



WASH CANNOT TIGHTEN THE BELT MORE THAN OTHERS

1. Key Figures on Funding Gaps & Inequity

- WASH sector is the worst impacted sector by funding dropdown with **-33%** of fundings secured between 2022 and 2024 (based on funding gap analysis 2022-2024). On average, funding secured has dropped by only -1% over the same timeframe for the overall response.
- Between 2022 and 2025, WASH has always been in the top 3 of the least funded sectors, being usually around 10% below the average compared to all sectors (funding gaps analysis data since 2022)
- Between 2022 and 2025, only two sectors (including WASH) have requested less funding through their JRP budget while priorities identified by ISCG were rationalization and cost-efficiency. WASH is following guidance and making efforts on cost-efficiency.



Locally produced MHM kit saves \$1.7M/year.

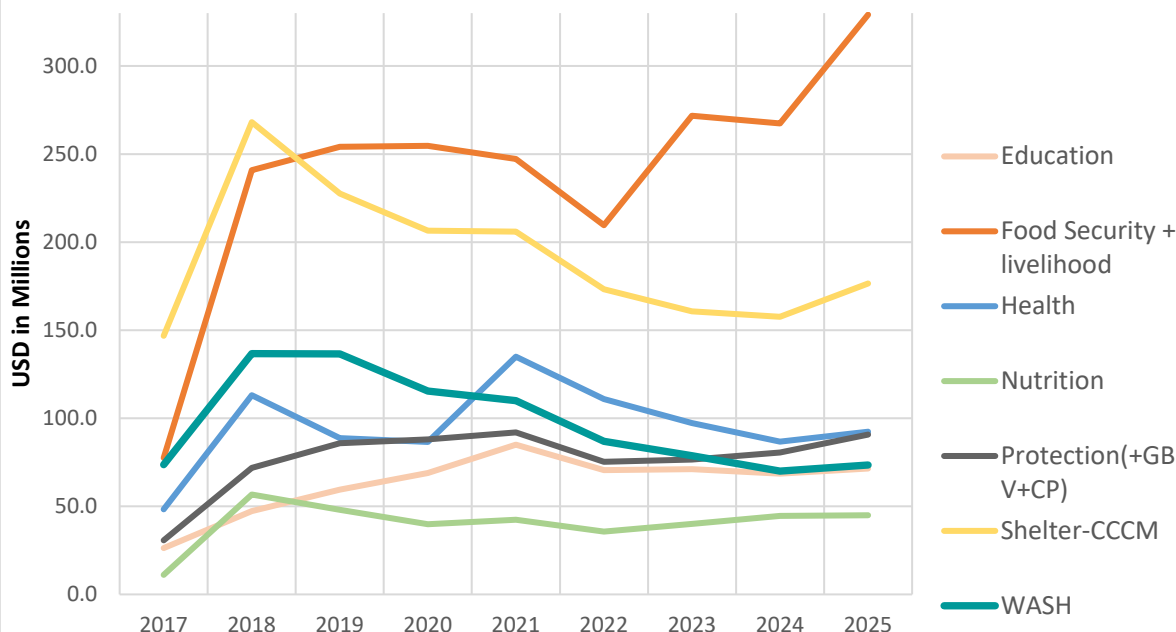


Solar-powered water network saves \$200K/year.

- Between the emergency years (2018-2019) and the protracted crisis years (2023-2025), WASH has decreased its budget requests by **46%** proving its efficiency in term of rationalization and cost-efficiency. However, on average JRP request for the response has decreased by only 7% (over same timeframe) – refer to graph below.
- WASH is the most requested sector in host's community & top three in the camps (MSNA 2023). It is one of the most critical sectors in case of new emergency.

2. Inequity on rationalization

JRP Request per Sector: USD in millions



Evolution of JRP budget request per sector and over the years	
(2018-2019 compared to 2023-2025)	(2020-2022 compared to 2023-2025)
+31%	-7%
+16%	+21%
-9%	-17%
-15%	+14%
+8%	+0%
-33%	-15%
-46%	-29%

3. Coordination saves life.... and money!



Topic (between 2022 to 2025)		Estimation of funding saved per year (USD)
Solid Waste	Waste Collection at HH level	\$ 52,800
	SWM policy on community engagement	\$ 60,000
Water	Shallow Tube Well (40% stop O&M)	\$ 434,000
	Stop Water quality surveillance	\$ 320,000
	Reduce sample of Water quality monitoring	\$ 120,000
	Install Solar water-network to stop fuel/generator	\$ 200,000
	Big scale Water networks strategy	\$ 180,000
Sanitation	Promote Centralized FSTP to reduce O&M	\$ 1,900,000
	Harmonized latrine design based on cost/efficiency/resilience	\$ 150,000
Hygiene	new guidance in 2023	\$ 5,025,000
	Reducing the number of HP volunteers	\$ 512,000
	Menstrual kit harmonized and produced locally	\$ 1,734,000
	Integration of HP into CHW	\$ 20,000
Others	Geographical rationalization	\$ 3,000,000
	Localization with operational partners	\$ 4,400,000
	Advocacy to WB & ADB	\$ -
	Reduce Contingency from 30% to 10% capacity	\$ 1,650,000
Total achieved		\$ 20,077,800
Currently being discussed	Provide multi-purpose soap	\$ 3,000,000
	Community-led repairs	\$ 300,000
	Mega-localization (WASH sector visioning)	\$ 6,600,000
Total On-going discussions		\$ 9,900,000
In-Total		\$ 29,977,800

- WASH sector has taken courageous programmatic decisions (see above table) over the past years to improve cost-efficiency and apply rationalization principles. These decisions saved around \$20Millions per year on JRP budget while another \$10Millions are currently being discussed for future savings.
- All those decisions require sectorial leadership and consultation to arrive to consensus and new way forward. The field and global context have changed over the years. Hence, the response needs to adapt.
- Coordination, if well-done, saves significant amount of fundings and needs to be considered in future as coordination cost is less than 1% of the overall cost of the response.

4. What do we need

- Equity:** Prioritization has been done on an equality basis asking all sectors to have maximum 50% of their JRP budget under priority 1; without considering sectors (like WASH) who have already made effort on cost-efficiency. Such approach is discouraging cost-efficiency initiatives at sectorial level and encouraging exaggerated JRP budget request. WASH is under serious danger of underfunding, by being asked to prioritize activities that have already been rationalized. WASH cannot be the only sector to tie the belt twice.
- Coordination:** Focusing on strong leadership, coordination is the way to support a cost-efficient response by harmonizing approaches and strategic visioning. "Fundings saved" should be a key indicator of sectorial performances while keeping good programmatic results at field level.
- Neutrality:** Good progress from WASH sector is partially due to the level of neutrality from the lead agency (UNICEF) as per IASC guidance. In a time of job insecurity, neutrality of the sector needs to be reinforced, especially, if decision making-process supports "cost-efficiency" of the response.
- "Cost-efficiency & Standardization":** WASH sector has always pushed for programmatic rationalization within ISCG. It encouraged "out of the box" solutions for the most expensive activities per sector (this concept, never officially launched, was named "standardization"). "Standardization" within each sector needs to answer to "How can we deliver those costly activities differently at lower cost?" To achieve "standardization", sectors need capacities, leadership skills and neutrality.