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BUILD BACK BETTER

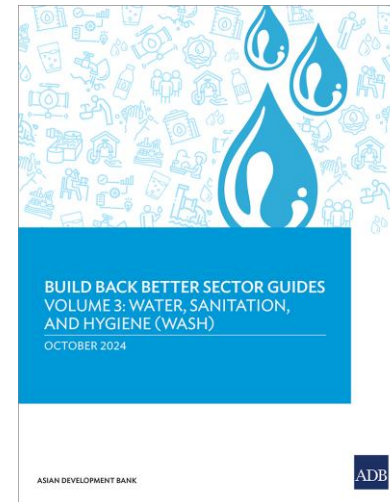
Sector Dialogues



Event 5: Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Thursday 27 February 2025, 3.30pm-4.30pm Manila

<https://www.adb.org/publications/series/build-back-better-sector-guides>



Objectives

BUILD BACK BETTER
Sector Dialogues



Sustainable and
adaptable solutions



Reduce cascading
impacts

Establish new
value chains



Leverage
innovation and
technology

Safe, equitable,
and affordable
access



Examples of Water Sector Disaster Effects and Recovery Needs:

Event	Disaster Effects (Damage and Loss) (\$ million) ^a		Recovery Needs (\$ million) ^b	
	Infrastructure ^b	Water	Infrastructure ^b	Water
Earthquake (Nepal), 2015 ^c	652	111 (17%)	743	181 (24%)
Cyclone Winston (Fiji), 2016 ^d	119	12 (10%)	136	12 (9%)
Floods and landslides (Sri Lanka), 2017 ^e	103	11 (11%)	170	56 (33%)
Floods (Lao People's Democratic Republic), 2018 ^f	219	8.33 (4%)	290	(3%)



Typhoon Ketsana (Ondoy)
September 2009



Considerations for Post-Disaster WASH Implementation



Phasing of implementation presents challenges

- Phased WASH programs are challenging due to coupling of human and natural systems
- Rainfall during reconstruction complicates efforts
- Temporary and long-term solutions need careful phasing



Incorporating temporary “work-around” solutions

- Often already be in place when WASH reconstruction begins due to urgency
- Work-around solutions must be either be upgraded and integrated into new WASH infrastructure design or replaced with permanent solutions.

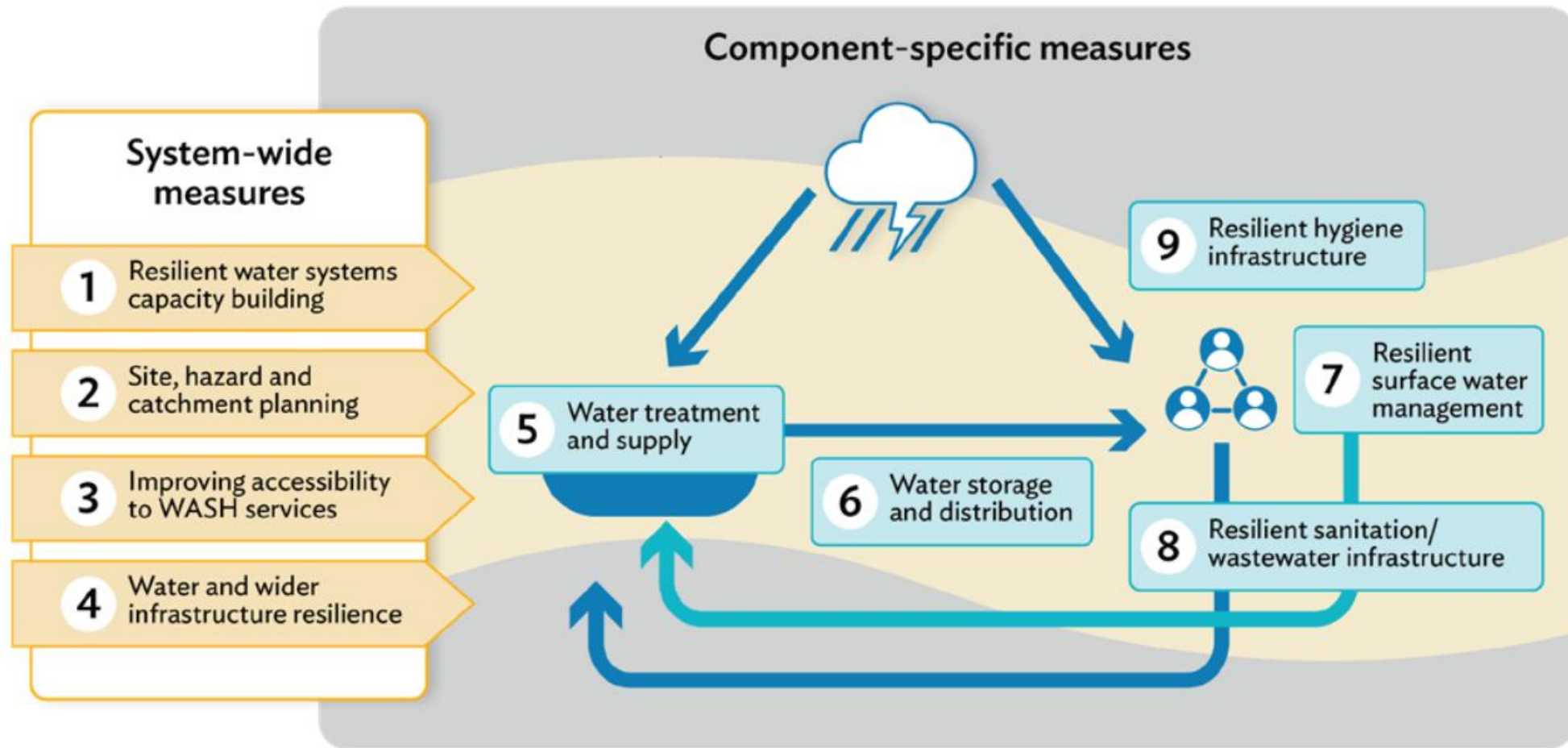


Need to consider differentiated WASH requirements

- The cultural and religious beliefs of the affected populations should be carefully considered in WASH solutions.
- Differentiated needs of local communities and displaced groups.



BBB Measures:



System-Wide Measures

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- 1 Water System Capacity Building**
 - Develop understanding of all stakeholders involved in WASH value chain
 - Analyse for opportunities to strengthen future resilience

- 2 Site, Hazard and Catchment Planning**
 - Site-specific multi-hazard risk assessment
 - Regional catchment planning of up- and down-stream connected systems

- 3 Improving the Accessibility to WASH Services**
 - Ensure continued access to WASH services during recovery period and in hazardous conditions.
 - Consider the needs of women, girls and other vulnerable groups especially those involved in water-related tasks
 - Be aware of topics which may be taboo, such as menstruation.

- 4 Integration of WASH into Wider Infrastructure Systems**
 - Many other infrastructure systems rely on water systems for service delivery.
 - Consider decentralised systems or built in redundancy to avoid cascading impacts of WASH system failure on other sectors.

Component Specific Measures

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Resilient Water Supply and Treatment

- Independent, good quality raw water sources
- Seal wells and boreholes
- Size treatment systems for future needs or temporary demand increases
- Use robust materials for tanks and connection points

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Resilient Water Storage and Distribution

- Decentralised potable water storage and supply with reserves
- Flow control valves
- Monitor and reduce consumption and nonrevenue water
- Prioritise gravity systems

Component Specific Measures

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Resilient Surface Water Management

- Stormwater drainage design informed by hydrological and hydraulic modelling
- Separate storm/greywater from sewerage
- Integrated flood risk management measures and Nature Based Solutions

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Resilient Sanitation and Wastewater Infrastructure

- Prioritise basic needs and gradually improve – “sanitation ladder”
- Formalise decentralised systems to prevent disease transmission and environmental degradation.
- Design wastewater structures to be hazard resilient

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Resilient Hygiene Infrastructure

- Adequate handwashing facilities to prevent disease
- Resilient supply chain for hygiene products