

Chad

WASH Thematic Report

January - December 2016



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Prepared by:
UNICEF Chad

March 2017

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B. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation	Acronyms
ATPC	Assainissement Total Piloté par la Communauté
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CPD	Country Programme Document
ESMS	Ecole Saine, Ménage Sain (NGO)
IDRISS	Initiative pour le Développement, la Recherche et l'Intégration Socio-Sanitaire
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MICS	Multi Indicators Cluster Survey
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PCA	Programme Cooperation Agreement
PSNA	National Strategic Plan for Sanitation
RPM	Recurrence Patrimonial Mediation
SDEA	Schéma Directeur de l'Eau et Assainissement
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

C. [Executive Summary](#)

This Thematic Report on WASH presents progress made by UNICEF to improve water, sanitation and hygiene in Chad in 2016. It makes particular reference to the support from the Slovenska Fundacija za UNICEF (Slovenian foundation for UNICEF) provided under the Grant SC/14/9903.

Chad has some of the lowest rates of access to safe drinking water and sanitation services in the world. The conflict in neighbouring countries has exacerbated the situation and is putting heavy burden on the already weak water and sanitation system. Contaminated water, lack of access to proper sanitation and poor hygiene practices is leading to deaths particularly among children under five.

In response, the priority of UNICEF in 2016 was to reduce the water and sanitation-related diseases by improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation, in accordance with the Country Programme Document 2012-2016. This approach is consistent with the roadmap 2030 of the government as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

The main result achieved in WASH in 2016 with the thematic funding, including the support from the Slovenia National Committee for UNICEF, includes providing improved access to safe drinking water to 174,800 people and 256,600 people with access to improved sanitation.

D. [Strategic Context of 2016](#)

Chad has some of the lowest rates of access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. Some improvement in the level of access to safe drinking water has been seen in recent years, the level increasing from 52% (JMP 2010) in 2010 to 55% in 2015 according to MICS 2015. However, while access to safe water and sanitation has been improving in urban areas, the situation remains alarming in rural areas where children are particularly exposed to water and sanitation-related diseases. Access to sanitation remains unchanged at about 18%.

Regarding security, Chad continued to be affected by instability in neighbouring countries in 2016, notably Nigeria, Sudan and Central African Republic which had a negative impact on the country's development efforts. Chad was also affected by the fall in oil prices which induced an imbalance of public finances in a country where three quarters of the state budget depends on oil revenues. As a consequence, budget cuts limited the capacity of the Ministry in charge of Water and Sanitation to invest in basic social infrastructures and ensure effective sector leadership.

According to the studies carried out in 2014, close to 16,000 children under 5 die each year because of diarrhoea in Chad, and these deaths are largely caused by contaminated water, lack of access to proper sanitation and poor hygiene practices. In 2016, UNICEF and partners developed various projects in priority regions to reduce the prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases by improving access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation, together with awareness raising on good hygiene practices. Water points were constructed across the country and the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach was piloted in 654 villages. In 2016, a total of 174,800 people including 4,539 women, 46,357 girls, 41,113 men and 42,791 boys, gained access to safe drinking water, an increase of 1.4% from 2015. UNICEF will continue to support the government to reach 80% access to safe drinking water, as defined by the 2030 roadmap.

Regarding the sanitation component, a total of 256,600 people including 65,382 women, 68,050 girls, 60,352 men and 62,816 boys, gained access to improved sanitation and now live in a healthier environment in villages declared ODF (Open Defecation Free), which represents an increase of 2.1% in 2016 as compared to 2015. UNICEF will continue to work with the government to reach the goal of eradicating open defecation by 2030.

The overall 2016 planned results of the WASH programme have been met and exceeded in some cases, although there continues to be some challenges and bottlenecks. Challenges include the instability of the institutions in charge of the sector, the limited capacity of the Ministry in charge of Water and Sanitation to ensure effective sector leadership and the limited sectoral coordination that hampers the planning, monitoring and advocacy in the sector for better performance. In response, UNICEF and technical and financial partners ensured a sectoral coordination with the WASH donor group for better information management and synergy of interventions.

According to a case study carried out in Chad for the overall evaluation of the WASH programme in 2016, UNICEF plays a key role in the sector and is therefore well positioned to support the government in addressing WASH challenges. As defined in the new Chad Country Programme Document (CPD) 2017-2021, UNICEF will thus continue to provide capacity strengthening to the Ministry in charge of Water and Sanitation to improve the sustainability and the follow up to the interventions. UNICEF will also further develop its approaches and put in place an appropriate strategy to guarantee universal, equitable and affordable access to water and sanitation. In the framework of this new CPD the WASH programme used the theory of change to define outputs aligned with the new WASH strategic plan.

With a view to maximizing the impact of the interventions, this approach has been elaborated in line with the WASH objective of the UNDAF 2017-2021 strategy: "By 2021, vulnerable populations, including refugees, in targeted areas, use safe drinking water services in sustainable manner, improved sanitation and adopt good hygiene practices".

E. [Results in the Outcome Area](#)

Outcome statement

By the end of 2016, girls and boys under 5, adolescents and pregnant women, including the most vulnerable, use safe drinking water and sanitation services and adopt good hygiene practices in 12 target regions.

Output statement

Output 1. By the end of 2016, deconcentrated technical services and communities have increased capacity to accompany households, ensure access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in the 12 intervention regions.

Output 2. By the end of 2016, adolescents, pregnant women and parents of girls and boys have increased capacity to access safe drinking water and adopt good sanitation and hygiene practices in the 12 intervention regions.

Output 3. By the end of 2016, the government and its partners have increased capacity to design and implement strategic and sector policy frameworks to plan interventions that promote the use of safe drinking water and improve sanitation facilities and hygiene practices in the 12 intervention regions.

Results

Output 1. By the end of 2016, deconcentrated technical services and communities have increased capacity to accompany households, ensure access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in the 12 intervention regions.

In 2016, more than 500,000 people (255,000 women and 245,000 men) were targeted through WASH projects in the Mandelia, Moyen Chari, Logone Oriental, Batha, Salamat, Lake, Kanem, Waddi Fira, Ouaddai, Sila regions. UNICEF and partners trained and established 526 water management committees. Out of the 654 villages triggered, 427 villages were declared ODF. In support of the government, UNICEF promoted improved hygiene and provided sensitization to the population in 400

villages and 48 hygiene clubs were set up for 14,400 students (7,344 girls and 7,056 boys). UNICEF trained 2 partners, ATPCS and Terre Verte, on the CLTS approach. The tools used by different partners will be harmonized to further improve coherence in the implementation of the approach. UNICEF and partners developed the RPM (Recurrence Patrimonial Mediation) mechanism in the Batha and Moyen Chari regions to improve sustainable management of appropriate water supply. UNICEF will support water management committees, introduce mobile money systems, and strengthen community-based approaches.

More specifically, the results achieved for Output 1 include:

- Out of the US\$ 4.5 million allocated to this output, US\$ 0.3 million was used from the WASH thematic fund to support CLTS activities for 300,000 people with local NGO partners ESMS, IDRISS, and ATPCS in the Mandelia, Moyen Chari and Salamat regions.
- In total, 364 villages have been triggered for ODF and 35 schools (5,355 girls and 5,145 boys) have been supported with hygiene promotion activities leading to a better knowledge about hygiene practices.
- The thematic funds contributed to more than 50% of the overall results of 2016 CLTS achievements with high impact. It complemented the WASH activities in schools and at community level in order to trigger CLTS and reach the ODF status in the target communities.

One of the main areas that requires improvement is ensuring that there is a harmonised strategy for CLTS implementation. Without such strategy to ensure sustainability, many of the communities lose their ODF status after one year. In 2017, UNICEF and the government will evaluate the CLTS approach in Chad to develop the strategy with a view to reaching 60% sanitation coverage in 2030.

One of the key lessons learnt is that when CLTS is coupled with water access project, there is a bigger impact in terms of appropriation by the community. When a village is triggered, we have observed that in some cases the neighbouring villages will request to also be included. This means that a critical mass of villages in the same area is required to boost the appropriation by all the surrounding communities.

Output 2. By the end of 2016, adolescents, pregnant women and parents of girls and boys have increased capacity to access safe drinking water and adopt good sanitation and hygiene practices in the 12 intervention regions.

In 2016, UNICEF set up 401 water points and rehabilitated 206. These water points have been tested to check the bacteriological and physico-chemical quality and were found to be safe. UNICEF also built 96 blocks of collective latrines in schools (86), health centres (7) and markets (3). In total, these actions enabled 174,800 persons including 44,539 women, 46,357 girls, 41,113 men and 42,791 boys to have improved access to safe drinking water. The level in access to safe drinking water has increased from 54% in 2015 to 56.4% in 2016.

Concerning sanitation, for a total of 256,600 people (65,382 women, 68,050 girls, 60,352 men and 62,816 boys), UNICEF provided improved access to sanitation to ensure that they now live in a healthier environment in ODF villages. The level of access subsequently increased from 18% in 2015 to 20.1% in 2016.

With a view to maximizing the interventions of various WASH actors present in the field, UNICEF will integrate the "hard" components into the PCAs to improve the coordination of the activities at the field level.

More specifically, the results achieved for Output 2 include:

- Out of the US\$ 2.1 million allocated to this output US\$ 0.44 million was used from the WASH thematic funds to support the construction of 59 boreholes and 2 mini adductions with local

contractors. The programme allowed the purchase of 55 hand pumps out of the 59 new boreholes built in 2016.

- In total, 33,500 people have newly gained access to safe water in the Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Chari Baguirmi, Lake and Logone Oriental regions.
- The WASH thematic funds helped increase water coverage for disadvantaged regions. The funds contributed to almost 20% of the total output results on water access. They were allocated to priority regions where water access rates are the lowest in order to reach the most vulnerable populations targeted as per the office Annual Work Plan. UNICEF Chad is particularly grateful for the thematic funds, as the flexibility of the funding made such allocation possible.

One of the lessons learned is that when the WASH committee is organised and trained before the construction of the water point, there is an increased chance of having a sustainable water point. UNICEF and partners contributed to strengthening the community capacity on the maintenance and reparation of water points. This approach fostered a strong cohesion among the communities and the involvement in the maintenance of the water points.

Output 3. By the end of 2016, the government and its partners have increased capacity to design and implement strategic and sector policy frameworks to plan interventions that promote the use of safe drinking water and improve sanitation facilities and hygiene practices in the 12 intervention regions.

The National Strategic Plan for Sanitation (PSNA) has been finalized and the political validation is expected in 2017. UNICEF will strongly advocate for the implementation of activities to support the establishment of a WASH sectoral coordination under the Ministry in charge of Water and Sanitation and the review of the Master Plan for Water and Sanitation (SDEA, Schema Directeur de l'Eau et Assainissement) in 2017. In addition, further investments will be made in terms of the capacity strengthening of the government in order to increase national ownership of the interventions.

In terms of capacity building for implementing partners, 26 South-South Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) have been trained in manual drilling, mapping, tender document design, procurement procedures and business management. ATPCS and Terre Verte were trained in the CLTS approach.

A study on the health status in 128 primary schools in N'Djamena highlighted that most schools have water points and latrines but unfortunately some of these facilities are non-functional and there aren't always water management committees in place. In response, UNICEF will set up water committees in 50 primary schools in 2017. UNICEF will also strengthen its evidence-based approach by developing a Monitoring and Evaluation system in order to assess the impact of WASH interventions on children's health.

Other UNICEF priorities include strengthening the national WASH strategy, advocating for a rural national WASH programme in 2017 and reinforcing the capacity of implementing partners on community-based approach. There will be a particular focus on inter-sectoriality with WASH in Nutrition and WASH in School interventions to maximize impacts at the community level. This approach is expected to contribute to increasing school attendance for girls, or reducing death rates among malnourished children.

More specifically, the results achieved for Output 3 include:

- Out of the US\$ 220,000 allocated to this output, US\$ 70,000 was used from the WASH thematic funds to support a study in primary schools in N'Djamena to evaluate the WASH conditions in terms of access to safe water and to improve sanitation and hygiene conditions especially for girls and adolescents.
- This study will help UNICEF to design a WASH in Schools project for 2017 in order to improve the WASH conditions and put in place Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) at the school level

with the participation of girls and adolescents.

- National counterparts participated in the CLTS workshop for improved capacity and knowledge in the design and implementation of policy frameworks.
- The funds also supported supervision visits for monitoring of activities.

F. Financial Analysis

Table 1: Planned budget by Programme Area

Outcome Area 3: WASH Chad Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in US Dollar)		
Fund Category	All Programme Accounts	
Year	2016	
Business Area	Chad - 0810	
Prorated Outcome Area	WASH	
Intermediate Result	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
03-01 WASH – offer of services/supply	RR	430,000
	ORR	5,388,000
03-02 WASH – demand for services	RR	135,000
	ORR	1,215,000
03-03 Enabling environment	RR	52,000
	ORR	175,500
03-04 WASH in Emergency	RR	50,000
	ORE	3,160,000
Total Budget		10,605,500

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular (add ORE: Other Resources - Emergency, if applicable)

² Planned budget for ORR (and ORE, if applicable) does not include estimated recovery cost.

³ ORR (and ORE, if applicable) funded amount exclude cost recovery (only programmable amounts).

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions received in 2016

Outcome Area 3: WASH Thematic Contributions Received for Outcome Area 3 by UNICEF Chad in 2016 (in US Dollars)	
Donors	Programmable Amount
Slovenska Fundacija za UNICEF	42,247.06
Total	42,247.06

Table 3: Expenditures by Programme Area

Outcome Area 3: WASH Chad 2016 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)				
Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
03-01 WASH – offer of services/supply	0	1,505,599.71	170,146.19	1,675,745.90

03-02 WASH – demand for services		3,345,520.92	313,280.32	3,658,801.24
03-03 Enabling environment	0	91,787.40	2,615.01	94,402.41
03-04 WASH in Emergency	2,866,463.25		93,438.24	2,959,901.49
03-05 WASH programme support	241,467.17	375,666.45	323,211.58	940,345.20
Total	3,107,930.42	5,318,574.48	902,691.34	9,329,196.24

Table 4: Expenditure of thematic contributions by programme area

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Chad - 0810
Prorated Outcome Area	WASH

Outcome Area	Expense
Other Resources - Emergency	24,855
03-01 Water supply	9,551
03-02 Sanitation	37
03-03 Hygiene	5
03-05 WASH and emergencies	15,162
03-06 WASH # General	99
Other Resources - Regular	1,305,763
03-01 Water supply	346,515
03-02 Sanitation	441,137
03-03 Hygiene	99,757
03-06 WASH # General	418,354
Grand Total	1,330,618

Table 5: Expenditures by Specific Intervention Codes

Fund Category	All Programme Accounts
Year	2016
Business Area	Chad - 0810
Prorated Outcome Area	WASH

	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	Grand Total
03-01-01 Rural water supply	281,577	99,134	24,369	405,080
03-01-03 Water safety (including Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage)	1,224,058	1,837,226	288,456	3,349,741
03-01-04 Water Supply Sustainability	-926		75,408	74,482
03-02-01 Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: rural	225	889,014	3,936	893,175
03-03-02 Other hygiene promotion		119,773	8,023	127,796
03-05-01 WASH coordination # humanitarian	47,418		7,553	54,971

03-05-02 WASH emergency preparedness	151,220		117,203	268,423
03-05-04 WASH emergency response # Sanitation	730,538		54,137	784,675
03-06-03 WASH # General	351,866	1,483,047	484,525	2,319,438
03-06-08 WASH monitoring and bottleneck analysis		54,027	346	54,373
08-01-01 Country programme process		14,654	17,170	31,824
08-01-06 Planning # General			3,382	3,382
08-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children		2,875	10,171	13,047
08-02-04 DevInfo			12,781	12,781
08-02-05 Other multi-sectoral household surveys and data collection activities		1,735	15,293	17,028
08-02-08 Monitoring # General		153		153
08-03-01 Cross-sectoral Communication for Development	-38	250	80	292
08-05-01 Supply # General	44,791		63,057	107,848
08-09-06 Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	240,765	268,886	460,504	970,156
09-05-01 Humanitarian action # Policy and guidance	2,695	5	566	3,266
09-05-03 Humanitarian action and UN coherence	3,885		377	4,263
1152 WASH interventions in humanitarian response and post-crisis recovery				
7921 Operations # financial and administration	10,551	12,537		23,088
Grand Total	3,088,625	4,783,316	1,647,340	9,519,280

Table 6: Planned budget

Outcome Area 3: WASH
Chad
Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2017

Outcome Area		Planned Budget ¹	Funded Budget ¹	Shortfall ²
WASH	RR	1,049,000	1,049,000	0
	ORR	2,769,540	1,606,970	1,162,570
	ORE	6,762,256	429,357	6,332,899
Total for 2017		10,580,796	3,085,327	7,495,469

¹ Planned and Funded budget for ORR (and ORE, if applicable) excludes recovery cost. RR plan is based on total RR approved for the Country Programme duration

² Other Resources shortfall represents ORR funding required for the achievements of results in 2017.

G. Future Work Plan

The priorities for WASH in 2017 with the remaining balance of US\$ 129,833 will be to support WASH activities in the Sila Region to strengthen and support communities to develop their Community Action Plan, recover their ODF status, reinforce capacities of the water management committees and rehabilitate water points. This project will complement UNICEF contribution to the UN Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) project implemented in the Sila region over the last 2 years.

H. Expression of Thanks

UNICEF gratefully acknowledges the important financial support of the Global Water Sanitation & Hygiene Thematic Fund for the invaluable assistance to the women and children of Chad. The generous contribution by the Slovenska Fundacija za UNICEF in particular made it possible to reach and provide improved water, sanitation and hygiene to the most disadvantaged children and women in Chad.