

DEVELOPMENT OF A STRATEGIC APPROACH TO RURAL WATER AND SANITATION IN NORTHEAST AND SOUTHERN SOMALIA

MWH
for the

**European Commission Somalia
Unit**



A light green map of Somalia is positioned in the upper right quadrant of the slide. The map shows the country's outline and is semi-transparent, allowing the text to be seen through it. The slide has a dark olive green background on the left side and a light yellow-green background at the bottom.

The objectives of the study

Evaluate operational rural water projects from a beneficiary and sectoral perspective.

Develop a strategic approach to rural water and sanitation in Northeast and Southern Somalia.

Prepare the technical documents for a Call for Proposals.

Methodology used

- ◆ Evaluation of projects:
 - ◆ OXFAM
 - ◆ SCF - Belet Weyne District
- ◆ Workshop with stakeholders - Garowe
- ◆ Assessment:
 - ◆ Consultation
 - ◆ Visits
 - ◆ Documentation



Vision

- ◆ A rural Somalia in which every person has safe and adequate water and sanitation and lives in a hygienic environment.



The goals for a rural water and sanitation strategy (between 1990 and 2015)

- ◆ Halve the proportion of people living on less than a dollar a day.
 - ◆ Halve the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water.
 - ◆ Halve the proportion of people who are lacking access to improved sanitation.
 - ◆ Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans in all countries (by 2005).
- ◆ Millennium Development Goals
 - ◆ A framework for action on water and sanitation
 - ◆ African-European Union Strategic Partnership on Water Affairs and Sanitation
 - ◆ EC - SISAS

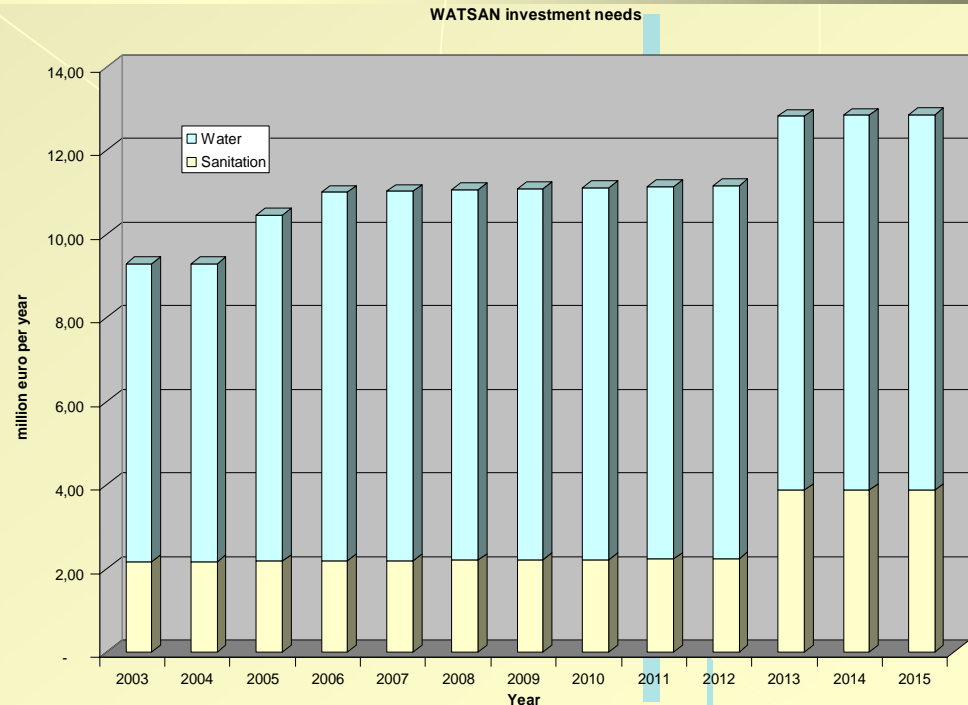
The present situation in rural areas

- ◆ 18% have access to safe water
- ◆ 26% have safe sanitation
- ◆ Priority demand is for increased quantity of low salinity water
 - ◆ Government institutions are new or non-existent
 - ◆ Local implementation capacity needs a market

The goals related to Somalia

- ◆ 59% with access to improved water supply by 2015
- ◆ 63% with access to improved sanitation by 2015

- ◆ Using historical strategy may need external investment of over €10 million per year
- ◆ EC investment 1994-2003 about €1 million per year.

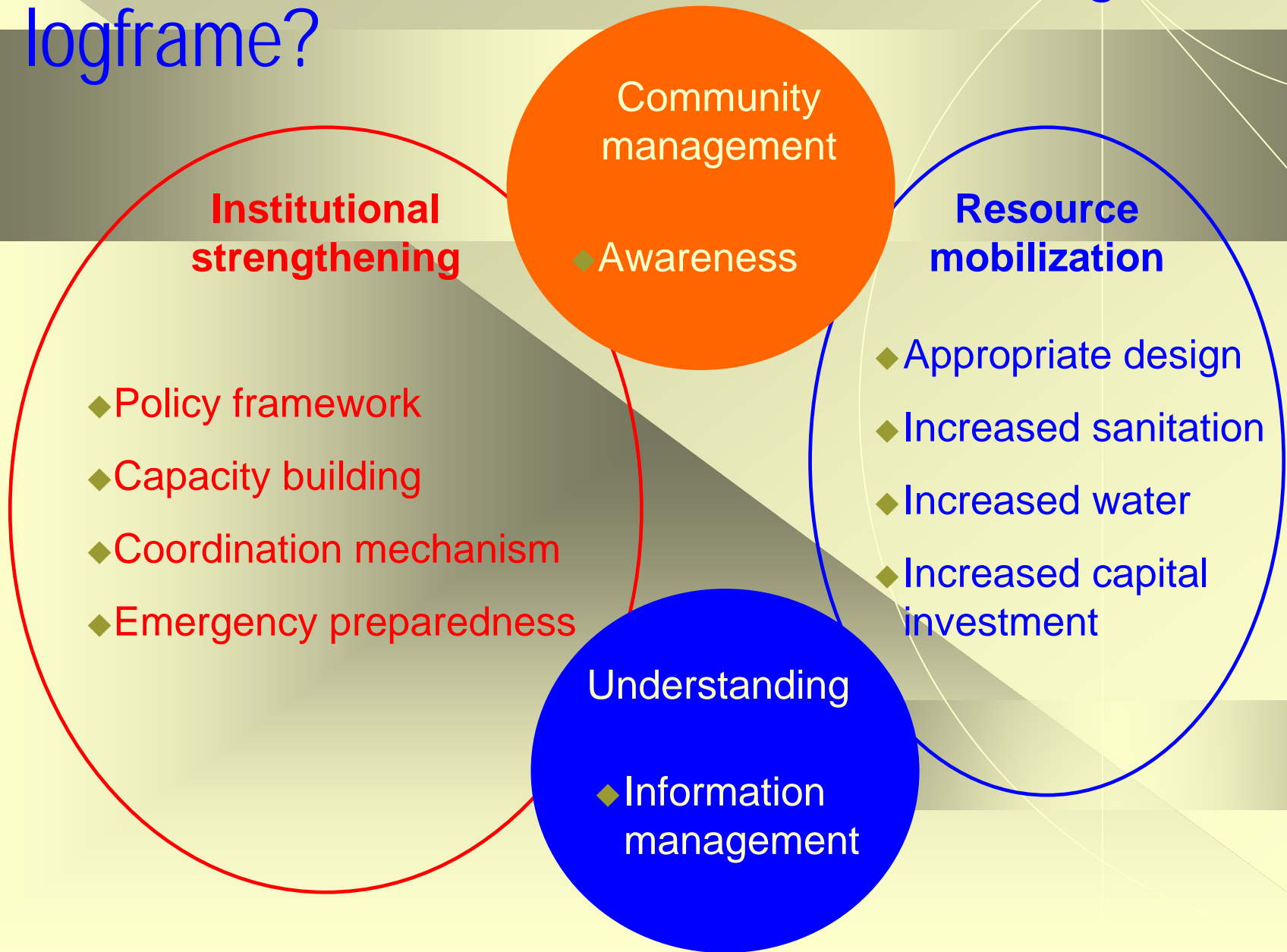


Strategic themes

developed from lessons learnt

- ◆ Institutional strengthening
- ◆ Focussed understanding of water and sanitation issues
- ◆ Community investment and management of services
- ◆ Resource mobilisation to meet demand for water and sanitation services

How does this fit within SACB strategic logframe?



Institutional strengthening

Develop and implement projects with local partners

**Build on
government
and local
administration
capacity**

**Develop local
NGO project
implementation
capacity**

**Create
conditions for
private sector
opportunities**



Focussed understanding of water and sanitation issues

Collect and analyze information for planning basic services, project design, monitoring, and impact

Develop options for community choices

Prepare for integrated water resource management



Community investment and management of services

- ◆ **Implement community management of resources**
- ◆ **Use participatory methods (MPA, PHAST and CHAST)**
- ◆ **Involve women and children in planning for use resource use and physical implementation**



Resource mobilisation to meet demand for water and sanitation services

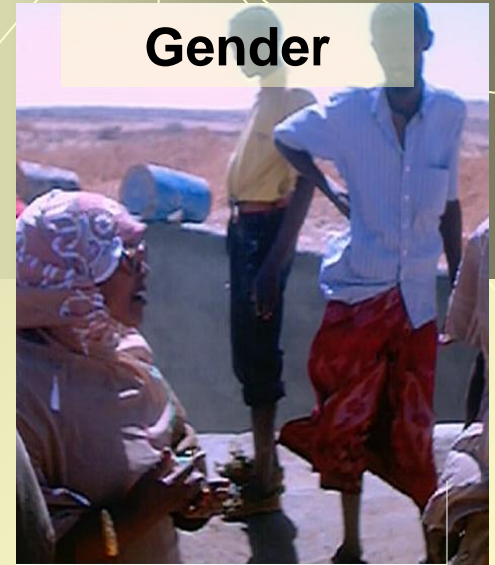


- ◆ **Separate quality water for human consumption and quantity for livestock**

- ◆ **Implement public-private partnership experiences**

- ◆ **Alternative technologies should be investigated and knowledge disseminated**

Cross cutting issues



Group themes

- 1) The administration, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation installations.
- 2) The potential and need for capacity building and the community, private, district or national government level.
- 3) Strategic options for the water supply and sanitation sector in Somalia.

The administration, operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation installations

- ◆ What is the role of the community, regional or national government in AOM?
- ◆ To what extent will it be necessary to promote community management to ensure sustainable AOM?
- ◆ What additional skills are needed at the community, regional or national government to implement sustainable AOM?
- ◆ Is it practical to achieve those skill levels – if not, what is the alternative?
- ◆ Related to the next orientation point, what is the need for capacity building should be briefly analysed?
- ◆ Where do the resources come from for AOM?

The potential for capacity building

- ◆ What are the requirements for capacity building at the level of community, regional or national government? (It is suggested that groups 1 and 2 coordinate on this point relating the role and capacity building requirements).
- ◆ What experience exists in-country in the areas required?
- ◆ What are the appropriate methodologies for capacity building with the different groups mentioned in the first point?
- ◆ What level of effort is required to achieve the successful transfer of the skills identified?

Strategic Options

- ◆ Identify the possible strategic options for the water and sanitation sector. Points to be considered could be:
 - ◆ The potential for work in specific areas or is a nationwide focus required – which geographic areas could be considered?
 - ◆ Should there be a focus to work with the poorest groups of the population?
 - ◆ Should interventions be solely based on need and the availability of water source
 - ◆ To what extent is the focus on community management valid in the country – what regional variations should exist in the approach?
 - ◆ What would be the objective of each strategic option?
 - ◆ Who would be the stakeholders during the implementation of each of the options identified?