Introduction to WASH in emergencies
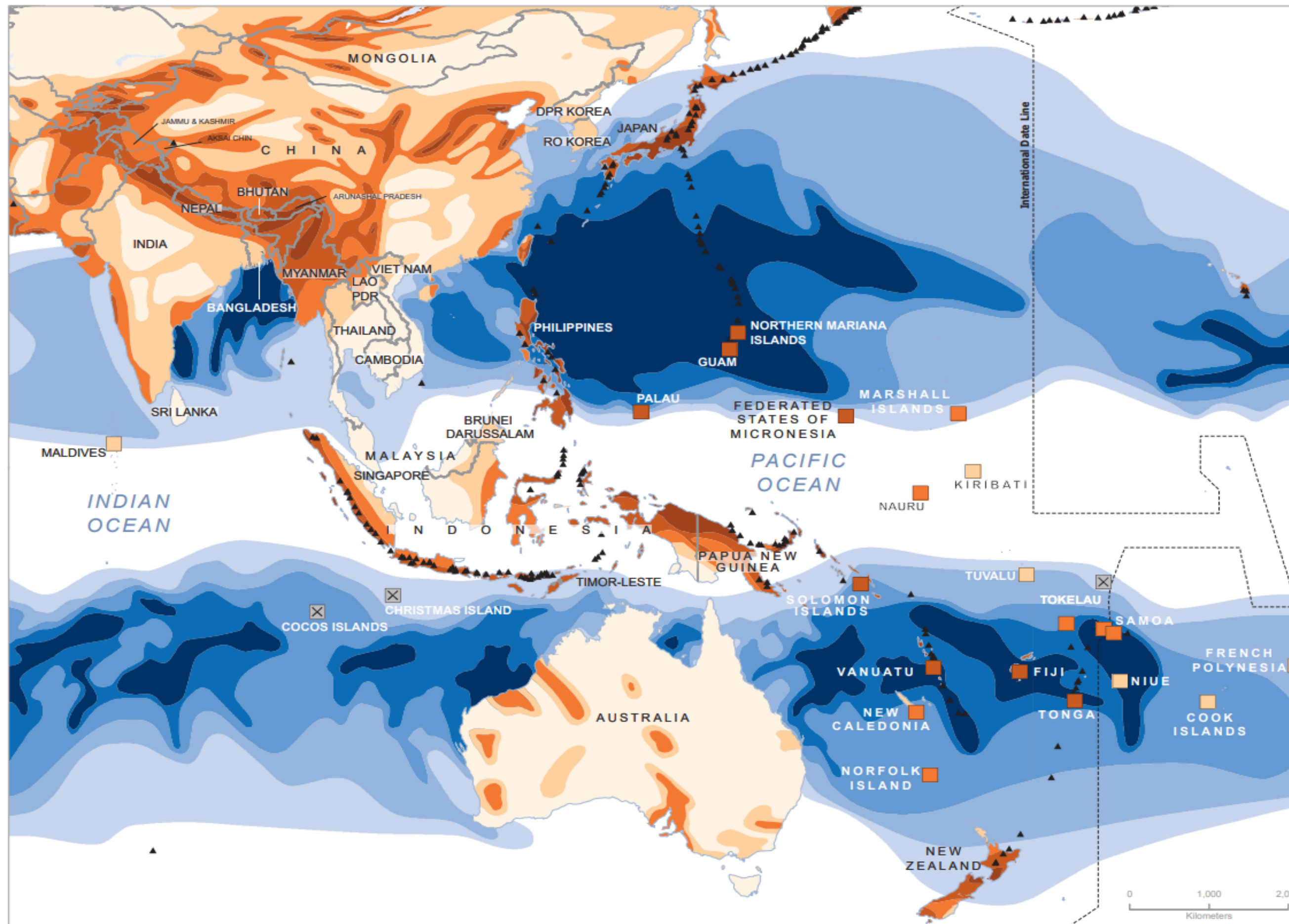
Asia Pacific Surge Training: Emergency WASH

21 November 2022

Content

- Part 1 : Disaster outlook and WASH in emergency overview

- Part 2: WASH coordination in crisis

- Part 3: The Sphere Handbook

Asia-Pacific: Natural Hazard Risk

UN OCHA · IFRC

Natural Hazard Risk

This map shows area of risk from earthquake activity, volcanic eruptions and tropical storms according to established risk scales.

Earthquake intensity risk is shown using the 1956 version of the Modified Mercalli Scale (MM), describing the effects of an earthquake on the surface of the earth. The zones indicate where there is a probability of 20% that degrees of intensity shown on the map will be exceeded in 50 years. Pacific islands and countries too small to be easily visible are represented by boxes giving an approximate level of equivalent risk based on data from Munich Reinsurance Company's NATHAN system.

Tropical storm risk is taken from the Munich Reinsurance Company's World Map of Natural Hazards and shows tropical storm intensity based on the five wind speeds of the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Scale. The zones indicate where there is a 10% probability of a storm of this intensity striking in the next 10 years.

Volcanic risk is indicated by the locations of Holocene volcanoes, defined as having shown activity within the past 11,500 years approximately, up to 2002.

Earthquake Intensity (Modified Mercalli Scale)
- Degree I-V
- Degree VI
- Degree VII
- Degree VIII
- Degree IX-XII
- ⊠ Insufficient data
- ▲ Holocene Volcano

Tropical Storm Intensity (Saffir-Simpson Scale)
- One: 118-153 kmh
- Two: 154-177 kmh
- Three: 178-209 kmh
- Four: 210-249 kmh
- Five: 250+ kmh

https://reliefweb.int/map/world/major-natural-hazards-asia-and-pacific-0

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A bit of context

Asia-Pacific is the world's most disaster-prone region. A person living in the **Asia-Pacific** region is **5 times** more likely to be affected by disasters than a person living outside the region.

Between 1970 and 2020, how many people affected by natural hazards in Asia Pacific?

6.9 billion people and killed more than 2 million that is 41,373 lives per year, one life every 13 minutes.

Over 19 million people were displaced by natural hazards in Asia and the Pacific, which accounted for three-quarters of the global total

In 2019 alone, how many people were displaced by natural hazards in Asia and the Pacific?

The *Asia Pacific Disaster Report 2022 for ESCAP Subregions* shows that under all climate-change scenarios, and in comparison to global averages, Asia and the Pacific **will be most impacted by heavy precipitation, followed by agricultural drought, hot temperatures/heatwaves, and warming winds with intensifying tropical cycloned**
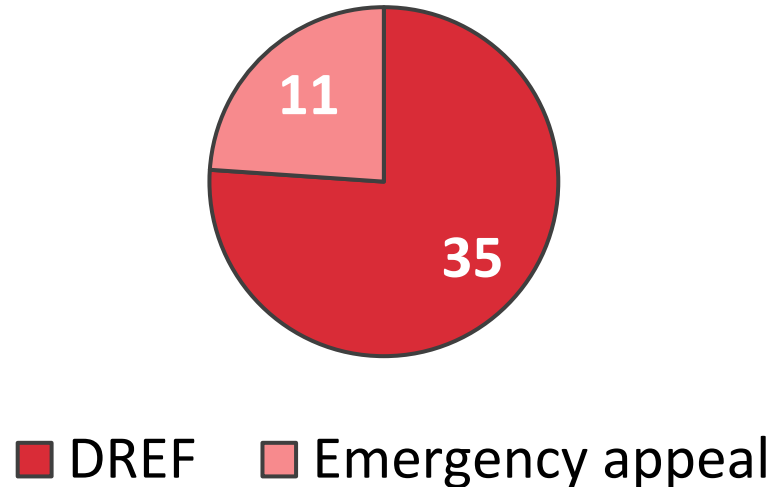
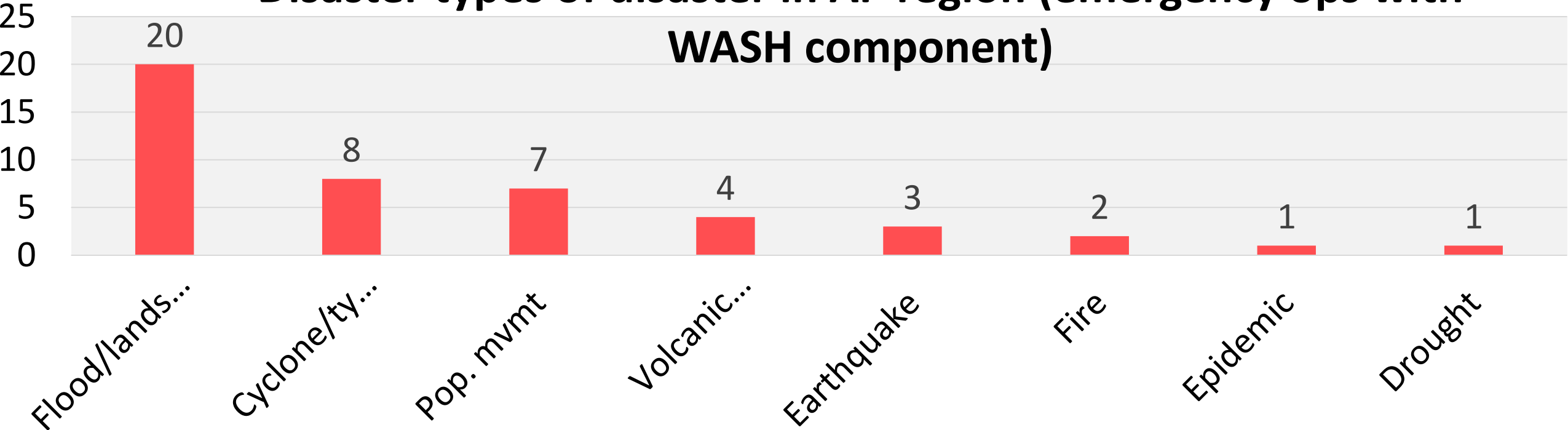Internal

2021 disaster outlook: IFRC Asia Pacific region

No. of disasters per sub-region (with WASH component)

Chart (bar):
- Southeast Asia: 21
- South Asia: 20
- Pacific: 4
- East Asia: 1
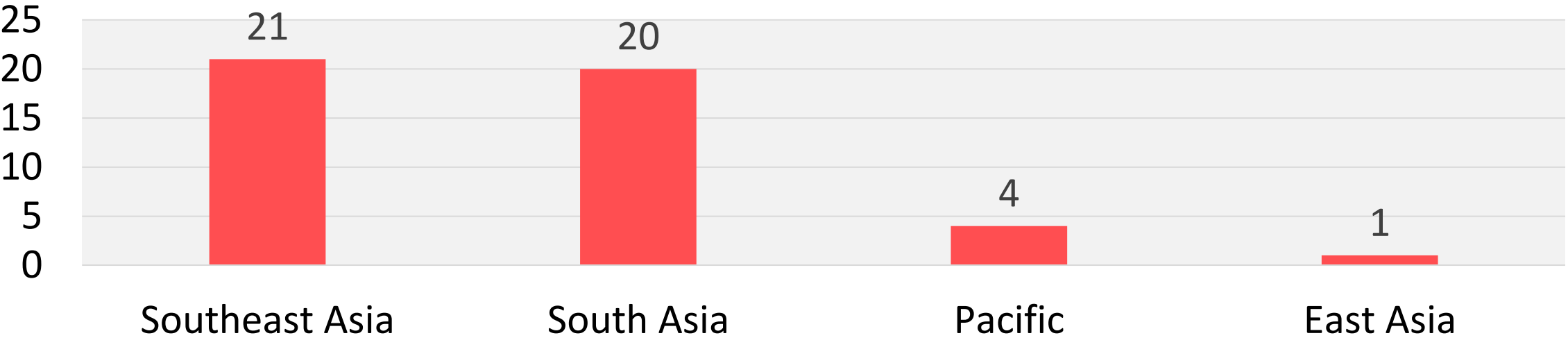
Type of IFRC funding mechanism

Pie chart:
- DREF: 35
- Emergency appeal: 11

Disaster types of disaster in AP region (emergency ops with WASH component)

Chart (bar):
- Flood/lands...: 20
- Cyclone/ty...: 8
- Pop. mvmt: 7
- Volcanic...: 4
- Earthquake: 3
- Fire: 2
- Epidemic: 1
- Drought: 1

- Southeast Asia remains the most disaster-struck sub-region, followed closely by South Asia
- Out of the 46 active emergency operations, 35 of them were funded through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF)

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Consequences of disasters

- Severe injuries, deaths
- Loss of properties, loss of livelihoods
- Damaged infrastructures and facilities
- Disease outbreaks
- Food shortages
- Large population movement
- Overload/burden on health services

- Disruption of daily routines
- Loss of privacy/dignity
- Increased level of anxiety/stress
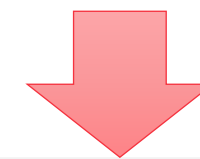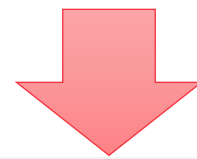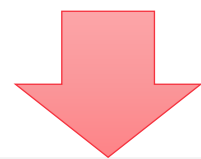
Objective of a WASH response

- Achieve better health
- Restore dignity

Water-related diseases and how to prevent

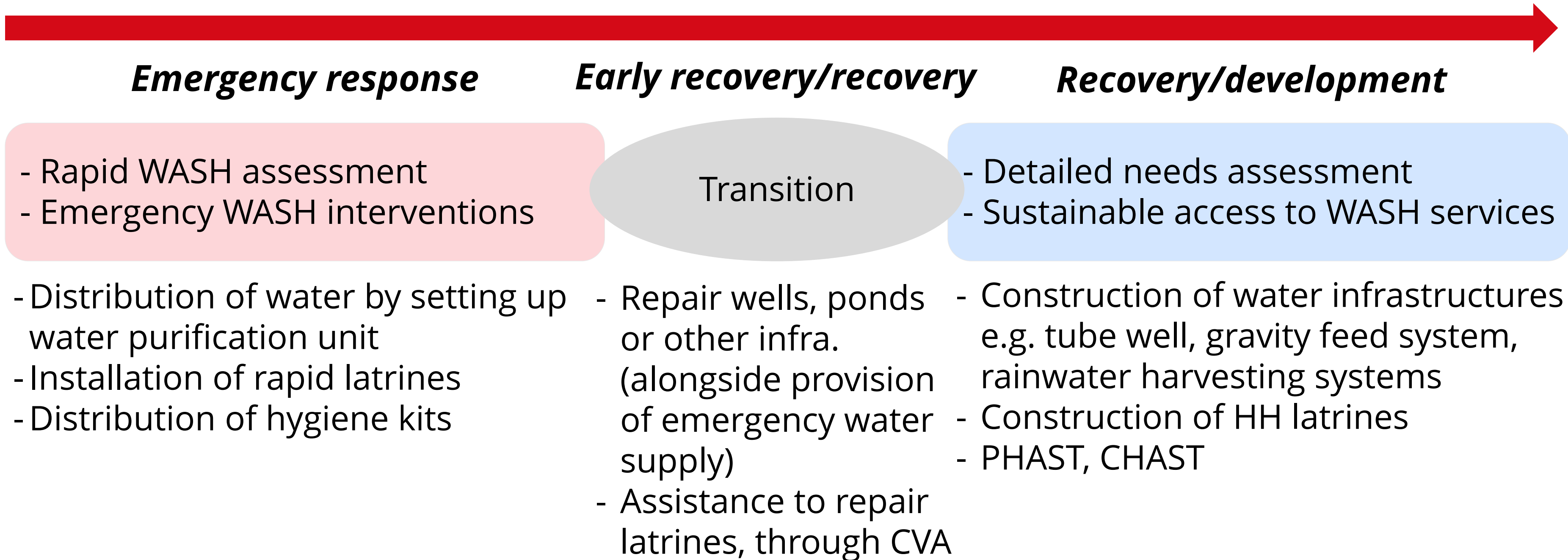| Water-borne	- Infections spread through contaminated drinking water - Diarrhea, typhoid, dysentery, cholera	Improve water quality
Water-washed	- Diseases due to lack of water and domestic cleanliness - Skin infections like scabies; eye infection like conjunctivitis	Increase water supply; improve hygiene practices
Water-based	- Infections transmitted via an intermediate host which lives in water - Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia)	Reduce surface water contamination
Water-related vector-borne	- Diseases transmitted by insects that depend on water for their propagation - Malaria, yellow fever, dengue	Destroy breeding grounds; use mosquito nets & repellents

Emergency WASH interventions

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Emergency response   ***Early recovery/recovery***   ***Recovery/development***

- Rapid WASH assessment - Emergency WASH interventions	Transition	- Detailed needs assessment - Sustainable access to WASH services

- Distribution of water by setting up water purification unit
- Installation of rapid latrines
- Distribution of hygiene kits

- Repair wells, ponds or other infra. (alongside provision of emergency water supply)
- Assistance to repair latrines, through CVA

- Construction of water infrastructures e.g. tube well, gravity feed system, rainwater harvesting systems
- Construction of HH latrines
- PHAST, CHAST

WASH Coordination

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Coordination???

Humanitarian coordination involves bringing together humanitarian actors to **ensure a coherent and principled response to emergencies. The aim is to assist people when they most need relief or protection.**

Humanitarian coordination seeks **to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian response by ensuring greater predictability, accountability and partnership.**

Coordination involves assessing situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; developing common strategies to address issues such as negotiating access, mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress.

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Coordination during emergency

Actors:
- Governments
- UN agencies
- RCRC Movement
- NGOs (international and national)
- Donors
- Others e.g., private sectors, community groups

RCRC emergency operations:
- Internal Movement coordination
- External coordination via cluster/sector

Humanitarian coordination models:
- Clusters (11 Clusters)
- Refugees coordination
- Major Health L3 emergencies

Inter-Agency Standing Committee

Created by the United Nations General Assembly, through its resolution 46/182 in 1991, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee is the longest-standing and highest-level humanitarian coordination forum of the United Nations system that brings together 18 Principals of United Nations and non-United Nations entities to ensure coherence of preparedness and response efforts, formulate policy, and agree on priorities for strengthened humanitarian action

Full Members
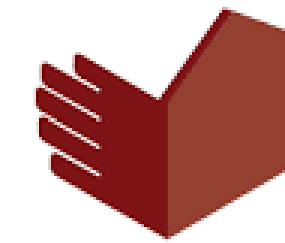

Standing Invitees

Strategic Priorities

1. Operational Response

2. Accountability and Inclusion

3. Collective Advocacy

4. Humanitarian-Development Collaboration

5. Humanitarian Financing

Do you know???

Though IFRC is standing invitee in IASC, we are co-chaired one cluster with a UN agency.
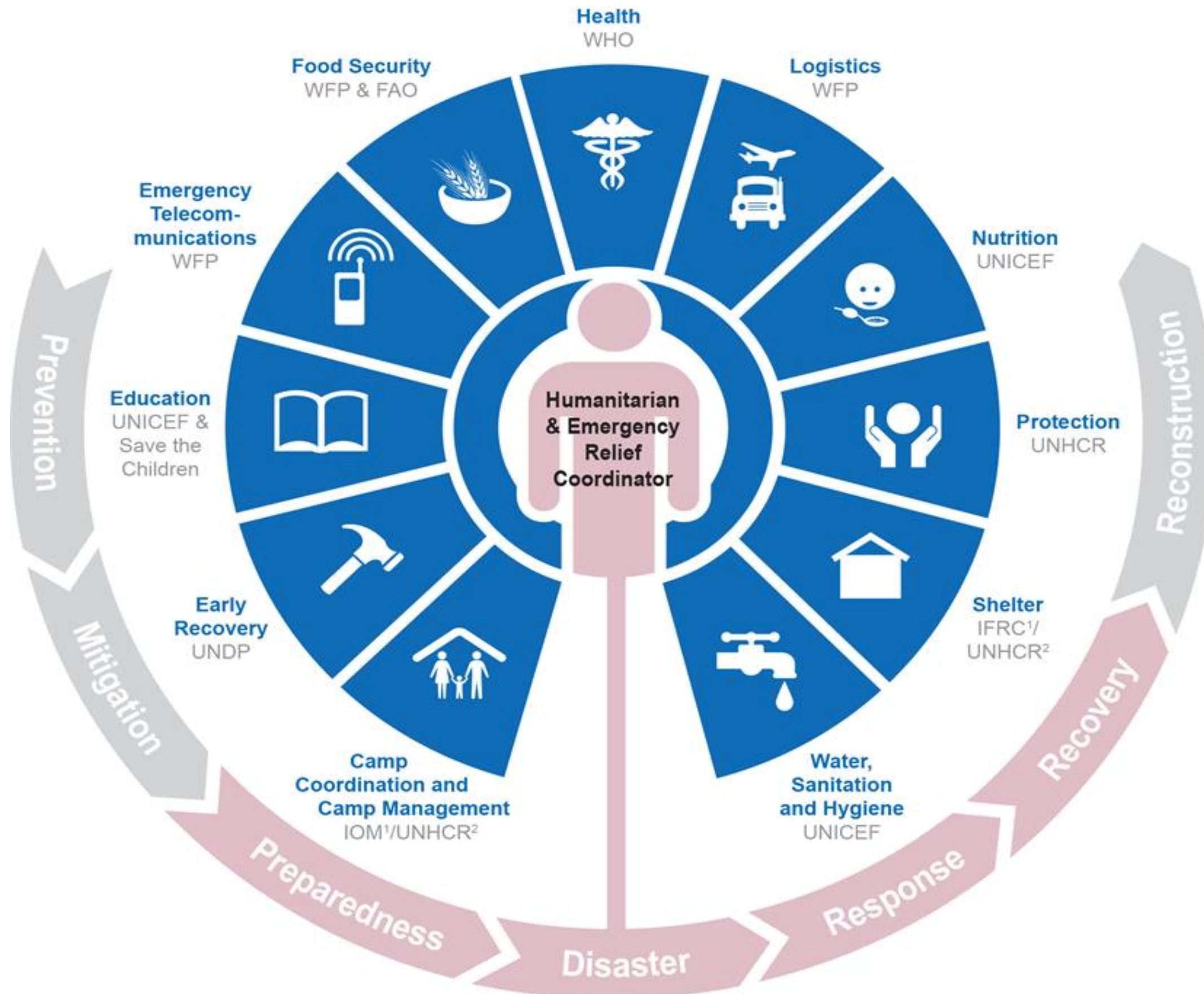
Which cluster that IFRC co-leads and with whom?

Who is the lead organization for WASH cluster?

Cluster Approach

HR 2005: The cluster approach was proposed as a way of addressing gaps and strengthening the effectiveness of humanitarian response through building partnerships

Global WASH Cluster

Type of coordination, sector vs cluster

Sector

Cluster

1. Existing government coordination leads the WASH Coordination Platform.

   This coordination is undertaken when there exists a government coordination mechanism with the WASH Lead agency providing support.

Advantages:	Disadvantages:
▪ Builds on existing structure ▪ Supports capacity building ▪ Enables rapid broad participation	▪ Steering and decision making processes may be slow, authoritarian. ▪ May not have support of key WASH actors

   Examples: Zimbabwe – Kenya – Ethiopia – Madagascar

2. Coordination is established through the WASH Platform:

   This coordination is undertaken when there is no pre-existing coordination mechanism.

   The WASH Coordination Platform is established and led or co-led by national government, depending on their capacity and willingness to be involved.

Advantages:	Rapid coordination and decision making, impartiality and more equitable involvement of all actors, good capacity building opportunities.
Disadvantages:	Time and effort needed in identifying and getting WASH actors on board, may be a tendency for international organizations to dominate.

   Examples: Somalia and South Sudan

Coordination structure: National and sub-national
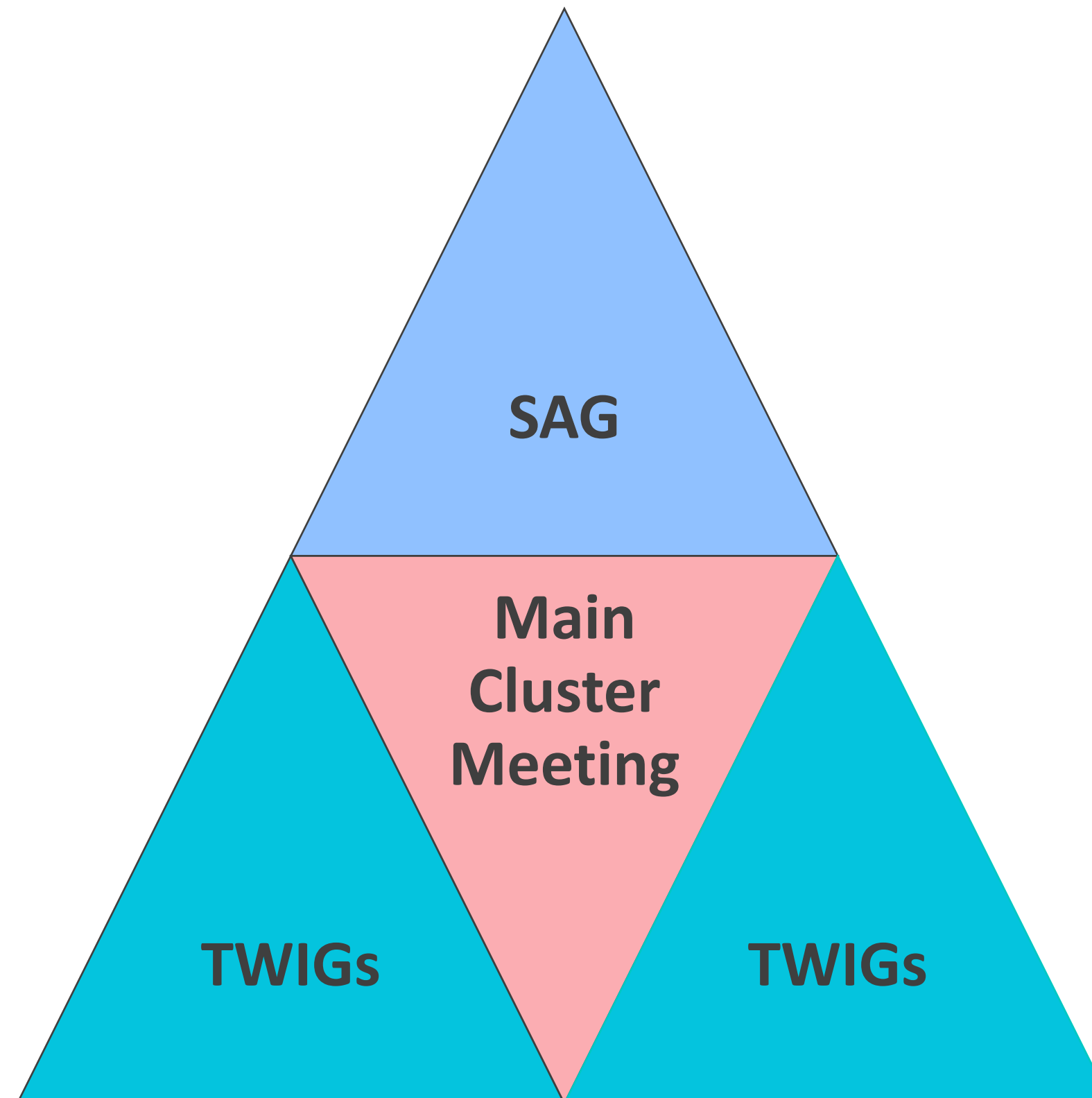
Inter-sectoral coordination

Inter sector coordination is a cooperative effort among sectors/clusters and humanitarian country team to:

1. Assure coherence in achieving common objectives
2. Avoid duplication
3. Ensure areas of needs are prioritized
4. Work as a team

Practical practices IFRC working with WASH Cluster

- **SAG and TWiG**
- Influencing WASH sector to adapting IFRC's approach & guidelines e.g Hygiene kits strategy, CEA on water points selection, FSM Lab

- **Inter-sectoral:**
- Health: AWD preparedness and response
- GBV : MHM
- CCCM & site management: develop water network system, location of WASH facilities, population data
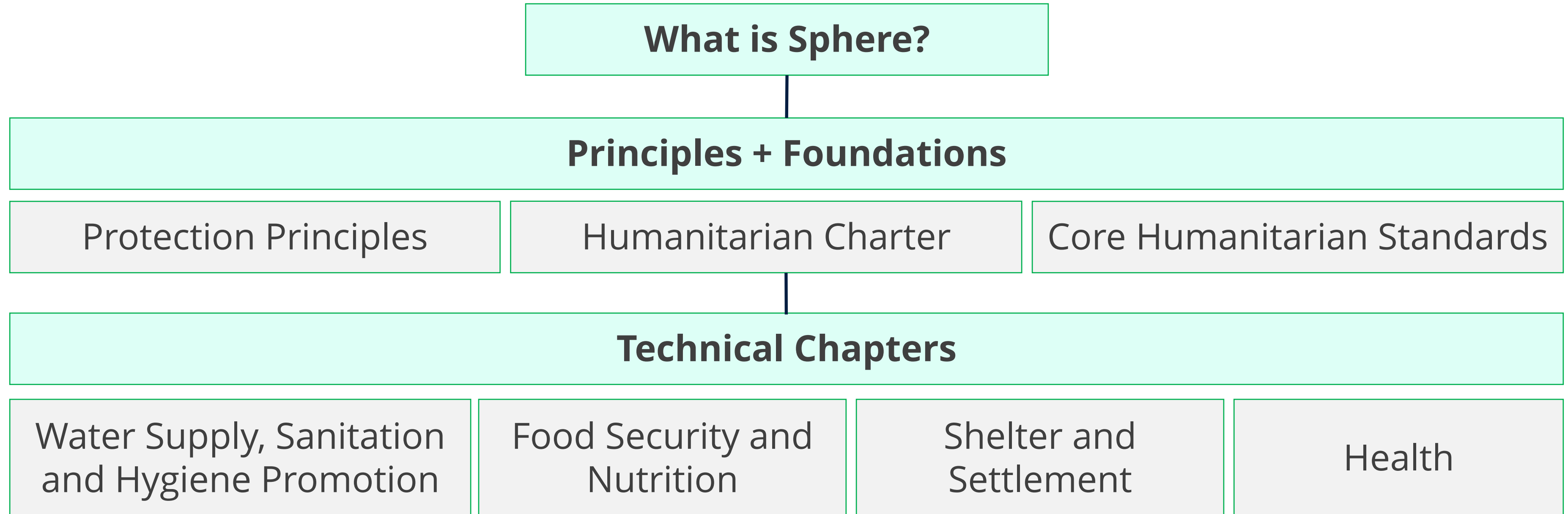
The Sphere Handbook

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What is Sphere?

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What is Sphere?

Principles + Foundations

Protection Principles	Humanitarian Charter	Core Humanitarian Standards

Technical Chapters

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion	Food Security and Nutrition	Shelter and Settlement	Health

- Minimum standards
  - Key actions
  - Key indicators
- Guidance notes

Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

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1. Hygiene promotion	2. Water supply	3. Excreta management	4. Vector control	5. Solid waste management	6. WASH in disease outbreaks and healthcare settings
Standard 1.1 HP	**Standard 2.1** Access and water quantity	**Standard 3.1** Env. free from human excreta	**Standard 4.1** Vector control at settlement level	**Standard 5.1** Env. free from solid waste	**Standard 6** WASH in healthcare settings
Standard 1.2 Identification, access and use of hygiene items	**Standard 2.2** Water quality	**Standard 3.2** Access to and use of toilets	**Standard 4.2** HH and personal actions to control vectors	**Standard 5.2** HH and personal actions to safely manage solid waste	
Standard 1.3 MHM and incontinence		**Standard 3.3** Mgmt. and maintenance of excreta collection, transport, disposal and treatment		**Standard 5.3** Solid waste management systems at community level	

How to play Kahoot!

- **For facilitator:**
- https://create.kahoot.it/share/sphere-english/edb7bfd5-f117-40ef-9a1e-ef06054f533f
- Play as guest/classic
- Play Team mode
- **For participants, connect using laptop or smartphone:**
- http://www.Kahoot.it or use the App
- Enter the pin code
- Enter your name or name of your team

Key messages

- Objective of a WASH response is to **achieve better health and restore dignity**.

- WASH interventions during emergency response are for **life-saving**, which should slowly progress to more **sustainable solutions** in early recovery and recovery phases.

- Importance of working together – **hardware and software goes hand-in-hand**

- Be aware that WASH is only one sector in the sea of humanitarian response – **fill gaps, not overlap**.

- The aim of the Sphere Handbook is **to improve the quality of humanitarian responses and to be accountable for our actions**.

Thank you! Questions?