

A photograph of five women standing outdoors in front of green foliage. They are all wearing bright orange long-sleeved shirts or uniforms. Four of the women are also wearing colorful, patterned headwraps. The woman on the far right is wearing a brown headwrap. They are all looking towards the camera with serious expressions.

# CHAD WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT IN EIGHT SECONDARY CENTRES AND SURROUNDING RURAL AREAS BOOSTING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

(PROJET D'ALIMENTATION EN EAU POTABLE ET D'ASSAINISSEMENT DE HUIT CENTRES SECONDAIRES ET  
DES ZONES RURALES ENVIRONNANTES – TCHAD)

Finance in Common Summit, 12 November 2020 PDBs in Action Showcase Platform



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP  
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## Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Eight Secondary Centres and Surrounding Rural Areas – Chad

<https://bit.ly/PNEAR-Chad>

Photos:

<https://bit.ly/Smugmug-PAEPA Chad>

- African Development Fund (loan + grant)
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative Trust Fund (1st donor to the RWSSI Trust Fund: France)

[www.afdb.org](http://www.afdb.org)



## **Chad**

Regions of Tandjilé, Mayo-Kebbi East,  
Mayo-Kebbi West and Mandoul

Main sector or theme of the project:

### **Water and Sanitation**

The project also addressed the  
following topics: fragility, resilience,  
health, gender

### **Contact of the project manager(s)**

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## DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

The Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Eight Secondary Centres and Surrounding Rural Areas is a continuation of the Rural Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (PNEAR) which closed in November 2012.

While PNEAR provided 340,000 people with safe water and 110,000 people with sanitation services, Chad has fallen far short of achieving the objectives set in the Water and Sanitation Master Plan (WSMP) prepared for the 2003-2020 period, despite the intervention of donors.



## ACCESS RATE TO SANITATION: 11%

At the national level, the respective access rates to safe water and sanitation were 51% and 11% when the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Eight Secondary Centres and Surrounding Rural Areas was designed.

The regions targeted by the project –Tandjilé, Mayo-Kebbi East, Mayo-Kebbi West and Mandoul– were among the poorest with a poverty rate of over 70% and the lowest access to safe water and sanitation services. **The drinking water access rate was 30% in Mayo-Kebbi West, 37% in Mayo-Kebbi East and 56% in Tandjilé. The estimated sanitation rate is 11%.**

The project targeted the following access rates by completion in 2017: 60% for drinking water (compared to 32% in 2011) and 30% for sanitation (compared to 11% in 2011).

The average water-borne disease prevalence rate was expected to fall from 23% to 16% over the period.

## Targeted beneficiaries 802,000 people

The project was designed to provide an additional 802,000 people with access to drinking water (30 l/d/inh.) and about 154,000 people with access to adequate sanitation services.

It also included capacity building activities for the Ministry of Urban and Rural Water Supply (MHUR), the Ministry of Public Health (MSP) and the main operators in the sector.



## WIDESPREAD USE OF CONTAMINATED WATER SOURCES

In Chad, the increased demand for drinking water and sanitation services linked to the extension of the secondary centres has not been accompanied by the corresponding upgrading of the existing networks and the promotion of community-based and individual sanitation.

The communities were compelled to use contaminated water sources. From a health standpoint, the consumption of contaminated water and the random disposal of wastewater, solid waste and faecal matter contributed to the spread of water-borne diseases in the targeted regions.

Therefore, drinking water supply and access to sanitation services have become priorities for these centers that serve as real development poles for the regions (each centre is the headquarters of a region) and for densely populated villages.





## ADDRESSING THE MAIN CAUSES OF FRAGILITY

Building resilience is the cornerstone of the African Development Bank's interventions to address socio-economic vulnerabilities of countries and improve the quality of life of communities on the continent. Chad remains high among the 10 poorest countries in terms of human development. It continues to suffer the consequences of tensions in neighboring countries and hosts a large number of refugees (currently 450,000) who represent nearly 4% of its total population.

To meet the needs of its clients (African countries and the private sector), the African Development Bank is applying a **fragility lens** —a key tool that measures the degree of sensitivity to fragility issues in its policy dialogues and programming (operations). This helps to bolster social cohesion and resilience, prevent fragility, conflict and violence, and minimize risks of grievances and marginalization in the Bank's support in fragile contexts.





Improving access to water resources (WASH) can lead to reduced conflict pressures amongst communities, particularly in times of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reducing the burden of long-distance travel by foot to access water sources in local communities affected by fragility, violence and conflict can support the reduction of gender-based violence (GBV).

The African Development Bank's Group interventions help empower, regain hope and dignity in the poorest and most vulnerable communities.







## PROJECTED OUTPUTS

### Water supply works

Construction of 714 boreholes, 700 human-operated pumps, 8 pumping stations, 12 water towers

### Sanitation Works

Construction of 716 ventilated pit latrines, including 300 in schools and health centres in rural areas, 5,000 slabs for family latrines, 210 sumps, 70 dumpsters, 8 developed landfills; procurement of 495 garbage collection kits, 45 carts and 45 draught animals

### Capacity building:

- Behaviour Change Campaigns targeting school teachers, women's associations, local councillors and urban and rural communities on different topics.
- Social mobilization to manage the structures and ensure their sustainability: Establishment and/or strengthening of 8 Water User Associations and 710 Water Point Management Committees



## Capacity building:

- Institutional support to the sector's different actors
  - project management training for the Ministry of Rural and Urban Water Supply;
  - training of municipal councillors, community sanitation committees;
  - training of Water User Associations
  - managers in accounting and financial management;
  - training of Water User Associations
  - technicians in each town (training of network maintenance technicians, 50 plumbers, 16 meter readers, 350 artisanal masons, 70 artisanal manual pump repairers, 710 cashiers);
  - women's associations (training and equipment);
  - material support (computer hardware) for each of the targeted entities;
  - procurement of laboratory equipment, water analysis kits, GPS, piezometric sensors, computer hardware (PCs, printers and photocopiers) and electric generators for regional branches/delegations



# RESULTS / IMPACTS SO FAR

## THE PROJECT'S OUTCOMES AT COMPLETION IN 2018 HAVE EXCEEDED ITS TARGETS

### Access to drinking water

- 1,506,000 people as against 1,100,000 people in 2011
- Improved access rate from 32% to **81.5%**

01

### Access to improved sanitation

- 602,000 people as against 154,000 people in 2011 **(+391%)**
- Improved access rate from 11% to **26.3%**

02

03

### Decent jobs

- **1,600** decent jobs created in 2018 as against 60 in 2011 **(+2600%)**
- Initial target of 474 decent jobs exceeded by **+338%**

04

School enrolment rate for girls: **42.2%** in 2017 as against 28.5% in 2013

05

Villages using latrines: **844** villages as against initial target of 710 **(+119%)**

06

### Capacity building

- **3,920** people trained as against 0 in 2011
- Initial target of 2328 exceeded by **+168%**





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