



PMA2015/BURKINA FASO-R2

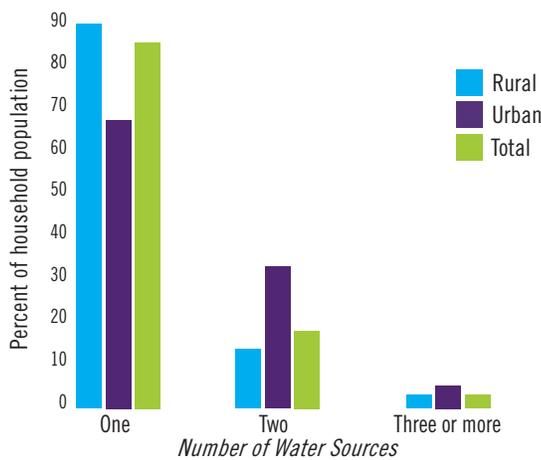
PERFORMANCE MONITORING & ACCOUNTABILITY 2020

PMA2020 uses innovative mobile technology to support low-cost, rapid-turnaround surveys to monitor key indicators for family planning and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The project is implemented by local university and research organizations in 10 countries, deploying a cadre of female resident enumerators trained in mobile-assisted data collection. PMA2020/Burkina Faso is led by l'Institut Supérieur des Sciences de la Population (ISSP) at Université Ouaga I Pr Joseph Ki-Zerbo. Overall direction and support is provided by the Johns Hopkins University Water Institute and the Bill & Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health through a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

For more information on PMA2020 please visit <http://www.pma2020.org>

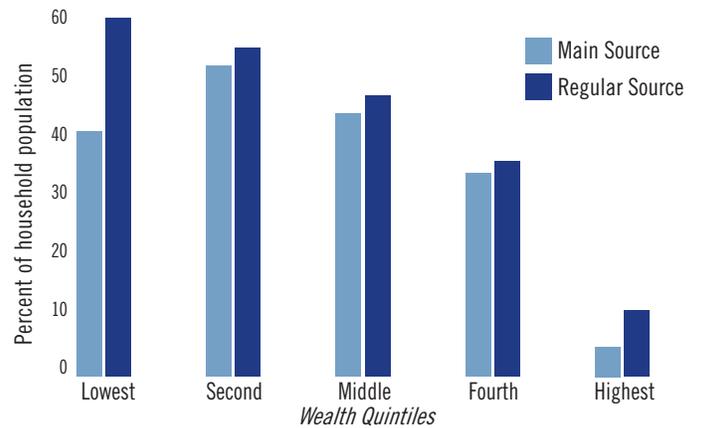
Select Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Indicators

Number of Household Drinking Water Sources



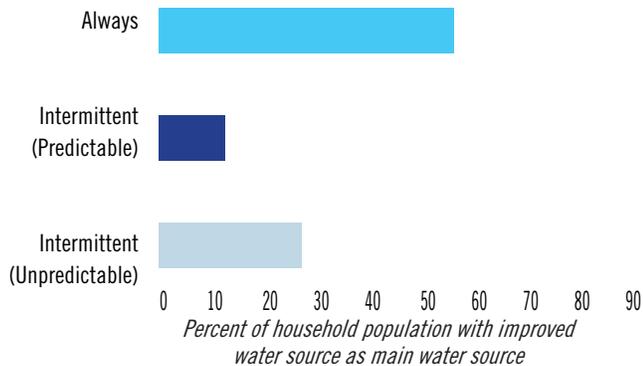
Most of the population lives in households that rely on one water source for their drinking water needs.

Household Use of Unimproved Drinking Water



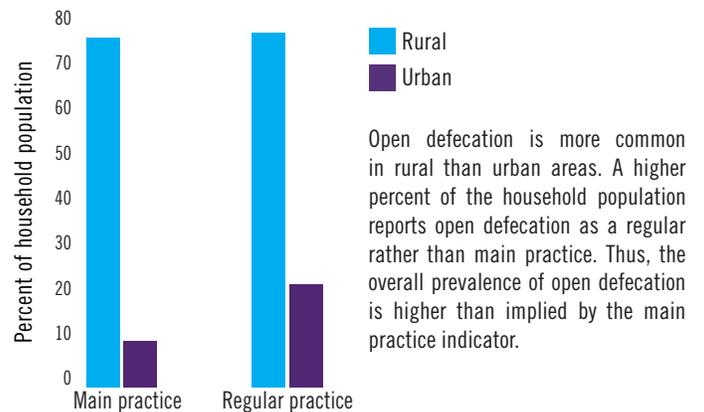
The percent of household residents regularly using an unimproved source for drinking water is highest among the poor and lowest among the wealthiest. Households identify one source as the main drinking water source. A regular drinking water source is used at least a few times per week for a season of the year. In all quintiles, the number of regular users exceeds the number of main users.

Reliability of Main Household Water Source



Among household residents whose main water source is improved, more than half report that it is always available.

Open Defecation by Residence

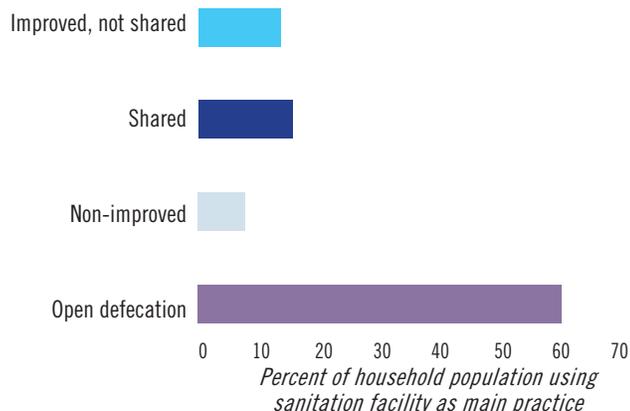


Open defecation is more common in rural than urban areas. A higher percent of the household population reports open defecation as a regular rather than main practice. Thus, the overall prevalence of open defecation is higher than implied by the main practice indicator.

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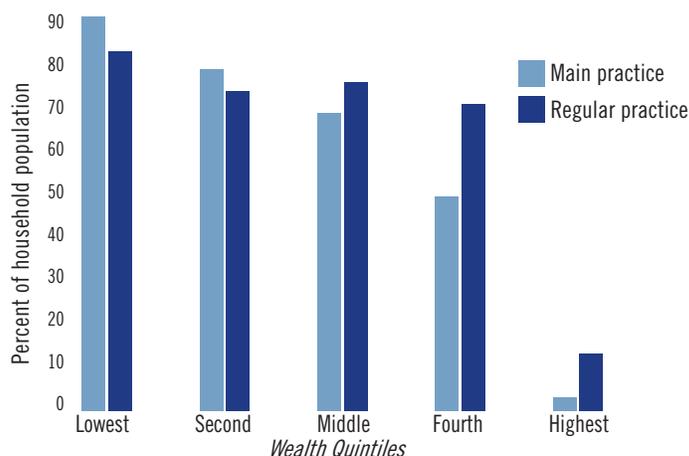
INDICATORS FOR WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Main Sanitation Facility



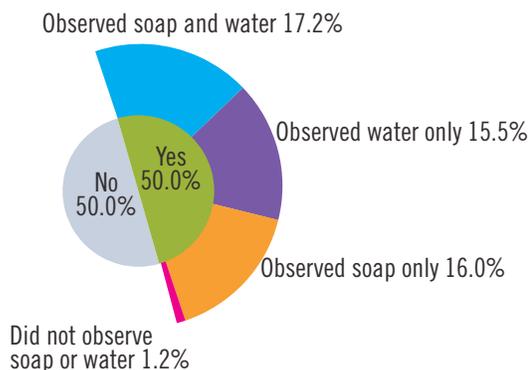
The use of non-improved sanitation facilities and open defecation makes up 70% of main sanitation facility usage in Burkina Faso.

Open Defecation by Household Wealth Quintile



The practice of open defecation is inversely related to household wealth. Across all wealth quintiles, the percent of the household population regularly practicing open defecation is greater than the percent reporting open defecation as their main practice.

Household Access to Dedicated Handwashing Station



Half of household residents in Burkina Faso can access a dedicated handwashing station. Among households that have a dedicated handwashing station, only 17% had both soap and water at the handwashing station at the time of the interview.

SAMPLE DESIGN

PMA2015/Burkina Faso-Round 2 used a two-stage cluster design with urban-rural strata. A sample of 53 enumeration areas (EAs) was drawn from the INSD master sampling frame. Each EA was listed and mapped; 35 households were systematically selected; and up to 3 health service delivery points were selected in each EA. Occupants in selected households were enumerated and eligible females of reproductive age (15-49) were contacted and consented for interviews. Data collection was conducted between May and June, 2015. The definitions of improved and unimproved water sources and sanitation facilities follows the definitions used in the 2010 Burkina Faso Demographic and Health Survey.

Photo Credit: Hope Hempstone (2001), Courtesy of Photoshare

