

# All systems go Africa



Triple Nexus approach :  
Humanitarian - development - cohesion social  
in the field of drinking water in Burkina Faso

All Systems Go Africa  
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Richard Bassono, Gret



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# Findings in Burkina Faso

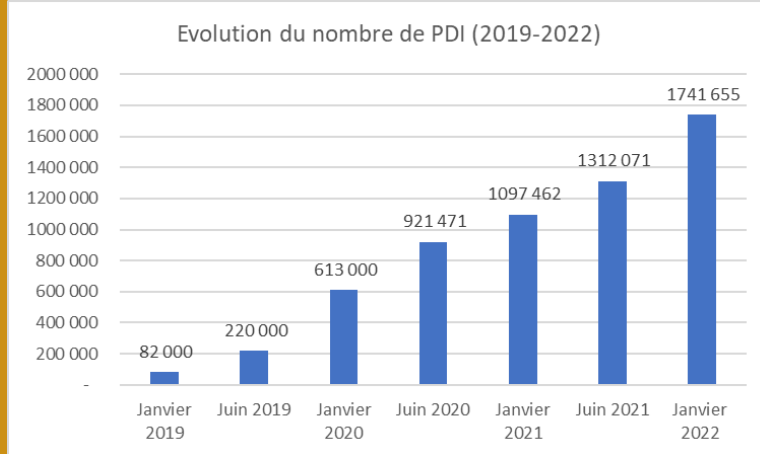
## *From a security crisis to a humanitarian crisis*

- 1.9 million ( Conasur April 2022) adjusted to 1.5 million ( Conasur , 2022) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
- Majority of IDPs migrate to urban centers where there is more security

## *Urban water services under pressure*

- Significant deterioration in drinking water services (worsening of the existing situation)
- Multiple humanitarian actors with limited and uncoordinated action with institutions or development plans
- New phenomenon of attacks at water points

> 2.5 million people need emergency WASH assistance (WASH Cluster, September 2022)



# The need for nexus in the field of water and sanitation in Burkina Faso



## Development actors \_ \_

- Sector Dialogue Framework well established and operational
- Ministry ensures its leadership, public operator ONEA operational and committed and operators private in place
- Strong and well established in the country ( NGOs )
- Very good knowledge of the sector and the actions defined in connection with national programs and institutional actors
- Many development projects and programs underway or planned in the same regions by the MEA and the TFPs
- Very poor access to insecure areas

Caught by the security crisis in their areas, they intend to continue to implement their projects but have neither the expertise nor the speed nor the flexibility to meet the immediate and priority needs of people affected by the crisis to allow them to continue. development actions.

## The actors humanitarian

- NGOs: numerous but recently established in the country
- Actions limited to rehabilitation/construction of human-powered pumps, autonomous water stations or mini-AEPS
- Flexibility and specific expertise in emergencies and better access to insecure areas
- The populations are in the urban centers and not in the villages whose types of responses are less suitable in an area managed by ONEA

Arrived to meet the immediate and priority needs of people affected by the crisis, do not have the expertise, time, mandate and sufficient funding to meet the needs and carry out more structural actions responding to the orientations of the country and to sustainable development

# Presentation Nex'Eau

**MAIN OBJECTIVE :** Strengthen the resilience of public drinking water services, in the context of crises, in the main urban centers and municipalities hosting displaced people in Burkina Faso.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 1:

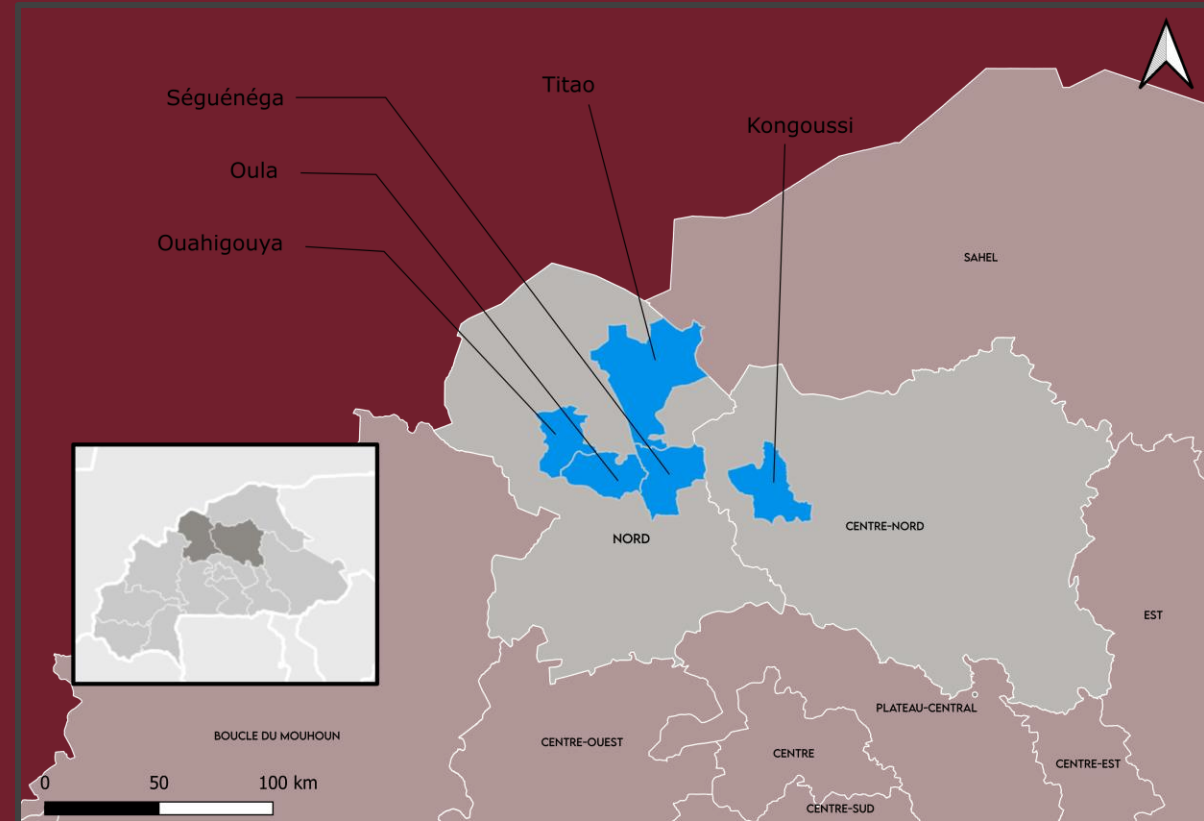
Strengthen ONEA and the municipalities in their capacity to plan, finance and maintain the drinking water service in a context of security and humanitarian crisis.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 2:

Maintain and strengthen the performance of public water supply services in terms of coverage, organization, management and technical, financial and commercial monitoring.

## SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE 3:

Monitor, evaluate, capitalize and disseminate the methodologies developed and the lessons learned with a view to potential replication in the main urban centers hosting forced displaced persons in Burkina Faso.



Regions of intervention	North Center (Kongoussi) North (Titao)	Center-North (Kongoussi) North (Titao, Ouahigouya, Oula, Séguénéga)
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# Challenges



- Work with very unstable institutional actors, sometimes relocated, even targeted by armed groups and less attentive
- Increasingly accentuated access constraints (even for humanitarian workers)
- Insufficient water production capacity to meet growing demand
- Differences in approach between humanitarian actors and development actors on the flexibility of procedures, acceptable risk thresholds and security standards
- Taking existing vulnerabilities into account and preventing the *risk of conflict*
- Disruption of infrastructure management mechanisms due to insecurity and humanitarian actions
- Sustainable financing of services: Pricing vs. free vs. low ability to pay vulnerable water users, cost recovery (difficulties collecting bills)

# All systems go Africa

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