

Increasing Access to Clean & Safe Water, Better Hygiene and Sanitation



Country
South Sudan

Implementing partner
South Sudan Health Association (SSUHA)

Key words
Safe drinking water
Good hygiene practices
Sanitation infrastructure
WASH capacity

Beneficiaries

6/2016: 198 beneficiaries have access to improved water quality at point of use within the target project areas (target: 11,667). WASH related diseases decrease within the project areas. The total collection roundtrip in search of safe water by the people within the project areas is also reduced.

6/2016: 4,932 people have adequate sanitation and 10,431 have access to hand washing facilities.

6/2016: 30,536 People within the target areas reached with information and awareness on the importance of good sanitation and hygiene practices (target: 48,600).

6/2016: 56 people's capacities in WASH infrastructure management enhanced by various trainings (target: 313).

Budget

SDC Funds	1,108,800
CHF	
HEKS Own Funds	326,765
CHF	
Total Funding	1,435'565
CHF	

Contact
Christine Mwaniki,
Country Director
HEKS South Sudan,
christine.mwaniki@heks-eper.org

Valentin Prélaz
Desk Officer South Sudan,
International division
HEKS/EPER, Lausanne
valentin.prelaz@eper.ch

Approach, methods and strategy

The project is directly improving the coverage of access to safe water by installing boreholes and protecting open water sources in the project area (as identified in the assessments and baseline surveys conducted)

Communities are intensively involved in the daily running and management of the water sources. This is a key aspect to achieving sustainability.

Sanitation and hygiene promotion has deployed the use of combined participatory methodologies to achieve the set targets. CLTS and PHAST approaches are being used in complementary ways to improve the sanitation coverage.

Lessons learnt

- Individual household facilities are readily accepted by the beneficiaries as compared to communal/ shared facilities.
- Regular follow ups on beneficiary households greatly enhances improved hygiene and sanitation of the beneficiary homes.
- Simple and replicable technologies such as biosand water filters has led to increased demand for the filters.



Regina Jagoru, biosand filter beneficiary in Leiko village



Trained CLTS community facilitators and local authorities

Good practices

Participatory planning with all the stakeholders involved at the project level has enhanced the uptake of project activities. Local authorities, community leaders and community members will all remain at the centre of planning process, implementation and evaluation of the projects for sustenance.

Communities taking lead in identifying problems affecting them in sanitation and solutions to the same problems. They in turn take the initiative in drawing up action plans based on practical and simple measures in addressing these sanitation problems.

Advocacy & Policy

At the county level, lobby with the authorities to standardize costs relating to rehabilitation of boreholes by community based pump mechanics.

Organize exchange visits and learning sessions within the project areas to facilitate knowledge sharing among the beneficiary community groups. This is done in coordination with Caritas Switzerland in South Sudan.