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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF THE INTERVENTIONS OF THE GEORGIE BADIEL FOUNDATION IN THE RURAL COMMUNE OF TANGHIN-DASSOURI/PROVINCE OF KADIOGO/ CENTRAL REGION

Final version



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The GEORGIE BADIEL FOUNDATION is a humanitarian organization, created on September 02, 2015 in New York, United States of America. Its headquarters are in Ouagadougou in the Somgandé district. It is a charitable organization working to help Burkinabè and Africans access safe drinking water and sanitation.

Its objective is to contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of the populations. To this end, it builds, restores and maintains hydraulic installations, and provides sanitary facilities in Burkina Faso and in neighboring countries of sub-Saharan Africa. It also contributes to strengthening community training and combating desertification and the adverse effects of climate change.

The socio-economic study of the interventions of the GEORGIE BADIEL FOUNDATION in the rural commune of Tanghin-Dassouri has the general objective of assessing the impact of the Foundation's interventions in Burkina Faso. The purpose of the evaluation is to provide the Foundation and its partners with an objective basis so that they can better anchor their interventions for a longer period of time.

The scope of the study includes all the activities carried out by the foundation in the rural commune of Tanghin-Dassouri during the period from 2016 to 2019. The evaluation is also interested in activities carried out in the other localities of the country.

The data collection and analysis methodology was participatory. She combined a quantitative and qualitative approach. It includes four (04) phases including a preparation phase, a study phase or data collection, a drafting phase and a reporting phase. Two (02) tools were used to collect the data: the questionnaire and the interview guide. The survey took into account all villages benefiting from the interventions of the GEORGIE BADIEL FOUNDATION which are thirty-nine (39) out of a total of fifty-eight (58) villages in the rural commune of Tanghin-Dassouri.

Overall assessment of the implementation of activities

The intervention strategy adopted by the foundation was both participatory and inclusive. In fact, as a prelude to the implementation of activities, focal points have been set up in all the beneficiary villages. Each village is represented by two (02) women and the CVD. In total, thirty-nine (39) villages in the rural commune of Tanghin-Dassouri were affected by the foundation's achievements.

The areas of intervention are organized around five (05) points including: the realization of new wells, the repair / rehabilitation of wells, reforestation, training and the endowment of motorcycles. In sum, a (01) new well equipped with a water tower running on solar energy was realized, forty-two (42) wells were repaired (including 07 in schools and 01 in a health center) and seven (07) other wells were rehabilitated. Two (02) training sessions on the maintenance of hydraulic structures as well as hygiene and sanitation rules involving forty-four (44) women were organized. In addition, the foundation donated four (04) motorcycles to women and carried out a reforestation campaign of one thousand (1000) plants on the site of the Tanghin-Dassouri town hall.

Outside the rural commune of Tanghin-Dassouri, the foundation has intervened in other localities of Burkina Faso. Indeed, since its creation in 2015, it has completed fourteen (14) new wells equipped, ten (10) latrines and donated 25.5 tons of food for the benefit of the populations of the regions of the Center (Ouagadougou) and Central North (Kaya and Pibaoré) of Burkina Faso.

For the implementation of all its activities, the foundation mobilized from 2015 to 2018, 439347 \$ US and executed 279693 \$ US.

Performance of the project implementation

- **Relevance:** at the international level, the interventions of the GEORGIE BADIEL FOUNDATION align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the national level, they are aligned with the needs of local communities as well as national priorities. Indeed, access to drinking water and sanitation, health, food security and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change occupy a key place in national development referentials such as the National Economic and Social Development Plan, the National Water Policy, the National Program of Drinking Water Supply, the Environment-Water-Sanitation Sector Policy (2018-2027) and the Communal Development Plan) of the rural commune of Tanghin-Dassouri.
- **Effectiveness:** The Foundation's actions are satisfactory because they have been executed in a large proportion. Indeed, several activities were carried out at 100%. This is the case for the repair / rehabilitation of wells (100%), the provision of rolling stock (100%), reforestation (100%) and training (100%). As regards budget execution, it recorded an absorption rate of 63.66%.

The foundation has contributed to the achievement of national and local goals in increasing access to safe drinking water and raising awareness for behavioral change in hygiene and sanitation. The contribution rate in terms of borehole repairs is estimated at 326%.

Regarding the effectiveness of the institutional system, the flexibility of the procedures as well as the dynamism of the foundation are very appreciable. However, deconcentrated technical services (water, agriculture, etc.) have been weakly associated in the implementation of activities.

The repairers were very efficient because they executed the work as soon as possible. Needs identification procedures did not allow for special attention to vulnerable groups, so some villages that had multiple functional boreholes were repaired while others that did not have enough boreholes did not benefited. It should nevertheless be noted that the choice of intervention areas has been left entirely to the Town Hall.

- **Efficiency:** the allocation of resources has been efficient. In fact, about 80% of the budget was spent on field activities. Only 20% of the resources were spent on overheads (salaries, rent, printing, etc.).
- **Impacts:** The major impact of the Foundation's intervention resides in the formation of human capital. The women were trained for behavioral change in hygiene and sanitation and wells repair. This has contributed to the improvement of people's living conditions through the reduction of cases of diseases related to unsuitable water and lack of hygiene and sanitation. Before the activities of the foundation were carried out, some users (women and children) had to travel long distances and queues to have access to drinking water. The drilling of new wells and the repair and / or rehabilitation of failed wells has led households to observe new responsible behaviors such as: drinking water consumption, personal hygiene, cleanliness of wells and dwellings. The commissioning of boreholes has reduced the distance women and children have to go in search of water for the household. Indeed, before this commissioning of the hydraulic works, women and children took between 3 to 7 hours of time to have access to water. Now, according to surveys, this time has been reduced to less than 30 minutes in some localities. Thus, there is less fatigue and time savings that is reinvested variously in income-generating activities (production and sale of market gardening products, etc.), domestic work, studies and rest.

The provision of motorcycles to some women has facilitated travel, develop income generating activities and improve their health and that of their families through the transport of patients to health centers often far from homes.

- **Gender mainstreaming:** The Foundation's actions have taken into account the specific needs of women and aimed at reducing their expenses. Indeed, reducing the time of the water chore frees the woman for other activities. Women were well represented in the foundation's bodies. In fact, in each village, two (02) women were designated as focal points for the community relay. Of these, some have received motorcycles and training on the repair of hydraulic works, hygiene and sanitation. These different capacity building helps to strengthen the status of women in their communities. Some women have succeeded in inculcating the implementation of hygiene measures within the family unit through the adoption of new behaviors.
- **Sustainability:** On this point, it should be noted that the focal point mechanism has been inclusive to generate full commitment from the entire community. In addition, the commitment of women is a guarantee of sustainability because they are available. Sustainability of actions requires full involvement of local actors. However, the fact that the process is more worn by women will allow a good sustainability of the actions of the foundation. In terms of technological durability, the pipes used for the replacement are of recognized Galva brand of good quality. They are installed with a guarantee of two (02) years. Repairers are local artisans approved by the Ministry of Water and serving on behalf of the town hall.

In order to propose an intervention strategy for the foundation, a diagnosis was made. It is clear from this diagnosis that the needs of the populations are essentially centered around the availability of the water resource both for human consumption and for the development of income generating activities. Thus, the central problem in the rural commune of Tanghin-Dassouri is access to water. The information derived from the analysis of the problems made it possible to identify three (03) priorities to which the foundation must rely for its future interventions:

- **Priority 1:** Improving people's access to basic social services;
- **Priority 2:** Food and nutrition security;
- **Priority 3:** Strengthening community resilience.

These priorities have been translated into an intervention logic whose overall objective is to contribute to reducing the poverty of communities in Burkina Faso. It comprises three (03) strategic objectives and six (06) operational objectives as defined in the following table:

Strategic targets	Operational objectives
Improve people's access to basic social services	Facilitate people's access to drinking water and sanitation
	Increase and improve the supply of education and training in line with the needs of the economy
Contribute to food and nutrition security	Increase agricultural production and market gardening
	Increase animal production
Strengthen community resilience	Increase and manage in a sustainable way natural resources
	Promote income generating activities

A five-year (5) performance matrix has been proposed with an estimated budget of one million seven hundred eighty-two thousand one hundred and eighty-two (1782182) USD. 1 USD = 550 FCFA.

In order to improve the action of GEORGIE BADIÉL FONDATION and to allow the achievement of convincing results, the following recommendations were made:

- improve communication with all stakeholders (beneficiaries, city hall, deconcentrated technical services);
- monitor and evaluate activities;
- materialize the actions by the installation of indicative plaques in accordance with national drinking water supply program;
- strengthen the analysis of dessert requests in order to supply the most vulnerable villages with water infrastructure;
- involve men in training courses on wells maintenance because they are better able;
- recruit an agent for monitoring-evaluation and partnership development.