

The Impact of Armed Conflict on Urban Water Services

(protracted armed conflict and explosive weapons)

Experts' Workshop - Water in Post-Conflict Situations and the Role of the Security Council

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Summary



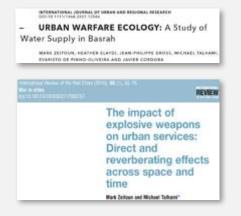
URBAN SERVICES DURING PROTRACTED ARMED CONFLICT

A CALL FOR A BETTER APPROACH TO ASSISTING AFFECTED PEOPLE

https://www.icrc.org/en/document/urban-servicesprotracted-conflict-report

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ICRC



Explosive Weapons

- Impact can be direct and / or reverberating
- Extent in space depends on the component of the service that is damaged
- Duration depends on the pre-attack condition of the service

Protracted armed conflict

- Impact can be direct, indirect, or cumulative
- Indirect impact are more difficult to deal with than direct
- Cumulative impact are the most difficult to deal with

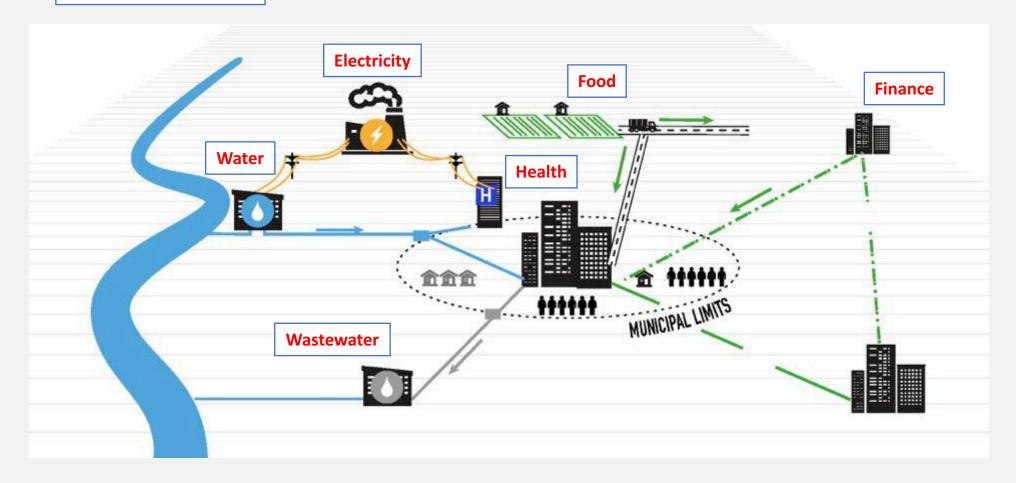
Implications

- Strengthen IHL
- Make funding mechanisms more adaptable
- Increase technical capacity
- Re-work the *relief-rehabilitation-development* continuum

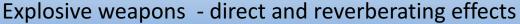


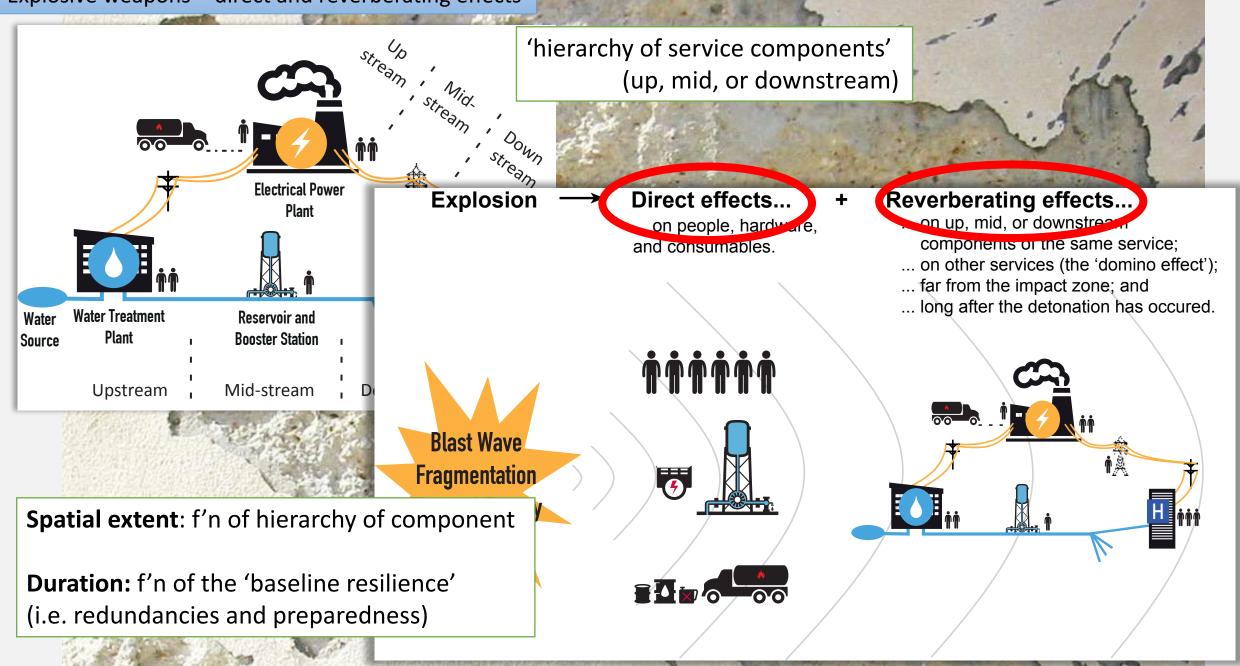
Urban services are inter-dependent

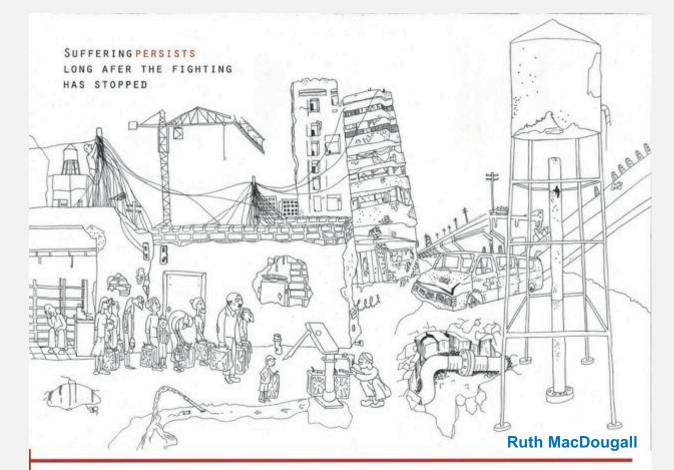
Interdependent services











Indirect impact > direct impact

Hardware

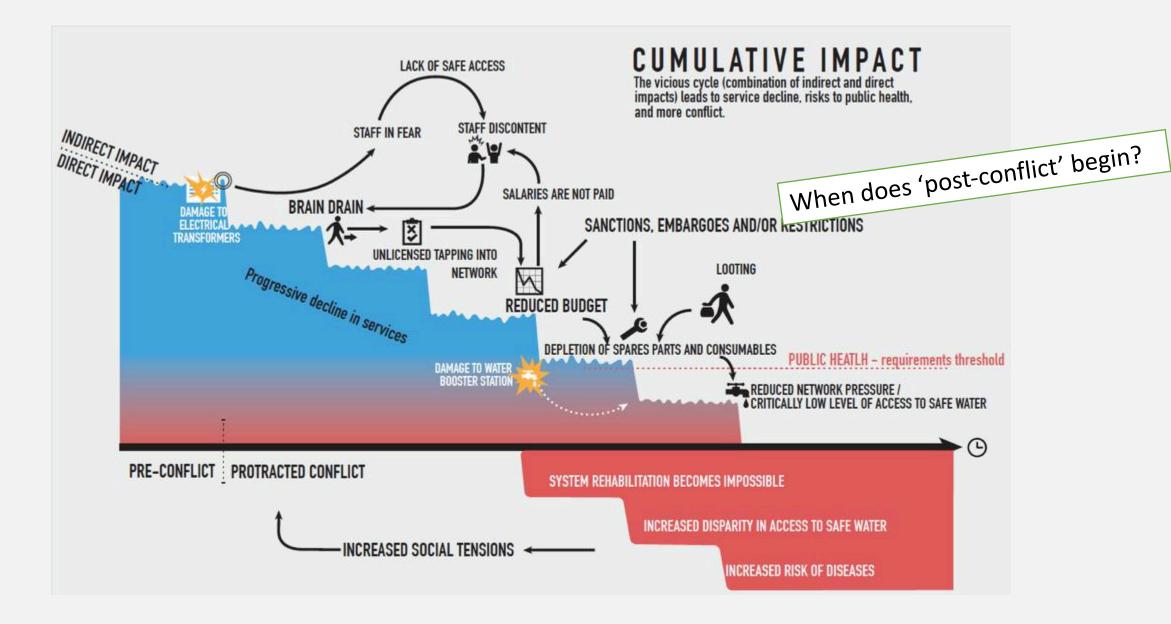
pressure drops in water networks

Consumables

looting of warehouses price spikes \rightarrow rationing

People brain-drain trauma





UEA Water

Security

IHL

- *Direct* impact of explosive weapons are 'reasonably foreseeable', both in space and in time
 - Proportionality assessments should include engineers within the targeting cell
 - Reverberating, indirect, and cumulative impact should be better documented and communicated – so that INSTEAD OF become 'reasonably foreseeable'

Programming (for protracted conflicts):

- Donors to make funding mechanisms more adaptable
- Agencies to increase technical capacity

Conceptual

• Re-work the *relief-rehabilitation-development* continuum



Thank –you m.zeitoun@uea.ac.uk