

Sanitation Activities in Burkina Faso

The Challenge

Burkina Faso is the most densely populated country in the Sahel with about 18 million inhabitants. More than three quarters live in rural areas. In 2012 only 7% of people living in rural areas in Burkina Faso had access to improved sanitation and 50% of people in urban areas (JMP Report 2014, www.wssinfo.org). The under-five child mortality rate was 98 deaths out of 1,000 live births in 2013 (www.childmortality.org). The widespread lack of awareness of the importance of hygiene and of using toilets remains a big challenge.

The Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources, sanitation and food Security (MARHASA) is responsible for water supply and sanitation in Burkina Faso. In rural and semi-urban areas, the General Directorate for Water Resources (DGRE) and the General Directorate for Sanitation (DGAEUE) are implementing the National Program for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation until 2015. The National Office for Water and Sanitation (ONEA) is in charge of water supply and sanitation in urban areas and the General Directorate of Studies and Sectorial Statistics (DGESE) conducts the strategic and operational planning of development measures and the coordination of the national Information System.

In the course of the decentralisation process in 2009, competences were transferred to the municipalities, which still lack capacities and resources to effectively execute these new tasks.

The challenge of providing access to sanitation has been recognised by the government. A national campaign financed by the government to promote household sanitation was launched with 1.5 million Euros per year starting in 2011 until 2015.



Project name	Drinking Water and Sanitation Programme in Small and Middle Towns
Project region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Partners	Ministry for Agriculture, Hydraulic Resources, Sanitation and Food Security
Duration	October 2006 to December 2008 (phase 1) Januar 2009 to December 2012 (phase 2) Januar 2013 to December 2015 (phase 3)
Budget for sanitation	290,000 Euro (phase 3)
Scale	400,000 people reached indirectly (population of 8 target municipalities)

Our Approach

The Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme in Small and Medium Towns (PEA – in French) is a programme by the German government implemented jointly by GIZ and the German Development Bank (KfW). The technical cooperation component (GIZ) comprises a multi-level approach of technical assistance and financing mechanism to support partners for the development of some measures. It supports the capacity development of ONEA, DGRE, DGESE and DGAEUE as well as eight municipalities in the Southwest of Burkina Faso.

Programme Activities

GIZ has contributed towards the strengthening of the sectoral dialogue for piloting interventions and overall governance of the sector, as well as towards activities such as the development of an integrated monitoring and evaluation system and the identification of national indicators for hygiene. The programme supported the publication of a sector report for the general public and the organisation of the National Forum on Water and Sanitation for which GIZ has received a certificate for the quality of its support.

- GIZ also supports the updating of sanitation database to improve data quality.
- In order to enhance the harmonisation of interventions and to create synergies between stakeholders, GIZ supported DGAEUE in the development of harmonised procedures for the promotion of rural sanitation.



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Theatrical performance on hand washing practices in Boromo.

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Outcomes

- For the scaling up of household sanitation in cities, ONEA has defined a guidance note on sanitation in informal settlements with the support from GIZ.
- Since 2009, ONEA adopted a Geographic Information System as main decision-support tool in its daily management and planning of investments in sanitation with support from GIZ. This tool previously used in the management of private sewerage works was adopted for professional management of municipal sewerage works in Ougadoudou.
- In order to strengthen municipalities' competencies in sanitation management, GIZ supports ONEA in identifying conditions for reorganizing its sanitation department through an audit. In this process, a strategy and tools have been developed to allow calls for sanitation proposals to be implemented by municipalities under the supervision of ONEA.

Hygiene promotion for behaviour of change through hand washing best practices is one the major activities of the programme addressed to local authorities since 2013. Indeed sensitizing actions have consisted in developing theatrical performances, radio contests, public discussions, film screenings and games of hygiene promotion in schools using the WASH-United approach, etc.

In addition, a tool kit for specific sensitisation used by municipalities has been developed for awareness rising.

The support by CEMEAU allowed the development of training modules to strengthen municipalities' competencies in management, including sanitation modules.

Further outcomes are:

- A guidance note for sanitation implementation in informal settlements is available.
- A document on harmonised procedures for sanitation promotion in rural areas is validated and should be the reference for all the actors.
- All intervention areas of the programme (8 municipalities) have local strategies and tool kits for hygiene promotion at their disposal.
- From 2013 to 2014, over 35,000 people received sensitisation messages on hygiene and sanitation.
- Through the supports to the sector monitoring and evaluation system, the DGAEUE sanitation database is updated and data quality is improved.
- National indicators for hygiene have been defined and will be monitored through the database.

In the near future (2016-2018), the programme plans to support the following domains:

DGAEUE: (1) support the approach of sanitation fund transfer to rural municipalities, (2) favour intra- and intersectoral collaboration for sanitation and hygiene promotion. Dialogue with Ministries of Health and Education should therefore be reinforced, (3) adopt a new approach that will allow the monitoring of the national sanitation access rate (urban and rural combined).

ONEA: (1) proceed to industrial wastewater treatment (2) recycle faecal sludge; (3) support effectiveness of on-site sanitation transfer to municipalities in urban areas, (4) develop sanitation scaling up in informal settlements.

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