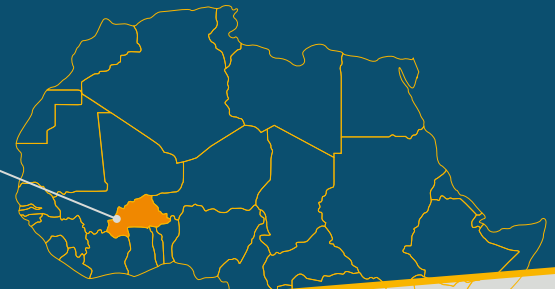


Ouagadougou Sanitation Snapshot



Context & Justification

Burkina Faso is a West-African country of nearly 19 million inhabitants with a rapid urbanization increasing the pressures on the few existing infrastructures.

The country is affected by a lack of sanitation infrastructures, an alarming open defecation rate, a high fecal borne diseases prevalence, as well as water, environment and living environment pollution.

The city of Ouagadougou is deeply affected by the rapid urbanization phenomenon and lacks efficient fecal sludge management.

Elected local authorities need to be supported as they are increasingly responsible for sanitation management due to decentralization policies. However, territorial collectivities do not benefit from adequate financial and human resources.

Burkina Faso



Total population:
19 193 382



Total area:
274 200 km²



Access to improved sanitation:
19.8% (36.1% in urban areas and 3.7% in rural areas)



Open defecation rate:
48%

Main challenges at national level



Institutional framework with unclear definition of roles and responsibilities between the State and territorial collectivities.



Lack of funding in the sanitation sector.



Lack of a clear budget line for sanitation within the national budget.



Absence of a non-sewered sanitation dedicated budget line within the municipal budget.

Ouagadougou



Capital of Burkina Faso



Total population:
2 532 311



Total area:
520 km²



Access to sewerage:
< 5%



Access to non-sewered sanitation:
> 95%



Sanitation budget:
22%



3 operational fecal sludge treatment plants



Fecal sludge end-use projects:
biogas and electricity

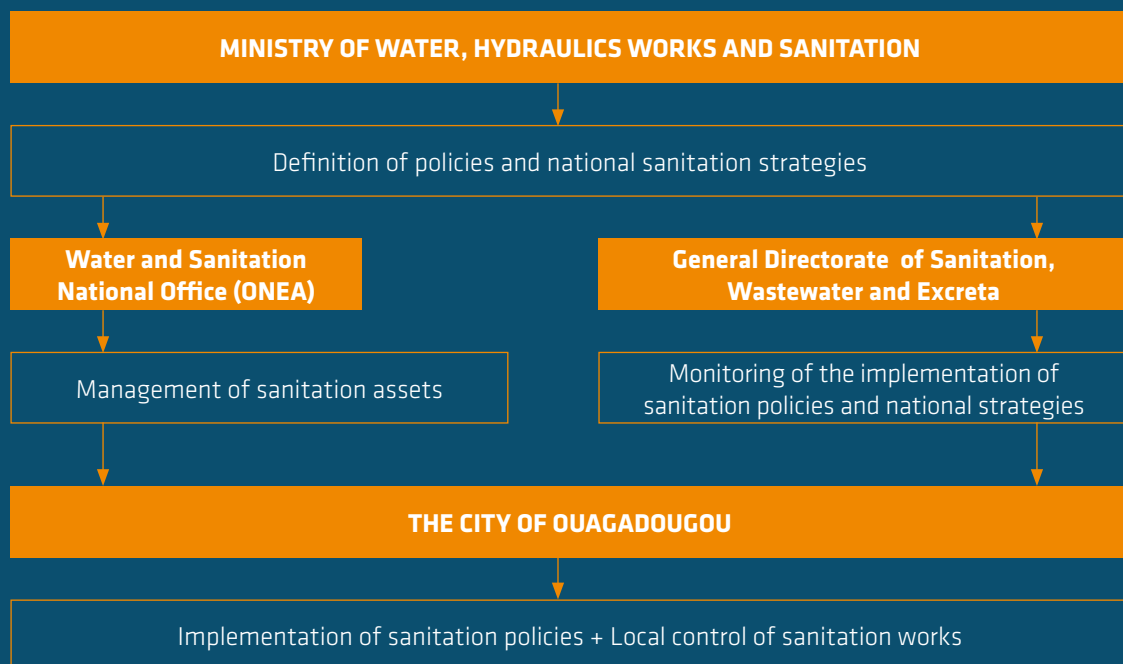
Main policy documents governing fecal sludge management at the national level

- CONSTITUTION OF JUNE 2, 1991 - ARTICLE 29**, recognizes the protection, defense and environment promotion a duty for all.
- ENVIRONMENT CODE (LAW N°006-2013/AN)**, within which multiple articles mention fecal sludge management, the most pertinent ones are within Section 2, Paragraph 4 on «Rain, Wastewater and Excreta,» articles 80 to 82.
- PUBLIC HYGIENE CODE (LAW N°022-2005/AN)**, which takes dispositions addressing sanitation issues. The Articles 8 and 11 are the most pertinent and ensure

that communities or other decentralized collectivities oversee the elimination of excreta and wastewater, and that they are in charge of providing cities with the adequate sanitation facilities.

- DECREE N°98-323 OF JULY 28, 1998**, regulating the containment/stockage, transport, treatment and elimination of urban waste, including wastewater and excreta.
- SECTORAL ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND SANITATION POLICY (PS-EEA 2018-2027)**: its elaboration responds to the State's imperative to be in phase with the National Economic and Social Plan (PNDES).
- NATIONAL WASTEWATER AND EXCRETA SANITATION PROGRAM (PN-AEUA)** aims to ensure sustainable management of wastewater and excreta. The Program also operationalizes the National Water Policy specific objectives n°3 and n°5.

Institutional Framework



Burkina Faso's Civil Society Organizations, the Media, Opinion Leaders and the Private Sector in Sanitation



Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):

- Highly engaged in advocacy for sanitation.
- Instigators of many sanitation reforms undertaken by the State.
- Existence of a Consultation Framework for NGOs and Associations working in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector, at the national level.



Media:

- Diverse.
- Not considered as a legitimate actor in the sanitation sector.
- Interest in development issues, especially health and environmental issues.
- Existence of the "Population and Development Journalists Network" (RJPOD).



Opinion Leaders:

▪ Moro Naaba:

- × Influential traditional leader.
- × Interest in health, sanitation and other development-related issues.
- × Participation in national dialogues with political leaders and communities aiming to improve populations' living conditions.



Private Sector:

- Diverse.
- Involved in the emptying component of the sanitation value chain.
- Considered legitimate actors in the sector.
- Monopole for emptying activities.

How to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 6.2?

The Sustainable Development Goal 6.2 can be achieved with:

- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities between the State and territorial collectivities;
- Definition of an equitable and inclusive municipal sanitation policy incorporating sewer and non-sewered sanitation along the full value chain;
- Definition of a responsible management entity for implementation of sanitation policies and to act as focal point for stakeholders;
- Investments in sanitation planning by assessing the current sanitation situation sector at the municipal level while including sewer and non-sewered sanitation and the full value chain;
- Determination and allocation of necessary funds to implement the city's sanitation strategy;
- Development of an equitable and gender inclusive sanitation strategy at the city level based on the context and incorporating sewer and non-sewered sanitation along the full value chain.

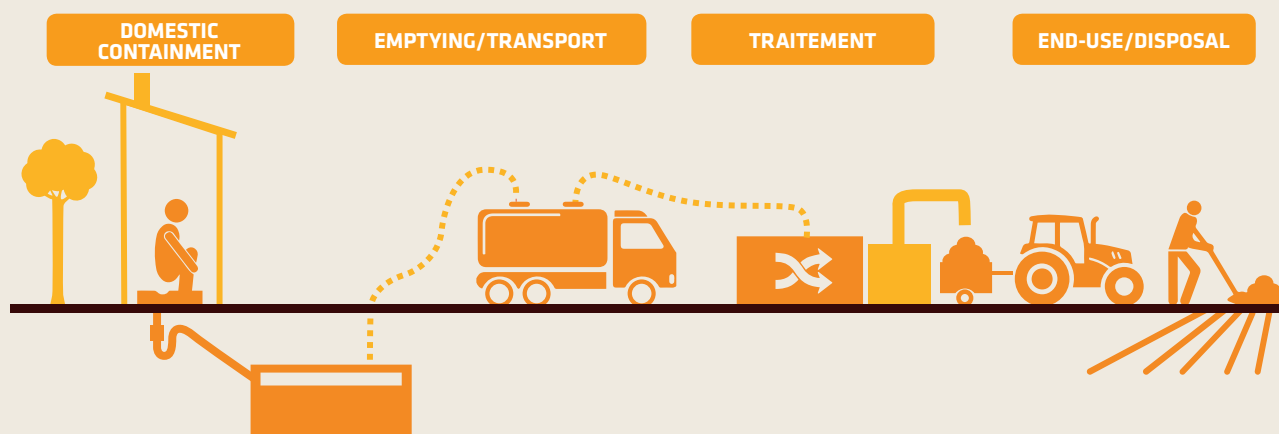


Empowering Elected Local Authorities is critical to achieve sanitation sustainability and improve African populations' living conditions.

Ouagadougou Sanitation snapshot

Municipal Assessment	Progress Indicator	Progress Indicator Legend:
Regulatory framework	Red	Adequate - On track (Green)
Municipal level stakeholders	Red	Intermediate - In progress (Yellow)
Sub-national level stakeholders	Red	Inadequate - Off Track (Red)
Civil Society Organizations	Green	
Media	Yellow	
Opinion leaders/Communities	Yellow	
Private sector	Yellow	

The Shit Flow Diagram in Ouagadougou



- Control of the respect of toilet construction norms at the domestic level
- Construction of public toilets

- No intervention in the collect/transport components
- In collaboration with the Ministry, the city defines dumping sites
- Treatment and valorization initiatives taken

The Municipality of Ouagadougou is partially involved in the “domestic containment” component, as it is implicated in household latrine construction control.

The City of Ouagadougou does not partake in any other components of the sanitation value chain. The municipality formerly had “Social Emptying” activities, it owned an emptying truck and proceeded to emptying septic tanks in households for a low price. However, to encourage the private sector in getting involved in the sanitation sector, the municipality abandoned its emptying activities.

Main Documents at the City Level

TERRITORIAL COLLECTIVITIES GENERAL CODE (LAW N°055-2004/AN, REVIEWED IN 2009) highlights the transfer of sanitation competencies to territorial collectivities (Art. 89, 93, 94, 102, 103).

In Ouagadougou, the municipality only relies on one main document, it does not yet a Municipal Sanitation Strategy.

Sanitation Funding in Ouagadougou

Total municipal budget (currencies in FCFA)	-	There is no dedicated line for non-sewered sanitation in the national budget, only sewered sanitation and solid waste management are covered.
What is the amount received from national government?	-	
Briefly describe national financing process?	ONEA's own resources are based on a sanitation tax since 1985 directly collected on water bills, thus contributing to the covering of at least 30% of the building costs and non-sewered sanitation facilities promotion.	
Dedicated line in municipal budget?	The municipality does have a dedicated budget line for sanitation.	
List of external sources of funding?	At the municipal level there are external funders. At the national level, Development Partners such as French Development Agency (AFD), WB, EU and AfBD fund studies and sewered sanitation. Households' financial contribution accounts for 70% of the contracting activities.	



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