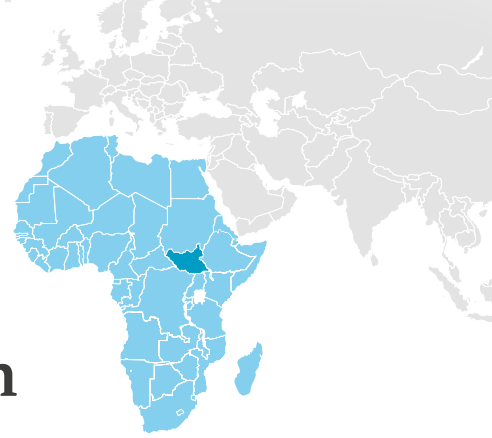


# Sanitation Activities in South Sudan



## The Challenge

South Sudan, the world's youngest country, gained independence in July 2011. As a fragile country it faces multiple challenges on all levels. The institutional set up and legal framework are not yet fully developed, leading to very low and unregulated service delivery. Professional capacities on all levels are very low.

On national level, the Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources (MEDIWR) and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning are currently responsible for policy, planning and regulation in the water supply and sanitation services sub-sector. In 2011, only 15% of South Sudan's population had access to adequate sanitation while about 34% had access to improved water supply (South Sudan Development Plan). High investments funds are needed, as infrastructure is either nonexistent or was destroyed by conflict and construction costs are very high, due to unavailability of construction material in the country. Adding to this, unhygienic behavior and attitudes remain huge challenges, with low hand-washing practice and high open defecation rates even in urban centres, leading to water borne diseases such as diarrhea and frequent outbreaks of cholera. The under-five child mortality rate in South Sudan is 135 per 1000 live births (World Health Statistics, WHO).

## Our Approach

To meet the multiple challenges, the GIZ programme *Development of the Urban Water and Sanitation Sub-sector (DUWSS)* is working in parallel on the macro and micro level. On micro level, the programme works in close cooperation with KfW in a phased approach. Selected programme towns are prepared for basic water supply and sanitation



Project name	Development of Urban Water and Sanitation Sector (DUWSS)
Partners	Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources (MEDIWR) Local Governments of Yei, Yambio, Torit
Duration	June 2009 – December 2013 (first phase) January 2014 – December 2015 (second Phase) AFD Co-financing from June 2011-December 2014 (6 million EUR)
Budget for sanitation	1,000,000 EUR (infrastructure and hygiene campaigns)

investments (mainly kiosk provision and public toilets) to quickly meet human demands. As service structures are non-existent, a model for a sustainable and professional service provider operating under the local government authorities was introduced in the sector. These service providers are financially supported until they can cover their costs through investments and work sustainably. A strong focus on pro-poor service delivery is combined with strong mechanisms to enable cost coverage of the service providers.

On the national level the experiences from the micro level are integrated in the development of institutional and regulatory arrangements. The service provider serves as reform model for service delivery in South Sudan.

Furthermore, the programme focuses on capacity and knowledge development for service delivery, pro poor sector reform as well as establishment of investment strategies and accountability capacities within the urban water and sanitation sub-sector on all levels.

## Programme Activities

The programme activities can be summarized under three main work packages:

### 1. Preparation of investments and improving pro-poor service delivery

In preparation for KfW investments, the programme supports the partner towns in meeting the benchmarks for water and sanitation investments which are the legal establishment of water and sanitation companies, staffing and managerial staff, and development of town planning documents.



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*Toilet constructed under  
 the DUWSS Programme  
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The support to the service providers includes among others the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), on the job training for all staff and kiosk operators and support in business planning and financial modelling. For supervision and good governance aspects, the Board of Directors of the established companies and the local government are trained on their roles and responsibilities.

In context of the fragile environment, contingency plans are developed to strengthen resilience of service providers and clarify roles and responsibilities on local level in times of crisis.

### 2. Hygiene and Sanitation

The programme supported the rehabilitation and construction of school sanitation facilities including hand-washing facilities and campaigns in Yei. To quickly improve the sanitation situation after Cholera outbreaks, the programme engages in construction of public toilets in Yei and Juba, including the development of operator models for sustainable services.

To improve sanitation services along the whole sanitation chain, a sludge drying bed is being constructed in Yei. This improvement goes in line with testing and piloting different household sanitation technologies and construction materials for improved household sanitation. Training of artisans in construction of slabs and different toilet technologies as well as hygiene and awareness campaigns accompany the construction activities.

### 3. Sector reform and Regulation

On the national level the programme advises on the reform of the water supply and sanitation services sub-sector institutional framework. Thus, all experiences on local level are integrated into the strategic documents on national level, such as the Urban WASH Investment Plan and the Water Bill which defines the roles and responsibilities of the sector institutions.

To develop and improve service to the poor population, regulatory instruments are introduced such as performance reporting, tariff guidelines, operational guidelines for kiosk and public toilet operators among others. The guidelines are introduced on local level and will be slowly transferred into national standards.

## Outcomes

- Through GIZ investments with construction of 13 kiosks and provision of three water tanker trucks, the water and sanitation service providers in Yei and Yambio are currently serving 20,000 people. Furthermore 10,000 pupils in Yei have benefitted from sanitation rehabilitation or newly constructed sanitation facilities.
- By now KfW benchmarks are met in Yei and Yambio, in preparation for basic water and sanitation investments for 120,000 people.
- 4,000 people benefit from improved sanitation at market and public places in Juba and Yei.
- A Hygiene Toolkit with collection of awareness and behaviour change material was developed and distributed to local NGOs who use these for hygiene campaigns.
- The reform model service provider was proven successful. It was integrated into the reform approach envisaged in the Water Bill. A handbook for the establishment of service providers under local government, including training manual and SoPs is developed and distributed in the sector for up-scaling.
- Pro-poor service delivery is promoted in the sector and integrated in the strategic documents of urban investment planning. Regulatory tools and basic concepts such as performance reporting, management guidelines for kiosks and public toilets are developed and promoted together with international partners such as USAID, JICA amongst others.

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