Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: ECDD-WASH Urbain (25-0003133)

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Date	29-06-2026
SAP application number	

Contents

Key data **4**

Activity basics 4

Activity details 4

Accounting data 4

Policy data **5**

Beneficiary location **6**

Policy Appraisal **7**

Policy relevance 7

Rationale 7

Contextual analysis 7

Added value 8

Lessons learned 8

Durability 8

Gender 8

Climate change 9

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment 9

Digitalisation 9

Additional remarks (if applicable) 9

Results **10**

Water 10

Monitoring and evaluation **11**

Monitoring 11

Evaluation 11

Finance **12**

Budget breakdown 12

Earmarking 12

Prepayments 12

Available resources 12

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee 13

Audit opinions 13

Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	ECDD-WASH Urbain
Contract party	Stg. SNV Nederlandse Ontwikkelings- organisatie (30013111)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	841121
Start date	01-01-2026
End date	31-12-2028
Full name	Eau, Clé du Développement Durable (ECDD) – WASH Urbain
Summary	The project aims to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations and internally displaced persons. It will construct and rehabilitate water infrastructure, subsidize household, institutional (schools, health centers) and public latrines, implement integrated stormwater and fecal sludge management. The project will directly benefit approximately 48,700 people with expected outcomes of improved and equitable access to water and sanitation, strengthened sanitation value chains and better stakeholder coordination.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	01-12-2025
Proposal’s reference number	
Budget holder	Ambassade Ouagadougou (8221OUA)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Main funds center	Water deleg: integrated water management (1702U0203)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Project support
Technical assistance	Less than 10 % of the activity budget
CRS code	14030 Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Team Europe Initiative	Yes
Policy Markers	
__Trade & The Economy	Not targeted
_Security & Stability	Significant
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Not targeted
Climate change: mitigation	Not targeted
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Migration	Not targeted
Drinking water and sanitation	Principal
Environmental protection	Significant
EU Delegated Cooperation	Principal
Explain your choices	This activity is an EU delegated funded project aiming to improve access to water and sanitation by constructing essential water and sanitation infrastructures while addressing the specific needs and priorities of vulnerable groups, of women and girls.

Beneficiary location

Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Burkina Faso
Location type	Territory
Specific location	Koudougou

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

The proposed action falls within the intervention areas defined by the European Union's 2021-2027 Multiannual Indicative Programme for Burkina Faso, particularly within the priority area of "Inclusive Human Development." It aligns with the strategic orientations of Specific Objective 2: "Access to drinking water and sanitation is improved," and its results are consistent with the EU's commitments to improving the living conditions of vulnerable populations and promoting sustainable development. The action is also part of the strategy of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Burkina Faso aiming to improve community resilience for security and stability. The action contributes to scaling up the approach of the Water Key to Sustainable Development-WASH (ECDD-WASH) project, contextualized to the characteristics of the urban commune of Koudougou.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

The activity addresses the issues linked to the inadequacy of access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services in the urban commune of Koudougou, Burkina Faso.
Koudougou is the third largest city in the country and has an estimated population of 232,000 inhabitants and 53,953 households in 2021, projected to reach 317,000 inhabitants by 2030. This rapid urban growth, combined with the presence of 3,599 internally displaced persons (IDPs), has significantly increased demand for water and sanitation services. Existing infrastructure is unable to keep pace, resulting in frequent service disruptions, long waiting times at public water points, and growing tensions among users.
Access to drinking water remains insufficient and unequal. While 66% of the population has at least basic access, 23% rely on limited services with waiting times exceeding 30 minutes, and 11% have no access at all. The situation is more severe for sanitation: only 4% of the population has access to basic sanitation, and no fecal sludge management system is safely managed, due to the absence of adequate treatment infrastructure.
Sanitation challenges are particularly acute in peri-urban neighborhoods, which often host IDPs. These areas lack stormwater drainage systems, leading to recurrent flooding during the rainy season, further degrading living conditions and increasing health risks. The absence of adequate sanitation infrastructure has resulted in persistent open defecation, exacerbating environmental contamination and public health concerns.
From an institutional and governance perspective, responsibilities are fragmented. The National Water and Sanitation Office (ONEA) manage urban water infrastructure, while the municipality of Koudougou is responsible for rural services, fecal sludge management, and stormwater drainage. Although strategic planning frameworks exist, such as the Municipal Strategic Plan for Water and Sanitation (2022–2030), the Urban Development Master Plan, and ONEA's performance contract, implementation gaps remain, particularly in sanitation and urban drainage infrastructure.

- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?
  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

The activity helps address the identified issues by directly targeting the most critical gaps in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services in high-pressure peripheral neighborhoods of Koudougou with identified presence of internally displaced persons.
By combining the construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure with the establishment of management mechanisms, the project improves both access and service reliability.
In sanitation, the expansion of household, institutional, and public facilities, together with immediate fecal sludge treatment solutions and support to the emptying service chain, will address the absence of safely managed sanitation services and reduces environmental and health risks.
Complementary support to stormwater management and strengthened coordination between the municipality, ONEA, and sector authorities will further reinforce urban resilience and implementation capacity.

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?

The primary target groups are vulnerable populations, including IDPs, host communities, people with disabilities, women, and youth, as these groups are disproportionately affected by limited access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services and face heightened health, protection, and livelihood risks.
Water user associations, private operators, and educational and healthcare institutions are included as they play a role in the operation, maintenance, and promotion of sustainable WASH services and community level behavior change.

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

The private sector actors such as septic tank emptying services, local contractors, construction companies are targeted to support service provision, infrastructure delivery, and the structuring of the sanitation value chain.

The municipality of Koudougou and its technical departments, national and decentralized sector institutions, including ONEA and relevant government directorates, to strengthen local service delivery, coordination, and long-term management capacity.

- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?

Stakeholders have been involved in the formulation of the proposal through consultations and based on existing municipal planning instruments, sectoral strategies, and technical studies, as well as coordination with ONEA, municipal technical services.

- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

The intervention is geographically focused on the urban and peri-urban commune of Koudougou in alignment with the European Union's intervention zones (OKDB Axis) and where the concentration of internally displaced persons, and infrastructure deficits are most pronounced.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?

The added value of the Dutch government's involvement lies in its ability to combine humanitarian and development approaches in fragile, and displacement affected urban contexts, while promoting integrated WASH solutions that strengthen service delivery, governance, and private sector engagement along the sanitation value chain.
Through its support to the ongoing ECDD WASH programme, the Dutch government provides established project management, monitoring, and coordination mechanisms to ensure complementarity with intervention financed by the European Union. It combines development and humanitarian approaches in fragile and displacement affected urban contexts.
This engagement enhances coherence, avoids duplication, and facilitates policy dialogue with national and municipal institutions.

- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

The recipients co-participate in the activity through inkind and institutional contribution including the provision of land by the municipality, the allocation of technical staff, participation in operation and maintenance arrangements, and, where applicable, household contributions to sanitation facilities.

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

The activity incorporates lessons learned from ECDD-WASH interventions, notably the need to move beyond stand alone infrastructure by systematically linking investments to service management and institutional responsibilities.
Past evaluations have shown that durability depends on early integration of new assets into mandated service providers' operational perimeters, clear allocation of roles between national utilities and municipalities, and the structuring of sanitation service chains rather than isolated facility construction.
The activity also reflects evidence that community engagement and local private sector participation improve functionality, cost recovery, and acceptance of services, particularly in peri-urban areas.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?

The sustainability of results after the end of EU and Dutch funding is ensured through the integration of constructed water infrastructure into ONEA's operational system. The institutional sustainability is reinforced through strengthened capacities of the municipality, decentralized technical services, and community structures to monitor performance, convene coordination mechanisms with ONEA, and regulate water vendors and sanitation service providers through durable certification arrangements. The management systems established for schools, health centers, public latrines, and fecal sludge services support the long-term functionality of infrastructure,

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?
- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.
- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

The proposal does not include a standalone or formal gender analysis. However, the design of the intervention is informed by lessons learned from the implementation of conflict-sensitive and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) approaches under ECDD WASH programme, as well as by the strategic orientations of the European Union regarding the inclusion of vulnerable groups in displacement-affected and fragile contexts.
The proposal addresses gender and age specific needs by integrating these EU orientations into activity design, notably through the targeting of women, young people, and persons with disabilities in community engagement processes, the promotion of their participation in local governance and service management structures, and the construction of gender-sensitive sanitation facilities in schools, health centers, and public spaces.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?

The proposal does not include a formal climate change analysis.

- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

Yes, the project includes interventions to mitigate the effects of climate change on WASH services. Stormwater management and drainage solutions are planned in flood prone areas to reduce inundation and protect sanitation facilities. Integrated planning for fecal sludge management, including trees planting and secure treatment areas will contribute to minimize environmental contamination during heavy rains.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?
- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?
- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

In line with the holistic approach of the embassy, synergies with other interventions will be seek with interventions such as ASWAIII. A special coordination organization will be established between ECDD-GIRE and ECDD-WASH to share experiences and progress in common areas of intervention. Certain activities in common areas may be carried out jointly for shared experiences and progress in common areas of intervention.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?
- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?
- Is data security guaranteed?
- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?
- Is duplication avoided?

N.A.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Results

Water

1.1. Drinking Water

Indicators
1.1.A. Number of people who gained access to an upgraded drinking water source, as a result of Dutch support.
Measurements: Target: 11700

1.2. Sanitation & Hygiene

Indicators
1.2.A. Number of people who gained access to an upgraded sanitation service, as a result of Dutch support.
Measurements: Target: 22000

1. Improved access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Sustainable access to clean drinking water and sanitation and hygiene services is not only a human right, but also essential for the health of adults and children, and thereby for social-economic development. Our 2030 target is to provide 30 million people with sustainable access to safe drinking water and 50 million people with sustainable access to an improved sanitation service.

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for the result area Improved access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)?
Measurements:

What has been achieved by this activity on the result area Improved access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)?
Measurements:

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help).

See evaluation.

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term review has been planned. If yes, state:

- who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help);
- whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).

Annual Plan, annual narrative, financial and audit report will be submitted by the partner to monitor progress of the project. The activity will be evaluated.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.
- Is the budget arithmetically correct?
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.
- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?
- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)

A copy of the budget has been included. The budget is arithmetically correct and it has been organized around the different objectives of the programme and gives clarity on the direct cost with it sub-components. The standard budget model of MFA has been used. The overheads are in line with the CRM agreement SNV signed with IGG/DGIS.
The total budget submitted for the activity is 5,400,000 EUR including 4,500,000 EUR (EU contribution) and 900,000 EUR (NL contribution). This EUR 900.000 has been taken from SNV's exisitng grant decision
The budget of 900,000 represents a transfer of funds from the rural to the urban project. This budget of 900,000 EUR have been made available from the rural project to the urban project. The Netherlands' contribution to the implementation of this action thus covers almost all management and coordination costs. Furthermore, within the framework of the Netherlands/EU Delegation co-financing agreements, this contribution will cover certain costs not eligible for European Union funding but recognized as eligible by the Netherlands and its implementing partners (e.g., coordination costs, management costs).
The budget discussion with the EU focused on complying with the 25% rule applied by the Burkinabé government. All staff costs and costs related to travel, for instance, were, where possible, attributed to the different activities and results in the budget

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.

The Ducht contribution is earmarked to the project proposal.

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.
- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?
- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

The Dutch grant payments will be alligned with the EU payments. 95% of the Ducht grant can be prepaid. For the EU 100% can be prepaid when BZ has received the funds according to EU regulations.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor) EU		4.500.000
Dutch contribution		900.000
Total available resources		
Budget needed		
Still to be financed		
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		
Uncovered balance		0

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?
- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?

N.a.

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.
- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

It is not a grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee.

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

EKN will require an audit because the total amount of the grant is more than EUR 5 mln.