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**USAID | TerresEauVie
Activity 2019-2024:
An overview of 5 years'
working alongside local
water stakeholders and
institutions in Burkina Faso**

TerresEauVie is a flagship project of USAID’s Resilience in the Sahel Enhanced (RISE II) Initiative. Over the last five years in Burkina Faso, TerresEauVie has strengthened local government institutions and organizations in the management, governance, and protection of natural resources, particularly water, while enabling communes and vulnerable people to effectively manage the risks they face and recover when a shock occurs (drought, flooding, insecurity, etc.).

USAID TerresEauVie intervened in 15 rural communes in the Centre-Nord, Sahel, and East regions through three components: (1) water security; (2) natural resource management and productive and sustainable land use; and (3) shock, risk, and stress management.

The project worked with existing local systems, consolidating the foundations laid by the Government of Burkina Faso’s work. USAID TerresEauVie has significantly improved the capacity of the entities involved at various levels (and the coordination among them), such as communal (Municipality / Special Delegation, rural land service [SFR], water and sanitation service), departmental (Departmental Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation [CODESUR]), regional (Regional Water and Sanitation Directorates [DREA]) and watershed (Local Water Committees [CLE] and Water Agencies [AE]).

This collaboration has improved services to communities in terms of adequate, equitable, and sustainable access to natural resources, particularly water, and risk and disaster management while reducing the exposure of the population, infrastructures and resources to the dangers and consequences of shocks.

Funding: US\$39 million (combined for Burkina Faso and Niger)

Zone of intervention: Centre-Nord (communes of Barsalogo, Bouroum, Bourzanga, Dablo, Nagbingou, Namissiguima, Pensa, Pissila, Rollo, Tougouri, Yalgo), East (communes of Gayeri and Manni) and Sahel (communes of Sebba and Seytenga).

Learn more about USAID | TerresEauVie:
winrock.org/projects/terreseauvie-rise-ii/





WATER SECURITY

Target entities: Municipal water and sanitation services and CLEs

Collaboration: The DREAs, the Water Agencies, Directorate General of Potable Water, and the Technical Secretariat for Integrated Water Resource Management of the Ministry of the Environment, Water, and Sanitation.

1

Better management of water resources and watersheds

2

Improved access to potable water services

3

Improved sustainable access to water for productive uses

Results and impacts

Of the local water committees in the areas covered by the Liptako, Nakanbé, and Gourma Water Agencies, **7** fully understand their roles and responsibilities. Thanks to grants from TerresEauVie, **6** of the CLEs have taken action to preserve water resources, particularly dams. As a result of these successful management experiences, these CLEs are now known and recognized by the local population.

More than **22,000** people in rural areas have access to drinking water thanks to the construction of **2** simplified drinking water supply points (AEPS), **5** Autonomous Water Stations (PEA), **8** human-powered pumps (PMH), and the rehabilitation of **46 PMH**.

15 communes better understand the government guidelines for the management of public drinking water services in rural areas, and they have the knowledge and tools to manage water points better and set water prices.

11 communes have studies on their groundwater potential, with over **1,500** water supply structures surveyed and nearly **200** total maps produced. **Six** of the 11 communes are now equipped with computer hardware, and seven have on-site analysis kits to enable them to provide their services effectively.

3 leasing contracts have been signed in the Centre-Nord region between communes and private-sector operators (including one signed by an intercommunal authority, which reflects the innovative engagement and partnerships TerresEauVie supported).

4 communes in the East and Sahel regions have set up and trained **144** water user associations (WUAs) in which more than **80** women hold executive positions, and which are capable of managing PMHs in their villages in close collaboration with their municipal water and sanitation services.

A landmark study (with DREA-Centre Nord) on the management of privately-owned PEAs in Yalgo and Pissila has opened a dialogue between communes and PEA owners on PEA management and water quality monitoring.



NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE LAND USE

Target entities: SFR, Village Land Commissions (CFV), Village Land Conciliation Commissions (CCFV)

Collaboration: With the General Directorate of Land, Training and Rural Organization (DGFOMR) of the Ministry in charge of Agriculture; the Water Agencies.

1

More sustainable land use through the dissemination of improved agricultural practices

2

Strengthening local systems for resolving/mitigating conflicts over natural resources

3

More equitable and secure access to land

Results and impacts

11 Local land charters (CFL) enabled 6 communes to better manage over **16,000** hectares, including measures to preserve those natural resources and prevent conflicts linked to the sharing of resources. **5** CFLs involve dams and **2** involve irrigated perimeters; all have been implemented in collaboration with the CLEs, which raised awareness among **1,200** users of the need to protect dam easement strips and ensure peaceful access to water resources. The CLEs also sustainably reforested **6** hectares on the easement strips, planting **5,000** seedlings, participated in informative radio shows, and erected information signs at the sites.

TerresEauVie placed the CLEs at the heart of promoting agricultural best practices: **5** CLEs improved soil fertility and water retention in their sub-watersheds by helping **4,700** growers use the Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) technique on **7,000** hectares.

TerresEauVie provided technical support for issuing **7** Certificates of Rural Land Ownership (APFR) to over **170** members (including at least **120** women – over 70%) of market gardening groups who do not cultivate on the dam easement strips. These groups can continue investing in their land, cultivating it and reaping both financial and nutritional benefits, without the risk of having their land unexpectedly taken away from them.



RISK AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Target entities: CODESUR

Collaboration with: Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (SP/ CONASUR), the National Early Warning System (SAP), and regional SAP of Centre-Nord and East Regions, Burkina Faso Red Cross.

1

Enhanced mitigation, preparedness, rapid response and shock recovery capabilities

2

Better interaction between early warning and response systems

3

Improved use of climate information services

Results and impacts

15 CODESURs have and are implementing multi-risk (commune) contingency plans, drawn up with the SP/ CONASUR, which are the documents of reference for all actors involved in preparing for and managing crises and disasters. These plans have made it possible for CODESURs to take their rightful place at the heart of the coordination of actors and their actions.

1,000 people were trained in risk and disaster management. Each CODESUR participated in simulation sessions (flooding, population displacement) reinforcing their training and actions.

9 CODESURs (Pissila, Barsalogo, Bourzanga, Gayeri, Seytenga, Yalgo, Tougouri, Manni, Nagbingou) were provided with contingency kits: **1,150** Essential Household Item kits, **800** WASH kits and **11** first-aid kits. These kits will enable them to cope with the crisis temporarily, pending more substantial aid, while access to their areas remains difficult.

The **15** CODESURs have functional WhatsApp groups for autonomous exchanges on risks and shocks, which helps keep the early warning system running.

TerresEauVie trained more than **40** SAP focal points in Centre-Nord and East regions on mapping and the production of SAP bulletins (which is a first in Burkina Faso).

28,000 producers have access to climate information services to improve their resilience to climate change. The **15** CODESURs each have climate information “relays” who facilitate information-sharing. They trained and equipped respondents at **7** community radio stations, which programmed regular broadcasts dedicated to the transmission of climate information.