



# afrialliance socialinnovation

*Rural Water Supply*  
*COULIBALY Olivier*

AfriAlliance  
MOOC#2  
Final  
Assignment

## DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Burkina Faso like other African countries is subject to significant changes in the climate resulting in higher temperatures, increased floods and droughts, variations in the winter cycle, etc. These phenomena which are more and more regular confirm the reality of climate change and its impacts on all sectors of development such as access to drinking water in rural areas.

In Burkina Faso, the rate of access to drinking water was 65% in rural areas in 2015. The government aims to increase this rate to 100% by 2030. This involves drilling boreholes equipped with pumps.

In this case study, we will try to apply the social innovation perspective to the improvement of rural water supply.

## Abstract

Burkina Faso is one of the countries most vulnerable to climate change. One of the main concerns is the access to safe drinking water in rural areas. Boreholes are one of the solutions to improve rural water supply. In the following we link this solution to the four dimensions of social innovation



## CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Capacity development consists in:

- Training of beneficiaries in the use and maintenance of boreholes;
- Raising users awareness of the rational use of water
- Hygiene training around water points



SOCIAL  
INNOVATION

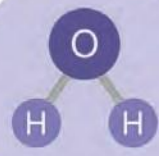


## BUSINESS ROAD MAP

For end users: access to safe drinking water; health improvement

For solution providers: economic return from the sales and achievement of SDG6;

For technical and financial partners: Achievement of SDG6 and possibility to upscale to other places.



## TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

The technology consists of drilling boreholes. These are hydraulic structures using a set of techniques allowing the dewatering of groundwater. Boreholes can be associated with a solar-powered or manual human-powered motor system. They make it possible to reduce the effects of rainfall variability by mobilizing the water available in the aquifers and to increase the availability of drinking water.



## GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

This involves :

- creation of water point management local committees
- monitoring of hydraulic structures
- water quality control in compliance with standards

Improving access rural water supply through drilling boreholes can be linked to the four dimensions of social innovation:

The technological solution relate to the boreholes equipped with pumps;

The capacity development involves training of end users;

In terms of governances structures, the government has the responsibility to monitor the quality of water

The business road aspect reveals opportunities to upscale the technology to other regions.

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2. Catalogue de bonnes pratiques d'adaptations aux risques climatiques au Burkina Faso, UICN, 2011
3. <https://www.mea.gov.bf/projets-et-programmes/eau-potable>
4. <https://www.afrialliance.org/knowledge-hub/afrialliance-social-innovation-factsheets/social-innovation-factsheet-11-monitoring>

