

Identifying and leveraging peacebuilding WASH programmatic entry points

Once an overall ToC and WASH contributions to peace outcomes have been defined, relevant programmatic entry points can be identified to pursue effective WASH for Peace interventions. The choice of entry point will be informed by the findings of the CPA or Scan and context-specific opportunities that will determine the most useful approach – below are a number of broad questions that can kick-start a discussion engaging relevant stakeholders (internal/external to UNICEF) in such a process – whether it is to inform a broader sector/country office ‘WASH for Peace’ strategy or a more focused programme or localized intervention:

Guiding Questions:

- 1. What are **key WASH-conflict interactions** identified through your analysis (CPA/Scan)? E.g. any specific aspect of WASH services/resources is a driver of conflict or a driver of peace
- 2. What issues and dimensions of WASH services/resources are most relevant, prominent, and/or pressing that could **contribute to an escalation of conflict if left unaddressed**? E.g. grievances about exclusion from WASH services, disputes over scarce water resources, low participation and weak governance of WASH services, etc.
- 3. What **current/upcoming UNICEF WASH programmes (stand-alone or multi-sectorial) can integrate conflict-sensitive/peacebuilding approaches and pursue peace outcomes as primary or secondary objectives**? E.g. donor willingness, staff/partner capacity, conducive institutional and operational environment

The section below identifies **five broad entry points** that capture a range of prevalent UNICEF-supported WASH programming and could potentially be used to enable WASH teams and partners to frame and pursue conflict-sensitive and peacebuilding WASH interventions more systematically. These entry points have been identified in a recent UNICEF peacebuilding evaluative review and consultations for the collaborative development of this Guidance:

- Delivering **WASH peace dividends**²³ through WASH investments
- Strengthening **WASH sector governance** to improve social cohesion
- Leveraging **WASH services to address conflict**²⁴
- Promoting **water security** through ‘linked’ advocacy and programming
- Adopting a **‘triple nexus approach’**²⁵ to leverage and strengthen WASH in emergencies programming in FCCs.

The sections below describe each of the five broad entry points and illustrate their contribution to building and sustaining peace through real case studies. The overview is not meant to be exhaustive but only illustrative of the range of opportunities available to frame and integrate conflict-sensitive/peacebuilding approaches and pursue WASH contributions to peace.

1. Delivering ‘peace dividends’ through WASH investments

WASH services can provide important **peace dividends** if they are associated with the cessation of violence and perceived as a benefit of a peace process or agreement. Specific programmatic entry points adopting the above approach can, for example, include water utilities in refugee-hosting contexts, institutional/multi-sectorial WASH, water management committees, and Community-Led Total Sanitation approaches. WASH services offered as peace dividends can reduce social tensions through the provision of tangible, needed services, create incentives for non-violent behaviour and support state building efforts at critical junctures in the peace process.

CASE STUDY



In the drought-affected region of Galkayo and Habyo in Somalia, UNICEF negotiated with local clans to allow boreholes to be dug to provide clean water to communities, which the local population saw as an important **peace dividend**. The boreholes represented peace dividends (while evidently also facilitating community-level collaborative processes) as they were being dug in areas where fighting had recently ceased and where water provision could consequently be re-introduced. Through the provision of sustainable access to safe water, and ensuring effective sanitation and hygiene behaviour, the health of young children and their caretakers has been improved while the programming has also contributed to community resilience more broadly

Source: UNICEF, 2015: The Contribution of Social Services to Peacebuilding and Resilience: Evolving Theory and Practice; p.39

23 A peace dividend is a tangible benefit of peace for citizens e.g. the provision or resumption of basic social services in the aftermath of violent conflict can provide incentives for people to support and engage in pro-peace behaviors creating a context for building resilience to conflict and other risks; see UNICEF, ‘The Contribution of Social Services to Peacebuilding and Resilience: Evolving Theory and Practice’ 2015, http://www.erinmccandless.net/uploads/3/1/5/5/31558725/the_contribution_of_social_services_to_peacebuilding_and_resilience_-_unicef_study_final.pdf; p. 39.

24 Interpeace Advisory Team (IPAT) for UNICEF, Thematic WASH and Peacebuilding Case Study: Review of UNICEF’s Approach to Peacebuilding, Social Cohesion, Violence Prevention and Conflict Sensitivity’, 2020, pp. 3-6.

25 The Triple Nexus refers to the interface between humanitarian, development, and peace needs and responses required to respond in FCCs – for more information see <https://legalinstruments.oecd.org/public/doc/643/643.en.pdf> and relevance to WASH see <https://www.washnet.de/en/triple-nexus-wash/>

However, peace-promoting WASH interventions can deliver local-level ‘double dividends’ of both service provision and peace/state building if these outcomes are included as explicit objectives or dynamics to be monitored as part of service delivery.²⁶

2. Strengthening WASH sector governance

Supporting conflict-sensitive **WASH sector governance** and policy reform and the development of responsive, inclusive and accountable institutions at national and subnational levels can improve state–society relations and lay foundations for a sustainable peace through the strengthening of vertical social cohesion – this in turn can build resilience to conflict of the WASH sector.

An important aspect of the relationship between WASH governance and peace is *accountability and the social contract* between service providers and communities – in contexts where there are vertical social cohesion deficits (e.g. low trust in government, low uptake of health and sanitation measures) aggravated by socioeconomic barriers, this can become a critical conflict driver. The COVID-19 pandemic and government responses have amplified these deficits and grievances in many contexts. UNICEF’s Guidance on WASH Accountability in fragile contexts notes that accountable WASH services contribute to building greater trust and social cohesion between duty-bearers and rights-holders that can reduce conflict and contribute to building peaceful societies.²⁷

3. Leveraging WASH services and water resource management to address conflict

WASH services and resources can be used to address conflict causes and/or drivers more explicitly and intentionally and, depending on the context, play the role of a connector or at least a (comparatively)

uncontested area of engagement. For example, water resource management may be an acceptable subject around which to convene parties even in the midst of high political tension or open violence.²⁸ Established good practices in **rural and urban water systems** development and management processes provide valuable opportunities to identify conflict risks and introduce prevention, mitigation and/or management strategies at early stages of intervention.²⁹ For example in rural borehole identification processes, the initial ‘mapping’ process can be used to identify water-related conflict issues. The stakeholder consultation that accompanies the process is highly conducive to identify and address conflict if it arises. In the case of urban water services, the process of setting up and managing a utility presents opportunities to identify and manage water-related conflicts. For example, if a water pipe passes near a community not serviced by the investment and they connect illegally, or if local water vendors lose their livelihoods without due consultation or compensation, can cause conflict. Identifying such conflict risks, and promoting dialogue and collaborative engagement among relevant stakeholders to address them, can be powerful ways to build and sustain peace through WASH. The case study below, from Somalia, provides an example.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committees (WASHCOs) can be leveraged to address conflict drivers and causes directly. They can be supported through capacity development strategies that may include conflict management skills to equip members to tackle conflicts arising from water use or service access. WASHCOs also offer opportunities to integrate gender-transformative approaches to building and sustaining peace. UNICEF research has noted the positive effects of women’s participation in water committees. For example, WASHCOs with women in key posts demonstrate improved water system functionality and more effective fee collection than committees without women in key posts.³⁰

CASE STUDY

Sustainable Water Supply Systems for Peace Building in Somalia



Four villages in Adado, Galmagdu State, Somalia, were known for continued conflict between the different sub-clans due to competition for water resources, which intensified during the dry seasons, sometimes resulting in deaths and displacements. UNICEF Somalia implemented a water supply project in 2013 that involved the drilling of four deep boreholes with elevated water reservoirs and a pump and generator house, with piped networks, water distribution points and cattle troughs. The sub-clans were involved at all stages of the project and made solid pledges to operate and maintain the facilities. In addition to the supply of safe water, the project contributed substantially to peacebuilding and creating harmony between the different sub-clans in the area by ensuring the sustained supply of water even during the dry season. The four-village water supply systems in Adado are still functional at the time of writing and being maintained by the beneficiary communities through joint management.

Source: UNICEF: ‘WASH Field Note Sustainable Water Supply Systems for Peace Building: A Case Study from Adado, Galmagdu State, Somalia’, 2020, Ref. FN/41/2020.

²⁶ Tearfund, ‘Double dividends: exploring how water, sanitation and hygiene programmes can contribute to peace- and state-building’, 2013, <https://learn.tearfund.org/-/media/learn/resources/reports/2013-tearfund-double-dividends-en.pdf>;

²⁷ Stockholm International Water Institute and UNICEF, ‘WASH Accountability in fragile contexts’, 2020, UNICEF–UNDP–SIWI Accountability for Sustainability Partnership. Stockholm and New York. Available from https://siwi.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/siwi_unicef_wash-accountability-in-fragile-states_web.pdf

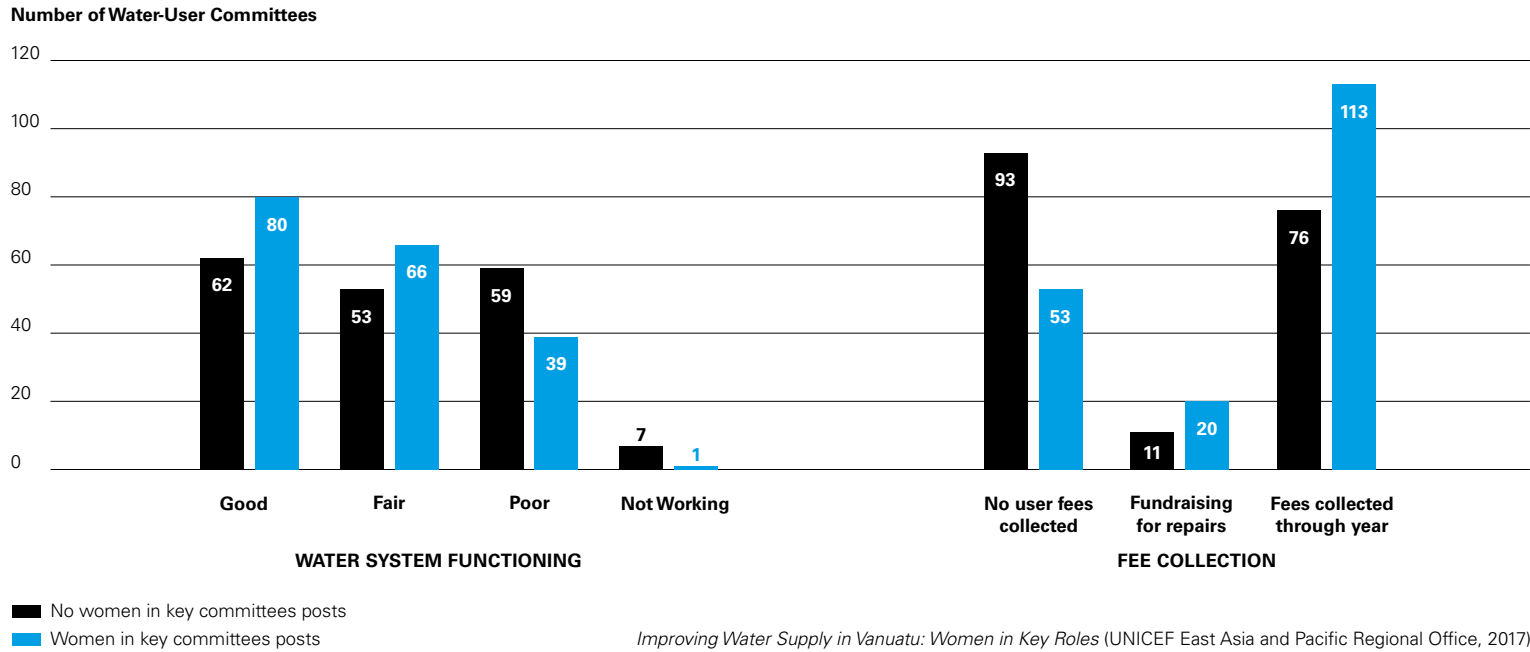
²⁸ Interpeace Advisory Team (IPAT) for UNICEF Thematic WASH and Peacebuilding Case Study: Review of UNICEF’s Approach to Peacebuilding, Social Cohesion, Violence Prevention and Conflict Sensitivity’, 2020.

²⁹ UNICEF, ‘The history of a borehole: from maps, measurements and meetings to hope - Afar region’, 2020, <https://www.unicef.org/ethiopia/stories/history-borehole-maps-measurements-and-meetings-hope>

³⁰ UNICEF, Gender-Responsive Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Key elements for effective WASH programming, March 2017, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/global_gender_responsive_wash_programming_2017.pdf; p.7

Table 1: Positive effects of women’s participation in water committees³¹

Impact of women in key water committee positions in Vanuatu on water fee collection and system functioning



However, despite their inclusion, women’s engagement in conflict management and ability to influence remains gender-specific and determined by their environment – for example women will intervene in the management of water use but not in the resolution of related disputes, which is traditionally left to the men. This calls for the integration of more purposeful gender-transformative approaches to realize and amplify women’s peacebuilding potential through their engagement in WASHCOs. Moreover, there have been examples of women being targeted due to their membership and participation, so such initiatives

must take a robust ‘do no harm’ approach – [see Programming Tool 5 – Guide to integrating a gender lens into WASH for Peace Programming](#)

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is another promising entry point to integrate more ‘deliberate’ peacebuilding that is being pioneered by UNICEF WASH teams and partner. ³²The focus on behaviour change and community mobilization can be deeply transformative and generate pro-peace social capital. The example from South Darfur illustrates.

CASE STUDY

Peacebuilding Programme through CLTS, Gereida locality, South Darfur



Following the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement in August 2020, about 250 families voluntarily returned to Jurtoobak in Gereida after 15 years of displacement. Jurtoobak is located near a seasonal ravine (Wadi) where the community uses shallow hand-dug wells for drinking water and where farmers established small vegetables farms. The same ravine was used by the community to practise open defecation, which caused tensions with the farmers, disease especially in children due to contaminated water, and insecurity to women and children walking far to defecate. In October 2021 UNICEF undertook a community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach to eliminate open defecation with the aim to improve WASH conditions, reduce outbreaks of diseases and support community-led actions to resolve recurrent conflicts. A WASH committee was established including both men and women, and committee members received training on hygiene and basic sanitation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding. Their role was to mobilize the community to construct latrines and also to promote knowledge and awareness about hygiene practices. Jurtoobak was certified as an ‘Open Defecation Free Area’ in April 2022.

31 UNICEF, Gender-Responsive Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Key elements for effective WASH programming, March 2017, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/global_gender_responsive_wash_programming_2017.pdf; p.7
32 “As a result of CLTS the communities have agreed to stop fighting and have reached a ceasefire agreement and are now working towards a peace agreement. These communities were influenced by the sanitary and hygiene transformation that happened in their homes and village”; UNICEF, ‘Second Review of Community-Led Total Sanitation in the East Asia and Pacific Region’, 2015, https://www.unicef.org/eap/sites/unicef.org/eap/files/2018-03/Second_Review_of_Community_Led_Total_Sanitation_in_East_Asia_and_Pacific.pdf



Embedding WASH in **multi-sectorial interventions and/or institutional WASH** can amplify the peacebuilding impact by enabling UNICEF and partners to address multifaceted fragility and grievances about the lack of, or limited access to, quality and relevant social services. For example, UNICEF's West and Central Africa region is embedding WASH as part of a broad multi-sectorial resilience strategy to pursue more deliberate contributions to social cohesion as part of an 'integrated social service package' leveraging donor interest. The examples below illustrate how school clubs can be used to promote conflict- and gender-sensitive approaches to institutional WASH.

4. Water Security – linking advocacy and programming address the causes and impacts of conflict:

A key and strategic entry point to pursue more explicit peacebuilding approaches is the **promotion of water security through 'linked' advocacy, policy and programming** to address the causes and impacts of conflict. UNICEF is uniquely positioned to pursue and promote child rights-based approaches to water, conflict, and peace challenges and solutions through coherently linked advocacy, policy and programming interventions at global, regional, national and subnational levels to reduce fragility and prevent conflict – as articulated in its Water Security for All initiative.³³ Addressing water insecurity encompasses interventions to tackle **climate risks** as a driver of conflict, **protecting WASH infrastructure and services** from conflict impacts, and contributing to the peaceful resolution of **transboundary water conflicts**.

The shift to **climate-resilient WASH** within UNICEF has accelerated programme adaptation to address climate-induced fragility and conflict. The United Nations Climate Security Mechanism³⁴ notes that the security risks that emerge from the interaction of climate change with other factors can manifest at different levels: at the subnational level it impacts on livelihoods, natural resource competition and local grievances, for example related to competing use of water in water-scarce environments; at national level linked to impacts interacting with existing social divisions and exacerbating inequity between different groups; and at transboundary or regional levels as climate change affects shared natural resources such as water. Integrating conflict and climate security assessments, and developing integrated strategies that tackle multidimensional fragility will enhance the effectiveness of programmes and interventions in FCCs. The evident uptake of the shift to a 'climate resilient WASH' agenda among WASH teams in the

most climate-affected regions and COs presents clear opportunities to leverage the relevant strategies and approaches to enhance UNICEF WASH contributions to building and sustaining peace – for a more detailed overview of the opportunities to integrate the climate shift and WASH for Peace approaches - *see Programming Tool 6 'Guide to integrating climate resilience, conflict sensitivity, and peacebuilding'.*

Protecting water infrastructure and services from the impacts of conflict³⁵ is a critical dimension of integrating conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding in WASH – mitigating the conflict risks affecting rights to WASH and building resilience of WASH systems to withstand the shocks and stresses of conflict. UNICEF's Water Under Fire campaign³⁶ starkly illustrated how increasingly, water insecurity and the decline and destruction of water and sanitation systems are causing social, economic and political instability and how this threatens the survival, health and development of children and their communities, as well as peace and development at all levels. UNICEF and its partners in the field are well placed to **monitor attacks and also good practices of collaborative engagement** amongst relevant stakeholders to advocate for the protection of water resources and infrastructure. Monitoring such incidents can generate important evidence to advocate for the inclusion of attacks against critical WASH infrastructure as part of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations committed against the rights of the children in time of armed conflict.³⁷

³³ <https://www.unicef.org/reports/reimagining-wash-water-security-for-all>

³⁴ UN DPPA, UNDP, UNEP, UN Climate Security Mechanism Toolbox, 2020 https://dppa.un.org/sites/default/files/csm_toolbox-2-conceptual_approach.pdf

³⁵ UNSC Resolution 2573 (2021) on the "Protection of Objects Indispensable to the Survival of the Civilian Population" was unanimously adopted and noted that "ongoing armed conflicts have devastating impacts on civilians and civilian objects, including civilians engaged in duties related to the operation, maintenance or repair of civilian infrastructure that is critical to the delivery of essential services to the civilian population and their assets that are civilian as such, and on objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, exacerbate existing socio-economic fragilities and vulnerabilities, overstretch limited resources, resulting in reduced access to essential services such as [...] water, sanitation"; <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/3924402>; the Geneva Water Hub has compiled applicable instruments for the protection of water infrastructure 'The Geneva List of Principles on the Protection of Water Infrastructure'; [https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2573\(2021\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False](https://undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2573(2021)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)

³⁶ UNICEF, 'Water Under Fire Volume 3: Attacks on Water and Sanitation Services in Armed Conflict and the Impacts on Children', 2021, <https://www.unicef.org/media/98976/file/Water%20Under%20Fire%20%20%20Volume3.pdf>

³⁷ <https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/tools-for-action/monitoring-and-reporting/>



Building resilience to conflict of WASH systems will entail developing capacities to prevent and mitigate such attacks (e.g. by convening and supporting a monitoring platform including relevant stakeholders; by training and equipping staff and partners with relevant monitoring skills and tools) and to monitor their occurrence to determine whether such risks have been reduced.³⁹ Moreover, in some contexts it might be possible to pursue a comparable approach to the well-documented ‘schools as zones of peace’⁴⁰ and establish protected zones around water infrastructure with the agreement of all parties.⁴¹

Transboundary water conflicts and international water diplomacy are a relatively new area of engagement for UNICEF, and beyond the scope of this Guidance. However UNICEF’s Guidance Note on Programmatic Approaches to Water Scarcity notes that countries highly dependent on the flow of transboundary waters, e.g. aquifers and the surface water in lakes and rivers that are shared by more than one country, are prone to uncertainty and risk in water resource management and planning decisions beyond their borders.⁴² UNICEF’s Water Security for All initiative notes that to date, 60 percent of transboundary river basins lack a water use agreement, and where they do exist, they are often not operational. In the absence of enforced governing treaties over these water resources, and the increase in dam construction, sharing water resources across multiple states can lead to further uncertainty in water availability, with the potential to heighten tensions.⁴³

Examples of entry points to build and sustain peace through the management of transboundary conflicts include:

- Advocacy to promote agreements that manage shared waters (aquifers and surface water) – following the principle that drinking water is a human right and should not compete with other uses of water;
- Strengthening international/subnational cooperation on water to ensure coordinated approaches across the sector;
- Transboundary water authorities can use integrated water resources management processes (IWRM) to address these types of issues, and contribute to shared benefits for affected countries.⁴⁴

Expertise and experience on preventing and mediating transboundary water conflicts are available in the United Nations System, which currently has two international water conventions.⁴⁵ The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Water Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, also known as the Water Convention, includes provisions for non-parties to the treaty to access expertise and mediation resources. Additionally, some River Basin Organizations have dispute resolution mechanisms.⁴⁶

The Geneva List of Principles on the Protection of Water Infrastructure is a key reference document prepared for the use of parties to armed conflicts, international organizations, and other practitioners working in the contexts of armed conflicts, including in pre- and post-conflict situations³⁸ that can be used to develop relevant indicators - for more details see M&E Tool 3 ‘Monitoring Attacks against WASH: the Geneva List of Principles’.

38 Geneva Water Hub, The Geneva List of Principles on the Protection of Water Infrastructure, <https://www.genevawaterhub.org/resource/geneva-list-principles-protection-water-infrastructure>

39 To develop such capacity WASH staff and partners can participate in training programmes on international humanitarian law and the protection of water before, during and after armed conflicts (see for example Rule 30 on the “Dissemination of international humanitarian law, including of the rules protecting the natural environment, to the civilian population” of the ICRC Guidelines on the Protection of the Natural Environment in Armed Conflict; <https://www.icrc.org/en/publication/4382-guidelines-protection-natural-environment-armed-conflict> https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/pdf/szop_report_final_9oct13.pdf)

41 UNICEF, ‘Water Under Fire Volume 3: Attacks on Water and Sanitation Services in Armed Conflict and the Impacts on Children’, 2021, <https://www.unicef.org/media/98976/file/Water%20Under%20Fire%20%20%20Volume3.pdf>; p.9

42 UNICEF, ‘Guidance Note – Programmatic Approaches to Water Scarcity’, March 2021, <https://www.unicef.org/media/95341/file/UNICEF%20guidance%20note%20programmatic%20approaches%20to%20water%20scarcity.pdf>

43 <https://www.unicef.org/reimagining-wash-water-security-for-all>; p. 10

44 UNICEF, ‘Guidance Note – Programmatic Approaches to Water Scarcity’, March 2021

45 <https://unece.org/environment-policy/water/about-the-convention/introduction>; <https://unece.org/environment-policy/water/protocol-on-water-and-health/about-the-protocol/introduction>

46 UNICEF Regional and Country Offices and sector partners facing transboundary water conflicts can benefit from global support via UNICEF HQ, the UNECE water convention secretariat, and respective River Basin organizations.

5. WASH in Emergencies and the Humanitarian, Development, and Peace Nexus:

Since the early 2000s, approximately half of UNICEF total WASH expenditure has been spent on emergencies⁴⁷ the majority of which are conflict-induced, and increasingly these investments are expected to deliver sustainable results including **resilience to conflict**.⁴⁸ WASH in emergency interventions that integrate peacebuilding approaches can increase the ability of communities to prevent a recurrence, respond to, and recover from shocks and stressors, including the impacts of conflict, by strengthening absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities.⁴⁹ UNICEF's roles as a WASH sector lead in both emergency and development programming provides a valuable opportunity to promote and integrate conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding approaches as part of a 'triple nexus' approach, in line with **UNICEF's new Procedure on Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus**.⁵⁰ For example, UNICEF is uniquely placed to leverage funding and flexibility during WASH in emergency (WiE) responses and convene diverse stakeholders (government, agencies, civil society, private sector) to tackle fragility and build resilience to conflict through WASH. Using a **HDP Nexus approach** in humanitarian contexts presents opportunities to frame and integrate conflict-sensitive/peacebuilding approaches:

The HDP Nexus as a Framework for WASH for Peace in Emergencies:

- Consider a more **holistic and coherent understanding of the HDP Nexus**, that goes beyond 'convening and coordinating' different 'types' of actors. The HDP nexus approach is also about adopting ways of working that integrate the three approaches or work streams to deliver effectively and sustainably in FCCs (e.g. developing multitrack and multi-stakeholder responses that anchor initial emergency interventions in development plans and funding streams, and that integrate conflict-sensitive/peacebuilding approaches to address drivers and root causes of conflict).

- Consider the **'foundational' role of conflict sensitivity** across humanitarian development, and peacebuilding work in FCCs – use conflict sensitivity as an entry point for the humanitarian WASH community to embrace the triple nexus approach, noting that often pressure is placed on humanitarian action to be the 'departure' point for the nexus and create space for development and peacebuilding.
- Conflict sensitivity/peacebuilding as a connector between humanitarian and development WASH** – integrating conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding approaches can help bridge some of the gaps between humanitarian response and longer-term development by breaking cycles of recurrent violence that lead to protracted long-term humanitarian needs. Conflict-sensitive/peacebuilding approaches can strengthen the resilience of WASH investments. Conflict analysis and collaborative engagement between stakeholders on the ground (host, IDP, local authorities) can help identify and leverage opportunities to integrate IDPs into strengthened WASH services (but need to incentivize the transition with development investments).

Integrating conflict sensitivity and peacebuilding to humanitarian response remains a challenge as it is **sometimes perceived as detrimental to the principles of impartiality, neutrality and humanity**. However, in FCCs, undertaking a CPA or Scan analysis and integrating a conflict-sensitive lens can in fact help WiE teams and partners navigate complex humanitarian settings more confidently and better understand the contexts to enable them to uphold humanitarian principles and commitments. Moreover, identifying and leveraging opportunities to strengthen social cohesion and individual capacities and contributions to peace can also help deliver humanitarian assistance more effectively and sustainably. UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action presents relevant strategies and entry points to do so.⁵¹

47 https://www.unicef.org/executiveboard/media/4671/file/2021-20-Evaluation_summary-WASH_in_protracted_crises_2014-2019-EN-ODS.pdf

48 UNICEF, 'The Contribution of Social Services to Peacebuilding and Resilience: Evolving Theory and Practice', 2015, http://www.erinmccandless.net/uploads/3/1/5/5/31558725/the_contribution_of_social_services_to_peacebuilding_and_resilience_-_unicef_study_final.pdf; pp. 23-24.

49 Absorptive capacity is the capacity to take intentional protective action and to cope with known shocks and stressors; adaptive capacity is the capacity to make intentional incremental adjustments in anticipation of or in response to change, in ways that create more flexibility in the future; and transformative capacity is the capacity to make intentional change to stop or reduce the causes of risk; <https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620178/gd-resilience-capacities-absorb-adapt-transform-250117-en.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>

50 UNICEF Procedure on Humanitarian, Development and Peace Nexus; Document Number: PROCEDURE/PG/2022/002; Effective Date: 26 September 2022

51 Linking humanitarian work and development; <https://www.corecommitments.unicef.org/cc-2-2>

RESOURCE BOX

German Network for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The German Network for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) leads the "3.5 Triple Nexus" initiative in partnership with the Global WASH Cluster, Sanitation and Water for All, International Federation of the Red Cross, and UNICEF. The initiative "3.5 aims to generate global support to upscale the WASH triple nexus approach in water insecure and fragile contexts. The initiative is developing a Joint **Operating Framework** that will assist WASH policy makers and practitioners to operationalise the nexus in their own context, based on country evidence on successful collaboration in the achievement of collective WASH outcomes that accelerate sustainable development, foster resilience, and seek opportunities to contribute to peace, where relevant.



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