

Overview of WaSH in Ethiopia



Ministry of Water Irrigation and Energy
ETHIOPIA

Dec. 2014
The Hague

outline

1. Country Background
2. Status of Water supply and sanitation
3. Finance
4. Current developments
5. Challenges
6. Future plans
7. Major areas of collaboration with UNICEF –and other partners

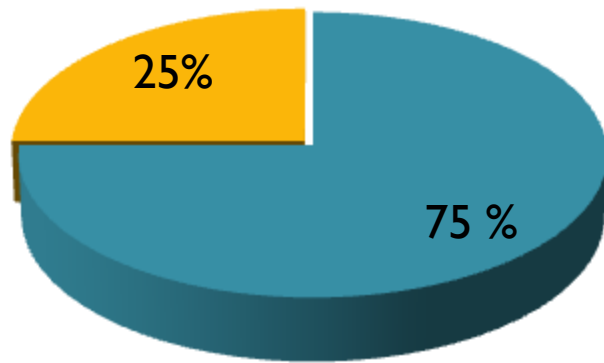


Country Background



- Location — East Africa
- Population — 88 million
- Water resources
 - Annual surface water run off — 122 BCM
 - Rechargeable g/w- 40 BCM
 - Basins — 12 river basins

Access to water supply



■ served
■ unserved

Current Service standard

Rural – 15 l/pers/ day in 1.5 km radius

Urban -20 l/pers/day in 0.5 km radius

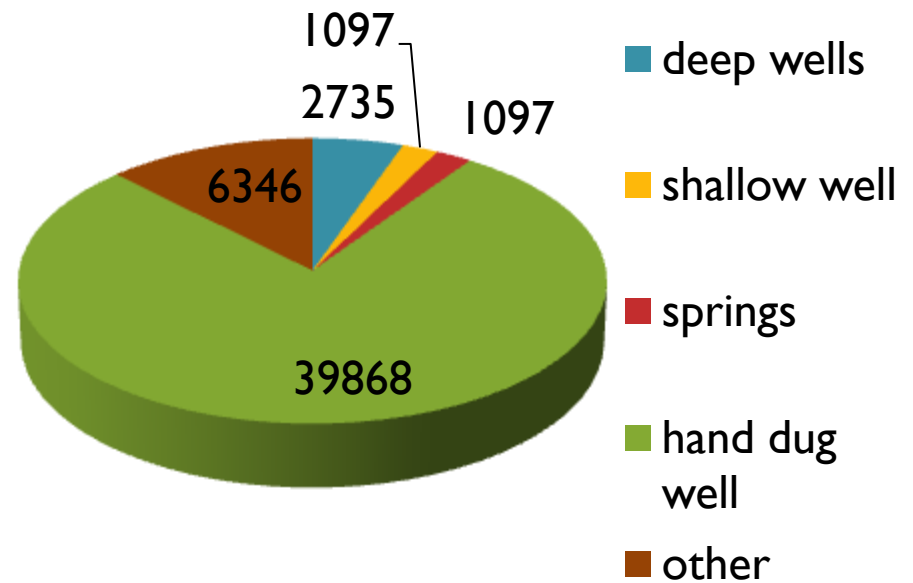
No. of water supply schemes in the country – 135000 in 2011

Average construction of schemes each year in recent – 10000 schemes

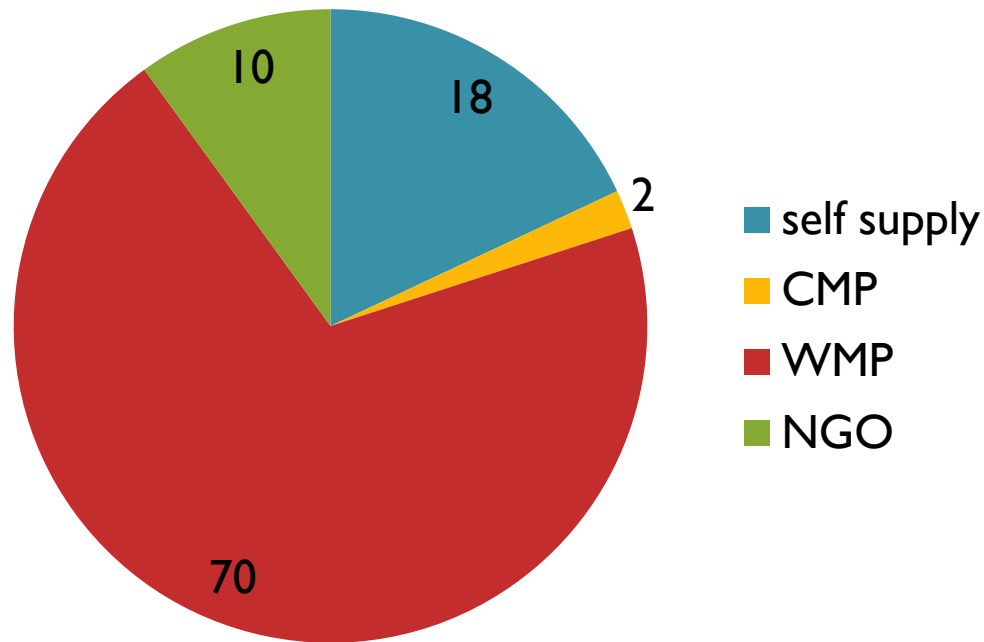
Average service/yaer- 7 mil.

Scheme types

Type of Rural Schemes	Total
Deep Well with pipe n.	2735
Hand Dug Well with std. H. Pump	34,229
Hand Dug Well with Rope Pump	5639
Other	6346
Protected on-spot Spring	24596
Shallow Well	8,106
Spring with Distribution	10937
Total	92588



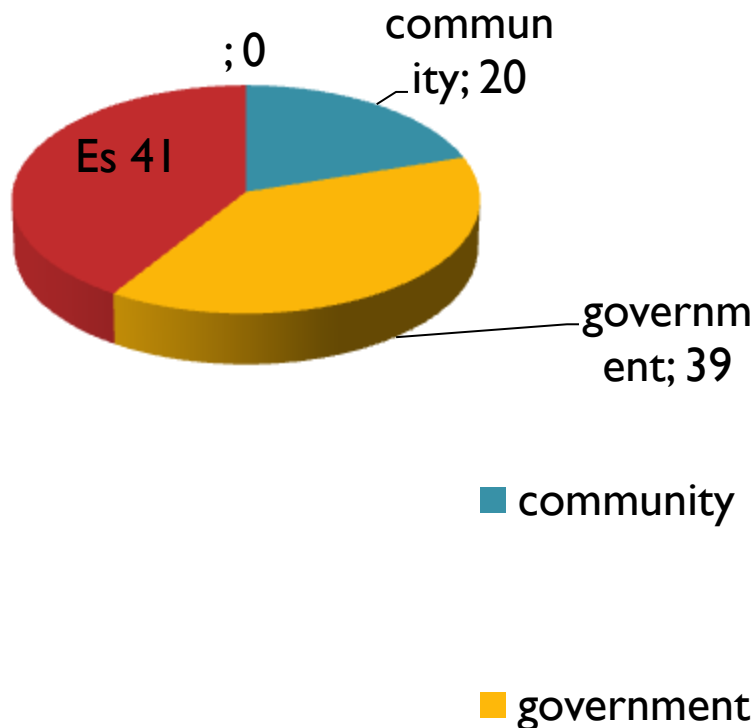
Water supply Modalities



- **Self supply** – mainly financed by users
- **CMP** – community managed projects financed both by users and agencies.
- **WMP** – managed by woreda
- **Annual access to water supply** – average 7 million people

Finance

source



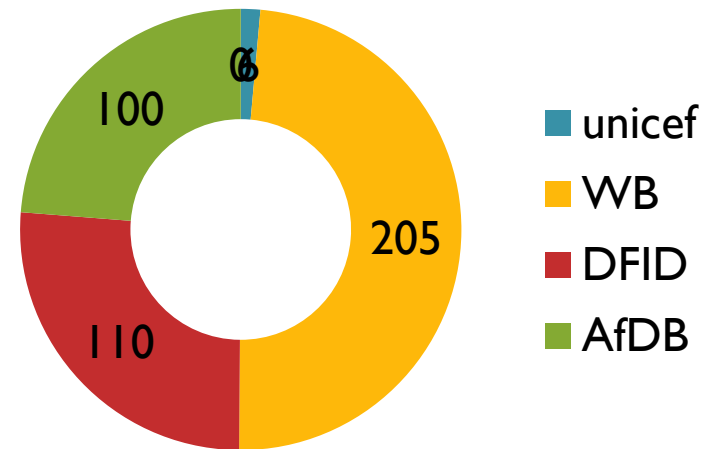
- Total Fund required to universalize access to water supply – USD 4.5 Billion
- Amount committed yet by partners – USD 600 million
- **Major** contributing partners
 - WB
 - DFID
 - AfDB
 - UNICEF
 - EU /EIB
 - JIKa, Italy , Finland , Norway, Nezerlands, Spain
- Finance Gap USD 1.2 billion

Current developments in the WaSH sector in ETHIOPIA

I. Commencement of ONE WaSH program

- Pillars
 - Harmonization
 - Alignment
 - Integration
 - Equity
- Progress
 - WIF approved
 - MoU signed
 - Program operation manual approved
 - Consolidated WaSH account (CWA) opened
 - Fund transfered

Contribution to CWA in USD



Current developments...

2. WaSH information system improved

- a. National WaSH inventory in 2011
 - 135 000 schemes
 - 12 million households
 - 20,000 health institutions
 - 30,000 schools inventorized using
 - 4000 GPS and ...
 - 70,000 enumerators.

- b. Introducing collection of scheme data using **mobile phones**
 - Inventory in Somali region in 2013 using 300 android phones
 - migration of 2011 inventory data to “**AKVO flow**” which uses mobile apparatus data collection – now all data for all regions are available in google cloud

.

key figures of the inventory

- ✓ 70000 enumerators
 - ✓ 92,588 rural water supply schemes
 - ✓ 1,605 town water supply schemes
 - ✓ 30,000 schools
 - ✓ 20,000 health institutions
 - ✓ 12 million households surveyed
 - ✓ 5 million USD spent
-
- ✓ Non functionality – 24 %
 - ✓ Access – 48 % (2011)
 - ✓ Discrepancy from previous figure – 20 %

Current developments...

3. **Water sector working group established**

-Members

- Government ministries-chair
- Donors - co chairs
- NGO s
- **2 wings**
 - WaSH TC -
 - IWRM TC

4. **national sanitation strategy**

- Under process

5. **Capacity building pool fund**

- Technical support to regions
- Training and Experience sh.
- logistics

6. **WRDF –strengthened**

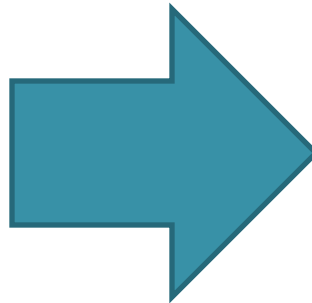
- loan
- Cost recovery
- Efficiency

7. **south – south cooperation**

Achievements

- water supply access increased
- More girls in school (Male to female ratio 1 : 1 in primary and secondary s.)
- More Schools and health facilities with water supply services
- Reduced water borne diseases

Progress...



challenges

- Funding gaps to water resources devt.
 - Many are w/o services still (30%)
 - Poor service levels
 - Quantity , quality , continuity
- Scheme sustainability
- Climate variability
- High staff turn over
- Data reliability – updates
- Energy costs
- Rapid urbanization

Future plans/directions

- Reaching to the un served community/ equity
- Improvement of service level
 - Urban 30 – 100 litres per capita per day
 - Rural 30 litres per capita in 1 km radius
 - More Attention to water quality
- Improve scheme performance (minimize scheme non functionality /sustainability)
 - Cost recovery
 - User ownership
 - Technology
- Strengthen water supply information system
- Broaden self supply / more community engagement
 - Individual and communal source devt
 - Household treatment technologies
 - Simple drilling technologies
- Water Resources management –
- Capacity building
- Establish service regulatory agency
- Strengthen south – south cooperation

Major areas of collaboration with our partners (UNICEF)

- Scaling up of urban water supply financing—medium and small towns
- Continued support to rural water supply and sanitation
- Urban sanitation — including preparation of the sanitation strategy
- Linking development to emergency responses in vulnerable communities
- More budget to CWA
- Technical assistance to pastoral regions through recruitment of consultants
- Strengthening water sector working group through —
 - Cochairmanship of the WTC
 - Contribute to Capacity pool fund
 - Strengthening secretariate and coordination office
- Continued assistance to updating the NWI -

Thank you