

**West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program
(USAID WA-WASH)**

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KOOM LA VIIM NEWS

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Words from the Editor

KOOM LA VIIM means Water is Life, in mooré, a local language in Burkina Faso. This monthly electronic Newsletter publishes information generated in the course of the implementation of the USAID WA-WASH Program.

Beyond the original meaning of KOOM LA VIIM, the newsletter treats all the issues related to USAID WA-WASH interventions. With this communication vehicle we aim to share with you news you can use and bring to you information about our program activities. USAID WA-WASH is a complex program on which repose the dreams of several communities.

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SHARING THOUGHTS ... BUILDING BRIDGES



On behalf of the Regional Office staff and all the partners involved in the implementation of the USAID WA-WASH Program, I want to wish you a Happy New Year. I also want to thank you for taking time to read our newsletter. Your feedback is very important to us.

Some of us are fascinated by space, the stars and what lies behind them, others are trying to tackle "down to earth" problems. Our team members day-after-day aspire to make a difference in the life of a human being at the time in the geographical areas we serve. Access to clean water, toilet, soap, things that most of us take for granted is a daily struggle for the majority of the population in the region. Day-after-day, year-after-year, USAID funded with success access to sanitation facilities, clean water, better hygiene in the region. Our role is to continue to make that a reality for many - a sustainable reality!

We face a complex task, a task of "Strengthening the resilience and sustainable access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene for better livelihoods of the local populations." That is the Assistance Objective of our program. Our program offers something unique; it is designed to address practical issues while building relationships and partnerships within the development strategy of each of the countries where we work. These partnerships are critical for our success.

Over a year ago, we started this program with high hopes. Today, I can say, we are showing results on the ground and we are already starting to make a difference in the lives of many beneficiaries. From the construction of latrines to the installations of rope pumps on wells that use to be open pits, we are improving the quality of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in villages in Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Niger.

Capacity building is critical for the sustainability of our activities. In this context, we have and continue to train graduate students and young profes-

sionals by creating an enabling environment that promotes interaction with our staff and other students/professionals from other countries. Currently, we are hosting students from USA, Burkina Faso, France.

Pictures say more than what I can say. One the left below is a picture taken October 9 of a well in the village of Oueglega in the commune of Tanghin-Dassouri, Burkina Faso. On the right is the same well after an intervention by Winrock International (an implementing partner). Because of the investment by the American people, more than 100 people have access to clean water and no longer have to drink contaminated water.

Thanks to the funding from the American People, the spirit of providing innovative and sustainable solutions to water, sanitation and hygiene problems experienced by the populations in the region, is high among the implementing partners. The collaboration with the government agencies at the local, national and regional levels is ensuring the support we need to be successful in reaching our assistance objective.

I hope this year will be the beginning of a new journey towards making a dent in the issues that the local populations face on a daily basis.

Have a great year and stop by to visit!



Lakhdar Boukerrou, PhD
Regional Director GLOWS/FIU, USAID WA-WASH



A traditional well before Winrock's intervention



The same well after Winrock's intervention

MUS WORKSHOP

On August 16-17, 2012, USAID West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program (USAID WA-WASH) partner, Winrock International, organized a workshop on the Multiple-Use Water Services (MUS) approach. The workshop hosted 30 government officials and project partners in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to introduce the MUS approach that Winrock will use to deliver improved water services to 20,000 people in Burkina Faso.



From left: Dr. Lakhdar Boukerrou, WA-WASH Regional Director, and Patrice Beaujault, Winrock's Chief of Party, pronouncing the opening remarks at the Introductory MUS Workshop.

What are the positive and negative outcomes of typical single-use water systems? How can planning ahead for the multiple uses of water help enhance livelihoods, health and sustainability impacts of water investments while simultaneously reducing conflict over the resource and system breakdown? Those were the issues addressed during the introductory Multiple-Use Water Services (MUS) workshop.

At the beginning of the workshop, Winrock Trainer, Mr. Roland Tapia, presented the MUS concepts. He explained Winrock's definition of Multiple-Use Water Services as a holistic approach to sustainable water services that improves health and livelihoods. Mr. Tapia outlined the difference between water systems, which focus on a technology, and water services, which focus on the broader impact of using water to grow crops, drink, clean clothes, and for livestock.

On the second day of the workshop, the participants discussed how to apply MUS on the ground in Burkina Faso. Three village (water) scenarios were presented, and participants worked in groups to apply the MUS approach to each scenario. In the process of reviewing the key elements of MUS, participants generated ideas on how to best adapt MUS to the context in Burkina Faso. They identified communities with

water resources, community motivation, and existing activities relying on water and well-suited for the first wave of Winrock's MUS interventions.

At the beginning of the workshop, no one in the room was familiar with MUS and by the second day, participants felt that, not only could they explain MUS, they could also apply it to their own work. The representative of a health and education NGO said he was pleased to see the similarities between his organization's approach to water provision and that of MUS. Furthermore, with what he has learned from the Introductory MUS workshop, he will be able to modify a few aspects of his

organization's approach to enhance the health impact of water services in their ongoing projects.

Workshop participants left with the understanding that MUS is not an academic approach but rather a consultative process for achieving results on the ground. By participating in the workshop, government and district officials provided valuable guidance to Winrock for selecting the communities for the first wave of MUS activities within the WA-WASH Program.

Testimony

A participant in the MUS Workshop and working on a government rural development initiative explained that in Burkina Faso the focus has generally been on the provision of clean drinking water and health. Even with his years of experience in the sector, he tended to overlook existing natural water supplies and open wells because these were not up to potable water quality standards.

As a result of the training he sees the importance of looking at water holistically because non-potable water is, in fact, a very important water source for productive uses such as brick-making for house construction. The workshop has influenced a broader vision for water in which productive water for livelihood activities is of equal importance in addressing the needs of a community as clean water for drinking.



Participants learn about the MUS approach from Mr. Roland Tapia, Winrock International's MUS Trainer.

FIELD VISIT TO TANGHIN DASSOURI

A delegation of West Africa Water Supply, Hygiene and Sanitation Program (USAID WA-WASH) went on a field visit to the rural Commune of Tanghin Dassouri on October 9, 2012. Members of the delegation included Robert F. Buzzard Jr, USAID W-AFR Regional Office of Environment and Climate Change Response, Dr. Lakhdar Boukerrou, USAID WA-WASH Regional Director, Patrice Beaujault, Representative of Winrock in Burkina Faso, Adam Ouédraogo, PROMACO Officer in Charge of the Distribution, and many other officers of USAID WA-WASH Regional Office and Winrock office. The main goal of the visit was to discuss with the local authorities and the population issues related to water and sanitation within the commune in order to give Mr. Buzzard an idea of the situation on the ground.

The first stop of the delegation headed by WA-WASH Regional Director, Dr. Lakhdar Boukerrou, was at the Mayor's office of the Municipality of Tanghin Dassouri. After receiving the guests, the 1st Deputy Mayor of the Commune, Mr. Boniface Nana, presented the situation of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in his municipality.

The Commune of Tanghin Dassouri is located 30 kilometers Southwest of Ouagadougou.



Mr. Boniface Nana, the deputy mayor exchanging with the guests

The population is estimated at 60,000 inhabitants, living in 49 villages. 52% of the population is women and 42% is men. The major activities in the Commune are agriculture, market gardening and livestock. The issue of water and sanitation is crucial in the Municipality of Tanghin Dassouri. There is no dam. The pond of crocodiles in Bazoulé and the one in Gueswendé are two natural water sources in the area.

According to the Deputy Mayor, the Municipality has many open wells and about 200 equipped boreholes, three of which are abandoned and at least ten are broken. Every year, there are new broken boreholes.

The government, through the Minister of Agriculture and Hydraulic, is currently drilling three boreholes. "In addition to the assistance provided by the Minister of Agriculture and Hydraulic, the current budget allows us to drill three to four boreholes a year and we have planned to drill forty, whereas our needs require up to fifty boreholes. Our next Communal Development Plan (PCD) will suggest the drilling of more boreholes taking into account the standards in the sector", said the Deputy Mayor.



USAID WA-WASH delegation members

In terms of sanitation, most of the populations in the commune are still drinking water from open air wells. The Municipality has neither a sanitation service nor the means to stop the practice. It has no alternative. Their strategy is to only rely on sensitization through nurses in the eight health centers of the commune and during vaccination campaigns at ceremonies, which gather a lot of people before the start of the rainy season. The message is: "Do not drink water from ponds and open air wells. They contain germs which cause diarrheal diseases capable of preventing you from working. Drink treated water with Aquatabs and boreholes water".

THE PROBLEMATIC OF TRADITIONAL WELLS COLLAPSE IN OUEGLEGA

The village of Oueglega located in the rural commune of Tanghin Dassouri, faces real water problems because of the lack of adequate wells, boreholes and the bad conditions of traditional wells. The villagers use water essentially for domestic consumption, agriculture and market gardening. Oueglega is one of USAID West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program (USAID WA-WASH) intervention areas. The intervention is conducted by Winrock International, an implementing partner of WA-WASH. On October 9, 2012, a delegation composed of representatives from USAID West Africa, the Regional Office of USAID WA-WASH and Winrock International visited some wells in this village.



A traditional well that has collapsed in Oueglega

The goal of the visit (of wells and boreholes) in Oueglega was to discover and also show to Robert Buzzard Jr., USAID West Africa Team Leader from the Regional Office of Environment and Climate Change Response, the real water supply issues in the area.

With 2,663 inhabitants, the village of Oueglega faces a real problem of

access to clean water. According to the President of the CVD (Comité Villageois de Développement) Issaka Yanogo, the major sources of water for the populations are traditional wells, and over five hundred of those wells are not functional. Today, Oueglega has six (6) boreholes and one (1) improved well. The water coverage is 47%. The main activities in this village are agri-

culture, livestock and market gardening.

To contribute to providing quality water in sufficient quantity to the population, the USAID WA-WASH Program has chosen to intervene in that village. Winrock International is WA-WASH implementing partner of the activity in Oueglega. Its intervention essentially consists of training local technicians (pump repairers, masons) to be responsible for repairation of pumps and collapsed wells in the area.

This intervention is useful, given the number of people consuming water from traditional wells. During the visit, the delegation discussed with Mr. Boukary Ilboudo, a household chief, who has a 13-meter deep well. According to him, more than 6 households use water from his well, but the well is unfortunately collapsing. Mr. Ilboudo,

therefore urged WA-WASH to repair his well so that the households get better water for drinking and for gardening and livestock.

Patrick Beaujault, Winrock representative in Burkina Faso, explained that in Oueglega, surveys show that during the rainy season, the majority of populations tend to use water from traditional wells instead of water from boreholes. The reason is that most often, wells are near the houses; thus people prefer to go where they can quickly get water instead of wasting time at boreholes to draw safe water. Hence it is important to keep those wells clean, since they are very much used in Oueglega. The use of safe water sources will also help protect the populations from water born diseases, particularly diarrheal diseases.

The visit allowed the team to get a

sense of the reality and better understand how WA-WASH, through Winrock, will implement its life-improving intervention: better water sources and increased water quality and quantity. It also allowed them to envision the way the MUS approach can contribute to the promotion of gardening practices and raising livestock factors that will enhance food security in Oueglega.



A woman collecting water from a traditional well in Oueglega

AQUATABS: A PRODUCT FOR TREATING WATER IN TAMA

Drinking Water from the wells in Tama, a village of the commune of Tanghin-Dassouri, Burkina Faso, is generally contains some microbes which cause gastric diseases. USAID WA-WASH Program has chosen to intervene in the area by selling aquatabs which populations could afford. The intervention is conducted by the Program of Social Marketing and Communication for Health (PROMACO), a partner of USAID WA-WASH. A delegation of USAID WA-WASH visited Tama on October 9, 2012.

USAID WA-WASH Program's intervention in Tama follows an assessment study that concluded that the quality of water from the wells of the village is largely infected by microbes and other germs, vectors of gastric diseases. The program has decided to intervene in the village in order to improve the quality of drinking water, which essentially comes from traditional wells in seasons of rain abundance.



A traditional well in the village of Tama

To be specific, USAID WA-WASH's intervention via its partner, Program of Social Marketing and Communication for Health (PROMACO), aims to promote a water treatment product called Aquatabs. A preliminary (informative) study was conducted to determine the cultural/social acceptability of appropriate disinfection product(s), in preparation for the launching of a chlorine-

based product. Among the three products tested, Aquatabs has been selected by the target populations as the most suitable.

This product, in packs of ten tablets, will be sold for 10FCFA the tablet or 100FCFA for the whole pack. One tablet is used to disinfect 20 liters of water. According to Adam Ouedraogo, head of distribution in PROMACO, this price was determined based on the willingness expressed by villagers, through a previous survey. Most of the village people have suggested that the population of Tama could afford Aquatabs at the indicated prices. The USAID WA-WASH delegation also discussed with some village leaders during their visit and they have reaffirmed their support for the proposed product.

This visit allowed M. Robert BUZZARD, Jr, and the rest of the team to learn more about Tama, and discover concretely the reasons that led the Program to target this village. The visit was also an opportunity for the team to get a better sense of the realities on the ground. It also was an opportunity to have fruitful discussions with the populations



The delegation exchanging with a family in Tama



In Tama, people store water in jars outside



A non-functional modern well in Tama

PARTNERS' MEETING IN GHANA

USAID West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program (USAID WA-WASH) Semi-Annual Partners' meeting was held November 8-9, 2012, in Accra, Ghana. The meeting allowed participants to review activities carried out in Year 1, find solutions to identified problems, and discuss the work plan for the coming Year.



Partners working session during the meeting

Six USAID WA-WASH partners participated in the Semi-Annual meeting held at the Errata Hotel in Accra, Ghana. They were: (1) Building Partnerships for Development (BPD)-England, (2) CARE International-USA, (3) Florida International University (FIU)-USA, (4) International Water and Sanitation Center (IRC)-Netherlands, (5) WaterAid-USA/England, and (6) Winrock International-USA.

The Semi-Annual meeting offered the opportunity to discuss issues related to: (1) presenting Partners' activities and plans, (2) enhancing program harmonization / alignment, (3) encouraging learning and sharing, and (4) providing an opportunity to have one-on-one catching-ups.

The first day focused on a retrospective look at the previous six months, whereas the second day focused on discussing and aligning the forthcoming six month's activities. Several program management issues were examined such as reporting, sub-agreements for year 2 and process for amendments, Mali plans, budget

reallocations and security update, and Partners' Meetings dates and budgets.

The partners expressed their concerns over the complexity and frequency of reporting to FIU, and that the time taken and the coordination required to meet such administrative requirements were distracting from programmatic progress. They also discussed the process for amending each of the Partners' sub-agreements for year 2, and concluded that such amendments were subject to the approval of work plans and related revised budgets – updates to which will then be integrated into the sub-agreement text.

Partners suggested that Malian contacts and organizations still be

invited to take part in other WA-WASH activities (training, research or capacity building) in other countries.

The participants discussed openly and had specific suggestions for improvement. They were satisfied with the Semi-Annual meeting because it gave them opportunities, to build the relationship among program partners, and benefit from each other's experiences.

The first Semi-Annual meeting ended with a common understanding among partners, and participants left with new and strong energies for the pursuit of the implementation of USAID WA-WASH Program activities in their respective geographical areas.



The participants at the partners' meeting in Accra

CLIMATE VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ANALYSIS TRAINING WORKSHOP

Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA) was the main theme of a workshop organized by USAID West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program (USAID WA-WASH) on December 3 to 7 2012, in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. The training was conducted by CARE International, with the collaboration of Florida International University and Winrock International. This workshop gathered representatives of organizations involved in the USAID WA-WASH Program implementation, representatives of academic and research institutions, as well as NGOs and governmental institutions working in the fields of meteorology, water, public health and animal resources in Burkina Faso.

The main goal of the Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis CVCA workshop was to strengthen the capacity of partners involved in the implementation of the USAID WA-WASH Program and other Burkinabe stakeholders, by enabling them to master concepts and tools of participative analysis of vulnerability and climate change adaptation. According to Mr. Adamou Illiassou, the

trainer from Niger, the CVCA is a process of risk analysis designed to enable participants to engage with communities. The CVCA process uses techniques and tools for participatory learning and action (formerly known as rural participatory appraisal), as well as various analysis frameworks. It helps communities do their own analysis of existing risks, and identify and plan specific measures of risk adaptation



Adamou Illiassou, CVCA trainer

and reduction.

During the training, the participants had a practical session. They attended a field visit to the villages of Oueglega and Tama in the rural commune of Tanghin Dassouri, located 30 Kilometers southwest of Ouagadougou. In the field, the participants applied the lessons learned during the training. They



The CVCA workshop participants

were organized into two groups and each of them met a village community and implemented the main tools of CVCA according to the local context. These tools included: Hazard Mapping/Ranking, Historical Timelines, Vulnerability/Capacity Matrix, Resource Mapping, Focus Group discussions, Transect walks, Seasonal Calendars, Social, and Gender Analysis, etc.

The participants' interaction with the two communities allowed them to collect a maximum of data that were processed for risk reduction planning. At the end of the workshop, and for a better application of the CVCA process, the participants suggested that future trainings be longer, mainly the practical session on the ground that took only

one day. They also requested to have preparatory visits to the villages, before applying the method there. Participants recommended the extension of the method to a bigger scale area, instead of limiting it to a single village.

Dr. Lakhdar Boukerrou, the regional Director of USAID WA-WASH, congratulated the participants for their active participation during the workshop sessions. He showed great consideration towards their recommendations, which go in line with the objectives of the Program. Dr. Boukerrou urged the participants to use the methods learned through the workshop in their activities related to climate change and vulnerability analysis.



Dr. Lakhdar Boukerrou USAID WA-WASH Regional Director delivering attendance certificate to a trainee.

ARTISANS TRAINING IN ROPE PUMP MANUFACTURING

The USAID WA-WASH Program, through its partner Winrock International, held a training workshop on December 10-16, 2012 in Koudougou, Province of Bouleimdié (Burkina Faso) on "pump manufacturing/the multi-family model" for artisan welders in its intervention area. The training was attended by four (04) welders, two (02) from a welding shop in the area of Boromo and (02) from the Koudougou area.

The training was provided by two (02) consultants, Mr. Sani Mahaman RABO from Niger and Mr. Lassané ZONGO from Burkina Faso. Considered by the project as a serious alternative for sustainable access to clean drinking water by rural households, the rope pump allows communities to sustainably improve the quality of water for consumption purposes. The training has been very active, participatory, and punctuated with theoretical and practical phases. It ended with a test installation of a pump on a well in the village of Tiogo-Mossi, one of the intervention villages of the WA-WASH project in the Bouleimdié province.

For participants, the training is of great interest, given the stakes it represents for them as well as the communities in their need for access to water for various uses.



Six pumps made by the trainees during the workshop in Koudougou

This is particularly true for participant Adama KONATE, head of the welding shop in Boromo, who says he no longer doubts his ability to master this technology that is new to him, even though he had apprehensions at the beginning. Feeling reassured and able to apply the knowledge acquired at the end of the training, he stated: *“I am happy and confident in my ability to make available to my future clients quality pumps to help them solve their drinking water issues.”* He also praised the trainers for their competences and the American People for their investment.

The training was practical and realistic, relying on local basic raw material available in the welders’ areas. For Elie KABORE, head of the welding shop in Koudougou, *“pumps are simple and effective. The key is to use the good raw material that was shown to us. This material is available everywhere. In addition, with the different templates put at our disposal, it makes our work easy.”*

This training session is a first in the implementation of the USAID WA-WASH program, especially of its water

component. It is also within the scope of the application of the Multiple Use Services (MUS). The trainers said they were satisfied with the trained artisans, seeing their great motivation and enthusiasm during the theoretical and practical sessions. They are also confi-

dent in their ability to play their part in the implementation of the project. However, they suggest a periodic monitoring to ensure the good quality of the rope pumps that are manufactured by each welding shop. The training of other welders in the region will follow.



A rope pump installed in Oueglega

SOME PICTURES FROM WA-WASH IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES



Rope pump installation in the village of Tiogo-Mossi, Burkina Faso



Participants in the CVCA training workshop in Ouagadougou



Sorghum and millet grown in Oueglega, a target area of the Program in Burkina Faso



A traditional well in the Southwest region, Burkina Faso



Dr. Lakhdar Boukerrou delivering a Certificate to a trainee of the CVCA workshop in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

WASH DATA GATHERING IN THE CENTER AND SOUTHWEST REGIONS OF BURKINA FASO

Before the implementation of the PoU activities in Burkina Faso, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) information gathering started November 21, 2012 in the Center Southwest and Boucle du Mouhoun Regions by four WA-WASH interns, students from the University of Koudougou (Burkina Faso). The goal of this data collection is to understand the communal WASH policies and plans, to inventory the drinking water sources, and to document household's sanitation and hygiene practices. This activity is part of the overall capacity building efforts of USAID WA-WASH. It also designed to help students conduct research in presentation of their Masters Thesis.



A student collecting data on WASH

USAID West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Program (USAID WA-WASH) Point of Use (PoU) activities are executed in Burkina Faso by the Program of Social Marketing and Communication for Health (PROMACO). The activity consists in using Aquatabs to treat drinking water at affordable costs. It will cover the Center, Southwest, and Boucle du Mouhoun Regions. To better plan the implementation of this activity, a study is being conducted on a sample of six hundred (600) households distributed between the villages according to the number of households. The study objects are related to the number and locations of existing water points, the WASH policies and management approach, the water points' management, the households sanitation and hygiene issues, and the water born diseases with the health care workers.

According to this survey the water points in the Southwest region are unequally distributed from one village to another and from a quarter to another within a same commune. For example in the commune of Boudtenga, we found two water pumps distant from each other by less than 10 meters, while in the same commune, other areas do not have any. The traditional wells are numerous in Tanghin Dassouri and Komki-Ipala communes where vegetable production is developed.

This survey also showed that WASH issues remain acute in Burkina Faso

and the gap to fill is enormous. The gap is less marked in the peri urban areas than the rural zones. In the rural zones, the availability of WASH services becomes more and more important progressively when we are moving away from the urban areas to rural zones.

In the communes of Komki-Ipala and Tanghin-Dassouri, Center region, the majority of the traditional wells is located in garden farming areas and is used both for supplying households' drinking water needs and for vegetable production purposes. The access to clean drinking water in some communes like Koubri in the Centre region, Midebdo and Batié in the Southwest region is very alarming. The populations of some villages are directly getting drink water from natural water sources (rivers and ponds).

Sanitation and hygiene practices are not acceptable at the water point and at households' level as well. Washing hands with soap before food and after going to the toilet are not current prac-

tices. The dishes used to collect and stock drinking water are not cleaned with soap and sometimes are not covered. A small number of households possesses toilets. The utilization of the existing toilets is effective only during the presence of the households' members at home.

The survey continues in the Boucle du Mouhoun Region from January 14, to February 11, 2013.

Center Region:

Population: 1,727,390
Households: 353,941
Provinces: 1
Communes: 6
Villages: 194
Villages Surveyed: 20
Households Surveyed:200

Southwest Region:

Populations: 620,767
Households: 103,854
Provinces: 4
Communes: 28
Villages: 1,047
Villages Surveyed: 40
Households Surveyed:200



A woman collecting water from an open pit in the Southwest region

UPCOMING EVENTS IN JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH

EVENT	DATE
WASH data collection in Boucle du Mouhoun Region, Burkina Faso	January 14- February 11
Driller Technical Training to Upgrade hand Dug Wells/Winrock	January 28-February
IWA Validation Workshop/ Dakar	January 23-24
Consultancy on Developing a Work Plan to Introduce Conservation Farming Technique/ Winrock	February
USAID/W-AFR Climate Change Training in Accra	February 11-14
Presidents' Day (USA) Regional Office Closed	February 18
CARE CVCA training/ Tamale	February. 18-22
Partners' Meeting in Accra	February 27-28
International Women's Day Regional Office Closed	March 8

SOME PICTURES FROM MUS IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES IN BURKINA FASO

THE PROCESS OF THE UPGRADE OF THE HAND DUG WELL AND THE INSTALLATION OF THE ROPE PUMP IN THE CONTEXT OF MUS



Trained artisans in rope pumps fabrication in Koudougou



Upgrading of the top of a traditional well in Oueglega



Drilling inside a due well for upgrading



Drilling inside a due well for upgrading



A rope pump installed in the village of Oueglega



A pum rope being used by a womann of Oueglega

WA-WASH Implementing Partners

