



BURKINA FASO

Programme Overview: Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Main indicators

Burkina Faso has made significant progress in the water sector, with 82% of the population having now access to improved water sources. But access to sanitation is still too low: only 38% of households have access to improved latrines, and 50% still practice open defecation (JMP 2015).

Access to drinking water: from 39 to 76% (1990-2015) in rural areas and from 75 to 97% (1990-2015) in urban areas

Access to improved sanitation: from 2 to 7% (1990-2015) in rural areas and from 44 to 50% (2010-2015) in urban areas

Context

Sanitation in rural areas is still at a very critical level with 75% of the population practicing open defecation. Children are exposed to high risk of diarrheal diseases mostly related to a lack of access to clean water.

The main causes for such a low access to rural sanitation are the absence of positive social norms (open defecation is considered normal), the limited scope of demand-driven approaches and a limited ability of households to build their own toilets. While access to drinking water has increased, some challenges remain: a weak local private sector, reduced availability of products for water treatment, and hydro-geological challenges in some regions (Sahel and East).

Today, too many communities, schools and health centers do not have water points or latrines. Thanks to the government's commitment, supported by UNICEF and its partners, significant results have been achieved and many actions have been undertaken in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector in 2015.

UNICEF's response

- **Technical and Financial Support** to the Government and its partners through the Sectoral Dialogue for Water and Sanitation.
- **Strengthening a qualitative management of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation infrastructures**, by supporting municipalities in the planning, monitoring and maintenance of the existing facilities and through the construction of new public infrastructure.
- **Implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS)** in collaboration with the ministry in charge of water and sanitation. The goal is to engage communities and encourage them to build latrines and stop open defecation, leading to increased sanitation coverage in rural areas.
- **Providing Drinking Water and Sanitation in primary schools and health centers** to increase the coverage of services and to promote changes in hygiene behaviors. Water harvesting systems and other innovative solutions for water treatment, as the local production of chlorine, were also promoted.
- **Support to the fight against acute malnutrition through the implementation of the WASH-in-NUT strategy (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Nutrition)** in collaboration with the Ministry of Health in order to integrate WASH in the treatment of malnourished children. WASH kits were provided to health centers to support the treatment of children suffering from malnutrition.
- As the leading agency for WASH in the emergency working group,



UNICEF continued to provide **humanitarian assistance** to 22.605 refugees in and around the refugee camps in the Sahel and guaranteed assistance to the victims of the floods which occurred in August 2015. In order to coordinate the WASH response capacity in emergencies, UNICEF has provided targeted trainings.

Highlights of 2015

- ▶ 4,409 women from 320 villages, 197 masons and 80 village development committees were trained and sensitized to good hygiene practices ;
- ▶ 27,600 people in 92 villages have gained access to drinking water through the construction or rehabilitation of boreholes;
- ▶ 106 schools and 51 health centers were equipped with boreholes and latrines;
- ▶ 8,432 households (about 59,000 people) in the Sahel, West Central, Eastern and Northern regions built partially subsidized latrines;
- ▶ Handwashing devices were distributed to 40 health centers and 292 schools. 864 teachers were trained in hygiene promotion;
- ▶ 8,890 WASH kits were distributed to mothers of severely malnourished children;
- ▶ A pilot project with the Ministry to create water supply systems in schools using solar energy was carried out;
- ▶ Continued support to 22.605 refugees, giving them access to a minimum of 19 liters of water per person per day.



Funding

Budget spent in 2015: 7,217,784 USD

Priorities for 2016:

- ✧ Further improve the institutional environment for more favorable conditions for the achievement of the new Sustainable Development Goals;
- ✧ Promotion of household water treatment and safe storage, hand washing with soap and toilet use;
- ✧ Launch of non-subsidized CLTS projects in 2 regions;
- ✧ Start an innovative action research project on "sustainable business models for drinking water services in rural areas as part of public-private partnerships";
- ✧ Completion of a study on the challenges of hygienic management of menstruation and launch of a pilot project to remove barriers;
- ✧ Develop a multisector approach and include improved WASH practices and facilities in the programming of Health, Nutrition and Education projects.



Donors and partners

Key donors: The Government of Japan, Canada and Sweden, US Tap Fund, the National Committees of UNICEF.

Partners: Ministries of Water and Sanitation through their technical departments (the Directorate General for Water Supply and the Directorate General for Sanitation) and their regional branches, NGOs, civil society, media, traditional and religious leaders, the private sector.