

Improving WASH Conditions at Schools and Increasing Access to Safe Water for People in Eastern Equatoria State



Country
South Sudan

Key words
Safe drinking water, sanitation infrastructure, hygiene practices, small-scale farming for schools

Beneficiaries :
Improved water sources:
Target: 5,561
Achieved: 5,561

Improved water quality
Community
Target: 28,700
Achieved: 4,232
Schools
Target: 3'280
Achieved: --
Access to hand washing facilities:
Target: 3,280
Achieved: 963

Total budget: 860,650 CHF
SDC: 531,862 CHF
Caritas: 328,788 CHF

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Approach, methods and strategy

- Improving access to safe water and promotion of hygiene awareness in six schools in Ikwoto Town through connection of schools to the public water supply system, hand washing facilities and CHAST training as well as the installation of drinking water dispensers, (Life straw filters).
- Hygiene and sanitation promotion in the community following a no subsidy principle;
- Improving the food security situation in two schools through the establishment of school gardens with drip irrigation systems, using the blue school concept;
- Building of a rock catchment system in Lobira (Ikwoto County);
- Setting up of a water treatment plant system in Ikwoto Town.



Lessons learnt

Methodology for Hygiene & Sanitation Promotion

Caritas Switzerland South Sudan programme previously used the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Training (PHAST) methodology for building the general knowledge on the link between water, hygiene and sanitation, and health. In the South Sudan context where the education level is low, we learned the following lessons:

- The PHAST process is too lengthy for community members to attend all the sessions.
- The sessions are apart from each other.
- The sessions were carried out for the whole community, villages should be clustered for easier reach.
- There are cultural believes which hinder the use of latrines such as not sharing latrines with inlaws.
- Most communities in the project area are living on rocks, making it difficult to construct latrines.

Way forwards

Use the CLTS approach for triggering and some PHAST steps for follow-up and capacity building.

Good practices

Project initiation

- Project introduction to the local authorities and the community
- Community mobilization and signing of MOU with the community, witnessed by the County water department. MOU copies shared with the local authorities.

Advocacy & Policy

- Inception workshop/meeting with stakeholders to share project workplan.