

RMRP 2023 • 2024

WASH

2023 2024



PEOPLE IN NEED

↑ 33.7% ↓ 36.9%

4.91 M 5.19 M

↑ 15.0% ↓ 14.5%



PEOPLE TARGETED

↑ 31.3% ↓ 36.0%

591.6 K 601.3 K

↑ 16.6% ↓ 16.1%



PIN PERCENTAGE

35.1% 35.2%



TARGET PERCENTAGE OF PIN

12.0% 7.0%



TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

\$66.46 M \$63.99 M



RMRP PARTNERS:

54

SECTOR LEADS: IFRC, UNICEF

KEY FIGURES BY PLATFORM

	2023				2024				
			Targeted In need				Targeted In need		
BRAZIL	74.2 K	35.3 K	47.5%	\$7.77 M	78.2K	33.3K	42.5%	\$6.73 M	13
CHILE	137.8 K	11.4 K	8.3%	\$11.13 M	149.7K	11.7K	7.8%	\$13.31 M	5
COLOMBIA	3.80 M	288.7 K	7.6%	\$22.63 M	4.04M	284.5K	7.0%	\$20.85 M	29
ECUADOR	468.6 K	221.5 K	47.3%	\$6.27 M	473.8K	219.8K	46.4%	\$5.93 M	10
PERU	802.5 K	131.8 K	16.4%	\$9.40 M	851.5K	148.2K	17.4%	\$9.63 M	8
CARIBBEAN	40.6 K	24.1 K	59.3%	\$2.99 M	41.0K	18.5K	45.2%	\$1.51 M	7
CENTRAL AMERICA & MEXICO	228.4 K	102.1 K	44.7%	\$3.32 M	229.2K	128.7K	56.2%	\$3.65 M	6
SOUTHERN CONE	67.9 K	19.2 K	28.3%	\$1.19 M	72.8K	17.5K	24.1%	\$874.6 K	7

SECTOR OVERVIEW

Refugees and migrants, both in-transit and many in-destination in the various R4V countries face difficulties in accessing essential WASH services. Lack of WASH services has detrimental implications in the prevention of diseases, GBV, integration, and in the case of women and girls, their dignity. Assessments undertaken in the framework of the RMNA identified indigenous peoples, women and girls, elderly people, and children under 5 years of age as the most at-risk groups and having the highest mortality rates due to acute diarrheal diseases.³¹ These groups will be prioritized.

The WASH Sector will prioritize the following:

Facilitate access to water, sanitation and hygiene services at the various points of confluence of refugees and migrants whether in-transit or in-destination. Women, who reported having insufficient access to menstrual hygiene products³² will also benefit from WASH Sector interventions through the distribution of specific hygiene items.

Develop hygiene promotion campaigns and behavioral change strategies to improve knowledge of WASH standards, prevent health risks and increase efficiencies in the use of the provided items.

Improve WASH facilities and services at shelters and settlements, which often do not meet the minimum WASH standards. Interventions will be coordinated with shelter stakeholders, local and municipal entities, to establish and/or improve access to WASH services in these facilities. All interventions will follow national and international standards and take into consideration gender, climate risks and environment, protection and disability specific requirements.

To encourage longer-term solutions and contribute to refugees' and migrants' socioeconomic integration, the WASH Sector will provide sustainable and resilient WASH services, such as flood resilient water systems, which will benefit both refugees and migrants from Venezuela and affected host communities, including rural and indigenous communities. Partners will particularly target areas where the arrival of refugees and migrants from Venezuela has placed additional strain on pre-existing inadequate and insufficient WASH services in shared community spaces, such as schools and health centres.³³ Similar strategies will be implemented to improve access to WASH services to refugees and migrants from Venezuela in-destination who are often subject to inadequate access to services, as they often settle in urban or peri-urban areas with more precarious conditions, and/or are unable to afford to pay for services.³⁴

The Sector's response modalities include:

- Construction, rehabilitation, improvement, and installation of climate resilient and inclusive WASH services in accordance with global and national quality standards³⁵ in shelters, schools,

health centres and assistance points, as well as in affected host communities.

- Behavioral change strategies through messages tailored to specific context and different target groups (i.e. children, adolescents, elderly people, women, men).
- Delivery of hygiene items, either in-kind or through CVA, to refugees and migrants from Venezuela as well as affected host communities.
- Provision of technical assistance to authorities and communities to include refugees, migrants and returnees, alongside affected host communities in public programmes, policies and budgets on access to and management of WASH services and ensure their sustainability and the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

The above will: 1) allow for more consistent engagement to improve the capacities of government and community entities for the management and provision of WASH services to the refugees and migrants and affected host communities; 2) promote national policies, strategies and programmes for the provision of sustainable and resilient WASH services; and 3) enable R4V partners to efficiently plan and carry out exit strategies in service provision.

To ensure inclusive access to WASH services which comply with national and global minimum standards, the WASH Sector will coordinate with various other Sectors. The WASH Sector will work with the Education Sector to improve WASH services in schools and to ensure appropriate menstrual hygiene services and dignity for girls. Joint strategies on menstrual rights will be developed with the Health, Protection and Education Sectors through a protection-sensitive approach, avoiding stigmatization of refugee and migrant girls, women, and other menstruating LGBTQI+ persons. Close coordination will also take place with the Shelter Sector for the improvement, construction, operation and maintenance of WASH services in shelters and Support Spaces. Similar coordination will take place with the Health Sector regarding WASH services in health centres and the development of hygiene promotion campaigns. WASH partners will work closely with the Integration Sector to improve community infrastructure and community management of WASH services, focusing on vulnerable population, including indigenous peoples and with consideration to climate risks and environment.

All the above-mentioned response approaches, strategies, principles, including AAP and PSEA, specific activities, and intersectoral complementarity are included in the regional Sector theory of change for refugees and migrants³⁶ which will continue to be developed and updated at sub-regional and national levels.³⁷

[31] R4V, Regional WASH Sector in RMNA 2022, October 2022; <https://rmp.r4v.info/rmna/>

[32] Refugee and migrant women reporting not having access to menstrual hygiene products include: among those in-transit in Colombia (22%), and among those in-destination in Panama (30 per cent), Peru (30%), Uruguay (19%), Paraguay (13%), and Bolivia (12%).

[33] 18% of schools assessed in Colombia do not have any access to water and 18% of health centres do not meet minimum standards for access to water services. See hereto: WASH infrastructure in different settings in Colombia, 2022, <https://bit.ly/3ye6Clg>

[34] In Peru, refugees and migrants live in the districts that witnessed the highest COVID-19 death tolls in the country, with less access to water and more informality in urban planning and infrastructure. Ministry of Health,

Government of Peru, COVID-19 Update as of 9 July 2022, <https://www.dge.gob.pe/portal/docs/tools/coronavirus/coronavirus080722.pdf>. In Ecuador, 19% of refugees and migrants are unable to afford to pay for WASH services. R4V National Platform in Ecuador (GTRM), Joint Needs Assessment (JNA), 2022.

[35] See the guidelines established in the Sphere Handbook: <https://spherestandards.org/wp-content/uploads/Sphere-Handbook-2018-EN.pdf>

[36] WASH - Refugee and Migrant Population Theory of Change: <https://bit.ly/3Rq7U5g>

[37] Response modalities will guarantee broad inclusion through differential approaches such as age, gender, and diversity (AGD), ethnicity, universal access, environmental sustainability, climate change adaptation, protection and AAP.