



## **NIGER**

### **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sectoral and Thematic Report**

**January – December 2018**

**Prepared by  
UNICEF Niger  
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### I. Abbreviations and Acronyms

CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CSI	Centre de santé intégré ( <i>Integrated health centre</i> )
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DGIS	Directorate General for International Cooperation (the Netherlands)
HAC	Humanitarian Action for Children
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MGISC	Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Conference
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWS	Ministry of Water and Sanitation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PROSEHA	Programme Sectoriel Eau Hygiène et Assainissement ( <i>National Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Programme</i> )
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### II. Executive Summary

In 2018, UNICEF in collaboration with its partners continued to support the Government of Niger in improving access to safe water, sanitation, and good hygiene practices. This report presents the 2018 activities and results achieved.

The technical and financial support of UNICEF and partners enabled the Government to update the national water supply guide and improve access to safe water for about 751,000 rural people through the construction of 118 piped systems, in addition to hand pumps. UNICEF supported the connection of 34 schools to piped systems, thereby improving the learning environment for 11,136 children (4,795 girls and 6,341 boys). In addition, thanks to UNICEF direct support, 20,609 additional people in 16 rural communities (10,511 females and 10,098 males) gained access to safe drinking water through the construction of a multi-village piped system and 21 standpipes connected to the existing piped systems.

In the sanitation sub-sector, the inauguration of the first sludge treatment plant of the country, the validation of rural sanitation guiding documents, and the celebration of the first open defecation free municipality in Niger were major achievements in 2018. That municipality, Bagaroua, counts 129 communities and 89,735 inhabitants and had implemented Community Led Total Sanitation with UNICEF support. Thanks to UNICEF’s advocacy, the political will in

favor of rural sanitation was reinforced, resulting in the implementation of the Community Led Total Sanitation approach in 600 additional villages through the water and sanitation basket fund. UNICEF also supported the triggering of Community Led Total Sanitation in 157 additional communities with 99,223 inhabitants (including 19 communities/sites in humanitarian situations across Niger with 29,696 inhabitants) among which 63 communities with 26,870 people were certified open defecation free.

As Cluster lead agency, UNICEF continued to coordinate government and partners' efforts to provide populations affected by humanitarian crises with safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The persistence of the humanitarian situation in Diffa region, the deterioration of the security situation in Tillabery and Tahoua regions and the severity of the 2018 cholera outbreak (3,822 cases and 78 deaths) led to the mobilization of humanitarian actors to provide the adapted response. A total of 747,433 people in humanitarian situations gained access to safe drinking water, among which 350,434 people with UNICEF direct support. Most of them were reached through household water treatment.

UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Water and Sanitation to implement a real-time monitoring of the functionality of 265 water points in emergency situations in Diffa region, through a pilot project using RapidPro and regularly reporting on each breakdown, giving updated information to the Ministry and humanitarian partners to act.

The results achieved in 2018 would not have been possible without the generous support of resource partners – especially those who provided flexible funding – and the close collaboration with the many operational partners active in Niger. UNICEF Niger extends its sincere appreciation to all its partners for helping to transform the lives of Nigerien girls and boys.

### **III. Strategic Context of 2018**

#### **Overall country trends**

Niger is a landlocked Sahelian country of 21.5 million people, most of whom live in rural areas (84%). The population is young, with 58% of Nigeriens being under 18, and nearly half of the population is poor, despite reductions in the poverty rate over the past decade. The country, which ranked last on the 2017 Human Development Index, sees its development constrained by several factors: high population growth, climatic conditions that hinder rural development, vulnerability due to the absence of economic diversification, gender equality issues, low levels of literacy and education, and the size and landlocked nature of the country, which obstruct the provision of essential goods and services to the population.

In addition, Niger is confronted to recurrent crises. For many years, the country has suffered from chronic food insecurity, and faced food and nutrition crises in 2010 and 2012. It also regularly experiences epidemics, including cholera. In 2018, the country faced a severe cholera outbreak which affected 13 health districts across 4 regions (Dosso, Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder), with 3,822 cases and 78 deaths. Niger is also confronted to natural disasters, in particular recurrent floods, whose frequency is impacted by climate change.

Moreover, instability in the Sahel region has in recent years led to insecurity and population displacement, especially in the eastern part of the country affected by the armed conflict with Boko Haram and in the western areas bordering with Mali. Moreover, inter-community conflicts exacerbated the competition for natural resources, affecting the regions of Diffa, Tillabery and Tahoua. This led to significant movements of populations and created challenges to providing a coherent and adapted emergency WASH response.

#### **WASH sector trends and context**

Access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation remains very low in Niger, despite reforms undertaken by the Government and its technical and financial partners. Improving sustainable access to safe drinking water is impeded by limited financial resources, hydrogeological constraints, weak operation and maintenance mechanisms, and the impacts of climate change. Only 46% of the population has access to basic water supply services (Joint Monitoring Programme, 2017), with significant disparities between urban and rural populations (89% vs. 36%). The open defecation rate has shown little improvement, and is estimated at 71% (Joint Monitoring Programme, 2017), compared to 76% in 2013. Niger inaugurated its first sludge treatment plant, financed by the World Bank, which is a key step forward for safe waste management in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 6.2.

In 2018, the Ministry of Water and Sanitation (MoWS) validated the monitoring and evaluation operationalization manual, and conducted a baseline survey of the National Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Programme (PROSEHA) key indicators with support from the National Statistics Institute and UNICEF. This was an important step for the sector to mitigate the weaknesses of the monitoring and evaluation system, and to report on SDG indicators.

Regarding progress in water supply, the national water supply guide was updated, and the Government and partners constructed 118 piped systems, in addition to hand pumps, improving access to safe water in rural areas for about 751,000 people. The key development in urban water supply was the strengthening, by the World Bank and the French Development Agency, of the Niamey water supply systems to meet increasing needs due to urbanization and the obsolescence of part of the existing infrastructure.

The WASH sector was able to move forward despite significant financial shortfalls and the delays in the implementation of the activities caused by the sudden closure of bank accounts for all Regional Directorates of Water and Sanitation. This was a result of the financial reform initiated by the Ministry of Finance in 2017, which required the creation of a centralized account for all public institutions but was implemented without transition measures in place. The WASH sector basket fund became fully operational in 2018, with approximately US\$24.5 million mobilized to improve access to WASH services in rural areas and reduce disparities among the regions.

In 2018, WASH sector coordination continued to improve thanks to strong leadership and engagement in sector consultation meetings, political dialogue and the convergence of humanitarian and development actors. Two important workshops were held on the humanitarian-development nexus and peace, security and development, which aimed to help actors to adapt implementation to the current context in Niger. At subnational level, UNICEF continued to support regional quarterly WASH coordination meetings to reinforce sector coordination, including in humanitarian situations.

#### IV. Results in the Outcome Area

WASH – 2018 Results			
WASH Indicators	Baseline 2013 (% and/or #)	Target 2018 (% and/or #)	Progress 2018 (% and/or #)
<b>WASH Outcome: By 2018, children, in particular the most vulnerable, have access to improved water sources and adequate sanitation facilities in schools, health centres and communities to prevent diseases, including in emergency situations</b>			
% of schools with access to safe drinking water sources	Urban: 15% Rural: 9%	25%	18%
% of schools with access to safe separated latrines	26	40%	26.7%

% of health centres with access to safe drinking water sources	NA	80%	20%
% of health centres with access to latrines	NA	80%	27%
% of people living in rural areas with access to a safe drinking water source	39%	50%	46% (JMP 2017)
% of people living in rural and semi-urban areas with access to latrines	NA	50%	13%
Number of communities certified ODF (Open Defecation Free)	140	1,000	1,930
Number of persons in humanitarian situations having improved access to safe drinking water	0	50,000	1,914,371
<b>Output 1: By 2018, communities, schools and health facilities in the most-at-risk geographic areas have improved, sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation</b>			
Number of schools having improved access to safe water as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	150	172
Number of schools having improved access to separate latrines for girls and boys and handwashing facilities as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	100	62
% of CSIs having improved access to water infrastructure as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	68	20
% of CSIs having improved access to separate latrines for men and women and handwashing facilities as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	68	27
Number of persons having improved access to safe water as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	500,000	457,204
<b>Output 2: By 2018, households, including children and adolescents, adopt favourable behaviours for improving hygiene and sanitation conditions at community level, in schools and health facilities</b>			
Number of villages initiating CLTS during the reporting year as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	400	157
Number of villages certified ODF during the reporting year as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	320	63
Number of additional persons living in ODF villages as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	150,000	634,972
Number of schools having undertaken school community activities related to hygiene promotion as a result of the UNICEF Programme (2014-2018) in convergence municipalities	0	500	656
A national CLTS implementation guide is developed and adopted by the government and partners	0	1	1

<b>Output 3: By 2018, the water and sanitation sector has a strategy, a coordination mechanism, an effective monitoring and evaluation system and strengthened capacities</b>			
Number of annual coordination meetings including joint annual review	0	12	22 (14 coordination meetings and 8 annual reviews)
Multi-year sectoral strategic plan available	1	1	1
The sector has a mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the multi-year sectoral Programme	0	1	1
A national sanitation guide available	0	1	1
<b>Output 4: By 2018, vulnerable people at risk of/affected by crises, natural disasters and displacement, have improved access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation</b>			
A functional WASH cluster exists	1	1	1
Number of persons in humanitarian situations having improved access to safe drinking water	0	81,500	350,434
Number of persons in humanitarian situations having improved access to safe drinking water through home-based treatment	0	490,000	350,434
Number of persons in humanitarian situations having improved access to sanitation	0	34,000	24,576

**Output 3.1: By 2018, communities, schools and health facilities in the most-at-risk geographic areas have improved, sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.**

During 2018, a total of 20,609 additional people (10,511 female and 10,098 male) in 16 communities gained access to safe drinking water as a result of UNICEF support to the construction of a multi-village piped system and 21 standpipes connected to the existing piped systems, based on the technical and feasibility studies conducted in 2017 in the regions of Tahoua (Bagaroua, Bangui, Bouza, Ourno, and Tajae municipalities) and Dosso (Sokorbe municipality).

The Regional Directorates of Water and Sanitation conducted systematic quality control, including physicochemical and bacteriological testing of the water, to guarantee safety. In addition, 8 repairmen and 138 water management committee members were trained to ensure sustainable operation and maintenance of water infrastructure in Tillabery region. Moreover, UNICEF contracted implementing NGOs to support the development, implementation and monitoring of community water safety plans. These activities were conducted in complementarity with the CLTS approach, and in close collaboration with the municipalities and the regional and district level directorates of water and sanitation.

Regarding WASH in schools and health care facilities, UNICEF supported a total of 34 schools with 11,136 pupils (4,795 girls and 6,341 boys) and 5 health centres (8,118 persons in 5 villages) across Maradi and Tahoua regions) to gain access to safe drinking water thanks to their connection to piped systems in 2018.

To reduce the risks of construction issues and guarantee the quality of infrastructure, UNICEF contracted private control firms for close supervisory and control of construction companies, in addition to Government quality control. Throughout the duration of the UNICEF country programme (2014-2018), the quality of the construction works improved progressively, and a

pool of reliable professional construction firms with proven technical expertise is now in place. Investing in piped systems helped UNICEF gain a better understanding of public-private partnerships in the delegated management of piped systems, and was the basis for conceptualizing a new approach to be implemented in the 2019-2021 country programme: a municipality-wide, sustainable WASH approach relying on tariffs to improve the quality and continuity of the water supply service.

**Output 3.2: By 2018, households, including children and adolescents, adopt favorable behaviors for improving hygiene and sanitation conditions at community level, in schools and health facilities.**

The open defecation rate, estimated at 71% (JMP 2017), remains very high, and more than 14 million people still practice open defecation in Niger. With UNICEF support, the Government finalized and validated the national community led total sanitation (CLTS) implementation guide in 2018 and developed a booklet of the open defecation free (ODF) roadmap, which is currently being disseminated by the MoWS.

Based on the CLTS implementation guide, the Government and its partners developed a set of training materials on CLTS and post-ODF, community self-assessments, menstrual hygiene management (MHM), and water safety planning. 30 trainers from organizations involved in WASH (10 NGOs and 20 governmental entities from the ministries in charge of sanitation, health and education) were trained on these materials. UNICEF also supported the Government in implementing the “three stars schools” approach to improve hygiene practices in 5 schools with 587 pupils in Sokorbe municipality, Dosso region.

To generate greater impact for sanitation and hygiene interventions on health and nutrition, as well as to scale-up the CLTS approach, UNICEF supported the Government and its partners to shift progressively from ODF communities to ODF municipalities. By 2021, UNICEF plans to support 14 municipalities (over 1.5 million people) to reach the ODF status through the implementation of a



municipality-wide WASH approach, and signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with an initial 10 municipalities in 2018 for that purpose. In addition, UNICEF contracted eight NGOs to implement the ODF municipality approach. As a result of this strategic shift, the municipality of Bagaroua (129 communities and 89,735 inhabitants) was celebrated in August 2018 as the first ODF municipality in Niger, with 25 primary schools and 6 health care facilities benefitting from separated latrines built by the communities.

In addition to the certification and celebration of Bagaroua, the CLTS approach was in 157 communities with 99,223 inhabitants, including 19 communities/sites in humanitarian situations (29,696 people), through UNICEF’s direct support in 2018. 63 of these communities (26,870 inhabitants) were certified ODF.

Thanks to UNICEF's advocacy for additional CLTS funding, the WASH sector basket fund supported the implementation of CLTS in 600 new communities. UNICEF also supported the institutional triggering of the CLTS approach in June 2018 with the launch of the 'one parliamentarian, one ODF municipality' initiative, in which a parliamentarian sponsors one municipality to achieve ODF status.

During 2018, advocacy initiatives were extended to support the attendance of Niger officials (Minister, General Director of Sanitation) to international meetings and conferences including the Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Conference (MGISC), which was an invaluable opportunity for Niger to learn about the drivers of India's progress, reinforce the political will and stimulate motivation for greater prioritization of sanitation.

**Output 3.3: By 2018, the water and sanitation sector has a strategy, a coordination mechanism, an effective monitoring and evaluation system and strengthened capacities.**

UNICEF supported a study to assess the incidence of climate change on water resources and on the sustainability of WASH services. The preliminary results of this study highlighted a significant decrease in annual rainfall (from 10 to 20%, depending on the area), a decrease in the groundwater recharge - increasing the needs for deep drillings, and an early severe decrease of surface water resulting in an influx of livestock to water points, which exacerbated conflict surrounding access to resources. The recommendations of the study will help the WASH sector to plan, construct and rehabilitate WASH infrastructure that is resilient to climate change, and to promote climate-sensitive management of water resources.

UNICEF supported the finalization of the national orientation documents and training materials to scale up CLTS and contribute to end open defecation. UNICEF also supported quarterly regional coordination meetings, including in humanitarian situations, and contributed to sector coordination at national level through regular support to the MoWS, active participation in consultation meetings, and contributions to policy dialogue between the Government and donors.

In 2018, UNICEF explored innovating financing, including fees generated by tariffs paid from users of piped systems, which could allow municipalities to improve access to WASH services. For this purpose, UNICEF modelled a municipality-wide WASH approach to strengthen the capacities of 10 municipalities with which MoUs were signed for an effective management of the transferred competencies.

The operationalization of the WASH sector basket fund improved access to WASH services in rural areas and reduce disparities among regions. Despite partners' efforts and given the low budget allocation of the Government, the WASH sector continues to experience significant financing shortfall to address all ongoing needs and provide continuous support.

**Output 3.4: By 2018, vulnerable populations at risk of/affected by crises, natural disasters and displacement, have improved access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation.**

In 2018, Niger continued to be affected by four main crises (population movements, floods, epidemics and nutrition crisis). A total of 350,434 people in humanitarian situations gained an improved access to safe drinking water in 2018 thanks to UNICEF direct support. UNICEF supported the construction and rehabilitation of water facilities (13,681 people), water trucking (17,266 people) and household water treatment (314,130 people). 24,576 people also gained access to sanitation through the construction of emergency and community latrines.



The humanitarian situation in Diffa region remained a concern due to insecurity related to Boko Haram attacks. Access to safe water and basic sanitation continued to be a priority in the region with a progressive emphasis on the construction of more sustainable multi-usage water supply infrastructure, such as small-scale piped systems, in line with the humanitarian-development nexus and CLTS in emergencies.

In 2018, UNICEF supported the construction of the water supply network from Kitchendi to N'Garana, which when completed in 2019 will definitely end water trucking in Diffa region. For sanitation, 15 communities/sites of Diffa region (28,681 inhabitants) were triggered through the CLTS in emergency situations.

The deterioration of the security situation, including intercommunity conflicts, in Tillabery and Tahoua regions led to significant population movement to areas lacking access to minimum WASH services. Based on lessons learned from Diffa region, humanitarian actors agreed on the need for an adapted emergency and long-term response. Thanks to UNICEF direct support, construction works for water supply were realized, enabling 36,006 people to gain access to safe drinking water. In addition, 30,828 people gained access to safe drinking water through household water treatment.

In 2018, Niger faced a severe cholera outbreak, resulting in 3,822 cases and 78 deaths. UNICEF played a critical role in coordinating the response, mobilizing resources, partnering with implementing NGOs and building the capacity of key actors to overcome the epidemic.

To improve the quality and sustainability of the WASH emergency response, UNICEF supported the recruitment of a private firm, which provided technical assistance to the government and humanitarian actors intervening in Diffa region. In addition, the pilot initiative of real-time monitoring of the functionality of 265 water points through RapidPro launched in 2017 in Diffa region regularly alerted on each breakdown of water supply infrastructure during 2018 and allowed UNICEF to take action and address issues.

As cluster lead agency, UNICEF supported the coordination of humanitarian WASH interventions to ensure a coherent preparedness and response to the emergencies. During 2018, the functionality of the WASH cluster (101 organizations) continued to improve thanks to the revitalization and reinforcement of the sub-groups and regional technical groups. Members were also actively involved in the Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan process.

## V. Financial analysis

**Table 1: 2018 planned budget by thematic sector (in USD)**

Intermediate Results	Funding Type <sup>1</sup>	Planned Budget <sup>2</sup>
1: By 2018, communities, schools and health facilities in the most-at-risk geographic areas have improved, sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation	RR	284,075.99
	ORR	567,891.99
2: By 2018, households, including children and adolescents, adopt favourable behaviours for improving hygiene and sanitation conditions at community level, in schools and health facilities	RR	102,178.67
	ORR	1,437,087.17
	RR	105,997.61

3: By 2018, the water and sanitation sector has a strategy, a coordination mechanism, an effective monitoring and evaluation system and strengthened capacities	ORR	395,020.84
4: By 2018, vulnerable people at risk of/affected by crises, natural disasters and displacement, have improved access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation	RR	0.00
	ORR	714,127.26
	ORE	5,993,842.00
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>9,600,221.53</b>

<sup>1</sup> RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources – Regular, ORE: Other Resources - Emergency.

<sup>2</sup> Planned budget for ORR and ORE does not include estimated recovery cost.

**Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to thematic pool received in 2018 (in USD)**

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060012	379,048	355,161
<b>Total</b>		<b>379,048</b>	<b>355,161</b>

During 2018, UNICEF Niger received thematic contributions from the Spanish Committee for UNICEF in support of its WASH programme. The flexibility of thematic funding allowed UNICEF to adapt its interventions strategies to the best opportunities and to fill the gaps identified in the context of Niger. This was particularly helpful to respond to cholera, improve access to water supply at community level, implement WASH in schools activities - including MHM, and to support the development of a national CLTS implementation guide.

**Table 3: Expenditures by results areas (in USD)**

Row Labels	Expense
<b>Other Resources - Emergency</b>	<b>3,906,237</b>
24-01 Water	-3,820
24-02 Sanitation	3,910,465
24-04 Children in Urban Settings / Local Governance	-408
<b>Other Resources - Regular</b>	<b>807,276</b>
24-01 Water	630,368
24-02 Sanitation	166,291
24-04 Children in Urban Settings / Local Governance	10,617
<b>Regular Resources</b>	<b>2,508,788</b>
24-01 Water	1,171,050
24-02 Sanitation	1,120,503
24-04 Children in Urban Settings / Local Governance	217,235
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,222,301</b>

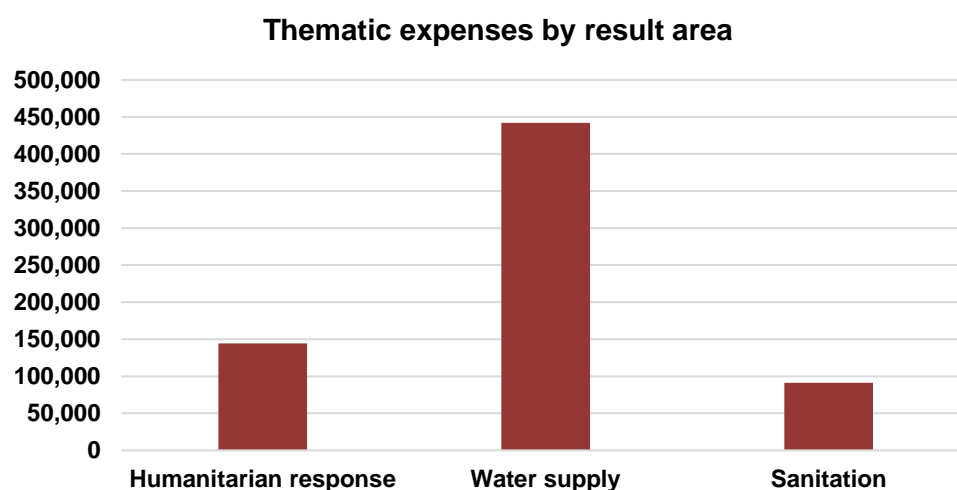
In 2018, UNICEF Niger utilized approximately US\$7.2 million for programme interventions related to water, sanitation and hygiene. As shown in the table above, Other Resources - Emergency took up the largest share (54%), followed by Regular Resources (35%) and Other Resources - Regular (about 11%). The majority of the funding was utilized for WASH in

emergencies (54%) followed by water supply (25%), sanitation (18%) and local governance (3%).

**Table 4: Thematic expenses by results areas (in USD)**

Row Labels	Expense
<b>Other Resources - Emergency</b>	<b>144,513</b>
24-02 Sanitation	144,513
<b>Other Resources - Regular</b>	<b>532,920</b>
24-01 Water	441,864
24-02 Sanitation	91,047
24-04 Children in Urban Settings / Local Governance	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>677,433</b>

As shown in Table 4 and in the chart below, the majority of 2018 thematic funding supported water supply (65%), followed by humanitarian WASH interventions (21%). Thematic funding was particularly important for supporting the response to the 2018 cholera outbreak. Thematic funds also enabled the WASH programme to strengthen the enabling environment through the support to the development of the national CLTS implementation guide.



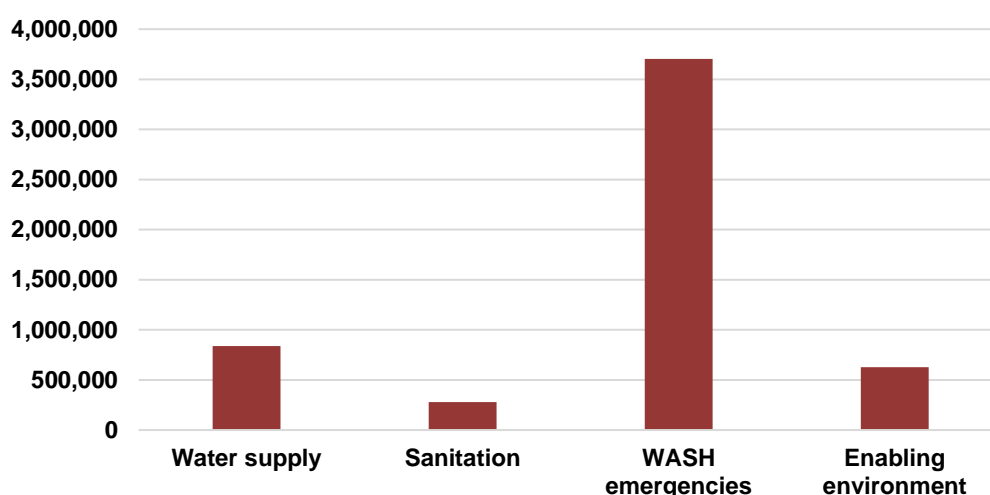
**Table 5: Expenses by specific intervention codes (in USD)**

Row Labels	Expense
24-01-01 WASH - Enabling environment (policies/strategies, coordination, regulation, financing, planning-monitoring-review, sector capacity development and professionalization)	463,642
24-01-05 Water supply - institutions (schools, health care facilities, ECD centres)	145,525
24-01-06 Water supply - rural communities service delivery	692,536
24-01-09 Water supply in emergencies - improving water supply services communities	5,942
24-02-01 Hygiene - handwashing with soap in communities	6,245
24-02-04 Sanitation and hygiene - eliminating open defecation in rural communities	273,011

24-02-10 Sanitation in emergencies - improving sanitation services in communities	2,218
24-02-11 WASH humanitarian cluster/humanitarian sector coordination	330,483
24-02-12 WASH in emergencies - institutions (schools, health care facilities, ECD centres) response including menstrual hygiene management	3,358,653
24-04-02 Urban/local policy, planning and budgeting	10,600
24-04-04 Policy dialogue and advocacy on decentralization coordination and implementation	129,209
26-02-01 Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	9,644
26-02-03 Data architecture and use	1,769
26-02-05 Administrative data, registers and non-MICS household surveys and censuses	7,161
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	7,795
26-03-01 Advocacy and partnership-building for social behaviour change	5,030
26-03-02 Capacity and skills development for social behaviour change	36,815
26-03-03 Children, adolescent and youth engagement and participation	27,554
26-03-04 Community engagement, participation and accountability	3,695
26-03-06 Research, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management for C4D	5,460
26-03-07 Strengthening C4D in Government systems including preparedness for humanitarian action	15,840
26-03-99 Technical assistance - Cross - sectoral communication for development	55,513
26-04-01 CO/RO Supply - technical assistance and collaboration in supply chain, procurement of goods and services, and logistics	82,961
26-06-04 Leading advocate	18,834
26-06-05 Leading voice	7,498
26-06-06 Supporter engagement	6,775
26-06-07 Leading brand	7,544
26-06-08 Emergency preparedness (cross-sectoral)	111,153
26-06-12 Learning	405
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	1,377,297
27-01-15 CO programme coordination	26,117
27-01-16 CO advocacy and communication	16,046
28-07-03 Country office leadership and direction	85
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	-26,754
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7,222,301</b>

In 2018, UNICEF Niger utilized approximately USD 7.22 million for programme interventions related to water, sanitation and hygiene. The table 5 above describes the funds utilization by intervention code for major interventions. As shown in this table, more than half of this amount was spent on emergency response due to the several crises that the country faced (51.2%), water supply (11.8%), enabling environment (8.7%) and sanitation (4%).

### Expenses by Specific Intervention Code



**Table 6: Planned budget for 2019 (in USD)**

Intermediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget <sup>1</sup>	Funded Budget <sup>1</sup>	Shortfall <sup>2</sup>
Improved access to water supply and sanitation at community level, schools and health care facilities	RR	380,000	380,000	0
	ORR	2,954,000	2,954,000	0
Sanitation and Hygiene	RR	317,500	317,500	0
	ORR	3,278,500	3,278,500	0
Enabling environment and WASH in emergencies	RR	949,600	949,600	0
	ORR	600,000	200,000	400,000
	ORE	5,767,000	1,350,000	4,417,000
<b>Sub-total Regular Resources</b>		<b>1,847,100</b>	<b>1,647,100</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Sub-total Other Resources - Regular</b>		<b>6,832,500</b>	<b>6,432,500</b>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>Sub-total Other Resources - Emergencies</b>		<b>5,767,000</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>	<b>4,417,000</b>
<b>Total for 2019</b>		<b>14,246,600</b>	<b>9,429,600</b>	<b>4,817,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>2</sup> Other Resources shortfall represents ORR and ORE funding required for the achievements of results in 2019.

UNICEF requires US\$14.2 million to realize its WASH planned activities in 2019. There is currently has a shortfall of approximately US\$4.8 million, which is needed mainly for the construction of additional water supply piped systems in line with the humanitarian/development nexus, and to support the deployment of RapidPro software for a real-time monitoring of the functionality of water points.

## VI. Future Work Plan

In cooperation with the Government and in consultation with United Nations country team and partners, UNICEF has developed a new country programme to align with the Government's Economic and Social Development Plan 2017–2021 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019–2021. To maximize impact, the programme will begin a strategic shift from a predominantly service-delivery mode to more-important investments in systems strengthening and capacity-building. This spirit will also permeate UNICEF humanitarian response interventions, with sustainable solutions pursued to maximize contributions to national and local development plans.

The vision for the new country programme is to support the Government towards ensuring that all children, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy their rights; adolescents and youth are empowered; communities and systems are strengthened and resilient; and humanitarian assistance and development address the structural causes of fragility and vulnerability.

In the WASH sector, the new country programme will focus on the following:

- Support to the government, municipalities and private operators to improve sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities, especially for the most vulnerable and those affected by crises
- Promotion of favourable social norms and behaviours to promote responsibility among individuals and communities for ending open defecation and maintaining good hygiene and sanitation practices
- Strengthening of municipal capacities to implement the decentralized governance of water and sanitation services
- Support to sector strengthening, especially coordination and monitoring and evaluation
- Advocacy and leveraging to implement effective interventions at scale

Specifically in 2019, UNICEF will prioritize the following activities to support the operationalization of the decentralization process to enable municipalities to improve access to sustainable WASH services and contribute to the development of the WASH sector at local levels:

- Capacity building of targeted municipalities for the development of municipal WASH plans, including for emergencies and the impacts of climate change
- Support to municipalities in setting up functioning municipal WASH services that are able to provide the technical assistance and advice to elected officials
- Support to municipalities for the implementation of the municipality-wide CLTS approach in order for partnering municipalities to achieve ODF status
- Reinforce the commitment of parliamentarians and operationalize the 'one parliamentarian, one ODF municipality' initiative
- Development of public-private partnerships for the WASH sector, including the delegated management of piped systems
- Support community approaches, including regular community self-assessments, promotion of favourable social norms and behaviour change
- Strengthen regional and municipal coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

As a strategic partner for the WASH sector in Niger, UNICEF will reinforce its support to the Government by developing and disseminating the required policies and strategies. UNICEF will continue to influence the sector, based on the evidence generated from the implementation of the municipality-wide WASH approach. In addition, UNICEF will continue to leverage its role in the WASH sector basket fund to advocate for greater funding of the sanitation sub-component, and plans to begin contributing to the fund starting in 2019. Moreover, as WASH Cluster lead agency, UNICEF will continue to support the coordination and response to the humanitarian crises and build the capacities of government and humanitarian actors.

In order to realize these activities, UNICEF has mobilized US\$9,4 million. However, UNICEF Niger needs to mobilize approximately an additional US\$4.8 million to fully cover the priority activities for 2019. UNICEF will thus continue to raise flexible resources to meet the needs of children.

## VII. Expression of Thanks

On behalf of the children and women of this country, UNICEF Niger would like to thank the donors who are supporting its water, sanitation and hygiene programme. No development is possible without safe drinking water supply, good hygiene practices and improved sanitation facilities, for girls and boys, and the support of resource partners is essential to achieve meaningful results. We would also like to thank the government of Niger and other major partners, whose collaboration was instrumental in achieving results for children.



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### **Annex: Donor Feedback Form**

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