

SABA PLUS Project

Water Culture. Making a Splash

Access to water and sanitation: rural engagement and development



País
Perú

Partners

Housing Ministry (DNS), regional and local governments; Care Peru, Avina Foundation, Water & Sanitation Program (World Bank), Rural Water & Sanitation Network.

General information

The Peruvian government has made a priority of "access to water quality and basic sanitation as a symbol of its new social inclusion policies. SDC is supporting the new Rural Sanitation Programme, through knowledge transfer and capacity-building.

Project objective

To contribute to an increase in quality water and basic sanitation coverage for the poorest rural population in Peru and to enrich the global debate with the experience gained.

Beneficiaries

The communities near company production plants and in the river valleys that supply the water the companies use. Stakeholders in the companies' value chain.

Budget

Phase 1. CHF 1'204'800'000.
Contribución

SDC: CHF 4'800'000

Phase 2. CHF 3'150'996'606.
Contribución

SDC: CHF 7'883'000

(GPWis/GC). CHF 990'000 (Asia & America Division/AH) en Colombia CHF 3'392'945

Duration

Phase 1. 05.2012 – 04.2016

Phase 2. 12.2015 – 12.2017

Contact

SDC Peru

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For the first time in its history, SDC will be focusing its efforts on replication. Using few funds, it will scale up its Peruvian operations to national and international levels. The Global Programme Water Initiatives has decided to support a new generation of projects that show how SDC can generate added value and influence the global debate. The Peruvian authorities want to capitalise on SDC's 15 years' experience in water and sanitation in rural areas, in order to achieve national coverage of the services. The initiative is a new generation of projects needed to meet the MDGs for water and sanitation and ensure the human right to water.

In Peru there is a large gap in water and sanitation access between the urban areas (89 per cent) and rural areas (40 per cent). Women are most vulnerable and hardest hit. The Peruvian government has made "access to quality water and basic sanitation" a priority as a symbol of its new social inclusion policies. Seeing the high-quality results and impact of SDC's work in Peru since 1997 (Comprehensive Basic Sanitation Model or SABA), the Ministry of Housing, which is in charge of water and sanitation, has requested that SDC support its new Rural Sanitation Programme, through transferring four years of knowledge and capacity-building.

The SABA project has been successful in linking up public and private stakeholders for the sustainable management of potable water and sanitation services in the rural areas of Peru's southern highlands.

The model's added value is found in the sustainability of the water and sanitation work, supported by international cooperation agencies working within government structures to foster changes in the management of both the institutions and the organisations

General objective

To contribute to making a substantial and sustainable increase in quality water and basic sanitation services coverage for the poorer communities in Peru's rural areas, and to enriching the global debate by capitalising on experience.

Specific objectives

Component A

To contribute with knowledge transfer, discussion, training and institutional strengthening for the success of the replicas of the scaled-up SABA model and supporting the government's Rural Sanitation Programme.

Component B

In an alliance with global stakeholders (Avina Foundation, the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme, the Rural Water and Sanitation Network and others), to share the lessons learned by disseminating the experience in Peru and providing an added value to the global debate, facilitating discussion and disseminating the solutions found and best practice.

Expected outcomes

Component A

- 5,800,000 people living in Peru's rural areas have access to quality water and basic sanitation between 2012 and 2016, in accordance with the HDI rating and the priorities set in the poorer districts.
- Increased coverage, from 40 per cent to 57 per cent for water access and from 11 per cent to 45 per cent for basic sanitation services.
- The competent authorities have stronger capacities and there is more inter-institutional interaction.

Component B

- Instruments developed on the basis of the SABA model for influencing national and international agendas on water and sanitation.
- The experience in Peru (the replica of the model on a large scale) is implemented by the water consumers' associations in Latin America to promote their own sustainable development.
- Global stakeholders are apprised of the lessons learned in Peru and the world debate is enriched by the solutions and best practice.

Component C

- The work of ASIR SABA Colombia should provide lessons learned to the government's rural water and sanitation strategy and its partners (WB).
- It will provide key elements for work in post-conflict areas, focused on closing rural water and sanitation gaps.

Additional information:

www.cooperacionsuiaenperu.org.pe/cosude