

# WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

## 1. Global Cluster Lead(s) and Global Cluster Partners

**Global Cluster Lead: UNICEF**

**Global Cluster Partners: ACF, CARE, CDC, Concern, CRS, InterAction, Internation Centre for Health and Migration (ICHM), IFRC, IRC, NCA, Oxfam, RedR-IHE, UNEP, UNHCR, WHO, WVI.**

## 2. Gaps in Response Capacity and Objectives 2007-08

Many of the key WASH actors in emergencies have been meeting informally over many years to network and to share ideas and information on their own developments, particularly in technical material development. This meant that there was a potential for greater collaboration in the field when an emergency struck.

Whilst informal networking certainly has made a contribution to the sector's response, prior to the humanitarian reform, there had never been a formal analysis of the key issues, which were bottlenecks in improving the sector's response in an emergency.

The development of the WASH cluster provides an open formal platform for all emergency WASH actors working together, the development of a work plan that addresses the key gaps as identified both by those key actors, but also verification from the field.

Formal recognition of UNICEF's role as global cluster lead has also allowed the organisation to ensure dedicated resources to take up the role and to examine internal and external systems to ensure standards, systems, and capacity for rapid response. Critical in ensuring participation in the WASH cluster in emergencies, is ensuring that all key WASH sector actors are fully involved at the global level.

The gaps identified within the WASH sector are continually reviewed as the understanding of needs changes. The WASH cluster is committed to ensuring that this view is continually updated through both external strategic reviews of the global cluster's work, as well as field reviews of the WASH cluster at country level and specific needs assessments being carried out as part of capacity building initiatives. The first work plan developed in 2005, was updated in June 2006 when additional organisations became involved and then again in December 2006 during a review of additionally identified needs, as well as with input from various cross-cutting focal points. An external *strategic and programmatic review* of the overall global WASH cluster work plan, and global cluster operational processes is also taking place in March 2007.

There are specific challenges to ensuring that these globally developed tools and resources involve as many of the different organisations involved in the cluster as possible. This buy-in is key to ensuring and promoting the sector-wide use of these tools. This participation at a global level takes time, whilst those working in responding in emergencies are in need of these tools now. We, therefore, need to ensure a balance of participation with a timely response to field-driven needs. However, the cluster approach presents many opportunities to bring the sector as a whole closer together in ensuring a predictable, effective, timely, and coherent WASH humanitarian response.

The WASH cluster work plan has been formulated into five strategic areas, covering outstanding capacity gaps identified by the WASH Cluster Working Group. The five strategic areas where increased capacity is required are:

1. Effective WASH Sector Coordination;
2. Effective and Efficient Information Management and Standards for WASH Humanitarian Response;
3. Increasing WASH Sector Capacity for Humanitarian Response;
4. WASH Sector Preparedness and Response;
5. WASH Sector Best Practice and Learning.

The WASH Cluster work plan 2007-8 has a particular emphasis on cross-cutting issues in the form of mainstreaming and the gathering and development of best practice guidance, but also in the

involvement of cross-cutting review teams (gender, HIV/AIDS, environment, etc), ensuring that WASH cluster products include the various cross-cutting issues as appropriate at regular intervals throughout the implementation period. These include: the updating of the WASH component of the HIV/AIDS guidance for emergencies, guidance and tools on accountability, early recovery, disaster risk reduction, child centred WASH programming. Reviews carried out by the global WASH cluster of field implementation also include review points on how cross-cutting issues have been incorporated. Other cross-cutting issues e.g., gender, mental health, where guidance already exists will be promoted through the publication and distribution of a WASH document bringing together all cross-cutting issues; it is also envisaged that this document will support future capacity building training support.

The building of national and regional capacity and participation in emergencies has also been highlighted throughout several of the objectives within the work plan. The identification and training of cluster and hub coordinators will also be done at a regional and country level, which will also include government focal points. Work identified by one cluster participating organisation will also focus on developing approaches to ensure the participation of national organisations in coordination and response. There will also be training in the coordination and management of hygiene and sanitation in emergencies, which will also involve government counterparts and will cover how to integrate emergency response with pre-existing WASH programming. Training for capacity building will also involve national organisations, as well as the roll-out of globally developed WASH cluster tools and the development of interagency WASH emergency preparedness planning and WASH cluster awareness workshops.

The WASH cluster sees the strengths and potential for transversal issues across clusters and is committed to working on an inter-sectoral/cluster basis where there is a need to collaborate and ensure compatibility where appropriate and sharing of information on other key topics which are being worked on together; for this reason the Cluster Support Team (CST) are regularly in touch with the other key sector/cluster leads.

The channelling of funds for the WASH cluster was discussed at the last face-to-face meeting and it was agreed to continue the channelling of funds through UNICEF on behalf of all of the cluster organisations. The WASH cluster however, fully supports the distribution of funds for emergency response at the field level directly to agencies. Priorities have been allocated according to current needs assessment and are broadly reflected in order in which benchmarks are presented. This may be revised by the WASH Cluster Working Group participants. There are however, individual components of some benchmarks that have received a higher prioritisation but have been presented with their related projects in the strategic framework.

### 3. Financial Summary

In order to show coherence with work plan of 2006-7, the strategic framework represents a two-year programme, starting in 2006 and finishing at the end of the 2007-8 global appeal period. All available funds noted are those funds that were received in the 2006-7 appeal period, all of which is allocated to projects agreed during that period. All funds requested are, therefore, for new projects or extensions/additional activities of existing projects.

Project Sheets are attached at Annex 12.

<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>					
<b>Project No.</b>	<b>Project lead</b>	<b>Funding Channel</b>	<b>Total Funds Needed</b>	<b>Available Funds</b>	<b>Requested Funds</b>
1	Various/TBC	UNICEF	2,218,200	1,176,000	1,042,200
2	Various/TBC	UNICEF	530,000	300,000	230,000
3	Various/TBC	UNICEF	2,730,000	705,000	2,025,000
4	Various/TBC	UNICEF	1,265,000	715,000	550,000
5	Various/TBC	UNICEF	1,075,000	250,000	825,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>7,818,200</b>	<b>3,146,000</b>	<b>4,672,200</b>



Benchmarks (no. indicates to which WASH strategic area/project it belongs)	Target Objectives	Corresponding Activities/Projects	Indicators	Field Impact	Benchmarks (no. indicates to which WASH strategic area/project it belongs)
		ACF	Right to Water in Emergencies.	Policy advocacy paper produced on the right to water, with specific reference to emergencies.	WASH Cluster Coordinators and the WASH Sector have policy and advocacy guidance to promote the right to water in emergencies.
		CARE (agency specific)	Strengthening of CARE's WASH Response Capacity and Contribution to Sector Policy Development.	Number of staff trained in WASH response. Active participation and contribution to joint cluster initiatives.	Improved WASH response by CARE and increased influence in global emergency WASH fora.
		IFRC (agency specific)	Consolidation of Red Cross and Red Crescent and WASH Disaster Preparedness and Response Capacities.	Software component development for DRR. Tailored training developed for global, region and country levels.	Improved WASH response by Red Cross and Red Crescent societies
		IRC (agency specific)	Training and support for Environmental Health Officers in WASH Cluster and IRC tools.	Number of EH officers trained. EH field resources guide developed.	Better response to WASH needs in emergencies.
		OXFAM (agency specific)	Increasing WASH response capacity and Disaster Risk Reduction in WASH programming.	Number of staff trained in emergency WASH. Strategies developed to link WASH and livelihood programming in drought response. Evidence based guidance matrices for water treatment and sanitation in flooded areas.	Increased national response capacity. Framework to integrate WASH and livelihoods. Improved technical response to water and sanitation needs.
		RedR (agency specific)	Appropriate approaches for national participation in coordination and response systems for WASH.	Number and type of human and material resources developed to increase national participation and contribution to WASH response.	Increased contribution of national civil society to WASH coordination and response.
		UNICEF (agency specific)	Training and dissemination on Coordinating and managing Hygiene and Sanitation in Emergencies for existing development programmes and government counterparts.	Number of persons trained in adapting existing hygiene and sanitation programming for emergency response.	Reduced impact of emergencies on long term hygiene and sanitation programming.
5. Needs for human, financial and institutional capacity assessed (4).	Increased understanding of global and country-level capacity for WASH emergency response.	WASH Cluster Agencies	Capacity Mapping Project.  Development and compilation of global framework for capacity mapping of principle global emergency WASH actors - development of an adaptable generic framework for hotspot country mapping.	Framework to assess and monitor global and country level capacity. Pilot of country capacity mapping in three countries. Dissemination of country capacity mapping framework for replication.	ERC, WASH cluster lead WASH actors are more aware of global sector response capacity and can plan, accordingly.  RC/HCs and WASH sector are more aware of national response capacity and gaps and can plan accordingly.
6. Training and systems developed and/or provided at the local, national, regional and international levels to build response capacity (3).	Increased WASH Capacity Building for improved response.	RedR, UNHCR UNICEF (Phase 1)	Training for Capacity Building Project: - capacity needs assessment; - development, piloting and roll-out of additional training modules;	Capacity gaps identified by June 07. Three pilot trainings by Aug 07. Development and roll-out of innovative training to address capacity gaps.	WASH sector staff are better prepared to plan and execute effective WASH programmes.

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7. Advocacy and resource mobilisation efforts undertaken (1).	Adequate resources for WASH cluster work plan.	UNICEF CSAT	Dedicated Global Cluster Support and Advocacy Team.	Percentage of global appeal funded.	Tools and capacity needed by the field are developed and rolled out by the Global WASH cluster  Cluster coordinators are more prepared to take up advocacy issues.  Resource mobilisation options are taken as appropriate.  Key humanitarian personnel external to WASH actors are aware of the relevance and importance of integrated emergency WASH programming.
	Greater understanding of the cluster approach for WASH within cluster lead and cluster participating organisations.			Number of proposals/donor representation made.  Number of presentations made to agencies and country programmes.	
	WASH Country-level Advocacy and Resource mobilisation Strategies.	WASH Cluster and CSAT	Cluster Coordinator Guidance and Tools for Advocacy and Resource Mobilisation.	Advocacy and resource strategies developed and included in cluster coordinator briefing.	
		CRS/ UNICEF	Evidence based high-level advocacy paper on integrated WASH programming in emergencies.	High level advocacy paper on health outcomes of integrated WASH programming disseminated to RC/HCs, cluster leads, donors, and CERF in emergencies.	
8. Emergency preparedness and long term planning undertaken (4).	Increased understanding of the cluster approach in WASH.	UNICEF (regional offices based)	WASH Cluster awareness workshops	Workshops carried out in at least 15 countries (8 by April 08).	Increased understanding of the principles of the cluster approach in WASH.  Less confusion in times of emergency
	Increased WASH inter-agency emergency preparedness.	UNICEF (regional offices based)	Inter-agency WASH preparedness planning.	Emergency preparedness plans developed in at least 15 countries (8 by April 08).	WASH response agencies work together on sector response
9. If relevant, material stockpiles established and maintained (4).	Strategic stockpile of WASH materials developed.	UNICEF and WASH Cluster Agencies	Emergency WASH Materials Project.	Agreed list of materials to stock; response capacity; location of stocks.  Criteria/policy developed for use and replacement.  Initial stock in place.	Rapid availability of key WASH materials in large emergencies

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10. "Best practice" for this sector collected and disseminated (5)	Mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues into the emergency WASH sector.	ACF	Strategic and Programmatic Review of Global WASH Cluster (see Learning Project)	Work plan reviewed externally and by CC teams and amended as appropriate.	Better WASH programming which responds to needs of affect populations
		WASH Cluster and CSAT	Review by HIV/AIDS, Gender, Early Recovery and Environmental informal cross-cutting (CC) Review teams of WASH products.	Work plan products reviewed by CC focal points.	
		WASH Cluster and CSAT	Production and dissemination of WASH publication of existing cross-cutting guidance (eg gender, sexual violence, mental health, HIV/AIDS, etc.)	Compilation and dissemination of at least 3000 copies at global and country levels	Getting cross-cutting issues into the hands of WASH practitioners; greater inclusion of cross-cutting issues into WASH programming earlier and more consistently.
		WASH Cluster and CSAT	Revise WASH component of existing HIV emergency guidance.	WASH Cluster endorsed revision of the IASC Guidelines for HIV/AIDS interventions in Emergency Settings.	WASH programming which responds to the needs of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).
	Increased understanding and incorporation of the environment into WASH programming.	UNEP /CARE	Review of WASH work plan. Checklists, guidance, and best practice for the sector developed. Environmental advisor support to Emergency WASH operations. Training module on WASH and environmental considerations.	Work plan revised based on agreed recommendations. Checklists, guidance developed and disseminated at Global and field level. Environmental advisor available for on-line or on-site support and deployed. Cluster Coordinator training incorporates the environment in WASH.	Better and more environmentally friendly WASH programming.
		UNEP/ Disaster Waste Recovery	Development of Solid Waste Management guidance in emergencies.	Guidance developed and disseminated. Solid waste incorporated into WASH Cluster Coordinator's ToR.	Costly and environmental mistakes are reduced.
	Increased understanding and application of concepts of early recovery in WASH programming.	WASH Cluster and CSAT	Development of best practice guidance and tools.	Tools and best practice developed and disseminated.	Early recovery actions are consistently understood and incorporated into WASH humanitarian response.
	Increased understanding and application of concepts of DRR in WASH programming.	CARE Concern	Development of best practice guidance and tools.	Tools and best practice developed and disseminated.	The sector has a reference guide to promote risk reducing WASH response.
	Increased Accountability in WASH Programming.		Guidance in Accountability in Emergency WASH Programming.	Accountability guidelines developed and disseminated.	Better WASH programming which responds to needs of affect populations.
Increased child centred Emergency WASH Response.	UNICEF	Best Practice and Guidance in Child Centred Emergency WASH Programming.	Best practice guidance developed and disseminated for Child friendly designs and participation.	Children are better assisted in emergencies.	

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	Learning and best practice on Cluster approach and WASH gathered and disseminated.	ACF	Learning Project: - strategic and programmatic review of global cluster; - independent and inter-agency reviews of country-level WASH clusters; - evaluation of Global WASH Cluster; - review of country level WASH Cluster in Emergencies.	Global WASH Cluster processes and workplan changed according to Review  Learning developed into best practice and disseminated through Cluster associated organisations.  Recommendations for future WASH cluster.	Global WASH cluster Workplan represents the sector's capacity gaps. WASH cluster at both global and country levels work in an effective, transparent and participative manner.
11. Access to appropriate technical expertise secured (3).	Development of systems and standby arrangements for key gap technical expertise.	UNHCR	Groundwater project.	Stand-by partnerships developed for groundwater technical gaps Groundwater preparedness pilot model developed and implemented	More timely and appropriate WASH programming decisions concerning groundwater.
		RedR-IHE	Technical Support Service for emergency WASH response.	Number of field technical support queries responded to.  WASH best practice collated and disseminated.	Better technical decisions in WASH programming.

# GLOBAL WATER SANITATION HYGIENE (WASH) CLUSTER STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK — 2006 to 2008

