



<p>Title</p> <p>Comprehensive model of water and sanitation for promotion of territorial peace and in rural areas ASIR-SABA Colombia</p>	<p>Key data of the project</p>
<p>Executive summary</p> <p>The ASIR-SABA project in Colombia promotes the formulation, implementation and validation of a model of co-management for access to water and sanitation in rural areas, which is based on the active participation of the community in design, construction, operation and management systems providing these services. This objective can be achieved in a period of two years (26 months) by formulating the project and its implementation in four municipalities of Colombia, located in two departments (Valle del Cauca and Cauca). The project will indirectly benefit the entire rural population of Buga and Trujillo municipalities in the department of Valle and Santander de Quilichao and Caloto in the Department of Cauca. Communities that will be chosen to design and build comprehensive demonstration projects will be beneficiated directly.</p> <p>The ASIR-SABA Colombia project aims at decreasing the gap in access to water and sanitation in rural areas compared to urban areas (in municipalities targeted by the conditions of vulnerability to armed conflict and their potential for rehabilitation in a possible post-agreement phase), by formulating and implementing a comprehensive model of access to these services in rural areas. This model is based on capacity development at the community, municipal and departmental levels for the co-management of water and sanitation systems, under an intervention strategy that is inserted into each of the levels of government, according to the SABA Peru experience.</p>	<p>Domain of intervention</p> <p>Domain 1: Basic services for victims of armed violence</p>
<p>Context</p> <p>In Colombia, according to the Survey of Quality of Life performed in 2010, the national water coverage was estimated at 95.40% in urban areas and 64.89% in rural area (with a gap of 30.51 percentage points), while the sewage reaches 90.6% urban and 74.13% rural difference (16.47 pp). Although the numbers are quite a sectorial imbalance between urban and rural development, it is necessary that these coverages are nominal and therefore do not reflect the quality or continuity of services to the population. Given the vulnerability of the communities most affected by the armed conflict and structural poverty and on the verge of a possible signing of agreement between the Colombian government and the FARC, the international community has prioritized support processes of peacebuilding and rehabilitation in some municipalities within which there could be some of the target municipalities for the project.</p>	<p>SDC priority theme</p> <p>Reconstruction / Rehabilitation / peacebuilding</p>
<p>Overall Goal</p> <p>Improve access to water and sanitation in rural areas of Colombia (focus municipalities), through an integral and sustainable service management initiative that helps reduce gaps in coverage, quality and capacities. Promoting ASIR-SABA Colombia as an example of how to manage coordination between different levels of government and the population contributes to the formulation of an intervention strategy in rural water and sanitation to reduce gaps in post-conflict areas, and to the promotion of peace and territory development (contiguum).</p>	<p>Country / Region</p> <p>Colombia (Valle and Cauca departments).</p>
<p>Outcomes</p> <p>1. (Incidence) Between institutions in charge of access to water and sanitation in rural areas of Colombia, and between different levels of government. ASIR-SABA Colombia contributes to regulation and</p>	<p>Department</p> <p>Humanitarian Aid</p>



<p>public policy providing inputs to populations in the process of land restitution and rural populations without access to basic services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Improving health in rural areas, reliable and complete diagnosis of access to water and sanitation in the municipalities of intervention. Four (4) Municipalities with Integrated Diagnostics Rural Water and Sanitation. Preschool primary and secondary institutions of education in the municipalities implementing the health education strategy 3. Coverage increased in rural areas of targeted municipalities through infrastructure to improve access to water and sanitation. At least eight (8) systems delivered to the community as a result of twelve (12) pre-investment studies presented to the Water Departmental Plans or Minvivienda (4.000 beneficiaries) 4. Knowledge management and improving the capacities of institutions and communities for infrastructure and water management and sanitation in rural areas. At least one (1) local institution (educational and / or community organizations) committed to deploying the strategy of Community Strengthening. At least one (1) technical, technological or higher education institution committed to delivering the educational curriculum. One (1) forum to knowledge exchange about appropriate water and sanitation for rural areas, with an integrated technology approach. 	
<p><u>Implementing partner</u> The project is implemented directly by hiring a team of three persons (a national project coordinator and two assessors) and the Universidad del Valle (CINARA) for implementation of the regional component. <u>Universidad del Valle</u> founded in 1945 has implemented several educational initiatives and support to community organizations with greater deployment in the near Cali municipalities in northern Cauca. UNIVALLE has constant presence in rural areas of northern Cauca, by geographic proximity with its main campus. Through research institute and development CINARA, attached to the Faculty of Engineering of the Universidad del Valle from 1985, is recognized by the National System of Science and Technology in Colombia, with an extensive experience working in the country and Latin America.</p>	<p><u>Current Phase / Duration</u> Phase 1 (22.09.2014 - 31.01.2017)</p>
<p><u>Target group</u> <u>Direct target population</u> 4,000 people of 4 municipalities in two departments of Colombia. Beneficiaries of the design and construction of three infrastructure projects in each of the municipalities of intervention. The selection of communities responds to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of diagnostic / baseline and the prioritization exercise • Identifying of Quick Impact Projects • The coordination with departments and municipalities <p><u>Indirect target population</u> 74,000 people - entire rural population of the municipalities targeted for the project</p>	<p><u>SDC Budget of phase</u> CHF1'690'000 (COP 3'468'947'368), corresponding to 50 % of the project budget.</p>
<p><u>Key results and insights from previous phases</u> This is the first phase of the project. However, during 2014 a study to identify the proposal was developed by a consultancy who prepared the project document.</p>	<p><u>Total budget of phase including local partners and external contributions</u> CHF 3'503'535 (COP 7'191'463'537)</p>