

# Ethiopia

December 2017

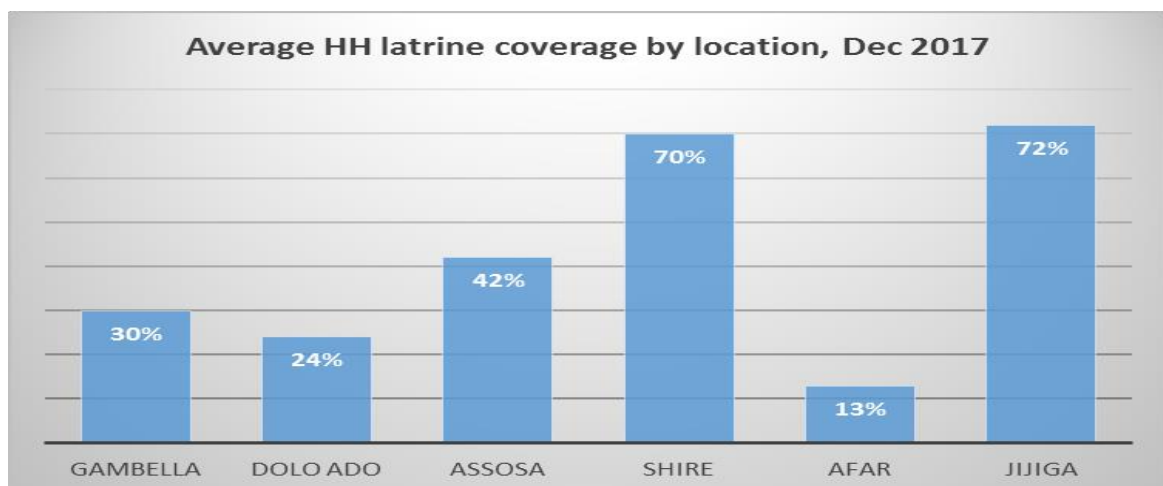
**Five** water sources which use solar energy for pumping are being piloted with the construction of **11** others planned in 2018

**12.6million** litres of water is supplied across the regions hosting refugees, with **15%** benefitting the hosting communities. On average, refugees receive 18.7 litres of water per person per day.

On average, **32.4** per cent of the refugee families in Ethiopia own a family latrine

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Family latrine coverage stands at an average of 32.4%, with a wide disparity between and among camps as detailed in the infographics below. More than 85% of families have access to shared latrines and this is in part, due to improved community participation achieved through increased behavior change communication.

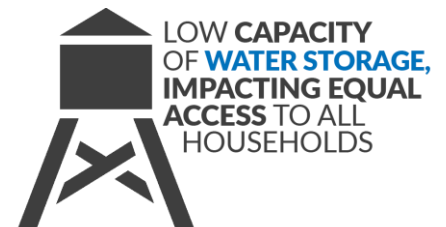
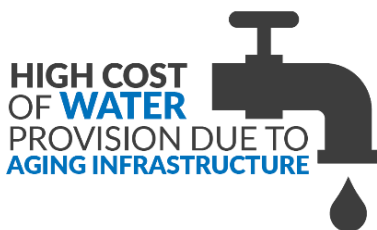


- On average, refugees receive 18.7 litres of water per person per day (lppd), with 11 of the 26 refugee camps meeting the UNHCR minimum standard of 20 lppd. Of the 12.6 million litres of water supplied daily, 6% is pumped using solar energy which is expected to increase once the ongoing solar installations are commissioned. The host population receives approximately 15% of the total daily water output.
- Refugees in camps with solarized schemes continue to receive more than 20 lppd, as generators can run for longer period of time with reduced unit cost of water delivery compared to full fuel-dependent water schemes. For instance, in Kobe Refugee camp the hybrid system has posted cost reductions of over 50% on a full sunny day. A strategic shift from fuel powered to solarized water pumps is gaining momentum, with additional eleven water sources are planned in 2018.
- In another pilot project, over 3,038 refugee families are being served by Urine Diversion Dry Toilets (UDDTs) in Melkadida, while 354 families are benefitting from the same innovative sanitation facility in Gambella. Urine Diversion Dry Toilets are latrines whereby Urine and faeces are collected separately and handled differently. Drying of the wastes eliminates pathogens. Ash or lime is added every time a person uses the latrine.
- The annual Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey was conducted through a mobile data collection (MDC) that utilizes modern platforms known as (ODK, Kobo toolbox and XLS). MDC is fast, cheaper and limits errors.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

- UNHCR's is committed to ensuring refugees' access to water and sanitation facilities in sufficient quality and quantity; ensuring that refugees have improved personal and environmental hygiene, and nurturing effective coordination partnerships, and building the capacity of partners' staff. Amongst the range of prioritized interventions within the sector, the Agency will seek to:
  - Explore alternative management models for water schemes supporting both refugees and host communities, in collaboration with all partners. The piloting of the 'Utility Model' is already underway in Itang host population and three camps (Kule, Tierkidi & Nguenyiel). Lessons learnt will be used to inform scaling up of water schemes in other field operations.
  - Replacement of fuel-powered pumping systems with solar-powered ones, while exploring options to connect refugee camps to the national electricity grid where feasible;
  - Scaling up the piloted community-based management model in all refugee camps;
  - Optimize the use of established water schemes that focus on efficient and comprehensive designs that integrate host community growth over time;
  - Replicate successes on sustainable sanitation waste to value solutions which have a potential to function for over 15 years, eliminating the need for latrine replacement, with an accrual benefit on energy/livelihood support to families;
  - Distribution of household water storage where jerry cans are old and dilapidated, implementation of Cash Based Interventions as an approach will prove beneficial;
  - Establish and deepen engagement with the Regional Water Bureau on water provision and management as well as Regional Health bureau for Sanitation and hygiene promotion.

## CHALLENGES



## EXTERNAL / DONORS RELATIONS

### UNHCR is grateful for the direct contributions to the UNHCR Ethiopia Operation from:

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