

Morocco

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Sectoral and OR+ (Thematic) Report

January-December 2016



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UNICEF Morocco

March 2017

Table of Contents

A. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	3
B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
C. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2016	5
D. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA	7
E. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	9
F. FUTURE WORK PLAN	10
G. EXPRESSION OF THANKS	10
H. ANNEX	11

A. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AREF	Académie Régionale de l'Education e de la Formation (Regional Academy of Education and Training)
COP 22	Conference of the Parties 22 (Conference on Climate Change, held in Marrakesh in 2016)
DGCL	Direction General des Collectivités Locales (General Direction of Local Communities, Ministry of Interior)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report covers UNICEF Morocco interventions related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in 2016, the final year of the Country Programme 2012-2016.

The 2012-2016 Country Programme did not include a specific result (outcome or output) related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). This decision has been confirmed for the new Country Programme 2017-2021, approved by the Executive Board in September 2016. However, some specific and focused interventions in the WASH sector are conducted to improve the water and sanitation in schools and to improve hygiene practices among students and their communities.

These interventions benefit of the funds of the Spanish National Committee for UNICEF and the We Are Water Foundation (for a project ending in July 2017) and the funds received in the frame of the local cooperation with Starwood, which has chosen to support UNICEF's global thematic funds in the WASH sector.

While in the 2012-2016 cycle, the WASH interventions have been implemented through the UNICEF's Decentralisation and Local Governance programme (and within the partnership with the Ministry of Interior's General Direction of Local Communities, DGCL), in the new cycle, the WASH in School interventions will be carried out under the Education programme.

In 2016, the infrastructural work for the construction of latrines, lavabos and water towers was completed in 4 primary schools in 2 rural communities in the Province of Zagora (Region Draa-Tafilet, in the east of Morocco), and 1,530 students (845 boys and 685 girls) got access to the facilities. In July, infrastructural work started for the remaining 15 schools included in the project, targeting 2,480 additional students. Its completion is expected in the first quarter of 2017. Activities of hygiene awareness and sensitization for students, school staff and communities will take place in the first half of 2017.

In addition to these operations in the field, during 2016, UNICEF Morocco provided support to UNICEF Head Quarters, representing the organization in a panel on 'Human Water Security, Public Health and Climate Change' during the COP 22 held in Marrakesh in November.

At the beginning of the year, the Country Office benefited from the support of an intern working in the areas of WASH and Disaster Risk Reduction (focusing in the risk of flood and inundation). The intern contributed to data collection and analysis, especially on the situation of water and situation in Moroccan public schools.

The activities undertaken during 2016 have been implemented mainly with the funds of Spain National Committee for UNICEF. The thematic funds have been used exclusively to support a field mission. The complete utilisation of the WASH thematic funds is expected in 2017, under the activities of the education programme.

C. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2016

According to the 2014 Census data, only 73 per cent of Moroccan households dispose of a connection to running water in their dwelling¹. This represents a slight improvement compared with the share of 69 per cent found by the National Survey on Population and Family Health in 2011².

While in urban areas, 91 per cent of households are connected to the public water network, in rural areas only 38 per cent of households have access to the public water network, with the lowest levels of coverage in the rural areas of the regions Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima and Eddakhla-Oued Eddahab, where less than one household in five has a water connection³.

The access to improved sanitation follows similar patterns, with a strong urban/rural divide, due the lack of basis infrastructure. Overall in 2014, 59 per cent of Moroccan households had sanitation facilities connected with the public sewage system, while 23 per cent were connected with a septic tank. In rural areas, only 83 per cent of households disposed of sanitation facilities, and slightly more than 50 per cent were connected either to the public sewage system (3 per cent) or to a septic tank (49 per cent).⁴

The geography of Morocco with dispersed communities in rural and remote areas, compounded by severe poverty which is concentrated in these areas, largely explain the lack of this basic infrastructure and lack of access to improved water and sanitation services.

Water and sanitation infrastructure is also largely inadequate in the public school infrastructure. The data of the Ministry of Education show that 62.5 per cent of primary schools have drinking a water connection, with a substantial improvement compared with 2007, where the school coverage at national level was 50.5 per cent. However, similarly to household connections, the national coverage data for primary schools hide marked inequality: in the regions of Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima, Marrakesh-Safi, Draa-Tafilalet and Souss-Massa the water coverage rate reaches just 50 per cent. In the province of Zagora (in the Draa-Tafilalet region) only one school out of three has a connection to drinking water.⁵

The availability of sanitation facilities in primary school in Morocco is even more problematic than the access to water. Overall, the data of the Ministry of Education show that in 2015 only 34.5 per cent of Moroccan public primary schools dispose of the basic sanitation infrastructure, with no significant change compared to 2007. In 2015, two thirds of the schools – around 5,000 schools in absolute numbers – do not dispose of toilets. And if the satellite schools are added, the overall picture of sanitation in school became even more drastic: the large majority of boys and girls attending public primary education do not have access to basic sanitation.

Beside the lack of basic infrastructure, especially in rural areas, the inadequacy of WASH in school in Morocco is manifested in the poor cleaning and maintenance, improper construction (non-compliance

¹ Haut Commissariat au Plan, 2014 Census, <http://rgphentableaux.hcp.ma/Default1/>

² Ministry of Health, National Survey on Population and Family Health, 2011, page 26, <http://www.sante.gov.ma/Documents/Enquête%20.pdf>

³ Haut Commissariat au Plan, 2014 Census, <http://rgphentableaux.hcp.ma/Default1/>

⁴ Haut Commissariat au Plan, 2014 Census, <http://rgphentableaux.hcp.ma/Default1/>

⁵ Ministry of Education data.

with building standards, often not having separated services for boys and girls, not assuring privacy, etc.), and non-availability of soap and cleaning products.

Even when WASH facilities are available in the school, their use is often poor. Widespread attitudes and behaviors, and the environment conditions are negatively affecting the utilization of the latrine. In the Southern regions of Morocco, the use of stones as cleaning means (when water and paper are not available, or in winter when water is cold) is associated with the obstruction of the sewage system and the deterioration of the facilities. Open defecation is still common in many rural and remote areas, and negatively affects the use of the school sanitation facilities.

D. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA

The 2012-2016 Country Programme did not include a specific result (outcome or output) related to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). This decision has been confirmed for the new Country Programme 2017-2021, approved by the Executive Board in September 2016, which integrates the WASH interventions under the education programme, with the aim of supporting the Ministry of Education in the efforts of improving availability and access to water and sanitation in the public schools.

In 2016, some specific and focused interventions in the WASH sector were conducted to improve the water and sanitation in schools and to improve hygiene practices among students and their communities.

These interventions have been implemented through the UNICEF's Decentralisation and Local Governance programme (and within the partnership with the Ministry of Interior's General Direction of Local Communities, DGCL) and benefited of the funds of the Spanish National Committee for UNICEF and the We Are Water Foundation (an amount of 150,000 euro, for a project ending in July 2017)⁶.

Other funds were received in the frame of the local cooperation with Starwood, which has chosen to support UNICEF's global thematic funds in the WASH sector (20,000 USD available in 2016).

The results in the WASH sector can be grouped into two areas, i) water, sanitation and hygiene in school, delivering pilot services; and ii) evidence generation and advocacy.

i) Water, sanitation and hygiene in school

The project 'Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Moroccan primary school', funded by a grant of the Spain National Committee for UNICEF and the We are Water Foundation, aims to upgrade toilets and washrooms and to enhance the hygiene practices in 19 primary schools in three disadvantaged, mainly rural, municipalities of the Zagora province (Draa-Tafilet region, East of Morocco). At the end of the project, around 4,000 boy- and girl-students in 19 schools were to benefit from the interventions.

The project started in July 2014 and it is expected to be completed by August 2017.

In 2015, the WASH facilities were planned through a participatory process, which involved in the situation and needs diagnosis and in workshops local authorities, teachers, school directors, local health services' representatives, and students of both sexes. The infrastructural work started in 4 schools at the beginning of the school year 2015/16.

By the first quarter of 2016, the infrastructural work for the construction of latrines, lavabos and water towers was completed in 4 primary schools in 2 communities and 1,530 students (845 boys and 685 girls) got access to the facilities.

⁶ Grant SC 140598

In July, infrastructural work started for the remaining 15 schools included in the project. This work is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2017. Activities of hygiene awareness and sensitization for students, school staff and communities will take place in the first half of 2017.

ii) Evidence generation, dissemination and advocacy

Data and analysis of children's access to water and sanitation are included in UNICEF Morocco's evidence generation work. The Country Office is collaborating (2016-17) with the National Observatory of Human Development to a study on Child Multidimensional Poverty, which aims at the institutionalization the measurement of child poverty in Morocco. Water and Sanitation are among the dimensions identified by national stakeholders as the key components of child well-being to be routinely monitored.

The availability of solid and consistent data on WASH is a challenge in Morocco. Multiple data sources are available, in many cases reporting indicators not following the international standards and definitions. During the first trimester of 2016, as part of the UNICEF internship programme, the Country Office received the support of a student of the Wageningen University (The Netherlands), who conducted a general review of national evidence on WASH, especially for the public schools' sector (his work informed the situation of analysis of this report).

In November, the Country Office represented UNICEF in panel discussion on 'Water Human Security, Public Health and Climate Change' at the COP 22 in Marrakech. The panel was organized by the Water Aid network and, with UNICEF, saw the participation of the Moroccan Minister of Environment, and representatives of World Health Organization, DfID, and the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation. The panel aimed at forging a new global alliance on human water security and climate change.

E. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

During 2016, the WASH activities of UNICEF Morocco were funded mainly the funds of Spain National Committee for UNICEF and by Regular Resources. The WASH Thematic Funds were used only for supporting a field mission of the intern, in support of evidence collection and analysis.

The thematic funds are expected to be utilized in 2017, for the new phase of WASH in School work, conducted by the education programme.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)



OTHER RESOURCES CONTRIBUTION RECEIVED FROM: GLOBAL - WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE

DONOR STATEMENT BY NATURE OF EXPENSE (UNCERTIFIED) FROM 01 OCTOBER 2013 TO 31 DECEMBER 2016 IN US DOLLARS

Status of Contribution

External Reference:	THEMATIC WASH 2014-2017
Description:	Thematic MTSP 2014-2017 Outcome 3: Water, sanitation, hygiene
Contribution Reference:	SC149903
Effective Date:	01.10.2013
Expiry Date:	31.12.2017
Recipient Office(s):	EAPR Regional Office, ESAR Regional Office, LACR Regional Office, MENA Regional Office, ROSA Regional Office, WCAR Regional Office, Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Cuba, DP Republic of Korea, Data, Research and Policy, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Evaluation Office, Fiji (Pacific Islands), Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lao People's Dem Rep., Lesotho, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Office of Emergency Prog., Pakistan, Palestine, State of, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Programme Division, Public Partnerships Division, Rep of Uzbekistan, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Rep. of Tanzania, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe
Agreement Currency:	Various
Funds Received:	USD 0.00
Refunds:	USD 0.00

Summary of Expenditures (USD)

Description	Cumulative Expenditure
Programmable Expenditure:	83,822,520.82
Indirect support cost 6.711740%	5,625,949.66
Total:	89,448,470.48
Funds Received in USD:	0.00
Unspent Balance:	(89,448,470.48)

Details of Expenditures (Morocco)

Description	Incurred Expense		Cash Advances and Prepayments	Cumulative Expenditure	Commitments*
	2013-2015	2016			
Travel	0.00	253.39	0.00	253.39	0.00
Total Programmable Cost	0.00	253.39	0.00	253.39	0.00
Indirect support cost 6.711740%	0.00	17.01	0.00	17.01	
Total	0.00	270.40	0.00	270.40	

* "Commitments" include undelivered purchase orders, payment commitments for implementing partners and travel advances approved but not yet paid. The amounts shown in this column represent the status and value of the commitment as at the date the report is produced. As goods are received and commitments in respect of implementing partners and travel advances are paid these amounts will be added to "incurred expense".

F. FUTURE WORK PLAN

During the first half of 2017, UNICEF Morocco plans to complete the WASH in School interventions in the Province of Zagora (infrastructural work by March, awareness by July, and documentation by August). This work will use the funds provided by the Spain National Committee for UNICEF.

The WASH thematic funds will be used to expand the ‘WASH in School’ interventions in the Marrakesh-Safi region, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. The funds are expected to finance the amelioration of the WASH facilities in 3 public schools and hygiene awareness campaigns. Around 8,000 students, 200 teachers and school board members are expected to benefit from the interventions that will start in the 3rd quarter of 2017. The documentation of these interventions will contribute to the elaboration of a process guide for Regional Education Academies (AREF) on WASH in School.

G. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

UNICEF Morocco is extremely grateful to the thematic funds and more specifically to Starwood foundation and its flagship brand, Sheraton, for the support provided.

The availability of thematic funds, even of limited scale, enables exploration of new themes and support to areas considered important by partners, yet not adequately covered by international cooperation, which is particularly the case for the issue of WASH in Morocco, where levels of deprivation of access to water and sanitation are substantial.

H. ANNEX

Title of Report/Project: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene in Morocco

UNICEF Office: Rabat, Morocco

Donor Partner: UK Natcom co-funded by Starwood Check out for Children

Date:

Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!

Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name: Leonardo Menchini,

Email: lmenchini@unicef.org

SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?.....

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?.....

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?.....

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?.....

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

Thank you for filling this form!