

National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum 8 Hilton Hotel, March 30-31, 2017

Nexus Emergency and Development

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Objective and content

Objective :

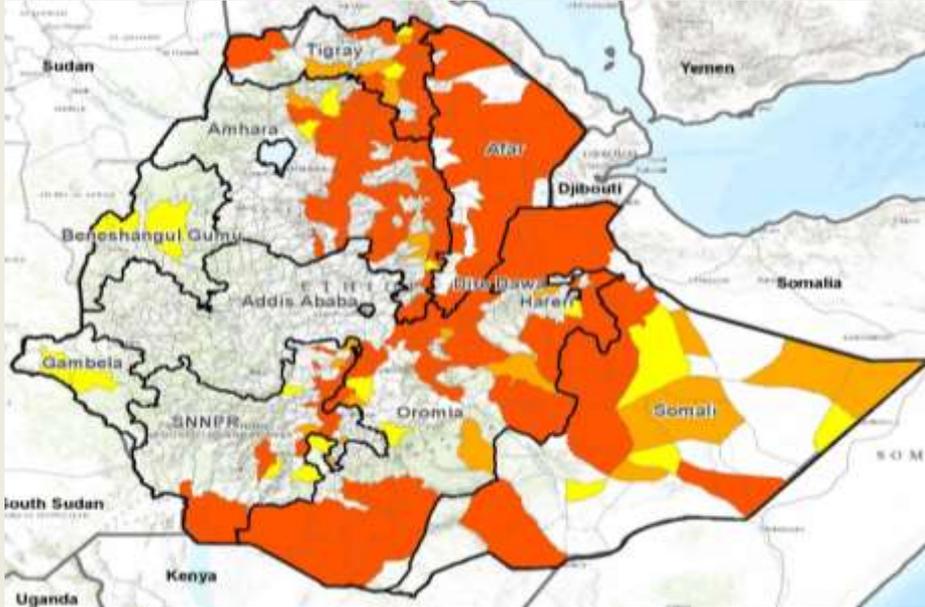
- The key learnings from the El Nino driven drought response during 2015 – 16 followed by current IOD induced drought (2017 – 2018) response
- Opportunities to strengthen nexus for current humanitarian response with OWINP aiming to influence the OWINP phase 2 thinking.

Content

- Response overview (2015 – 2017)
- Learnings and strengths
- Recommendations for strengthening nexus



Response overview



Drought due to El nino

166 priority 1 woreda (429 in total) severely affected and responded to approx. 440 woredas
 Many people are dependent on rain fed water sources – **Challenge during drought**

Water related disease outbreak

Over 440 woredas needed WaSH support

Flooding

105 woredas affected by flood

People Targeted	9.6 million	
People Reached	13 million	
Percent Reached	136%	
No. of Donors	23	
No. of partners	37	
Requested	Received	% Funded
114.9m	117.9m	103%

2.7 million people reached through Water Trucking

2.6 million people reached through HH Water safety and security

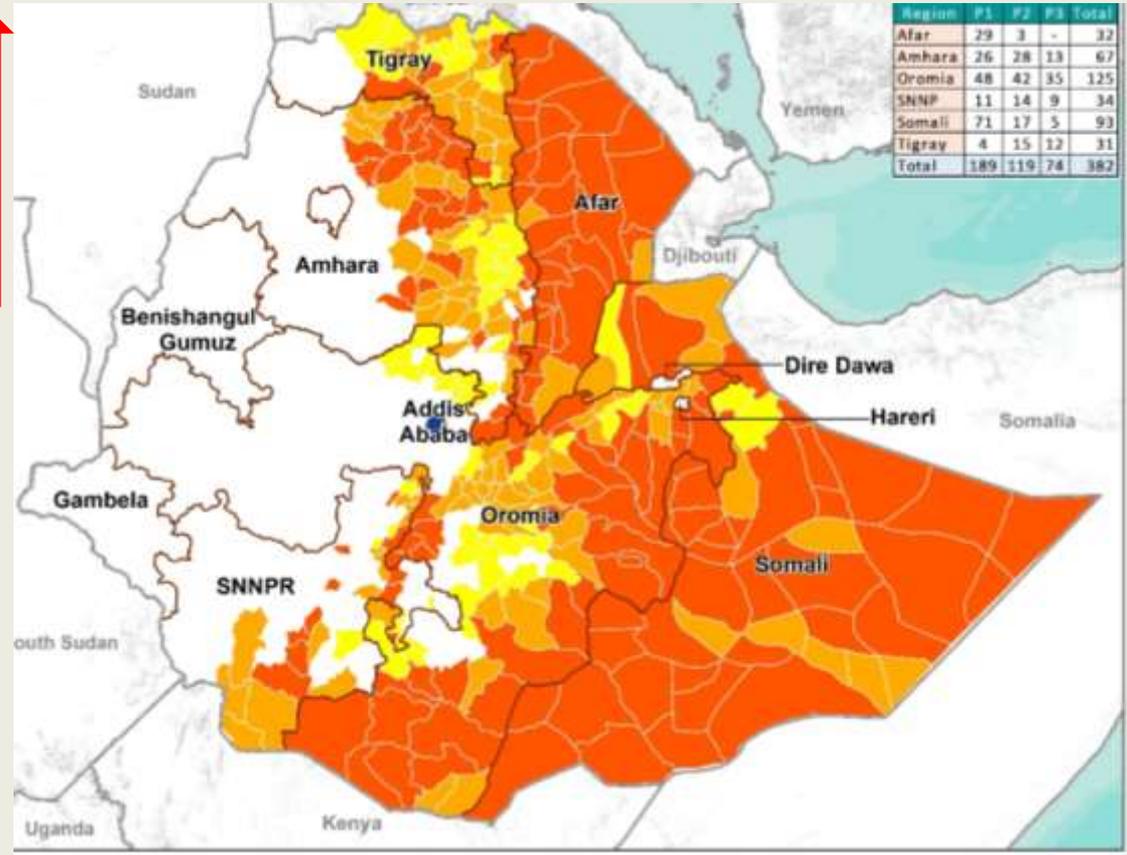
3 million people reached through rehabilitation of water points (motorized and non motorized)

2015/16 El Nino drought response



Response overview

People Targeted	9.2 million	
No. of partners	44	
FUNDING (US\$)		
Requested	Received	% Funded
86.5m	40.5m	46.8%



Key response area :

- Access to safe water
- Response to Water borne disease outbreak

Key interventions :

- Water trucking
- Water point rehabilitation
- HH water safety and security

2016/17 IOD induced drought response



Learnings and strengths

1. Coordination (ETF WaSH / WaSH Cluster)

– Coordination

- Federal, Regional, Zonal
- With other relevant ministries (Education, Health etc.) & Clusters
- NDRMC, DRM Technical committee
- Donors
- Academic / Technical institutions

– Inclusive & strategic guidance

– Information management

- 4W matrix & other monitoring tools
- IMO's at Zonal level in hotspot location

– SAG

– Private Sector

- Coordinated response through timely need and gap analysis
- Better ability to respond (fundraising, strategies etc.)
- Information management with analysis for decision making and monitoring response.
- Flexibility



Learnings and strengths

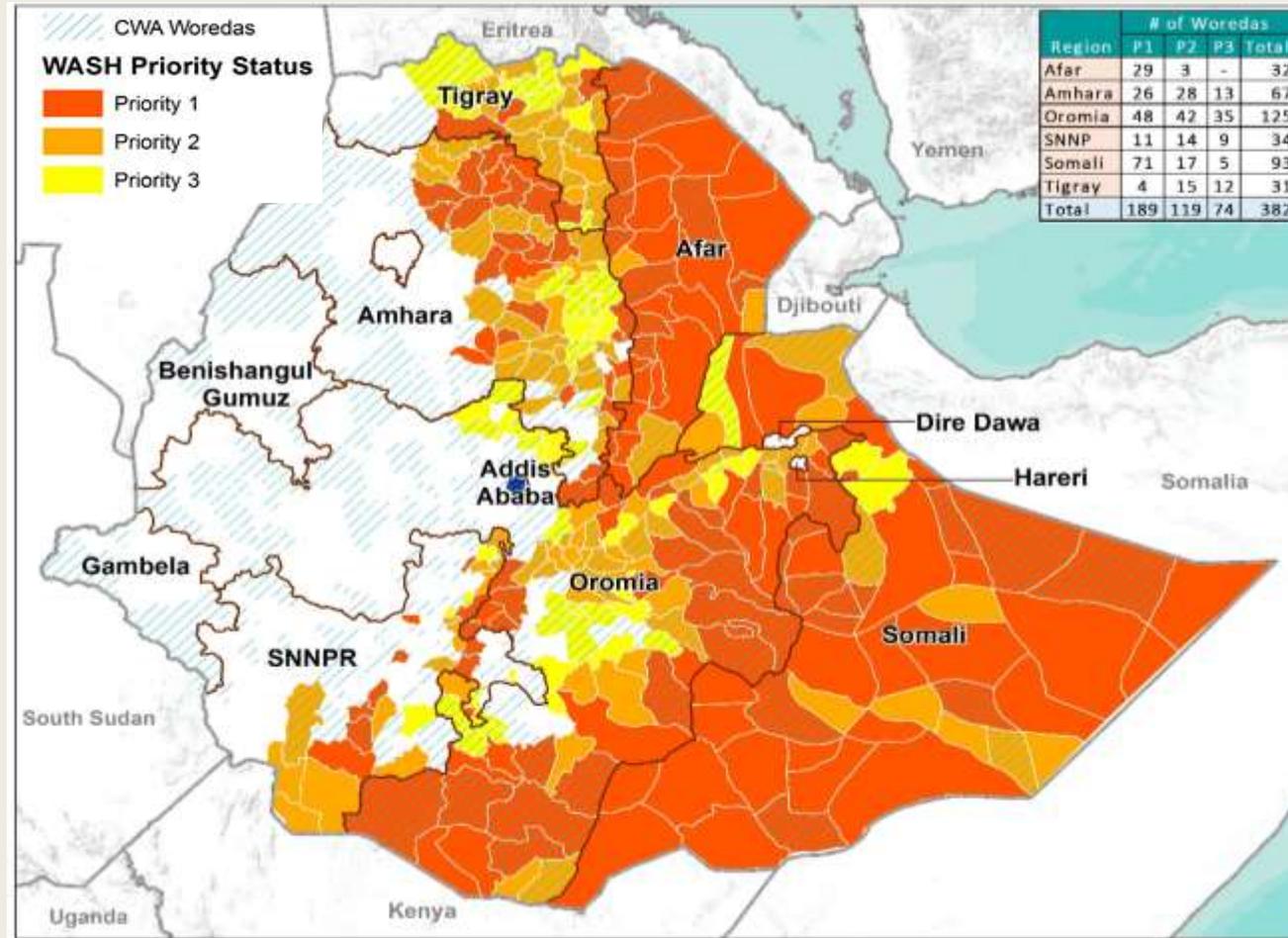
2. Overlay

387 CWA woredas and
382 WaSH Priority
woredas

Response interventions
are common

- Access to safe water
- Household Water safety and security

- **97** woredas utilized CWA Funding for emergency response benefiting 193,037

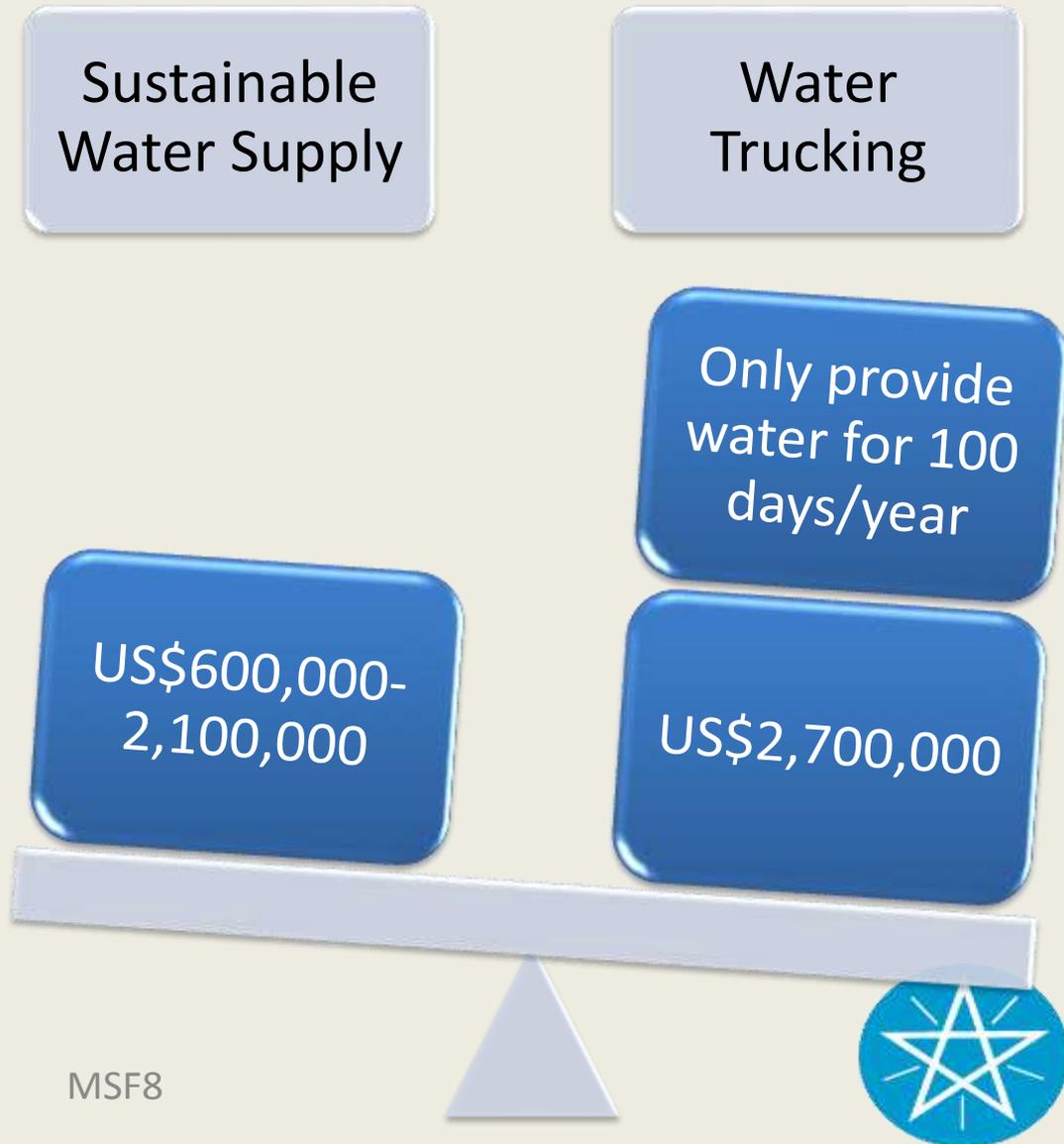


Learnings and strengths

3. Resource Optimization

Cost & benefit comparison for 15,000 people for 10 years

- Sustainable options are more cost effective for humanitarian response
- Sustainable water supply mitigates humanitarian shocks



Learnings and strengths

4. Sharing resources, technologies and research

- Ground water mapping (UNICEF/EU)
- GIS based ground water drought estimator (AAU)
- Real time monitoring of water schemes in Somali region (UNICEF, AKVO, IRC WaSH) – 2017
- Real time monitoring of water schemes in 6 regions (UNICEF, Oxfam, WorldVision, AKVO)
- Hotspot classification (lead by NDRMC) through Belg and Meher assessments
- Assessments and surveys
- Capacity mapping of humanitarian partners (technical strengths, preparedness and response capacity)



Recommendation for strengthening nexus

- Resource optimization through strengthening nexus by sharing resources
- Expanding current 4W and IM capacity to include Development programming
- Inclusion of emergency WaSH into OWNP Phase 2
- Appropriate technologies for resilient water supply systems by working together
- OWNP (CWA & non CWA) to promote more climate resilient infrastructures (e.g. BH and bigger schemes instead of low-cost techniques)



Thank You



MSF 8

