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Fight against inequalities - Access to water and sanitation for all EU approach in Burkina Faso

Presentation Plan

- 1. Public Policy in the fight against inequalities in access to water and sanitation*
- 2. UE approach on SDG 6 in Burkina Faso*
- 3. Conclusion*

1. Policy on the fight against Inequalities in access to water and sanitation

September 2015 - UN Sustainable Development Goals – 17 SDGs

SDG 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all

Government of Burkina Faso developed a national framework to achieve SDG 6

This framewok contains:

Water National Strategy comprising 5 national programmes:

Sector governance

Access to water

Sanitation

Integrated Water management

Amenagements hydrauliques

2. Fight against Inequalities in access to water and sanitation – UE Approach in Burkina Faso

One of the main priorities of the BF national framework is to ensure access to water and sanitation for all !

EU supports the BF authorities to achieve SDG 6 through the '***Water and Sanitation Sector Policy Budget Support Programme' (PAS-EA)***.

Its specific objective: to improve access to water and sanitation for the population, with an integrated water management framework approach.

2. Fight against Inequalities in access to water and sanitation – UE Approach in Burkina Faso

Implementation of the PAPS-EA is based on building the capacity of actors and on a Rights based approach on water and sanitation.

All efforts have concentrated on:

- Better targetting to reduce geographical inequalities
- Special attention to sanitation (in particular, house sanitation in the rural areas).

With focus on:

- Access to all, and vulnerable population
- Accountability of public authorities
- Sustainability

How this is done ?

2. Fight against Inequalities in access to water and sanitation – UE Approach in Burkina Faso

Policy Dialogue - Indicators: water and sanitation linked to education and health

Indicateurs	Nature inégalité
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taux d'accès national à l'eau potable en milieu rural• Taux d'accès national à l'eau potable en milieu urbain• Taux d'accès à l'assainissement en milieu rural• Taux d'accès à l'assainissement en milieu urbain	Disparités entre milieu rural et milieu urbain
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taux d'équipement des écoles en points d'eau potable• Taux d'équipement des centres de santé en points d'eau potable	Disparités entre les régions/communes (équipement des écoles et centre de santé)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Taux d'équipement des écoles en latrine• Taux d'équipement des centres de santé en latrine	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nombre de communes ayant un taux d'accès à l'eau potable inférieur à 65% année N	Disparités entre les communes
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nombre de villages sans accès à l'eau potable en milieu rural	Villages non équipés de points d'eau
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nombre de personnes additionnelles desservies en milieu péri-urbain• Nombre de latrines familiales hygiéniques construites en milieu urbain	Equipement des zones non aménagées en matière d'infrastructures d'eau potable et d'infrastructures d'eau potable.

NB : Indicators « Number of villages without access in rural areas » et « Number of family latrines built in urban areas » have been targetted by budget support and there has been a positive impact in reducing the number of houses without access to water; the number of latrines built has also increased.

2. Fight against Inequalities in access to water and sanitation – UE Approach in Burkina Faso

In addition to the PAS-EA, there are other ongoing projects funded under the EU Trust Fund for Africa targetting vulnerable populations:

- Support to the Programme d'Urgence Sahel (PUS) – Territorial approach, key in our future programming 2021-2027
- Access to potable water and sanitation for Internally Displaced Persons in the Sahel region
- Consolidation of potable water systems and sanitation in Dori et Djibo in Sahel as well.

3. Conclusion

- Global approach in our response, access to water, sanitation, focusing as well in education and health facilities, to achieve equality, access for all !
- The fight against inequalities in access to water and sanitation should be well structured towards:
 - Need to have situation analyses on existing discrimination through good diagnostics on the governance, geographical disparities, vulnerable and marginalised groups as well as financial resources.
 - Implementation of public policies (or actions) should clearly target to reduce discrimination in access to water and sanitation
 - Working together: development partners and national authorities; in Burkina Faso, Policy Dialogue with major players: WB and Team Europe (France (AfD), Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg and the EU) – and substantial resources – critical mass to incentivise change and results
 - Proper monitoring to facilitate reflection on how to improve access for all (equality) and improve results in terms of human development.

Thank you very much!

