



BURKINA FASO

Water and Sanitation Profile

POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS	
Population (2006)	14.4 million
Proportion of population living in urban areas	19%
Urban/Rural population growth rates (1980-2000)	6.6 / 2.2%
Diarrheal deaths/year (2004)	19,500
Under age 5 mortality rate	192/1000 live births
Under age 5 mortality rate due to diarrheal disease (2000)	18.8%

SECTOR OVERVIEW

Burkina Faso remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 175 out of 177 according to the United Nations. To compound the problem, much of the country lies within the expanding Sahel, where a trend of diminishing rainfall amounts have meant longer, more intense droughts and flooding during large rain events. The slow demise of rainfall-dependent agricultural livelihoods in rural areas has caused a steady rise of rural immigration to urban and peri-urban areas in the capital, Ouagadougou and other large urban areas.

Population growth in peri-urban settlements of greater than 5,000 persons will continue to place pressure on existing water supply and sanitation (WSS) systems as investments and the capacity to manage the systems fall behind. In contrast, urban areas are relatively well-served by the National Office of Water and Sanitation (ONEA). Major constraints that the WSS sector must overcome include the expansion of water supply and especially sanitation service to rural and rapidly growing peri-urban areas. All WSS service providers including ONEA require significant investments in human resources, financial management, and procurement systems.

SECTOR FRAMEWORK

Burkina Faso adopted an action plan for integrated water resources management (PAGIRE) in 2003. The action plan laid out the decentralization of the WSS sector over the next six years. In 2004, the government adopted the General Charter of Territorial Collectives (CGCT) which dictated that water supply service in rural areas would become the responsibility of local communities. However, the legal framework and technical plan to transfer authority have not been fully developed. This has slowed the implementation of the CGCT. In contrast, the sanitation sub-sector has seen the adoption of strategic sanitation plans in Ouagadougou and Bobo Diolasso and the development of a national sanitation plan for the rest of the country.

While sanitation planning is occurring, defining the institutional roles of key agencies in the WSS sector remains to be completed. Institutional roles defining the delivery of urban WSS services are well-defined. However, conflicts between administrative, regulatory, and sanitation service delivery responsibilities are much less defined. In addition, the relationship between Burkina Faso's poverty reduction strategy and the WSS sector remains weak. Budget allocations for the sector still remain low since much of the allocation has gone to increase water supply through reservoir construction rather than WSS

WATER AVAILABILITY IN BURKINA FASO	
Renewable water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year (1960-2007)	890
Water withdrawals, m ³ /person/year (2000)	71
Projected water resources per capita, m ³ /person/year in 2015	596
Note: 2015 projected water resources per capita is a straight-line regression calculation based on population growth rates with no adjustment for consumption or technology changes	

service delivery. In particular, attention to developing the sanitation sub-sector had been largely omitted from Burkina Faso's poverty reduction strategy. It was not until specific WSS targets were adopted under Burkina Faso's MDG roadmap that greater access to sanitation facilities was included in national WSS policies. Yet with the MDG roadmap, Burkina Faso's investment in sanitation is relatively low in comparison to drinking water development; therefore, improvements in the sanitation sub-sector may not occur until the government adopts a national sanitation plan and designates the legal framework for service providers to grow and operate. In 2007, the estimated cost to meet the MDG goals for access to improved drinking water and sanitation facilities required an annual investment of \$78 million for water and \$28.25 million for sanitation. By comparison, the 2007 public budget for WSS sector improvements amounted to only \$13.3 million for water and \$3.96 million for sanitation. Despite these figures, overall

WSS service to urban areas has been well-managed by ONEA, but many challenges remain, particularly in expanding access to sanitation facilities and comprehensive WSS rural subsector development.

THE URBAN SUB-SECTOR

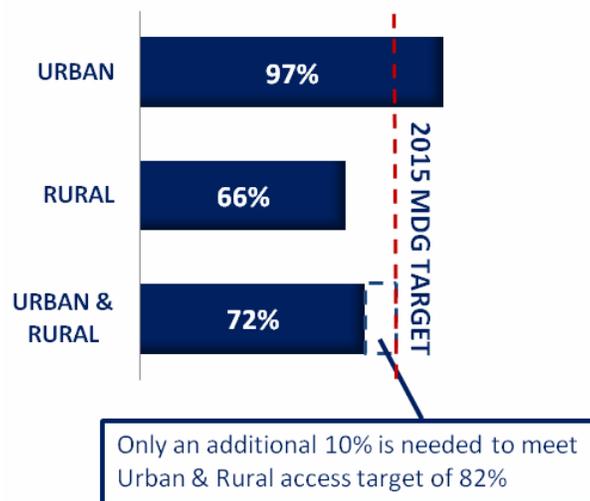
Burkina Faso's urban WSS service provider is ONEA. ONEA has an excellent record of performance in West Africa. ONEA operates on a public-private partnership, serving approximately 42 cities and towns throughout the country. ONEA's greatest challenge is accommodating the rapid population growth in peri-urban areas and balancing the capital expenditures required to expand coverage while continuing the operation and maintenance of its core systems. In addition, ONEA's ability to balance its revenue stream is dependent upon accurately gauging the affordability of its water rates and their effect on consumption demand.

For example, ONEA is currently increasing household connections in peri-urban areas. The project is intent on installing approximately 50,000 household connections. This project will reduce the need for residents in poor urban areas to purchase water from a standpipe operator or water carrier where water quality and prices may increase exposure to water-borne pathogens or result in inequitable pricing schemes.

KEY AGENCIES

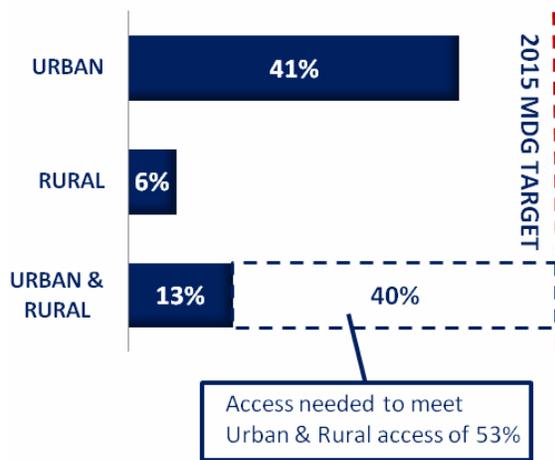
Agency	Description	Contact Information
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Hydraulique et des Ressources Halieutiques (MAHRH) or the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics, and Fishery Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional and budgetary control and oversight of entire WSS sector, but not a separate regulatory agency 	
Directions Générales de l'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable (DGAEP) or the General Directorate of Water Supply and Drinking Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development, coordination, and implementation of overall WSS sector initiatives as head of urban and rural areas Rural WSS service provider for towns under 10,000 through 13 regional centers 	
L'Office National de l'Eau et l'Assainissement (ONEA) or the National Office for Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban and peri-urban WSS public service provider for all urban areas over 10,000 persons 	Dieudonne Sawadogo Secretary- General dieudsaw@liptinfor.bf 226-50-431900/09

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Water in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

Meeting MDG 7: Access to Sanitation in 2006



Data Source: UN MDG Indicator Database

THE RURAL SUB-SECTOR

The rural sub-sector would benefit the most from national reforms in WSS policies, decentralization, and expansion of sustainable service. Local control over WSS service is provided by water committees and user associations. With little support from the General Directorate of Water Supply and Drinking Water (DGAEP), community service providers have relied upon support from international donors and local and international non-governmental organizations (NGO) in addition to a growing sector of private WSS service providers. Typically, WSS service management capacity is higher in areas where rural WSS service providers are supported by outside organizations like a NGO or international donor.

Burkina Faso's WSS rural sub-sector will require a significant amount of capacity building in all areas of operations and management if the decentralization of WSS functions from the central government to the municipalities is to succeed. Inclusion of the private sector will also be important in order to attract additional financing and the technical expertise required for implementation of WSS reforms. However, decentralization cannot be implemented in an orderly fashion without proper planning and the mechanisms to devolve WSS functions to community service providers.

DONOR INVOLVEMENT

A joint aid strategy for Burkina Faso is expected in 2009. The lead up to the strategy has been precipitated by the establishment of a technical secretariat by donor institutions and Burkina Faso's "Plan d'Action National de l'Efficacité de l'Aide" (PANEA). These are designed to better coordinate aid to Burkina Faso and will likely improve the country's relatively poor monitoring and evaluation system in the WSS sector. Major donors to Burkina Faso's WSS sector include the World Bank, the Water and Sanitation Program for Africa, the African Development Bank, the European Union and the governments of Denmark and Germany.

DONOR	ACTIVITIES	CONTACT INFORMATION
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support education and training of water supply and sanitation sector professionals • Anti-desertification activities in Sahel lowland ecosystems 	Galina Sotirova gsotirova@worldbank.org Tel: 226-50-49-63-00 Education Task Team Leader – William Experton
The African Development Bank (AfDB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peri-urban and rural access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities • Supports the creation of water user associations and subsequent management and operations of their water supply systems • Hygiene awareness and education program • Inventory studies of water and sanitation infrastructure in semi-urban and rural areas 	Mme Antoinette DINGA-DZONDO a.dinga-dzondo@afdb.org Tel: (+226) 50-37-57-50
European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National WSS sector policy reform and institution building • Rural and peri-urban WSS service support through the National Water Supply and Sanitation Program and ONEA 	Lucien Pagni Tel: 0032-2-29-55069
DANIDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated water resource management programming support through PAGIRE II • Urban, peri-urban and rural WSS sector support through PADSEA program; focus on financial management and M&E processes 	Peter Jørgensen petjor@um.dk Tel:
GTZ/KfW/DED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the implementation of the national water and wastewater plan, reform, decentralization and IWRM. • Supports infrastructure projects to expand WSS access in urban, peri-urban and rural areas • Financial support to eliminate sanitation in urban areas 	Marina Mdaihi gtz-burkina@gtz.de Tel: 226 50311672

Additional information and sources: Statistics were compiled from the WHOSIS database, WRI-Earthtrends Water Resources and Freshwater Ecosystems database, and the UN MDG Indicators database. Other sources include the 2006 African Development Bank's "Getting Africa on Track to Meet the MDGs in Water Supply and Sanitation," Burkina Faso' Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics and Fishery Resource's website, the 2007 African Development Bank/Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development African Economic Outlook Report, World Bank's Burkina Faso online Country Brief, and European Commission-Burkina Faso Country Strategy Paper 2008-2013.

This Water and Sanitation Profile was prepared under the **Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (ABRI)**. ABRI is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and addresses some of the most challenging water issues in the Middle East and Africa including the lack of access by the poor to improved water and sanitation services, inefficient and nonproductive water use, and transboundary river basin management. ABRI works closely with host country governments, actively pursues co-investments from the private sector, reaches out to like-minded foundations, and partners with regional institutions.