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PROPOSALS FOR ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND ENERGY POST DISASTER/CONFLICT

- Droughts, floods, conflicts, the contexts are multiple during which the supply in water and sanitation is sorely lacking.
- A duty is imposed upon us: respond to the urgency and provide emergency water relief whether on a temporary or permanent basis.
- The recent natural disasters that hit the world remind us to what extent they can be devastating.
- They are responsible for heavy human losses and considerable material damages. Hundreds of thousands of people die each year following these disasters or become homeless.





PROPOSALS FOR ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND ENERGY POST DISASTER/CONFLICT

Conflicts

In Syria and in the neighboring countries, close to 3 million children, women and men are stranded, refugees in makeshift camps without water, sanitation and energy

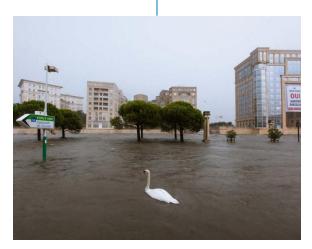
Floods

Early October, storms in the south of France have caused severe flooding. France declared a state of natural disaster in around 60 towns

Droughts

This year, in Australia and the US, two states have been drought declared, in Queensland and California









PROPOSALS FOR ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND ENERGY POST DISASTER/CONFLICT



 The WWC has a key role to play to promote actions to provide safe water and toilets effectively when disaster/conflict strikes (HELP action strategy Objective 7)



• In 2009, the HLEP/UNSGAB released an International Plan for Action on Water and Disasters, in which the Council offered its assistance on three items.



PROPOSALS FOR ACCESS TO WATER, SANITATION AND ENERGY POST-DISASTER/CONFLICT

COMMITMENT 1:

Creating a database of experts and taskforce for assessment of WASH needs and reconstruction of infrastructure post disasters/conflicts



COMMITMENT 2:

Facilitating the development and publication of a code of conduct

COMMITMENT 3:

Promoting solutions and best practices through a literature review of existing handbooks





COMMITMENT 1: CREATING A DATABASE OF EXPERTS AND TASKFORCE

PROPOSED ACTION BEFORE THE 7th WWF:

Through the WWC website, an online database of a voluntary group of water and sanitation specialists will be created. It will be drawn from the Council's membership and partnerships to:

- Provide technical and policy guidance on water-related disasters preparedness and risk management;
- Carry out site visits in water-related disaster areas;
- Estimate damages and reconstruction costs and propose ways to re-establish water and sanitation networks;
- Follow up, provide guidance and monitor progress in the reconstruction processes.

Strong communications activities around the creation of this tool and this informal network must also be foreseen at the 7th WWF





COMMITMENT 2: FACILITATING THE PUBLICATION OF A CODE OF CONDUCT

- All organizations involved in post-disaster provision of WASH should adopt and respect a Code of Conduct
- It is time for the WWC to facilitate along with the UN the development and publication of a code of conduct for emergency situations

PROPOSED ACTION BEFORE THE 7th WWF

- The WWC can provide its network and its members' expertise to facilitate the publication of this code of conduct
- Information will be gathered through the online database
- The WWC may facilitate a meeting with partners in which a proposal of Code of Conduct may be discussed collaboratively
- A session could be organized at the 7th WWF



COMMITMENT 3 : PROMOTING BEST PRACTICES AND SOLUTIONS THROUGH A LITERATURE REVIEW OF EXISTING HANDBOOKS

• It would be useful to prepare a handbook featuring all the systems and materials best suited to the different contexts, covering water resources, drilling, pumping, well clearance, water transport, treatment, storage, distribution, sanitation, etc

PROPOSED ACTION BEFORE THE 7th WWF

 Information will be gathered through the online database and a consultant may be hired to carry out the literature review and communicate results to partners



- Existing handbooks on water and sanitation responses by relief agencies must be appraised and existing data exchanges and platforms reviewed
- A side-event could be organized at the 7th WWF



WATER HELP: THE EAUX DE MARSEILLE'S EMERGENCY WATER RELIEF DIVISION

- Created in 2001 to provide emergency relief and development assistance with water and sanitation in France and abroad.
- Water Help dispatches emergency relief to ensure a supply of drinking water, clean and disinfect public systems...



- Water Help also makes its expertise available to developing populations.
 Assistance includes performing a study of local water services, assisting in rehabilitating damaged systems, and training local staff for ensuring self-sufficient operation and maintenance
- By the past, Water Help was present in Bosnia, Algeria, Tunisia, Albania, Morocco, Sri-Lanka, Mauritania.



WATER HELP: THE EAUX DE MARSEILLE'S EMERGENCY WATER RELIEF DIVISION

Examples of recent actions:

• In the North East of Mali, in July 2013, Water Help installed pumps and power generating sets to increase the resource available and secure access to water.



• Early October 2014, Water help led a mission to assess the situation of access to water and sanitation in Zaatari camp (Jordan), the largest refugee camp in the world. The mission was carried out in coordination with UNHCR





PROJECT FOR THE CREATION OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY RELIEF NETWORK IN MOROCCO

- This project concerns Morocco which, each year, is subject to drought and flooding.
- It consists in setting up a mobile water relief unit at the headquarters of each of the 7 river basin agencies comprising robust pumping, storage, chlorination and distribution equipment that is simple to use and maintain.



- This equipment is transported by truck and operated by the staff of each river basin agency on duty 24/7.
- The advantage of these mobile units is their low cost, mobility and usage by multi-skilled staff members.



"TRUITOSEM"

TROUT/ MARSEILLE WATER SENTINELS: A POLLUTION DETECTOR THAT OPERATES BY ANALYSING FISH BEHAVIOUR

- This system, which was developed by engineers at Marseille water supply group, continually monitors water and detects any pollution immediately.
- In this times of global security, this tool is a very simple and effective method against water pollution, based on highly sensitive fishes.
- If an accident should occur, these sentinels would sound the alarm.





TSUNAMI ALERT CENTER FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

- 25% of the world's tsunamis are concentrated in the Mediterranean due to the frequency of multiple earthquakes
- From « terremotto » to « meremotto », in Latin
- This tsunami alert center was initiated by UNESCO and is operated by the French government: 12 people, 24/7, all year long
- Detection of seismic activity based on a network of 75 shore stations and tidal gauges



 The system should be extended to the countries of the South and East of the Mediterranean







THANK YOU

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