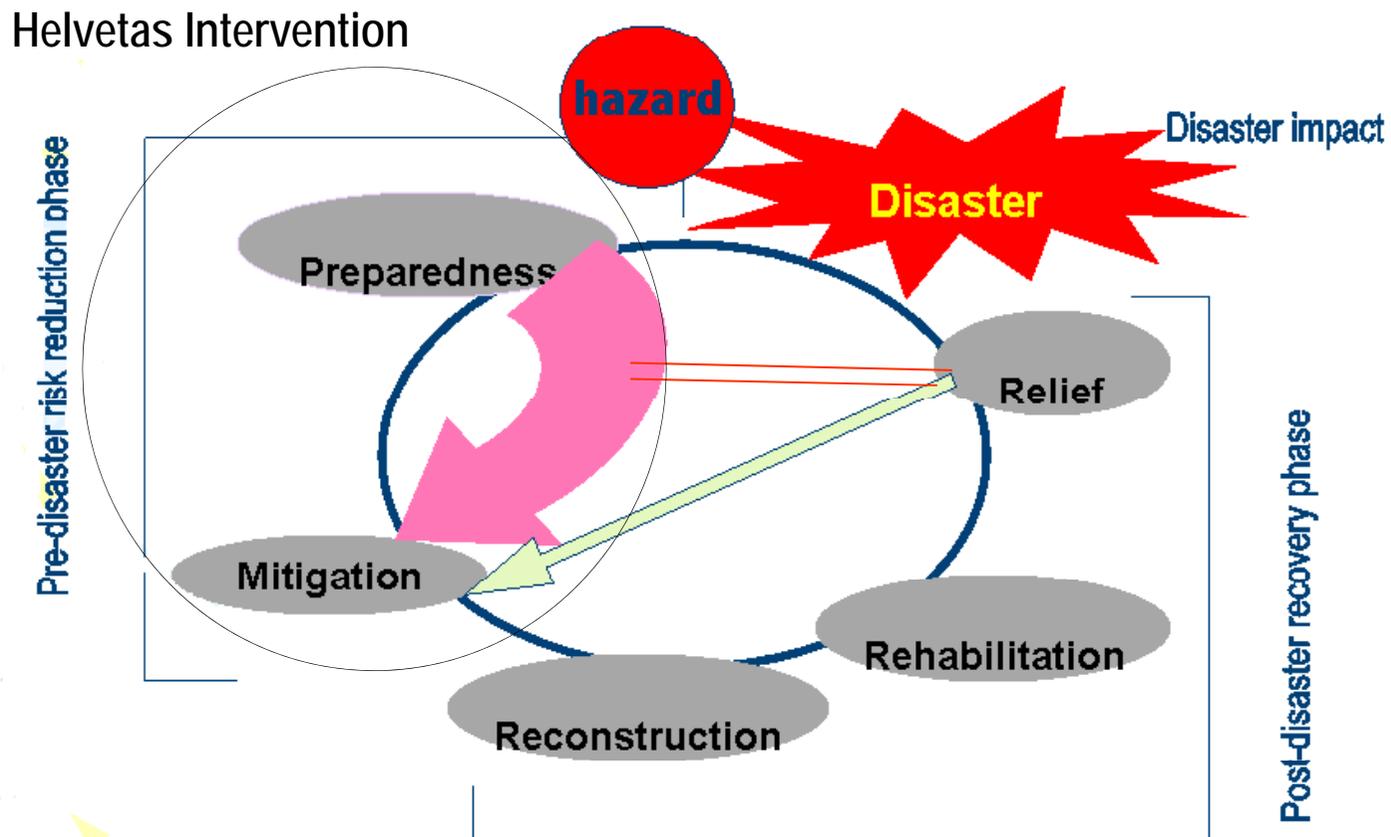


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# Helvetas Focus on Disaster Risk Mitigation and Preparedness

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## Disaster Management Cycle



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# Helvetas Intervention

---



2006



2009

# Helvetas intervention



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# Achievements

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- Communities motivated to work on long term sustainable projects
- Built up trust with community, district and provincial authorities
- Shift from software to soft and hardware
- Drought survey for a UNAMA/ANDMA data base
- Evaluation of the Afghan Government (Survey for "View from frontline")
- Helvetas implemented:
  - spring projects linked with O&M ( MRRD/SDC)
  - Wells and latrines, capacity building, O&M project (MRRD/ARTF/WB)
- Start of a new Helvetas DRM project linking relief to development
- Start of LRRD project (EU mandate)
- Swiss Re award 2009 – new project on watershed management

---

# Lessons learnt

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- Lack of water inventories (kanda, rainwater harvesting, spring protection) and climate data
- Interlinkage between disaster management and development approaches and vice versa lacking.
- Interference of government (politics) into project level - often accepted by international donors and security forces
- Bureaucracy inside governmental offices and low capacity of staff
- Government authorities: Verbally committed – in practice no cooperation
- Government (ANDMA) focus only on emergency response

# Challenges

- Natural hazards and security risk
- Poverty, Low purchasing power
- No market accessibility, no business competitiveness
- Absence of civil society (no local NGO in our area)
- Low capacity of stakeholders (illiteracy at CDC)
- Absence of local government bellow district level
- Organizations apply different strategies (HA - Dev)
-

---

# Challenges (→ for discussion)

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- How to access and use HA funding for development work and paid eco-services (fighting poverty and preserving the natural asset base under risk)?
- How to make sure dev partners do not become again recipients of new HA needed (or how to ensure that dev partners become reliable HA partners)?
- What will be the justification and commitment of donors over long periods to work on Dev and HA, HA and Dev, Dev and HA, Dev.....?

# Analyses of the Case

SIX DIMENSION DIAMOND	INTERVENTION CRITERIA	APPROACHES	ADAPTATION OVER TIME	TYPE OF INTERVENTION			WHICH ASPECT OF WATSAN SECTOR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY WERE TAKEN IN EMERGENCY INTERVENTION ALREADY?	WHICH ASPECT OF DRR ( PREVENTION OR PREPAREDNESS) WERE INTEGRATED IN DC INTERVENTION?	
				MICRO	MESO	MACRO		BEFORE	HELVETAS ( DRM)
SOCIAL	Potential security, interest and readiness of local communities, equity and equality	Code of conduct, participatory approach, needs based ( EIG, CDC, DDA),	Participatory activities, add projects and revise Project design and cost	X In 2006 we started LC and HC in the field			Security	Security	Involvement of men, women, youths ( health, education)
ECONOMY	Fund availability, accountability and transparency	Flexibility in Cost/ budget and Social Auditor	Over spending up 100%	X	X		Lack of water	Water nothing	Preparedness and mitigation ( construction of irrigation structures in perpetuity)
ENVIRONMENT	Interest of stakeholders on SLM	Learning by doing	From Dam project to SLM	X	X			Nothing	Preparedness and mitigation ( SLM)
INSTITUTIONAL	Law, Policy, security, Good governance and work with existing CDCs	Participatory, multi stakeholder and flexibility	P. Governor and MRFD pressure dialogue > adapted. Helvetas approach	X	X	MoU with relevant ministries in 2006, 07,08		Preparedness	Preparedness ( institutional Capacity building of ANDMA, provincial Director Management Committee ( DMC), DG, DDA, CDC and Community Based
TECHNOLOGICAL	Water Quality and quantity	Water inventory, Director History, Improved existing techniques	1-From bare well to dug well 2- Local Kanda to improved Kanda	X	X	//	Standardized pumps (3 types)	Preparedness	Preparedness and Mitigation ( Water)
KNOWLEDGE	Readiness to documentation + Dev. ownership	Capacity Building and improved existing knowledge	1) Practical work instead of only theory 2) co signature for getting project money 3) implement and	X	X	//		Nothing	Preparedness ( HoW, AFCAT, WaCAT)



Thanks for your attention!



## AGUASAN WORKSHOP 25 (2009)

Governance Project in Municipal Water and Environmental Development  
"GOV-WADE"

# "FROM INTERNATIONAL TO LOCAL ORGANIZATION"

Voda = Život

Water = Life

Gwatt – Switzerland, 22nd – 26th June 2009

# Geographic Location

Capital: [Sarajevo](#)

Languages:  
[Bosnian](#), [Serbian](#) &  
[Croatian](#);

Ethnic groups:

48% [Bosniak](#)

37% [Serb](#)

14% [Croat](#)

Area: [51 197 km<sup>2</sup>](#)

Population (estimate):  
[4 million](#)

Government:  
[Federal Democratic  
Republic](#)

## Bosnia and Herzegovina



# Geographic Location

Bosnia and Herzegovina used to be one of the 6 republics of ex Yugoslavia  
Independent since March 1992



# GOOD GOVERNANCE PROJECT IN WES SECTOR (GOV-WADE)

## LOCATION

municipalities of [Una River Basin](#),  
NW Bosnia and Herzegovina,  
Eastern Europe

## TYPE OF INTERVENTION

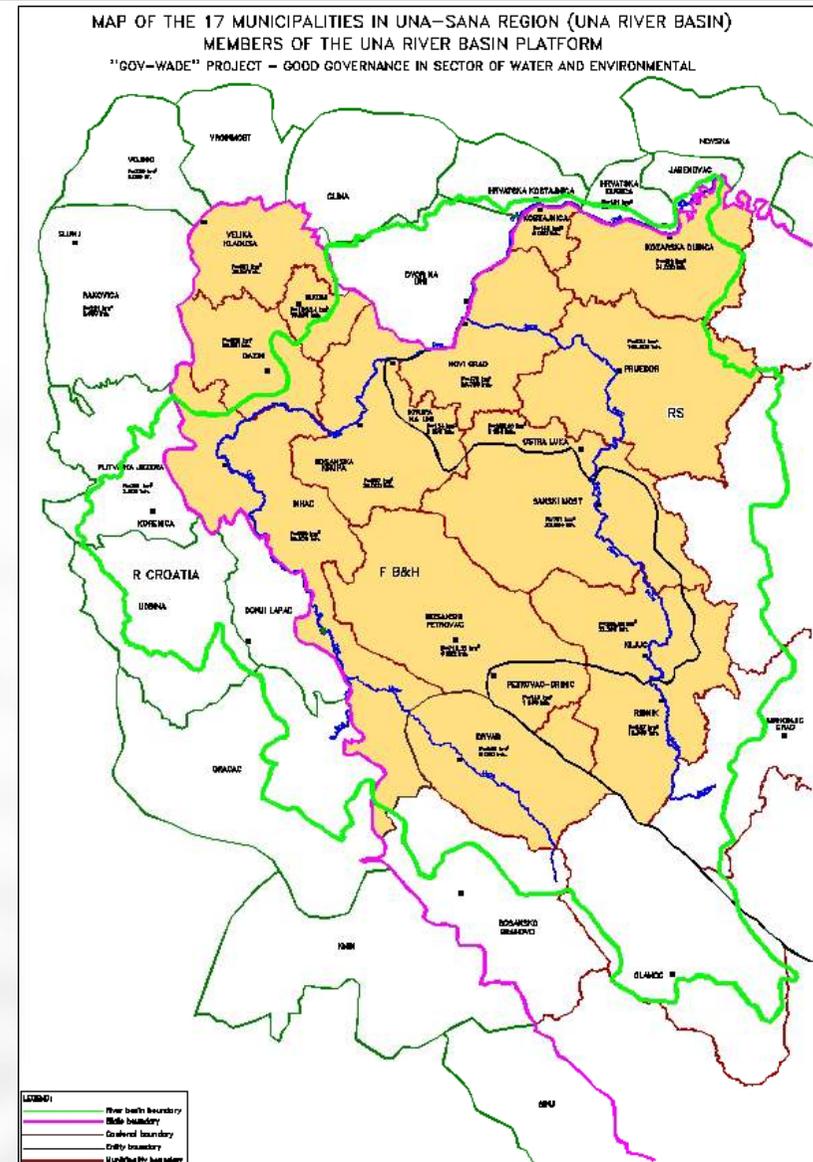
[Development cooperation in WES sector](#)

### Level of intervention:

MESO&MICRO combination of  
[Institution and capacity building](#)  
("software component")

[Projects in the field](#) ("hardware"  
component)

Including linkage towards MACRO  
level



## TYPE OF CRISES INVOLVED :

**Armed conflict (1992–1995)**: population losses,  
destruction, migration and mistrust

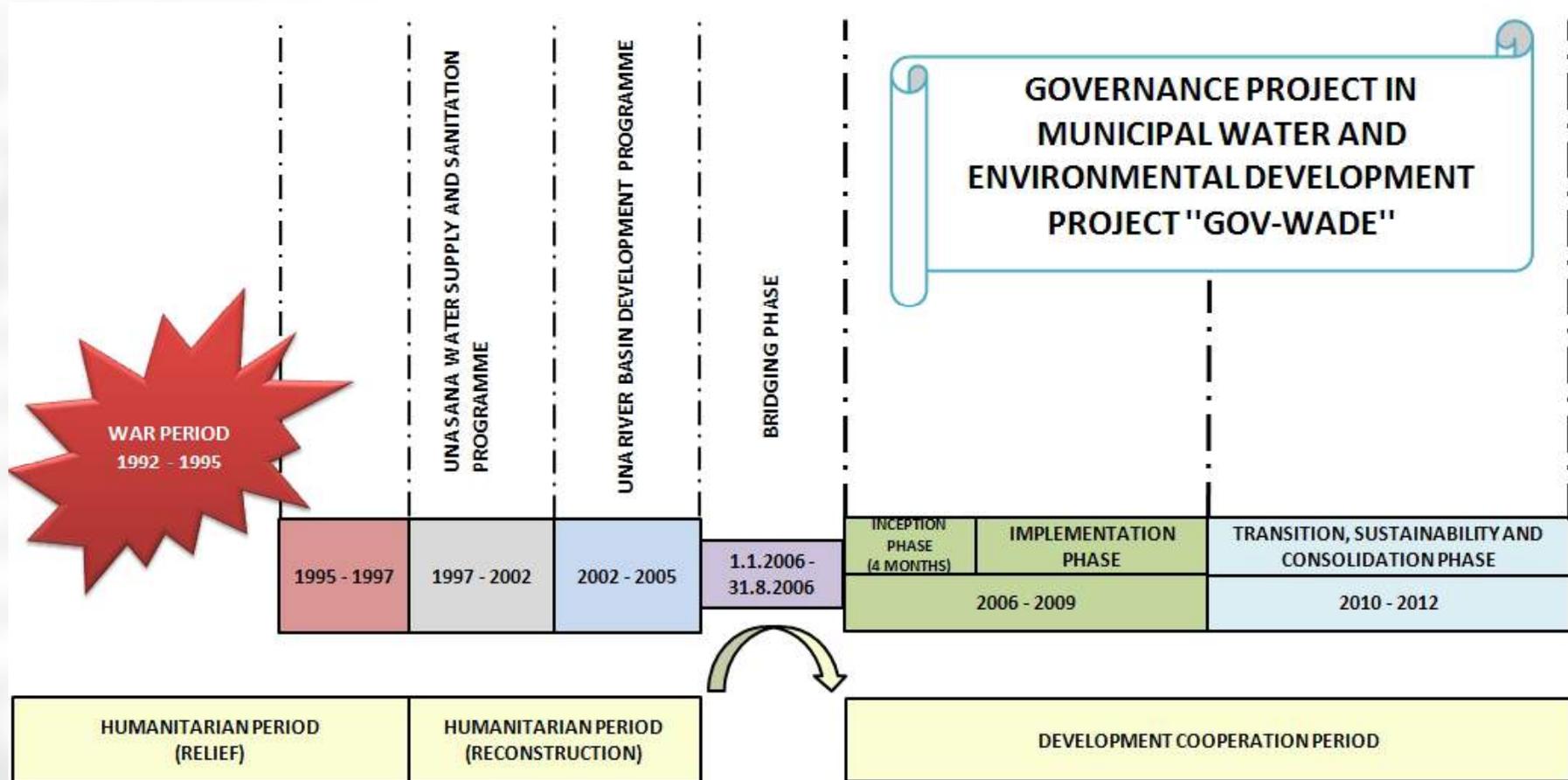
**Local context/Fragile state (1995 to date)** :

- Political, economic and social **transition and decentralisation processes** in B&H and transition from war to peace
- Over a decade of peace building, **reconstruction** of war damaged housing and infrastructure and development with **intensive international support** (passive domestic politicians and lack of ownership)
- **European integration Process** – for B&H requires political and economical stability, among others guaranteed by GOOD GOVERNANCE

**Global context/challenges**:

fast technology development, climate changes and recently financial crises

# HISTORY, TIME FRAME AND SCOPE OF CASE



## Change of the role for our organization - a demanding challenge

### HP

#### IBG Consultancy

- managed (by CH),
- implementer,
- project focus,
- “hardware” ,
- full project financing

### DCP

#### Una-Sana Association

- local management (with ext Coach)
- facilitator (SSP),
- holistic approach,
- “hard- plus software”,
- co-financing municipalities

## Key stakeholders in WES sector need:

- decentralization (bottom-up approach),
- development of legal institutional framework (currently not defined),
- qualified staff, motivation,
- democratization - civil society to be involved in planning and decision making processes,
- increase in level of inter municipal cooperation,
- capacity building (LLL) - confused by changes (informatisation, technology, management), old habits etc.



GOV-WADE Project created to respond to contextual needs and challenges using:

- WATER as excellent tool to practice good governance
- RIVER BASIN approach to go beyond administrative and ethnic borders, hence to contribute to reconciliation

**Development objective:**

“To increase capacities of local authorities and civil society at the municipal level in improving practice in governance and management in water and environmental protection and  
To advocate for enabling environment at superior levels”

# Important principals and approaches

- Ownership of the process, municipalities in the driver seat,
- Co-financing, on-budget support, (but all are willing to pay/participate)
- Clear distinction between supply and demand side,
- Decentralization/ subsidiary,
- Transparency and accountability,
- PFU only facilitates,



# Important principals and approaches



- Combination of “software”:
- Strategic planning
  - Legislation improvement
  - Civil Society involvement
  - Caring Integrated Management (CIM)
    - GIS and data basis
  - Monitoring and Evaluation
    - EU Procedures

“hardware” – concrete infrastructure projects,  
leads to tangible results and  
enhanced project effectiveness



# MAYOR ACHIVEMENTS OF GOV-WADE PROJECT

(confirmed by External Review in May 2009):

- GOV-WADE project initiated **positive changes** within the municipal administrations:
- Systematic and **sectoral** approach applied for the first time during the **strategic planning process**,
- **Inter-municipal cooperation** is pointed out as one of the major project achievements,
- **Public awareness** of environmental protection issues was **raised** considerably,
- Communication mechanisms with the public (**civil society involvement**) **developed and exercised**

# Key lessons learned

**1.** Samo ako svi veslamo u istom pravcu doprinosimo boljoj budućnosti naše općine.

**2.** Ako svi ne veslamo ka zajedničkom cilju, ne možemo ići naprijed, vrtičemo se u krug.

Da bi općine uspjele u rješavanju problema iz oblasti voda i zaštite okoliša potrebno je i Vaše aktivno učešće!

**Na koji način se možete uključiti u procese planiranja i donošenja odluka?**

- učešćem u javnim raspravama i javnim tribinama
- učešćem u anketama
- predlaganjem i davanjem Vaših sugestija općinama
- učešćem u kontakt emisijama (radio, TV)
- slanjem Vaših prijedloga i sugestija putem elektronske pošte
- učešćem u organizovanim akcijama u Vašim općinama
- direktnim kontaktom sa općinskim službenicima

**Doprinesite da bolje upravljamo:**

- Vodosnabdjevanjem
- Odvodjenjem i prečišćavanjem otpadnih voda
- Zaštitom od voda / odbranom od poplava
- Krutim otpadom

**JAVNI SEKTOR**  
OPĆINSKA UPRAVA  
JAVNA USTANOVA  
JAVNA USTANOVA

**SARAJEVA**

**CIVILNO DRUŠTVO**  
GRADANI  
NEVLADINE ORGANIZACIJE  
POSREDOVANJE

## GOV - WADE PROJECT

The Governance Project in Municipal Water and Environmental Development

**Vision: clean water for our descendants**

**GET INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS OF PLANNING AND DECISION MAKING IN THE FIELD OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

City of Bihać

**GOV-WADE PROJECT**  
The Governance Project in Municipal Water and Environmental Development

The following municipalities participate in the Project:  
BIHAĆ | BOSANSKA KRUPA | BJEŽIĆI | C. ŽUPA | DUBRAVA | KOZANJSKA ŽUPA | BOSANSKA ŽUPICA  
KOSTAJNICA | BOSANSKA NOVA JARUGA | NOVI GRAD | BOSANSKI NOVI | PRIJEVOJ  
BOSANSKI PETROVCI | SARAJEVO | SARAJEVO | SARAJEVO | SARAJEVO | SARAJEVO | SARAJEVO | SARAJEVO

Water = Life

WES sector issues are of very high priority of CS, hence, good vehicle for involvement of citizens in planning and decision making processes (**democratisation**)

## Remaining Challenges

- How to keep the created dynamic high (time, finances, global finance / economic crisis) and sustainability of project results,
- How to strengthen the vertical link more thus enabling institutional legal framework,
- How to decrease political influence and interference in the project activities, specially to those of a regional character (solid waste, flood protection, waste water collection and treatment),
- Capacity building methods to enhance the professionalism of key stakeholders in WES sector in order to ensure change,
- How to apply experience of other countries in the transition process to my our own case (project),
- How to successfully complete transformation of our organisation from NGO to local consultant



## Governance Project in Municipal Water and Environmental Development "GOV-WADE"

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

### CONTACT:

Aida Jusufhodzic, Project Engineer

Association for Environmental Protection and Improvements "UNA-SANA"

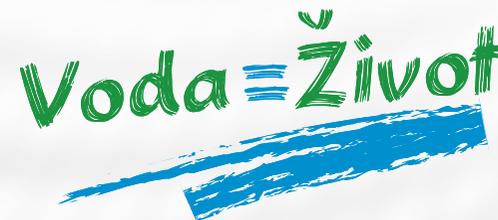
Adress: Bosanskih Banova 23, 77 000 Bihac  
BiH

Tel: +387 37 224 038, 228 226

Fax: +387 37 222 899

e-mail: [unasanabi@bihnet.ba](mailto:unasanabi@bihnet.ba)

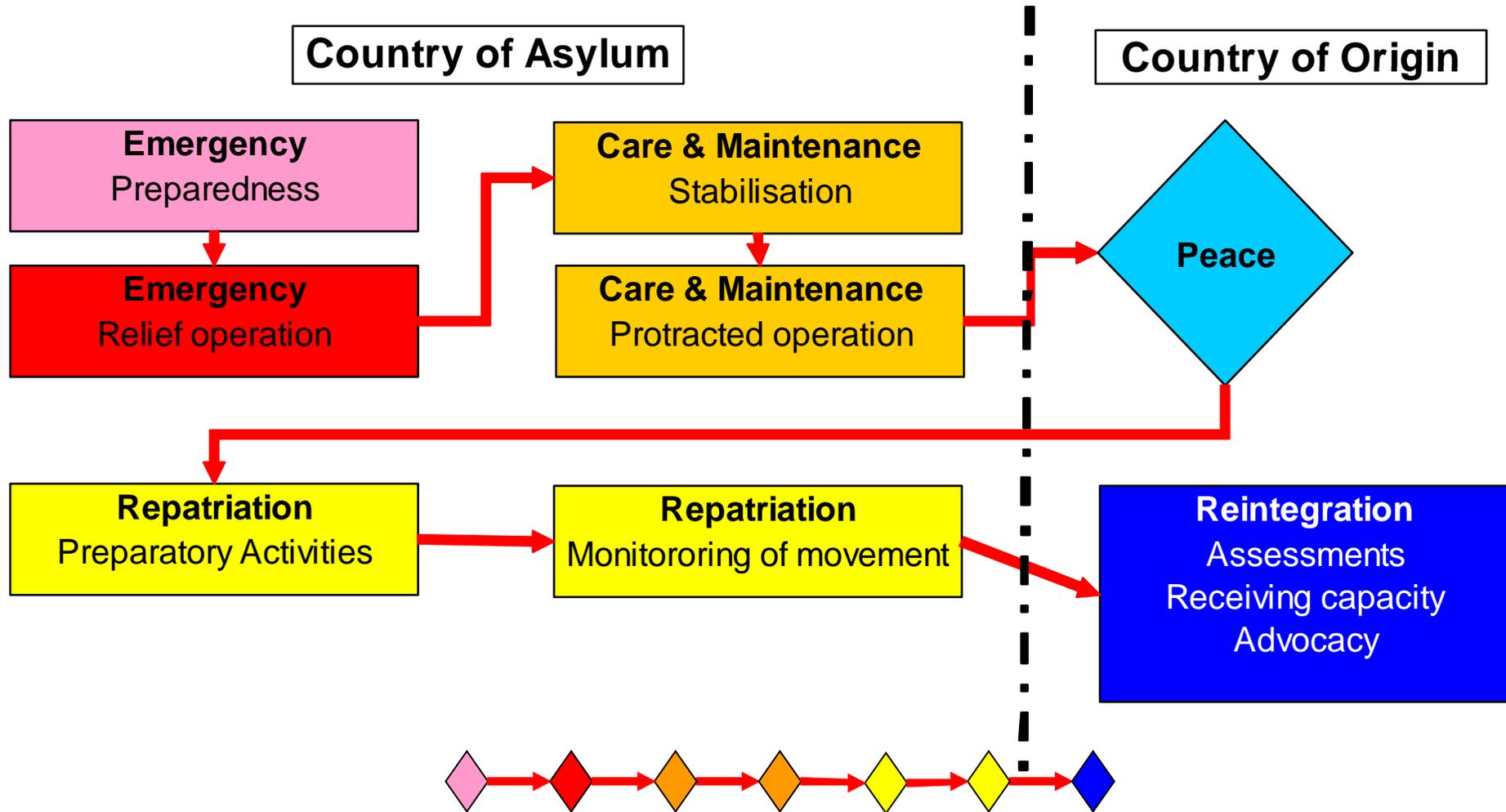
Web page: [www.sliv-una.org.ba](http://www.sliv-una.org.ba)



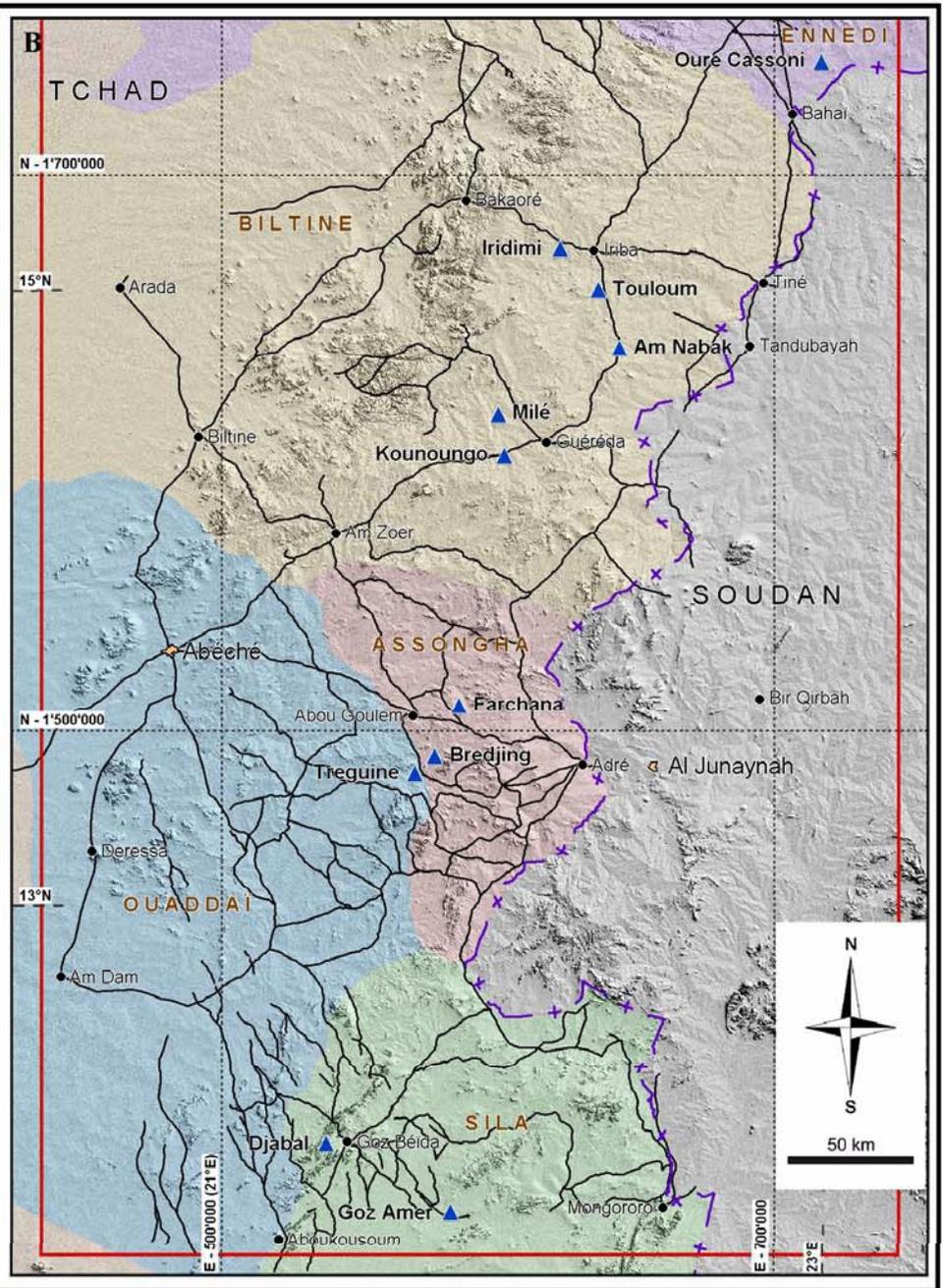
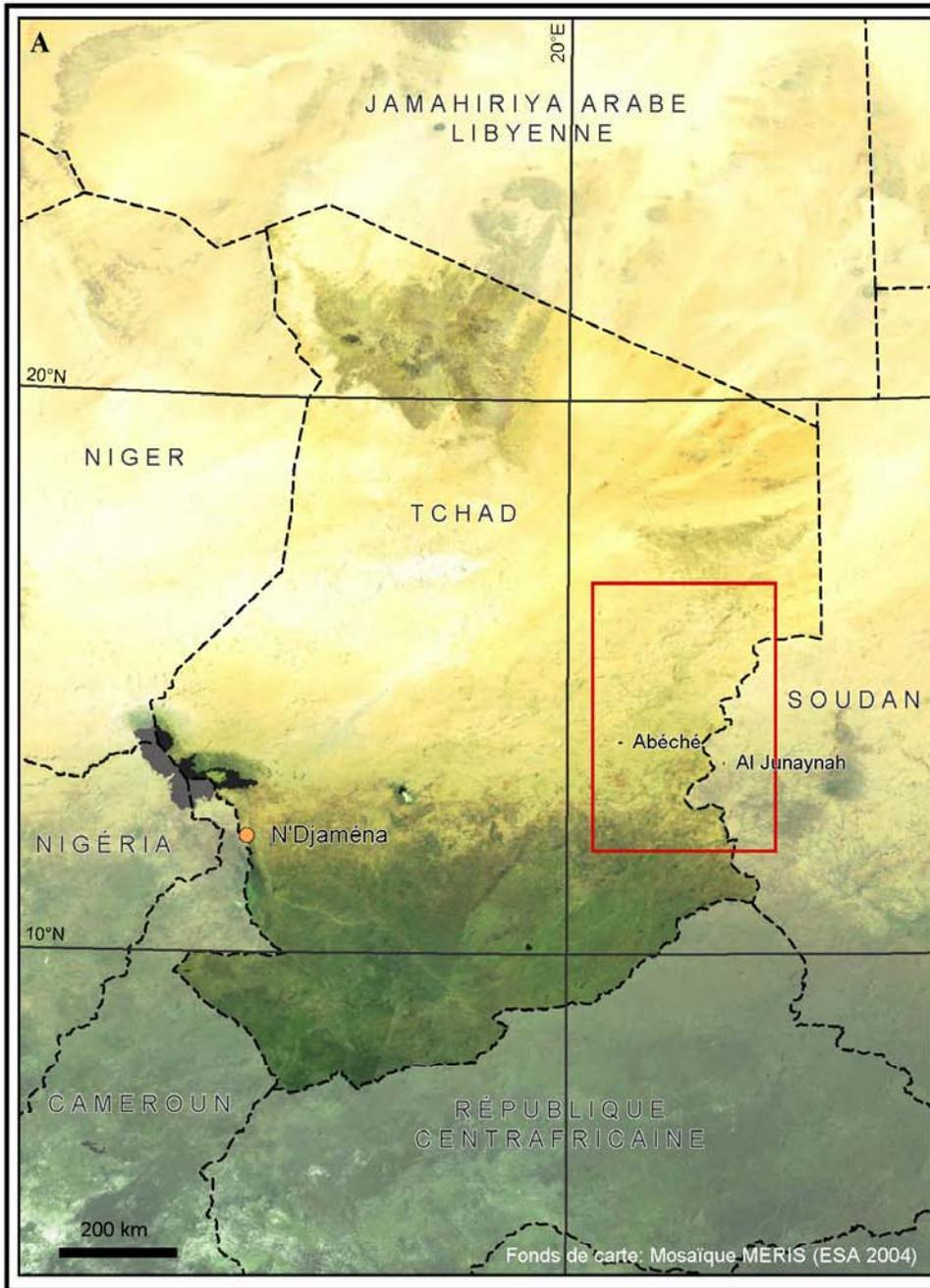
# From Emergency WatSan towards Integrated Water Management: An example from Chad

UNHCR / SHA collaboration in the  
water sector in a refugee and  
fragile state context

# Refugee Life Cycle



Each phase can last from several months to several years



# Context

- Civil war in Darfur, resulting in a massive flow of >250'000 refugees to Chad since 2003
- Negative long-term trends in the local rainfall patterns, lack of knowledge of available resources
- Climate ranging from sub-Saharan to Sahelian, limited wood and grazing resources combined with political instability in Chad, resulting in a severe competition for natural resources between refugees and local populations

# Methodological approach

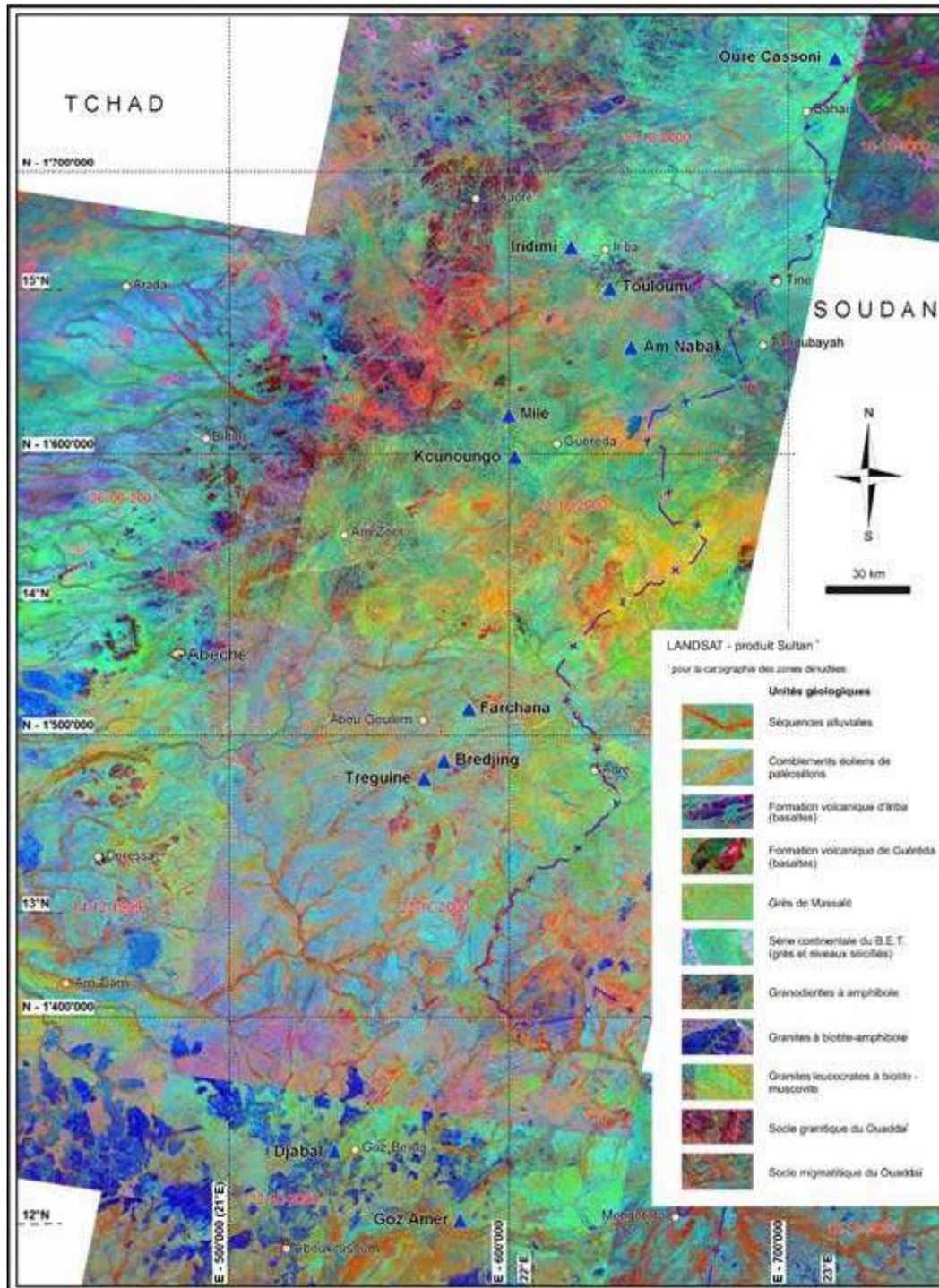
- Use of Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographical information System (GIS) to define water potential in the region
- Geophysical surveys and drilling of boreholes as well as digging of wells
- Development of a joint water management strategy aiming to cover the needs of the refugees, the local population and their cattle in a sustainable manner

# Achievements I

- A hydrogeological map based on fast and innovative RS mapping procedures;
- Technical reports and a complete database shared with all partners;
- Enhanced local capacity in geophysical surveys and increased success rate during drilling campaigns
- Basic monitoring of water quality and quantity in place

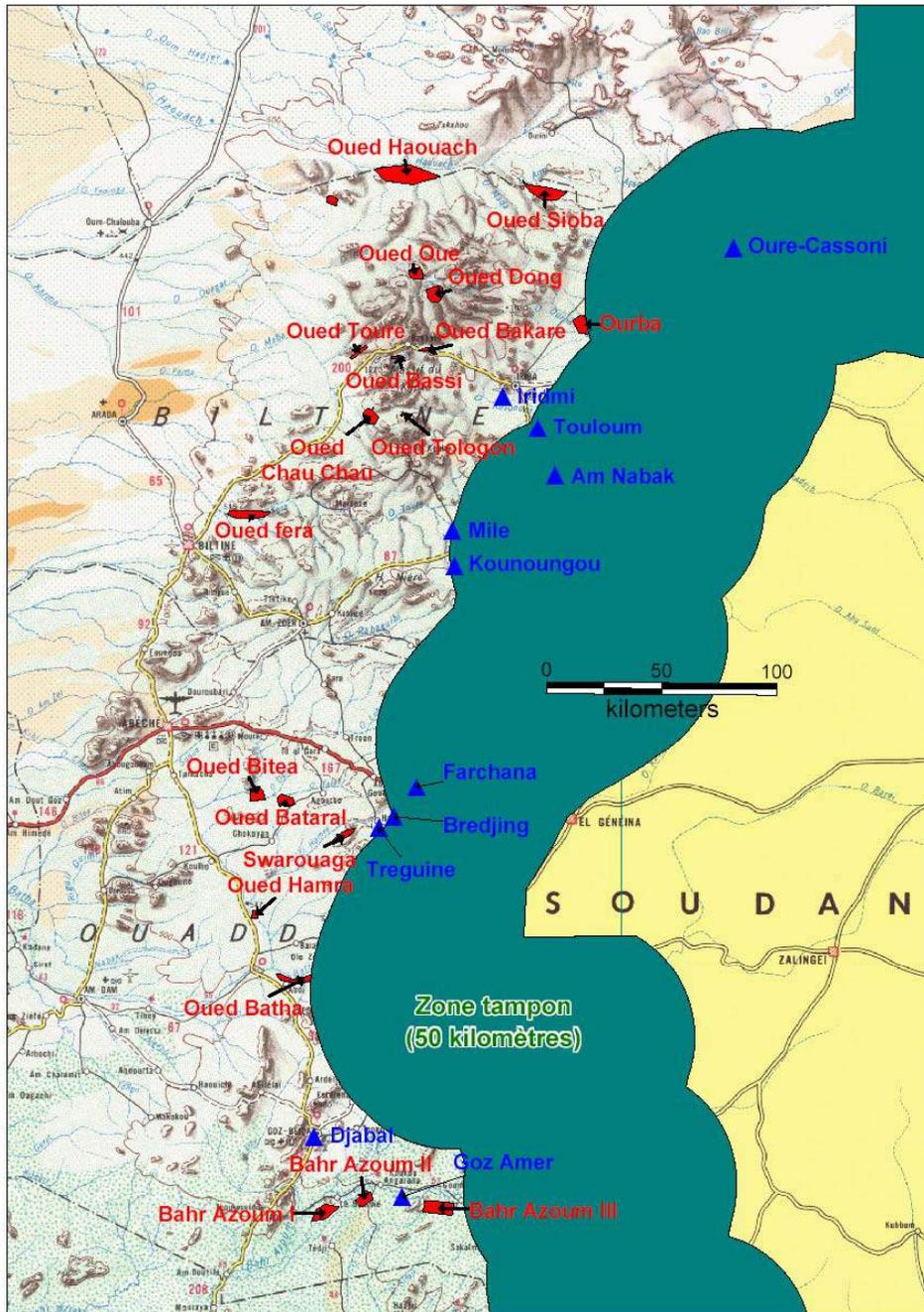
# Elements of GIS in Chad

- A complete DB with 130+ layers
- A0 map at a scale 1:350'000 covering more than 85'000 square kilometers
- A technical Note with a summary on Climate, Geology, Hydrogeology and potential water sources for refugees and local populations
- Total direct cost: 210'000 Euros, equivalent to 2.50 Euro or 3.1 USD per square kilometer
- Project completed in 18 months, first results from pilot project after 5 months



## LANDSAT Image (SULTAN treatment)

- Specific treatment applied to differentiate the geology in arid zones
- Other Landsat combinations were also used : 742 Pan and NDVI



## Results

- 21 potential sites have been identified, 1 was developed and 2 were surveyed and have the expected water potential
- Hydrogeology of Eastern Chad is better understood
- These maps served as a basis for Integrated Water Resource Management

# Achievements II

- Early inclusion of key environmental aspects in the water exploitation including firewood and grazing land management
- Development of a joint UNHCR -Government of Chad - multi-year strategy for the exploitation of water resources
- Successful integration of development actors (SDC and AFD) focusing on local populations in a difficult humanitarian context

# From Continuum to Contiguuum

- The approach applied since the onset of UNHCR intervention has been the contiguuum as severe competition between local population and refugees was recognized at a very early stage as a major challenge
- The inclusion of development actors was nevertheless extremely slow

# Open Questions

- Defining the availability of water resources is a key factor for any intervention in the WatSan sector. Who should take the lead?
- Is technical integrity such as perceived by humanitarian actors broad enough to ensure a long-term success of development programs?
- What could attract development actors earlier in a crisis zone?



**HELVETAS**

Together for a better world

Swiss Association for International Cooperation  
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info@helvetas.org, www.helvetas.ch

# Development Activities in a Context of Permanent Political and Environmental Crisis: HAÏTI



AGUASAN WORKSHOP  
2009

Emmanuel Pierrette

Monitoring water and sanitation,  
Helvetas Haïti

Gwatt, 22.June 2009

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# Summary of the permanent crisis in Haiti

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The permanent crisis of Haiti started in 1986 with the end of Duvalier's dictatorship.

Three aspects can be mentioned:

- The fight to get and keep the political power by the local (and external) leaders
  - The selfishness of the 15% richest people
  - 85% of the population are illiterate and poor (with less than 100\$ yearly)
- The permanent survival needs lead militant unrest and ecological damage

---

# Haiti – Facts and Figures

---

- 10 mio people
- Growth rate: 1.8%
- 47% urban population
- 27'750 km<sup>2</sup>
- Terrain: Mountainous  
(„Ayiti“ means “Mountainous Land”)
- Economy:
  - 66% depend on agriculture  
(→ mainly small-scale subsistence farming)
  - 80% under the poverty line  
(→ poorest country in the Western Hemisphere)



---

# Haiti – More Facts...

---

**BBC NEWS** Wednesday, 29 April 2009 15:56 UK

## HAÏTI AT-A-GLANCE

### **Politics:**

2000-2006: Jean-Bertrand Aristide; political unrest started.

2004-2006: Aristide left country, government by consensus

After 2006: Democratic rule was restored in 2006

**International:** The UN deployed peacekeepers in 2004;  
(international aid seen as key to recovery)

**Economy:** The economy is in ruins and unemployment is  
chronic

---

# Haiti – Exposed to Various Forms of Crises

---

1. Political conflict (2004 – 2006)
  - Instability
  - Social unrest



---

# Haiti – Exposed to Various Forms of Crises

---

## 2. Natural hazards

- Tropical storms, hurricanes (2004 & 2008)
- Deforestation
- Soil erosion

-- panic reactions based on past experience



---

# Interventions by the international community

---

- Consequence of the election of 2000 → **Political unrest**  
→ Reduction of support by the international community
- NGOs always continued the cooperation with communities
- After 2006 – IDB grant to support government elaborate law on W+S (with NGO support (incl Helvetas)) → in effect 2009 which set new institutional frame
- After 2009: IDB (Inter-American Development Bank) grant for elaboration of sector policy

---

# The W+S project of Helvetas

---

- Helvetas has been working in the W+S sector for several years in more than 10 communes of the country: Spring catchments, distribution systems, including environmental protection, strengthening the capacity of users, etc.
- From 1997 to 2003 the water supply situation of 150,000 people was improved, and 30 latrines were built in two areas as **models** in order to push up the families to build them by themselves.
- The last analysis about of the systems (2007) shows serious weaknesses in terms of physical infrastructure, management and quality of water:
  - About 50% of the water supply systems are not functional
  - About 70% of the sources are polluted

**The Strategy was:** Support the local organizations to protect environment sources without a real local authorities' involving .

---

# The W+S project of Helvetas (continuation)

---

- 2004-2008: Water supply of 40'000 people (12 new systems , 4 rehabilitated systems. During the evolution of the socio political and economic developments, Helvetas has **changed and adapted the strategy** to the new context, i.e. **based on the new law on W+S**
- **The new strategies become:** all W+S submitted must be resulted from a five years communal planning involving the population and CT (Majors & CASEK) with many emphasis about environment protection and the sustainability.
- Since 2009: Communes are supported to plan their WS programs.

Note:

The risks of natural disasters is very high and influencing substantially the intervention / the program.

# Situations (before our interventions)

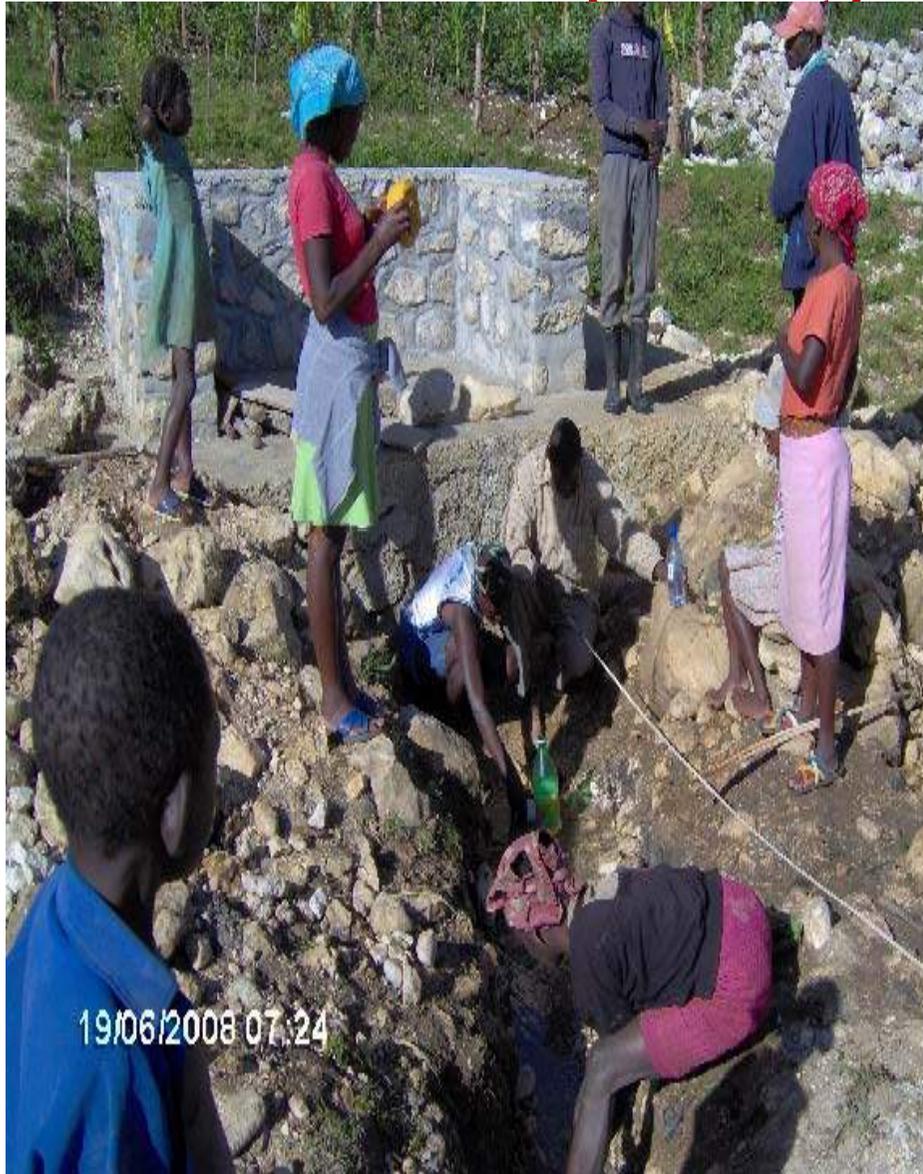


HELVETAS



Title of Presentation. Place, DD.Month.YYYY

# Situations (during the interventions)



# Situations (after the interventions)



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Title of Presentation. Place, DD.Month.YYYY

# Water supply by the private sector



---

# The new strategy





---

# Challenges

---

The major challenges we face are:

- Structural weakness of local institutions and elected representatives.
- Interlocutors often not up to the discussions and illiteracy of some local agents of development.
- The unemployment, illiteracy and corruption.
- The complexity of environmental issues in Haiti.
- A lot of incredible local authorities

---

# Analysis and lessons –

---

- The W+S sustainability is not guaranteed with the self- controlling community in the rural areas and cities whatever the sector and the investments levels .
- The W+S could reduce the poverty by the services provided but not enough in Haiti to fight against social, political crisis's and environmental disasters which often have other deepest causes such as: The historical, cultural, and economical.
- The humanitarian aid so useful in some context , must be strengthened through development cooperation, taking into account the real global problems and help reduce the dependency of people by learning a process of self determination.
- The poverty and illiteracy are two factors very important which prevent us from reaching ours objectives with efficiency.

---

# Questions

---

- 1) How to change the existing situation?
- 2) How to promote a comprehensive strategy to solve the problems in Hiti?

# Water & Habitat Overview & Challenges

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ICRC



*AGUASAN WORKSHOP - Wathab presentation  
Gwatt-Zentrum, 22 – 26.06.2009*

# Challenges

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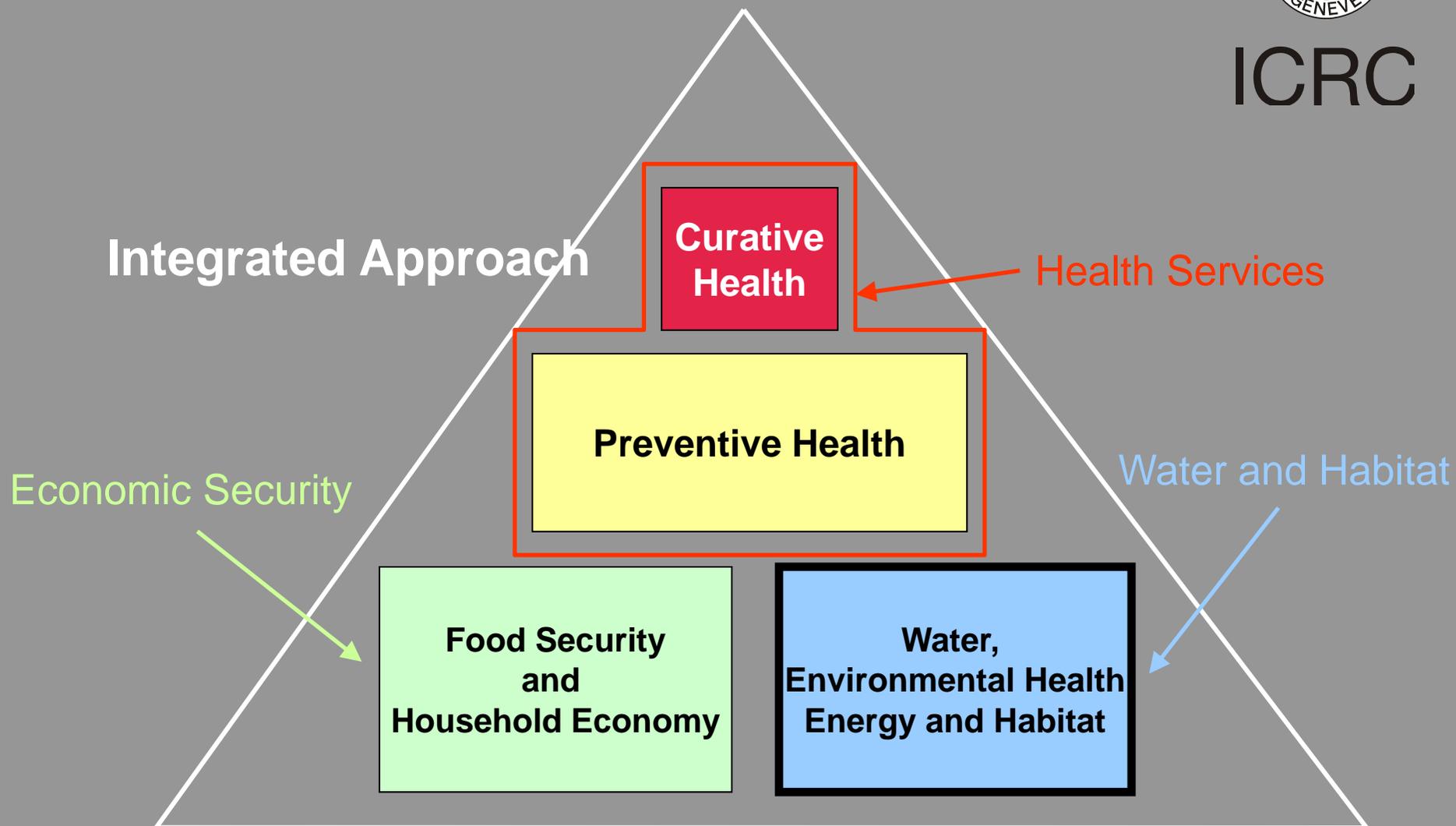
- x Population growth, urbanization, migration, new forms of land use, climate change + economic crisis
- x Marked change in the nature of armed conflict → clear rise in the numbers of armed groups → Acceptance?
- x Increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events → impact on the most vulnerable and the most exposed people
- x Complexity of humanitarian situations → dilemma between tailor-made solutions and kit-based solutions
- x Green humanitarian action? → reduce negative impact of activities and presence through innovative and sustainable solutions.
- x Pandemics, NRBC, Weapon Contamination. ...



# Public Health Approach



ICRC



1\$ invested in W&S is worth spending 8\$ on curative health

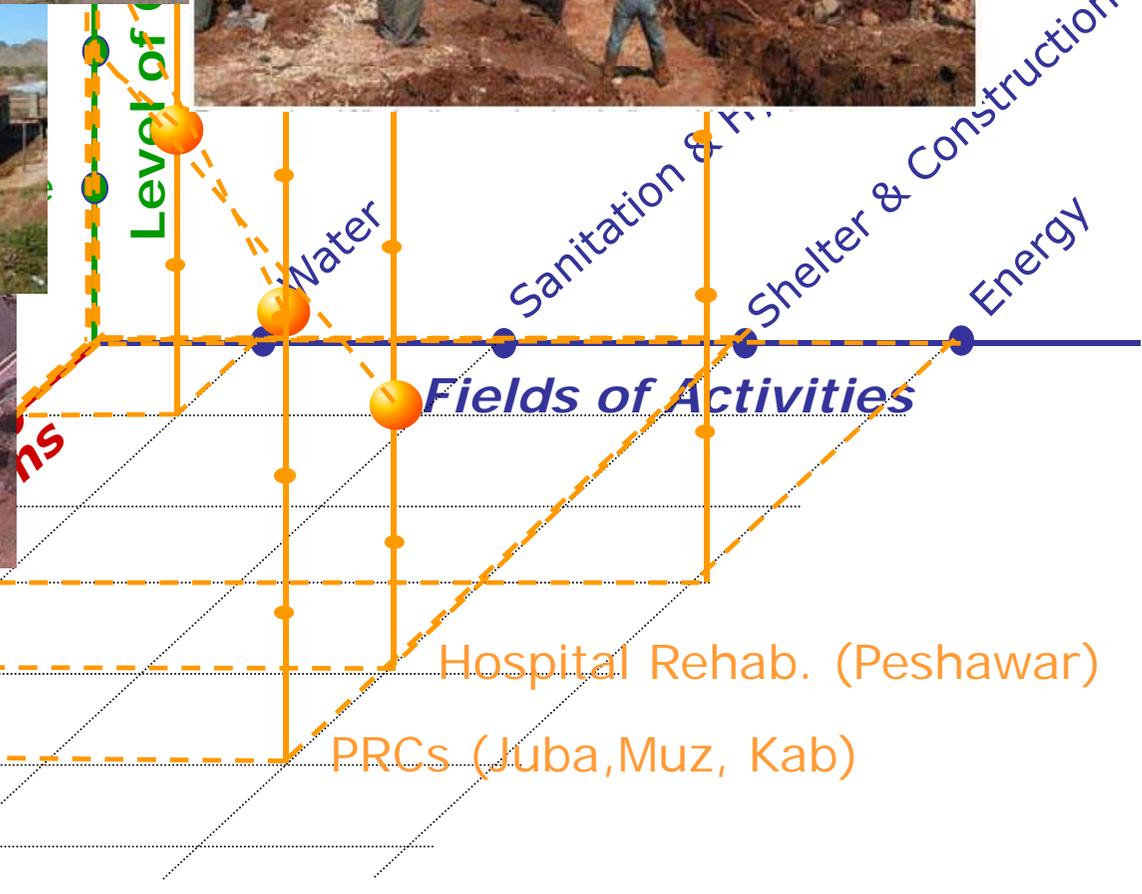
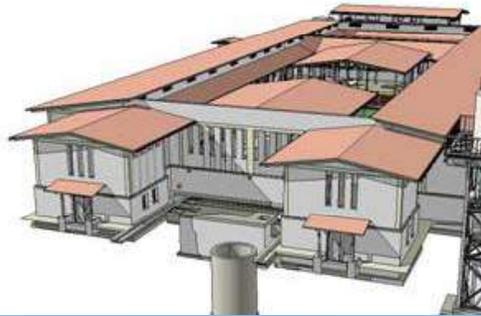
# Water and Health



# ICRC

Operations

Nepal



Detainees

Wounded & Sick

Disabled

ICRC staff

**Affected Populations**

Hospital Rehab. (Peshawar)

PRCs (Juba, Muz, Kab)

Water

Sanitation & Hygiene

Shelter & Construction

Energy

**Fields of Activities**

Level of

# Emergency Wathab in Urban Settings

# Response in Lebanon, July 2006 ongoing

## Overview of ICRC Water & Habitat Projects

July – October 2006 (last update Oct 20)

### During the War:

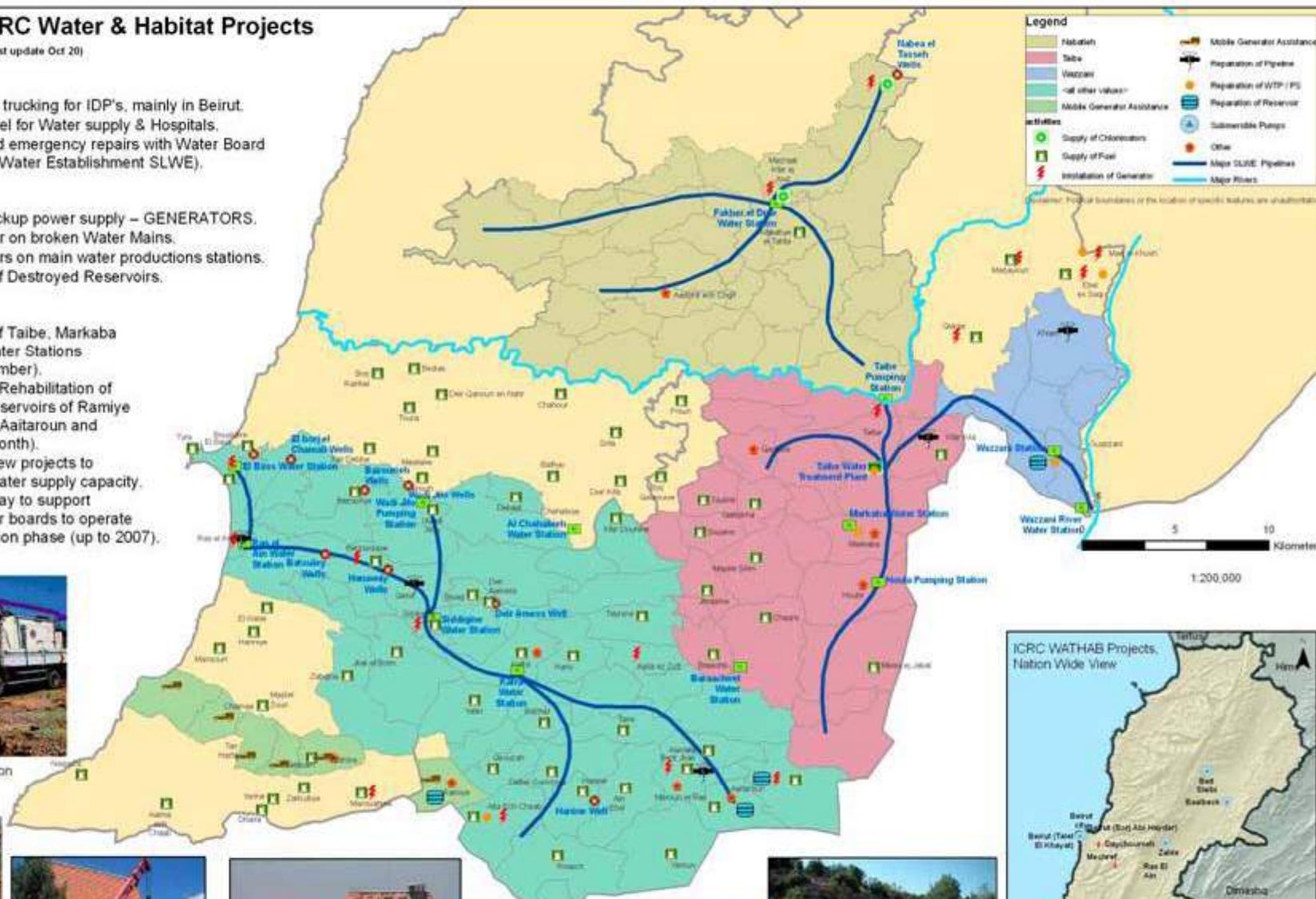
- Temporary water trucking for IDP's, mainly in Beirut.
- Distribution of Fuel for Water supply & Hospitals.
- First contacts and emergency repairs with Water Board (South Lebanon Water Establishment SLWE).

### After the War:

- Installation of backup power supply – GENERATORS.
- Emergency repair on broken Water Mains.
- Emergency repairs on main water productions stations.
- Reconstruction of Destroyed Reservoirs.

### Ongoing Projects :

- Finalize Repair of Taibe, Markaba and Wazzani Water Stations (until early November).
- Reconstruction / Rehabilitation of Water Storage reservoirs of Ramiye Maroun el Rass, Aitaroun and Wazzani (4 - 5 month).
- Assessment of new projects to Strengthen the water supply capacity.
- Assessment of way to support Operational water boards to operate during the transition phase (up to 2007).



Mobile Generator in Action



Repair of 16 pipelines at the borderline with Israel



Installation of Backup Generator in Ebel el Saqi



Damaged Markaba Water Station



Damaged Aitaroun Reservoir



Installation of Submersible Pump



# Lebanon : Repair of Pipelines during/after the acute phase of the conflict

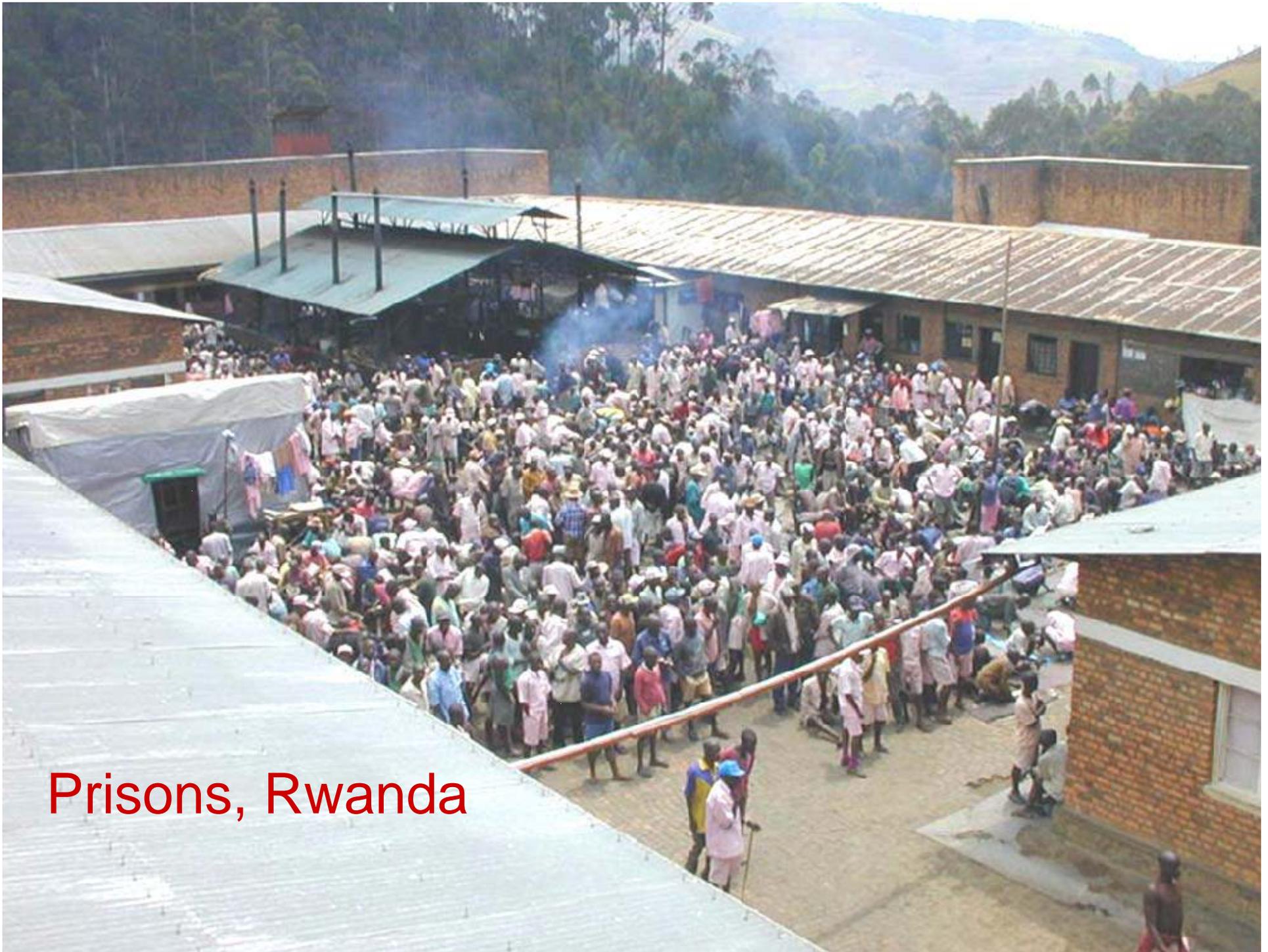


Reparation 16" pipeline at the borderline with Israel



Reparations of pipeline 16"

# Improving Material Conditions to Detainees



Prisons, Rwanda

Prisons, Rwanda, Ethiopia,  
Philippines, Haïti, etc.  
Water, Sanitation, Kitchens, etc.



# ICRC Publication

## Available in:

French

English

Arabic

Bahasa Indonesian

## Soon in:

Spanish

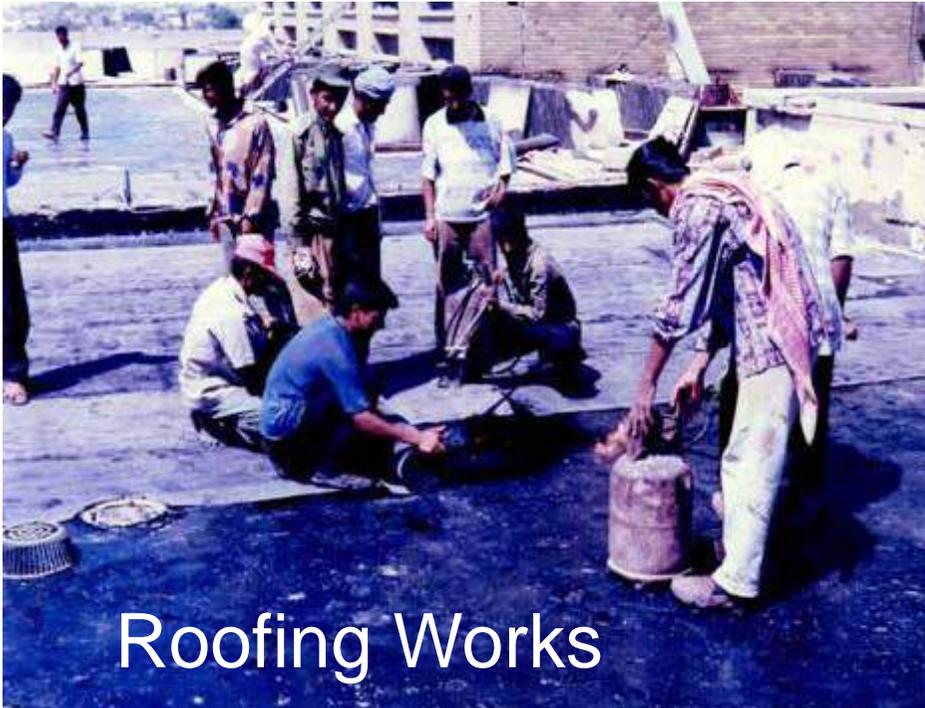
Chinese??



# Rehabilitation of Health Facilities

Rehabilitation of Major Hospitals  
Basrah Teaching Hospital 500 beds, Iraq 1999

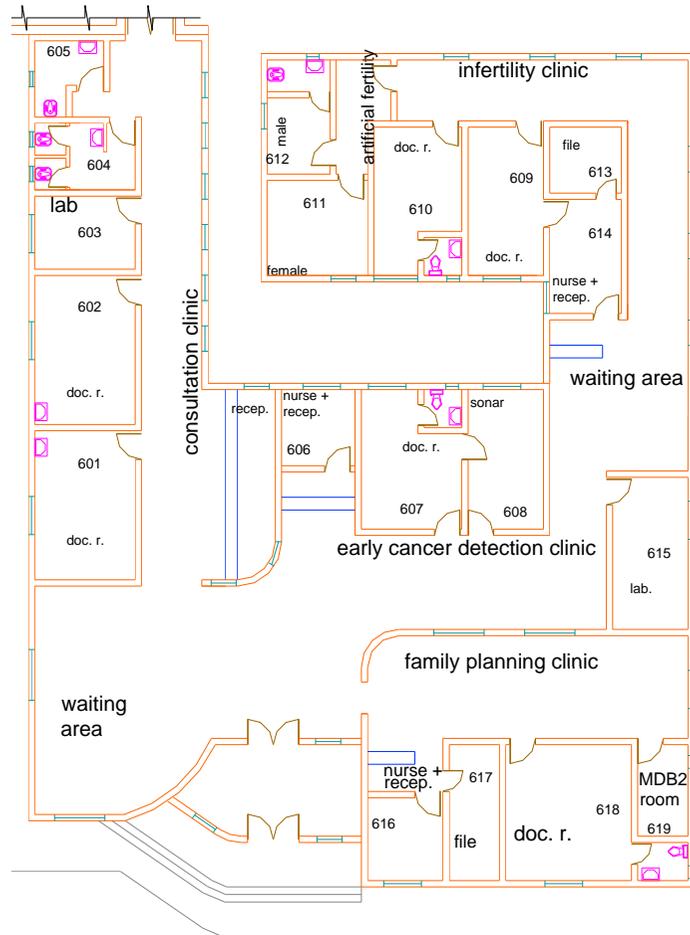




Roofing Works

# Construction of a new Building for the Maternity Dept.

## Al-Yarmook Teaching Hospital Baghdad, 2005



# Rehabilitation of Health Infrastructures in Iraq 1999-2008



# Continuous Support to Kesaney Hospital, Mogadishio, Somalia



# Wathab for IDPs

# **IDPs - Acute and Post-Emergency Interventions, Liberia, February 2004**

- Sri Lanka, 2006- Ongoing**
- Darfour, 2004 - Ongoing ...**
- Iraq, (Palestinian IDPs - 2006-Ongoing)**

Lay out of camp, project definition,  
organisation of works, management of  
large teams of workers, supervision of  
activities, maintenance.



# Post Election Violence in Kenya Dec 2007- March 2008



Naivasha Camp  
1 March 2008



# Gereida IDPs Camp - Darfur



Water Supply



Sanitation



Waste management & disposal



# Wathab in Urban Centres

# Lebanon: Restoring Water Supply – Dec, 2006

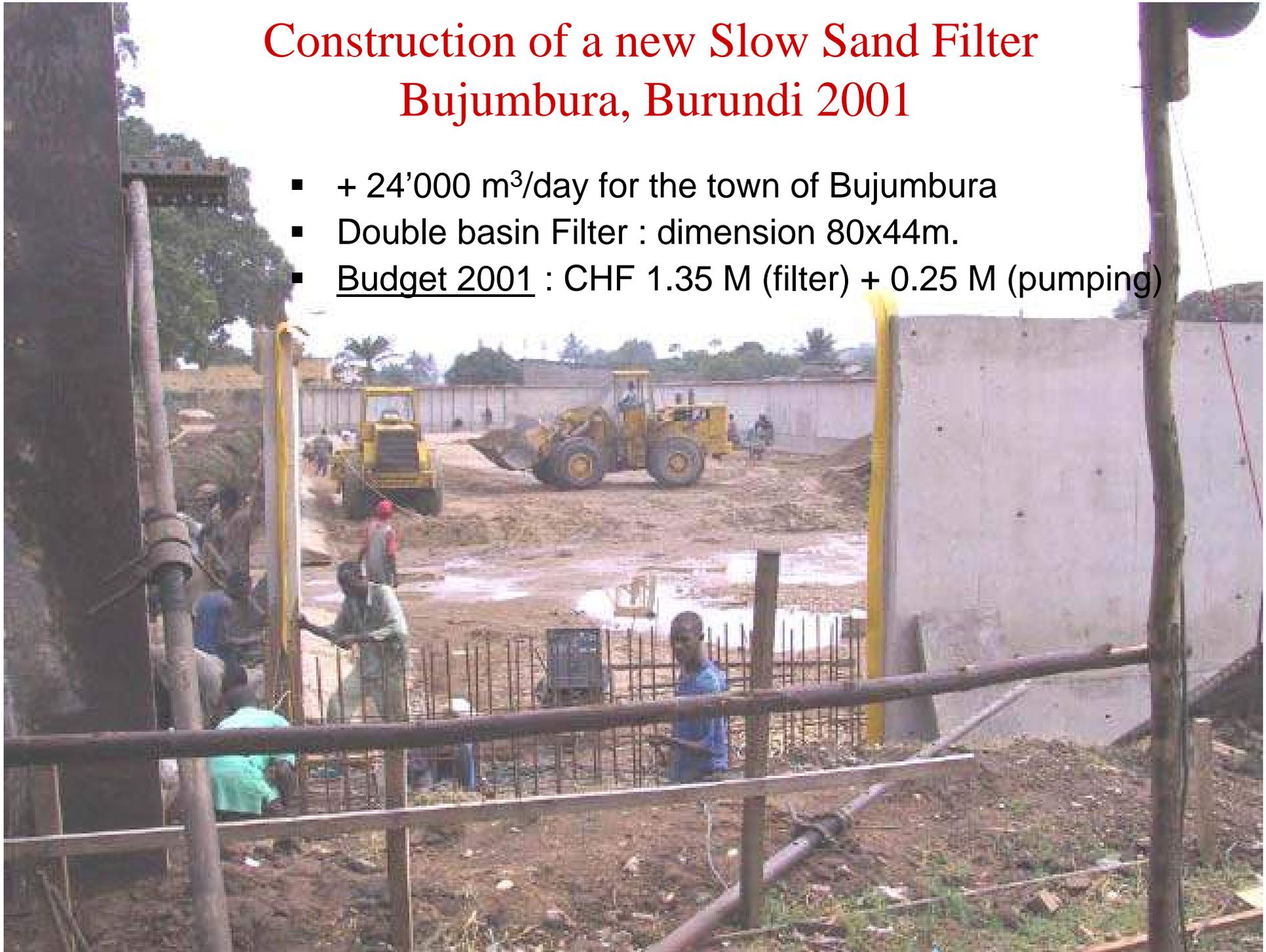




Rustumiyah Sewage TP, Baghdad Iraq 2000

## Construction of a new Slow Sand Filter Bujumbura, Burundi 2001

- + 24'000 m<sup>3</sup>/day for the town of Bujumbura
- Double basin Filter : dimension 80x44m.
- Budget 2001 : CHF 1.35 M (filter) + 0.25 M (pumping)



# Urban Water Supply

## Filter of Bujumbura : completion of civil works

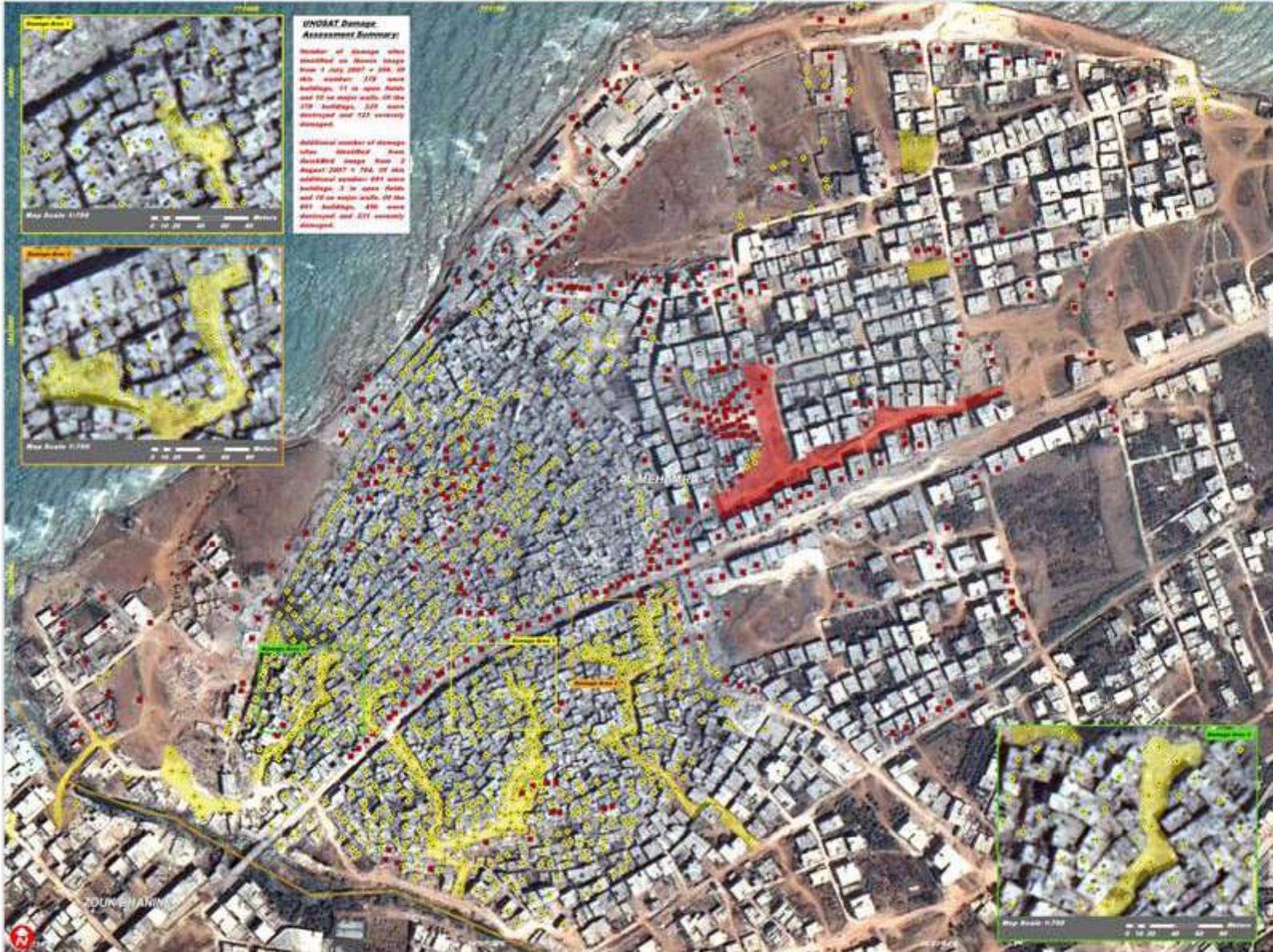


# UPDATE 1: Damage Assessment of Nahr al-Bared Palestinian Refugee Camp, Lebanon

8 August 2007

Damage Assessment with High Resolution Satellite Imagery Recorded on 9 July 2005, 1 July 2007 & 2 August 2007

Version 1.1



**UNOSAT Damage Assessment Summary:**

Number of damage sites identified on images taken from 9 July 2005 to 2 Aug. 07 (this number: 229 sites) buildings: 11 in open fields and 218 in urban areas. Of the 229 buildings: 229 were destroyed and 222 severely damaged.

Additional number of damage sites identified from 2 August 2007 to 2 Aug. 07 (this additional number: 894 sites) buildings: 3 in open fields and 891 in urban areas. Of the 894 buildings: 496 were destroyed and 817 severely damaged.



**Damage Assessment Description:**

The map shows a total damage assessment for the Nahr al-Bared camp. The map shows a total damage assessment for the Nahr al-Bared camp. The map shows a total damage assessment for the Nahr al-Bared camp.

**Entity Information:**

Map Author: UNOSAT  
 Map Date: 8 August 2007  
 Map Scale: 1:250,000

**Assessment in Brief:**

- Map Legend:**
- Identified on Satellite Image 2 August 2007
  - Identified on Satellite Image 1 July 2007
  - Destroyed Sites (Identified on 2 August 2007 image)
  - Destroyed Sites (Identified on 1 July 2007 image)
  - Suburbia Boundary (shaded, level 1)
  - City Boundary (shaded, level 2)
  - Sanctuary Boundary (shaded, level 3)

**Map Information:**

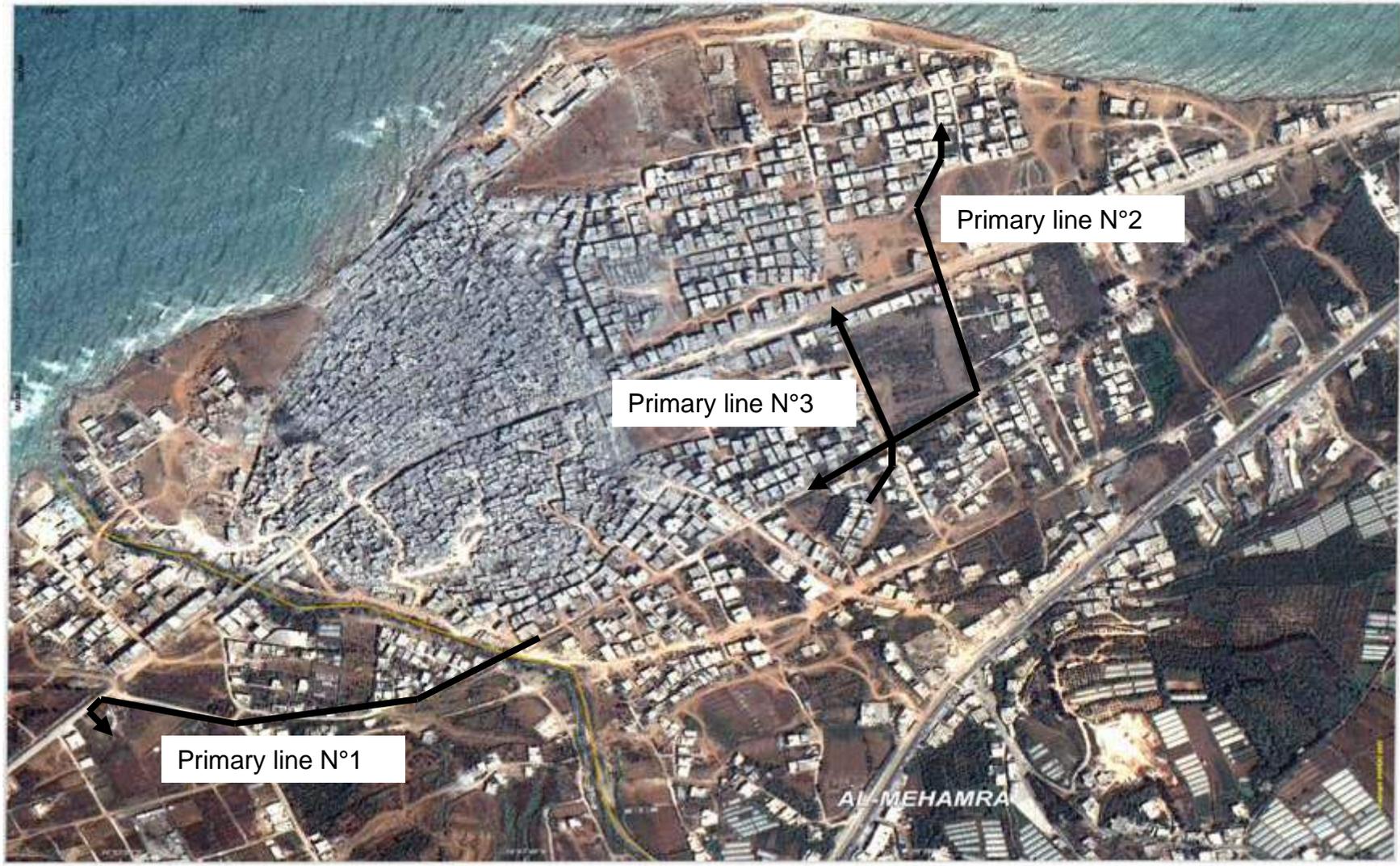
Scale (Graphic): 1:250,000 (at 8.5 Meter)

Scale (Text): 1:250,000 (at 8.5 Meter)

Map Information Table:

Map Information	Scale (Graphic)	1:250,000	(at 8.5 Meter)
Map Information	Scale (Text)	1:250,000	(at 8.5 Meter)
Map Information	Map Date	8 August 2007	
Map Information	Map Author	UNOSAT	
Map Information	Map Producer	UNOSAT	
Map Information	Map Scale	1:250,000	
Map Information	Map Projection	UTM Zone 38N	
Map Information	Map Datum	WGS 84	
Map Information	Map Spheroid	WGS 84	
Map Information	Map Datum	WGS 84	
Map Information	Map Spheroid	WGS 84	





Wathab activities Nahr el Bared  
follow up n°1 ANNEXE 1

# Rehabilitation of the Water Supply in Nahr El-Bared Camp - Lebanon



# Wathab in Rural Areas

# Pakistan earthquake, Oct 2005



## Emergency interventions in the field of Water Supply



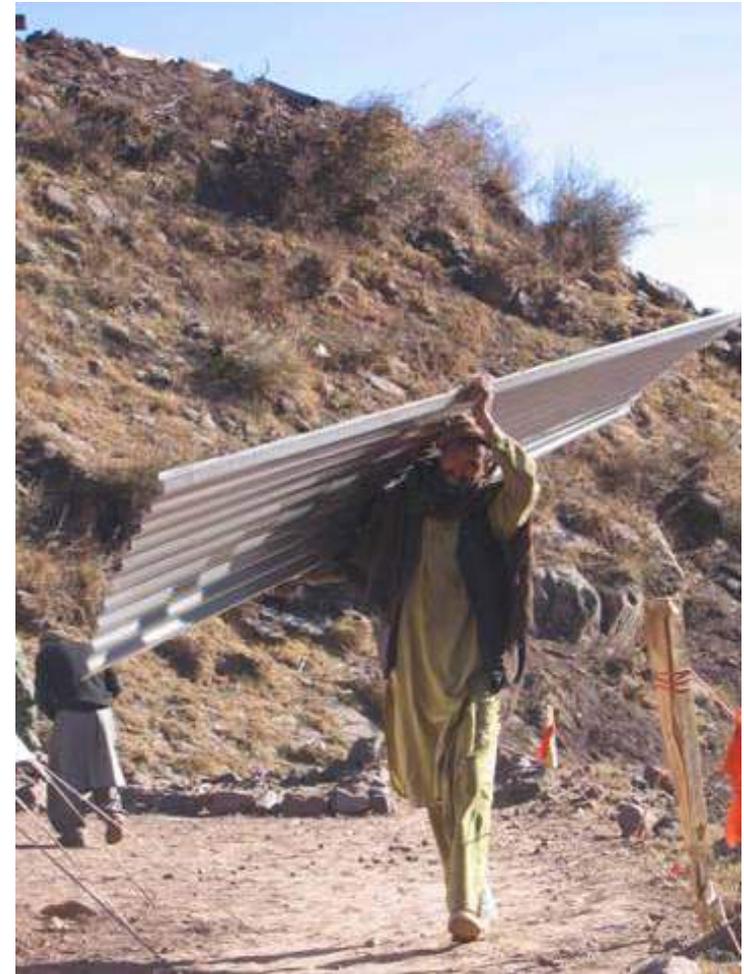
# Water Trucking



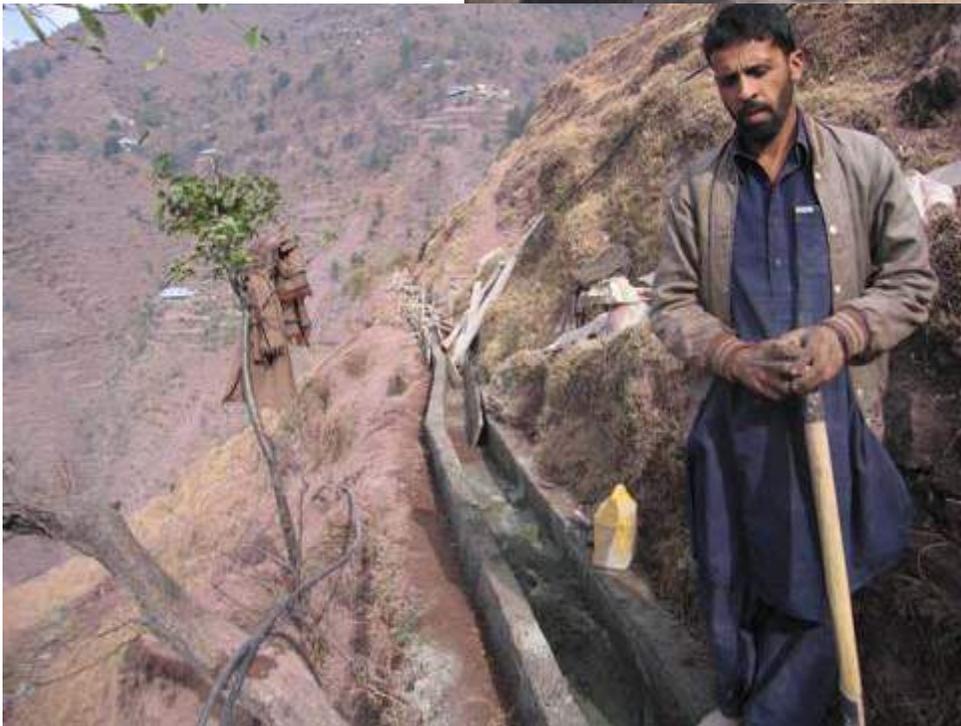
Emergency repairs  
on water supply lines



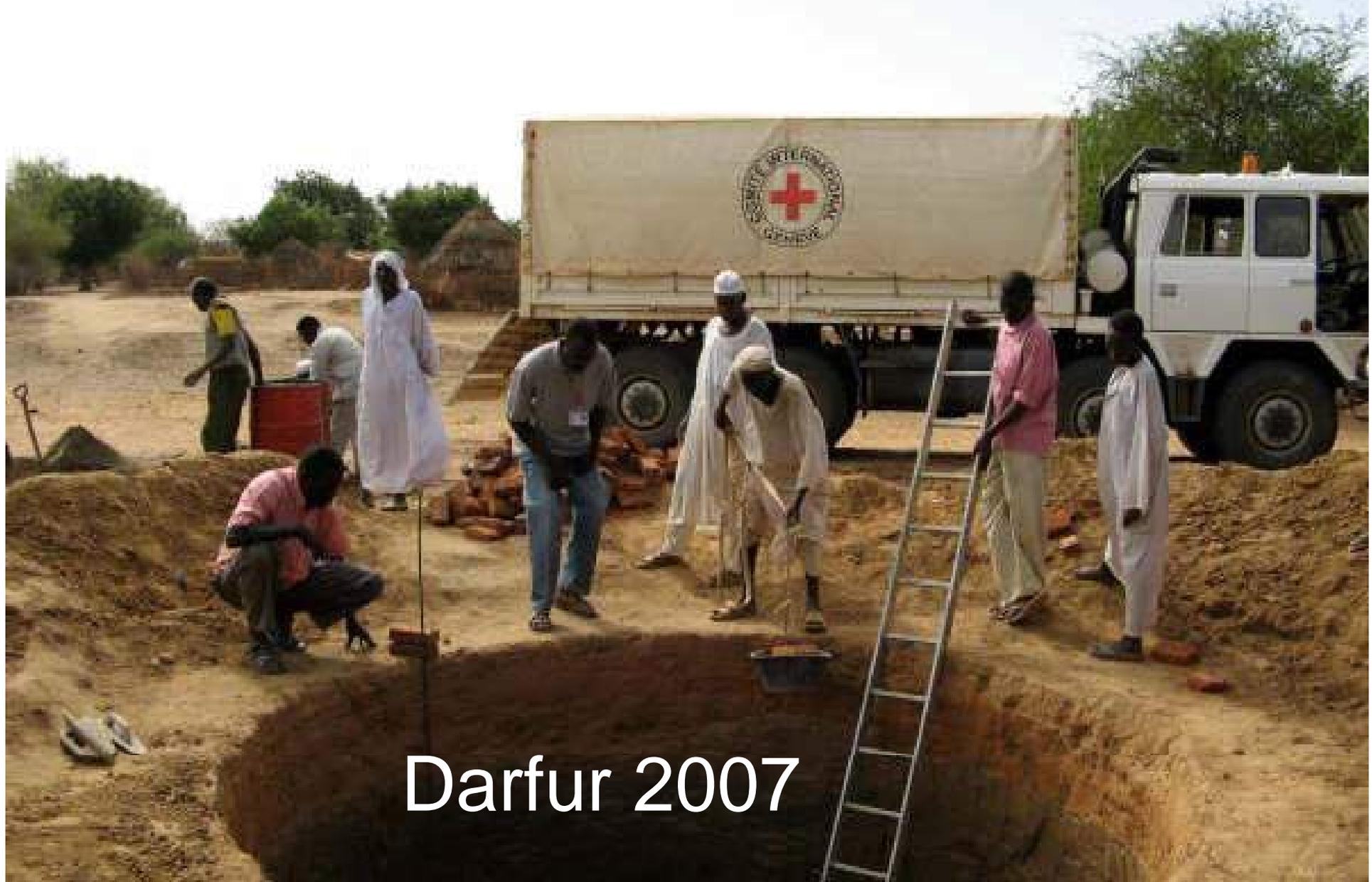
# Shelter Programme, Neelum & Jehlum



# Rehabilitation of Irrigation Schemes



## Hand Dug Well in West Darfur on a Migration Route

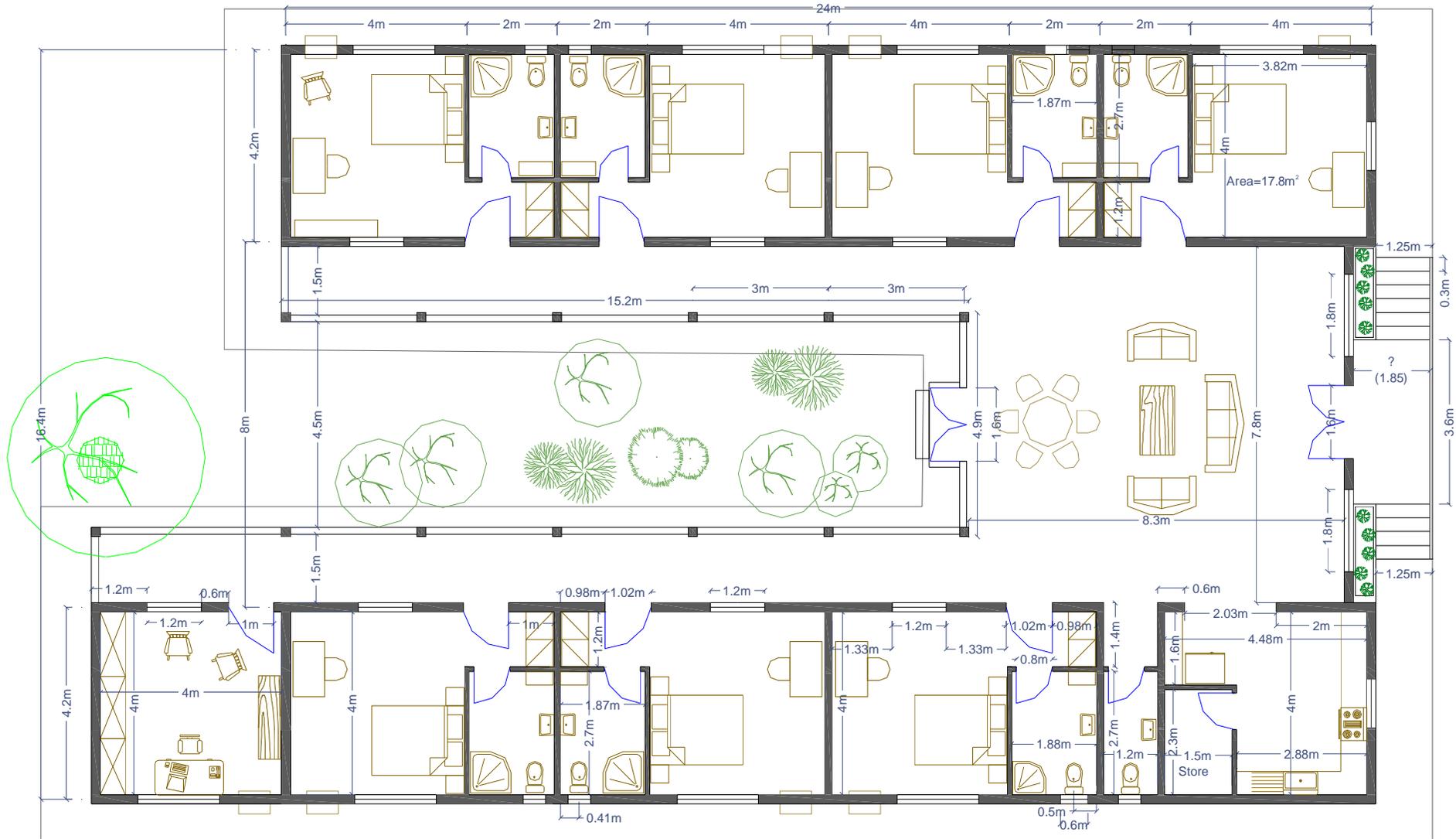


# Solar Water Pumping Systems, Eritrea 2006



# ICRC Premises

# Juba New Compound



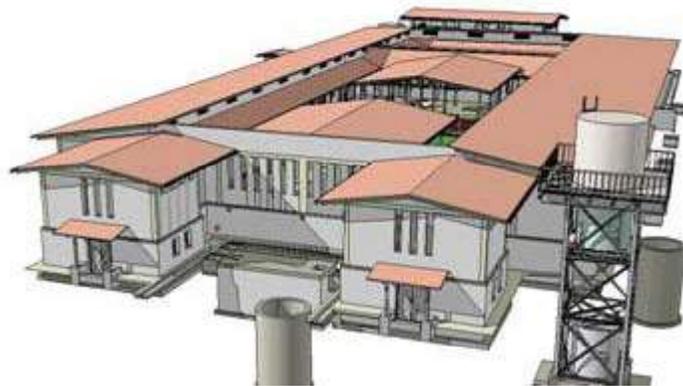
Guesthouse No.1



Guesthouse No.2  
accommodating 8 persons



# New Physical Rehabilitation Centre In Juba



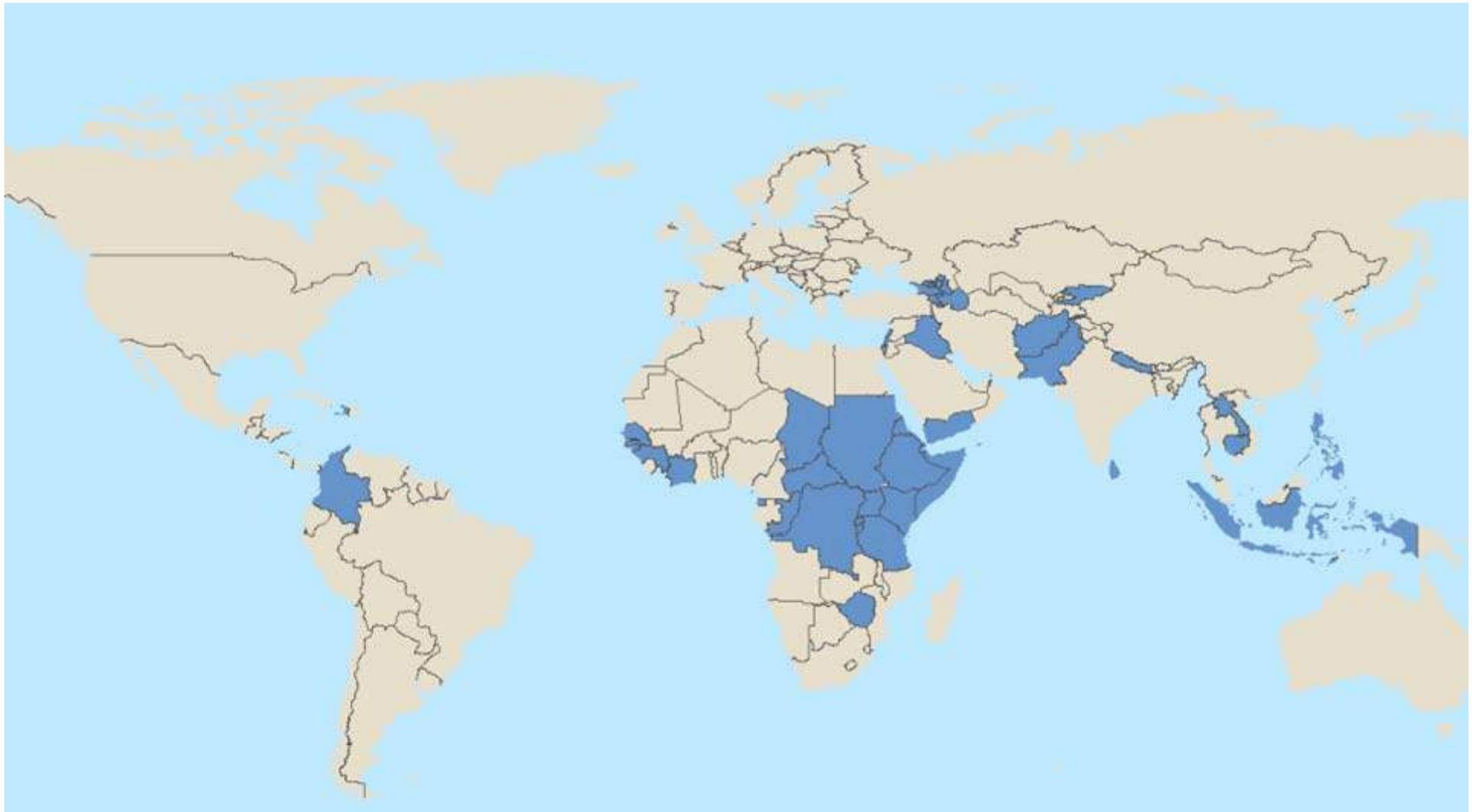
# Water & Habitat Operations in 2008

- ~ 110 expatriate engineers

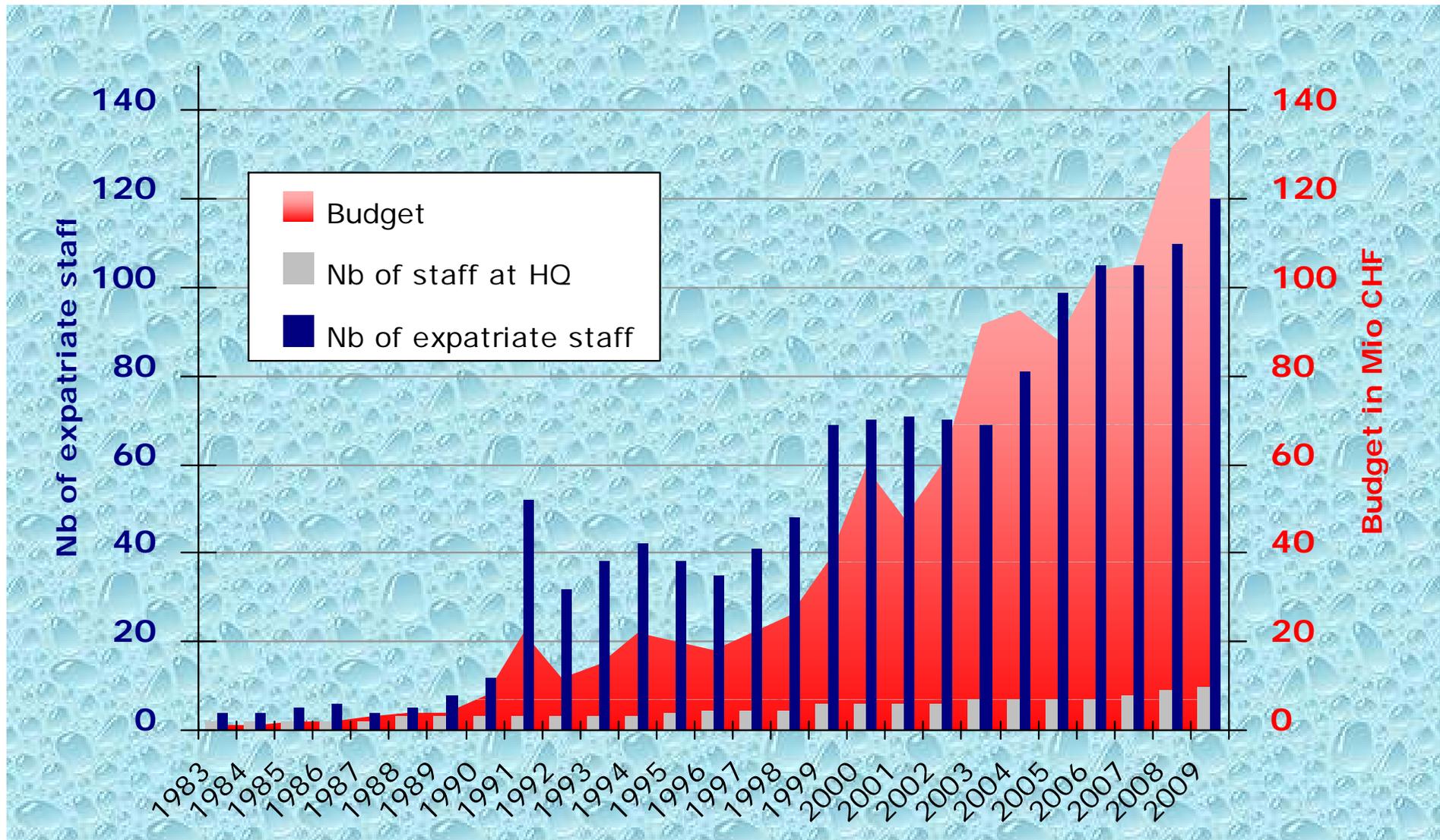
- 43 countries

- ~ 300 national engineers and technicians

- 15 Million Beneficiaries



# Wathab HR & Budget Evolution



**In 2008, 15 Million persons benefited from Water & Habitat programmes worldwide (Budget = 132 M CHF)**

# Key Points

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- x The affected persons at the centre → timely and quality projects
- x Knowledge of context, infrastructure and persons, Data → Appropriate response
- x Cooperation with authorities and/or communities
- x Solutions must be Taylor-made to specific needs and situations

Q & A



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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC  
Agenția Elvețiană pentru Dezvoltare și Cooperare

Aguasán Workshop 25, Gwatt, Switzerland, 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2009



## Moldova, rehabilitating the old WES systems

Thierry Umbehrr  
Swiss Cooperation Office Chișinău



- From pilot projects towards acknowledged standards



# Moldova



- independent republic since 1991
- 33'800 km<sup>2</sup>
- 4.5 millions Moldovans, 1.0 million work abroad
- GDP per capita: 2'200 US\$
- average monthly salary: 120 US\$
- 54% active in agriculture
  
- 80 % rural settlements without safe water supply
- 90% rural settlements without adequate sanitation
  
- SDC active since 2001 in rural WES



## Situation of the Sanitation infrastructure



Aguasan Workshop 25 • Gwatt • Thierry Umbehr



## Situation of the Water supply infrastructure





Approach (2001 – 2008)

**Increase the access to safe water supply and basic sanitation (2001 - 2006)**

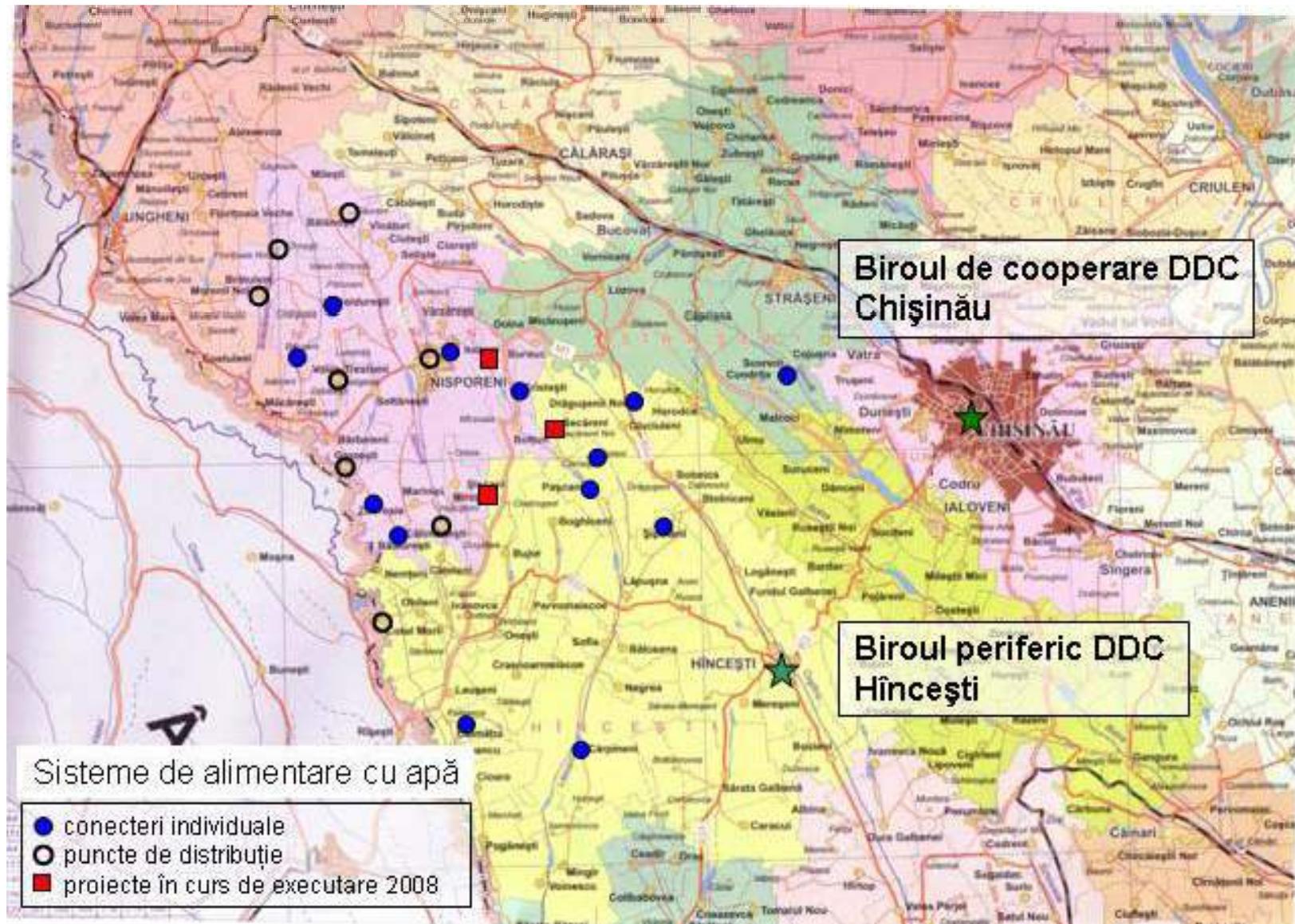
**Closing of the water cycle through implementation and promotion of decentralized water supply systems and extensive waste water treatments in the rural zones (2007 – 2008)**



source: Ecosan, GTZ



## SDC achievements 2001 – 2008





## SDC achievements 2001 – 2008





## SDC achievements 2001 – 2008



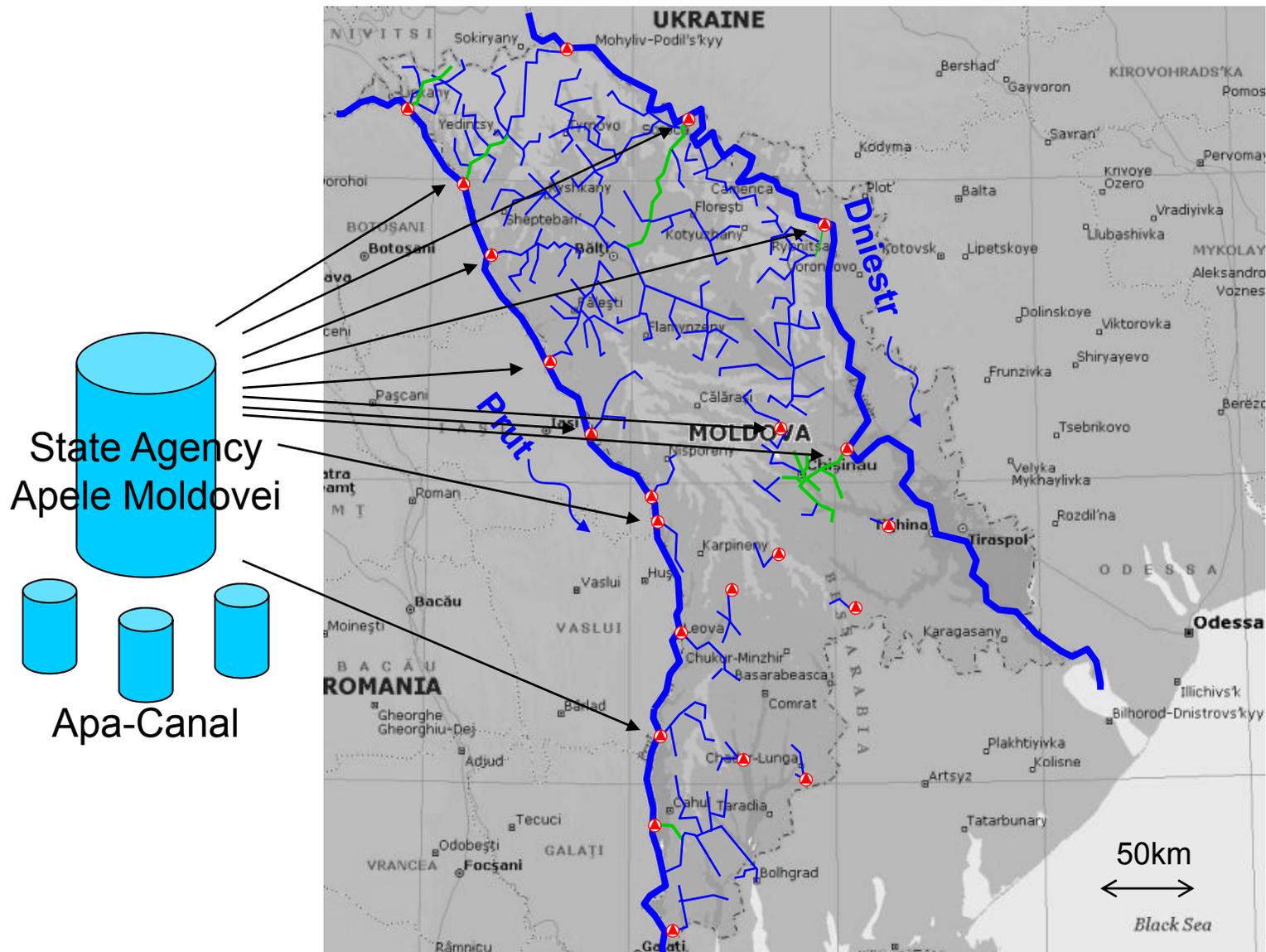


## SDC achievements 2001 – 2008





# National Strategy of the Water supply and Sanitation 2007





## Approach (2009 - 2013)

**Duplication of decentralised WES managed by local WCA**

**Approval of extensive WWTP adapted to rural zones**

**Promotion of adapted sanitation solutions for households and social institutions**

**Implementation of WES masterplan for the whole country**

## Challenges

- **Persuade politics**
  - soviet legal framework (strategies, norms, etc)
  - low capacities in future (25% of working force is abroad)
  - no business innovation
  - adaptation of the norms & standards to the reality
- **Improve the local water resources**
  - feasibility study of the replication of decentralized systems in close cooperation with governmental structures
- **Assure the sustainable water system management**
  - strengthen of the local capacities for M & O
  - formalization of the WCA status
  - promotion of a water consumer association network
- **Promote simple, sustainable water & waste water systems**
  - capacity of construction management, maintenance, etc.
  - promotion of grey water systems
  - promotion of the ecosan approach



## Challenges (2)



October 2008



December 2008



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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC  
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A close-up photograph of a woman's face, smiling, with a purple and yellow flower in the foreground. The image is partially obscured by text boxes.

## **Watsan: from emergency towards Development SDC policy & strategy illustrated by Peru Case**

**François Münger**  
**Cesarina Quintana**

Swiss Agency for Development  
and Cooperation

Gwatt, June, 2009

# SDC Water Program in Peru

## 14 years of experience

An illustration of SDC policy and strategy



**Peru challenge:  
Growth considering inclusion of the poor**

# General Information

**Location:** Perú is situated in the central part of western coast of South America.

**Population:** 28 million inhabitants  
(72% in urban area +/3 in Lima and 28% in rural area)

Rural Poverty: **64.6**

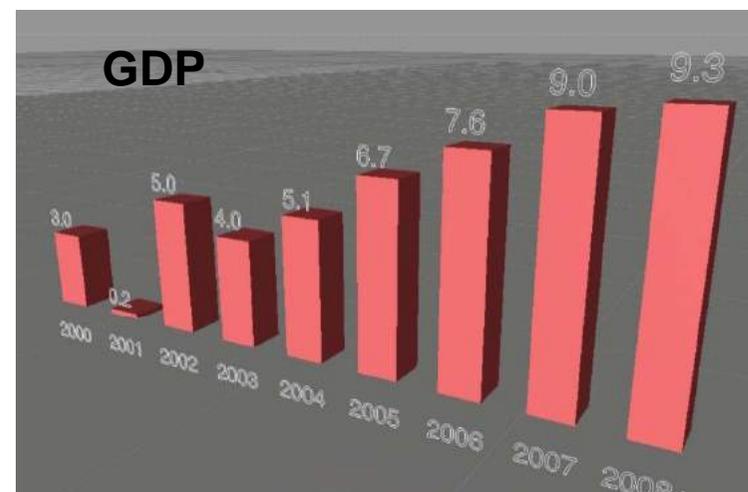
Level of Poverty: **39.3%**



**Economy:** Market economy, globalized

GDP for 2008: **9.9%**

Projections for 2009: **3.5% to 4%**



# General Information of Peru

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## SO

- One of the top priorities is access to sustainable water and sanitation services.
- W&S starting point for economic boost and competitiveness.

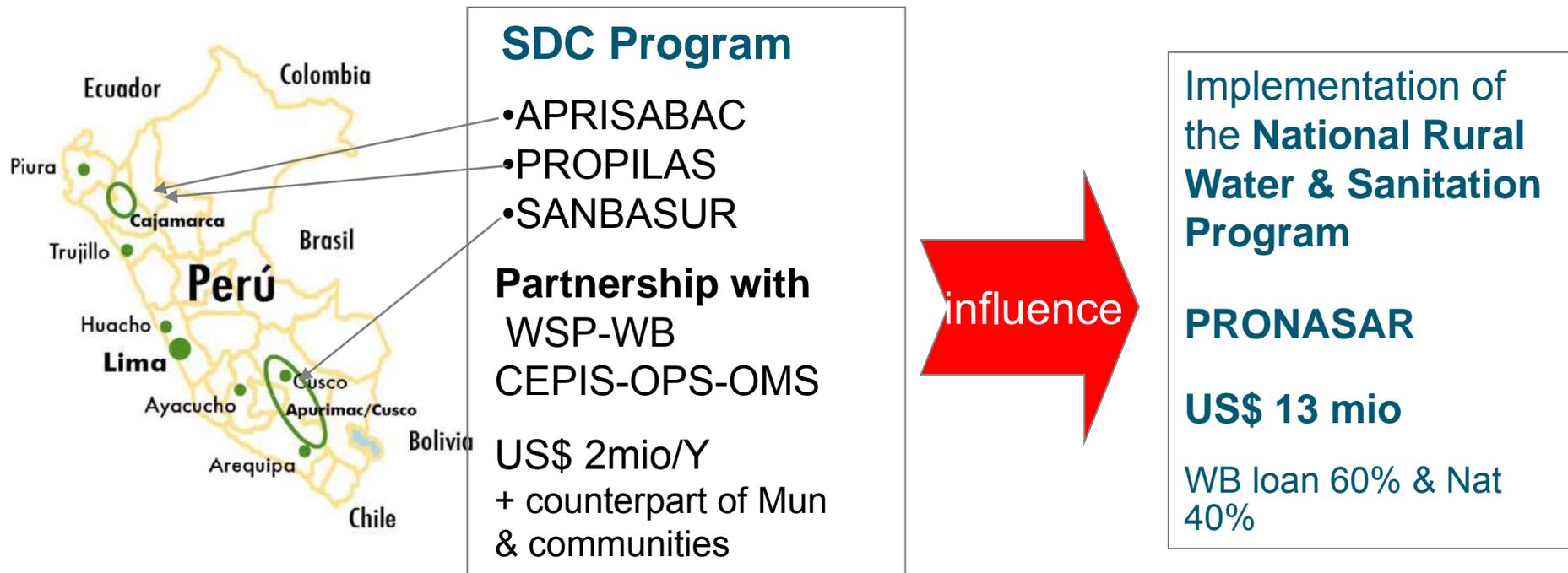


# Context before SDC interventions in Watsan sector

- 1995 : Interventions concentrated in infrastructure, no attention to social and technical component.
- 90's: \$ **332'000,000** invested in rural sanitation  
**BUT only 30% of the rural W&S was sustainable.**

# Swiss Cooperation and Rural Sanitation in Peru

- **1995: Ministry of Health requested SDC support**  
**COSUDE started AGUASAN Programme.**



## General Approach of SDC Program

- Demand Responsive Approach and Community participation on PCM
- create condition and capacities at municipal, regional & national levels
- Influence the national policy and interventions (Pronasar and for coming Spain program)



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François Münger, Cesarina Quintana SDC – from Emergency towards Development

## **Are sanitation and hygiene the poor cousin of water in Peru ?**

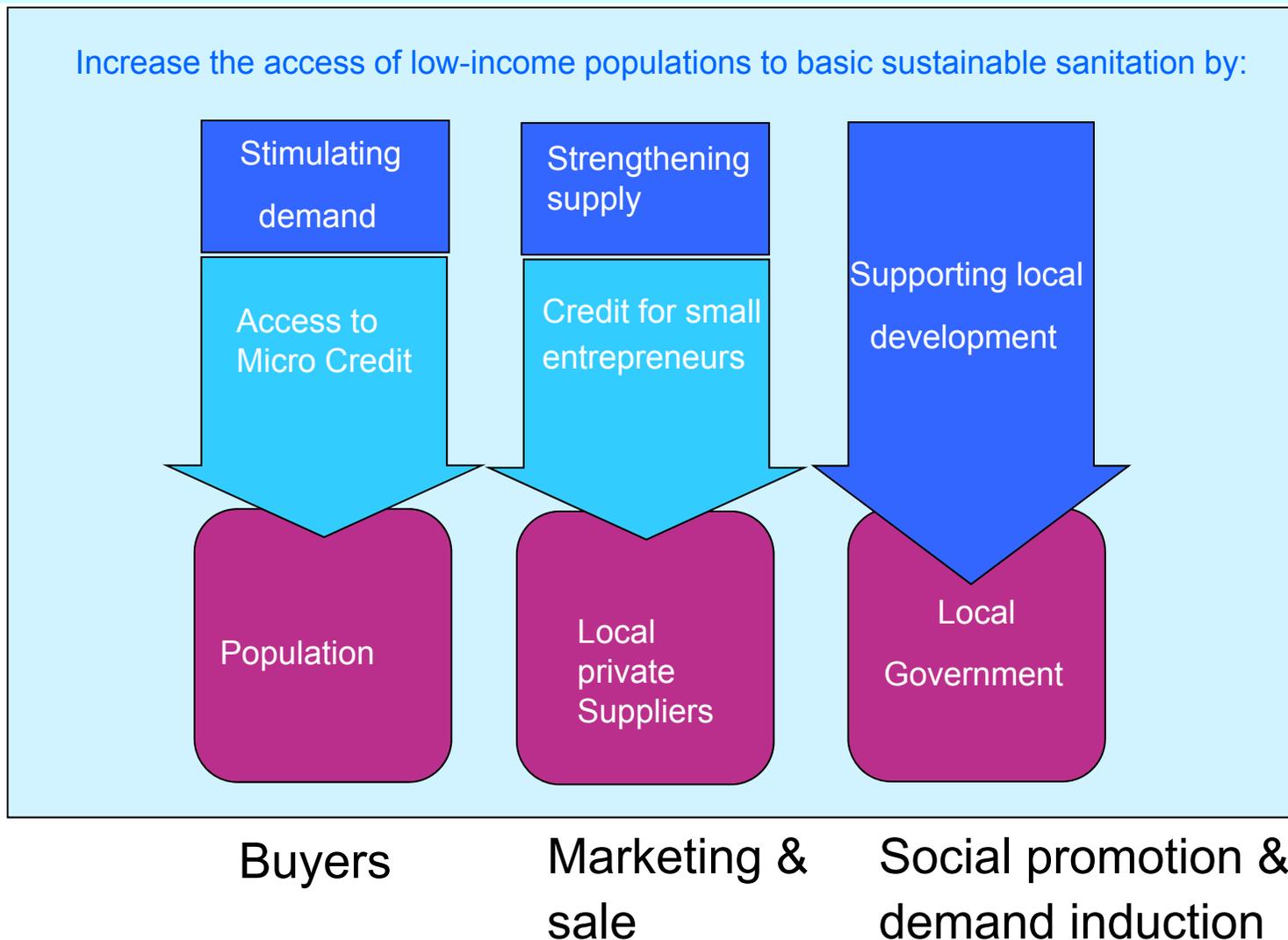
**NO**

**since four year ago a big advance is done with a new paradigm change**

**Sanitation is a business  
Hand washing**

## Sanitation as a business

Increase the access of the low-income population to basic sustainable sanitation, improving their health conditions and the environmental impact of the current sanitation practices.





## "Hand washing initiative with soap" A global Private Public Partnership

With clear role of the partners:

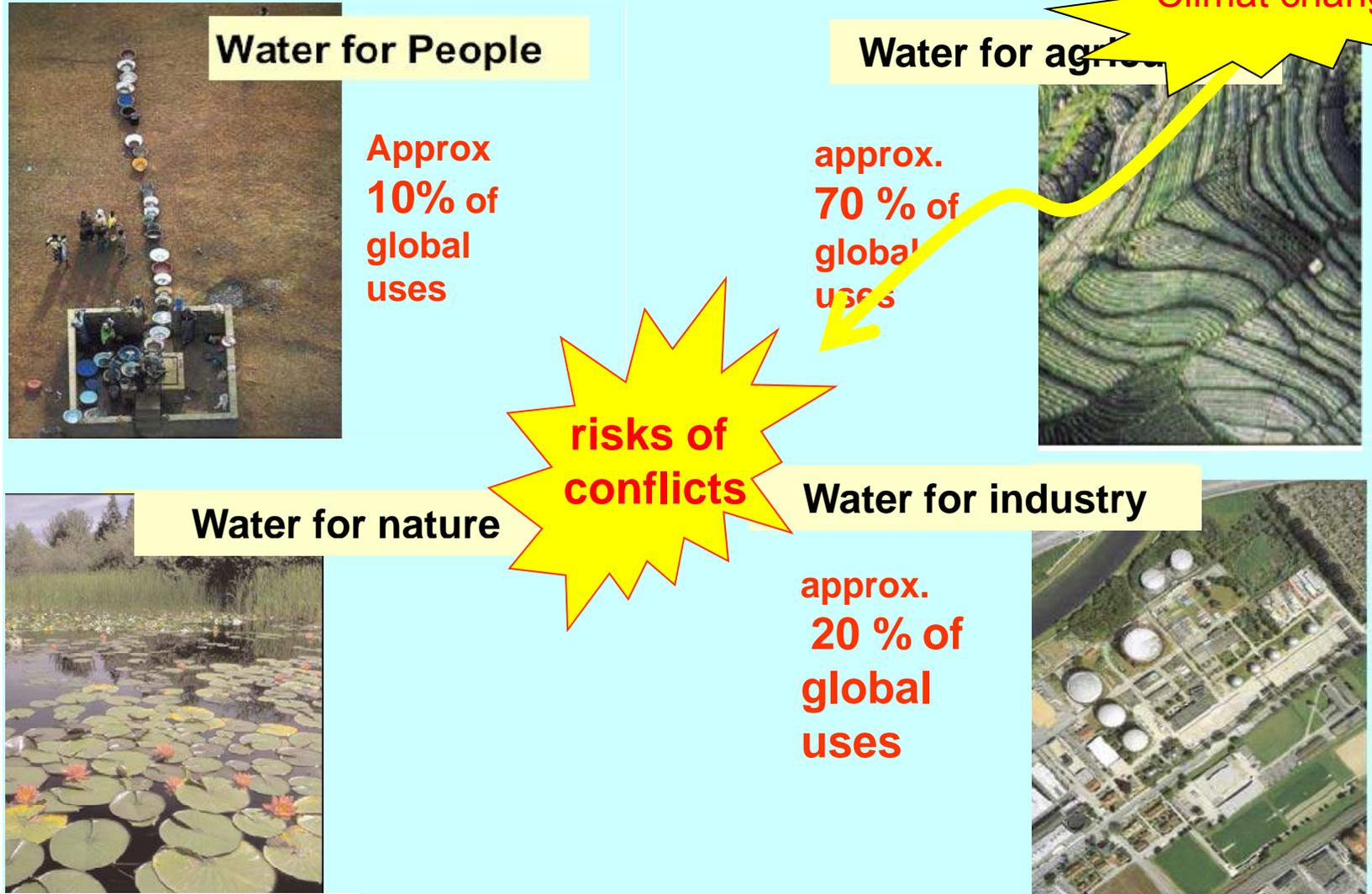
- Government (public health ministry, Local authorities etc..):
  - Designs & Finance National health campaign for Hand Washing
- Private sector (soap companies):
  - provides the state of the art in term of marketing
  - sales affordable soap with hand washing promotion
- Research (London School of Hygiene):
  - provides the most recent finding to induce behavior changes
  - follows the outcomes of the initiatives



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Confederaziun svizra

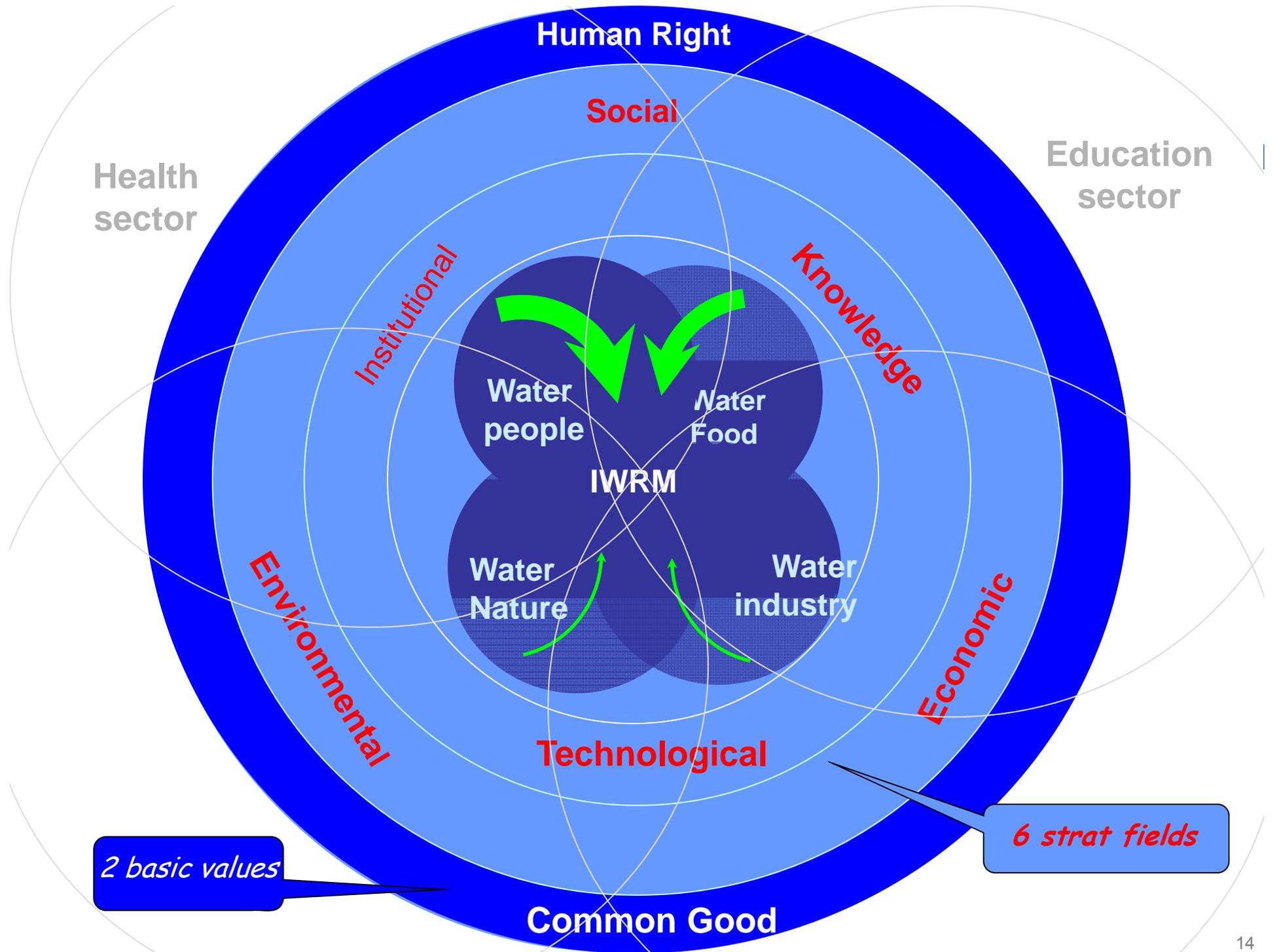
François Münger, Cesarina Quintana SDC – from Emergency towards Development

# SDC Waters policy and strategy





**The Blue diamond**





# Levels of interventions

## Complementary interventions of SDC

### Scaling-up / replication by gov &/or other agencies

Global / international : **policy dialogue**,

## Macro

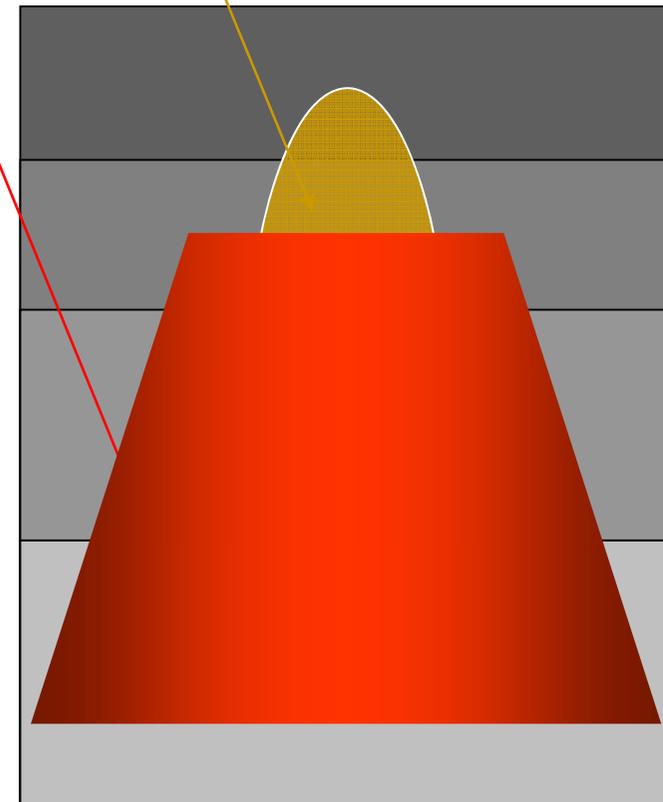
national: **policy dialogue** support to reforms

## Meso

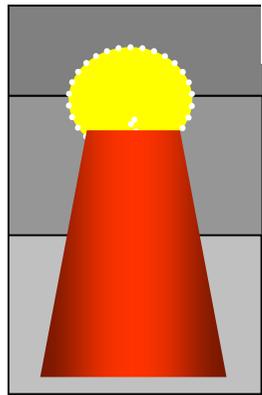
**institutional** capacity building

## Micro

Activities in the **field with population**



# Swiss Cooperation and Rural Sanitation in Perú



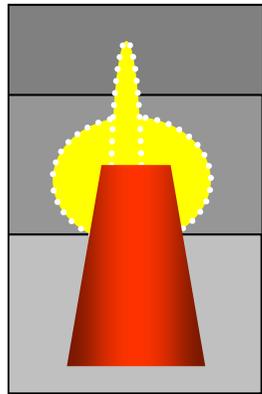
## Replication by gov

focus on policy influence & capacity building

Replication and scaling up

### 2007-2009 Macro Level

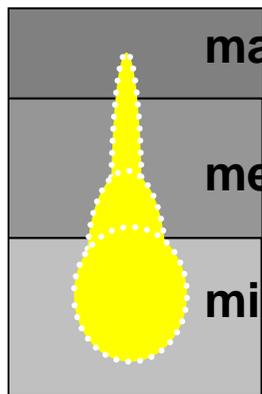
Reg. Govs: Models ' replication at larger scale Regional Plans and Policies on W&S with impact to **National Level.**



focus on capacity building

### 2005-2007 Meso Level

Local Govs: involved to Regional Gov. and more financial and human resources commitment.



### 1995-2005

macro

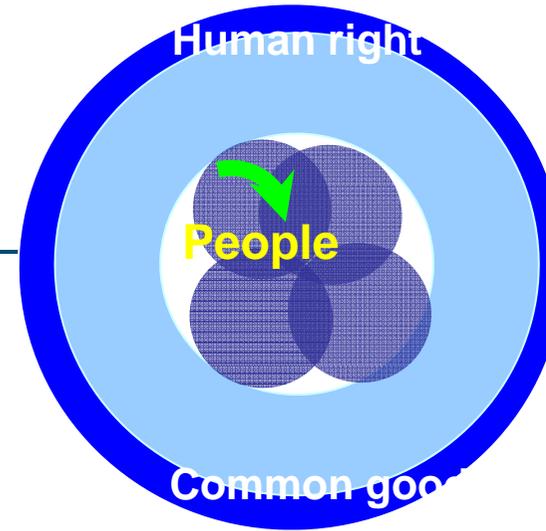
meso

micro

Design  
Validation and  
Implementation }

**Gender and environmental approach**  
(INF + Social Component)

focus on projects with populations



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## Two basic Values

### ■ **Water a basic *human right***

### ■ **Water as a *common good***

Water is vital to life, thus it is considered as a common good. But water is also a limited resource with competing uses; it therefore has an economic value.



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François Münger, Cesarina Quintana SDC – from Emergency towards Development

# The Human Right to Water

**Entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable,  
physically accessible and affordable water for personal  
and domestic uses**

General Comment No.15 which interprets Articles 11 and 12 of the ICESCR referring, respectively to the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to the highest attainable standards of health.

**The human right to water also explicitly includes the right to sanitation.**

The CESCR's General Comment No.15 states that "State parties have an obligation to progressively extend safe sanitation services, particularly to rural and deprived urban areas, taking into account the needs of women and children".



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# The Human Right to Water

Entitles everyone to sufficient,

safe, acceptable,  
physically accessible  
and affordable water

for personal and domestic uses



## Elements of a human rights based approach to water: KEY ELEMENTS

- **“Safe and acceptable” water:** The water must be safe for domestic use, and a minimum quantity must be safe for drinking, i.e. free from health hazards such as micro organisms, chemical substances, and radiological hazards. It must also be acceptable in terms of colour, odour and taste.
- **Affordability:** Payment for water is unaffordable when it reduces the ability of a person to purchase other essential goods such as food, housing, health and education. The price should not be higher than **3% of the daily income**. This should be taken into account in the design of water and sanitation services, in the water tariffs and regulation, and in subsidy policies.
- **Accessibility:** A government should ensure access to water in or near the home, school or workplace. Where this is impossible due to lack of resources, a government should at least ensure basic access, which normally implies that a water source is within **30 minutes collection time**
- **“Sufficient” water:** UN General Comment indicates that there should be sufficient water for drinking, personal sanitation, washing of clothes, food preparation and personal and household hygiene. These uses will normally require **at least 20 litres per person per day**. Where resources permit, a government should ensure access to at least **100 litres**, as the World Health Organization indicates that this amount is normally required to meet all health requirements



## Common misunderstandings: The human right to water does not mean....

- ...that water and **water and sanitation services must be provided free to all users**. Access must be affordable for everyone, which means that **those able to pay should do so**. A minimum essential amount may have to be provided at a low cost, or possibly even free of charge, to the poorest users.
- ...that every dwelling must be served by **water distribution and sewerage systems** even where this is not financially feasible. Where there are insufficient resources, **the right to water may be met through non-piped systems that are safe and in reasonable condition**.
- ...that **a government would be held to be in violation of the right to water if it does not have the resources or capacity to fulfil it**. Where financial resources are lacking, **the government may implement the right progressively**, but it is bound to take concrete and expedited steps in this direction.
- ...that the **government has to provide the relevant services itself**. **It may delegate this to a municipality or private actor under its responsibility**. However, it must exercise effective control over the service provider to ensure the implementation of the right.



## What the right to sanitation means

- Prescribe a minimum standard of services necessary for the safe, hygienic, adequate and respecting human dignity, collection, removal, disposal or treatment of human excreta, waste water & sewerage from households, public centers (schools, health centers etc..) and enterprises.
- As well as hygiene promotion, focused on the cut of the transmission chain of diseases from feces to human being (..hand washing, flies protection etc..).



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## **Literature** (co-edited by SDC)

### **The Right to Water - From Concept to Implementation.**

Published by: World Water Council

(co-financed by SDC, Date: March 2006, Pages: 52) (Eng. French & Spanish vers)

ISBN: 92-95017-11-10

<http://www.worldwatercouncil.org/index.php?id=3&L=0#6252>



Institut International de Droit d'Expression et d'Inspiration  
Françaises,

### **La mise en œuvre du droit à l'eau (2006)**

ISBN: 3 7255 5145 6



### **Manual on the Right to Water and Sanitation, 2008**

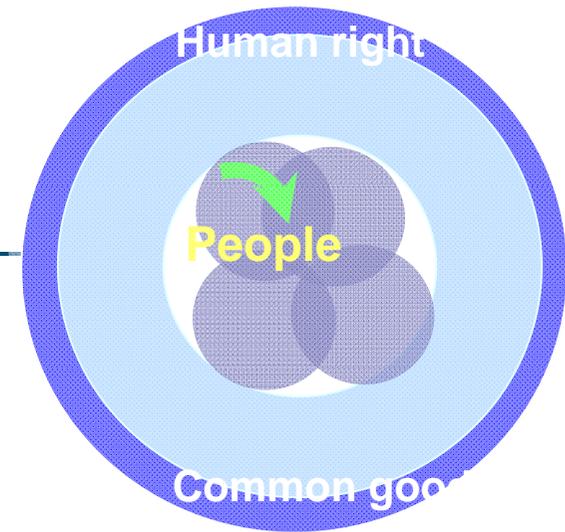
A tool to assist policy makers and practitioners develop strategies for implementing the human right to water and sanitation

SDC, COHRE, UNHABITAT

<http://www.cohre.org>



# Analyze of Peru Program



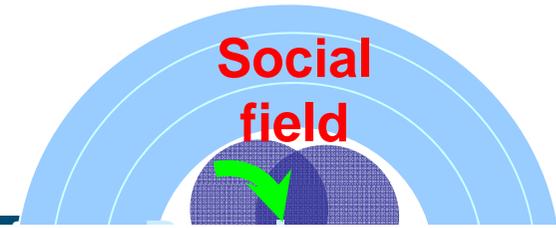
## Two basic Values

### **Water as a basic *human right***

Entitles everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses

### **Water as a *common good***

Water is vital to life, thus it is considered as a common good. But water is also a limited resource with competing uses; it therefore has an economic value.



## Social field

- A pro-poor focus and voice of the poor in national strategy design
- Gender balance & ethnical equity
- Demand responsive approach
- Service management (Community management, PSP or other) has to be transparent and permit a survey by the population, consumers..
- Create social mechanisms for poorest or indigents

# Analyze of Peru Program



## Economic field

***Try to have an economic sustainability (water pays for water)***

### **Costs & tariff**

- The tariff cover O&M , replacement, extension and capital cost
- Clear distribution of the cost between gov & population
- Participation of national actors in the financing of infrastructures
- Subsidies has to target the poor (to prefer connexion subsidies to service subsidies)

### **Attract private investment**

- Apply instrument and approach that permit to reduce external risk (ex political risk) to attract PSP investment
- Risk sharing between private sector and public sector or external agencies

### **Income generating**

- W&S projects will explore and promote income generating water uses (gardening, small scale irrigation,,) to increase willingness and ability to pay

## Technological field

### Sustainable technologies

Consider the development of **existing** (or traditional) **technologies** as a first option (Self supply).

Focus, when is possible, on **technology with multiple uses** (ex power generating for lightning and water supply, household water supply and gardening, small scale irrigation).

**Technological choice has to be linked** with an appropriate **management model**.

Appropriate level of **standardization** (at regional/national level)

**Viable private sector supply chains** for services, goods and spare parts

**The aggregation** of communities can facilitate higher level of technological choice or service (ex multi-village systems)

## Institutional field



Support institutional reforms of W&S sector and the improvement of the regulation



Support capacity building of key ministers & public authorities and in particular of local authorities



Clear distribution of the responsibilities



Promote **multi-stakeholder dialogues** (public sector, private sector and civil society) to tackle major water issues

# Strategic SDC's partners

## National Actors

**Ministry of Health**

**Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation**

**Ministry of Education**

**Regional Governments**

**Regional Universities**

**Local Government**

**Rural communities**

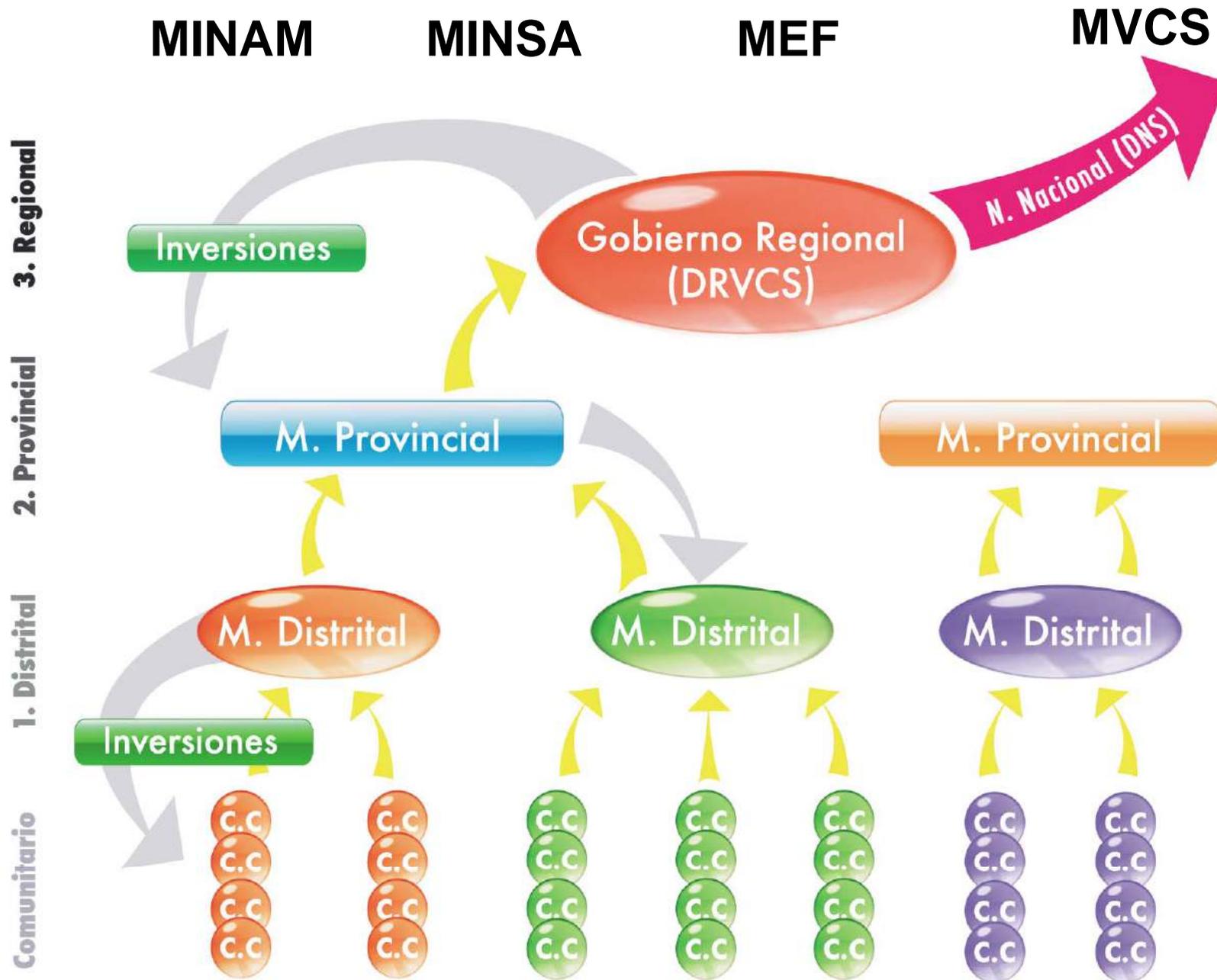
**Water and Sanitation Committees (JASS)**

## International Actors

**Bilateral & multilateral Donors agencies**

**Water and Sanitation Program WSP**

# NATIONAL institutional FRAMEWORK W&S



## **Capacity building of local authorities on project management**

Sanbasur & Propilas are supporting these trainings which are self financed

- 135 municipalities trained (8% of municipalities of the country)
- Strong demand of replication

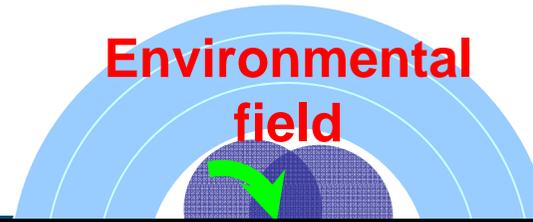
## **Capacity building of professional**

SDC conceptual support to design and implement **University Rural Water and sanitation Diplomas** (and Ms)

- SDC has supported two universities
- Has been replicated by other 3 universities
- The training are financially sustainable
- 300 professionals with the diploma since 2005

## Knowledge /cultural field

- Priority to capacity building at all the levels (institutions, communities etc..) "*....teach to fish instead of giving a fish*"
- The ability to solve new problems has a lot to do with tradition and culture
- The project have to be integrated in local culture, knowledge and has to consider the potential of local (or traditional) technologies/approaches
- Indigenous water rights should be known and included in planning



## Environmental field



### Protection of water resources

- Water sources are part of the system and have to be protected
- In rural areas, the community protect its source, aquifer and local watershed (eg. using techniques of "agriculture in slopes" and avoid run-off)



### Environmental sanitation

- Latrines, and sewerages have to be safe with treatment closest of the source and if possible reuses



### Try to use the potential of economical/environmental mechanisms

- eg. payment for environmental services from water utilities to people in watershed for its protection



### Anticipate changes and risks

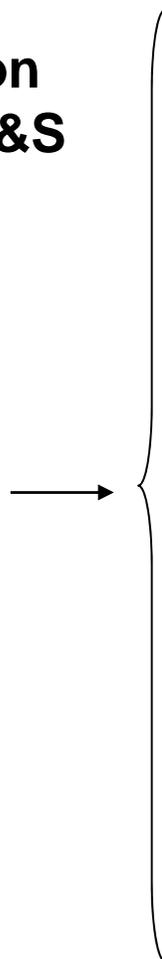
- Reduction of the vulnerability of Watsan systems to natural disasters
- Climate changes have to be appreciated and included in the design

# Development of prevention in the Water and Sanitation Programmes

■ **Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Management in W&S interventions as a cross cutting theme.**

■ **Outputs Today**

■ **DRR Management is incorporated in W&S interventions.**



<b>W&amp;S Diagnoses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Socialized with the actors</li> <li>■ Identification of hazards</li> </ul>
<b>Tools generated</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Manuals and guidelines of risk management W&amp;S interventions</li> </ul>
<b>Strengthening of capacities</b>	At local and regional level sensitized by the risk management
<b>Incorporation in The participatory budget at regional and local level</b>	Inclusion of DRR Management as a qualifying factor in the participatory budget processes according to the regulations of the public investments projects

# New challenges water program in Peru

1. SDC program is broadly replicated by national actors with their own financing in two important regions and by the national program
2. Populations and local & regional authorities invest and manage the projects replications

But

- local & regional authorities elections (october 2010)
- national elections (march 2011).
- the gov will invest approx US\$ 100 mio until 2011!

**How to avoid to lose approaches 1 & 2 in the rush of these investments and in this electoral climate !**



**Thank you**