



## Guinea

### Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Sectoral and OR+ (*Thematic*) Report

January - December 2018

*picture/photograph with caption and photographer credit*  
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>WASH</b>	Water Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement
<b>ODF</b>	Open Defecation Free
<b>SNAPE</b>	National Service of Water Points
<b>DNACV</b>	National Directorate for Sanitation
<b>ECD</b>	Early Child Development.
<b>INRAP</b>	National Institute of Research and Pedagogical Action
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MHM</b>	menstrual hygiene management in schools
<b>MTSP</b>	Mid-Term Strategic Plan
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>CLTS</b>	Community Led Total Sanitation
<b>Sitan</b>	Situation analysis
<b>CO</b>	Country Office
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>FIT</b>	Facility Improvement Tool (WASH FIT).
<b>WASH</b>	Water Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement
<b>ODF</b>	End of Free Defecation.
<b>SNAPE</b>	National Service of Water Points
<b>DNACV</b>	National Division of Sanitation
<b>INRAP</b>	National Institute of Research and Pedagogical Action
<b>OMD</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>ODD</b>	Objectives of Sustainable Development
<b>CLTS</b>	Community Led Total Sanitation

## A. Executive Summary

Globally the thematic funds (6% of total WASH expenditures) has significantly contributed to achieve the results obtained by UNICEF Guinea in 2018.

In 2018, WASH program has mainly contributed to improve access to equitable and sustainable WASH services in underserved communities. The Guinean Country Office has used the thematic funding's to continue improving the access to water and sanitation in rural communities. The thematic funds have contributed to obtain 3 mains results:

- (a) Improving access to drinking water for 35,949 new people gained access to drinking water in rural communities in the regions of Boke, Kindia, Faranah and Mamou.
- (b) Improving a healthy living environment for 370,742 people in 1,562 communities certified ODF (open-defecation-free) in the regions of Kindia, Boke, Faranah, Kankan and NZerekore,
- (c) Strengthening the capacity of institutions for internal resource mobilization and delivery of sustainable WASH services.

These results were achieved in close partnership with all governmental offices and stakeholders operating in the WASH sector at national and local level. In 2018, in line with the new UNICEF-Guinea cooperation strategy, WASH interventions were implemented through a rural municipality approach aligned with the national program of 40 convergence municipalities. Considering the noteworthy progress made by UNICEF in 2018 in rural sanitation with the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach associated to community health strategy is a positive entry point to boost other key results for children (KRC) that the Country Office has opted for.

## B. Strategic Context of 2018

The Ebola outbreak of 2014-2016 highlighted the need to strengthen water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) health-related preventive measures at all levels in Guinea. Safe drinking water and adequate sanitation are essential for life and health. A sustainable supply of safe water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene not only saves lives, but also has significant effects for girls and women, who bear primary responsibility for fetching water, which is often unclean and far from home. This daily chore exposes them to the potential risk of violence and can prevent girls from attending school.

UNICEF believes that access to WASH goes far beyond health improvements, positively affecting areas such as human rights, girls' education, gender relations and nutrition. Rural communities in Guinea remain poorly served with too few sources of safe water in areas that are too widely spaced apart. Multiple indicators cluster survey (MICS 2016) indicated that only 53% of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities; with disparity between in urban areas (87%) and in rural areas (32%). Open defecation ranges from 13% to 40% in hard-to-reach areas (MICS 2016). Handwashing with soap is still not a widespread practice: only a quarter of households have handwashing facilities and one out of eight households has soap. Open defecation remains a major issue in many communities as the open defecation rate has barely improved since 2015 (UNICEF, 2017). In addition, only 35% of schools and 71% of health



care facilities have an improved water source and 13% of communities practice open defecation with a proportion varying from 0.2% in the city of Conakry to 40% in the region of Labe.

In Guinea, the WASH trend shows that forecasts are encouraging for the sanitation sub-sector with major progress achieved with UNICEF support through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach targeting Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities. The progress for water sector stagnates because of the difficulties encountered by users in monitoring and adequate management of existing water facilities. The coordination of the WASH sector remains a challenge with the fragmentation of WASH components in several ministries, so it is necessary to build institutional leadership to merge the efforts of all actors towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Since 2016, UNICEF's advocacy led the Government to mobilize over US\$1,200,000 worth investment in the WASH sector. UNICEF advocacy led to Government to allocate additional US\$400,000 from national budget in 2018, and Government committed US\$500,000 in 2019. This national effort must continue to mobilize more domestic funds and set up sound national and local systems for progress monitoring towards achieving the SDG6.

UNICEF WASH program is fully aligned with Guinea's National Economic and Social Development Program - PNDES 2016-2021. UNICEF's vision is that all children in Guinea in the targeted areas in rural and peri-urban areas can access their basic right through sustainable and equitable access to drinking water and sanitation associated with good hygiene practices. To contribute to this long-term change, the Country Program Document (CPD) focus its



*The initial phase of setting up a latrine © UNICEF/ Nesbitt*

interventions in the rural and peri-urban areas in order to improve WASH situation with an affordable costs and appropriate hygiene behaviors. In 2019, the WASH program continues to work with Government actors and other partners to reinvigorate the coordination mechanism. This will help UNICEF to better position its strategical leadership to improve WASH sector governance to be progressively transferred to a lead Ministry.

Mindful that programmatic convergence coupled with geographical convergence was a winning strategy, UNICEF chose as the backbone of its 2018-2021 Cooperation Programme, strategic and operational support to the national programme of communes of convergence/PNACC. This initiative which, in its pilot phase, aims to turn 40 selected rural municipalities - known as convergence municipalities - into models for local governance and transparent management of public affairs. As a pilot, two local governments have been supported to design, implement and monitored WASH infrastructures in their constituency. This experience has enhanced the capacity of stakeholders at decentralized level. The dynamic is positive regarding improving coverage, coordination and synergies in the provision of basic social services on the one hand and, strengthening local governance on the other hand. The flexibility of thematic funding brought the opportunity to extend WASH programme in 40 communes of convergence.



*Schoolchildren who regularly come to drink in health facilities in Mamou - © UNICEF/I.S. KABA*

## C. Results in the Outcome Area

The water, sanitation and hygiene UNICEF programme in Guinea contribute to improved access and use of equitable and sustainable WASH services in underserved and epidemic-prone communities, schools and health services, with special attention to the needs of women and girls, through strengthening institutional capacity and intersectoral approaches. It seeks to scale up and sustain quality, equitable services to prevent water-borne diseases and meet the goal that every child live in a safe and clean environment by:

- Improving water supply, through the development of innovative, cost-effective technology and approaches, nurturing public-private partnerships for maintenance and strengthening accountability at all levels;
- Increasing the number of open defecation-free villages through the implementation of Community led total sanitation approach (CLTS);



- Fostering disaster risk reduction strategies that address Ebola, cholera and flood risks by strengthening WASH sector coordination capacities, enabling the Government to effectively play a lead role in building preparedness and response capacity;
- Building child-focused plans and monitoring systems for a sustainable environment, in partnership with schools and health facilities.

### 1. Improving sustainable sanitation and hygiene practices

UNICEF has opted for an innovative approach that ensure that all communities included in a municipality are certified ODF through the CLTS approach. In 2018, in partnership with the National Directorate of Sanitation (DNACV) and communities a total of 1,562 new communities have been certified Open Defecation Free (ODF), offering to 370,742 new people a healthy living environment. There are 401 ODF communities in 5 out of



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40 targeted municipalities of convergence directly supported by UNICEF thanks to thematic funding. In addition, UNICEF has support local initiative to sensitize approximately to 370,742 new people improving their hygiene practices.

The strategy directly involves local authorities and community leaders in triggering and monitoring all villages in the municipalities. UNICEF is supporting Government, particularly the National Directorate of Sanitation (DNACV) in developing a roadmap to end open defecation in the country by 2025.

The success factors are mainly related to (i) the involvement of local authorities, municipalities and community leaders in triggering and monitoring the CLTS in their villages and (ii) leadership of Government through the National Sanitation Division and (iii) the skills of facilitators in triggering, monitoring and community mobilization.

The mains challenges have been experienced in villages located along national roads, several households prefer to build shared toilets "that are not cleaned regularly" and cannot meet ODF certification criteria. In addition, post-ODF sustainability check revealed that 14% of the communities certified since 2015 have lost their ODF status because the populations are nomads in some areas or due to instable soil leading to toilet's collapse.

Even though UNICEF is on track (104%: 1,562 compared to 1,500 planned) much more remains to be done in term accelerating ODF strategy. Additional political and financial commitment from the government and communities as well as behavioral changes are needed. In 2019 special attention will be paid in maintaining ODF status with the intensification of the CLTS “Plus” approach integrating WASH in schools, menstrual management and, youth engagement.

## 2. Improving access to drinking water for rural and peri-urban communities, schools and health facilities

UNICEF has supported the National Water office (SNAPE) improving access to drinking water for 35,949 new people in rural communities through the drilling of 23 new boreholes, the installation of 16 standpipes and the rehabilitation of 18 water points in the regions of Boke, Kindia, Faranah and Mamou.

The WASH package was provided in 63 primary schools benefiting to 18,459 new students (7,938 girls) and menstruation kits were distributed in 51 primary schools for 1,350 girls. To ensure sustainability, UNICEF has worked closely with SNAPE and other key stakeholders in social



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mobilization. The community members were fully engaged to properly operate and maintain all water facilities.

In 2018, UNICEF has conducted an analysis of nitrate rate on 127 water points identified by the durability check conducted in 2017. A total of 234 water points were analyzed with household water quality.

UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Health to train 8 regional focal point to conduct the WASH FIT approach. The capacities of 22 health agents from the convergence municipalities of Kankan and N’Zérékoré have been strengthened on how to use the WASH FIT tools with participation of the communities. In partnership with World Bank, UNICEF supported the Health ministry in improving the quality of primary health care services in 78 health care centers by providing adequate water and sanitation facilities in the region of Mamou, Kindia, Boke and Faranah.



### 3. Strengthening the enabling environment of WASH sector

In 2018, UNICEF supported SNAPE and DNACV in their advocacy efforts to mobilize internal resources for WASH sector. This advocacy has been paid with the mobilization of \$ 400,000 from the Government to fund WASH interventions.

For the sustainability of water infrastructure in rural areas, the national water service strategy of Guinea has been revised directly with the support of thematic funds. This revised strategy enhanced the capacity of municipalities to design, implement and monitored WASH infrastructures in their constituency and to boost the sustainability of facilities through improved ownership by communities and proper operation and maintenance system.

With the support of a national consultant, a database was developed to capture not only UNICEF's achievements from 2013 to 2018, but also to integrate the data of national institutions such as SNAPE and DNACV. This database has helped to consolidate a dashboard of UNICEF's contribution as a key tool for decision-making and WASH future planning.

UNICEF supported a global evaluation of the Water and Sanitation sector with the GLASS tools conducted by the Minister of Water Energy (MEH) with the objective to assessing the global achievements of the WASH sector in Guinea. The survey provides insights and way forward to engage the Government's responsibility for a WASH sector coordination and monitoring mechanism in Guinea.

In 2019, UNICEF will support the Government to review and mainstream a digital platform called AKVO Flow for better data generation and use.

The national guidelines on minimum standards for WASH in school environment developed by the Ministry of National Education and Literacy (MENA) is currently being validated. These guidelines will take into consideration gender aspects, including the provision of separated sanitation facilities by sex as well as menstrual hygiene management. These UNICEF led capacity-building actions are in line with the priorities of the UNICEF program in Guinea.

With the financial support of partners such as DFID/UK and Netherlands, UNICEF Guinea has hosted the 5th Joint Annual Review of the Programme (ASWA) "Accelerating Access to Sanitation and Water for All



*Primary school pupils in Nyenh washing their hands © Roger Lamah UNICEF Guinea*

in West and Central Africa" held in Conakry from 12 to 16 March 2018. It brought together 13 countries from West and Central Africa (including Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, CAR, DR Congo and Sierra Leone), the Netherlands Cooperation (DGIS), the United Kingdom (DFID) and partners. This review discussed the results, lessons learned and major impacts after five years of implementation of the ASWA-WCAR programme (2013-2017) and validated a strategy to ensure post-project sustainability. It provided recommendations that helped to improve programme implementation through innovative approaches, decentralized monitoring and quality control systems in the 9 targeted countries.

#### 4. Results Assessment Framework

Target indicators	Baseline in 2017	Targets for 2018	Results in 2018	Cumulative value 2017-2018
Number of new people with access to drinking water	104,709	20,000	35,349	140,058
Number of new people with access to basic sanitation (CLTS)	291,688	175 000	370,742	662,430
Number of new people sensitized on hygiene promotion	106,709	175 000	370,742	477,451
Number of communities certified free of open defecation as a result of UNICEF direct support	2,871	1500	1562	4,433
Number of schools with WASH facilities	87	60	63	150
Number of children with access to WASH facilities	20,000	20,000	18,459	38,459
Number of health centers with WASH facilities	14	75	78	92

## D. Financial Analysis

\*All expense amounts are provisional and subject to change.

Table 1: Planned budget for the thematic sector in 2018

Intermediate Results	Funding Type <sup>1</sup>	Planned Budget <sup>2</sup>
04-05 Wash in Emergency	RR	0
	ORR	100,000
04-06 Wash # General	RR	1,476,000
	ORR	1,320,000
04- Project support cost	RR	243,324
	ORR	830,868
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>3,970,192</b>

Table 2: Country-level Thematic contributions to thematic pool received in 2018

Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Spanish Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060042	108,550	108,550
United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	SC1899060043	133,310	133,310
<b>Total</b>		<b>241,860</b>	<b>241,860</b>

Table 3: Expenditures in the thematic sector by results area

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
24-01 Water	32,930	2,389,082	1,436,263	3,858,275
24-02 Sanitation	31,890	1,673,442	86,629	1,791,961
24-03 Disaster Risk Reduction	274	(5,133)	454,607	449,748
24-04 Children in Urban Settings / Local Governance	179	(3,349)	296,589	293,419
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,273</b>	<b>4,054,041</b>	<b>2,274,088</b>	<b>6,393,403</b>

Table 4: Thematic expenses by results area

Results area	Expense
Other Resources - Regular	326,528
24-01 Water	275,371
24-02 Sanitation	51,157
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>326,528</b>

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

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



Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Specific intervention codes	Expense
24-01-01 WASH - Enabling environment (policies/strategies, coordination, regulation, financing, planning-monitoring-review, sector capacity development and professionalization)	276,578
24-01-03 WASH - risk informed programming including climate resilience disaster and conflict	28,764
24-01-06 Water supply - rural communities service delivery	2,321,850
24-02-04 Sanitation and hygiene - eliminating open defecation in rural communities	101,426
24-02-06 Sanitation - improving services in peri-urban and urban communities (except household water treatment and storage; moving up the ladder and strengthening sustainability)	510,650
24-02-07 Sanitation - improving services in rural communities (except household water treatment and storage; moving up the ladder and strengthening sustainability)	257,494
24-02-08 Sanitation and hygiene - institutions (schools, health care facilities, ECD centres) including menstrual hygiene management	710,812
24-02-11 WASH humanitarian cluster/humanitarian sector coordination	35,839
24-03-04 Risk management and resilience/research/evaluation evidence generation, synthesis, and use	172,887
24-04-02 Urban/local policy, planning and budgeting	112,793
26-01-01 Country programme process (including UNDAF planning and CCA)	48,271
26-01-02 Programme reviews (Annual, UNDAF, MTR, etc.)	51,458
26-02-03 Data architecture and use	24,019
26-02-07 Data dissemination	4,259
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	10,378
26-03-03 Children, adolescent and youth engagement and participation	2,725
26-03-04 Community engagement, participation and accountability	62,240
26-03-06 Research, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management for C4D	1,107
26-04-01 CO/RO Supply - technical assistance and collaboration in supply chain, procurement of goods and services, and logistics	4,716
26-06-04 Leading advocate	44,930
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	1,705,212
27-01-06 HQ and RO technical support to multiple Goal Areas	10,864
27-01-15 CO programme coordination	27,765
28-05-01 Executive Leadership (OED)	3,390
28-07-03 Country office leadership and direction	-124
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	-136,901
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,393,403</b>

Table 6: Planned Budget for 2019

Intermediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget <sup>1</sup>	Funded Budget <sup>1</sup>	Shortfall <sup>2</sup>
1) Policy and programmatic environment, including coordination, partnership, and governance (national and local	RR	30,000	30,000	0
	ORR	50,000	50,000	0
2) Access to drinking water and sanitation facilities in communities, schools and health center.	RR	710,550	600,000	110,550
	ORR	1,696,905	950,000	746,905
3) Strengthening municipal and community system	RR	71,055	60,000	11,055
	ORR	169,691	100,000	69,691
4) Emergency WASH	RR	0	0	0
	ORR	100,000	0	100,000
5) Project support	RR	300,000	300,000	0
	ORR	300,000	195,000	105,000
<b>Sub-total Regular Resources</b>	<b>RR</b>	<b>1,111,605</b>	<b>990,000</b>	<b>121,605</b>
<b>Sub-total Other Resources - Regular</b>	<b>ORR</b>	<b>2,316,596</b>	<b>1,295,000</b>	<b>1,021,596</b>
<b>Total for 2019</b>		<b>3,428,201</b>	<b>2,285,000</b>	<b>1,143,201</b>

## E. Future Work Plan

In 2019, UNICEF's WASH programme will continue improving access to equitable and sustainable WASH services in underserved communities in rural and peri-urban areas through strengthening sectoral institutional capacity and municipality-based approach by:

- 1) Strengthening the programmatic environment, including coordination, partnership, and national and local governance.
- 2) Improved sustainable and equitable access to drinking water and sanitation services in rural and peri-urban communities and their schools and health centers for hygiene promotion.
- 3) Establishment of functional WASH management systems and guaranteeing the use of quality and sustainable services.

At the operational level, UNICEF Guinea will focus align its interventions on the programme of strengthening of 40 communes of convergence piloted by the government. The program will prioritize specific actions for modeling the municipal WASH governance approach led by the municipal councils with UNICEF's technical support.

## F. Expression of Thanks

UNICEF Guinea sincerely thanks all the donors of the thematic fund for their generous and ongoing support to water, sanitation and hygiene activities targeting children and vulnerable women in rural Guinea.

For 2017, the thematic funds allocated to the WASH programs have enabled UNICEF Guinea to contribute globally to improving access to water and sanitation in Guinea's seven regions. Support for strengthening the capacity of government partners to lay the foundations for good governance of the WASH sector in the Republic of Guinea. This contribution has significantly helped to obtain the annual results indicated in this report.

Special thanks to all donors, without their support, UNICEF and its partners, including the Government, would not have been able to achieve the programme objectives that aimed at improving health, well-being conditions and thereby reducing the deprivation of rights of Guinean children in the vulnerable rural areas.



## Annexes

### 1. Case study

#### ***UNICEF being instrumental in raising the drinking water supply in health centers coverage from 5 to 100% in Mamou***

The Mamou region includes three health districts: Mamou, Dalaba and Pita with 827,542 inhabitants. There are 41 health centers, 128 health posts and three hospitals (two prefectural hospitals and one regional hospital). Back in 2017 WASH in health coverage in the Mamou region varied between 4% and 5% coverage. In 2018, up to 100% of health centers were equipped with boreholes and water supplies. Lack of water supply in rural communities have is accurate in Guinea, resulting in a ranking of 11th worst for mortality in children under 5. One quarter of the country's child deaths are caused by diseases attributable to unsafe water. The Ebola outbreak of 2014-2016 highlighted the need to strengthen water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) health-related preventive measures at all levels in Guinea. Safe drinking water and adequate sanitation are essential for life and health.



*Kankouré health center provided with running drinking water*

The project aims to overcome one of the major obstacles to the provision of care in Mamou's health facilities, namely the lack of drinking water and hygiene. The project funded by World Bank targeted 48 health facilities in the Mamou region to improve the quality and efficiency of health care by increasing the availability of drinking water in all health facilities in the Mamou region. This WASH (Water, Hygiene, Sanitation) project, led by the Ministry of Health, in partnership with UNICEF, was fully in line with the strategic objectives of the national health development plan 2015-2024.

The objective of the project is to help the government to improve the quality and efficiency of health care by increasing the availability of safe drinking water in 48 health facilities in the Mamou region. The project should ensure that (1) health personnel and patients in targeted health facilities have sustainable access to safe drinking water; (2) the population living in the area of 10 health centers have access to drinking water; (3) 48 established hygiene committees have the necessary knowledge for the sustainable management of hydraulic structures in their respective functions and, (4) 48,000 patients are sensitized to hygiene promotion through 48 targeted health centers. The World bank funded project budget was up to 1,246,220 USD during 2 years.

Thanks to this project, the proportion of health centers equipped with drinking water supply in health centers reached 100% in Mamou (from 5% at the beginning of the project).

Before the project, in the urban health centre of La Poudrière, a district of Mamou, nurses used the water they drew from a well located 200 m from the health centre where pipes of the Société des Eaux de Guinée (SEG) were fraudulently used. These actions were numerous before the completion of the drinking water supply project in 41 health facilities. These practices are now only a sad memory for both employees and visitors to this health centre.



*Drilling of the Dindeyeh District Health Centre, Dounet Sub-prefecture, Mamou - © UNICEF/ I.S. KABA*

A total of 38 positive wells have been drilled and are managed by trained health and hygiene committees under the direct responsibility of the head of the health centre, supported by the Mamou regional health department. These water points filled the lack of drinking water in health facilities and consequently improved the quality of primary care for the populations of the localities covered by the project. A total of 50,300 people were sensitized on essential family practices with a particular focus on handwashing. Social mobilization activities were conducted by community health workers (CHWs) and coupled with an awareness raising campaign in households to also encourage them to attend their health facilities.

Despite the efforts made by partners and the government during the response to the Ebola epidemic, the adoption of good hygiene practices remains a challenge and should be considered in all community health programmes. The maintenance of water installations depends on the ability of the population to mobilize the necessary funds to maintain water installations. It is therefore necessary to regularly monitor Hygiene committees and to support members in the collection and proper management of funds. These actions

must also be supported by the health department of Mamou and Municipalities, which are responsible for the proper functioning of health structures in the region. Similarly, the monitoring of locally trained Pump Repairers in charge of repairing pumps with the support of hygiene is essential.

To ensure strong commitment of key actors, a clear agreement of accountability will be signed between the communities, the municipalities and the private company in charge of the regular maintenance of the water systems in health facilities, schools and communities. A roadmap will be developed, and each party will follow its recommendations. The social marketing of cost effective drilling will be promoted with all municipal council. In addition to guarantee a good level of engagement of all key actors, UNICEF will establish an agreement between the actors involved including the private sector, the municipalities and the government services. A local sustainability pact will be signed with the municipalities indicating the roles and responsibilities of each parties. This partnership framework will help to ensure the sustainability of results during and after any project implemented in targeted municipalities.

## 2. Human Interest Story

**Mr. Camara, the Dean of the village of Boussouran, Kankan Prefecture.**



He takes a glass of water covered in mist and asks "who wants this fresh water? Everywhere, arms rise to express the desire to drink. But the Dean continues, "Wait! ". To everyone's surprise, he takes a handful of dust and plunges his hand into the liquid that becomes cloudy. And, he turns to the crowd and questions "who still wants this? ". General silence. Total disapproval: "Nobody! No one! Shouts, the crowd. So, the dean goes on: "You see, it is so very often, when we do not wash our hands.

Really as you see, this project is our project because it allows us to take better care of ourselves, avoiding what harms our health in our life. Thanks to the advice and our latrines, the health center, the drinking water we have, a lot has changed in our village. Even malaria does not attack our children as before "

We now have our own toilet and since we started using the latrine, our children are not having diarrhea like before. I have seen the improvement in the health of my children," UNICEF intervenes in our rural communities in the region of Kankan, thanks to our generous donors, within this project of Improvement of the WASH facilities for us. **Full version follow this link: [HERE](#).; French version [HERE](#)**

Additional humans' stories in French:

- [Boffa : une journée pour communiquer sur l'accès à l'eau, à l'hygiène et à l'assainissement](#)
- [Le manque de toilettes est un danger pour la communauté](#)
- [La Guinée en marche vers l'accès à l'eau et à l'assainissement durable pour tous !](#)



### 3. Donor Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback.

Kindly answer the questions below and return to

**Andrew Brooks** UNICEF Representative [abrooks@unicef.org](mailto:abrooks@unicef.org)

**Dr Guy Yogo**, Deputy Representative [gyogo@unicef.org](mailto:gyogo@unicef.org)

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Sectoral and OR+ (Thematic) Report

January - December 2018

#### SCORING

5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction”

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 did we miss or what could we 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
<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 did we miss or what could we 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 did we miss or what could we 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 did we miss or what could we 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?**