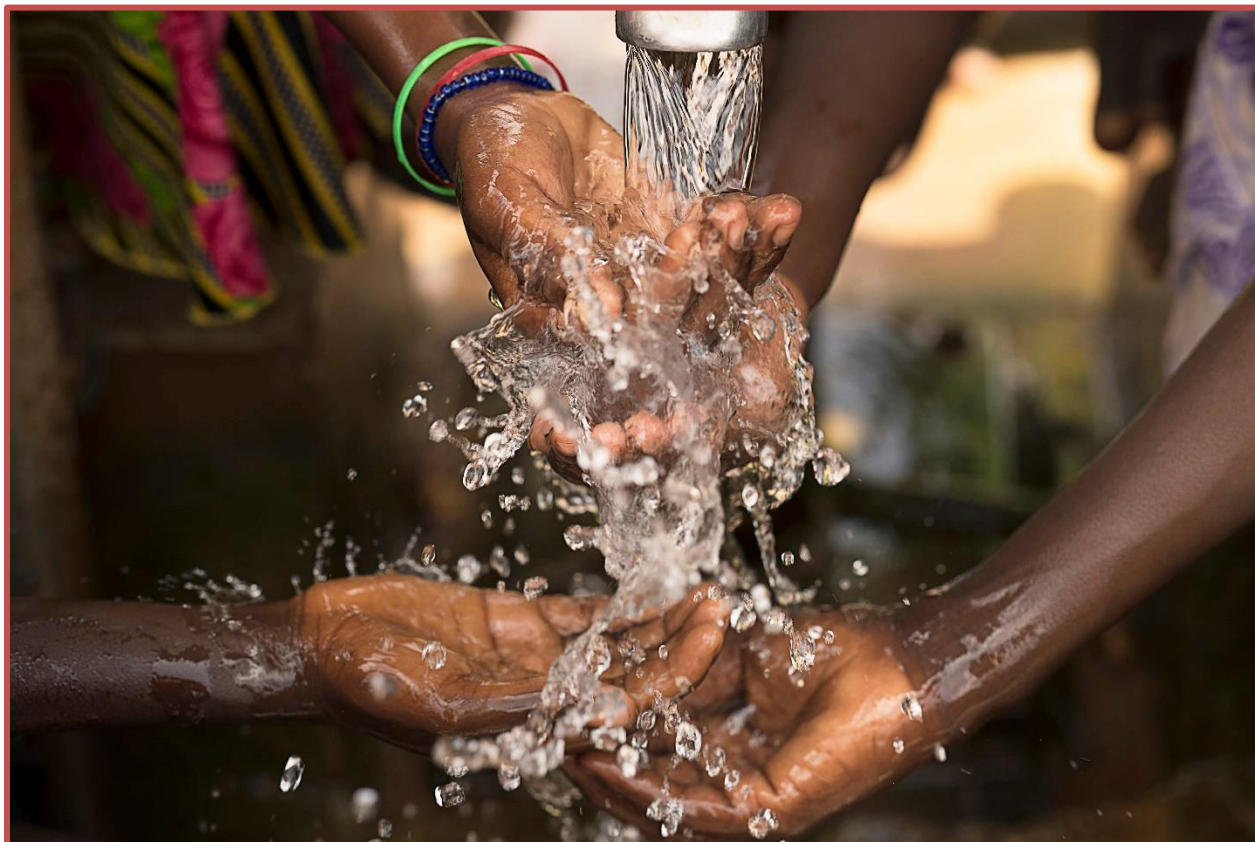


Burkina Faso

WASH
Thematic Report

January - December 2018



Young girl's hands collecting water at the well built by UNICEF in Noumi village, southern Burkina Faso.
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UNICEF Burkina Faso
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Contents

1. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	3
2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
3. STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2018	6
4. RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA	7
5. FINANCIAL ANALYSIS	16
6. FUTURE WORK PLAN	18
7. EXPRESSION OF THANKS.....	18
8. ANNEXES: HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND DONOR FEEDBACK FORM.....	19
Annex 1: Human Interest Story	19
Annex 2: Donor Feedback Form	20

1) ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APS	Association pour la paix et la solidarité
C4D	Communication for Development
CATS	Community Approach to Total Sanitation
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CO	Country Office
CPD	Country programme document
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EQAME	
FAL	
HNO	Humanitarian Need Overview
HSRP	Humanitarian Strategic Response Plan
IR	Intermediate Result
IRC	
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KRC	Key Result for Children
MHM	Menstrual hygiene management
NATCOM	UNICEF National Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PN-AEP	Programme national d'approvisionnement en eau potable 2016-2030 (National Programme of Drinking Water Supply 2016-2030)
PN-AEUE	Programme national d'assainissement, des eaux usées et excréta 2016-2030 (National Programme for Sanitation, Wastewater and Excreta 2016-2030)
PPP	Public-private partnerships
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
PPP	Private Public Partnerships
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

2) EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Burkina Faso has made significant progress in improving the access to water over the past decade. More than half of the population now has access to improved water sources (54 per cent), although significant disparities remain between urban and rural areas (78.87 per cent access in urban areas and 43.21 per cent in rural areas)¹. Important challenges remain in terms of improved quality of water service delivery. Some of the bottlenecks such as restricted municipal water authorities capacity to perform supervisions, limited technical, financial and managerial capacity of the local private sector to provide quality water service, and inadequate availability for water treatment products in the local market. In addition, hydrogeological challenges in specific regions result in high rate of negative or failed attempts to build boreholes, especially in the Sahel and Est regions. Even when successful, the quality of newly constructed boreholes is often below technical standards, which leads to frequent rehabilitations after short periods of time.

Despite steady improvement of basic water services, access to sanitation facilities is still a key challenge for Burkina Faso to attain the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). According to JMP 2017, only 23 per cent of the population has access to basic sanitation facilities. Disparities between urban and rural areas are still huge (48 per cent access in urban areas, 12 per cent in rural areas). Even though open defecation is declining (71.42 per cent in 2000 to 47.98 per cent in 2015), six out of 10 rural families are still practicing open defecation.²

The main bottlenecks for rural sanitation in Burkina Faso include: negative social norms, limited scope of demand driven approaches, limited capacity and willingness of households to build, use and maintain their toilets. The country has a long history of subsidy-driven sanitation projects while demand-driven approaches are new and still to be internalized by the Government. Other major challenges are the lack of funding to the WASH sector, the incomplete application of the decentralisation reform policy and the current security crisis.

To ensure the quality of newly constructed WASH infrastructures, UNICEF focused on the capacity building of stakeholders including the contracted companies. Approximately 36,000 people (including 20,100 school children) have gained access to clean and safe water in three UNICEF's priority regions (Centre Ouest, Est, and Sahel). UNICEF played also a key role in generating evidence for the WASH sector through pilot projects, action research, capacity strengthening, knowledge management and sectoral learning (KMSL). One of the initiatives was the Country Office support to the Government to document and share lessons learned from the action research on innovative service delivery models for rural water supply through a public-private partnership (PPP). The model aimed to better manage sustainable rural water services through strengthened social accountability.

Furthermore, in 2018, Burkina Faso was selected as one of the priority countries for the key result for children (KRC8)³ "Ending open defecation" in UNICEF West and Central Africa Region (WCAR). Aligned with the global, regional, and national sanitation targets, the CO committed to increase the number of individuals living in communities certified free of open defecation by 130,000 annually and the number of schools with separate sanitation facilities for girls and boys by 80 each year. UNICEF identified key milestones such as reviewing the Open Defecation Free (ODF) road map, drafting a post-ODF sustainability strategy, advocacy, and engagement with other donors to funding Community Approach to Total Sanitation (CATS) strategies, and creating learning events on sanitation. As a result, an additional 80,325 individuals now live in certified open defecation-free communities, 210,766 people live in communities declared ODF but not yet certified and 17 schools have been equipped with improved, gender-segregated latrines and handwashing facilities.

Overall, the results achieved in 2018 and ongoing interventions are on track against annual work plan objectives within the UNICEF Country programme document (CPD) 2018-2020 in Burkina Faso.

¹ [WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2017](#)

² IDEM

³ UNICEF WCARO has set up several "Key results for children" which could make significant contributions to the UNICEF's Strategic Plan 2018-2021. Each country office is engaged in selected key results and is committed to attain the country-specific indicators set by WCARO

However, more efforts need to be deployed to tackle persistent challenges, especially in the area of sanitation. New partnerships agreements in the Est region will address the issues of community-led total sanitation (CLTS) and further attention on the enabling environment, such as Government-led evaluation and certification missions. The Global thematic fund for UNICEF allowed flexible and complementary delivery of multisector and multiannual interventions supporting the WASH programmatic results during the CPD 2018-2020. Technical assistance to relevant ministries also ensured quality WASH activities.

3) STRATEGIC CONTEXT OF 2018

The national water and sanitation plans - Programme national d'approvisionnement en eau potable (PN-AEP) and the Programme national d'assainissement des eaux usées et excréta (PN-AEUE) were adopted by the Government late 2016. They are now being implemented by all actors involved in the water and sanitation sector. Both programmes aim at achieving universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation by 2030, in line with the SDGs and the national priorities set in the National Socio-Economic Development Plan (PNDES 2016-2020). UNICEF WASH programme contributes to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF 2018-2020) outcome 2: "Quality of life (education and vocational training, health, nutrition, water and sanitation) and equitable access to social rights".

The set of studies and analyses conducted during the CPD 2011-2017 and lessons learned on the ground distilled a couple of interesting findings, such as: 1) household latrines subsidies are counter-productive for the elimination of open defecation in many contexts because they do not promote community accountability; 2) professionalizing the construction of boreholes requires an in-depth study with a view to develop a Code of Conduct for the drilling sector; 3) innovative management models should be explored to ensure the sustainable management of boreholes and 4) promoting menstrual hygiene management (MHM) remains crucial to eliminate barriers to girls' school attendance.

Drawing upon these reflections, the WASH programme's strategic areas for 2018 were the following: 1) implementation and assessment of CATS at community level; 2) development and implementation of approaches for improved construction quality for boreholes (Drilling Professionalization) and management of water points in rural areas; and 3) support to improved enabling environment through advocacy for prioritization of the WASH sector by the Government, capacity building of central and regional levels for a better implementation of the WASH services as well as generating evidence and developing innovative financing initiatives for the sector.

With this perspective, the 2018-2020 Country Programme in Burkina Faso has been designed with a clear focus for the WASH component to help the Government improve access to drinking water and sanitation, eliminate open defecation and promote good hygiene practices in communities, schools and health centres, especially in rural areas. In particular, during 2018, UNICEF focused its efforts on improving an enabling environment and boosting communities' water and sanitation demand. Key steps have been taken to improve service delivery in an innovative way to strengthen local government institutions through capacity building and to promote CLTS approaches to trigger positive sanitation behavioural change. UNICEF also continued supporting the humanitarian response in WASH targeting host communities and refugees. Unfortunately, in that same year, insecurity posed major barriers to safe access for children and women to quality social services notably in education and health, but also protection and WASH services.

Despite these challenges, UNICEF continued to support the efforts towards the improvement of equitable access to cost-effective technologies for WASH. UNICEF support was based on policy advice, institutional capacity-building, coordination, evidence generation, C4D, leveraging partnerships and innovation. These interventions focus on the most disadvantaged regions such as Centre Ouest, Est and Sahel, as well as at national level.

4) RESULTS IN THE OUTCOME AREA

The WASH programme component aimed at increasing the access to improved water and sanitation in rural areas as outlined in the 2018-2020 Country Programme of Cooperation (CPD) “By 2020 children living in rural areas have improved access to quality water, a healthy environment and sustainable sanitation facilities in communities, in schools, and at health centres.

The following outputs have been defined:

Output 1: Technical departments have strengthened capacities to provide improved services for potable water, hygiene and sanitation in rural areas

Output 2: Rural communities are better equipped to increased demand for water and adopt recommended hygiene and sanitation practices

Output 3: WASH sector stakeholders are equipped with an enabling environment for better planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of interventions.

Global Thematic funding allowed the flexibility and complementary with other funds for delivering multisector and multiannual interventions.

The thematic funding received contributed to the following programme’s activities and results for 2018:

Output 1: Technical departments have strengthened capacities to provide improved services for potable water, hygiene and sanitation in rural areas

Increased access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities

UNICEF Burkina Faso supported the Government to identify, develop, and implement low-cost technologies and new partnerships as the key approach to ensure increased and equitable access to safely managed drinking water in rural areas. Approximately 36,000 people (including 20,100 school children) have newly gained access to clean and safe water in three UNICEF priority regions (Centre Ouest, Est, and Sahel). The result obtained as of end 2018 was low compared to the CPD target of 200,000 persons by 2020, but it will increase significantly in 2019 as the constructions launched in 2018 will be completed early 2019. UNICEF facilitated at building strategic partnerships with private sector and local authorities (municipalities and regional directorates) for setting up quality WASH infrastructure including a maintenance mechanism

More specifically, the thematic funds enabled UNICEF and its partners⁴ to implement activities towards increased access to safe drinking water, the construction and effective use of sanitation facilities, as well as the promotion of good hygiene practices in rural communities and primary schools. They also contributed, with other funds, to the construction of sanitation facilities in eight schools and seven health centres in the Sahel region (reaching 4,500 people) and the rehabilitation of 28 water points in the Nord region (reaching 8,400 people). Furthermore, new water points in 12 communities and seven schools in the Nord and Centre Ouest were constructed as well as 160 latrines in 16 schools in the Est (started in 2018 and not yet finalized). UNICEF also provided technical assistance to relevant ministries through human resources and operation supports which ensured the monitoring and financial control of the implementation of WASH activities.

Output 2: Rural communities are better equipped to increased demand for water and adopt recommended hygiene and sanitation practices

Community Led Total Sanitation

Advocating for policy shift and institutional triggering and scaling up of CLTS were key actions implemented during 2018. UNICEF is accelerating its demand-based approach for sanitation services at community level through increased support to the CLTS pilot’s regions of Est, Centre Ouest and Sahel. This was achieved through the identification of key milestones such as reviewing the ODF road map,

⁴ National and Regional Directorates for Water and Sanitation and NGOs: Oxfam, Association pour la paix et la solidarité (APS), IRC, the Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV), the Danish Refugee Council and WaterAid

drafting a post-ODF sustainability strategy, along with advocacy and engagement with other donors to fund CATS strategies, and organizing learning events on sanitation.

As a result, an additional 80,325 individuals (41,769 women and 38,556 men) now live in certified open defecation-free communities. A further 210,766 people live in communities declared ODF but not yet certified and 19 schools have been equipped with improved gender-segregated latrines and handwashing facilities benefitting 2,470 girls and 2,280 boys. Institutional triggering at regional levels have also been carried out. The report⁵ on the systematic review of the effectiveness and impact of the CLTS programs in Burkina Faso was finalized and released in 2018. This review informs decisions makers on the success of the approach and the need for scaling it up across the country. The results of the review have been shared during the National water and sanitation forum as well as to the key sanitation stakeholders. A national validation workshop was carried in July 2018.

Communication for Development

To strengthen and maintain the post ODF status of certified communities, the program has developed C4D activities in collaboration with UNICEF Communication for Development section. These C4D activities have positively impacted the results. More than 500 members of village sanitation committees have been trained in C4D fundamentals and equipped with communication tools and support kits. In addition, 34 local theatres were directly supported to produce community awareness forums on CLTS.

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)

UNICEF further expanded the MHM initiative to 150 schools in the Sahel region through communication activities for parents, local government officials, teachers and school children to create an enabling environment for MHM. This project contributed to break some taboos around menstruation and helped young girls to be heard. 210 new hand washing facilities, 200 drinking water storage facilities, 150 hygiene kits and 1,500 MHM emergency kits made of reusable pads have been distributed in 150 schools in the Sahel region. 110 out-of-school girls received education on adolescent health that will give them greater control over marriage and childbirth in their communities. Monitoring activities are continuing in 60 schools in Hauts-Bassins, Cascades and Sahel regions.

UNICEF also supported the Ministry of Education to harmonize the MHM communication tools across partners or donors. To accelerate the scaling up of the MHM initiative, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Education to introduce the subject into the basic education curricula and to finalize a teacher training module on MHM. Adolescents in the Sahel region have been trained as local manufacturers of reusable sanitary pads to meet the growing local demands with cost-effective products thanks to a new partnership between UNICEF and professional training schools.

Output 3: WASH sector stakeholders are equipped with an enabling environment for better planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of interventions

Strengthened WASH enabling environment

Enhancing an enabling environment for the WASH sector was another key action for the country program. UNICEF provided substantial support to the Government and its partners during the development and implementation of the post 2015 sector programs documents⁶. The capacities of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation were strengthened in strategic and operational planning, and results-based management both at national and regional levels. Also, UNICEF provided financial and technical support to the Ministry to organize the National WASH Forum during which non-subsidized CLTS approach assessment was recommended to be carried out for further scaling up. UNICEF continued to collaborate with IRC for the implementation of the Knowledge Management and Sectoral Learning

5 REVUE CONJOINTE DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROJETS PILOTES ATPC DANS DEUX REGIONS DU BURKINA FASO

6 Programme national d'approvisionnement en eau potable (PN-AEP) and the Programme national d'assainissement des eaux usées et excréments (PN-AEUE)

(KMSL) action plan. As a direct outcome, 104 relevant sectoral documents are now archived on the Ministry website eauburkina.org.

Innovative Public Private Partnerships (PPP) model for rural water management

Thematic funds are extensively supporting the final phase of action research on service delivery models for rural water supply through a public-private partnerships PPP⁷. The model aims at better manage rural water services through strengthened social accountability for sustainability. The pilot project currently targets three municipalities and if successful, the model can be replicated in other areas of the country and beyond. The action research is testing the hypotheses related to the three aspects of the sustainability of the model: how to apply water payment mechanism at municipality scale; how to develop a marketing strategy that creates sufficient service demand and favours the financial equilibrium between the operator's investment and the revenues generated from the community's contributions; and how to operationalize the contract and a responsibility pact with key performance indicators between stakeholders. In 2018, the following milestones have been achieved: intensive stakeholder consultations, demand-creation activities, and data collection and analysis. Evidence generated from this action research has been included in the revised rural water reform policy at the national level.

Humanitarian preparedness and response

UNICEF continued to support the refugees from Mali and host communities in the Sahel region through WASH programs as well as helping the government in June and July 2018 to organize study camps for 4,9836 children (2,520 girls) who were at risk of not sitting for their end of cycle exams due to school closures by extremists' attacks. As the coordinator of the WASH in emergency group, UNICEF facilitated the update of the WASH contingency plans and created a [WASH portal for humanitarian response](#)⁸. UNICEF also organized the international "WASH in Emergency" training for 27 participants from eight countries in partnership with the UNICEF-WCARO and the engineering [Institute 2IE](#) and a collaboration with the regional office and Bioforce institute for a cholera training targeting 25 participants.

Lessons learned

One of the important lesson learned from the action research is related to the implementation of the water quality surveillance in rural areas. Water quality tests on handpumps carried out by the Government, with support from UNICEF, revealed a bacteriological contamination of water for half of 200 handpumps sample tested at the end of the rainy season. As an immediate mitigation action, all the contaminated water points were disinfected and tested again. Most of the water points are now providing clean drinking water. Other two water points in proximity to artisanal gold mining sites showed an elevated level of arsenic contamination and were closed immediately. This raises an important question on the lack of systematic control of water quality at water sources. In rural areas, water quality is tested only for newly drilled boreholes. This year quality test results suggest that contamination can become a problem in the years following the drilling, especially during the rainy season.

Moving forward, UNICEF will engage with partners to advocate for a permanent, Government-led water quality control system. In the Cascade region, the water directorate has initiated a regional water quality surveillance system including the selection of high-risk water points in each municipality to be regularly tested and monitored, the training of the provincial water quality focal points, and setting up a dedicated regional team to compile data and generate regular water quality situation reports. This initiative could become an model to feed into the development of the national water quality surveillance system in 2019.

⁷ There is no consensus on the definition of public-private partnerships (PPP). The [PPP Knowledge Lab](#) defines it as "a long-term contract between a private party and a government entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility, and remuneration is linked to performance"

⁸ [WASH portal for humanitarian response](#) <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/burkina-faso/water-sanitation-hygiene>

Box 1. Lessons learned from the public-private partnership (PPP) model for rural water management

The results from the action research indicate that a PPP could work successfully in the management of rural water schemes - including hand pumps - when the partnerships are based on clear performance indicators and accountability framework involving all the actors. The conditions also include the incorporation of regular water quality testing and other water safety measures like water source protection and safe water consumption chain. Preliminary results also show that the PPP model ensured a high level of handpump functionality. However, the success of the model depends on large up-front investments on infrastructure rehabilitation, renewal and technology, as well as the demand. Furthermore, water quality controls need to be implemented systematically with immediate corrective measures in place as necessary.

Finally, thanks to the contribution from the Global thematic funds, UNICEF Burkina Faso achieved these encouraging results

Summary of main outputs for 2018

Output	Activity	Target (2018)	Results	Regions	Implementing partner
1. Technical departments have strengthened capacities to provide improved services for potable water, hygiene and sanitation in rural areas	Water Point construction and Rehabilitation	100,000 people	36,000 persons have access to clean water through the realization of 120 new boreholes and rehabilitation in communities	Est, Centre Ouest, Nord, Sahel regions	Local enterprises
		80 schools	20,100 students (10,452 girls) in 67 schools have access to improved drinking water through 17 new boreholes and the rehabilitation of 50 others	Est, Centre Ouest, Sahel regions	Local enterprises
	Construction of sanitation facilities	80 schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,750 students (2,470 girls) have access to sanitation facilities through 124 latrines in 19 schools 1,750 patients have access to sanitation facilities through 28 latrines in 7 health centres 	Est, Centre Ouest, Sahel regions	Local enterprises
2. Rural communities are better equipped to increase the demand for water and adopt recommended hygiene and sanitation practices	Demand creation for sanitation services (triggering, ODF declaration and certification)	55 villages (170 communities) certified ODF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 villages (69 communities) certified ODF (40,545 people) 29 villages (84 communities) declared ODF (69,632 people) 4,580 latrines constructed 	Centre Ouest region, province of Sissili	APS
		88 villages (116 communities) certified ODF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34 villages (42 communities) certified ODF (29,978 people); 54 villages (74 communities) declared ODF (78,376 people) 7,906 latrines constructed 	Est region, provinces of Gourma and Kompienga	SNV
		20 villages (50 communities) certified ODF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 villages (25 communities) certified ODF (9,802 people) 51 villages (111 communities) declared ODF (62,758 people) 10,404 latrines constructed 	Sahel region provinces of Seno and Soum	OXFAM & DRC
	Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in schools	150 schools	30,764 school children (53% girls and 47% boys) benefited from MHM program in 150 schools (15,141 direct beneficiaries)	Sahel region	WaterAid

	Communication for development (C4D)	10,000 people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 members of village sanitation committees trained in C4D fundamentals and equipped with communication tools and support kits (CLTS) 34 theatre forums reached 22,000 people, including 8,650 children, received messages on CATS 	Sahel and Est regions	Théâtre du Progrès
3.WASH sector stakeholders are equipped with an enabling environment for better planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of interventions	Capacity development and training and Advocacy	The government (General directorate, regional Directorates etc.) trained in strategic planning, CLTS, financing mechanisms etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 trainings on the human right based approach in WASH conducted (August and December). 50 staffs from water and sanitation central and regional directorates attended. UNICEF facilitated the participation of the government to attend the ASWAI/DGIS meeting (Guinea Conakry), WASH financing meeting (Dakar), SWA Steering Committee meetings (Cairo and Lisbon), CLTS workshop in Dakar, and other regional and global webinars. Offered the opportunities to share experiences in various domains including the development of Post 2015 documents, PPP models 		MEA
		WASH professional trained in WASH in emergency and WASH in school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH in Emergency training for 27 participants from 8 African countries by 2IE. UNICEF funded 5 participants (from water and sanitation directorates and CONASUR) 25 participants (October 2018) trained on cholera, supported by UNICEF WCARO and Bioforce) 35 UNICEF, Government and NGO staff from francophone countries trained in 'WASH in Schools' 	International	UNICEF WCARO, 2IE, CONASUR
		Events and celebrations organized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1900 people (225 students and 60% of women) participated in the World Toilet Day (19 November) in Yacouta to celebrate certified ODF villages 410 students (192 girls and 160 boys) participated in Handwashing Day (15 October) Approximatively 1000 children participated in the International Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) day (28 May) More than 170 participants (20-21 September 2018) attended the International symposium on sanitation (20-21 September 2018) More than 900 people participated in the National WASH Forum (February 2018) CLTS review national validation workshop (3 July) held with approximatively 50 participants MHM tools validation workshop (4-6 September) held with approximatively 50 participants MHM integration in schools' curricula workshop (19-22 November) held approximatively 50 participants 	National and international	UNICEF HQ, UNICEF WCARO MEA, NGO
	Evidence generation and innovative financing initiatives	WASH financing initiatives developed	UNICEF, Vergnet Hydro and the Government of Burkina Faso presented the PPP business model during the WASH financing meeting in Dakar (Senegal) in May 2018. A proposal between the three parties is being finalized as a scalable WASH Financing initiative.	National	UNICEF, Vergnet, MEA
		CLTS pilot	CLTS review process achieved and the results shared during a national workshop in July 2018. The report recommendations shared with all stakeholder for scaling CLTS	National	MEA, SNV,APS

		Lessons learned from the Action research on service delivery models for rural water supply through a PPP shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National WASH Forum (February 2018), organized by the Water and Sanitation Ministry, gathered more than 900 WASH practitioners. The Action research (AR) preliminary results were presented. Internationally, the AR preliminary results presented during global WASH net meeting in New York and during ASWAI/DGIS meeting (Guinea Conakry). Stakeholder consultations, demand-creation activities, data collection and analysis, water quality controls completed and the evidence generated included in the revised national Rural water reform policy. The lesson learned component is under review and will be presented during the World water week 2019 	National and International	UNICEF, Vergnet, MEA
	KMSL	Knowledge Management and Sector Learning (KMSL) action plan operationalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the national WASH forum (February 2018 - 900+ participants) non-subsidized CLTS assessment recommended for potential scaling up The first international sanitation symposium (September 2018) gathered approximately 177 participants from Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Benin to discuss the sanitation challenges, approaches and local policy to be put in place to reach the SDG6.2 The collection of 66 bibliographic references, the editing of 4 post-2015 national programs, the editing of the sectoral performance report, the editing of international sanitation symposium summary report, the editing of the CLTS review report was done All reports and KM products (symposium summary, reports, Post 2015 programs summary, presentations) disseminated to 3700+ professional via USB keys, Dropbox, WhatsApp, Facebook, MEA or IRC websites. A symposium documentary was also broadcasted on the national and private TV RTB and Burkina Info 	National	IRC, MEA
	Coordination and emergency response	Contingency plans updated	4W and contingency plans updated and a dedicated WASH portal created	National	NGO
		Emergency study camps supported	Access to safe water and sanitation facilities provided to 4,9836 children children (2,520 girls) participating in the summer camps for over 2.5 months	Sahel region	NGO

Results Assessment Framework				
Measurable indicators and targets	Baseline (2017)	2018 targets (AWP)	2018 Achievement	Source
Outcome indicators				
Proportion of the population practicing open defecation	65%	60%	NA	UNICEF / WHO JMP 2017 National Household Survey PNEA annual reports
Percentage of the population using improved and safe water source for drinking water	43%	66%	NA	UNICEF / WHO JMP 2017 National Household Survey PNEA annual reports
Number of people in humanitarian situations who have access to and use adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities	28,655	35,000	36,647	Reports from Partners
Key Outputs 1 indicators				
Additional number of people with safe water access as a result of UNICEF direct support	40,700	100,000	36,000	WASH Program annual review Reports from Partners
Additional number of people with access to safe sanitation services as a result of UNICEF direct support	157,514	290,000	190,500	WASH Program annual review Reports from Partners
Number schools newly equipped with latrine	77.9%	79%	78.9%	WASH Program annual review Reports from Partners
Key Outputs 2 indicators				
Number of new communities who implement water safety plans	0	50	NA	Government report
Number of newly certified ODF communities	62	262	322	WASH Program annual review Reports from Partners
% of EQAmE Schools who received at least 6 WASH stars (out of 10)	0	40%	0	WASH Program annual review Reports from Partners
Number of communities certified ODF who maintained the status for at least 12 months	0	100	0 certified villages has reached 12 months yet	WASH Program annual review Reports from Partners
% of people who wash their hands after the critical times	NA	40%	90%	CLTS annual review report
Number of schools who put into practice the MHM programme and number of girls having access to MHM activities as a direct result of UNICEF support	Schools: 100 Girls: 14 ,75	Schools: 200 Girls: 30,000	Schools: 250 Girls: 30 764	WASH Program annual review Reports from Partners
Key Outputs 3 indicators				

A drilling code is elaborated and published	0	1	0	Reports from Partners
Amount of money mobilised through innovative financial mechanisms as a direct result of UNICEF support	0	US\$6M	US\$6M	Government Reports from Partners
A multi sectorial budget for WASH in schools is available at national level	0	1	0	Government Reports from Partners
A WASH coordination mechanism for emergency (cluster) exists	0	1	1	Minutes from WASH working group meetings

5) FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

For 2018, the planned target for the Programme Area 3 (WASH) was at US\$6,460,000. This target was not reached fully, with a total US\$6,422,066 (99.4%) funded and expenditure of US\$6,052,554 (93.6%).

Out of the total expenses US\$2,482,116 (41%) was covered through Regular Resources (RR), US\$3,184,857 (52%) from Other Regular Resources (OR-R), and US\$385,581 (7%) through Other Resources – Emergency (OR-E).

It is important to note that US\$363,573.64 received from UNICEF United Kingdom Committee were added to the Thematic Funding received in 2018. This allowed to have a thematic funding for a total of US\$1,547,928.51 and expenditure at US\$1,332,846.64.

As for intervention areas, the most important areas covered by the Thematic Fund in 2018 were eliminating open defecation in rural communities followed by water provision and technical assistance. This is in line with UNICEF and the Government of Burkina Faso priorities.

Table 1: Planned budget by Programme Area

Outcome Area 3: WASH Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2018 (in \$US)		
Intermediate Results	Funding Type ¹	Planned Budget ²
03-01 Technical departments have strengthened capacities to provide improved services for potable water, hygiene and sanitation in rural areas	RR	1,130,000
	ORR	1,490,000
03-02 Rural communities are better equipped to increase demand for water and adopt recommended hygiene and sanitation practices	RR	1,000,000
	ORR	1,640,000
03-03 WASH sector stakeholders are equipped with an enabling environment for better planning, budgeting, implementing and monitoring of interventions	RR	500,000
	ORR	700,000
Total		6,460,000

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2018

Outcome Area 4: Water and sanitation Thematic Contributions Received in 2018 (in \$USs)		
Donors	Grant Number*	Contribution Amount
UNICEF United Kingdom Committee	SC1899060011	363,573.64
Total		363,573.64

Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area

Outcome Area 3: WASH Expenditures by Key-Results Areas I, 2018 (in \$US)				
Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
4590/A0/05/883/001 1. WASH service Delivery	13,841.23	1,878,297	996,849.82	2,888,988.07
4590/A0/05/883/001 2. Demand for WASH services	365,537	1,130,608	1,073,077.52	2,569,222.37
4590/A0/05/883/001 3. WASH Enabling Environment	6,203	175,902	412,238.94	594,344
Total	385,581	3,184,857	2,482,116	6,052,554

Table 4: Thematic expenses by programme area

Outcome Area 3: WASH Thematic expenses by programme Area in 2008 (in \$US)			
Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*		
	Other Resources - Emergency	Other Resources - Regular	All thematic funding (ORR+OR-E)
4590/A0/05/883/001 1. WASH service Delivery	-	505,342.74	505,342.74
4590/A0/05/883/001 2. Demand for WASH services	-	722,014.11	722,014.11
4590/A0/05/883/001 3. WASH Enabling Environment	-	105,489.79	105,489.79
Total	-	1,332,846.64	1,332,846.64

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Outcome Area 3: WASH 2018					
Year	2018				
Business Area	Burkina Faso - 4590				
Expiry Date Year	(Multiple Items)				
Outcome	4590/A0/05/883 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE				
Row Labels	Allocation	Commitments	Actual	Utilized	% Utilised
4590/A0/05/883/001 1. WASH service Delivery	2,888,981	2,239,036	649,952	2,888,988	100%
4590/A0/05/883/002 2. Demand for WASH services	2,857,901	35,866	2,533,356	2,569,222	90%
4590/A0/05/883/003 3. WASH Enabling Environment	675,184	5,670	588,674	594,344	88%
Grand Total	6,422,066	2,280,573	3,771,981	6,052,554	

6) FUTURE WORK PLAN

It is expected that, with the contribution of all partners, UNICEF will continue activities through WASH in Schools interventions including Menstrual Hygiene Management and scaling up CLTS based projects. The focus will be on strengthening stakeholder's capacity, coordination, monitoring and evaluation system, and central government's commitment to develop the sector.

2019 focus will also continue to support the communities and primary schools in the regions of Sahel, Est and Centre Ouest mainly through:

- Contribution to the improvement of the WASH enabling environment;
- Gradual scaling up of Community Total Sanitation Approaches;
- Support for the fight against acute malnutrition through the implementation of the WASH in Nutrition strategy;
- Participation in the development of an enabling environment in schools;
- Promotion of the treatment and hygienic storage of drinking water at household level and regular monitoring of the water quality at community level;
- Professionalization of drilling systems;
- Research and innovation;
- Strengthening the management of WASH infrastructure at the municipal level;
- Emergency Preparedness and Response;
- Continued UNICEF leadership in the WASH Emergency sector.

UNICEF partners, including SNV, APS, DRC and OXFAM, will continue implementing CLTS in the targeted regions to reach the target for the country Key results for children (KRC). This target is set at 130,000 additional people living in certified ODF communities in 2019 as a direct result from UNICEF support.

Table 6: Planned budget for 2019

Outcome Area 3: Water and Sanitation Planned Budget and Available Resources for 2019 (in \$US)				
Intermediate Results	Funding Type	Planned Budget	Funded Budget	Shortfall
03-01 WASH Service Delivery	RR	1,130,000	1,130,000	0
	ORR	1,900,000	1,495,000	405,000
03-02 Demand for WASH Services	RR	1,100,000	1,100,000	0
	ORR	2,394,324	1,406,240	988,084
03-03 WASH -Enabling Environment	RR	460,000	460,000	0
	ORR	740,000	360,000	380,00
Total Budget		7,724,324	5,951,240	1,773,084

7) EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The contribution from the thematic fund in 2018 has helped more than 261,907 of the most vulnerable rural populations, primary school children and women of Burkina Faso to access and utilize safe water, stop open defecation and adopt good hygiene practices also related to menstrual hygiene management. UNICEF Burkina would like to pass on a special thank you from the children of Burkina Faso.

8) ANNEXES: HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND DONOR FEEDBACK FORM

ANNEX 1: HUMAN INTEREST STORY

Métio: Free OPEN defecation village in To, Burkina Faso

By Madeleine Diessongo WASH project officer and Karim Savadogo, WASH specialist

Photo credits: Madeleine Diessongo, UNICEF

Sanata Kadio, 49, is the mother of 7 children. She lives in the village of Métio located at 19 km from Léo, with her husband Zio Kobié Innoussa. Like most women in this community, Sanata generates income through activities such as selling wafers, making shea butter and growing vegetables.

Located in the town of To, the village of Métio is one of the 107 villages in the province of Sissili that ended open defecation thanks to the implementation of a Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) project.

The village has a population of 2,569 people, divided into 370 households, who have decided to stop open defecation. The project started in May 2018 and the village was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in October 2018. The village now counts 377 self-built latrines, including Sanata's household latrine.

Before the project, Sanata tells us that the latrine was not used by all the members of her household. Some still preferred to defecate in the open and most of them did not have good hygiene behaviours as hand washing was not always observed.

According to Sanata, illnesses related to the lack of hygiene such as typhoid fever were recurrent in the family and expenditure for health care could reach up to 25,000 FCFA per person. She claimed that even herself suffered from typhoid fever in the past. To her regret, these expenses absorbed a large part of her family's savings.

Sanata is now very happy because she is convinced that her village being ODF (open defecation free) contributed to a significant reduction in diseases related to poor hygiene for her entire family. Furthermore, she noticed that by adopting better hygiene practices, she managed to win the trust of her customers therefore increasing her sales of wafers.

For Sanata and her family, using the latrine and washing their hands has become a habit and a social norm in her community. *"After I returned from the city, I'm not comfortable until I wash my hands"* she tells us.

In addition to the health-related benefits, Sanata and the women in her village, agree that self-built latrines in their households have helped reducing the lack of privacy, the risk of snake bites and the insecurity they have experienced in the past while defecating in the open.



Sanata in front of her own built tippy tap
UNICEF/Diessongo

Today, Sanata is committed in educating her community members about the benefits of good hygiene practices.



In her family she is not the only one promoting these good habits. Her husband, Zio Kobié Innoussa, has also developed initiatives to keep the family environment healthy.



Zio Kobié built a lid to cover the latrine's hole so to avoid the contact of flies with faeces. This model served as an example for other households in the village to make lids for latrine holes. In addition, he bought a 12,500 FCFA PVC pipe to evacuate the wastewater out of the family yard. The impact of the project induced such a change in the family of Zio Kobié and Sanata, that they even built a second latrine in the field where they grow their vegetables.

"We thank the donors of the project for making us understand why good hygiene practices are fundamental in preserving the health of our family and community", says Sanata .

The commitment of the members of this family to spend their own money for the safety of their living environment is proof that this community underwent a full ODF conversion. Moreover, the CLTS approach also contributed to enhancing the local skills of communities.

ANNEX 2: DONOR FEEDBACK FORM

The CO appreciates any feedback on the donor report through the link ([English](#)).