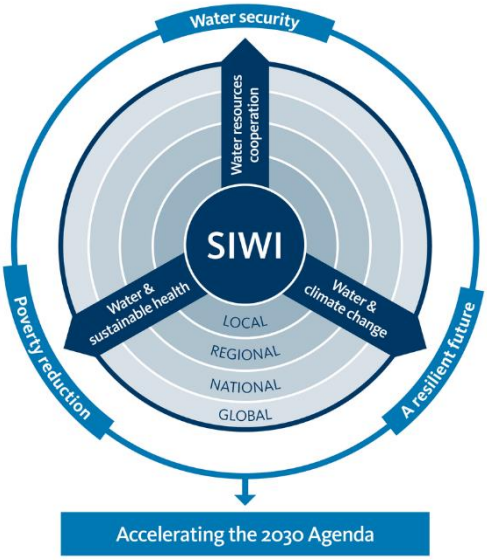
Stockholm International Water Institute Input to the 2023 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

Theme HLPF 2023: "Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels".

About Stockholm International Water Institute

SIWI is a world leading think tank working with water challenges. SIWI organizes World Water Week, the world's leading annual water event, and awards the prestigious Stockholm Water Prize and Stockholm Junior Water Prize. Furthermore, SIWI hosts several flagship programmes, including the UNDP-SIWI Water Governance Facility, the International Centre for Water Cooperation (ICWC), the Shared Waters Partnership, and the Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management (S2S Platform). SIWI is also home to Swedish Water House, which bridges science, international water and climate policy, and practice.

As an advocate and advisor, SIWI works globally to show how improved water governance is key to a just, more prosperous, and sustainable future. We are a credible and trusted development partner, facilitator, and convener, offering hands-on advice and support to countries, communities, and businesses in their implementation of improved water governance. We champion water solutions in areas such as Source-to-sea management, water cooperation, water sanitation and hygiene, and climate mitigation and adaptation, ensuring that these are visible at international events and in outcome documents. Generating and communicating knowledge plays an important role in our effort to help stakeholders move from words to action. A core part of this advocacy is framed around gender equality, youth empowerment, and a human rights-based approach.



By improving water governance, we can achieve the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, address climate change, and reverse environmental degradation. With this submission to the ECOSOC, SIWI wishes to highlight the multi-faceted contributions of water to the goals under review at the 2023 HLPF, with supporting examples from our own work. This shows the potential of water in catalysing efficient action to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

Our message: Good water governance is a crucial enabler for sustainable development

Water governance refers to the political, social, economic, and administrative systems that influence the use and management of water. It is essentially about who gets what water, when, and how, and who has the right to water, its related services, and their benefits.

How societies choose to govern their water resources and services profoundly impacts people's livelihoods and the sustainability of water resources. Ultimately, access to water is a matter of survival and can, in many cases, help break the poverty circle. Improving water governance is therefore essential to eradicating poverty. As the last years with the Covid-19 pandemic have shown, inadequate access to drinking water and sanitation is a significant threat to public health, making it a major obstacle to sustainable social and economic development. Ever-increasing impacts of climate change, such as droughts and floods, have further demonstrated the crucial role of good water governance for the needs of all societies, economies, and ecosystems.

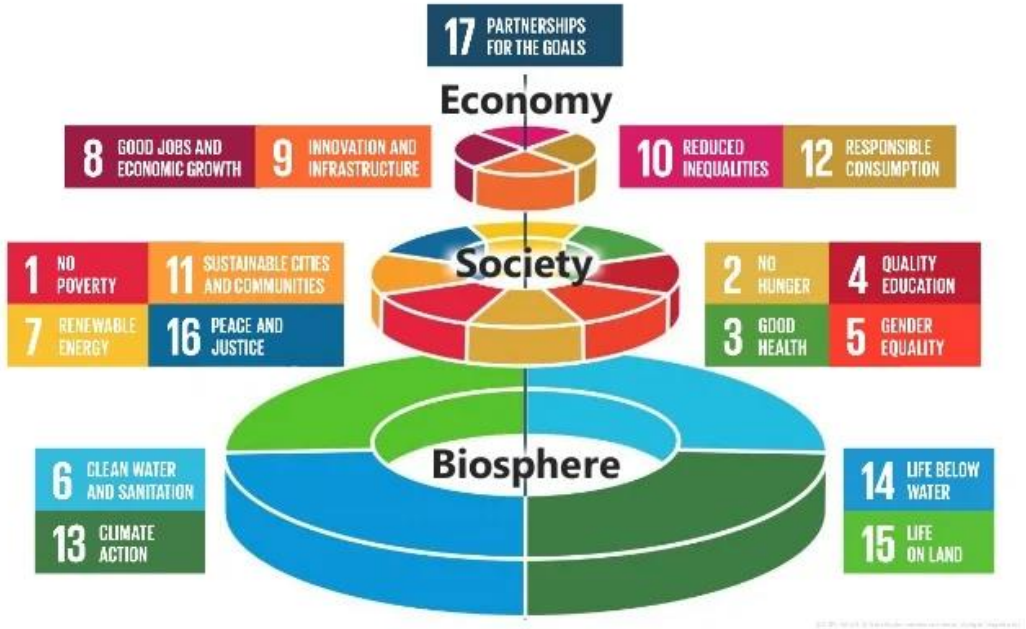


Figure 1: Chart of the Sustainable Development Goals

Our policy recommendations and key messages

We live in a world in multi-crisis mode. Water-related climate and ecological disasters threaten the world, with unprecedented droughts, floods, and wildfires, with devastating impacts on rural and urban livelihoods, ecosystems, infrastructure, and entire societies. Meanwhile, dirty water and unsafe sanitation are leading causes of preventable disease and death in many low-income countries. This causes disruptions to societies and great economic losses on a global scale by hampering food security, gender equality, and access to education. Conflicts provide further risks, causing human suffering, food shortages, and spikes in energy prices and the cost of living. Here, climate change serves as a risk multiplier, particularly since already unstable regions tend to be disproportionately impacted by water scarcity, water-related disasters, and food insecurity.

Water is therefore – and must be – at the heart of the 2030 Agenda. Only by simultaneously addressing several SDGs and tackling multiple crises through increased focus on water, can we achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda and build resilient and equitable societies to successfully meet current and future challenges.

To this end, SIWI calls for an integrated approach based on three thematic pillars to elevate water-related solutions and accelerate efforts towards the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda. We call for these **key messages to be included in the outcomes of the 2023 High Level Political Forum and the Political Declaration of the 2023 SDG Summit**.

- **Water for climate: Water is a powerful tool for ambitious climate action**
  - SIWI encourages countries to further incorporate water action in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies, programmes, and funding.
  - Climate finance needs to reach the levels agreed upon in the COPs, create impact for those most in need, and to be better balanced between funding available for adaptation and mitigation.

- **Water for health: Improved water governance results in improved health for all**
  - Countries need to commit to providing tangible progress on leaving no one behind, delivering at least basic water and sanitation services to all as soon as possible, while also advancing in the provision of safely managed services towards 2030. Rural areas and informal settlements should be prioritized.

    Context: COVID-19 has shown many lessons on how to manage and deliver services for all in a challenging and complex context. What is different is that many of these new initiatives have been implemented locally. The sector has learned how to adapt and put in place a combination of time-limited and long-term measures that are capable of supporting more and better access to clean water and sanitation.

  - Countries need to incorporate the recognition of the human rights to water and sanitation in their national legislation, as well as to put in place mechanisms for the realization of the rights.

    Context: There are still many neglected areas that need to be prioritized regarding the delivery of safely managed services for all, including a clear focus on vulnerable populations and informal settlements, water and sanitation services beyond the household (e.g., in schools and in public spaces), etc.

  - Countries need to double their public expenditure for WASH in the next three years, balancing the investment in infrastructure with the support of sustainable service delivery models.

Context: Beyond the strong need to deliver sustainable services for all, the sector needs to transition towards sustainable and climate-resilient services. Indeed, climate change offers an opportunity to directly deliver climate adaptation and mitigation solutions to increase access to services.

- Countries need to increase investment in governance and accountability as a means to accelerate progress, reduce inefficiencies and corruption, incorporate all people´s needs, and develop sustainable and resilient services.

  Context: Strengthened governance is needed for progress- countries should work on improved water governance, by strengthening existing institutions, clarifying responsibilities and improving coordination, and fostering regulation and accountability across stakeholders and towards society. This should be coupled with additional finance for the sector, measures towards increased efficiency, water demand management, recycle and reuse

- The International community and multilateral agencies need to increase the financial and technical support to the least developed countries and fragile settings, where the need to accelerate progress is dire.

  Context: Support is mostly needed where gaps still remain; rural areas, and informal settlements within countries. In terms of countries of focus, the Least Developed Countries and fragile contexts, need additional support.

- **Water for cooperation: Cooperation over waters strengthens water security**
  - Countries need to recognize the importance of, and commit to, trans-sectorial water cooperation for equitable and inclusive socio-economic development, including all underrepresented populations and taking future generations into account.
  - Countries need to enter into cooperation agreements to facilitate the protection and use of transboundary waters and environments.
  - The international development community, national decision-makers, and all water users need to recognize their dependency on a healthy environment, and therefore engage in collaboration with nature to restore and protect fresh and saline water-based ecosystems as habitats to biodiversity, and as such engage in achieving the UN Convention on Biological Diversity COP 15 agreements.
  - National governments, decentralized administration, and all water users need to recognize the peacebuilding and conflict resolution power of coordinated management of shared waters, and its impact on human, national, and global security.
  - National governments and public administration need to understand the multiple dimensions of water in societies' development, and acknowledge the need for a holistic, combined, and properly participative management of water and landscape that would include understanding stakeholder's needs and ambitions, in terms of natural resources, water, food, land uses, and energy.
  - Local authorities should identify and take opportunities to mainstream source-to-sea perspectives across their day-to-day activities, whether in the design and implementation of projects, or inclusion in planning processes, governance frameworks, and investments. Such use will foster a holistic analysis of system relationships that are important for building climate resilience in urban areas.

Guided by the questions presented by the ECOSOC President, we would like to highlight the following actions and lessons learnt by SIWI.

In response to the question of "Progress, experience, lessons learned, challenges and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of SDG 6 - *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,* SDG 7 - *Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*, SDG 9 - *Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*, SDG 11 - *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,* and SDG 17 - *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development*, from the vantage point of your intergovernmental body, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the interlinkages across the SDGs and targets, including policy implications of their synergies and trade-offs" we would like to highlight the following.

From the **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) perspective**, SIWI developed a study, in collaboration with UNICEF, with the aim to analyze, assess, and discuss the socio-economic effects of the pandemic in relation to its impact on WASH systems and services. The assessment is structured around two different stages of the crisis: i) the immediate effects in the early stages of the pandemic and ii) the indirect secondary effects caused as the crisis evolves into new phases. The first stage discusses effects such as limited access to safe WASH services, ruptures in supply chains and interruptions of services, and decline in the quality of response due to restricted or no movement of utility staff. The pre-pandemic context has undoubtedly mitigated or exacerbated the severity of these effects, with the highest impact felt in countries with weak governance and poor services. Therefore, contextual elements, such as fragile or inadequate services, limited capacities, etc. are also integrated in this first stage of the discussion. The second stage relates to the effects caused by the measures taken to contain and control the pandemic. The secondary effects have affected, and will continue to affect, the continuity, affordability, and safety of water and sanitation services in the short-, mid-and long-term. This study identifies i) the negative consequences and emerging threats that are already challenging and will continue to jeopardize the delivery of services, paying special attention to the most vulnerable segments of population and ii) the opportunities for transformation and recovery, which can support and accelerate progress towards safely managed services for all.

The study is available at: Socio-economic effects of COVID-19 on water, sanitation and hygiene: A comprehensive review | SIWI - Leading expert in water governance

There are many linkages between the impacts that the report describes and the three dimensions of sustainability (economic, social and environmental). SIWI would, however, highlight that lower levels of services in particular to most vulnerable populations, economic crisis caused and/or aggravated by the pandemic; threatened financial sustainability of providers together with limited new investments and capital expenditures. Regarding the environmental sphere, it is worth to highlight that the pandemic is an opportunity for increased innovation and improved efficiency, as well as for green recovery and higher contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Another area where SIWI has been particularly active is **analyzing the linkages between COVID and WASH in Schools**. In this regard, we urge countries to invest in resilient WASH services in schools to improve children's health, as well as their educational success and future earnings prospects. National governments should provide leadership to meet the objectives of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. It is necessary to create an enabling environment with a normative and institutional framework around WASH in schools.

Getting there will require adequate policies, strong monitoring systems, and appropriate standards, which can be achieved through efficient planning and coordination of sufficient resources. SIWI, in partnership with UNICEF, and other partners, supports countries in this endeavour in different ways:

- **Evidence and knowledge generation.** To make sound choices about WASH in schools, governments require the best possible evidence. Our goal is to develop relevant research studies, knowledge products and training materials that help decision-makers advance WASH in school agendas.
- **Processes for a safe return to school.** To help schools, SIWI and UNICEF have developed a framework based on UNICEF's and UNESCO's Safe school reopening guidelines. Furthermore, SIWI and UNICEF have analyzed the different WASH measures implemented in 19 countries for a safe return to schools after Covid-19 lockdowns.
- **Strengthening WASH in school systems.** The bottleneck analysis tool and approach (WASH BAT) can be used to make the provision of drinking water and sanitation in schools more sustainable.

SIWI offers training on the tool so it can be used to eliminate barriers to adequate service provision. The WASH BAT tool has recently added criteria for identifying bottlenecks related to mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the sector, and more specifically for WASH in schools. Please see SIWI – Leading expert in water governance for further information

From the perspective of our work with **Water Cooperation**, we would like to stress that localised and fragmented management and governance cannot bring system-wide, long-lasting solutions. We must work collaboratively to effectively tackle threats to sustainable development, breaking down divisions between land, coastal and marine communities, and unite across sectors and administrative borders. The **source-to-sea approach** identifies the links between land, freshwater, coastal and marine ecosystems, and stimulates cooperation between upstream and downstream actors as well as coordination across sectors and between countries.

The strength of this approach is its ability to ensure outcomes of mutual benefit from source to sea. It brings together all actors – policymakers, the private sector, scientists, NGOs, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples – to proactively co-create solutions. The source-to-sea approach places a strong value on inclusivity, participation, and equity, including groups of actors traditionally excluded from decision-making. This includes those who are dependent upon ecosystems for their livelihoods and are most vulnerable to their changes. Only through collaboration that crosses the land-freshwater-ocean boundaries, and founded on local knowledge, can we develop sustainable and lasting solutions with balanced benefits for our land, freshwater, oceans, and all of us.

The consequences of fragmented governance and mismanaged natural resources are now evidently clear, and the source-to-sea approach is one of the most promising tools to solve these complex challenges. Now is the time for decision-makers around the world to come together to create meaningful change through policy reforms, sustainable financing and by developing frameworks which drive stakeholder collaboration.

Furthermore, SIWI works actively to increase the participation of **women in water diplomacy**, which has produced important lessons and insights. The Women in Water Diplomacy Network in the Nile (initiated in 2017) and the sister Network in Central Asia and Afghanistan (initiated in 2021) both serve as communities of practice for women water diplomats in fragile regions supported by SIWI. The Networks are designed as 'informal engagements for formal actors' (Track 1.5) and largely include representatives of the Ministries of Water and Foreign Affairs and other related line ministries. The overarching objective of the Networks are to support women's leadership in high-level decision making in transboundary basins, with a focus on gender and youth empowerment, peer-to-peer learning and capacity development, research cooperation, and joint advocacy.

The women-led initiative has a track record of supporting inclusive representation and gender equality at all levels of transboundary water management with positive implications for regional peace, human security, and good water governance. The Network has demonstrated the importance of affording women decision-makers access and space to mentoring and knowledge exchange while fostering trust between key actors across the basin. One of the outcomes of the Women in Water Diplomacy Network is the launch this year of the global programme and statement 'A Rising Tide' with a call to action for dramatic improvements in inclusive governance and decision-making approaches across the 'Nile and Beyond'. The networks' format of how to create fruitful spaces for women provide valuable information to fields beyond the water world as well.

In response to the question of "Three key areas where transformative actions for accelerated progress have been successful, and three key areas where support is most urgently needed, with regard to the cluster of SDGs under review in July 2023", we would like to highlight the following.

From the **WASH perspective,** and in terms of transformative actions for accelerated process, it is good to refer to the WASH response to the Covid-19 pandemic, since a wide range of measures were implemented to maintain and increase access to water and sanitation for all during the crisis. Measures adopted included i) moratoriums on cutting off the water supply (justified by the importance of hygiene in reducing the spread of the virus), ii) immediate reconnection of previously disconnected households because of their inability to pay, iii) deferments on or exemptions from utility bill payments for vulnerable groups, iv) temporary suspensions of meter reading and invoicing, and v) tariff adjustments freezes. However, these measures did not cover the WASH needs of many populations, especially in poor or informal urban areas and in rural locations, where there is no networked service or single provider that can provide such a limit of free water consumption per capita or household. In other words, free water, waiving payment of bills, and other direct measures to secure water have not necessarily benefited the poorest. Direct provision of water to informal settlements and the poorest people was secured through a range of alternative mechanisms, including water trucks, water storage tanks, digging additional boreholes, opening up of more standpipes and kiosks, urgent water infrastructure repairs, and community mobilization to address utilities' embedded vulnerabilities.

Looking forward, key elements need to be strengthened; countries should work on improved water governance by strengthening existing institutions, clarifying responsibilities, improving coordination, and fostering regulation and accountability across stakeholders and towards society. This should be coupled with additional finance for the sector, and measures towards increased efficiency, and water demand management, recycle and reuse. On the other hand, support is mostly needed where gaps still remain; rural areas, and informal settlements within countries. In terms of countries of focus, the latest SDG 6.1 review show the current rate of progress in the Least Developed Countries would need to increase ten-fold and in fragile contexts, it would need to accelerate by a factor of 23.

From the **Water Cooperation and source-to-sea perspective**, immediate action from local to global scales is required. Governments, industry, businesses, academia, and citizens must work together to:

- CATALYZE source-to-sea action at global, regional, national, and subnational levels by mainstreaming source-to-sea thinking in the design and implementation of projects, plans, governance frameworks and investments.

- INCENTIVISE and implement holistic management of terrestrial, freshwater, coastal and marine systems to ensure development prevents biodiversity loss,

deterioration of ocean health, ecosystem degradation, and exacerbation of climate change impacts.

- INCLUDE all stakeholders in decision-making, ensuring that the voices and concerns of marginalized and vulnerable communities, youth, women, and Indigenous Peoples are heard at all phases of policy making, and benefits are shared equitably.

- INVEST in science, education, knowledge sharing, data, and monitoring to better understand the linkages across the source-to-sea continuum and ensure development on land and along rivers safeguards healthy marine and coastal ecosystems and protects livelihoods dependent upon ecosystem services.

- ACCELERATE the transition towards sustainable consumption and a circular economy by developing financial and regulatory tools that stimulate cross-sectoral behaviour change, coordination, and upstream-downstream cooperation in identifying solutions at the source.

- INNOVATE transformative, replicable and scalable solutions that address source-to-sea challenges while enhancing livelihoods, ensuring equity, harnessing collective wisdom and sustaining ecosystems.

To achieve these aims, we must build and reinforce multi-stakeholder partnerships at all levels, to coordinate action and advance knowledge. The Action Platform for Source-to-Sea Management (S2S Platform), hosted by SIWI, expands the understanding of source-to-sea challenges and of the solutions that will lead to sustainable development. It builds commitment so that policies and finance stimulate source-to-sea action on the ground.

Regarding urban settings specifically, meeting the targets included within SDG 11 will involve actions to be taken by a wide range of institutions with different and sometimes conflicting mandates. Reducing the risk of conflicts between these mandates requires that responses from multiple institutions or departments be coordinated. It requires a holistic approach and further accentuates the need to incorporate the consideration of source-to-sea linkages in urban and regional planning.

Two examples are presented below:

> *Target 11.1 – By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums*: Basic services generally cover water supply, hygiene, and energy services, plus solid waste management and wastewater services. Urban authorities play a critical role in the provision of such services, whether through providing the services themselves, contracting services to others, or providing the regulatory framework for the provision of such services. Failure to provide basic services is often a significant causal factor in environmental pollution. Applying a source-to-sea perspective to service provision can help visualize connections between a failure to provide services and environmental impacts, including those happening downstream from the urban area. Recognition of a wider set of benefits can help raise the priority of investing in improvements in service provision.
>
> *Target 11.6 – By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste*

management: Urban areas have a substantial environmental impact on their surrounding hinterlands, both upstream and downstream. Urban areas are magnets for resources – e.g. for road and building materials, energy resources, and through being a market for food – which catalyse upstream and downstream land-use changes. Urban areas can generate large quantities of waste materials and pollution that, if poorly managed, can affect downstream locations and other users such as fishing communities and coastal tourism. The actions needed to address these impacts can beneficially be informed by involvement of the impacted parties. This will direct investments towards actions that benefit both those living within an urban area and those outside it. Including source-to-sea linkages in action identification, analysis, and selection may result in the need for coordinated and collective action across several jurisdictions.

In response to the question of "Examples of specific actions taken to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic that also accelerate progress towards multiple SDG targets, including actions identified by your intergovernmental body, building on interlinkages and transformative pathways for achieving SDGs" we would like to highlight the following from the **WASH perspective**. Multiple actions were taken to address the impacts of the pandemic, which also benefit the acceleration of SDG 6.1 and SDG.6.2, among others, the promotion of hygiene measures in all spheres of life (such as households, schools, and health centers), the provision of services to vulnerable populations through new means, the provision of subsidies and financial support to service providers. SIWI has a dedicated focus on Latin America and the Caribbean, and the MENA region in our work with this. Please see more above in the section about the study 'Socio-economic effects of COVID-19 on water, sanitation and hygiene: A comprehensive review'.

In response to the question of "Assessment of the situation in the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic and within the respective areas addressed by your intergovernmental body, and policy recommendations, commitments and cooperation measures for promoting a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda" we would like to highlight the following from the **WASH perspective**. There are some key lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic, as visualized in the image below.

Key lessons learned from this study and recommendations are summarized in Figure 1 below.

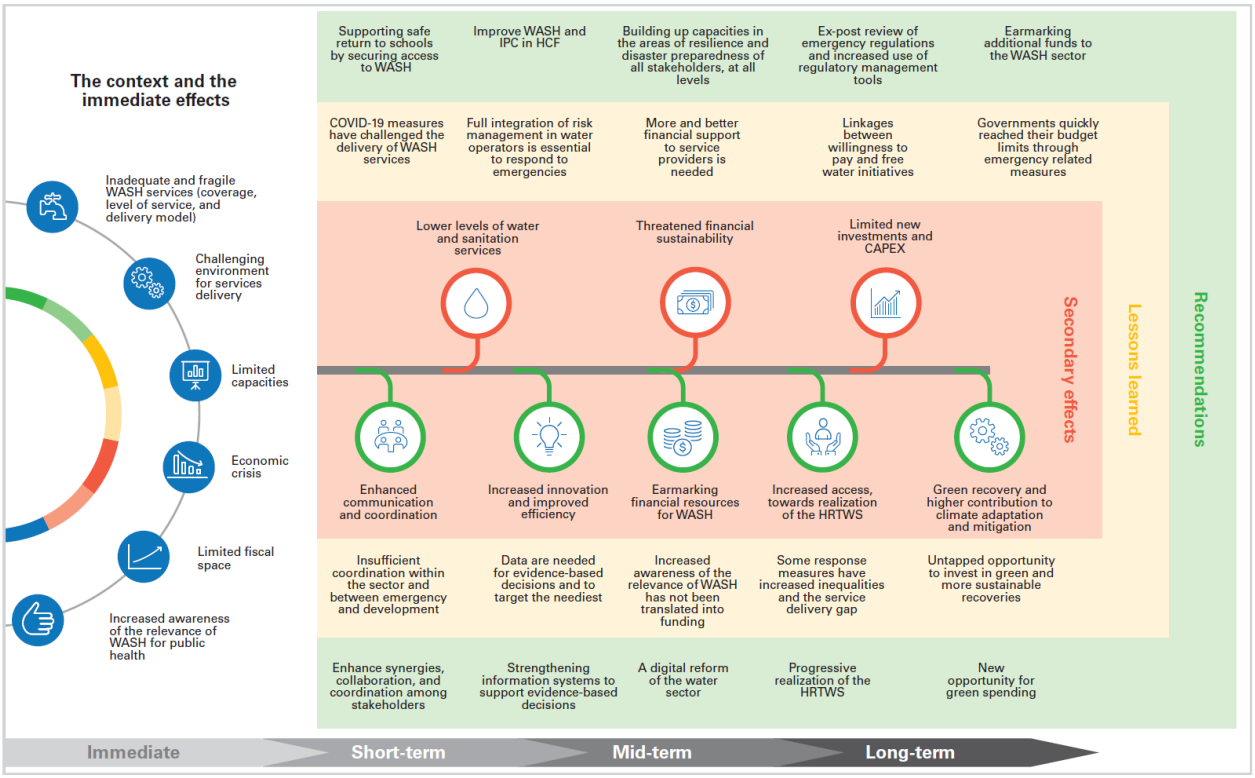


Figure 1 | Summary of lessons learned and recommendations. IPC = infection prevention and control. HCF = health care facilities. CAPEX = capital expenditure. HRTWS = human right to water and sanitation.

In addition, it can also be stated that the evolving situation has also impacted the WASH sector. In consequence, the response can be conceptualized in three phases, moving from the initial "response" to "recovery" and beyond, when "working towards resilience". Each phase requires a set of policies, norms, and measures, which coexist with dynamic, changing, and often fragile, socio-economic, and environmental factors. Besides, there is not a linear, progressive, and standard evolution between phases. Crises often re-emerge and relapses can occur (e.g., in case of new waves of infections with Virus variants), with countries progressing at different speeds. It is possible for a country to be in multiple phases at the same time (e.g., different parts of the country might have different epidemiological situation), and of course, for different countries to be in completely different phases than one another. Please see the appendix for recommendations from the Covid-19 pandemic.

Appendix

From the [Socio-economic effects of COVID-19 on water, sanitation and hygiene: A comprehensive review | SIWI - Leading expert in water governance study,] the following recommendations from Covid-19 were drawn:

	EMERGENCY RESPONSE		RECOVERY	WORKING TOWARDS RESILIENCE
	 **Lockdown**	 **De-escalation**	 **RECOVERY**	 **WORKING TOWARDS RESILIENCE**
Policy	• Issue emergency decrees to secure basic, temporary access to services for all	• Changes in legislation to set new service standards in public spaces and in essential institutions (e.g., schools)	• Changes in legislation to set new service levels and standards	• Changes in legislation to integrate lessons learnt and increase preparedness. Recognition in policies of long-term outcomes, e.g. the human right to water
Regulation	• Assess regulatory requirements •	• Control the prices of services and WASH commodities. Develop regulations for service standards in public places, etc.	• Control the financial viability of service providers. Control the quality of services. Ensure consumer protection	• Changes in norms and regulations to accommodate an effective emergency response. •
Financing	• Advocate for increased emergency funds channelled to WASH, against other sectors. Set up new solidarity funds	• Ensure that available funds are prioritized to support service providers	• Develop mechanisms for the utilities and service providers to access local funding and/other markets-through if needed, additional state guarantees	• Design extraordinary funding mechanisms which can be put in place quickly in case of unexpected events. Design financial packages for rural operators
Planning & preparedness	• Operationalise the existing emergency response / contingency plan	• Adaptive planning, based on existing needs and available resources	• Review and adaptation of realistic contingency plans, with detailed information on costs and available funds	• Contingency plans integrate lessons learnt, risk based integrated WASH programming and are ready to be implemented. They cover both rural and urban areas, at the

	EMERGENCY RESPONSE		RECOVERY	WORKING TOWARDS RESILIENCE
	Lockdown	De-escalation		
				household and beyond (institutions and public spaces)
Coordination	• Enhanced emergency coordination within the sector and with other sectors. Establish coordination platforms	• Develop effective communication mechanisms among sectors and within the sector. Sound implementation of coordination platforms	• Develop communication and coordination protocols in emergency situations. Define the chain of coordination actions to respond to an emergency	• Build leadership capacity of the Government to coordinate the sector in emergency situations. Apply protocols and guidelines.
Monitoring & Evaluation	• Development of baselines (services and utilities). Identification of hotspots in WASH supply, including schools, health care facilities, and public settings	• Fill in data gaps and complete baselines. Use available data to inform planning and decisions. Data dissemination. Monitoring efficient use of funds	• Follow-up implementation of measures and behaviour change, across multiple settings. Monitor use of funds and financial packages. Set up information systems, with focus on vulnerable population. Information sharing within the sector and with other sectors	• Impact assessment of CODIV-19 on WASH sector. Evaluation of the response, across multiple settings. Lessons learnt
Capacity development	• Rapid training of community health workers, hygiene promoters, health care staff and other WASH	• Initial capacity needs assessment of main sector stakeholders. Continuous capacity building of key	• Capacity mapping, including strengthening the enabling environment. Identification of capacity gaps. Framework for	• Invest in leadership development. Professionalization of the work force. Development of one sector-wide capacity building program, with linkages to other sectors (health, education, etc.)

	EMERGENCY RESPONSE		RECOVERY	WORKING TOWARDS RESILIENCE
	Lockdown	De-escalation		
	essential workers in WASH response and best practices	WASH workers on COVID response	monitoring and evaluating capacity building interventions	