Access to drinking water and sanitation is essential for a life with dignity and of respect for human rights. With the commitment to increase and improve water and sanitation access and coverage in the most vulnerable populations in Peru’s rural areas, Swiss Cooperation developed a new intervention and management model: The Comprehensive Basic Sanitation Model (SABA).

### Components of a Successful Model in Peru

#### Basic Rural Sanitation:

- **Access to Drinking Water Pilot Project (PROPILAS).**
- **Projects (SANBASUR) and the Health and Sanitation Programme (PROSAN).**
- **Accumulated experience in 20 years.**

#### ACTIONS AND STRATEGIES

- **Community capacity-building.**
- **Sanitary education.**
- **Institutional capacity-building.**
- **Coordination of all actors.**

#### LEVELS

- **Internal level: 2005 - 2007**
  - Strengthening local and regional governments, generating synergies with the national government for the model to be replicated in other regions.

- **Regional level: 2009 - 2012**
  - Advocacy for scaling up model in other regions of the country.

- **National level: 2009 - 2012**
  - Advocacy with National Government, replication and strengthening regional governments.

- **International level:**
  - Advocacy in Latin America.

#### SABA Model

The model is based on the lessons learned from the Southern Andean Basic Sanitation Projects (SANBASUR) and the Health and Drinking Water Pilot Project (PROPILAS). It consists of:

1. Installing household water and sanitation services.
2. Community capacity-building.
4. Institutional capacity-building.
5. Coordination of all actors.

#### Stakeholders

- **Local Water and Sanitation Management Board (JASS), for its Spanish acronym.**
- **Boards (JASS).**
- **Committees (JASS).**

#### Summary

- **Peru:** currently has 57% inequality in access to basic services.
- **Latin America:** as of 2012, 36 million people have no access to potable water. 110 million people have no access to basic sanitation.
- **37% of rural population has no access to water and 81% has no access to sanitation.**
- **Some 10.9% of children under five suffer from acute diarrheal diseases (ADD) and 17.5% of children suffer from chronic malnutrition.**

For each dollar invested in water and sanitation, the economic return varies between 5 and 28 dollars per intervention for the society.

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**DATA IN RURAL AREAS**

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**BASIC RURAL SANITATION: COMPONENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL MODEL IN PERU**

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**THE SABA MODEL**

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**APPROACHES TO SANITATION**

- **Towards a Proper Bathroom**
  - The SABA model has allowed rural communities to have adequate water and sanitation service as well as good sanitary behaviors and changes in habits, enabling communities which were neglected in the past and live precariously, to now have healthy houses.

- **Service**
  - Cost: service level (quantity, quality, accessibility, continuity).

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**IMPROVED COMPLETE BATHROOM**

- **Bathroom with toilet**
- **Complete bathroom**