

LOCALISING SDGs in Tenado

Implementing SDG6









Burkina Faso



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Region du Centre Ouest



Source: IGB/BNDT

WG84: UTM ZONE 30

Decembre 2020, Dongo et Compagnie

Profile of the municipality of Tenado

- 61,000 inhabitants in 2020 (54% of whom are women) spread over 18 villages, 11 of which have more than 3,000 inhabitants
- Main activities: Agriculture, breeding, crafts
- City council of 38 members including only 4 women
- About ten agents working on the the municipal administration



Links to other

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10 REDUCCIÓ DE LES DESIGUALTATS

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SDGs

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1. How we work

- Approach based on the Strategic Local Development Plan (PDC) 2018-2022.
- Priorities: Health, Education and water infrastructure
- Partnerships: local governments in Mallorca, NGOs,
- 521 000 Euros in water infrastructure, sanitation, food security







2. Localizing SDGs in Tenado: RIA tool

- Review of the PNDES (Economic and Social Development Plan 2016-2020)
- The African Agenda 2063
- Review of local development plans (PRD, PCD)
- Review of the state of funding and decentralization
- Alignment of the PNDES and the PCD (coherence)
- Alignment of the 3 levels (internal coherence)

Tableau N°11 : Niveau de prise en compte des cibles ODD dans le PCD

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PRINCIPES DIRECTEURS																16.6,16.7 et 16.c	17.1
AXES STRATÉGIQUES		2.2	3.2, 3.8	43, 42,43	5.4	61.62		13	9.1-9.4	30.2 et 30.4		12.8			15.3	16.5-16.7	
D'ALIGNEMENT	0/7 0/%	2/8 25%	2/13	4/10	1/9	4/8	1/5 20%	2/12	4/8 50%	2/10	3/10	9%	40%	0/10	1/12 8%	7/12 58%	1/1 9 5%

Source : Analyse Croisée Données PCD Ténado-000, Wahir Justin SOMÉ, Décembre 2019

Tableau N°12 Profil des ODD sélectionnés : objectifs et indicateurs connexes et institutions liées à leur mise en œuvre

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Results:

- Assessment of the relevance and performance of the municipality in the framework of the SDG: 22%

- Mapping of main SDGs and GAPS (SDG 1, goal 1.1, 12.5, 5.3) including actions and actors involved in the process

- Road map: expected results and tools for the different stakeholders to improve the performance in SDGs and the local planification process.

- Establishment of a Communal Committee to monitor the implementation and the performance of the PCD.

CONCLUSIONS

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CONCLUSIONS

- The study presents a mapping of the integration of the SDGs in the Tenado PCD
- The assessment shows through the evaluation of elements of the PCD as strategic axes and objectives that level of consideration of the SDGs and their targets and indicators remains low.
- To improve this component is essential to work on local planning because it is the first level to measure the contribution to the 2030 Agenda.
- To build data and indicators must be an imperative through citizenship participation: learning from local initiatives that respond to concerns raised by the localization process, collect information of the problems of communities.
- The knowledge of key actors about SDGs must improve in order to include the aspirations of the population, it is relevant to mobilize all local actors.
- Raise awareness on sustainability issues to meet priority needs;

2. PCD-SDG 6 (6.1 & 6.2) Diagnostic in Tenado

• Objective of the diagnostic:

to highlight the situation of public drinking water and sanitation services on the territory of the municipality of Tenado as well as the constraints, assets and priority problems to be solved

- **Expected Results**: the status of drinking water and sanitation in the municipality and all the potentials and constrains.
- Methodology: participatory approach with the involvement of main actors of the sector. Methodological planning guide of drinking water and sanitation supply in rural areas. The strategic planning approach implemented by ONEA and IRC The National Drinking Water Supply Program (PN – AEP) The National Wastewater and Excreta Sanitation Program (PN - AEUE) The Water and Sanitation Governance Program (PGEA) The Water Resources Management Action Plan (PAGIRE) The National Hydraulic Imporvement Program (PNAH)

Preparation phase

Collection of primary data from the municipality, facilitation of information and awareness-raising workshop for grassroots communities and partners of the municipality.

<u>Scoping meeting</u>: to agree on the general understanding of the terms of reference as well as the expected products of the mission, to share the methodology proposed for the conduct of the process and to identify the key actors at the municipal level to be involved.

Information workshop: with mayor and key actors: member of the communal commission of wate, members of representatives of decentralized services at the municipal level linked to the WASH component and sanitations and decision makers in health and education.

Development of tools for collecting additional data As part of the collection of additional data for updating the PCD-AEPA: Organizational capacity and technical and financial management; - Socio-economic aspects; - The management of water points; - Social cohesion; - Conflicts around water points; - The health situation; - The determinants of hygienic practices - The channels for disseminating information.

Diagnostic phase

Desk Review: Collecting data from the competent state structures (the National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INSD), central health and education departments, municipalities and decentralized technical services of the State.

Field data collection: This involved collecting all the data, both quantitative and qualitative, necessary to assess the situation of water supply and sanitation for the populations of the Municipality of Ténado. Nine questionnaires were drawn up for this purpose. The water platform was used to administer them to - **Municipal** administration ; - Housework - Additional PMH data - a questionnaire from schools -- Market / public places - Health centers. - Places of worship - AUE performance .

Four investigators mobilized

 Characterization of poverty workshop in 3 villages: poverty characterization assessment and also an assessment of the water poverty index based on the Review the list of inclusive indicators and indices contained in the document "Guidelines for identifying and targeting the poor and vulnerable by AEPA programs in Burkina Faso" drawn up in 2014 by the Directorate General of Water Resources (DGRE) and the General Directorate of Wastewater and Excreta Sanitation (DGAEUE);-

Diagnostic phase

Data analysis and drafting of the diagnostic repo Analysis of the quantitative data was performed using data processing and analysis software such as SPSS and Microsoft Excel. The frequencies linked to each variable were reproduced in the form of tables or figures. Qualitative data was cross-analyzed. A cartographer was mobilized to translate certain data into illustrative maps that can facilitate the visualization of the processed and analyzed data.

RESULTS



Population in 2020 of the communities of Tenado

Village	households	Man	Women	total	% women
BAGUIOMO	421	1 374	1 570	2 944	53%
BALELEDO	617	1675	1 947	3 622	54%
BATONDO	642	1860	2 161	4 021	54%
BAVILA	647	1 499	1 706	3 204	53%
DOUDOU	709	1 959	2 316	4 275	54%
KABORO	148	387	509	896	57%
KOUALIO	613	1 535	1 786	3 321	54%
KOUKOULDI	1 611	3 844	4 312	8 156	53%
LATI	139	441	560	1001	56%
POUN	770	1872	2 119	3 991	53%

Communities	Households	Men	Women	total	% women
SASSIA	197	486	581	1067	54%
TENADO	1 030	2 166	2 457	4 623	53%
TIALGO	1 740	4 328	4 952	9 280	53%
TIEBO	239	775	903	1678	54%
ΤΙΟ	644	1 761	1946	3 707	52%
TIOGO	770	1 902	2 250	4 153	54%
TIOGO- MOUHOUN	126	237	219	455	48%
ZINDIN	144	372	527	900	59%
TOTAL	11 205	28 473	32 820	61 293	54%

Context for health and education

- 2 nursery schools and 47 primary schools divided into 2 big centres of basic educations for 13 867 students supervised by 404 teachers,
- 18 secondary schools with 6 477 students supervised by 284 teacher.
- 8 health establishments including 1 centre for maternity with 81 beds and an average of attendance of 185 patients

JOINT MONITORING PORGRAM

The <u>Sustainable Development Goals</u> include aspirational global targets to achieve universal access to basic services and to progressively improve the standard of WASH services by 2030 and the JMP is responsible for official reporting on corresponding global SDG indicators related to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (see <u>SDG Monitoring</u>).

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SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION e(Joint Monitoring Program)
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal
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RESULTS: Assessment of access to drinking water in the municipality of Tenado (goal 6.1)

- Heritage: 221 human powerd pumps, 28 permanent modern wells, 32 temporary modern wells, 3 AEPS/PEA (Simplified drinking water supply/ autonomos water station) 12 stand pipes, 17 special connections.
- Access rate to drinking water: 73.8% according to national standars
- Functionality rate of structures: 78%
- But according to JMP standars :
 - 0% safely managed,
 - 74.3% is elementary service
 - 23.7% in limited service
- 1/3 of schools do not have drinking water points
- ¹/₄ of the health centers do not have functional water points
- 12% of the structures need to be renewed and 33% are between 16 and 30 years old
- All of the community management structures are not working and almost non service payment and repair works exceed more than a week for 60% of works.
- 60% of household get their water supplies from unreiliable sources and 15% of those who go to the PEM cannot get enough water.
- The hygiene of water is hardly guaranteed.

Level of access to drinking water (Normes JMP)

Level	Population	%
Unimproved + Non service	0	0,0%
limited	15051	25,7%
Basic	43494	74,3%
Safe		0,0%

JMP levels 6.2.

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION e(Joint Monitoring Program)
SAFELY MANAGED	•Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site
BASIC	•Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECTION	•Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste

RESULTS: Assessment of sanitation in the municipality of Tenado (goal 6.2)

- The standard requires the existence of a fully functioning certified latrine for 10 people.
- In the municipality of Tenado, the average household is 12 inhabtants with a maximum value of 20 for the village of Zindin and a minimum of 7 in Poun.
- Only 6.6% of households in the municipality of Tenado are equipped with a latrine.
- According to JMP indicators, no access to securely managed services or no basic service.
- The vast majority of sanitation structures present in households are of the traditional type with a concrete slab
- 85% of schools have latrines but few respect Handi-sexo-specific standards;
- All health centers have latrines but none meet standards
- The links for emptying, transporting and treating sludge are scarce
- The hygiene of latrines is poor both in households and in public places
- The practice of hand washing still has many shortcomings, both in households and in public places

CONCLUSIONS

The diagnostic reveals:

- In terms of drinking water, not only more than ¼ of the municipal population does not have access to drinking water, but the levels of service are basic or even limited.
- There is an almost inoperative management system In Sanitation, less than 7% of households have access to latrines.
- Apart from the faeces containment component which is not considered , none of the other components is taken into account (soup..)
- In terms of governance of services, the institutional mechanism (municipal administration, TCEA, CCEau) exists but there is insufficient planning and the monitoring and evaluation mechanism is almost inoperative

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Boost and make operational the CCEau
- Development of action plans for the CCEAU;
- Renew the offices of AEPs, train them and support them to properly perform their roles
- Set up municipal pricing for drinking water and ensure that it is respected by the Assocations of water users
- Contract with maintainers for prompt and efficient repair of AEPS structures in the event of a breakdown
- Set up, if necessary, a pump spare parts store to minimize the duration of service interruptions
- Prioritised an investment workplan with all stakeholders
- Strengthen the capacities of the municipal technical service

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Set up a strategy for mobilizing internal resources (imposition and collection of taxes) and through advocacy with state partners, inter-municipal cooperation and the mobilization of external resources to improve sanitation services
- Organize sanitation actors at the municipal level and set up a monitoring strategy for service operators
- Mobilize development partners working in the municipality and coordinate their actions so they can harmoniously contribute to the achievement of the municipality's sanitation objectives
- Organize accountability to people to allow them to know what is being done and the gap in relation to the SDGs and how they can help improve the situation.
- Make use of the local media and any other exploitable service to raise awareness and motivate populations to equip themselves with sanitation facilities and to change hygiene behaviour.
- Put in place municipal sanitation regulations to prohibit the uncontrolled dumping of faecal sludge





THANK YOU!











Questions, answers and exchange

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