



Water, sanitation and hygiene in Gode, Somali

Baseline survey factsheet

In November 2014, a baseline survey for the One WASH Plus programme was undertaken in Gode town, Somali Region. This factsheet presents a summary of the key findings relating to water supply, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure and the services received by households and available at public institutions.

Key findings

Coverage of the town water supply system is very low. Most people make use of secondary water service providers for their supply of water.

The quality of the water provided both by the piped system and water vendors is a major cause of concern.

Sanitation coverage is high although most facilities are basic and pits are not emptied.

Most schools and health institutions in the town lack adequate water supplies or sanitation.

Gode is the only town in Gode Woreda in Somali Region of Ethiopia with an urban population of 52,942 people according to the CSA projection (July 2014).

The most common livelihood in the town according to survey responses is “day labourer” representing 50% of those surveyed. Employment, trade and remittances are also important.

Of the 79 households that provided information on income, 59% of households reported to have a monthly income of over 1,000 Birr, 19% reported a monthly income between 500 and 1,000 Birr and 1% had a monthly income below the poverty line (500 Birr/month).

The town has 14 schools and five health facilities.

5% of households in Gode town indicated that at least one household member suffered from diarrhoeal disease over the last two weeks.

Water services

The main type of supply for households (in the dry season) is water transported by donkey-drawn carts from the river Shebelle. An estimated 85% of households rely on such a supply, with a further 2% relying on tankered water. Tankered water is typically taken from the piped system. The piped water supply system reaches relatively few with only 9% of households surveyed using the system as the main dry season supply.

| Table 1 Main source of household water supply in the dry season | Urban |
|---|-------|
| Piped water into dwelling | 3% |
| Piped water to yard/plot | 5% |
| Public tap or standpipe (public fountain) | 1% |
| Tanker truck | 2% |
| Cart with small tank/drum | 85% |
| Surface water | 3% |
| Don't know | 1% |

Water infrastructure

Gode has a piped water supply system, which is managed by the Gode town water utility.

| Table 2 Key features of urban piped water system | |
|---|-----|
| Number of sources | 1 |
| Number of reservoirs | 3 |
| Total storage capacity (m3) | 460 |
| Number of household connections | 389 |
| Number of public standpipes | 3 |
| Number of commercial connections | 12 |
| Institutional connections: schools (1), Health (0), Other public connections (n.a.), Industrial connections (n.a.), Other connections (0) | |

It is a relatively new system, constructed in 2010 with an intake on the Shebelle river. The river water is filtered before it is distributed to households, commercial and institutional connections and five public standpipes.

Functionality of infrastructure and service levels

Only two of the five public standposts were functioning at the time of the survey.

All four samples taken from the standpipes or nearby were found to have high E. coli concentrations (>100MPN/100ml) and be unsafe for human consumption.



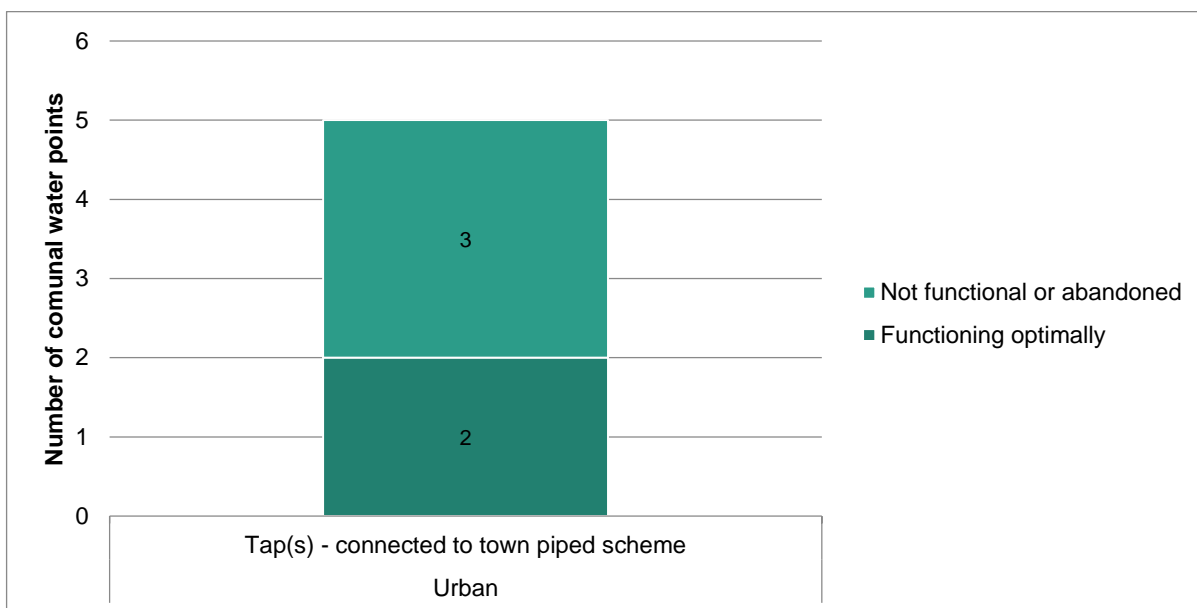


Photo: Abandoned communal water point

The proportion of households that were assessed to have a reliable water service provision was low, and services also score poorly in terms of perceived quality and quantity used by households. Only 37% of households reported to use at least 20 litres per capita per day (lpcd).

| Table 3 Water points: key service indicators | Urban |
|--|-------|
| Average % days per year that the water point is functional | 100% |
| Average % households using water point living within 500m | 140% |
| Proportion of water points without queues of less than 10 people | 100% |
| Proportion of water points with perceived acceptable quality | 100% |
| Water points with low microbial contam. (E.coli <10 MPN/100 ml) | 0% |
| Average sanitary inspection score | Na% |

| Table 4 Water service level accessed by households | Urban |
|---|-------|
| Reliability (source available year-round and breakdowns < 3 days) | 23% |
| Spend less than 30 minutes on a round trip to fetch water | 100% |
| Queues for 30 minutes or less | 100% |
| Odour, colour, taste perceived acceptable | 58% |
| At least 20 lpcd in urban areas | 37% |

Only 37% of households reported to use at least 20 lpcd. User satisfaction with the water services is relatively low, with only around 60% of households reporting to be satisfied with the different aspects of their water supply.

| Table 5 User satisfaction with water services | Rural | Urban |
|---|-------|-------|
| Satisfied with reliability | | 62% |
| Satisfied with distance | | 63% |
| Satisfied with time | | 63% |
| Satisfied with quality | | 61% |
| Satisfied with quantity | | 60% |

Sanitation and hygiene

In contrast to water, sanitation coverage is relatively high in the town, with 81% of households having their own latrine or toilet. Most common are latrines with slabs (61%) or VIP (13%) and a smaller number had a latrine without slab (7%). A significant minority (14%) of households are reported to practice open defecation.

| Table 6 Household access to sanitation | Urban |
|---|-------|
| Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) | 13% |
| Pit latrine with slab | 61% |
| Public latrine | 1% |
| Private latrine / toilet owned by neighbour | 3% |
| Pit latrine without slab | 7% |
| Bush/ open defecation | 14% |

| Table 7 Sanitation service level accessed by households | Urban |
|---|-------|
| Latrine with wall and door | 69% |
| Latrine is clean without many flies | 81% |
| Latrine separates user from faeces | 75% |
| Human waste is collected | 0% |

Level of service provided and user satisfaction

The proportion of households with private, clean and safe latrines was relatively high in Gode. However, none of the households surveyed stated that their latrines have been emptied, presenting sustainability.

| Table 8 User satisfaction with sanitation services | Urban |
|--|-------|
| Satisfied with privacy | 78% |
| Satisfied with cleanliness | 76% |
| Satisfied with comfort | 76% |
| Satisfied with safety | 79% |



The majority of households also expressed satisfaction with their sanitation facilities. On all four indicators between 75-80% of households were satisfied with their sanitation.

Handwashing practices

A high proportion (94%) of households reported that they practice handwashing at all six critical moments (before eating, after defecation, before preparing food, before feeding a baby, after cleaning a baby, after touching something dirty).

However, only 10% of interviewees washed their hands with water and soap or ash when asked to show how they do it.

Liquid waste management

The municipality is responsible for liquid waste management. However, there is no liquid waste collection, transportation or treatment facility in Gode.

Solid waste management

In the town, waste from 46% households is collected and taken away on a regular basis, while most other households (46%) are reported to burn their solid waste.

Institutional WASH

Three of the 14 schools are directly connected to the piped system. Other schools mainly get water from *birkas* filled from carts or trucks, while most health centres depend on water vendors with carts.

Table 9 Institutional sanitation

| | Urban | |
|---|-----------------|---------|
| | Health facility | Schools |
| Number of institutions | 5 | 11 |
| with latrines with walls and doors | 0 | 8 |
| with latrines that are clean | 0 | 6 |
| with latrines separating faeces from user | 0 | 8 |
| where human waste is collected | 0 | 3 |
| with ALL of the above | 0 | 3 |
| with menstrual disposal | 2 | 2 |
| with separate facilities for males and females | 0 | 6 |
| with all males reported to use the facilities | 0 | 7 |
| with all females reported to use the facilities | 0 | 7 |

None of the health facilities in the town have sanitation facilities. 11 of the 14 schools do have sanitation facilities; six of these have ventilated improved latrines, while the others have unimproved latrines without slabs.

Schools and health facilities burn their solid waste.

Conclusions

- Coverage of the town water supply system is low with most people relying on water vendors and carted supplies;
- The piped water system functions poorly, with only two of five standpipes providing water at the time of the survey;
- Water quality is a major concern and samples taken at public standposts were not safe;
- Only 37% households use at least 20 lpcd water;
- Coverage with sanitation facilities is reasonably high (81% households have a latrine or toilet) and only 14% of households report practising open defecation;
- Health facilities lack sanitation facilities as do three of the 14 schools. Four schools have improved sanitation facilities which are clean and private, but without collection of the human waste;
- Solid waste is mainly disposed of through collection of the waste and through burning.



About One WASH Plus

Further information on baseline study findings from Gode and other towns are discussed in the main baseline report. This report is available from UNICEF.

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Planned One WASH Plus interventions in Gode

The approach being developed under the One WASH Plus programme typically includes an integrated package of improvements to water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, services and behaviours.

In Gode the exact scope of work is still being defined but initially Phase 1 will focus on water supply improvements such as rehabilitation of the river intake and upgrading treatment.

Integrated promotion of sanitation and better hygiene practices and improvements in solid waste management are expected to lead to better living conditions and health improvements.