

2021 WORLD WATER DAY

WASH RESPONSE TO COVID-19 IN FRENCH INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Why a coordinated, multi-stakeholder response is key to enhancing empowerment and preparedness at the local level

















Speakers: Marion Libertucci in charge of Expertise and Advocacy at UNICEF-France; Julien Eyrard WASH Adviser at Action contre la Faim France; Candice Talleux Head of the French Mission at Première Urgence Internationale, Rémi Boutin project officer at aquassistance; Fionnah Garnier project officer at Eau du Grand Lyon, Sandra Métayer Coordinator at the Coalition Eau

Presented by:

WHY TAKING ACTION ON WASH IN FRANCE?

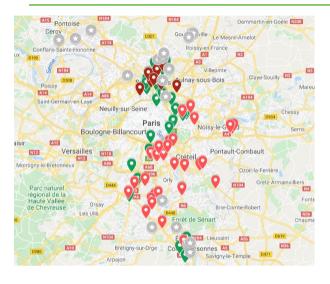


Lack of access to WASH facilities for persons living in precarious habitat in France highlighted by the covid crisis led to the mobilization of actors during the first lockdown

- Coordination of stakeholders to target the most vulnerable populations and to cover the most urgent needs
- 2. Share lessons learned to prepare for the next crises

COORDINATION AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING





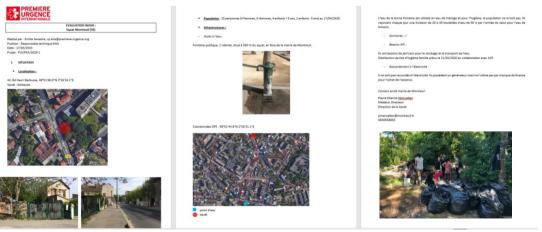
- Collective online 4W (mapping of needs and interventions Who, Where, When, What) and mapping
- Centralisation of shared knowledge and learnings:
 - · Joint protocols,
 - · Joint advocacy,
 - Common minimum « Standards » ...

Water Access	Maxi 50 personnes per tap
	Distance ≤ 200m

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DIAGNOSTICS





Various informal settlements WaSH Assessments report, PUI, April 2020

HYGIENE KIT DISTRIBUTIONS AND AWARNESS ACTIVITIES

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INSTALLATION OF WATER POINTS

2 main differences between these interventions and an emergency response in foreign countries:

- management: water network run by public utilities, often with a private company
 - > essential part of the water operator, only he is allowed to make the connection and set the meter (right after the validation of public authorities), before any other action
- environment: meshed urban water network nearby, dense and good pressurised
 - > many access to the network: drinking water « easy » to find and to supply nearby or even into the camps



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INSTALLATION OF WATER POINTS

Main issues during the implementation:

choice of the connection point



• grey water evacuation







pipes route (roads, public/private parcell limit...)



protection against the damage, the frost... (aerial pipes)



SANITATION CHALLENGES







The Red Cross requests for WASH assessments and diagnostics The Veolia
Foundation
carries out
assessments
and diagnostics
(based on
SPHERE
recommendatio
ns)

The Red Cross alerts the Metropole of Lyon on the slums

Eau du Grand Lyon (Veolia) carries out the technical study

The Metropole of Lyon finances the project in 1 slum 20 000 € Satisfaction of recipients and elected officials





- 150 people, 40 children
- 2 showers, 4 toilets (2 men, 2 women)
- Installation and connection to the drinking water and wastewater network
- Management and maintenance by the slum
- Support and awareness by the Red Cross



Success of a multi-stakeholder project

EVOLUTION OF FRENCH LEGISLATION

Coalition eau

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THE TRANSPOSITION OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE ON DRINKING WATER AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF NGOS

Revision of the European directive on the quality of water intended for human consumption - December 2020

Article 16 on access to water for the most vulnerable: "States shall take the necessary measures to improve or maintain access to water intended for human consumption for all, in particular for vulnerable and marginalised groups as defined by the Member States."

By this article, the Member states commit themselves to:

- Identify people without access to water and reasons for such lack of access
- Assess possibilities for improving access and inform seople about possibilities
- Take measures to ensure access to water for human consumption for vulnerable and marginalised groups
- · Install facilities in public spaces

Key figures for metropolitan France:

300,000 people are not connected to the water supply network (homeless people, people living in camps, squats and slums, etc.)

1.2 million people connected to the distribution network but for whom water is unaffordable

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EVOLUTION OF FRENCH LEGISLATION

THE TRANSPOSITION OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE ON DRINKING WATER AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF NGOS

NGOs recommendations for the transposition of article 16:

1. Identification of the most vulnerable

- Assessments in localities to (i) identify people without water and toilets, (ii) know the location of public water points and toilets and (iii) assess needs and install/maintain public infrastructures
- · Make information transparent and accessible

2. Effective implementation of the right to water for people that lack access

- Clarification of the administrative organisation and the roles and responsibilities of the various actors in providing access to WASH for those without water
- Installation and maintenance of free drinking water supply facilities in public spaces by local authorities (fountains)
- Water connections or installation of drinking water points and sanitation facilities provided for informal settlements

3. Development of social water pricing

Evolution of the current legislation to adapt the eligibility criteria of the social and solidarity water pricing mechanisms (first litres free, subsidies, etc.) to make them accessible to people living in informal settlements

EVOLUTION OF FRENCH LEGISLATION

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THE TRANSPOSITION OF THE EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE ON DRINKING WATER AND THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF NGOS

NGOs recommendations for the transposition of article 16:

4. The definition of a standard for minimum access in France

For informal settlements :

- Minimum quantity of drinking water needed to meet basic needs: 40 L per day per person, with a maximum of 50 people per water tap and a maximum distance of 200 metres.
- Minimum number of toilets: one toilet on site for up to 50 people.

Availability of public facilities:

- Minimum number of public water points depending on the size of the administrative area and the number of
 potential users of these facilities.
- Local authorities of areas with more than 5,000 inhabitants install and maintain a minimum number of free
 public toilets according to their size and the potential number of users.
- Position Paper "Transposition of the EU Drinking Water Directive in France: Recommendations from the water and sanitation NGOs": http://www.coalition-eau.org/wp-content/uploads/recommandations-des-ong-transposition-de-la-directive-eau-potable-17-mars-2021-1.pdf
- Capitalization document "Regulations, technical solutions and sharing experience to ensure access to water, sanitation and hygiene in informal settlements in France: http://www.coalition-eau.org/wp-content/uploads/si-acf-garantir-acces-eah-lieux-de-vie-informels-032021.pdf

THANK YOU

If any, we will answer to unanswered questions on the event page: https://www.partenariat-francais-eau.fr/en/calendar/evenement/wash-response-to-covid-19-in-french-informal-settlements/

Please contact $\underline{\text{elisa.dehove@partenariat-francais-eau.fr}} \text{ to get in touch with one of the speakers}$

Consult the documents online:

- Position Paper "Transposition of the EU Drinking Water Directive in France: Recommendations from the water and sanitation NGOs": http://www.coalition-eau.org/wp-content/uploads/recommandations-des-ong-transposition-de-la-directive-eau-potable-17-mars-2021-1.pdf
- In French only: Capitalization document "Regulations, technical solutions and sharing experience to ensure access to water, sanitation and hygiene in informal settlements in France: http://www.coalition-eau.org/wp-content/uploads/si-acf-garantir-acces-eah-lieux-de-vie-informels-032021.pdf