

OSLO WATER INITIATIVE, CEO WATER MANDATE

Oslo Norway, 14th October, 2014

MOHAMOUD DUALE -
NCA PARTNER IN KENYA AND ETHIOPIA

Collective action for sustainable development

The Horn of Africa- Facts sheet



BOH CLABALGH/STAFF

Population:
160million, 70M
live in drought
prone areas

60% of the total
land area is
classified arid
and semi arid,

pastoralist 22
million, 41% below
poverty line.
Livestock export

80% Of pop -
Livestock,
Rain fed
agriculture

Fact sheets



Kenya –
45million



17.5 million
lack access to
safe water



31.7 million
have no basic
sanitation
facilities



43.4 % abject
poverty



Somalia 10
million



7 million lack
access to safe
water



6 million have
no basic
sanitation
facilities



82 % poverty
rate



Ethiopia- 96.6
Million



49million lack access
to safe water



76 million have no access
to basic sanitation facilities



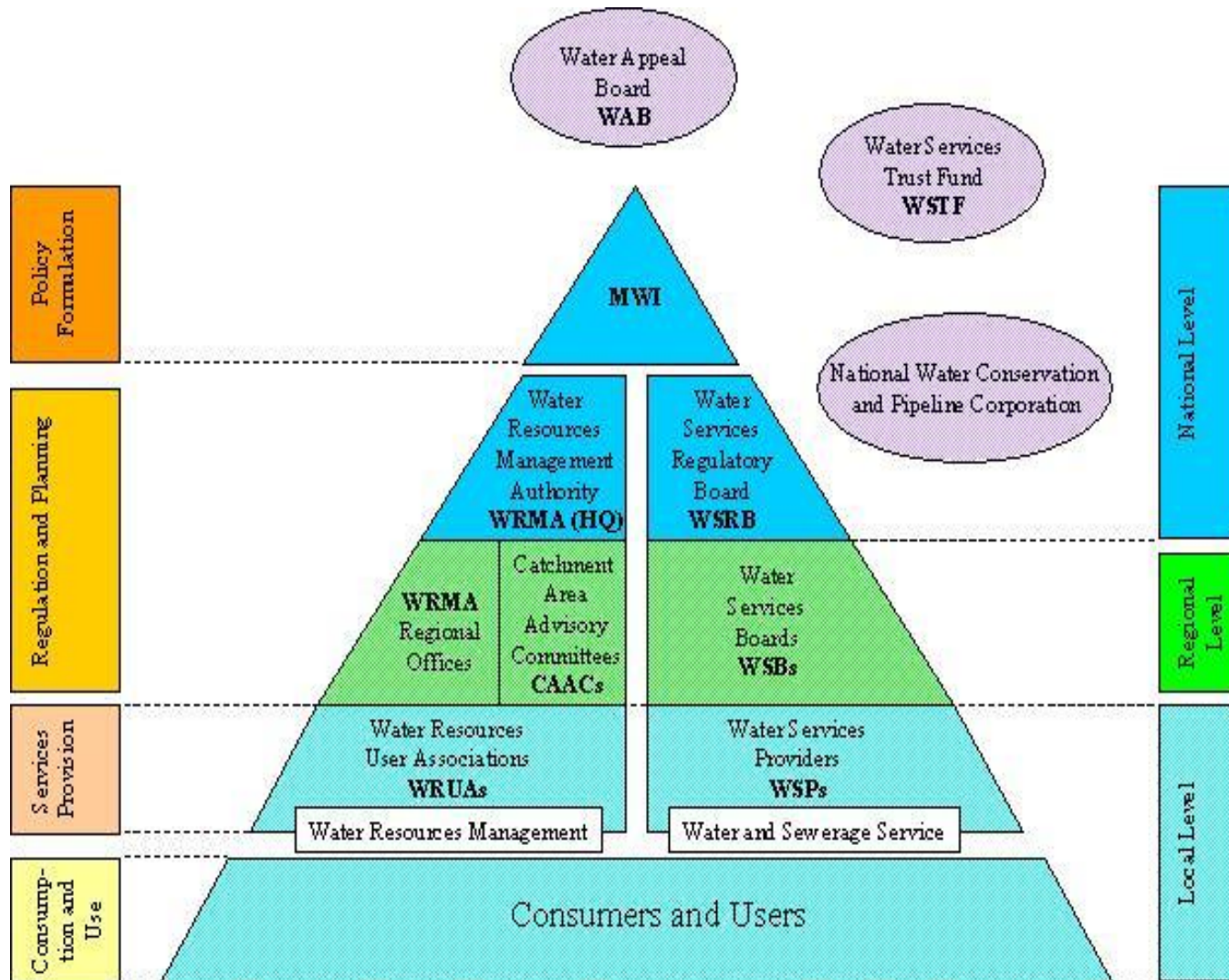
40% abject poverty

Water resource governance concern



- Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya
- Ecologically fragile ecosystems, which are prone to frequent droughts and other natural and man-made catastrophes.
- Existing water facilities are poorly managed and often prone to breakdown.

Kenya, water act 2002, separates policy formulations, regulations, and services provisions ,
clear roles for sectors actors and decentralized institutional framework



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RACIDA
Innovatively empowering the pastoralist communities

Current investment trends by the private sector-



- More access to water in urban as compared to rural areas
- Economically viable to invest water in the urban areas-population in the urban is more relevant in terms of policy influence-advocacy
- Population in rural areas sparsely- not economically viable.



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Water access challenges in Horn of Africa – Pastoralists region



- 2012 data from JMP(WHO& Unicef)
- Inequality -In Ethiopia, only 1% of the rural pop had access to piped safe H₂O unlike, urban 51%
- Kenya, only 13% of rural pop, 44% of urbanities access to piped water.
- Most of the water system have Sustainability issues – every U\$ 100investment -30% loss every 2-3yrs
- Conflict hinds access to Natural resource (water & pasture)

Brown water but still precious !



- Poor governance – resource management
- Government policy
- Pollution of water sources
- Climate change & variability- drought every 2 years
- rain harvesting- catchment areas dwindling
- Cost of investments in these region is considered high due to poor infrastructure-.

Water access challenges in Horn of Africa – Pastoralists region



- Poor access to safe water and sanitation facilities-outbreak of water borne diseases.
- MDGS and economic agendas-improved water management= healthy pop
- High mortality for children under five and Increased child morbidity and mortality
- Droughts and dry spell-Access to safe drinking water becomes even more of a nightmare.
- Conflict and livelihood disruptions

Inequalities – Kenya contexts



- 2010 RACIDA water and sanitation situation survey points that 69% population in Mandera county access 5 litres daily ;25% 5-10 litres of water.
- Sanitation coverage in North Eastern Kenya was 23% with Wajir County having only 15% coverage
- Women spend 26% of their time collecting water in Horn, ADB.

Private sectors' role in access to water

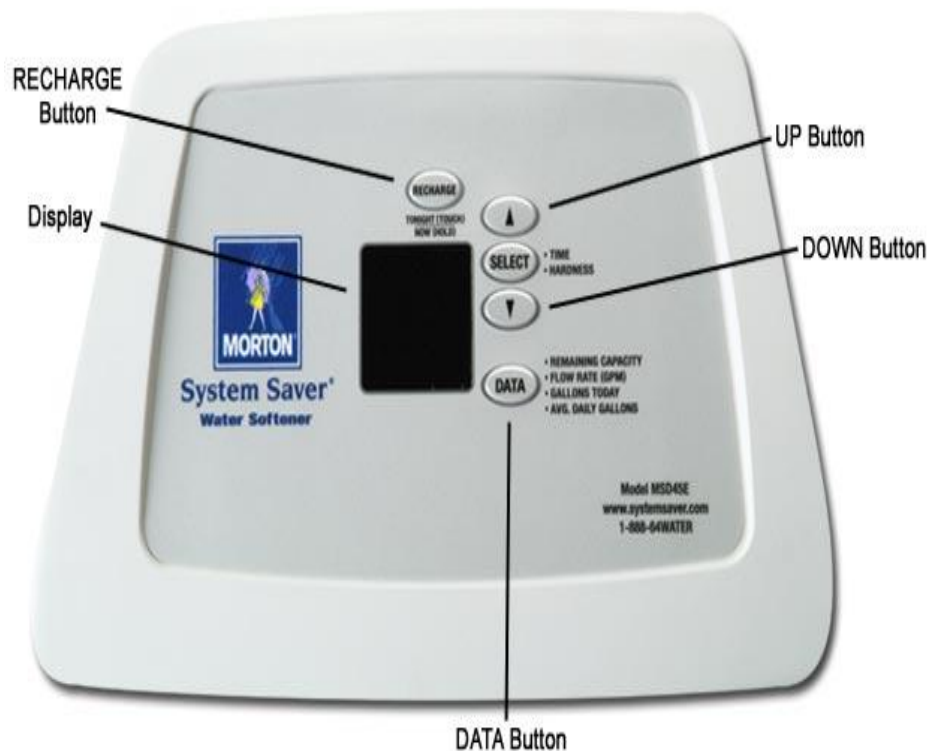
Access improvement-

- The private sector plays a limited, but not negligible role in operating water supply systems in Kenya, Somalia & Ethiopia
- Innovation-Sustainable technology, knowledge transfer, use of renewable energy
- supply chain management- leading sustainable rural water supplies
- Role of the private sector in the funding

Other Responsibilities

- Partnerships with non state actors and governments
- Increasing of the PS of the Management of water resources through PPP, CPP, including individual entrepreneurship
- The healthier the pop the more the market for their products- demand and high standards of living

Innovations



- Electronic water tariff- increases revenue reduces down time, pilferage
- Corporate social responsibility is slowly being transitioned to Social Investments

NCA & RACIDA work's in the region

NCA & RACIDA approaches

- Sustainability & capacity building
- Strengthening coordination
- Regional best practices and experiences- transfer of experiences
- Evidence based planning and budgeting- in terms increased budgetary allocation to water insecure areas

Population reached

Projects	# units	Households
Solar water boreholes	4	9,000
Underground tanks- 400-800 CUM	21	10,500
Shallow wells	10	500
Dams/pans	7	8,000
Catchment areas protection	3	17,500
Capacity building WRUAs	42	45,500

Solar water system supported by NCA and RACIDA



Improved water access to Livestock



Rain water harvesting technology – Pans and under ground water reservoirs



Conclusion

- Identify policy gaps,
- Governments should create an enabling environment for investments,
- Strengthen the coordination-partnership between civil society private sector
- Encourage Private sector investment in the water sector
- Demands- how will government will be taken to task bout the right to water- Bill of rights
- Strengthen political and social responsibility
- Quality of services needs to be improved
- Private sector can strengthen NGOS through increased funding and capacity development
- Enabling environment for civil society-

- "All are places where shortages of water contribute to poverty. They cause social hardship and impede development. They create tensions in conflict-prone regions. Too often, where we need water we find guns. [...] There is still enough water for all of us - but only so long as we keep it clean, use it more wisely, and share it fairly"
Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General

- Thank you all