

UNICEF Haiti

MARCH 2019

Thematic Sector 6: WASH

UNICEF Haiti 2018 / Jean Panel Fantan / Cholera rapid response.



Thematic Report

Period of reporting: January to December 2018

Submitted in March 2019

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1. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CATS	Community Approaches to Total Sanitation
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CPD	Country Programme Document
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DINEPA	Directorate of Water and Sanitation/ <i>Direction Nationale de l'EAU Potable et de l'Assainissement</i>
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DT	Diphtheria
EMMUS	Mortality, Morbidity and Service Utilization Survey/ <i>Enquête Mortalité, Morbidité et Utilisation des Services</i>
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
MENFP	Ministry of Education and Professional Training/ <i>Ministère de l'Education National et de la Formation Professionnelle</i>
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoH	Ministry of Public Health/ <i>Ministère de la Sante Publique et de la Population</i>
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
SDF	Sustainable Development Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2018, the Government of Haiti made significant progress at the institutional level with the support of UNICEF and its partners: a major milestone was reached with the revision of the National Sanitation Strategy as part of the development of the new National Water and Sanitation Plan led by the President. UNICEF Haiti supported the development of the National Strategy for Home Water Conservation and Treatment (C-TED) and a market study on home water treatment products was carried out in collaboration with *Direction nationale de l'eau potable et de l'assainissement* (DINEPA - The National Water and Sanitation Agency) and the Ministry of Health (MoH) to analyze the current market and the effectiveness of the products used. The results of this study will boost the promotion of home water treatment, an approach that is highly recommended in the fight against cholera. With the support of UNICEF, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) actively participated in the implementation of activities by validating the environmental impact study and conducting public hearings with the communities as part of the water treatment project in hospitals financed by USAID.

The Government of Haiti became a full member of the “Sanitation and Water for All” Platform (SWA) in August, participated in the Mahatma Gandhi International Convention on Sanitation hosted by the Government of India, and pledged to involve all the forces of the nation in the fight against open defecation. A month of sanitation campaign was planned for January 2019 to engage mayors through the signing of a commitment pact in the fight against open defecation. The meetings of the secretariat of the working group of technical and financial partners of the WASH sector, which is hosted by UNICEF, facilitated better coordination and synergies within the sector. DINEPA has committed to carry out an analysis of the bottlenecks of the sector (WASH BAT) to be held in 2019. A nationwide water and sanitation facilities’ mapping is underway and will be the basis for a monitoring system of WASH sector in Haiti.

UNICEF Haiti focused its WASH interventions mainly on South, Grande Anse, Nippes, Centre, Artibonite and South-East departments. Approximately 21,600 people in rural areas gained access to an improved source of water supply. Similarly, more than 19,000 students in 59 new schools gained access to an improved source of water, gender-separated toilets and hand-washing facilities with soap. Through the Community Approach to Total Sanitation (ACAT), 50 new communities have mobilized to claim the status of Open Defecation Free (ODF) and 12 new localities have been verified and certified. In addition, 14,500 people were reached with Home Water Treatment (TED) in 20 localities in the Center.

UNICEF remained a key partner in the new cholera strategy. In 2018, thanks to the strengthening of the cholera response under the long-term national plan for the elimination of cholera (PNEC 2019-2022), the disease has reached its lowest level since the beginning of the epidemic. 2010. Emergency preparedness has made considerable progress in intersectoral meetings with WASH sector partners, of which UNICEF is co-lead with DINEPA. This is the lowest the epidemic has ever been since 2010 and, for the first time, the trends of suspected cases have kept declining, including in the high-transmission (corresponding to cyclonic) season. Haiti is on its path to win the battle against cholera, thanks to a better coordination, improved surveillance and an increased number of rapid responses teams.

During the earthquake response, UNICEF and its partners contributed to the supply of drinking water for temporary shelters and the distribution of hygiene kits for affected families. In response to emergencies such as cholera outbreaks and the October 2018 earthquake, UNICEF and its partners

provided emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene services to the affected population. Approximately 240,000 people received safe drinking water, and nearly 122,600 people were sensitized to hygiene and hygiene risks related to lack of handwashing, and 18,550 people benefited from rehabilitated sanitation facilities.

3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2018

The year 2018 in Haiti was marked by a particularly unstable and fragile economic, political and social context. Countless social demonstrations and roadblocks protesting against the rise of living costs and poor governance disrupted the country's activities, particularly in June, October and November. In July 2018, the official publication of the increase in the price of gasoline led to riots in Port au Prince and in the main provincial cities. These social tensions also reflect the growing difficulty faced by families in coping with a difficult daily life and are a warning sign of increased vulnerability for many households that are already particularly fragile. To the extent that public spending on social sectors remains limited, continued support from UNICEF and development partners is essential to contribute to the availability of services in health, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, and protection.

In 2018, Haiti suffered a period of severe drought, floods and an earthquake, at a time the country is still facing epidemics of cholera, diphtheria and malaria, a migration crisis with the voluntary or forced displacement of Haitian populations from the Dominican Republic or other countries in the Latin American and Caribbean region, and recurrent protection problems. These factors, combined with chronic poverty, the economic and social crisis, and structural deficiencies, have contributed to perpetuating a humanitarian crisis situation. Approximately 60% of Haitians live below the poverty line and 24% below the extreme poverty line. While the country has experienced a modest growth driven by the agricultural sector, the Haitian gourde has continued to depreciate against the US dollar and inflation remains high. The spring agricultural season was affected by drought affecting food security (HNO/HRP 2019).

Access to water, sanitation and hygiene remains a major challenge in Haiti. According to the latest DHS (2017), while access to water has improved since 2012, there are still large disparities between urban and rural areas. One in four Haitians do not have access to easily accessible local drinking water sources and three out of four households do not have access to adequate facilities to wash their hands with soap and water. Only 30% of households have access to improved sanitation and 1 in 4 households still practice open defecation. Low levels of access to safe water and sanitation increase the risk of waterborne diseases, particularly cholera. Since 2010, more than 800,000 people have been infected with cholera in Haiti, and the disease has caused over 9,000 deaths.

In 2018, the overall humanitarian situation in Haiti remained challenging. The cholera epidemic declined significantly with 3,786 suspected cases including 41 associated deaths for the year, which corresponds to a 72% reduction compared to 2017. However, the country still demonstrates acute humanitarian needs including food insecurity and malnutrition, epidemics (cholera, diphtheria, malaria), infant mortality, and child protection issues. These challenges are further compounded by economic and political instability, lack of access to essential services and infrastructure, and frequent natural disasters as evidenced most recently by the earthquake in October 2018. In line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2017-2018¹, UNICEF made an emergency appeal for US\$30

¹ OCHA, Haiti: 2017-2018 Revised Humanitarian Response Plan - January-December 2018, <<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/node/158358>>

million to meet the immediate needs of children and their families affected by ongoing humanitarian crises in Haiti in 2018.²

Further to the launch of the 2017-2021 Country Programme Document (CPD), UNICEF Haiti has incorporated actions in its programming in four emerging areas: climate change, refugee and migrant children, early childhood development and the Scaling-up Movement in nutrition. Considering Haiti's extreme vulnerability to climate change, UNICEF Haiti focused on addressing vulnerabilities related to climate change-induced disasters, such as the 2015 drought, Hurricane Matthew in late 2016 and Hurricane Irma in 2017. Thus, UNICEF Haiti included a Disaster Risk Reduction component in the rehabilitation of water infrastructures, guided by the Sendai Framework Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. UNICEF Haiti contributed to secure sustainable water sources and strategic boreholes in the most drought-affected areas of Haiti, South East, North West and Grand-Anse, and provided protections to water sources damaged by hurricanes as to increase their resistance to hydro-geological disasters.

In preparation to this hurricane season, UNICEF Haiti supported the update of the national contingency plan as well as the sectoral plan of the MoE, supported the thematic working groups of the Division of Civil protection(DPC)/OCHA and the establishment of a national "communication with communities" mechanism, as well as the diffusion of live-saving messages through radio and other communication channels. UNICEF Haiti focused its preparedness efforts in strengthening the capacity of 6 departments most exposed to floods and hurricanes in order to provide a timely response that meets the immediate needs of the most vulnerable children, women and men. Also, UNICEF Haiti put in place multi-sectoral contingency stocks covering a population of 50,000 persons, with life-saving items to meet the key needs of children and their families in the areas of nutrition, health, WASH, education and protection.

4. RESULTS ACHIEVED IN THE SECTOR

In 2018, while UNICEF Haiti continued its response to hurricane Matthew, to cholera, and to emerging emergencies, gains in the WASH sector were consolidated towards medium and long-term objectives to contribute to the reduction of water related diseases including cholera.

UNICEF Haiti continued to support government agencies such as DINEPA, MoE and MoH and focused its WASH interventions mainly in South, Grande Anse, Nippes, Centre, Artibonite and South-East departments. UNICEF Haiti supported coordination and planning mechanisms at national, departmental and communal level for effective use of resources and better synergy among various actors. UNICEF Haiti continued to build the capacity of government actors, NGOs and community partners on themes such as hygiene promotion, Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS), Community Approaches for Total Sanitation (CATS), WASH in Schools, and emergency preparedness and response.

² UNICEF, Humanitarian Action for Children - Haiti 2018, <[https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/2018-HAC-Haiti\(1\).pdf](https://www.unicef.org/appeals/files/2018-HAC-Haiti(1).pdf)>

Outcome 3	By the end of 2021, children, women and their families in rural and urban environments use equitable and sustainable improved water, sanitation and hygiene services, contributing to the reduction of cholera incidence in Haiti.		
OUTCOME INDICATORS	BASELINE (% OR #) (2015)	TARGET (% OR #)	PROGRESS (% OR #)
% of population using an improved water source in rural and urban areas	Rural: 48% Urban: 65%	Rural: 56% Urban: 71%	Rural: 59.5%; Urban: 95%
% of the population practicing open-defecation in rural and urban areas	Rural: 35% Urban: 8%	Rural: 15% Urban: 2%	Rural: 36%; Urban: 10%
% of households with handwashing with soap and water in rural and urban areas	Rural: 28% (2012) Urban: 44% (2012)	Rural: 48% Urban: 60%	Rural: 19.8%; Urban: 32.1%
Incidence rate of cholera	0.37%	0.01%	0.027%

Output 1 - As a result of UNICEF's advocacy, and following the Government's participation in the high-level meeting on "Sanitation and Water for All" in April 2017 in Washington, Haiti became a member of the global partnership Sanitation and Water for All.

UNICEF provided technical and financial support for the development of the National Strategy for the Treatment and Conservation of Home Water published by DINEPA. DINEPA has committed to carry out an analysis of the bottlenecks of the sector (WASH BAT) to be held in 2019 with UNICEF technical assistance. In addition, with UNICEF financial support, two people from DINEPA were able to attend a regional office workshop in Mexico in September 2018 on Bottleneck Analysis.

As far as coordination is concerned, UNICEF Haiti continued to host the secretariat of the working group of WASH sector technical and financial partners, with more than six meetings held. In partnership with the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and Spanish Cooperation, a nationwide water and sanitation infrastructure mapping is being completed. This inventory will be the backbone of the sector monitoring system to be hosted by DINEPA.

Output 1	DINEPA and partners have appropriate policies, strategies, plans, budgets and WASH monitoring tools.		
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE (% OR #)	TARGET (% OR #)	PROGRESS (% OR #)
Haitian government member of Sanitation and Water for All Partnership (SWA)	No	Yes	Yes

Availability of National strategy for rural water supply	No	Yes	No
Availability of Rural Sanitation Operational Plan	No	Yes	No
Availability of WASH monitoring system	No	Yes	No

Output 2 - In 2018, interventions were realized in 12 cholera-prone communes in Artibonite, Centre and South-East departments, focusing on areas where development projects had already been launched during the previous programme cycle and where promising results were ongoing. The decentralized approach implemented for the rehabilitation of water infrastructure by DINEPA and Community Approach to Total Sanitation (CATS) by MOH allowed the project to be more efficient.

In partnership with government agencies and 3 NGO partners, UNICEF has contributed to the following positive results:

- 21,622 people in rural areas benefited from access to an improved source of water supply. 19,277 students (9,612 girls and 9,655 boys) in 59 schools benefited from access to an improved source of water, gender-separated toilets and hand-washing facilities with soap. Five health centers are equipped with toilet blocks.
- 14,500 people were reached by home water treatment (TED) in 20 localities in the Center., A market study on home water treatment products was conducted in collaboration with Shops Plus / PSI), DINEPA, and the MoH to analyze the current market as well as the effectiveness of the products used. The study was conducted on a sample of 24 urban and rural communes in the 10 counties of the country and interviewing 2,463 people.
- With a view to better manage the water points that were built or rehabilitated by UNICEF in the Artibonite, 11 water point committees were formed on the social management of water (technical management and financial, conflict management) at the rate of 3 members per committee.
- At the operational level, UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance to strengthen the capacity of DINEPA and relevant authorities at national, regional and local levels in 12 of the 15 vulnerable communes targeted, exposed to cholera or with poor access to WASH services. This support focused on the planning, implementation and monitoring of evolving service delivery models.

Output 2	Children, women and their families in 15 rural and urban cholera-prone communes have access to sustainable improved water and sanitation services..		
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE (% OR #)	TARGET (% OR #)	PROGRESS (% OR #)

% of the population (data disaggregated by gender) in 15 rural and urban cholera-prone communes that have access to an improved water source	48%	70%	61%
% of the population (data disaggregated by gender) in 15 rural and urban cholera-prone communes that have access to improved sanitation facilities.	19	30	28%
Number of primary schools in 15 rural and urban cholera-prone communes that are certified hygiene child-friendly schools	0	100	13

Output 3 - The Community Approach to Total Sanitation (CATS) remained a key pillar of UNICEF programming on sanitation in Haiti to help improve communities' understanding of the benefits of ending open defecation.

- In 12 communes of the three priority departments (Artibonite, Center and South-East), UNICEF has consolidated and expanded its CATS activities to reach 156 new communities, about 50 of which (47,285 people) declared having stopped open air defecation. Out of these, 12 have already been certified ODF Open Defecation Free (ODF) by the Government (MoF and DINEPA).
- Following the participation of the Haitian Government in the Mahatma Gandhi International Convention on Sanitation in India in October 2018, DINEPA committed itself to involving all the nation in the fight against open defecation. A month of sanitation is planned in 2019 to engage mainly mayors through the signing of a commitment pact in the fight against defecation in the open. However, challenges remain. Community approaches are not yet sufficiently developed and remain based on projects with limited results, especially in targeting practices such as open defecation.
- Collective actions and community self-reliance have been affected by cholera epidemics, leading to over-reliance on free assistance, which has mainly affected poor urban and rural areas. The ability and willingness to pay for WASH services often impede demand. To better understand the current level of knowledge, attitudes and practices, a CAP survey was conducted in 2018 with a focus on handwashing with soap. If communities are open to change, the implementation of ACAT will enable them to understand not only the risks associated with open defecation and the lack of handwashing, but also the means to adopt good practices. hygiene practices. One of the main obstacles is the slow certification process of the communities. UNICEF Haiti is working closely with DINEPA and the MOH to accelerate and decentralize the process of verifying ODF status in communities.

	defecation and the critical moments to wash their hands with soap		
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE (% OR #)	TARGET (% OR #)	PROGRESS (% OR #)
% of households in 15 rural and urban cholera-prone communes that can define the key moments for handwashing	TBD	+20%	-
Number of communities in 15 rural and urban cholera-prone communes that have reached open defecation-free status	34	500	86
% of households in 15 rural and urban areas that have access to handwashing facilities (water and soap)	35%	50%	38%

Output 4 - In 2018, UNICEF and partners focused on responding to urgent humanitarian needs while identifying and promoting actions needed to reduce the immediate, medium and long-term vulnerabilities of the population, through strengthening of community and institutional resilience. Access to water and sanitation was facilitated through the rehabilitation and chlorination of water supply systems, the construction of sanitary blocks, hygiene promotion, and the distribution of WASH supplies.

- Emergency preparedness has made considerable progress in intersectoral meetings with WASH partners, of which UNICEF is co-lead with the DINEPA. In collaboration with DRU, a number of activities were launched including the revision of the hydrometeorological emergency response pack, the consolidation of the mapping of actors and contingency stock), the training of state actors and communal intervention teams, and the upgrading to WASH standards of collective shelters in Les Cayes and Jérémie.
- With technical and financial support from UNICEF, DINEPA established two WASH mobile teams which conducted emergency chlorination of water supply sources in Centre, Ouest and Artibonite departments. Eight chlorination agents were identified within communities, trained and engaged to conduct daily chlorination of drinking water supply systems, benefitting over 42,900 people. In addition, 37,500 people received water treatment products to treat their drinking water at home. These interventions were supported with hygiene promotion and other C4D based campaigns, through community mobilization, radio broadcasting messages, etc.
- In response to all emergencies in 2018, such as the October earthquake in the Northern Department and drought, UNICEF and partners provided a total of 240,227 beneficiaries with access to safe drinking water through emergency and recovery interventions (distribution of water treatment products, establishment of chlorination points and chlorination of drinking water systems); 122,605 people received information on appropriate hygiene practices, including on handwashing, and a total of 18,550 beneficiaries were supported with access to basic sanitation facilities.

Output 4	DINEPA and its partners have increased capacity to effectively respond in a coordinated manner to WASH-related emergencies including cholera.		
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE (% OR #)	TARGET (% OR #)	PROGRESS (% OR #)
# of persons provided with safe water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene use	0		240, 227
# of persons sensitized to hygiene behaviour including handwashing related risks	0		122,605
# of persons having access to safe sanitation including alternative sustainable sanitation strategies	0		18,550

Output 5 - UNICEF is one of the main partners of the MoH and *Direction Nationale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement* (DINEPA) under the National Plan for the Elimination of Cholera (2013-2022) and since 2014 gives a substantial contribution to the plan, through the provision of technical and financial support. Working in collaboration with other partners (PAHO/WHO, local and international NGOs), UNICEF's role in supporting the implementation of national plan includes four main areas: support to national and departmental response coordination; support to surveillance and laboratory mechanism; lead the alert and rapid response system in communities to cut the transmission; and permanent epidemiological analysis.

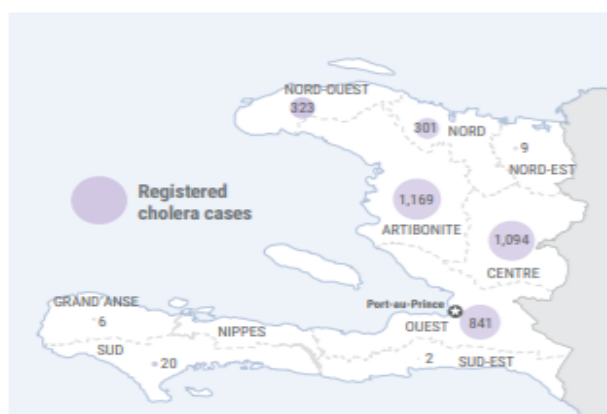
- In 2018, the cholera response made significant progress and the disease has reached its lowest level since the epidemics started in 2010. A total of 3,786 suspected cases have been declared by the MoH in 2018 compared to 10,868 for the same period in 2017. This amounts to a 72% decrease of the number of suspected cases in 2017-2018. Haiti is now on its 'last mile race' for cholera elimination, on a good track to reach an incidence level below 0,01% (initially targeted for 2022).
- This significant reduction is the result of UNICEF's improved surveillance, coordination and rapid response at community level, enabled by additional funds since mid-2016. In 2018, 13 rapid responses teams of the MoH (EMIRA) were supported by 55 to 60 UNICEF NGO partners' teams providing rapid response through the '*cordon sanitaire*' strategy. Rapid response activities were implemented for 86% of suspected cases, of which 90% in less than 48 hours. Throughout the year, 11,763 response and prevention interventions have been carried out, nearly 1,245,873 people have been reached with cholera related awareness raising activities, 106,869 households received at least one water treatment product, and 584 emergency chlorination points were installed.
- Despite this progress, the fight against cholera in Haiti is not over. Cholera transmission continues, while the risk of sudden localized outbreaks at anytime, anywhere in the country remains high. The volatility of cholera should not be underestimated, as recently demonstrated by the outbreak in the border area between Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The cholera epidemic is still

concentrated in Ouest, Centre and Artibonite departments. These three departments make up 71% of cases for about 60% of the population (IHSI) during the first semester of 2018.

- In 2019, UNICEF will maintain its support to the Government to contribute to the complete elimination of cholera, by controlling all localized outbreaks and maintaining the downward trend of suspected cholera cases through improved surveillance, alert and response operations. The aim remains to completely and definitively block the transmission of the disease, towards the final elimination.
- Maintaining an adequate number of NGOs partners teams (specialised in the *cordon sanitaire* response) is a prerequisite for being able to quickly redeploy teams geographically, allowing them to intervene in real time where needed, to cut cholera transmission and reach the last stage (zero cases) towards the elimination. In 2019, UNICEF has already committed around US\$9 million (including a US\$2 million EPF loan, out of US\$11.6 million needed), thanks to its donors' support, notably the World Bank, Japan, CERF, French and Spanish Committees for UNICEF, and will maintain its fund-raising efforts with different donors, to ensure a complete coverage.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

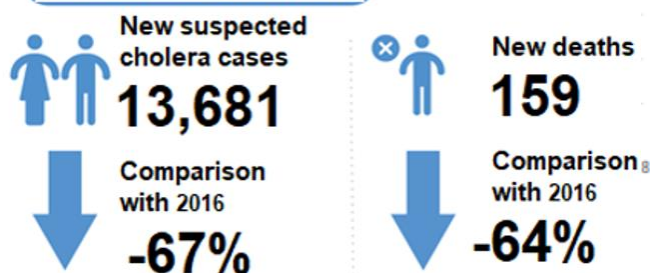
3,786 SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES (1 JAN TO 31 DEC 2018)



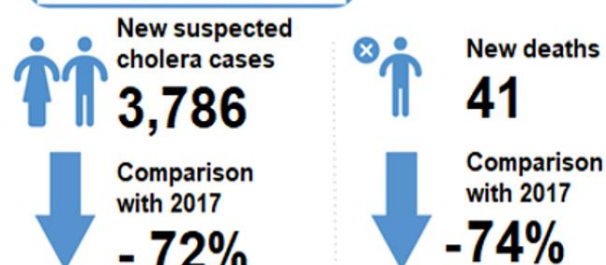
41 DEATHS
1.13 GLOBAL LETHALITY RATE (%)
11,000 PEOPLE WERE AT RISK OF BEING AFFECTED IN 2018

SUSPECTED CHOLERA CASES (DELR)

31 January - 31 december 2017



31 January - 31 december 2018



	Average of households benefiting from a single rapid response	15,7
	Number of households having received one water treatment product at least	106 869
	Number of persons reached by awareness activities	1 244 873
	Number of chlorination points activated	584

Implementing partners



- Thematic funds have also been used in 2018 to foster cholera response programme, especially for some of the budget lines and activities that were not completely covered by the other donors of the programme. This has allowed UNICEF to maximize the effectiveness of the programme, in support and close coordination with government, PAHO/WHO and NGOS partners, allowing

Output 5	By end 2018, the National Plan to Eliminate Cholera in Haiti has been supported in the prevention of cholera, response to alerts and coordination of cholera elimination efforts to reduce the annual incidence rate to 0.5%.		
OUTPUT INDICATORS	BASELINE (% OR #)	TARGET (% OR #)	PROGRESS (% OR #)
# of persons reached by the cordon sanitaire provided by the rapid response teams	0	720,000	514,015
% of all cholera cases identified are responded to within 48 hours with a complete wash package	0	90%	88%

5. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Table 1: Planned Budget by Outcome Area

Thematic Sector 6: WASH Haiti Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2018 (in US Dollar)		
Intermediate Results	Funding Type	Planned Budget
001 – Institutional	RR	200,000
	ORR	300,000
002 – Services	RR	50,000
	ORR	3,900,000
003 – Hygiene and sanitation	RR	100,000
	ORR	1,550,000
004 – WASH emergency	ORE	4,300,000
005 – Cholera	ORE	11,750,000
Total Budget		22,150,000

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 (only programmable amounts).

Table 2: Country-Level Thematic Contributions to thematic pool received in 2018

Thematic Pool 6: WASH Thematic Contributions Received for Thematic Pool 3 by UNICEF Haiti in 2018 (in US Dollars)			
Donors	Grant Number	Contribution Amount	Programmable Amount
Global Thematic - WASH	SC149910	677,882	623,652
United States Fund for UNICEF	SC1499030139	804,674	740,300
United States Fund for UNICEF	SC1899060062	525,582	483,536
Total		2,008,138	1,847,488

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

Table 3: Expenditures in the Thematic Sector

Thematic Sector 6: WASH
Haiti
2018 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Intermediate results	Expenditure Amount			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
03-01 Water supply		659,252	292,825	952,077
03-02 Sanitation		3,456,604	147,847	3,604,451
03-03 Hygiene		943,691	41,010	984,701
03-04 WASH in Schools and ECD centres	1,397,822	100,033	86,700	1,584,555
03-05 WASH and emergencies (Cholera)	5,964,418	2,236,789	2,308,120	10,509,327
Total	7,362,240	7,448,073	6,238,874	17,635,111

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

Table 4: Thematic Expenses by Results Area

Thematic Pool Area 6: WASH
Haiti
Expenditure of Thematic Contributions by Programme Area (in US Dollars)

Programme Area	Expense
24-01 Water	777,871
24-02 Sanitation	1,530,383
24-03 Disaster Risk Reduction	81,152
24-05 Environmental Sustainability	7,771
Total	2,397,177

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

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Thematic Pool Area 6: WASH
Haiti
Expenditure by Specific Intervention Codes (in US Dollar)

Specific Intervention Codes	Total utilized
24-01-01 WASH - Enabling environment (policies/strategies, coordination, regulation, financing, planning-monitoring-review, sector capacity development and professionalization)	334,602
24-01-03 WASH - risk informed programming including climate resilience disaster and conflict	244,974
24-01-05 Water supply - institutions (schools, health care facilities, ECD centres)	133,416
24-01-06 Water supply - rural communities service delivery	2,542,003
24-01-07 Water supply - peri-urban and urban communities service delivery	45,042

24-01-08 Water supply - safety/quality/treatment (including household treatment and safe storage)	119,806
24-01-09 Water supply in emergencies - improving water supply services communities	1,665,917
24-01-99 Technical assistance - Water	928,345
24-02-01 Hygiene - handwashing with soap in communities	29,203
24-02-04 Sanitation and hygiene - eliminating open defecation in rural communities	2,016,734
24-02-05 Sanitation - eliminating open defecation in peri-urban and urban communities	5,130
24-02-08 Sanitation and hygiene - institutions (schools, health care facilities, ECD centres) including menstrual hygiene management	361,374
24-02-09 Sanitation and hygiene - improving services in emergency communities	10,765,808
24-02-10 Sanitation in emergencies - improving sanitation services in communities	1,076,188
24-02-11 WASH humanitarian cluster/humanitarian sector coordination	138,594
24-02-99 Technical assistance - Sanitation	249,391
24-03-04 Risk management and resilience/research/evaluation evidence generation, synthesis, and use	159,374
24-05-05 Institutional strengthening/policy support/advocacy/education on integration of climate change concerns	122,882
26-01-01 Country programme process (including UNDAF planning and CCA)	543
26-02-05 Administrative data, registers and non-MICS household surveys and censuses	10,674
26-02-07 Data dissemination	3,834
26-02-08 Programme monitoring	187,949
26-02-09 Field monitoring	14,482
26-02-10 Humanitarian needs assessment	41,266
26-03-04 Community engagement, participation and accountability	7,732
26-03-05 Innovation, multi-media content production and dissemination	23,704
26-03-99 Technical assistance - Cross - sectoral communication for development	53,436
26-04-01 CO/RO Supply - technical assistance and collaboration in supply chain, procurement of goods and services, and logistics	114,344
26-05-03 Country Programme evaluations (including UNDAF evaluations)	3,274
26-06-04 Leading advocate	35,599
26-06-08 Emergency preparedness (cross-sectoral)	154,313
26-07-01 Operations support to programme delivery	631,792
27-01-06 HQ and RO technical support to multiple Goal Areas	3,577
27-01-15 CO programme coordination	-448
28-07-04 Management and Operations support at CO	93,740
Grand Total	22,318,594

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

Table 6: Planned Budget for 2019

Thematic Area 6: WASH
Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2019

Intermediate Result	Funding Type	Planned Budget	Funded Budget	Shortfall
001 - Institutional reinforcement	RR	200,000	202,612	-
	ORR	300,000	928,575	-
002 - Services access/water & sanitation	RR	50,000	51,846	-
	ORR	3,750,000	4,884,888	-
003 - Hygiene and sanitation	RR	100,000	100,000	-
	ORR	2,150,000	1,571,490	-
004 – WASH Emergency	ORE	3,600,000	1,219,103	-
	RR	-	-	-
005 - Cholera	ORE	11,600,000	5,738,412	-
Sub-total Regular Resources		350,000	354,458	-
Sub-total Other Resources – Regular & Emergency		21,400,000	14,342,468	-
Total for 2018		21,750,000	14,696,926	-

6. FUTURE WORK PLANS

Moving forward, UNICEF Haiti will continue to strengthen the WASH sector's enabling environment while WASH services will also be delivered in an integrated manner to the most disadvantaged communities, at schools and health centers located in the 15 targeted communes.

UNICEF will work with the National Water and Sanitation Authority, DINEPA, and implementing partners to strengthen child sensitive WASH strategies, operational plans and monitoring tools. The programme will support capacity building for the government and various stakeholders. UNICEF will continue to advocate for an increased budget allocation to the sector and the continuation of the reform process as well as the development of public-private partnerships.

UNICEF Haiti will ensure upstream interventions to strengthen the national WASH framework, including coordination, planning and monitoring capacities, knowledge and evidence generation. UNICEF Haiti will demonstrate scalable service delivery models in 15 rural and urban cholera-prone communes in rural and urban areas, spanning the continuum of emergency, recovery and development while taking advantage of synergies with health, nutrition and education sectors. Furthermore, UNICEF Haiti will work closely with DINEPA to develop strategic partnerships through the Water and Sanitation for All partnership, including by providing support to a sector-wide approach to ensure harmonization and complementarity among key actors.

UNICEF's technical and financial support will also contribute to: (i) strengthening and developing the institutional framework through harmonized policies, strategies and implementation plans; (ii) strengthening and developing strategic partnerships especially in complementarity with key players; (iii) continuous advocating for better sector coordination; (iv) advocating for increased financial

resources and adequate human resources; (v) developing robust information management systems for an effective equity-focused implementation of the program.

At the operational level, UNICEF Haiti's support will be focused on 15 communes, i.e. 12 cholera-prone and three programmed convergence communes, which could be changed according to the new priorities targeted cholera prone communes and the programmatic revue exercise that will be held during 2019. UNICEF Haiti will provide technical assistance to strengthen WASH systems in targeted vulnerable localities prone to cholera or with low access to WASH services through support to planning, implementation and monitoring of scalable service delivery models.

To contribute to the creation of demand for and sustainable use of WASH inputs and services, UNICEF will implement a comprehensive communication for development strategy, encompassing social mobilization, dialogue and strengthening of community participation and engagement for scaling up CATS adapted to Haitian context, promotion of handwashing, safe water handling and improving the knowledge of target populations.

Thus, the capacities of municipal WASH technicians, implementing partners, including NGOs, community health workers and natural leaders, will be strengthened. Results from KAP and TED market studies will be used to better facilitate the customized design of interventions to more efficiently stimulate demand for WASH supply and services. If communities are open to change, the implementation of these actions will allow them to know, not only the risks associated with open defecation and lack of handwashing, but also how to adopt best hygiene practices.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

UNICEF would like to take this opportunity to express its sincere appreciation to the governments, National Committees, NGOs and UN partners for their continuous support which allowed UNICEF Haiti to achieve the above-mentioned results in 2018. On behalf of the entire UNICEF Haiti team, we thank you for helping to advance our shared commitments to protecting the rights and improving the well-being of children and women in Haiti and look forward to our continued partnership in the future.

8. DONOR REPORT FEEDBACK

UNICEF Haiti is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions in the form at the link: [English version](#)

9. CONTACTS

Raoul de Torcy, Deputy Representative, rdetorcy@unicef.org

Kettly Altidor, WASH Specialist, ktaltidor@unicef.org

Antonio Marro, Chief of Emergency Unit and Cholera Response Manager, amarro@unicef.org

Jin Iwata, Resource Mobilization and Reports Specialist, jiwata@unicef.org

10. ANNEX: HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Videos

Eliminate cholera in Haiti by the rapid response teams: <https://bit.ly/2EEsZVM>

Human interest stories

Fanfan, Jean Panel, « La sensibilisation, un pilier communautaire pour mettre fin à la défécation à l'air libre », 2018 : <https://bit.ly/2T4TTKp>

Fanfan, Jean panel, "Fight drought in remote Southern communities" 2018: <https://bit.ly/2EqJhQu>

Fanfan, Jean panel, "Lancement de l'opération coup de poing 2018 contre le choléra » 2018 : <https://bit.ly/2ETUE4W>

Fanfan, Jean panel, "Rehabilitating the water network to combat drought" 2018: <https://bit.ly/2XwA5Tx>

Fanfan, Jean panel, "Community involvement at the heart of access to drinking water", 2018: <https://bit.ly/2UfsWoG>