

## WASH AND GENDER RESOURCE LIST FOR BURKINA FASO, GHANA, AND NIGER

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gender mainstreaming is a cross-cutting activity in the implementation of the USAID Water Supply, Hygiene, and Sanitation (USAID WA-WASH) Program. As part of the gender mainstreaming activity, a WASH and gender resource list for Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Niger was developed. The resource list comprise WASH sector institutions and their efforts to mainstream gender in the WASH sector including public institutions, NGOs, associations, communities based organizations, and women groups. In addition, the list elaborates the activities of each institution in relation to WASH and the contact information. The list was compiled following a research on internet and primary information collected from the ministries of water and environment and other related departments in the three countries.

In Burkina Faso, the government plays a major role in the WASH sector through the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources, Sanitation and Food Security and the Ministry of Education. The government also implements national programs such as the second phase of the National Program of Land Management (PNGT2) that included a water and sanitation component. The program was implemented in all the 302 municipalities in the country. This emphasized the role of decentralized institutions in the implementation of the national WASH program. The national program for provision of potable water and sanitation services (PN-AEPA) that is implemented through the Water Resources Department aims to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for the WASH sector. The PN-AEPA aims to half by 2015 the proportion of people without adequate access to clean water and sanitation. The estimated cost of the PN-AEPA in rural areas over the period 2007-2015 is estimated at 406 billion FCFA. The estimated cost of the PN-AEPA for urban areas over the period 2007-2015 amounted to 137.8 billion FCFA. In addition, the Program identified 43 non-governmental organizations that are involved in the WASH sector in Burkina Faso. They include national, international, organizations and civil societies groups that work in the development of the WASH sector. Some of the financial partners include the French Development Agency (AFD) and the African Development Bank. The implementing partners are Water and Sanitation for Africa (WSA), Rural Development Training Association (AFDR), WaterAid, Promaco, Catholic Relief Services,, Burkina Faso Women Association in Ouahigouya, and Union of shea butter producers. The key gender approaches are the equity and inclusion approach by WaterAid and engaging men in gender activities by Rural Development Training Association (AFDR). Five WASH and gender community champions were identified as resource persons in the WASH sector in their respective regions.

In Niger, six government ministries are involved in water, sanitation and hygiene activities as well as gender mainstreaming; they include the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Agricultural Development, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Urban Development, Survey and Housing, the Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Animal Resources. There are thirteen NGOs and civil society organizations that mainstream gender within the WASH sector. Some of the organizations include the Coordination of NGOs and Women Associations in Niger (CONGAFEN), Shield NGO, Water Users Associations (AUEs), Federation of Water Users Associations (FAUE), Water Points Management Committees (CGPE), Action against Poverty Association (AACP) and Solidarity International Association (AIDNA). The key gender and WASH approaches in Niger are the village savings and loans associations by CARE and the equity and inclusion approach by WaterAid.

In Ghana, there are a total of 47 organizations working in the WASH sector. They are divided into four groups: (1) public institutions, government ministries, projects, departments, and commissions; (2) district and regional level authorities and organizations; (3) local organizations and authorities; and (4) donor organizations and international technical and financial partners. Some of the public institutions at the national level include the Water Resources Commission (WRC), Community Water and Sanitation Agency (CWSA), Northern Water and Sanitation Project (NWSP), Ghana Water Company Limited (GWCL), and Water Sector Restructuring Secretariat (WSRS). At the regional and districts levels, the institutions included the District Assemblies (DAs), the Regional and Districts Water and Sanitation Teams (DWSTs), and Association of Water and Sanitation Development Board (AWSDB). The local actors included the community hygiene promoters, latrine artisans, Water and Sanitation Committees (WATSANs), and Water Users Associations (WUAs). Finally, the donor organizations and international actors include the Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC), Global Women Water Initiative (GWWI), African Water Issues Research Unit (AWIRU), Water and Sanitation for Africa (WSA), African Development Bank (AfDB), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), French Development Agency (AFD), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), European Union (EU), German Technical Cooperation (GIZ), Integrated Social Development Centre, (ISODEC), International Development Association (IDA), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Bank Group (WBG), and World Vision International (WVI).

Three key gender approaches to promote women were identified in Ghana. The approaches included the women artisans and masons for construction of WASH infrastructures initiative by Global Women Water Initiative (GWWI), the equity and inclusion approach by WaterAid and the village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) by CARE.

The resource list shows that the Ghana WASH sector is well organized and decentralized to the local administration level and has a large number of actors both nationally and internationally as compared to Niger and Burkina Faso. Few gender and WASH champions were identified indicating inadequate focus on WASH and gender champions by actors. Further, the majority of the organizations did not have specific approaches to integrate gender in their intervention programs despite the key role that gender plays in the sustainability of WASH programs. This gender resource list highlights some of the successful gender approaches that could be replicated to empower women within the programs and organizations that work in the WASH sector.

*The full report is available (in English) upon request via our website. For more details about our program activities and other reports please visit <http://wawash.fiu.edu/>.*

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