



The Republic of South Sudan
Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation

**Challenges affecting Financing of Water and Sanitation Sector
in South Sudan**

Stockholm World Water Week
26th – 31st August, 2018

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Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction
- Challenges affecting WASH sector in South Sudan/ Lessons Learnt
- Opportunities and way forward

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN



SUDD SWAMPS – WHITE NILE RIVER



South Sudan is blessed
with Plenty of Water but
Sparsely distributed

Introduction

- South Sudan suffered from a protracted civil war for more than hundred years between the South and North of Sudan.
- South Sudan attained its independence in 2011 and became a sovereign nation
- There are three levels of government administration : National, State and County
- The Population is 12.6 Million (Urban 19% & Rural 81%)

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- The Sanitation coverage estimated at 10%
- The water coverage estimated at 50%
- 61% of South Sudan population practicing Open Defecation
- Government WASH budget per capita for Sanitation is $< 0.1\%$ from the National Budget
- Currently Peace Agreement between the parties has been signed and implementation matrix negotiation is in progress .



Seasonal River

Key Achievements:

Development of WASH Legal Framework:

- Water Policy developed (2007)
- WASH sub-sector Strategic Framework (Rural WASH, Urban WASH, WRM) – 2011 developed.
- WASH Action and Investment Plans (Rural & Urban) – 2011 - 2015/2018 Corporate plan is implemented and reviewed.
- The Draft Water Bill - to regulate Water Resources Management and WASH service delivery, awaiting for enactment from the legislators.

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- WASH Technical guidelines & Manuals developed.
- Drinking Water Quality guideline in use.
- Irrigation Development Master Plan Developed and ready for final approval from legislators.

Governance and Institutional Development

- Establishment of WASH Information Management Systems (WIMS).
- Local service support transfers (LSS)
- Adaption of Gender mainstreaming in the water sector at all levels.
- Establishment of WASH Training Centre for capacity development with the Support of the Netherlands Government.
- Secondment of technical staff to specific projects in the states
- Sector Coordination mechanism
- Adaption of the community led total sanitation (CLTS) as a strategy to scale up sanitation to end open defecation
- Adhering to South Sudan Environmental Policy framework in all projects.

Key Challenges

- Continuous political and economic crisis hindering implementation of key milestones (shifting development to humanitarian response/ life serving).
- No budget allocation for capital expenditure for more than 6 years.
- Donors fatigue to support most of the development projects.
- Inadequate human resources

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- Massive displacement and population movement (IDPs) has affected the infrastructural development.
- Fragmented sanitation (MoH, MLHUP, MWRI, MEF) as a result it limits the prioritization of sanitation sub-sector
- lack of historical data for decision making and financing.
- Water born diseases burden – Cholera, Malaria, Typhoid and Guinea Worm
- High Mortality rates in the country.
- Limited private sector participation in WASH sector.





Interventions to prevent open defecation



Opportunities

- Peace process implementation
- Human Resources will attract the skillful force from the neighboring countries
- Attraction of investors
- Full implementation of all legal framework
- Full counties participations/ ownership
- Schools WASH program

Way Forward

- Resources Mobilization
- Provide sector investments (Investment Plan)
- Strengthening of information management system for evidence based generation.
- Gender mainstreaming & creating sanitation for employment opportunities.
- Technological research.
- Alignment of the country national strategy development agenda with SDG's as well as Ngor commitments and AMCOW Strategy

Thank You