



Self-supply acceleration in Ethiopia

MUS group meeting, 20 December 2013



Ethiopia



Some Self-supply images

A new communal scheme



Unprotected traditional well



Semi-protected wells & rope pumps



Rope pump
donated 7
years ago;
still working



A broken handpump



Well with mechanised pump

Ethiopia: some fast facts

- 86.6 million people (2013)
- US\$ 410 Per capita income (GNI)
- 10% economic growth (over past decade)
- 82% living in rural areas
- 49% access improved rural water supplies (National WASH Inventory; 54% total)
- 60% access to sanitation (rural) (NWI)

National WASH Inventory

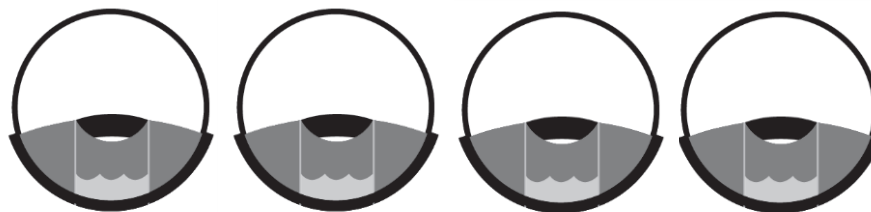
- SNNPR: 1% using own well as main drinking water source, a further 1% using neighbours well (NWI Form 5; total 85000 households; BoWR analysis)
- Exceptions: 20% in some woredas, 50% in some kebeles (BoWR)
- Minimum estimate, limitation of simple questions and one-time surveys
- Potential: 29% take drinking water from surface (river, lake, pond) and 31% from unprotected community sources (springs or wells) (Total 2.5 million households)

Self-supply: some fast dates

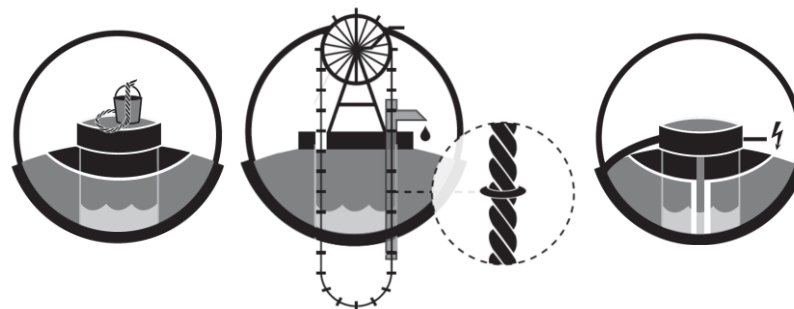
- 2004-6: Family well campaign
- 2008: Wollisso workshop on Self-supply (with RWSN)
- 2009: low-cost technologies in Universal Access Plan
- 2011: Oromia and SNNPR research findings presented at 2nd national workshop
- 2011: Included in WASH Implementation Framework
- 2012: National Policy guideline
- 2013: Included in One WASH National Programme
- 2013: piloting (govt., JICA, UNICEF, IDE, MWA, CRS etc)

What is Self-supply acceleration?

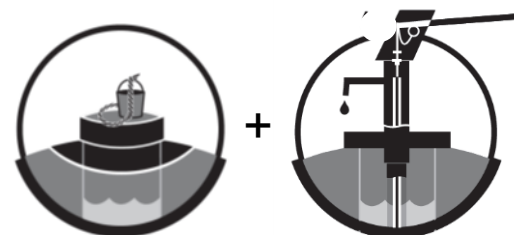
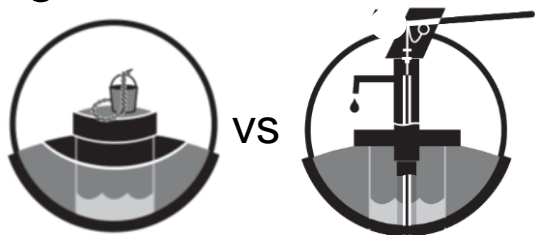
- More...



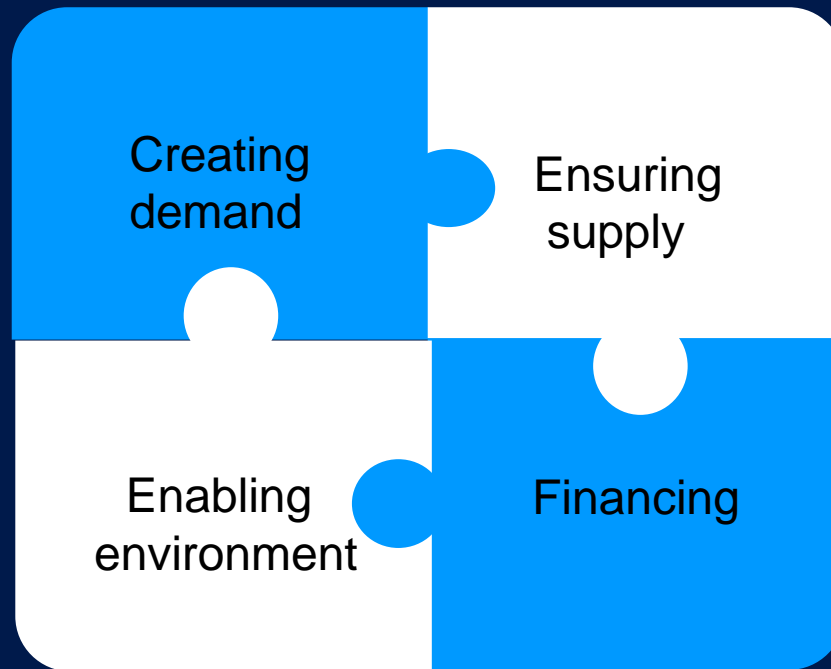
- Better...



- Together...

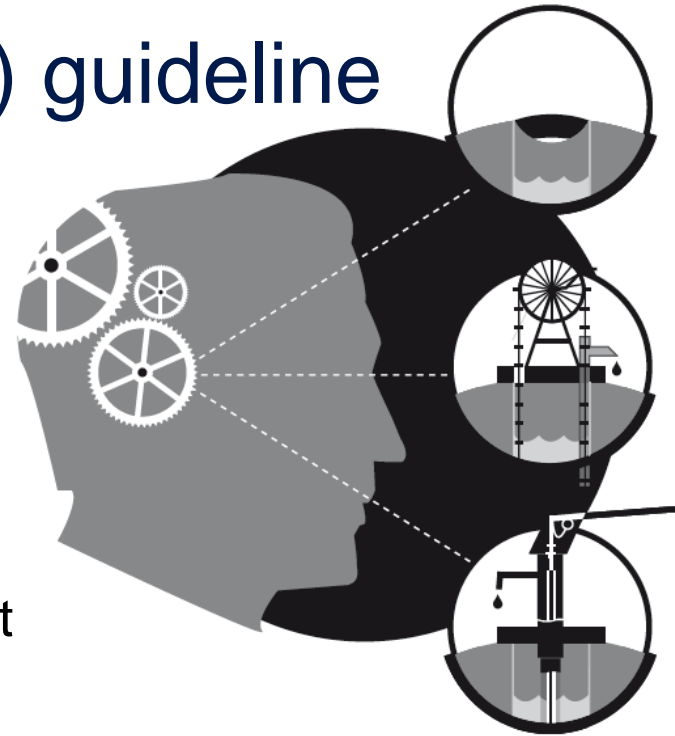


Self-supply acceleration



The main 8 parts of the (draft) guideline

- Part 1: Assessing potential
- Part 2: Creating demand
- Part 3: Supporting technology choices
- Part 4: Promoting private sector involvement
- Part 5: Supporting access to finance
- Part 6: Strengthening coordination, innovation and learning
- Part 7: Developing an Action Plan
- Part 8: Monitoring implementation



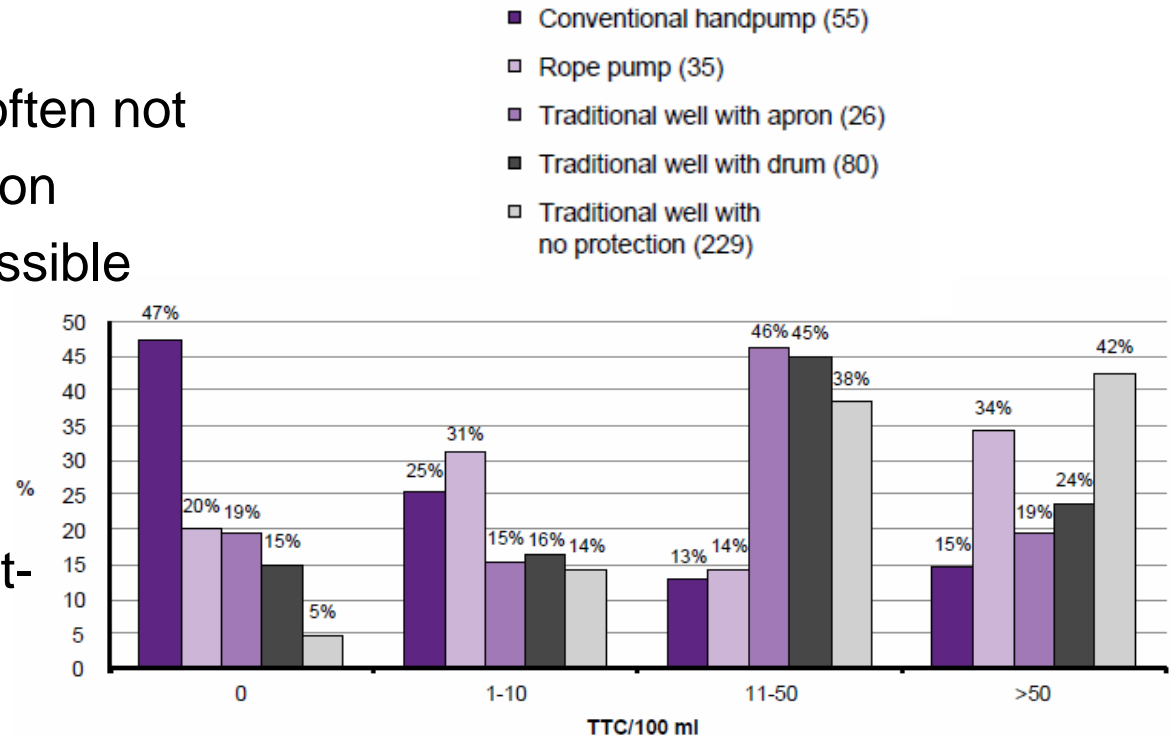
Costs and leverage in Self-supply acceleration

| | Public investment per capita USD Average (range) | Private investment leveraged (USD per USD public investment) |
|--|--|---|
| Self-supply acceleration (7 programmes in Zambia, Zimbabwe, Uganda) | 8 (2-20) | 1.9 (0.2-4) |
| Community water supply (2 programmes Zambia, Uganda) | 39 (35-45) | 0.025 (0.001-0.05) |

Evidence



- existing 'unsupported' Self-supply
 - water quality
 - may be safe but often not
 - related to protection
 - improvements possible
 - reliability better
 - cost effective
 - productive uses an
- Important driver of investment

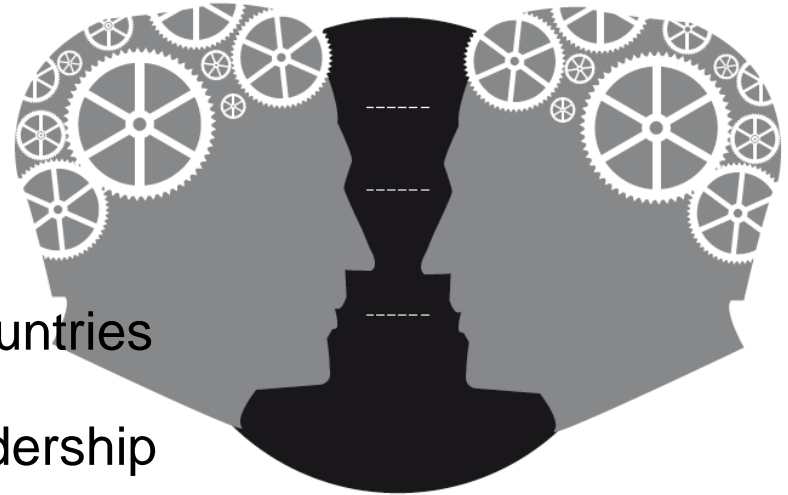


Productive uses

- our sample was biased: sources used for drinking
- animal watering: 60% of traditional wells
- crop production: 24% traditional wells used for irrigation
- rope pumps: 43% for irrigation
- mechanised wells: for irrigation in 68% cases



Stakeholder engagement



- ✓ Learning and motivation from other countries
- ✓ National and regional government leadership
- ✓ Self-supply working group
- ✓ National workshops
- ✓ Mainstreamed e.g. on agenda in national platforms such as FLOWS and Multi-stakeholder forum
- ✓ Alignment of projects e.g. Rope pump project, manual drilling
- ? Cross-sectoral coordination

Piloting

- ✓ Govt/IDE/UNICEF piloting manual drilling, enterprise development
- ✓ MoWIE/UNICEF piloting household-led approach (linked to nutrition, schools, multiple-use water services, community WASH)
- ✓ Rope-pump project (MoWIE/SNNP/JICA) piloting rope pump promotion, micro-finance
- ✓ MoWIE/Millennium Water Alliance/CRS/IRC (MUSRAIN) piloting action planning, 2 national trainings, communications
- ? All started in 2013 and at early stages of implementation



Supporting policy and guidelines



- ✓ WASH Implementation Framework (2011)
- ✓ Self-supply partially included in National WASH Inventory
- ✓ National guideline (January 2012)
- ✓ One WASH National Programme (August 2013)
- ✓ Implementation and technical guidelines under-development (by end 2013)
- ? Regional and woreda-level plans critical

Critical issues

- ? Collaboration with agriculture (household irrigation), health and other sectors
- ? Group-led and/or household-led investments
- ? Monitoring Self-supply and counting it towards reported coverage
- ? Building local private sector capacity

A great success

- Self-supply in OOWNP, Oromia and SNNPR annual plans
- Huge importance: to supply a million people in SNNPR alone (16000 group wells/ 40000 household wells)
- But.....
- Under the household irrigation strategy, one family well, 380,000 wells planned in SNNPR alone
- Procurement of 20,000 rope pumps by Bureau of Agriculture
- No consideration of domestic or drinking water use

More information

- Self-supply working group (Zewditu Yilma, MoWIE; Inge Klaassen, IRC)
- Paper on Self-supply in Ethiopia in current issue Water Alternatives (www.water-alternatives.org/)
- A Hidden Resource report www.irc.nl/page/74548
- IRC's Ethiopia WASH blog www.irc.nl/ethiopia
- RWSN www.rural-water-supply.net/en/self-supply