



Eau et Assainissement pour l'Afrique – Water and Sanitation for Africa

***THE WATER AND SANITATION
FOR AFRICA (WSA)
STRATEGIC PLAN 2021-2025***

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAMES	: African and Madagascar Council for Higher Education
CIB	: Chengdu Institute of Biology
CILSS	: Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CM	: Council of Ministers
NSC	: North-South Cooperation
CREPA	: Regional Centre for Low-cost Water Supply and Sanitation
SSC	: South-South Cooperation
TC	: Triangular Cooperation
WSA	: Water and Sanitation for Africa
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
SWOT	: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
IMF	: International Monetary Funds
WASH	: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
JMP	: Joint Monitoring Programme
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goals
WTO	: World Trade Organization
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
WHO	: World Health Organization
PPP	: Public Private Partnership
SP	: Strategic Plan
CSP	: Country Strategic Plan
TFP	: Technical and Financial Partners
AU	: African Union
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Organization
UNSD	: United Nations Statistics Department
USDA	: United States Department of Agriculture
WSP	: Water and Sanitation Program

1. Background and Justification

Established by Africans for Africans since 1988, the pan-African intergovernmental agency "Water and Sanitation for Africa" (WSA) is an institution at the service of Member States and on the leading edge of addressing the issues of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH). It innovates in the development of sustainable solutions to access drinking water and sanitation to improve the living conditions of all Africans. In achieving this goal the institution has developed a clear strategy that guides its actions in a continuously changing context.

With permanent changes in the water and sanitation sector, the institution is committed to being part of the policies and strategies developed at the regional, continental and global levels. Indeed, the fact that most African countries have not achieved the targets in the water and sanitation sector set in the 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); in view of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union's 2063 agenda at the continental level, WSA needs to develop a new strategy that aligns its actions with these continental and international goals and agendas.

In this sense, the 2021-2025 Strategic Plan (SP) sets clearly the vision, mission and objectives of the institution for the water, hygiene and sanitation sector.

2. Issues and challenges

2.1. *Low access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation services*

According to the USDA¹ (United States Department of Agriculture) and al. (2015), about 340 million Africans (28.4% of the population) do not have access to improved water sources. The figures are even more alarming for access to sanitation services, as approximately 727 million Africans (representing 60.6% of the population) do not have access to adequate sanitation services. As a corollary, 340,000 children under the age of five (nearly 1,000 a day) die each year from illnesses related to poor hygiene and sanitation and/or unsafe water. In addition, some 161 million children suffer from stunting or chronic malnutrition due to the water, sanitation and hygiene situation and, in particular, open defecation practices. In the specific case of hygiene, three out of five people in sub-Saharan Africa who have access to basic hand-washing facilities (89 million people) live in urban areas (JMP, 2017).

In addition, African countries pay a heavy price for poor access to sanitation. According to the WSP estimates (2012), 18 African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Chad, Uganda, Zambia) are losing about \$ 5.5 billion each year due to poor sanitation. Annual losses due to poor sanitation represent between 1% and 2.5% of GDP. The same source indicates that open defecation alone accounts for \$ 2 billion in annual losses in 18 African countries and that open defecation is more expensive per person than any other type of unimproved sanitation. Yet, in most countries, current investments in sanitation are below 0.1% of GDP.

¹ <http://www.fao.org/faostat/fr/#data/FS>

However, adequate water, hygiene and sanitation services will improve the economies of the countries and save lives, especially children under 5 who are the most vulnerable to waterborne diseases. In addition, compliance with basic hygiene practices by midwives would reduce the risk of infection, sepsis and death of infants and mothers by up to 25%; and yet many health facilities do not have access to even the most rudimentary water and sanitation facilities

2.2. Low agricultural productivity and food insecurity

Over the years, undernourishment is only getting worse in Africa. According to the FAO² estimates in 2015, the number of undernourished Africans (average over 3 years) has increased from 196.6 million people in the 2011-2013 period to 223.8 million people in the 2014-2016 period. Over this last period, the number of people with severe food insecurity has been estimated at 306.9 million on the African continent. In addition, the size of the food deficit (Kcal/person/day) (average over 3 years) was evaluated at 127 Kcal/person/day over the 2014-2016 period.

This dire situation is partly due to the persistent conflicts in Central Africa; and weather conditions, such as droughts and floods in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and southern Africa, which continue to exert great pressure on food and nutrition security. To this should be added rain-fed crops exposed to climatic hazards such as droughts and floods; low land productivity; and food crops that are strongly competing with western products at lower costs since highly subsidized by countries of origin.

However, the productive management of waste (transformation of waste into compost and other bio-fertilizers) can be used as an approach to improve agricultural production, and, indirectly, food security.

2.3. Populations vulnerability to climate change

Global warming is one of the most serious challenges to the development of our planet and in the longer term to the survival of humanity as it threatens resources or vital sectors such as the environment, food, health, economic activity, peace and security.

West African countries are now suffering from the effects of heavy rains and devastating floods after the droughts of the 1970s and 1980s. An exponential rise in the number of floods following heavy rains has been observed. The number of these events has increased from an average of less than 2 per year before the 1990s to more than 8 to 12 per year during the 2000s (AGRHYMET, 2010).

Between 2000 and 2008, floods damages within the CILSS were estimated at between US \$ 39 billion and US \$ 80 billion respectively for the minimum and maximum scenario (AGRYMET, 2010). In addition, the socio-economic, hygiene and psychological impacts on the most vulnerable groups are considerable. Finally, these events contribute to the disruption of markets (availability and accessibility, rise in prices) and consequently increase food insecurity, conflicts and climate migrations.

² <http://www.fao.org/faostat/fr/#data/FS>

Climate change has had disastrous effects, particularly for small-scale farmers following (i) disruption of agricultural calendars affecting sowing dates and cultivation cycle, (ii) unsuitability of conventional varieties in regard to water stress and/or heat

Effects requiring the need to (a) develop water management methods for agricultural purposes: water and soil conservation; crop protection against climate extremes; complementary irrigation and pure irrigation from surface waters (rivers, ponds, retention ponds, groundwater ...), (b) develop irrigated crops and crops diversification and intensification, (c) adopt sound management methods for soil fertility, etc.

On the other hand, productive waste management can be a holistic approach of integrated solutions to issues described above. A holistic approach as a credible alternative aligned with the sustainable development. However, this alternative must meet financial profitability conditions to facilitate the private sector involvement, which will provide additional resources needed to cover the huge financing needs of the sectors concerned. These conditions will be defined through the deepening of research results and through the implementation of action research to define the socio-anthropological, economic and institutional determinants of scaling up success

2.4. Low access to Energy

Africa has the lowest energy access rates in the world. According to the Eurogroup Consulting data (2015), two-thirds of the continent's population; about 650 million Africans, do not have access to electricity. According to the same source, the electrification rate is close to 100% in North Africa, while the rate is only 32% in sub-Saharan Africa.

Moreover, the figures of the African Development Bank in 2000 show that energy consumption in Africa is on average 0.5 tons oil equivalent per capita compared to an average 1.2 worldwide. It mainly consists of the exploitation of biomass; petroleum and electricity derivatives; and secondary energy from fossil sources and renewable energies.

This situation of energy poverty is both the cause and the consequence of weak economic development. More than 60% of Africa populations live with less than \$ 2 a day and more than 60% of the African population do not have access to commercial energy and rely on firewood (Eurogroup, 2015). However, waste, especially its biodegradable fraction, can be used as raw materials in the production of energy.

2.5. Insufficient technical and institutional capacity of actors in the WASH sector.

The water and sanitation sector in Africa is characterized by the lack of actors (governmental, private, NGO) capacity in the implementation of innovative programs likely to give impact results for the benefit of vulnerable populations of African countries. Actors' low capacity is also reflected in the low absorptive capacity of resources dedicated to the water and sanitation sector in some countries. Yet the development of technical and institutional capacities is a key element in promoting the water and sanitation sector in Africa.

2.6. A mostly young and unemployed population

The average youth unemployment rate in Africa was estimated at 16.7% (World Bank 2014) out of a population of 1.03 billion in the continent. According to the same source, young people represent

60% of all unemployed Africans. Africa also has the youngest people in the world with 200 million people aged from 15 to 24 years.

Yet the water and sanitation sector can be a powerful lever for job creation for youth, particularly through the transformation and recovery of waste into by-products to be reused in agriculture, energy production, etc.

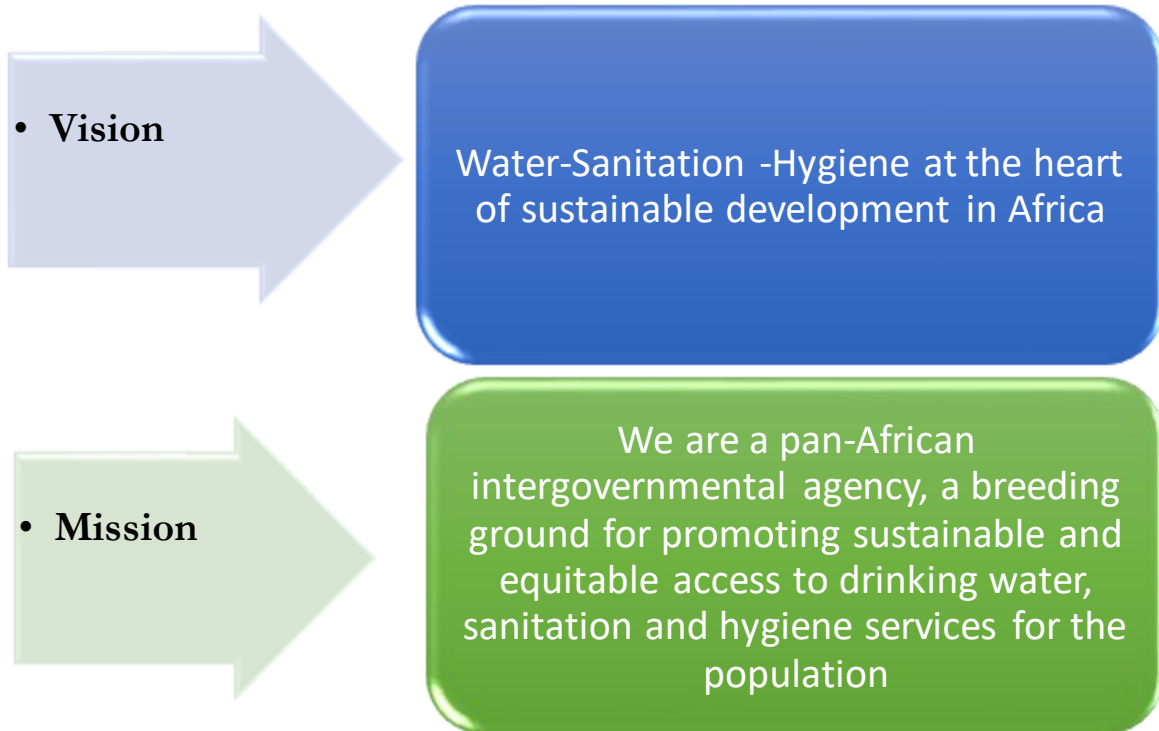
3. WSA Strengths and Weaknesses

The SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) analysis used to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of WSA is summarized in the table below:

Strengths • Capacity for innovation and proposals (expertise in water and productive sanitation); • Geographic coverage in 35 African member countries with an effective presence in 17 countries; • A multidisciplinary team (engineers, communicators, sociologists, economists, lawyers, etc.). • 30 years of innovative experiences in the water and sanitation; • Coordination and administrative, financial and technical management capacity of programs and projects; • Legitimacy granted by states to WSA to intervene in drinking water and sanitation programs in countries; • WSA has observer status at the UN; • Strategic partnerships with different institutions (AU, CILSS, IBC, etc.) • Affiliation with the CAMES	Weaknesses • Insufficiency in communication affecting the visibility and knowledge of the institution capacities • Weakly covered axes (energy, resilience to the effects of climate change, IWRM, flood areas, etc.)
Opportunities • Mandate given by the AU to make the link between agriculture, energy and water and sanitation; • Governments and technical and financial partners have a good image of CREPA (previous WSA); • The gap to be filled (727 million Africans without sanitation and 340 million without drinking water); • Low capacities of actors to conduct (productive) water and sanitation programs; • The purpose of WSA remains relevant; • Deficiency of energy and fertilizers; • Existing partnerships ; • The environment of sustainable development and climate change	Threats • Governments and technical and financial partners have a tarnished image of WSA; • Competition from other regional institutions in the water and sanitation sector; • Refusal of former partners to work with WSA; • Difficulties building new partnerships.

4. Vision, Mission and Values

- **Our vision:** Water-Sanitation -Hygiene at the heart of sustainable development in Africa
- **Our mission:** We are a pan-African intergovernmental agency, a breeding ground for promoting sustainable and equitable access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services for the population.



- **Our values:** five core values guide the WSA staff day-to-day work: Professionalism, Integrity, Excellence, Transparency and Team Spirit



- **Professionalism:** what we have to do, we do it well. We invest all our skills, efficiency and professional rigor to offer undeniable quality services
- **Integrity:** we affirm our moral, intellectual and material probity. We never undermine the institution's heritage or reputation; we ban corruption in all its forms as well as information falsification
- **Excellence:** we aim to always be more efficient. The culture of perfection and leadership position us as a reference institution in the sector, our ideal is to "always do more and better".
- **Transparency:** we act in accordance with our commitments. We advocate the culture of accountability through a transparent development and implementation of our budgets and programs, and information sharing
- **Team spirit:** "WE are WSA". We have a common ambition and each individual act reflects the synergy of action, the ambition of collective success and the leadership of our institution

5. Strategic positioning of WSA

Taking into account the analysis of challenges in the WASH and related sectors, as well as the SWOT analysis, WSA is focusing its interventions for the period 2018 to 2022 around the following areas:

- **Research** for the development and promotion of technological, strategic, financial and institutional innovations;
- **Programs implementation** in WASH and related sectors;
- **Capacity building for actors** in the WASH and related sectors through tooling and knowledge sharing with stakeholders based on research results;
- **Improvement of WSA institutional and operational governance** for its strategic repositioning in the WASH sector

6. Focus axes

Focus axes of the WSA Strategic Plan for 2021-2025 are as follows:

Axis 1: Research for the development and promotion of technological, financial and institutional innovations (strategic innovation). This axis aims to develop technological and process innovations needed to accelerate the access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation for all in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Axis 2: Implementation of programs in water, hygiene, sanitation and related sectors. This axis aims to develop and implement major programs in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector as well as in related sectors such as agriculture and energy. These programs are expected to provide sustainable solutions to the challenges of poor access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation, food insecurity, low agricultural productivity and energy deficit. Programs will be developed in partnership with governments and development actors in WSA member countries.

Axis 3: Capacity building of sector actors including training, tooling and knowledge sharing with the actors of the WASH and related sectors. With this axis, WSA will contribute to strengthen the technical and institutional capacities of sector actors to enable them to be operational in the proposal of relevant solutions.

Axis 4: Institutional performance by improving WSA institutional and operational governance for its strategic repositioning in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector in Africa and the rest of the world. WSA will review all systems, strategies, governance model, etc. to have the tools and skills to serve organizational and institutional performance

For a better understanding of each axis, following main expected results and main activities to achieve these results are proposed

Axis 1: Research

Development and promotion of technological, financial and institutional innovations

R1.1.

The socio-anthropological acceptance and the economic profitability of the WASH are proven

R1.2.

The functions of transformation and production of WASH in connections with agriculture and energy are mastered

R1.3.

Environmental and health impacts are established

A1.1.1.

Analysis of social and anthropological factors favorable or unfavorable to the acceptance of productive WASH approaches and systems

A1.1.2

Studies on the economic profitability of WASH

A1.1.3

Studies on the effects and impacts of developed approaches and innovations

A1.2.1

Studies of natural factors of performance or counter-performance of the articulation of WASH with agriculture and energy

A1.2.2

Studies of the different functions and mechanisms of the transformation of WASH in a productive process

A1.2.3

Design of technical references for integrated water, sanitation, agriculture and energy systems

A1.3.1

Studies of health impacts of WASH productive approaches

A1.3.2

Studies of environmental impacts of WASH productive approaches

Axis 2:

Programs implementation

R2.1.

Projects and programs are implemented on proven approaches basis

R2.2.

The private sector funds the WASH sector/ connection with public financing

A2.1.1

Implementation of sanitation programs

A2.1.2

Implementation of water programs

A2.2.1

Implementation of scalable water-sanitation-energy-agriculture integrated projects based on innovative financing models integrating private sector financing and public financing

A2.2.2

Implementation of programs financed only by the private sector

Axis 3: Capacity building of actors

Training, tooling and knowledge sharing of research results with sector actors

R3.1.

Technological, financial and institutional innovations are shared

R3.2.

The private sector takes ownership of WASH as a business

A3.1.1.

Organization of innovation sharing meetings with development actors

A3.1.2

Participation in national, regional and international forums for the dissemination of innovations

A3.1.3

Training of sector actors on technological, financial and institutional innovations

A3.2.1

Capacity building of policy makers on mechanisms of involving the private sector in WASH

A3.2.2

Capacity building of the local private sector on the business of WASH

Axis 4:

Institutional performance through the improvement of the institutional and operational governance of WSA

R4.1.

WSA has an effective and efficient governance system

R4.2.

WSA has sufficient financial, material and human resources to implement its Strategic Plan

R4.3.

WSA regains credibility and leadership position in the WASH sector

A4.1.1.

Provide WSA with powerful management and control tools

A4.1.2.

Improve the governance system in line with WSA ambitions

A4.2.1.

Develop and implement a strategy for financial and material resources mobilisation

A4.2.2.

Develop and implement a successful policy in terms of capacity building, motivation and career management

A4.3.1.

Establish an effective system of management and knowledge sharing

A4.3.2.

Increase WSA visibility through strategic communication

A4.3.3.

Develop and implement a transparency and quality-based policy

A4.3.4.

Develop and implement a revitalization/expansion strategy

7. Implementation strategy

On the organizational structure of implementation

The institutional structure for the implementation of the Strategic Plan is composed of the Executive Secretariat at the Headquarters and WSA-Country Offices in Member countries. The institution has a multidisciplinary team of engineers in the fields of water, sanitation, hygiene and finance; economists; sociologists; communicators; computer scientists; lawyers; diplomats; specialists in projects planning and monitoring-evaluation; etc. The combination of all these in-house skills will allow the organization to reach its objectives.

The WSA Executive Secretariat will be responsible for the overall coordination of the strategic plan implementation at the regional level. It will therefore provide support-advice to Country Offices which will be responsible for the application of the Strategic Plan (SP) in the respective Country Strategic Plans (CSP) to take into account national specificities of WSA Member Countries.

Country Offices are therefore responsible for the coordination and operational implementation of the CSP.

In addition, the Council of Ministers (CM), which is the highest governance body of WSA, will be responsible for monitoring the overall progress and providing the necessary guidance for the institution to fully play its leading role in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector in the continent.

On the financing

The financial requirement for the implementation of the Strategic Plan is estimated at **25 billion CFA francs**.

The finance mobilization will be based on the development of a financial resources mobilizing strategy to capture the multiplicity of funding sources available for the water and sanitation sector in Africa and the rest of the world. In the resource mobilization strategy, special attention will be given to strengthening the partnership with Member States and Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs)

Strengthening the partnership with WSA Member States will be through innovative program contracts that will highlight the roles and responsibilities of WSA and Member States in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services at country level. In addition, Member States support for WSA operations will be formalized in statutory documents

Strengthening the partnership with the TFPs will be through the development of programs in WSA intervention axes (action research, program implementation, capacity building, and organizational performance) to be submitted for TFPs financing and support. Innovative mechanisms will be used to mobilize financial resources namely Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), South-South Cooperation (SSC), North-South Cooperation (NSC), Triangular Cooperation (TC). Specialized partnerships will be developed in particular with research centers, schools and universities for innovation and action research; and specialized structures to support WSA organizational performance

Also, WSA will put in place a favorable environment in support of financing the institution through the establishment of effective and efficient financial resources management systems such as the Delegation of Authority Matrix, the Code of Ethics, and update of the Manual of Administrative, Financial and Accounting procedures.

On risks and sustainability

The main risks identified in the implementation of the SP are:

- *the socio-political instability in member states aggravated by terrorist attacks threats in some member countries:* as mitigation measures, WASH programs will be developed for emergency situations. These programs will rely primarily on local expertise in affected areas.
- *availability of financial resources in time for the implementation of the SP:* in terms of sustainability, an aggressive financial resources mobilization plan will be developed and implemented to tap into the multiplicity of funding sources in the water and sanitation sector.
- *demobilization of technical and financial partners following the WSA crisis:* a specific approach taking into account the issues with each partner will be developed to provide tailored solutions.
- *lack of interest of some partners in countries in the Sahel as a result of the growing insecurity in this region:* the mitigation measure would be to diversify funding sources and develop mechanisms for mobilizing endogenous financial resources.

8. Monitoring-Evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the Strategic Plan will take into account the following elements:

- definition of clear performance indicators;
- monthly monitoring and evaluation reviews of the Strategic Plan at Headquarters and Country Offices;
- quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports of the Strategic Plan;
- mid-term review
- final evaluation

Annexe1: Logical Framework

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
R1	Research			126 000 000		8 000 000	35 000 000	42 250 000	40 750 000
	<i>Sub-total R1.1</i>			<i>59 700 000</i>		<i>2 400 000</i>	<i>19 200 000</i>	<i>18 300 000</i>	<i>19 800 000</i>
R1.1	The socio-anthropological acceptance and the economic profitability of WASH are proven	03 agreements signed with universities, institutes and research centers across WSA member countries	Copy of the signed agreement Activities reports						
		availability of 03 scientific reports produced on the socio-anthropological acceptability of productive WASH in 03 countries	Scientific reports on the socio-anthropological acceptability of productive WASH Activities Reports	5 000 000		2 000 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	
		Number of scientific reports produced on the profitability of WASH	Scientific reports produced on the profitability of WASH Activities Reports	5 000 000		2 000 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	
		01 poster produced	Copy of posters Activities Reports	1 500 000				1 500 000	
		03 scientific articles produced	Copy of scientific articles Activities Reports	1 500 000				500 000	1 000 000
A1.1.1	Analyze the social and anthropological factors favorable or unfavorable to the acceptance of productive WASH approaches and systems	03 partnership agreements signed with 03 universities, institutes or research centres in 03 countries	Copy of the signed agreement Activities Reports	FR (For the Record)					
		03 students are hired and defend their Master 2 or Thesis dissertations on the social and anthropological factors favorable or unfavorable	Internship agreement with students Copy of Master 2 or Thesis dissertations reports	18 400 000		800 000	6 400 000	5 600 000	5 600 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
		to the acceptance of productive WASH approaches and systems	Activities Reports						
		03 scientific reports are available on the social and anthropological factors favorable or unfavorable to the acceptance of productive WASH approaches and systems	Copy of scientific reports Activities Reports	FR					
		02 Scientific articles are published on the social and anthropological factors favorable or unfavorable to the acceptance of productive WASH approaches and systems	Copy of scientific articles Activities Reports	1 000 000				500 000	500 000
		01 poster produced on the social and anthropological factors favorable or unfavorable to the acceptance of productive WASH	Copy of posters Activities reports	500 000					500 000
A1.1.2	Conduct studies on the economic profitability of WASH	03 partnership agreements signed with 03 universities, institutes or research centres working on economic aspects in 03 countries	Copy of signed agreement Activities reports	FR					
		03 students are hired and defend their Master 2 or Thesis dissertations on the economic profitability of WASH	Signed internship agreement with students Copy of Master 2 or Thesis dissertations reports Activities reports	18 400 000		800 000	6 400 000	5 600 000	5 600 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
		03 scientific reports on the economic profitability of WASH are published	Copy of scientific reports Activities reports	FR					
		02 scientific articles on the economic profitability of WASH are published	Copy of scientific articles Activities reports	1 000 000				500 000	500 000
		01 poster on the economic profitability of WASH is produced	Copy of posters Activities reports	500 000					500 000
A1.1.3	Conduct studies on the effects and impacts of developed approaches and innovations	03 partnership agreements signed with 03 universities, institutes or research centres specialized in impact studies in 03 countries	Copy of the signed agreement Activities reports	FR					
		03 students are hired and defend their Master 2 dissertation on the effects and impacts of developed approaches and innovations on the development	Internship agreement with students Copy of Master 2 dissertation report Activities reports	18 400 000		800 000	6 400 000	5 600 000	5 600 000
		03 scientific reports on the effects and impacts of developed approaches and innovations on the development are available	Copy of scientific reports Activities reports	FR					
		01 scientific article on the effects and impacts of developed approaches and innovations on the development is published	Copy of scientific article Activities reports	1 000 000				500 000	500 000
		01 poster produced on the effects and impacts of developed approaches and innovations on the development	Copy of posters Activities reports	500 000					500 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
	<i>Sous-Total R1.2</i>			<i>101 300 000</i>		<i>61 600 000</i>	<i>12 800 000</i>	<i>12 950 000</i>	<i>13 950 000</i>
R1.2	The transformation and production functions of WASH in connection with agriculture and energy are mastered	Number of agreements signed with universities, institutes and research centres at WSA intervention scope	Copies of signed agreements						
		Number of students supervised on the natural factors of performance and under-performance of the connection of WASH with agriculture and energy	List of supervised students						
		Number of produced scientific reports	Copies of scientific reports Activities reports						
		Number of produced scientific articles	Copies of scientific articles						
A1.2.1	Conduct studies on the natural factors of performance or underperformance of the connection of WASH with agriculture and energy	03 partnership agreements signed with 03 universities, institutes or research centres specialized in agriculture and energy in 03 countries	Copy of signed agreement Activities reports	FR					
		03 students are hired and defend their Master 2 or Thesis dissertations on the natural factors of performance or underperformance of the connection of WASH with agriculture and energy	Internship agreement with students Copy of Master 2 or Thesis dissertations reports Activities reports	18 400 000		800 000	6 400 000	5 600 000	5 600 000
		03 scientific reports are available on the natural factors of performance or	Copy of scientific reports	FR					

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
		underperformance of the connection of WASH with agriculture and energy	Activities reports						
		01 scientific article is published on the natural factors of performance or underperformance of the connection of WASH with agriculture and energy	Copy of scientific articles Activities reports	1 000 000				500 000	500 000
		01 poster produced on the natural factors of performance or underperformance of the connection of WASH with agriculture and energy	Copy of posters Activities reports	500 000					500 000
A1.2.2	Conduct studies on the different functions and mechanisms of WASH transformation in a productive approach	03 partnership agreements signed with 03 universities, institutes or research centres specialized in the different functions and mechanisms of WASH transformation in a participatory approach	Copy of signed agreement Activities reports	FR					
		03 students are hired and defend their Master 2 or Thesis dissertations on the different functions and mechanisms of WASH transformation in a participatory approach	Internship agreement with students Copy of Master 2 or Thesis dissertations report Activities reports	18 400 000		800 000	6 400 000	5 600 000	5 600 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
		03 scientific reports are available on the different functions and mechanisms of WASH transformation in a participatory approach	Copy of scientific reports Activities reports	FR					
		01 scientific article is published on the different functions and mechanisms of WASH transformation in a participatory approach	Copy of scientific articles Activities reports	1 000 000				500 000	500 000
		01 poster produced on the different functions and mechanisms of WASH transformation in a participatory approach	Copy of posters Activities reports	500 000					500 000
A1.2.3	Design technical references for integrated water, sanitation, agriculture and energy systems	03 technical references for integrated water, sanitation, agriculture and energy systems are developed	Copy of technical references Activities reports	1 500 000				750 000	750 000
A.1.2.4	Rehabilitate the research technology platform of the institution	The head office treatment plant is rehabilitated	Work Reception Record Visit of the Plant	20 000 000		20 000 000			
		An innovation hub is set up and operational	Work Reception Record	40 000 000		40 000 000			
R1.3	Environmental and health impacts are established			12 000 000		-	-	6 000 000	6 000 000
A1.3	Conduct studies on the health impact of productive WASH approaches	03 studies on the health impact of productive WASH approaches conducted at the scope of WSA network	Studies reports Activities reports	6 000 000				3 000 000	3 000 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
A1.3	Conduct studies on the environmental impact of productive WASH approaches	03 studies on the environmental impact of productive WASH approaches conducted at the scope of WSA network	Studies reports Activities reports	6 000 000				3 000 000	3 000 000
R2	Programmes implementation			18 740 000 000		4 687 000 000	4 687 000 000	4 683 000 000	4 683 000 000
R2.1	Projects and programs are implemented on evidence-based approaches			17 020 000 000		4 256 000 000	4 256 000 000	4 254 000 000	4 254 000 000
A.2.1.1	Implement Sanitation Programmes	65 sanitation projects formulated in 17 WSA member countries	Copy of formulated projects Activities reports	10 000 000		3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
		34 sanitation projects are financed and implemented in 17 countries (02 projects in each country)	Activities reports	8 500 000 000		2 125 000 000	2 125 000 000	2 125 000 000	2 125 000 000
A.2.1.2	Implement Water Programmes	65 Water projects are formulated in 17 WSA member countries	Copy of formulated projects Activities reports	10 000 000		3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
		34 water projects are financed and implemented in 17 countries (02 projects in each country)	Activities reports	8 500 000 000		2 125 000 000	2 125 000 000	2 125 000 000	2 125 000 000
R2.2	Private Sector Funds WASH Sector in Connection with Public Funding			1 720 000 000		431 000 000	431 000 000	429 000 000	429 000 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
A2.2.1	Implement scalable water-sanitation-energy-agriculture integrated projects based on innovative financing models integrating both private sector and public sector financing	41 PPP projects formulated in 17 countries (3 projects in each country)	Copy of formulated projects Activities reports	10 000 000		3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
		17 PPP projects implemented in 17 countries (1 projects in each country)	Activities reports	850 000 000		212 500 000	212 500 000	212 500 000	212 500 000
A2.2.2	Implement Programme only financed by the private sector	41 private sector projects formulated in 17 countries (3 projects in each country)	Copy of formulated projects Activities reports	10 000 000		3 000 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
		17 private sector projects implemented in 17 countries (1 project in each country)	Activities reports	850 000 000		212 500 000	212 500 000	212 500 000	212 500 000
R3	Actors capacity building			471 000 000		65 000 000	159 000 000	113 000 000	134 000 000
R3.1	Technological, financial and institutional innovations are shared			106 000 000		10 000 000	29 000 000	33 000 000	34 000 000
A3.1.1	Organize innovations sharing meetings with development actors	01 innovation is capitalized each year at the network level	Innovation capitalisation document Activities reports	6 000 000			2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
		52 innovation sharing meetings are organized with sector actors in 17 countries (one meeting per year from 2020 onwards)	Meetings Minutes Activities reports	52 000 000			17 000 000	17 000 000	18 000 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
A3.1.2	Participate in national, regional and international forums for innovations dissemination	12 people participate in Africa San, Africa Water Week, World Water Week (Participation in 2 forums per year)	Missions report Activities reports	40 000 000		10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
A3.1.3	Advocate for the consideration of innovations in training curricula for students and other WASH sector professionals	20 advocacy meetings organized in 10 countries (2 meetings per country) with ministries in charge of education	Meetings minutes Activities reports	4 000 000				2 000 000	2 000 000
		20 advocacy meetings organized in 10 countries (2 meetings per country) with universities and research centers in WASH	Meeting minutes Activities reports	4 000 000				2 000 000	2 000 000
R3.2	Policy makers take action to support private sector involvement			95 000 000		5 000 000	30 000 000	30 000 000	30 000 000
A3.2.1	Organize advocacy meetings with national, regional and international policy makers	10 advocacy meetings organized national policy makers	Meetings Minutes Activities reports	20 000 000		5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
		10 people from 10 country offices participate in advocacy meetings with regional and international decision makers every year	Meetings Minutes Activities reports	FR					
A3.2.2	Capacity building of policy makers on private sector involvement mechanisms in the WASH sector	1 capacity building session with decision-makers organized each year in 10 country offices	Participants List Activities Report	75 000 000			25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000

Nº	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
R3.3	The private sector takes ownership of WASH as a business	Number of private businesses that took ownership of WASH as a business		270 000 000		50 000 000	100 000 000	50 000 000	70 000 000
A3.3.1	Organize forums with the local, regional and international private sector on business opportunities in WASH	10 forums organized in 10 country offices with the local private sector every 2 years	Participants List Activites report	40 000 000			20 000 000		20 000 000
		01 regional forum organized with the private sector on business opportunities in WASH	Participants List Activites report	30 000 000			30 000 000		
A3.3.2	Capacity building of the local private sector on the WASH business	1000 private operators trained on the WASH business in each country (10 countries in total)	Participants List Activities report	200 000 000		50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000
R4	Organizational and institutional performance			2 372 500 000		948 500 000	443 000 000	443 000 000	538 000 000
R4.1	WSA has an efficient and effective governance system			1 551 000 000		639 000 000	304 000 000	304 000 000	304 000 000
A4.1.1	Provide WSA with effective management and control tools	01 internal audit manual is revised and functional	Management and control documents	24 000 000		24 000 000			
		01 monitoring and evaluation manual is updated	Copy of the monitoring and evaluation manual	5 000 000		5 000 000			

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
A4.1.2.	Improve the governance system in line with WSA ambitions	2 monitoring and evaluation missions per year and per country	Monitoring and evaluation missions report	40 000 000		10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000
		A manual of administrative, financial and accounting procedures is updated and functional	Governance System Internal Evaluation Report Audit report	12 000 000		12 000 000			
		01 Human Resources Management Manual is updated and implemented	Copy of the Human Resources Management Manual	5 000 000		5 000 000			
		01 accounting software is acquired and used in the WSA network	Copy of the Software	98 000 000		80 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000
		An integrated management software and a program monitoring and evaluation software are acquired and functional	Activities reports	80 000 000		80 000 000			
		01 annual global audit of WSA accounts is performed	Copy of the global audit report	340 000 000		100 000 000	80 000 000	80 000 000	80 000 000
		01 organizational audit of WSA is realized and implemented	Copy of the organizational audit report	110 000 000		110 000 000			
		01 Council of Ministers is organized every year in a WSA Member State	Copy of the Council of Ministers' final communique	572 000 000		143 000 000	143 000 000	143 000 000	143 000 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
		Decisions of previous Council of Ministers are implemented	Copy of previous Council of Ministers' Decisions	84 000 000		21 000 000	21 000 000	21 000 000	21 000 000
		01 Expert meeting is organized every year in the margins of the Council of Ministers	Experts meeting report	176 000 000		44 000 000	44 000 000	44 000 000	44 000 000
		01 Human Resources Management Manual is updated and implemented	Copy of the Human Resources Management Manual	5 000 000		5 000 000			
R4.2	WSA has sufficient financial, material and human resources to implement its Strategic Plan			375 000 000		205 000 000	45 000 000	45 000 000	80 000 000
A4.2.1	Develop and implement a strategy to mobilize the financial and material resources needed to implement the Strategic Plan	01 effective resource mobilization strategy developed and implemented	Strategy Document	5 000 000		5 000 000			
		01 lot of various equipment is acquired for WSA normal functioning	Annual inventory report	200 000 000		150 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	40 000 000
A4.2.2	Develop and implement a successful capacity building, motivation and career management policy	01 effective capacity building policy is developed and implemented	Policy Document	90 000 000		30 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000
		01 efficient motivation policy is developed and implemented	Motivation and Retention Policy Document	80 000 000		20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000

N°	Title	Indicators	Sources and means of verification	Budget	2 021	2 022	2 023	2 024	2 025
		01 efficient career management plan developed and implemented	Career Plan	FR					
R4.3	WSA regains credibility and leadership position in the WASH sector			446 500 000		104 500 000	94 000 000	94 000 000	154 000 000
A4.3.1	Put in place an effective knowledge sharing and management system	WSA News is launched	Management system and knowledge management document	12 500 000		3 500 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
		The library is rehabilitated	Visit of premises	22 000 000		13 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
		02 partnership agreements signed with knowledge management organizations in the sector	Agreements documents	FR					
A4.3.2	Increase WSA visibility through strategic communication	01 communication strategy developed and implemented	Communication strategy document	352 000 000		88 000 000	88 000 000	88 000 000	88 000 000
A4.3.3	Develop and implement a quality and transparency policy	01 quality and transparency policy developed and implemented	Quality and transparency policy document	60 000 000					60 000 000
A4.3.4	Develop and implement WSA expansion strategy	01 WSA expansion strategy developed and implemented	WSA expansion strategy document	FR					
	PROGRAMME TOTAL			21 756 500 000	-	5 764 500 000	5 321 000 000	5 276 250 000	5 394 750 000
	SALARY TOTAL			3 243 500 000	600 700 000	660 700 000	660 700 000	660 700 000	660 700 000
	GENERAL TOTAL			25 000 000 000	660 700 000	6 425 200 000	5 981 700 000	5 936 950 000	6 055 450 000

Annexe 2 : Project factsheets

Project Synopsis 1: Sanitized human excreta as agricultural fertilizer, credible alternative of adaptation to climate change of African small-scale farmers (Agriculture and Climate Change Project - Africa)

Project title	Sanitized human excreta as agricultural fertilizer, credible alternative of adaptation to climate change of African small-scale farmers
Project location	Rural area of 20 African countries: 10 West African countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo); 5 Central African countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, DRC); 3 East African countries (Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda); 1 North Africa country (Mauritania); and 1 Southern Africa country (Madagascar).
Project total duration	36 months
Objectives	Main Objectives Strengthen the resilience of small-scale rural farmers to climate change through the endogenous production of bio-fertilizer and organic amendment; and the improvement of agro-climatic prediction Specific Objectives • Contribute to increasing agricultural productivity by strengthening the resilience to climate change of small-scale farmers in Africa; • Contribute to food security in Africa by increasing agricultural production through the use of high-yielding organic fertilizers by farmers; • Contribute to poverty reduction through wealth creation; • Contribute to improving populations health in the project area through the access to sanitation services; • Contribute to the preservation of natural resources through a sustainable improvement of access to organic fertilizers of small-scale African farmers.
Target Groups	• small-scale farmers in African countries; • 20 local authorities; • deconcentrated Government services in charge of sanitation, agriculture, environment and climate change; • private operators (technical engineering SMEs); • community-based organizations (CBOs).
Final Beneficiaries	• Around 20,000 rural farming households with 20000 Urine Diverting Dry Toilets (UDDT) built and producing biofertilizers; • Approximately 200,000 inhabitants benefit from sanitation services; • 20 local authorities; • 20 SMEs in technical engineering in 20 countries; • 20 CBOs
Expected Results	• All villages in the concerned communities have full coverage of sanitation services through the 20,000 urine diverting dry toilets (UDDTs); • All villages in the concerned communities reach the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status;

	• All farming households produce organic fertilizers (quantification if possible) from human excreta and organic amendments; • Farming households use sanitized human excreta to fertilize 20,000 agricultural hectares; • Farming households have the capacity to ensure the water and soil conservation; or the soil defense and restoration; • Farming households master the new agri-climate calendars induced by the climate change; • State departments in charge of climate change issues provide information on drought pockets to farming households during the cropping calendar; • agricultural yielding have tripled compared to control plants without fertilizer; • local masons/craftsmen have the capacities and build the 20,000 UDDTs; • CBOs have skills and mobilize beneficiaries; • the technical and institutional capacities of the Government deconcentrated structures and local authorities are strengthened; • information generated through the project is capitalized and shared;
Main Activities	• 20,000 farming households are mobilized to join the project; • 60 masons-craftsmen are trained and equipped in UDDT construction techniques in each project country; • 20,000 Urine Diverting Dry Toilets (UDDTs) are built; • 20,000 farming households are trained in the operation and maintenance of facilities; and in the use of sanitized human excreta as fertilizer in agriculture. • partnerships are established with specialized services in charge of climate change; • information notes are developed on drought pockets; • communication actions on behavior change are conducted; • agents of concerned local authority are trained in planning, monitoring and evaluation, mobilization of financial resources and project management; • environmental and sanitary certification of harvesting products derived from the agricultural valorization of sanitized by-products are established; • consultation frameworks of actors on climate change are set up and held at the municipal level; • a baseline study is conducted; • a mid-term evaluation conducted; • an external evaluation is conducted; • project achievements are capitalized and shared; • advocacy meetings are held with elected officials and local authorities to take into account bio-fertilizers from UDDTs in the fertilizer promotion policies guidelines.
Planned Budget	15 091 120 EUR being around 9 899 125 896 XOF

Projet Synopsis 2 : Towards access to sanitation for all in 10 rural communes in 5 African countries (Burkina, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger)

Project Title	Towards access to sanitation for all in 10 rural communes in 5 African countries (Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger)
Project Location	Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Niger
Project Total Duration	36 months
Objectives	<i>Main objective</i> Increase households prosperity in rural communes concerned by the use of productive sanitation <i>Specific Objectives</i> • Contribute to improving the living conditions of African populations in rural areas; • Contribute to the fight against food insecurity in Africa by increasing agricultural production through the use of high-yielding organic fertilizers by farmers; • Contribute to the fight against youth and women unemployment • Contribute to the fight against the population of the environment by the proposal of ecological toilets (UDDTs) • Contribute to the fight against infant mortality • Contribute to the fight against faecal peril-related diseases
Target Groups	Households of concerned municipalities ; the rural communities; the deconcentrated State services in charge of sanitation and agriculture; the private sector (SMEs in technical engineering, social engineering, banks, microfinance institutions)
Final Beneficiaries	<i>Direct Beneficiairies</i> • About 100,000 people benefiting from 10,000 UDDTs; • Concerned rural communities; • 10 SMEs • 10,000 farmers using sanitized human bio-fertilizers <i>Indirect Beneficiairies</i> • All inhabitants of concerned rural communities
Expected Results	• The end of open defecation is effective in the 10 rural target communes; • 10,000 UDDTs are built for the benefit of 100,000 client households; • The technical and institutional capacities of the local private sector, the decentralized structures and local authorities are reinforced; • The socio-anthro-economic feasibility, as well as the environmental and health certification of the scaling up of UDDTs are established; • An institutional, legal and organizational framework for the municipal management of sanitation is in place and operational; • Jobs are created in sanitation marketing, the construction of UDDTs and the valorization of UDDTs products; • Project governance is assured ;

Main Activities	• Conclude contracts with SMEs ; • Develop and implement sanitation marketing strategy; • Build 10,000 Urine Diverting Dry Toilet (UDDTs); • Train and equip 15 artisan-masons, 20 salesmen of social engineering SMEs in each country; • Train 25 agents of the commune in planning and monitoring-evaluation and 25 other agents in resources mobilization and delegated project management; • Train 10 000 household-customers in the use and maintenance of toilets • Establish environmental and sanitary certification of harvesting products derived from the agricultural valorization of sanitation by-products; • Evaluate the socio-anthropological and economic feasibility; • Establish and facilitate a consultation framework of stakeholders on water and sanitation at the municipal level; • Conduct a baseline study ; • Develop and implement an adequate project communication strategy; • Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation plan adapted to the project; • Conduct a mid-term evaluation ; • Conduct an external evaluation ; • Capitalize on project achievements ; • Organize advocacy meetings with elected officials and local authorities to take into account bio-fertilizers from UDDTs in fertilizers promotion policies guidelines.
Planned Budget	EUR 7 622 451 approximately 5 billion XOF

Project Synopsis 03: Menstrual hygiene in schools

Project Title	Menstrual hygiene in schools
Project Location	14 African countries: 7 countries in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Niger, Senegal, Benin, Mali); 4 Central African countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Chad); 3 countries in East Africa (Burundi, Uganda, Rwanda).
Project Total Duration	36 months
Objectives	Main Objective Promote good management of menstrual hygiene in schools Specific Objective • Promote menstrual hygiene education in schools; • Facilitate access to gender-sensitive infrastructures in schools; • Effectively manage the project.
Target Groups	• 700 schools in 14 rural areas (50 schools/countries) • 10,500 teachers from 14 countries (15 teachers/municipality) • 350,000 students in 14 countries (50 students x 10 classes x 50 schools x 14 countries) • 210,000 mothers in 14 countries (30 girls x 10 classes x 50 schools x 14 countries)
Final Beneficiaries	• Deconcentrated services in charge of hygiene and sanitation • Student-Parents' associations • Primary and secondary schools in African countries • Students • Teachers • Mothers • Private operators • Local masons
Expected Results	• Menstrual hygiene is effectively provided in schools • Education to menstrual hygiene in schools is promoted • Gender-sensitive infrastructures in schools are accessible
Main Activities	• Realization of works • Realization of IEC / CCC activities • Advocacy or the inclusion of MHM in policies and curricula • Conduct a baseline study • Conduct a mid-term evaluation • Conduct an external evaluation • Capitalize and share project achievements
Planned Budget	6 650 000 000 XOF

Project Synopsis 04: E-platform in the drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, sector Project

Project Title	E-platform in the drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, sector Project: (e-WASH)
Project Location	International, panafrican and World wide
Project Total Duration	Unlimited
Objectives	<i>Global Objective</i> Increase the visibility of innovations in the WASH sector <i>Specific Objectives</i> • Promote exchanges and knowledge sharing in the WASH sector; • Promote innovations in the WASH sector; • Develop partnerships framework in the WASH sector.
Target Groups	• Ministries in charge of drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and related sectors; • Private operators in the WASH and related sectors; • NGOs in the WASH and related sectors; • Associations of the WASH and related sectors.
Final Beneficiaries	• public and private operators in the WASH and related sectors; • NGOs in the WASH and related sectors; • Associations of the WASH and related sectors.
Expected Results	• The use of e-WASH is promoted in the WASH and related sectors; • Innovations in the WASH and related sectors are available and promoted; • Public, private actors, NGOs and associations in the WASH and related sectors are trained in the proper management of innovations; • Public, private operators, NGOs, associations in the WASH and related sectors are educated on good practices; • The technical and institutional capacities of ministries in charge of drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, and related sectors are strengthened; • The technical and institutional capacities of private operators, NGOs and associations in the WASH and related sectors are strengthened; • Public, private operators, NGOs and associations in the WASH and related sectors have skills and share on e-WASH; • Partnerships are established between public, private operators, NGOs and associations in the WASH and related sectors; • Virtual B2B and B2G meetings between the various actors in the WASH and related sectors are effective on e-WASH; • The information generated by e-WASH is capitalized and shared.
Main activities	• Conception and development of the e-WASH platform;

	• Marketing and promotion of the e-WASH platform; • Repertoire of innovations in the WASH and related sectors; • Visibility of innovations in the XASH and related sectors; • Visibility of the e-WASH platform; • Creation of visibility/advertising spaces for the different WASH sector actors and related sectors involved: public, private, international cooperation, NGOs, associations, etc. • Organization of virtual fairs and meetings in the WASH and related sectors on e-WASH; • Training and awareness of the various actors involved in the WASH sector; • Creation of potential public/private partnerships in the WASH sector; • Conducting a baseline study; • Implementation of an evolutionary monitoring and evaluation of e-WASH; • Capitalization and sharing of e-WASH achievements.
Planned Budget	450,000 euro, approximately 295,200,000 XOF

Project Synopsis 05: Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for sanitation and water for all.

Project Title	Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for sanitation and water for all.
Project Location	24 communities in 12 African countries: 6 countries in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal); 3 Central African countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo); 2 East African countries (Burundi, Uganda) and 1 Southern African country (Madagascar).
Project Total Duration	36 months
Objectives	Global Objective Contribute to universal and equitable access to drinking water and sanitation of rural populations Specific Objectives • Advocate with companies, industries and mines for the realization of WASH infrastructures/works for all; • Capacity building of stakeholders in the WASH area
Target Groups	• Approximately 5,500,000³ inhabitants benefit from WASH services; • 22 CBOs; • 22 local authorities; • Staff members of 22 companies/ mines/industries.
Final Beneficiaries	• populations of targeted local authorities; • community-based organizations (CBOs); • deconcentrated services of the Government in charge of WASH; • 22 local authorities; • private operators • businesses, mines and industries; • personnel of companies, mines and industries.
Expected Results	• populations in targeted areas have sustainable access to WASH services; • Stakeholders have useful and necessary skills for the project; implementation; • Approximately 5,500,000 people in targeted communities are adopting WASH good practices; • the project is efficiently managed.
Main Activities	• Capacity building of stakeholders; • Realization of infrastructures/works ; • IEC/BCC : beneficiaries education; • Advocacy to concerned structures/organizations ; • Conduct of a baseline study; • Conduct of a mid-term assesment; • Conduct of a final assesment; • Capitalization and sharing of project achievements.
Planned Budget	3 401 790 EUR approximately 2 231 428 500 XOF

³ 5,500,000 people with 250,000 people per community and 25,000 households per community (average of 10 people per household used for calculations)

Project Synopsis 6: Use of ICTs in universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene services

Project Title	Use of ICTs in universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene services
Project location	Rural areas of 11 West African countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo
Project Total Duration	36 months
Objectives	<i>Global Objective</i> Increase the use of ICTs to improve access to WASH services <i>Specific Objectives</i> • Develop an intelligent water management system • Improve communication between the different actors of WASH services • Generate private sector interest in the WASH sector
Target Groups	• People who do not have access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation • the deconcentrated government services in charge of sanitation, water, hygiene, agriculture, the environment and climate change • private operators (technical engineering SMEs) • community-based organizations (CBOs) • ICT users • Designers
Final Beneficiaries	• Approximately 120,000 individuals have access to clean water, hygiene and sanitation through ICTs in each country • 40 local authorities (4/country) • 10 SMEs in technical engineering in 10 countries • 200 CBOs (5/community)
Expected Results	• Mobile applications informing about the quality and flow of water points are used significantly • The users community is involved in the innovation process when designing WASH projects • Users are trained on new ICT tools • The location of infrastructures are indicated in order to record the number of users and the status of services (deteriorations or breakdowns) • Communication between users and service providers is established • An information platform is effective to exchange on issues (water flow) and on the distribution and bills payment network • Intervention times are reduced • Monopolized distribution companies are liberalized • The WASH sector is promoted
Main activities	• Educate and train potential users on mobile applications informing about the quality and flow of water points • Conduct a diagnosis of the users community needs of innovations prior to the design of WASH projects • Train users on new ICT tools

	• Create a database of the location of all infrastructures to record the number of users and the status of services • Create an electronic exchange platform between users and service providers • Advocate with the Government for the liberalization of the WASH sector • Organize fairs and forums in the WASH sector • Participate in fairs and forums in the WASH sector
Planned Budget	466 819 EUR being 306 000 000 XOF

Project Synopsis 07: Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in emergency situations or humanitarian WASH

Project Title	Emergency WASH/Humanitarian WASH
Project Location	8 areas in emergency situations , including 2 per country (Mali, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Burkina Faso)
Project Total Duration	36 months
Objectives	<i>Main Objective</i> Improve the living conditions of populations in crisis situations (in and out of camps) <i>Specific Objectives</i> • Improve the provision of WASH services to populations in crisis situations (in and out of camps) • Capacity building of stakeholders • Effectively manage the project
Target Groups	• Approximately 120 000⁴ displaced/persons • Populations in emergency areas • 8 community based organizations (CBOs)
Final Beneficiaries	• populations in emergency areas • deconcentrated services in charge of WASH • local authorities in the concerned areas • private operators
Expected Results	• populations in targeted areas have sustainable access to WASH services • stakeholders have useful and necessary skills for the project implementation • approximately 120,000 people in emergency areas adopt WASH good practices • the project is efficiently managed
Main activities	• Capacity building of stakeholders; • Realization of works • IEC/BCC: Awareness raising of beneficiaries • Advocacy with concerned structures/organizations • Realization of a baseline study • Conduct of a mid-term evaluation • Conduct of a final evaluation • Capitalization and sharing of project achievements
Planned Budget	357 493 EURO approximately 234 500 000 XOF

⁴ 120,000 people with 15,000 people per emergency area

Project Synopsis 08: Home water treatment

Project Title	Home Water Treatment
Project Location	Rural areas of 10 African countries: 05 West African countries; 02 Central African countries; 01 country of East Africa; 1 country of North Africa; and 1 Southern Africa country . 50 rural communes or 05 per country 500 villages or 10 per municipality
Project Total Duration	36 months
Objectives	<i>Global Objective</i> Improve populations' health through the sustainable use of drinking water and good hygiene practices in households <i>Specific Objectives</i> • Improve households water quality • Improve hygiene in households • Capacity building of stakeholders • Ensure efficient project management
Target Groups	• Approximately 250,000 residents have home drinking water and are familiar with home water treatment techniques • 50 local authorities • 100 SMEs in technical engineering in 10 countries • 100 CBOs
Final Beneficiaries	• rural households in African countries • 100 local authorities • deconcentrated government services in charge of water, hygiene and sanitation • private operators (technical engineering SMEs, traders) • community-based organizations (CBOs)
Expected Results	• Stakeholders have useful and necessary skills • IEC/ BCC: beneficiaries adopt good hygiene and drinking water practices • The project is effectively managed
Main Activities	• Capacity building of stakeholders • Distribute hygiene kits to households • Develop (Action Research) Simple Technologies for Water Storage and Conservation • IEC / BCC: Awareness raising of beneficiaries • Advocacy with concerned structures/organizations • Conduct a baseline study • Conduct a mid-term evaluation • Conduct a final evaluation • Capitalize and share project achievements
Planned Budget	5 000 000 000 XOF being 7 622 451 EUR

Project Synopsis 09: Technologies for a rapid access to water in rural, peri-urban areas and secondary cities

Project Title	Technologies for a rapid access to water in rural, peri-urban areas and secondary cities
Project Location	10 African countries: 05 West African countries; 02 Central African countries; 02 countries in East Africa; 1 country of North Africa; 50 secondary cities 100 rural communes 50 peri-urban
Project Total Duration	48 months
Objectives	<i>Objectif global</i> Contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of populations in rural, peri-urban and urban areas of Africa, through rapid and sustainable access to drinking water. <i>Specific Objectives</i> • Provide drinking water to people • Capacity building of actors in drinking water services • Ensure good project management
Target Groups	• Approximately 5,900,000 inhabitants have access to drinking water • 300 local authorities • 100 SMEs in technical engineering in 20 countries • 2500 CBOs
Final Beneficiaries	• Rural, urban and peri-urban areas of project countries • local authorities • deconcentrated services in charge of water, hygiene and sanitation • private operators (technical engineering SMEs, traders) • community-based organizations (CBOs)
Expected Results	• Approximately 6,200,000 inhabitants have access to drinking water • Stakeholders have useful and necessary skills • IEC/BCC: beneficiaries adopt good hygiene and drinking water practices • The project is effectively managed
Main Activities	• Realize works • Capacity building of stakeholders • Implement action research program • IEC/BCC: Awareness raising of beneficiaries • Advocacy with concerned structures/organizations • Conduct a baseline study • Conduct project mid-term and final evaluations • Capitalize and share project achievements
Planned Budget	26 000 000 000 XOF approximately 39 636 745 EURO

Project Synopsis 10: Build the private sector involvement in the investment and operation for sanitation access for all in 20 local authorities in 20 African countries

Project Title	Build the private sector involvement in the investment and operation for sanitation access for all in 20 local authorities in 20 African countries
Project Location	20 African countries targeting urban areas in 8 countries (Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Congo, Niger, Nigeria, DRC, Senegal, Togo), peri-urban areas in 8 countries (Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea, Uganda, Liberia) and rural areas in 4 countries (Mali, Mauritania, Madagascar, Rwanda).
Project Total Duration	24 months
Objectives	Global Objective Increase the prosperity of rural households in 10 African countries through the use of productive sanitation Specific Objectives • Contribute to improving the living conditions of African populations in rural areas • Contribute to the fight against food insecurity in Africa by increasing agricultural production through the use of high-yielding organic fertilizers by farmers • Contribute to the fight against youth and women unemployment • Contribute to the fight against the environment population by the proposal of ecological toilets (UDDTs) • Contribute to fight against infant mortality • Contribute to fight against faecal peril-related diseases
Target Groups	Household customers in 20 communities in 20 African countries; local authorities ; deconcentrated services in charge of sanitation, agriculture and energy; the private sector (SMEs in technical engineering, social engineering, collection and recovery of human excreta, banks, microfinance institutions)
Final Beneficiaries	Direct Beneficiaries • About 140,000 people benefiting from 20,000 UDDTs built for the benefit of 20,000 household-customers in 20 African countries • Around 42,000 people benefiting from 6,000 bio digesters built for the benefit of 6,000 households in 20 African countries • 20 local authorities in 20 countries • 20 SMEs in technical engineering in 20 countries • 20 social engineering SMEs in 20 countries • 8,000 farmers in 20 African countries using sanitized human bio-fertilizers at the end of the first phase • At the end of the project, about 35,000 UDDTs will be built thanks to the microcredit system put in place • At the end of the project, approximately 245,000 people will have access to UDDTs Indirect Beneficiaries • All people from the 20 target communities in the 20 African countries

Expected Results	• The end of open defecation is effective in 20 local authorities in 20 African countries • The technical and institutional capacities of the local private sector, deconcentrated structures and local authorities are strengthened • The socio-anthropo-economic feasibility, as well as the environmental and health certification of UDDTs scaling up are established • An institutional, legal and organizational framework for municipal sanitation management is in place and operational • Jobs are created in sanitation marketing, the building of UDDTs and the valorization of UDDTs products • Project governance is ensured
Main Activities	• Contracting with SMEs (Social Engineering, Technical Engineering, Engineering in collecting, transporting and sanitizing human excreta) • Develop and implement sanitation marketing strategy • Build 20,000 Urine Diverting Dry Toilets (UDDTs) • Training and equipping 60 artisan masons, 80 commercial SMEs of social engineering per country • Train 100 municipal agents in planning and monitoring-evaluation and 100 other agents in resource mobilization and delegated project management • Train 20,000 household customers in the use and maintenance of toilets • Train 8000 household customers in the use of sanitation by-products; • Establish environmental and sanitary certification of harvesting products derived from the agricultural valorization of sanitation by-products • Evaluate the socio-anthropological and economic feasibility • Produce scientific articles and methodological sheets • Establish and facilitate a consultation framework of stakeholders on water and sanitation at the municipal level • Conduct a baseline study • Develop and implement an adequate project communication strategy • Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation plan adapted to the project • Conduct a mid-term evaluation • Conduct an external evaluation • Capitalize on project achievements • Organize advocacy meetings with elected officials and local authorities to take into account bio-fertilizers from UDDTs in fertilizer promotion policies guidelines
Planned Budget	6 618 990 000 XOF being 10 090 585 EUR

Project Synopsis 11 : Drinking water supply (AEP) of the city of Mbomo

Project Title	Drinking water supply (AEP) of the city of Mbomo
Anchoring Structures	<u>Applicant:</u> Pan-African Intergovernmental Agency Water and Sanitation for Africa - WSA <u>Main partners:</u> SNDE, Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics (MEH)
Context/ Justification	Located about 800 km north of Brazzaville, the town of Mbomo is a district capital of the department of Cuvette-Ouest. Mbomo is a junction serving the Oloba axes to the border of GABON (65 km), Lebango to Etoumbi, Mbandza to the department of Sangha. The city is gaining importance since the resumption of activities of the project ECOFAC (Forest Ecosystem of Central Africa), project funded by the European Union. ECOFAC employs 112 agents whose primary mission is the protection of the Odzala-Kokoua National Park (PNOK) and recently the lossi gorilla sanctuary 25 km on the axis of Oloba leading to the GABON border. As part of the national rural equipment program, the Ministry of Energy and Hydraulics proposes to provide the Mbomo locality with drinking water supply facilities. The project finds its justification in the following context: • The lack of drinking water supply in the city of Mbomo; • The need to provide rural populations with drinking water infrastructure to improve their living conditions.
Objectives	The global objective of this project is to improve the drinking water supply conditions of Mbomo populations and contribute to the reduction of waterborne diseases.
Expected Results	• A total inventory of the existing facilities is done; • A restitution workshop is organized to validate the technologies of considered solutions; • A topographic survey is conducted to update the hydraulic data; • The choice of appropriate technologies is made with stakeholders; • SNDE staff is trained in adapted technologies • The SNDE is supplied with equipment and chemical products (electromechanical machines, tools for physicochemical and bacteriological analyzes of water, water disinfectants); • Power and distribution networks are rehabilitated; • A fleet of spare parts is available at the station; • The ease of access to drinking water is guaranteed; • The reduction of waterborne diseases is significant; • The reduction of poverty is significant.
Main Activities	Variation of groundwater abstraction • completion of 03 industrial boreholes 100m deep with a shelter with technical reservations and hoist; • electrical and hydraulic connections of boreholes at the station;

	• construction of a 50m³/h water treatment plant (filtration) including filters, treated water tank, electromechanical equipment for lifting treated (filtered) water to the tank; • equip the station with two generators including a spare and a fuel tank; • construction of a fence wall of the treatment plant with a gatehouse; • Setting up of a water chlorination station (disinfection); construction d'un bâtiment d'exploitation abritant la salle des pompes, un bureau, un mini-laboratoire, un magasin de stockage des produits chimiques et des toilettes ; • construction of a raised distribution tank of 150 m³; • setting up of the 20 km PVC distribution network, all diameters combined; • completion of 400 private drinking water connections in households; • construction of a station manager's dwelling; • construction of a water point of sale within the station; • equip the station with a kit of spare parts, a stock of chemicals (disinfectant) and fuel; • equip the mini-lab with water quality control equipment and essential tools; • acquire construction land from the Sanitation and Drinking Water Sector (SAEP).
Expected Impacts	• Improvement of the service quality; • Availability of drinking water; • Reduction of waterborne diseases rate; • Reduced chores and increased service provision.
Direct Beneficiaries	The populations of the urban community of Mbomo (about 4,000 inhabitants)
Implementation duration	18 months
Planned Budget	2 084 906 US \$

Project Synopsis12 : Transformation of independent water supply points of Bolsi II into a multi villages Mini-Water Supply Network (Bolsi I and II) followed by the realization of sanitation works

Project Title	Transformation of independent water supply points of Bolsi II into a multi villages Mini-Water Supply Network (Bolsi I and II) followed by the realization of sanitation works
Anchoring Structures	Intergovernmental Panafrican Agency Water and Sanitation for Africa WSA, Niger National Representation
Context/ Justification	
Objectives	Improve equitable and sustainable access to adequate water and sanitation infrastructure and promote best practices in the two villages of Bolsi I and Bolsi II in the rural municipality of Torodi. More specifically this involves: • Increasing the access rate to drinking water infrastructures in both villages equitably; • Supporting local actors and water service providers for sustainable management of works; • Sustainably increase population access rate to an adequate basic sanitation service; • Sustainably reduce the costs of people access to sanitation services through the use of by-products; • Developing appropriate approaches and technology to ensure the profitability of water and sanitation systems; • Capitalize and disseminate project achievements.
Estimated Results	• Built/rehabilitated Water infrastructures are used equitably and well maintained • Built sanitation infrastructures are used and maintained • Good hygiene practices are promoted among direct beneficiaries • Sanitation by-products are valued in agriculture • Local actors ensure the supervision of water, hygiene and sanitation projects • Project achievements are capitalized and disseminated
Main Activities	• Transformation of the Bolsi II Independent Water Supply Point into a multi villages Mini-Water Supply Network (Bolsi I and II) • Rehabilitation of 2 Human-operated Pumps; • Revitalization and/or establishment and training of water point management structures; • Building of 50 improved SanPlat latrines;

	• Building of 25 EcoSan type latrines ; • Building of 4 blocks VIP latrines (2 at school and 2 at the Health Center) and 2 public latrines (at the market); • Building of 6 waste dumps in public places ; • Training and supervision of 50 farmers in the use of ecological sanitation by-products; • Implementation of IEC activities for behavioral change at the village for direct beneficiary populations.
Expected Impacts	• Ensure sustainable and equitable households access to water and sanitation infrastructures • Contribute to the promotion of basic hygiene and sanitation • Reduce the prevalence rate of waterborne and fecal diseases • Contribute to the protection of the environment through waste recycling • Contribute to the sustainable and regular supply of farmers with organic fertilizers
Direct Beneficiaries	2,283 inhabitants of 243 households in the villages of Bolsi I and II in the rural municipality of Torodi in Niger.
Implementation time	13 months
Planned Budget	Approximately 500 million XOF

Project Synopsis 13 : Social connections, solid waste management and realization of sanitation works

Project Title	Social connections, solid waste management and realization of sanitation works
Anchoring Structures	1. The Panafrican Intergovernmental Agency Water and Sanitation for Africa WSA, Niger National Representation 2. The Rural Municipality of Torodi
Context/ Justification	
Objectives	Contribute to improving water supply and solid waste management and the realization of adequate sanitation facilities in the city of Torodi. This is specifically about: • Facilitating private connections to increase the water supply service rate; • Setting up a solid waste management system; • Sustainably increasing populations access rate to adequate basic sanitation services; • Sustainably reducing the costs of population access to sanitation services through by-products valorization; • Developing appropriate approaches and technology to ensure the profitability of water and sanitation systems; • Capitalize and disseminate project achievements.
Estimated Results	• Private social connections are facilitated by a social promotion • A solid waste management system is in place and operational • Basic sanitation infrastructures are used and well maintained • Good hygiene practices are promoted among direct beneficiaries • Sanitation by-products are valued in agriculture • Local actors ensure supervision of WASH projects • Project achievements are capitalized and disseminated
Main Activities	• Promotion of social connections to the network • Establishment of an effective solid waste management system • Realization of 12 waste dumps in public places • Realization of 250 improved SanPlat latrines • Realization of 100 EcoSan type latrines • Training and supervision of farmers in the use of ecological sanitation by-products • Implementation of IEC activities for behavioral change of direct beneficiary populations
Expected Impacts	• Raise the water supply coverage rate in the city Torodi

	• Reduce open defecation rate • Contribute to the promotion of basic hygiene and sanitation • Reduce the prevalence rate of waterborne and fecal diseases • Contribute to the protection of the environment through waste recycling • Contribute to the sustainable and regular supply of farmers in organic fertilizers.
Direct Beneficiaries	7,400 inhabitants of the 793 households in the city of Torodi and the village of Pengona in the rural municipality of Torodi in Niger.
Implementation Time	24 months
Planned Budget	Approximately 75 000 000 XOF

Project Synopsis 14 : Universal Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation in the Yé Commune Project (Yé SDG Project)

Project Title	Universal Access to Drinking Water and Sanitation in the Yé Commune Project (Yé SDG Project)
Intervention Areas	Rural Commune of Yé, Boucle du Mouhoun Region
Direct Beneficiaries	42 423 inhabitants of the Yé Commune
Anchoring Structures	• WSA Burkina • Department of Hydraulics • Department of Sanitation
Context/ Justification	The current population of the rural commune of Yé is estimated at 42,423 inhabitants on July 1st 2013 for about 700 km² according to the average provincial rate of annual growth of 2.55% over the 2006 - 2011 period. The rural commune which covers the Yé department has an area of 700km². It is located in the south of the Nayala province, 35 kilometers from the provincial capital Toma and 45 km from Dédougou, chief town of the region. It is accessible by 3 departmental roads: • D112 forming the Yé-Niempourou axis (crossing with the RN16/National Road 16) • D113 forming Yé-Bouna-Kougny axis (crossing with the RN 16) • D150 forming the Yé-To axis (crossing with the RN16) The water supply remains a headache for the populations of the Commune, the majority of which is serviced by traditional wells. It should be noted that these wells offer no guarantee as to the hygiene and sanitation conditions, as they present safety and health risks to the populations A further consideration is the unequal distribution of hydraulic equipments in the rural community. Indeed, the access rate to water is 74% of which 40% for the Water Supply and Sanitation (against 88% nationally) and 34% for modern wells or boreholes villagers. The access to water for populations consumption and livestock watering is the main constraint especially in the dry season. Added to this, the weakness of the drinking water supply network. No boreholes have connections to other villages. Yé populations suffer from a crucial lack of water for the satisfaction of households consumption and livestock watering. Regarding sanitation, the lack of public latrines is acute. Appropriate structures are used by only 5% of households. Difficulties in the households water supply have a negative impact on hygiene practices and compliance with sanitation standards; hence the urgent need to provide the population of Yé with adequate drinking water and in-site sanitation facilities.
Global and Specific Objectives	Overall, the project aims to contribute to improving access to drinking water and sanitation for the rural commune of Yé Specifically, it involves:

	• Improving access to drinking water facilities in Yé; • Improving access to adequate in-site sanitation facilities; • Increasing hygiene promotion in communities and schools; • Strengthening peoples capacities in water infrastructures management.						
Estimated Results	• Disadvantaged populations have access to water and sanitation services • Hygiene is improved through behavior changes • Waterborne diseases are reduced in the locality						
Overall methodological approaches to adopt	The implementation of this project requires financial assistance. For a good management of water resources and an adequate maintenance of anitation works, a management committee will be set up to manage all water points and to ensure the maintenance. Each month, each household will bring a sum of 500 CFA F to cope with the purchase of small spare parts (faucets, joints, ...), as well as the payment of the management committee. WSA-Burkina and the Management Committee will work in synergy to achieve project objectives						
Main Activities	• Construction of 4000 in-site sanitation facilities; • Construction of 30 public toilets for schools, health centres, commercial and religious places; • Provision of 4000 handwashing equipments; • Implementation of a multi-village water supply system (AEMV); • Densification the Yé drilling network; • Establishment of a management committee for water and sanitation facilities; • Training of management committee members ; • Populatopn education on water management and good hygiene practices; • Monitoring and evaluation.						
Expected Impacts	• The populations of Yé commune have sustainable access to drinking water and sanitation; • People adopt good hygiene behaviors; • Yé Commune has a water, hygiene and sanitation management committee; • Jobs are created for the Yé commune youth.						
Implementation Time	Four (04) years						
Planned	<table> <tr> <td>4000 In-site sanitation facilities</td><td>840 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Construction of 30 Public Toilets</td><td>120 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Equipment with 4000 hand-washing equipments</td><td>120 000 000 XOF</td></tr> </table>	4000 In-site sanitation facilities	840 000 000 XOF	Construction of 30 Public Toilets	120 000 000 XOF	Equipment with 4000 hand-washing equipments	120 000 000 XOF
4000 In-site sanitation facilities	840 000 000 XOF						
Construction of 30 Public Toilets	120 000 000 XOF						
Equipment with 4000 hand-washing equipments	120 000 000 XOF						

Budget	Realization of a Multi-Village Water Supply (MVWS)	300 000 000 XOF
	Rehabilitation of 10 Boreholes	100 000 000 XOF
	Densification of the Yé drilling network	5 000 000 XOF
	Training of the Management Committee	1 000 000 XOF
	Training of Population	5 000 000 XOF
	Materials and equipment	75 000 000 XOF
	Monitoring/Evaluation	10 000 000 XOF
	Human Resource	291 200 000 XOF
Total Budget		1 747 200 000 XOF (being 2 663 589 €)

Project Synopsis 15 : Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Community Project (PROCEHA) in Bani Israel

Project title	Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Community Project (PROCEHA) in Bani Israel
Intervention area	Rural Community (CR) of Bani Israel (Tambacounda Region)
Direct Beneficiaries	6272 inhabitants of Bani Israël
Anchoring structures	• WSA Senegal Office • Department of Hydraulics • Department of Sanitation
Context/ Justification	Bani Israel is a rural community east of the Tambacounda region of Senegal. Its estimated population of 6272 inhabitants, divided into 13 villages, is mainly engaged in agriculture, breeding and trade. This rural community, located 600 kilometers from the capital Dakar is in a basement zone characterized by the scarcity of groundwater (duckweed). Groundwater consists of fairly deep and low-yielding aquifers. Drinking water is obtained from traditional, modern and manual wells. Water supply remains a challenge for the Rural Community populations, the majority of which are serviced by traditional wells. Though these wells offer no guarantee as to hygiene and sanitation conditions, as they present safety and health risks to the population. Wells are unprotected with banks not exceeding 0.8m with stagnant water nearby. Another finding is the unequal distribution of hydraulic equipment in the rural community. Indeed, the water access rate is 74% of which 40% for Water Supply and Sanitation (against 88% nationally) and 34% for modern wells or boreholes villagers. Access to water for population consumption and livestock watering is the main constraint, especially in the dry season alongside with the weakness of the drinking water supply network. No boreholes have connections to other villages. The Bani Israel population therefore suffers from a crucial lack of water for population consumption and livestock watering. Regarding sanitation, the lack of public latrines is acute. Adequate structures are used by only 17% of households, ie an adequate latrine for 48 people, 6 households and 3 concessions. This access rate is globally lower than the national average of 39% of rural households recorded in 2013 but remains below the target set under the PEPAM which is to increase to 59% by 2015 the sanitation access rate in rural areas. This situation is more prejudicial as the rural community also lacks health structures. In general, coverage rate of 63% in rural sanitation could help achieve MDGs. Difficulties in household water supply have a negative impact on hygiene practices and compliance with sanitation standards; hence the urgent need to provide the population of Bani Israel with adequate drinking water and

	sanitation facilities.
Global and Specific Objectives	Overall, the project aims to contribute to improving access to drinking water and sanitation for the rural community of Bani Israel Specific objectives will be to: • Improve access to drinking water facilities in Bani Israel • Improve access to adequate individual sanitation facilities • Increase hygiene promotion in communities and schools • Strengthen population capacities in managing water infrastructure
Estimated Results	• Disadvantaged populations have access to water and sanitation services • Hygiene is improved through behavior change • Waterborne diseases are reduced in the locality
Overall methodological approaches to adopt	The project implementation requires financial assistance. For a good management of the water resource and an adequate maintenance of the sanitation works, a management committee will be set up to manage all water points and ensure the maintenance of works. Each household will make a monthly contribution of 500 CFA for the purchase of small spare parts (faucets, joints, ...), and payment of the management committee. WSA-Senegal and the Management Committee will work in synergy to achieve project objectives
Main Activities	• Construction of 350 individual sanitation facilities; • Construction of 30 public toilets for schools, health centres, commercial and religious places; • Provision of 30 handwashing equipment; • Implementation of a multi-village water supply system (MVWS); • Rehabilitation of the Bantanani borehole; • Densification of the Bani Israel Drilling Network; • Setting up of a management committee for water and sanitation facilities; • Training of management committee members; • Sensitization of the population on water management and good hygiene practices; • Monitoring and evaluation.
Expected Impacts	• Bani Israel populations have sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation; • People adopt good hygiene behaviors; • The RC has a water, hygiene and sanitation management committee; • Jobs are created for community youth.

Implementation Time	Four (04) years																		
Planned Budget	<table> <tr> <td>Realization of 300 individual sanitation facilities</td><td>63 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Realization of 30 public toilets</td><td>120 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Supply of 30 handwashing equipment</td><td>900 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Realization of a Multi-Village Water Supply (MVWS)</td><td>250 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rehabilitation of the Bantanani borehole</td><td>10 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Densification of the Bani drilling network</td><td>5 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Training of the Management Committee</td><td>1 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Training of the population</td><td>1 000 000 XOF</td></tr> <tr> <td>Monitoring/Evaluation</td><td>500 000 XOF</td></tr> </table>	Realization of 300 individual sanitation facilities	63 000 000 XOF	Realization of 30 public toilets	120 000 000 XOF	Supply of 30 handwashing equipment	900 000 XOF	Realization of a Multi-Village Water Supply (MVWS)	250 000 000 XOF	Rehabilitation of the Bantanani borehole	10 000 000 XOF	Densification of the Bani drilling network	5 000 000 XOF	Training of the Management Committee	1 000 000 XOF	Training of the population	1 000 000 XOF	Monitoring/Evaluation	500 000 XOF
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Monitoring/Evaluation	500 000 XOF																		
Total Budget	441 400 000 XOF (approximately 672 866 €)																		