

Government of Southern Sudan  
Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation



# Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Strategic Framework 2011-2015

*“South Sudan Summit-Safari Park Hotel and  
Casino”*

*Presented by: Emmanuel Ladu Parmenas  
Director of Planning*



# WASH Strategic Framework Vision and Mission



## **Vision:**

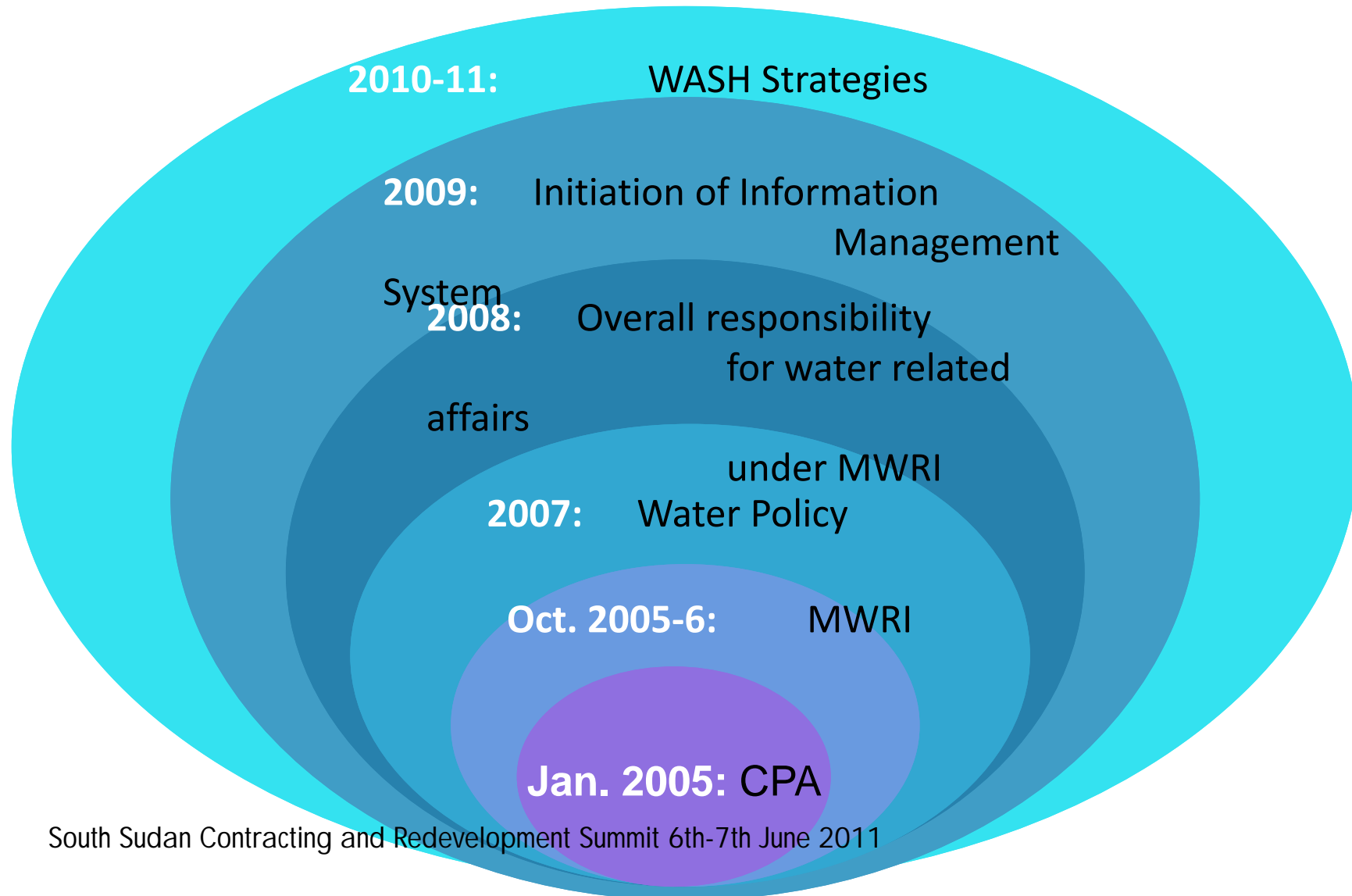
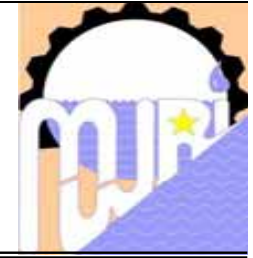
- Sustainable and accountable management of water resources to respond to water related public-health needs and livelihoods development, to meet the aspirations of the people of South Sudan, in an equitable manner.

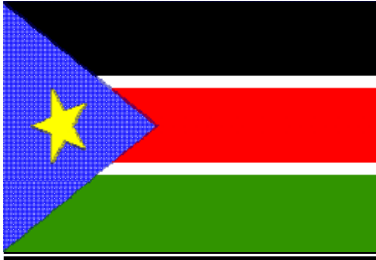
## **Mission:**

- Drawing up of policies, standards, guidelines, plans and monitoring for water resources management, development, and utilization; and for provision of sanitation and hygiene services.



# Institutional Evolution of the Water Sector in Southern Sudan



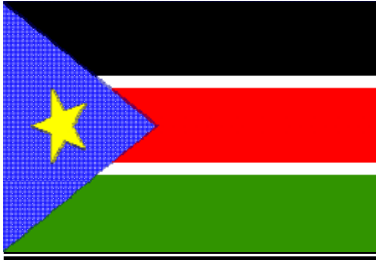


# The Nile River Basin



- Southern Sudan occupies an important strategic position within the Nile Basin.
- The transboundary nature of the Nile waters has important implications for water resources development and utilisation in Southern Sudan.

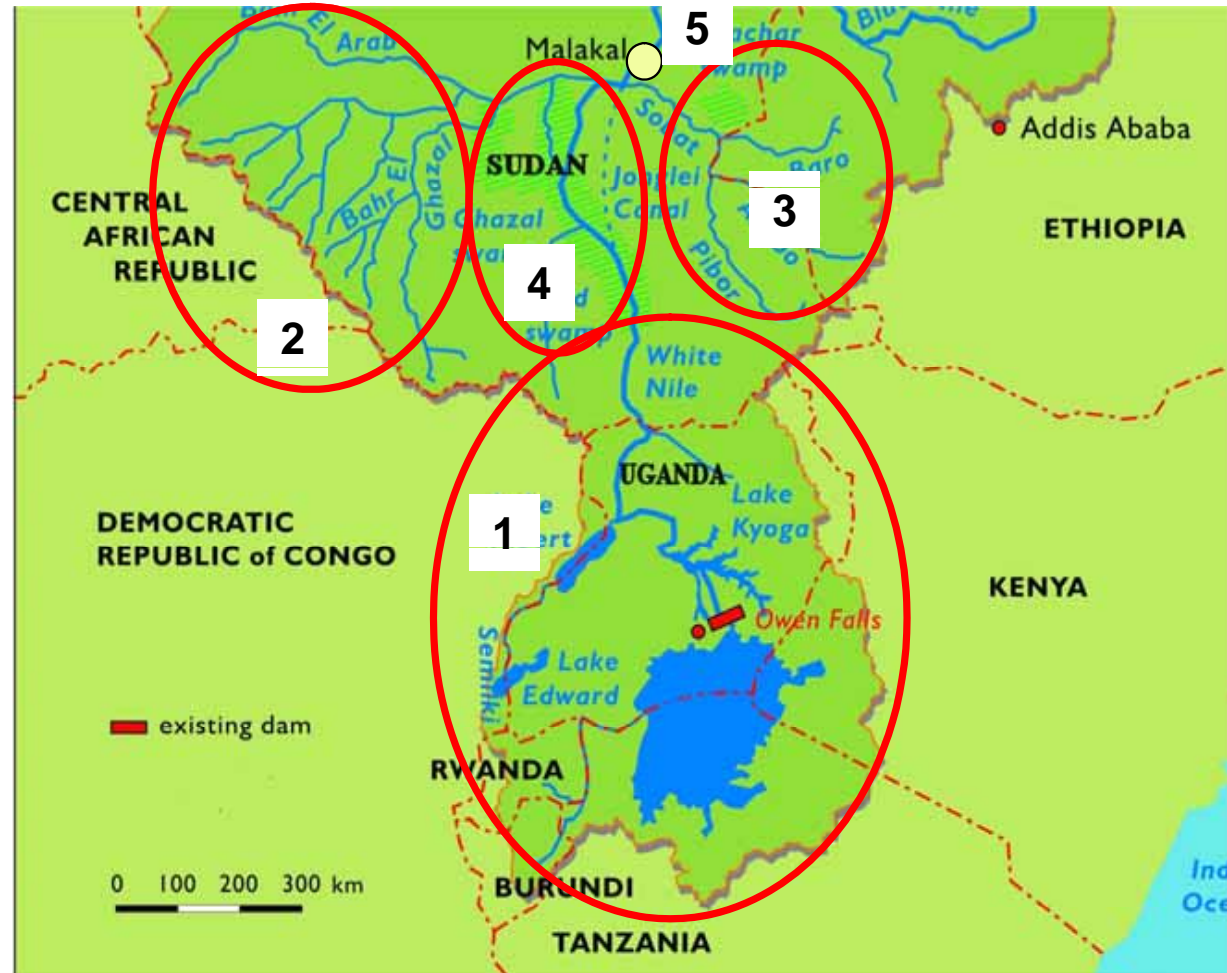


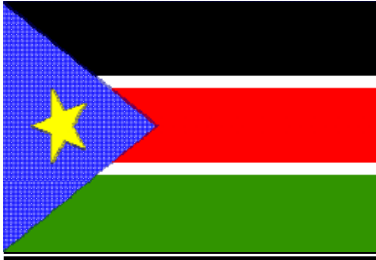


# The White Nile basin



- Southern Sudan is almost entirely situated within the White Nile basin.
- The main tributaries of the White Nile basin include: Bahr el-Jebel catchment, Bahr el-Ghazal and River Sobat
- Southern Sudan contributes to the Nile waters; by flow from Bahr el-Ghazal basin, Pibor sub-basin, Bahr el-Jebel Torrents and seasonal streams

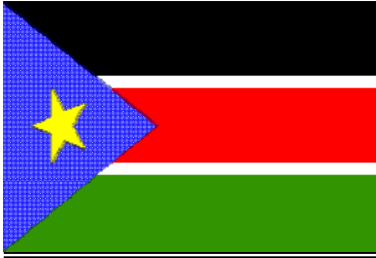




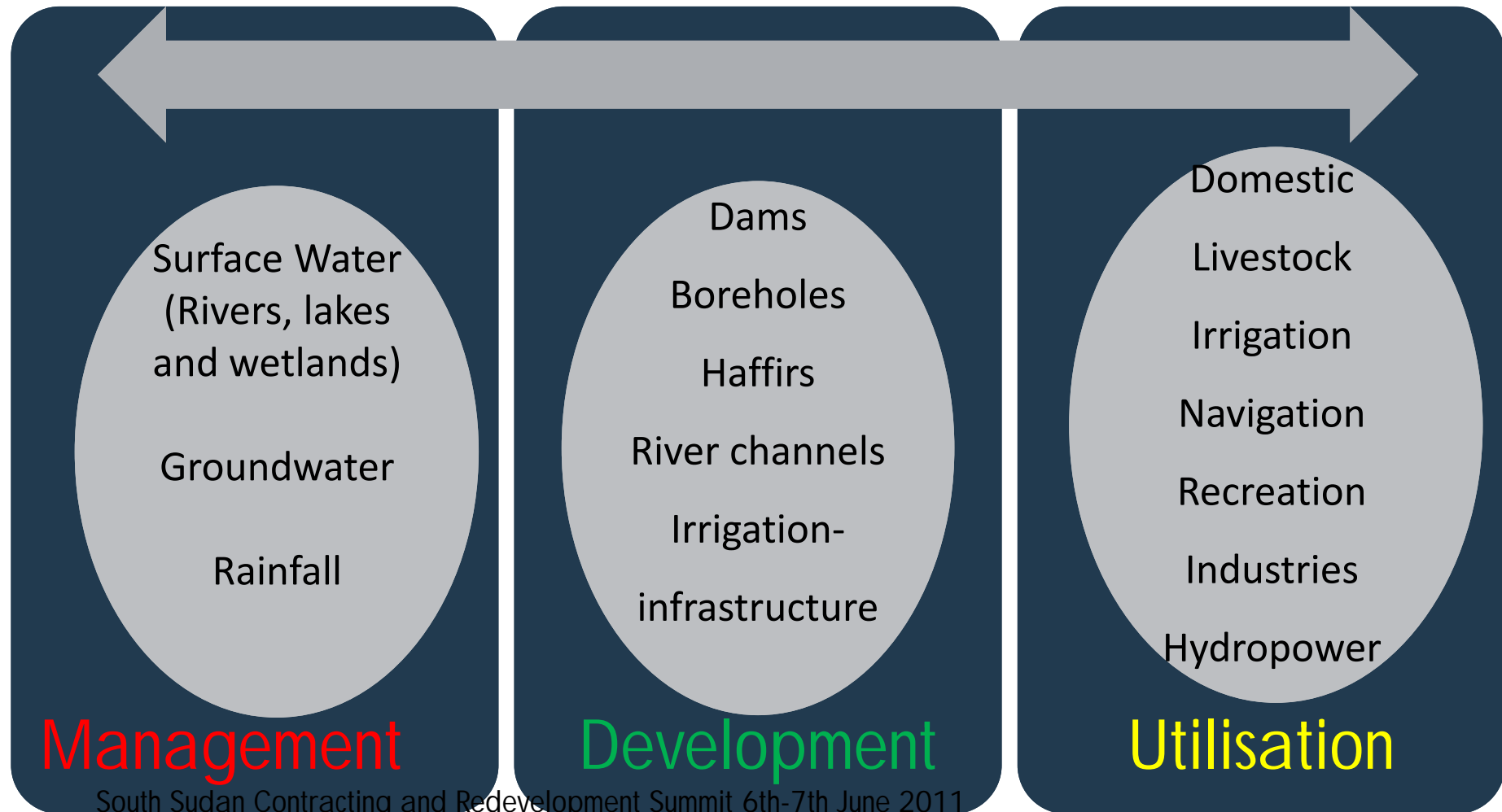
# Water and Economic Development

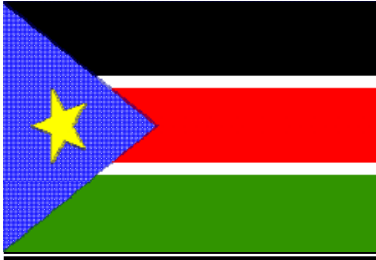


- Sufficient storage of fresh water for livestock and crop production will mitigate conflicts between competing sedentary and pastoralist livelihoods.
- Provision of safe water as a public good is paramount for human health and productivity.
- Improved water transport will facilitate domestic trade.
- Irrigation will enable cultivation of additional land and improve agricultural productivity.



# Three Main Functions of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation in Southern Sudan






# Purppose of WASH Strategic Framework



- **This Strategic Framework was developed in order to:**
  - implement the Water Policy in a systematic approach;
  - attract investment
  - move from ad-hoc emergency relief interventions to a holistic, government-led planning and implementation of well-targeted development programs;
  - initiate an inclusive sector wide governance and development process.

 **Towards achieving water and sanitation MDG targets; and contributing to a diversified and sustainable economic development**



# WASH Strategic Framework Structure



- **This Strategic Framework provides direction for:**
  - Water Resources Management (WRM) sub-sector
  - Sanitation and Hygiene (S&H) sub-sector
  - Rural Water Supply (RWS) sub-sector
  - Urban Water Supply (UWS) sub-sector
  - WASH sector overall governance and development
- **It is structured in the following sequence:**
  - ‘current situation & challenges’;
  - ‘goals and objectives’;
  - ‘a priorities based strategic approach’



# Water Resources Management sub-sector strategy

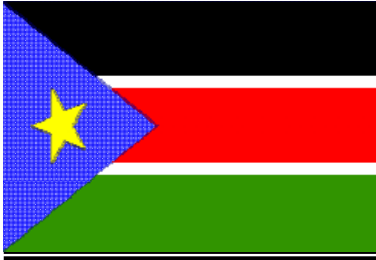


Current  
situation and  
key challenges

- No comprehensive assessment of water resources in terms of quantity and quality
- Development potentials related to water resources have not been tapped
- Fresh water sources are subjected to pollution

Goals and  
objectives

- To promote sustainable management of water resources in order to
  - maximise social and economic benefits
  - ensure environmental sustainability

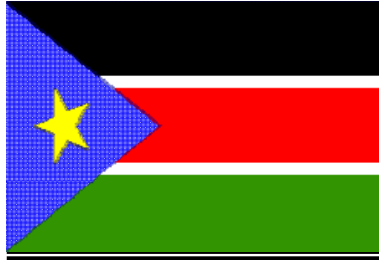


## Water Resources Management sub-sector strategy, cont'd



### Strategic approach

- Assess and monitor existing water resources
- Establish WRM structures at all levels of government
- Establish regulatory and allocation procedures for different users (incl. permits, abstraction and pollution charges)
- Setting up WRM legal framework and regulatory bodies



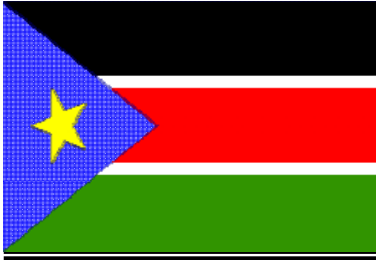
# Sanitation and Hygiene sub-sector strategy



Current  
situation and  
key challenges

- Very low access to sanitation (~14.6%)
- Lack of knowledge and attitude
- Inadequate finances
- To ensure progressive access to improved sanitation and hygienic practices through
  - effective community mobilisation,
  - hygiene promotion, and
  - delivery of products and services

Goals and  
objectives



## Sanitation and Hygiene sub-sector strategy, cont'd



### Strategic approach

- Create an enabling political, institutional and legal environment
- Create demand at the community level;
- Promote sanitation and hygiene alongside water supply
- Provision of targeted and affordable services through involvement of the private sector



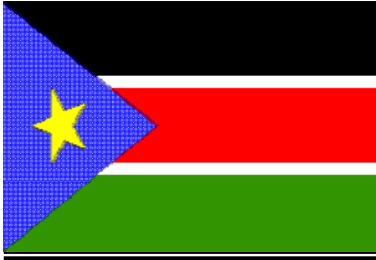
# Rural Water Supply sub-sector strategy



Current  
situation and  
key challenges

Goals and  
objectives

- Low coverage (~34%; 2.9-5.6 10.0)
- Weak operation and maintenance systems (~30% of boreholes not functional)
- To increase sustainable access to safe water supply facilities through:
  - Construction of new water facilities
  - Rehabilitation/maintenance of water points
  - Establishment of community-based O&M structures

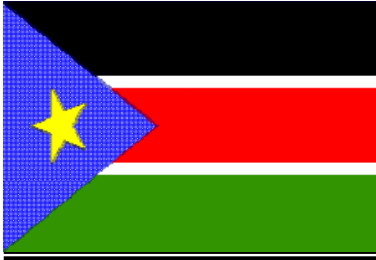


## Rural Water Supply sub-sector strategy, cont'd



### Strategic approach

- Establish/activate decentralized planning, regulation and management
- Rehabilitate, construct and upgrade water points
- Establish sustainable supply chains for spare parts
- Develop and adopt guidelines and standards on appropriate technologies and reporting requirements



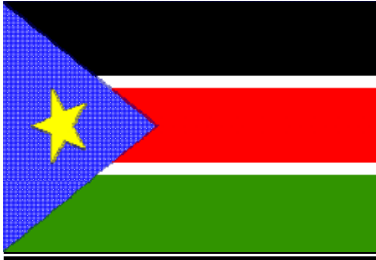
# Urban Water Supply sub-sector strategy



Current  
situation and  
key challenges

Goals and  
objectives

- Low coverage (~34%, 0.5; 1,500,000 - 990,000)
- mostly (insecure) facilities of rural nature
- No cost recovery in service provision
  
- To ensure efficient
  - rehabilitation, expansion, development and management of UWS services
  - on a sustainable, equitable and cost recovery basis.



## Urban Water Supply sub-sector strategy, cont'd



### Strategic approach

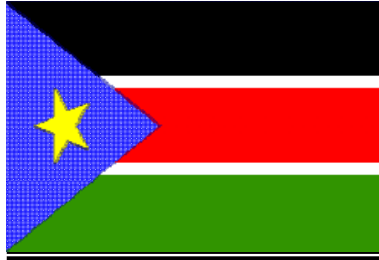
- Develop a regulatory and legal framework for Public Private Partnerships;
- Review and restructure public urban water entities towards
  - better service quality
  - improved customer orientation projects
  - increased (financial) autonomy
- Prepare action plans to prioritize rehabilitation/replacement/expansion of existing assets
- Establish and enforce appropriate tariffs



# Proposed Areas of Investment: SSDP 2011-2013



S/#	Activity	Scope of Works	Remarks
1	Irrigation development	4,400 feddans	To be carried out in collaboration with MAF under public-private partnership
2	Embankment of 250 km of flood control dykes	250 km	Flood Plains of Jonglei State
3	Construction of Sue multipurpose dam (2bcm)	2 bn m <sup>2</sup> (designs by UARE)	To be coordinated with MEM and MAF
4	Construction/rehabilitation/restoration of Haffirs	- 30 haffirs, barriers and ponds (5 mil. m <sup>3</sup> )	10 sites identified under MDTF
5	Opening of blocked water courses	250 km	Sobat River Basin (assessment carried out by AfDB)
6	Construction of Public latrines	10 states	Managed by women and youth groups



# Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Strategic Framework



*“Water for Life and Development;  
Sanitation and Hygiene for Dignity and Health”*

***THANK YOU!***