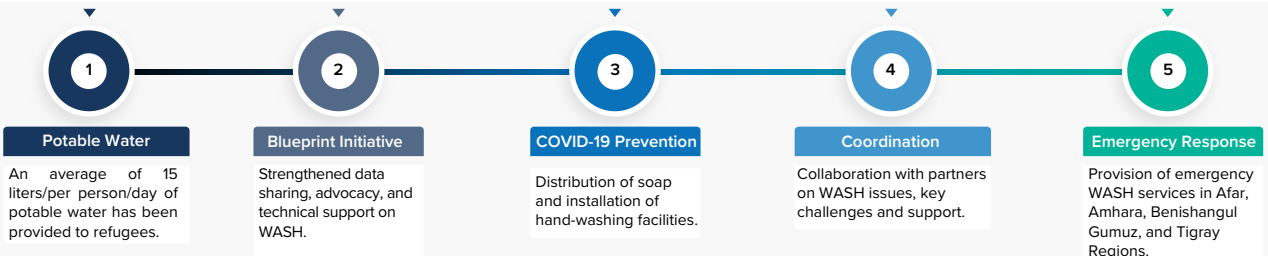


## ETHIOPIA

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Inclusion of WASH services in national systems.
2. Strengthen WASH support to institutions, such as education and health facilities.
3. Incorporate cash-based interventions (CBI) into WASH programming.
4. Provide timely emergency WASH services.

### PROGRESS



UNHCR works with partners to provide access to clean water and sanitation and improve hygiene practices through the construction and upgrading of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) facilities and awareness raising.

### PROGRESS / MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

- ▶ An average of 15 liters/per person/day of potable water has been provided to refugees, however, more is needed to reach the UNHCR minimum standard of providing at least 20 liters/per person/day.
- ▶ UNHCR has strengthened collaboration with UNICEF on data sharing, advocacy, and technical support on WASH, in line with the Blueprint Initiative. In partnership with UNICEF, UNHCR is also supporting improved water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services to promote social cohesion among refugee and host communities.
- ▶ To prevent the spread of COVID-19 among refugee and host populations, more than 15,000,000 bars of soap have been distributed and 35,514 hand-washing facilities have been installed.
- ▶ WASH coordination is taking place with the Government's Refugee and Returnee Service (RSS) and other partners to discuss strategic WASH issues, key challenges, and ensuring the provision of timely support.
- ▶ Provision of emergency WASH services in Afar, Amhara, Benishangul Gumuz, and Tigray Regions, including emergency water provision, and communal latrines and bathing shelters.

### CHALLENGES

1. Ageing water supply systems lack capacity to meet current water supply needs in the Somali Region, including in Kebribeyah and Melkadida.
2. High concentration of iron in boreholes supplying water to Kebribeyah refugee camp poses challenges.

3. Water distribution in some camps is still below the UNHCR minimum standard of 20 liters/per person/day.
4. Low latrine coverage, due to limited resources, is posing serious public health risks.
5. Limited availability of fuel, building materials, and other equipment on local markets.

### WAY FORWARD

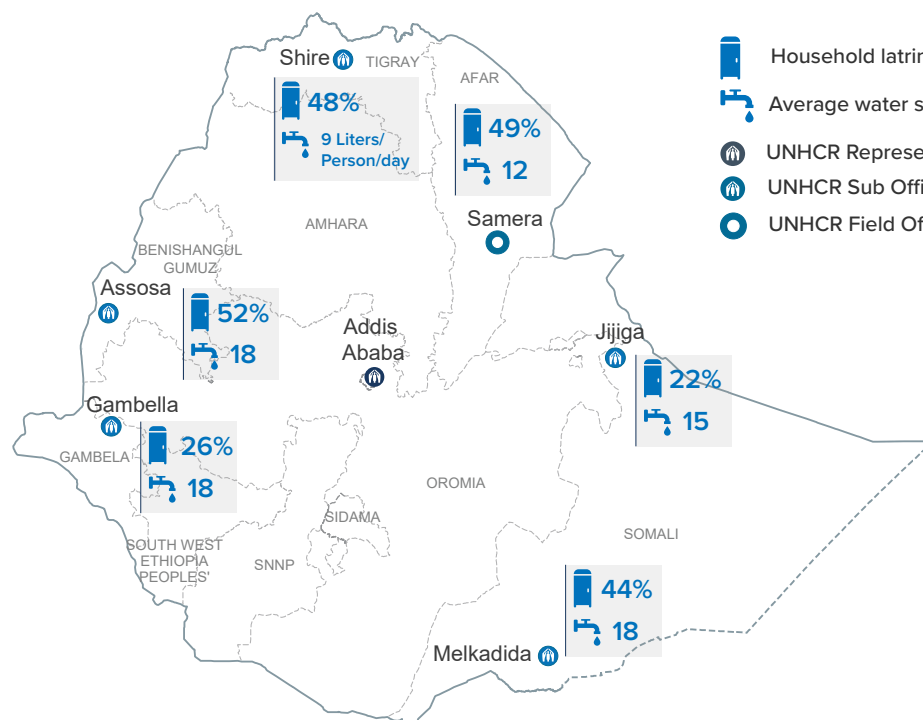
- Strengthen engagement with the Ministry of Water and Energy as well as Regional Water Bureaus to advance inclusion of refugees in national and local WASH systems and service provision.
- Explore partnership with Government's ONE-WASH Project, currently financed by the World Bank.
- Promote solarization of all water systems in refugee camps and sites.
- Promote latrine construction to tackle public health risks and disease outbreaks.

### With thanks to our donors:



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## Average water supply/person/day and Household latrine coverage by location



- Household latrine coverage
- Average water supply/person/day
- UNHCR Representation
- UNHCR Sub Office
- UNHCR Field Office

**40%**  
Household latrine coverage  
(Standard: 85%)

**15 liters/person/day**  
Average quantity of potable water provided  
to refugees. (Standard : 20 liters/person/day)

**817,000**  
Refugees served with water supply  
and hygiene promotion/ awareness  
(100% of refugee population)

## Average water supply/person/day and Household latrine coverage by sub-Office

Indicators	Standard	Melkadida	Assosa	Gambella	Jijiga	Afar	Shire
Average water supply/person/day	20	18	18	18	15	12	9
Household latrine coverage (%)	85	44	52	26	22	49	48

Standard met
 Standard borderline
 Critical

In line with COVID-19 preventive measures, at least 15,658,993 soap pieces distributed, 34,817 hand washing facilities installed and 1,196 hygiene promoters trained.

## Average water supply per person per day per camp

