

Somalia Water Sector: Experience for IWRM

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Federal Government of Somalia**



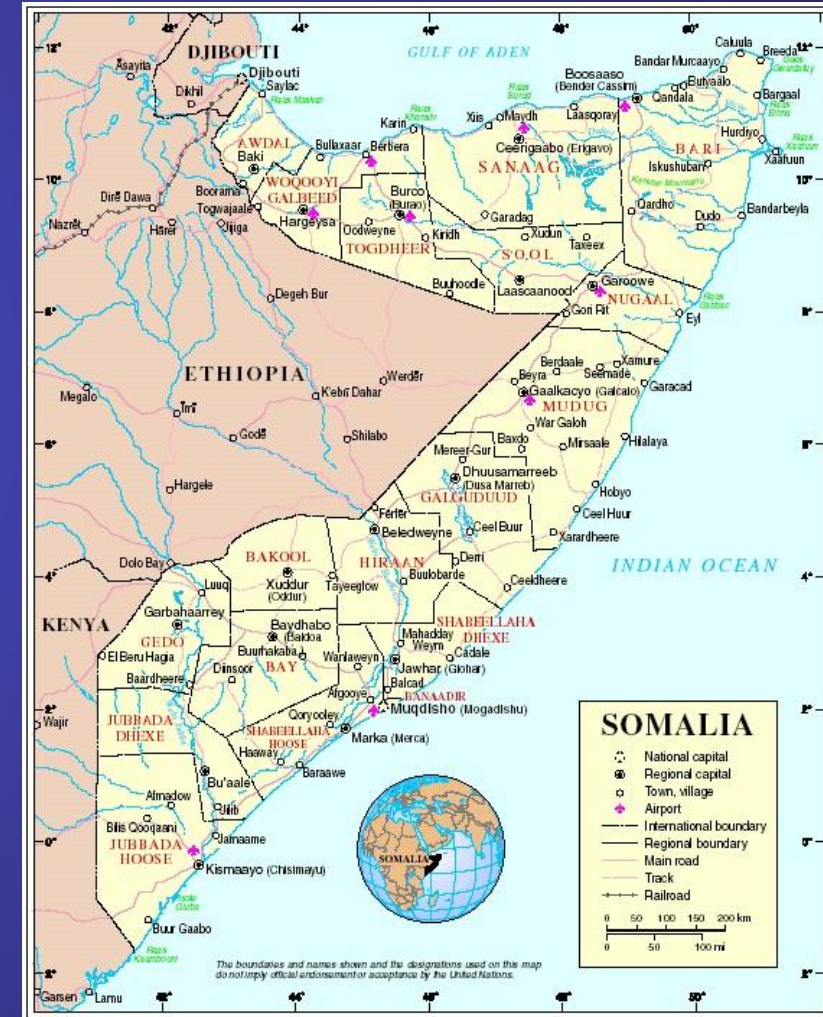
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Somalia – General background

- Land areas:** 637 655 sq. km
- Population:** 15,3 million 2018,
35 million 2050 (est)
Urban 40%
- GDP per capita:** 500 USD/year
- Key Economic sectors:**
 - Agriculture: 63%
 - Service: 30%
 - Industry: 7%

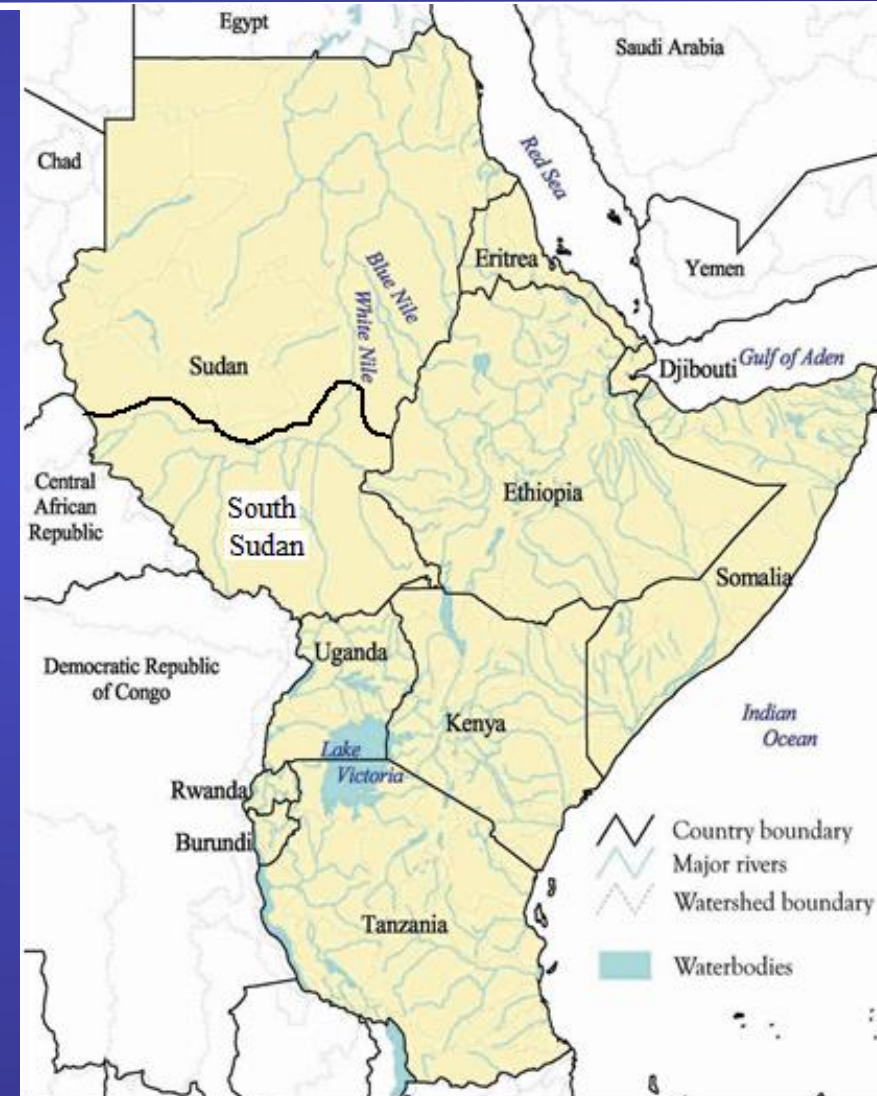




The Major Water Resources

Shared Rivers and Watercourses within Horn of African region

- The Juba (Genale-Dawa) River Basin
- The Lag Dhere River Basin
- The Shabelle River Basin
- Ogaden Basin
- The Nugal Basin
- The Daroor Basin
- The Coastal Basin
- The Merti Groundwater Aquifer
- The Shabelle Groundwater Aquifer





Drivers shaping the Somali water sector

Water is life in Somalia – a reality shaping unity, growth and wellbeing



Rain provides 300 mm/yr.
Transboundary sources add.
Climate change unknown

Population growth:
Double number of
people, half
amount of water
per person

**A water vision:
Sustainable, equitable and
secure water for national
unity, growth and well-
being, for all and in har-
mony with nature**

Imported grain
feeds Somalia.
Paid by livestock
export & diaspora
transfers

The global community wants to support: sector ready for prioritization and investments, but needs institutional strengthening



Existing Legal and Regulatory Framework

- Water law – Approved
- WASH Policy and Strategy plan – Approved
- Water Resources Policy – Draft
- Power Master Plan – Approved
- Energy Act – Draft
- Energy Policy – Draft

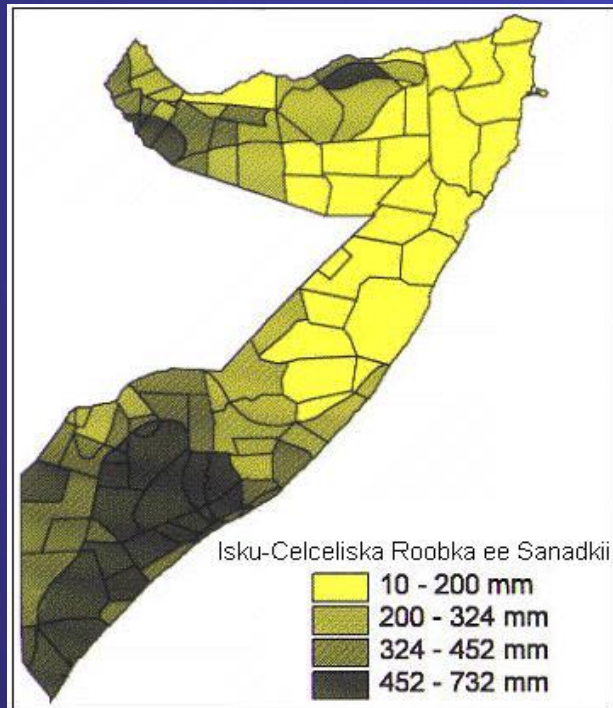




Somalia – Natural Water Scarcity

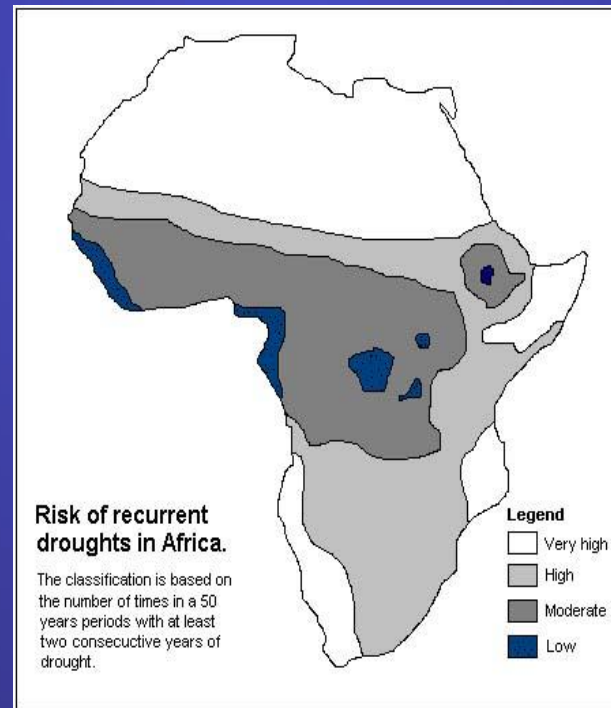
Aridity

Low rainfall and high evaporation



Drought

Absence of expected rainfall



Climate change

Global warming due to emissions





Somalia – Human-induced Water Scarcity

Demographic Water Scarcity – Growing and urbanizing population



Technical Water Scarcity – Low level of water development



Land-use Mismanagement Water Scarcity – Land degradation, deforestation, pollution and urbanization





Somalia – Human-induced Water Scarcity

Low Adaptive Capacity – The biggest challenge facing the Somali Water Sector today

Social Resources Scarcity

- Human resources
- Institutional capacity
- Financial resources
- Policy development



Transboundary Water Scarcity/Challenges

Shabelle River "No-flow" 2016 –2018

2016



2017



2018





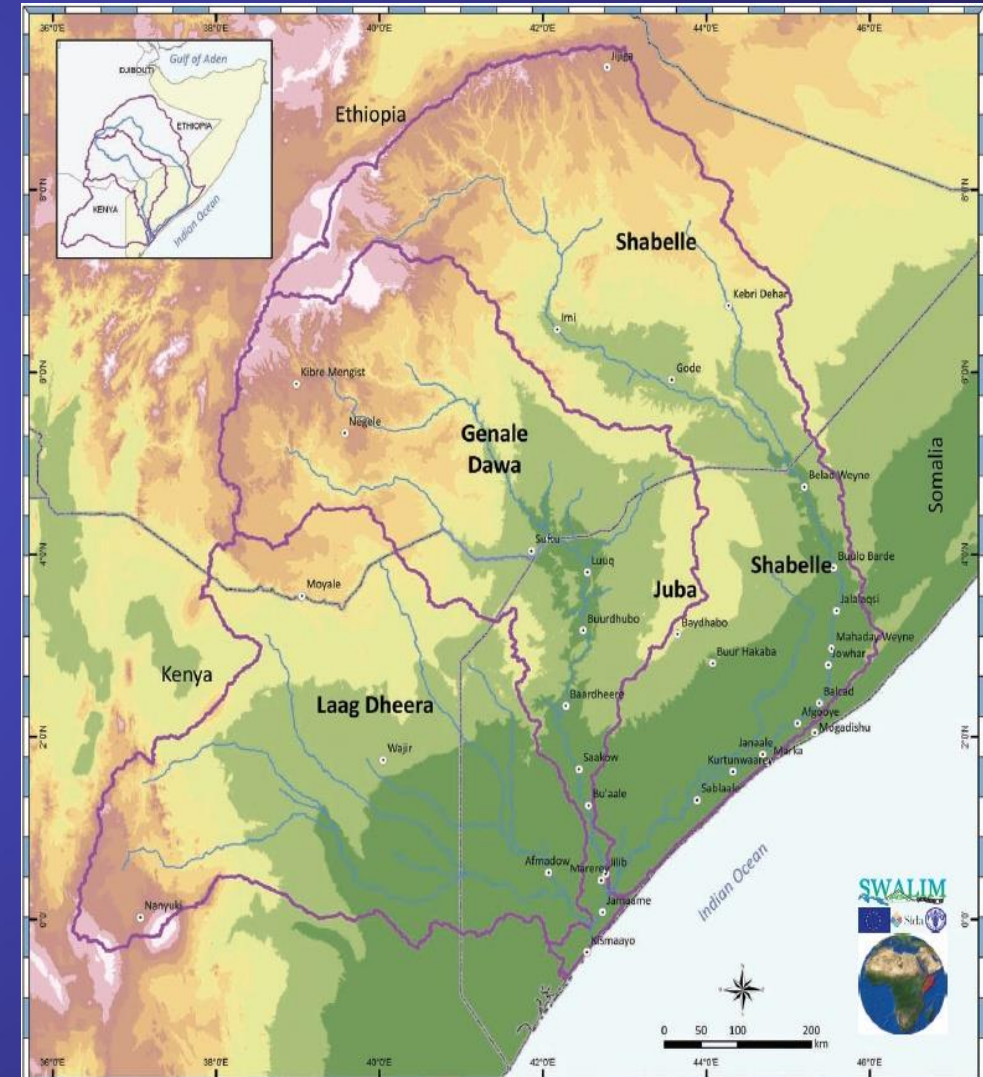
BELETWEYN CITY, SHABELLE RIVER 2019





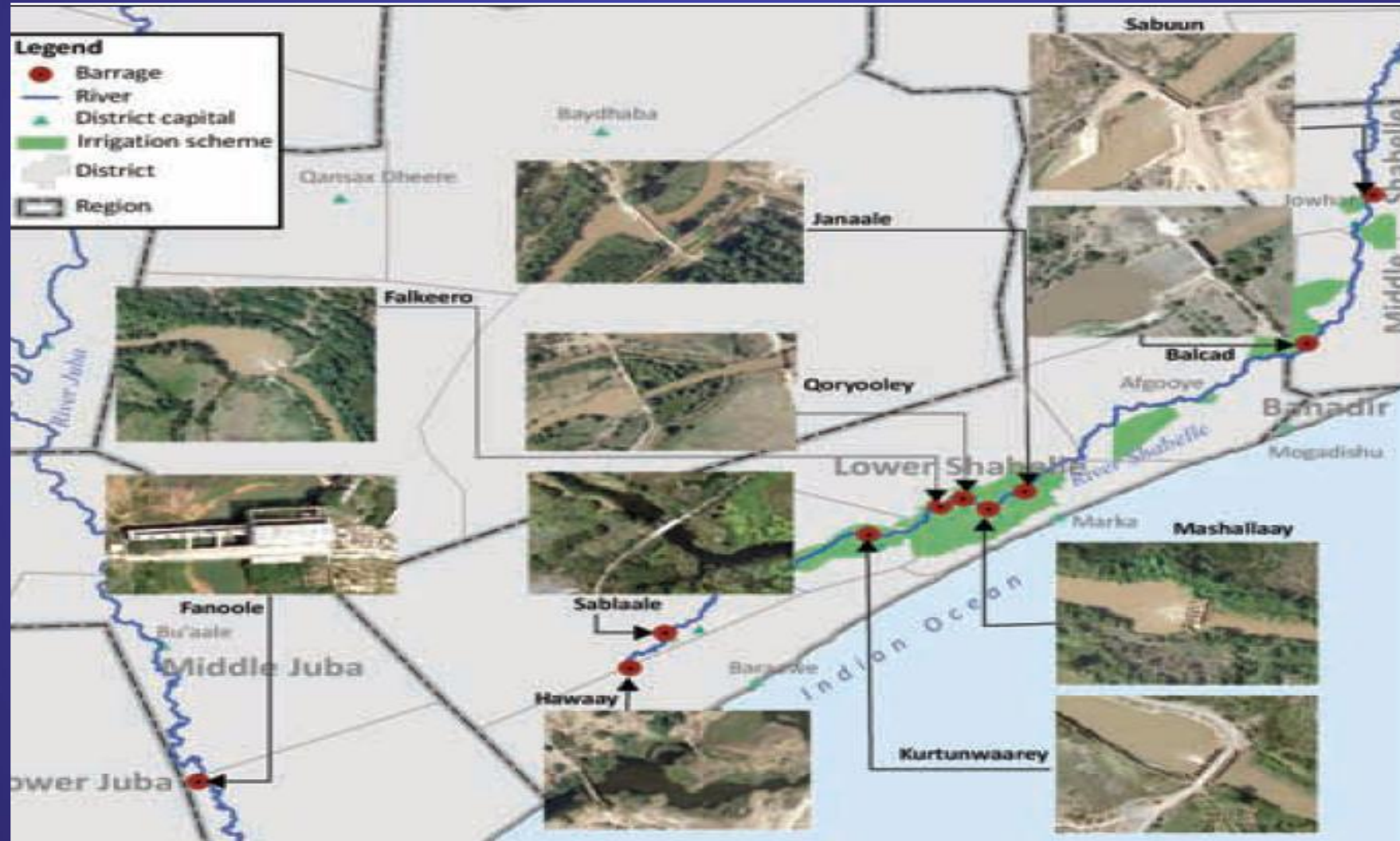
The Rivers' role in Somalia's Economic Development

- The Somalia's national economy is mainly dependent on the Juba & Shabelle.
- The rivers supply the Somalia's rice bowl and environmental well-being.
- Somalia implemented several irrigation projects based on the rivers.
- The rivers pass through ecologically important areas, inland and coastal.





The Previous Water Infrastructure exist along juba and Shebelle river





Conclusions

1. Water scarcity is a major concern – but there is enough water to achieve national water security;
2. Population growth and climate change will shape future water conditions;
3. A water governance structure is being established, but much more is needed;
4. Human Water Capacity Development – a major task in coming years.



Hmm, the hydrological cycle?



Thank you for your attention