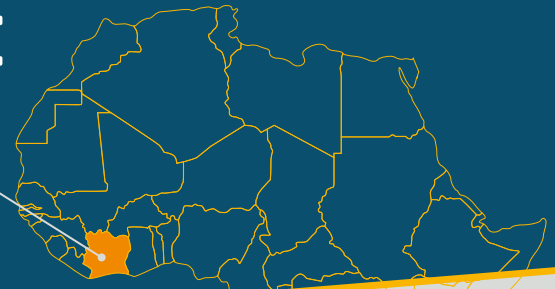


Yamoussoukro Sanitation Snapshot



Context & Justification

In Cote d'Ivoire, as many other developing countries, access to adequate sanitation remains a challenge. Strong demographics, rapid urbanization and informal settlements proliferation result in the inefficiency and absence of fecal sludge management systems.

Yamoussoukro, the capital of the country, as other territorial collectivities have the responsibility of fecal sludge management. Municipalities are the closest entity to populations and face the challenge of maintaining a quality living environment for them. However, lacking resources and a national strategy to implement adequate sanitation, Yamoussoukro struggles to improve its inhabitants living conditions.

Elected local authorities need to be supported as they are increasingly responsible for sanitation management due to decentralization policies. However, territorial collectivities cannot rely on adequate financial and human resources.

Ivory Coast



Total population:
24 294 750



Total area:
322 462 km²



Population below the poverty line:
46.3%



Access to improved sanitation:
48%



Access to non-sewered sanitation:
80%



Open defecation rate:
24%

Main challenges at the national level



Institutional framework with unclear definition of roles and responsibilities between the State and territorial collectivities.



Lack of funding in the sanitation sector.



Lack of clear budget line for sanitation within the national budget.



Absence of a dedicated budget line to non-sewered sanitation in the municipal budget.

Yamoussoukro



Capital of Ivory Coast



Total population:
250 000



Total area:
3 500 km²



Access to sewerage sanitation:
< 10%



Access to non-sewered sanitation:
> 90%

Beneficiary of the RASOP Program

*RASOP: Reinforcing Capacity of African Sanitation Operators on non-sewer and FSM Systems through peer-to-peer learning Partnerships Program aiming to improve fecal sludge management in urban areas, along with the non-sewered sanitation services quality with a learning partnership between peers.

Main policy documents governing fecal sludge management at the national level

- ENVIRONMENTAL CODE (LAW N ° 96-766 OF 3 OCTOBER 1996)**, with its decrees of application:

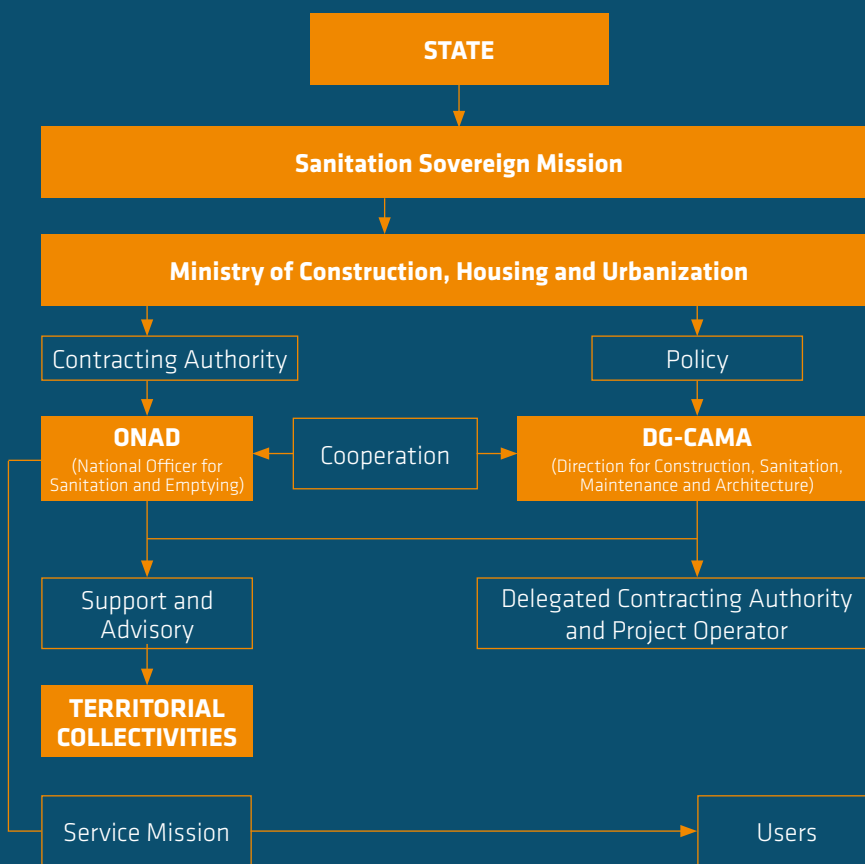
- Decree n ° 2011-482 of December 28, 2011 creating and organizing the ONAD.

- Decree n ° 2011-483 of December 28, 2011 establishing the National Fund for Drainage Remediation.

- LAW N ° 2003-208 OF 7 JULY 2003** laying down transfer and distribution of state powers to local authorities.

- ORDER NO. 0009 / MCLAU / CAB OF MARCH 3, 2015** establishing the approval for the removal, transportation and disposal of organic and biodegradable sludge from non-collective sanitation facilities.

Institutional Framework



In Côte d'Ivoire, the Directorate of Construction, Housing, Sanitation and Urban Planning is in charge of the elaboration of sanitation-related strategies.

The mission of the National Office for Sanitation and Emptying (ONAD) is to ensure access to sanitation and emptying facilities for the entire population. However, ONAD has no representation outside of Abidjan.

While Act No. 2003-208 should have transferred several competencies, including sanitation, to the municipalities, no implementing decree has been enacted to-date to make this law effective.

- PRIVATE SECTOR:**

- Involved in non-sewered sanitation, mainly in emptying activities and septic tank management.
 - Called upon by the government or civil society organizations to act as a contractor for the implementation of sanitation and drainage projects.

- CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS: (CSOS)**

- Support the State and territorial collectivities;
 - Implement sensitization and information campaigns for behavioral change.
 - Overlap of CSO-actions in the sanitation sector due to the lack of clarification of roles and responsibilities.

- MEDIA:**

- Responsible for the promotion and dissemination of sanitation services and initiatives;
 - Involvement in the sector is constrained by their lack of knowledge on non-sewered sanitation.

Yamoussoukrou's the Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations and the Media in Sanitation



Private sector:

- Involved in non-sewered sanitation, mainly in emptying activities and septic tank management.
- Called upon by the government or civil society organizations to act as a contractor for the implementation of sanitation and drainage projects.
- Involved in non-sewered sanitation, mainly in emptying activities and septic tank management.
- Called upon by the government or civil society organizations to act as a contractor for the implementation of sanitation and drainage projects.



Civil Society Organizations: (CSOs)

- Support the State and territorial collectivities;
- Implement sensitization and information campaigns for behavioral change.
- Overlap of CSO-actions in the sanitation sector due to the lack of clarification of roles and responsibilities.



Media:

- Responsible for the promotion and dissemination of sanitation services and initiatives;
- Involvement in the sector is constrained by their lack of knowledge on non-sewered sanitation.

How to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 6.2?

The Sustainable Development Goal 6.2 can be achieved with:

- Clear definition of roles and responsibilities between the State and territorial collectivities;
- Definition of an equitable and inclusive municipal sanitation policy incorporating sewer and non-sewered sanitation along the full value chain;
- Definition of a responsible management entity for implementation of sanitation policies and to act as focal point for stakeholders;
- Investments in sanitation planning by assessing the current sanitation situation sector at the municipal level while including sewer and non-sewered sanitation and the full value chain;
- Determination and allocation of necessary funds to implement the city's sanitation strategy;
- Development of an equitable and gender inclusive sanitation strategy at the city level based on the context and incorporating sewer and non-sewered sanitation along the full value chain.

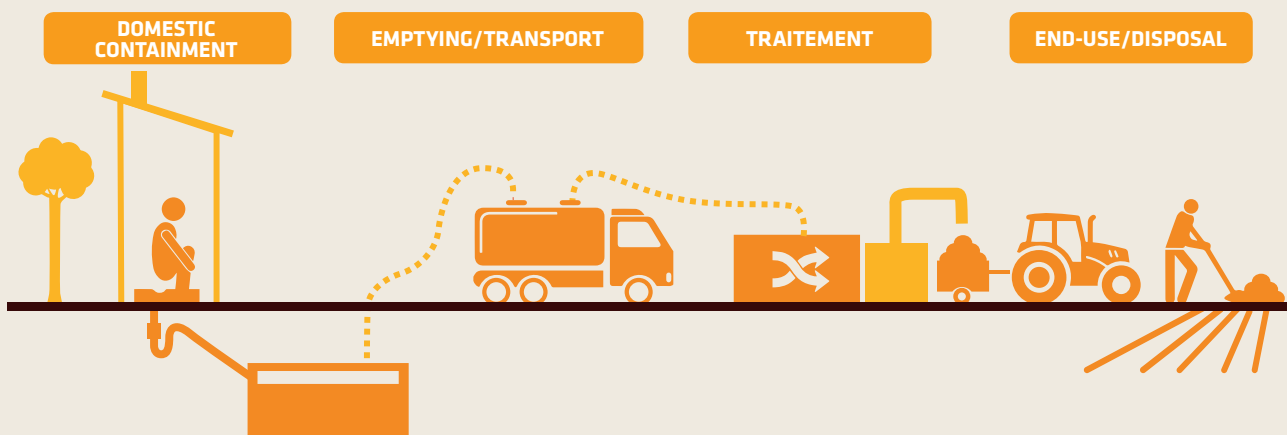


Empowering Elected Local Authorities is critical to achieve sanitation sustainability and improve African populations' living conditions.

Yamoussoukrou Sanitation snapshot

Municipal Assessment	Progress Indicator	Progress Indicator Legend:
Regulatory framework	Inadequate - Off Track	Adequate - On track
Municipal level stakeholders	Intermediate - In progress	Intermediate - In progress
Sub-national level stakeholders	Inadequate - Off Track	Inadequate - Off Track
Civil Society Organizations	Inadequate - Off Track	
Media	Intermediate - In progress	
Opinion leaders/Communities	Intermediate - In progress	
Private sector	Inadequate - Off Track	

The Shit Flow Diagram in Ouagadougou



- Control of toilet construction norms at the domestic level
- Construction of public toilets

- No intervention at the emptying/transport components
- The municipality, in collaboration with the Ministry defines dumping sites
- No treatment and end-use initiative at the city level

The city of Yamoussoukrou is only responsible for Construction Permits delivery which makes it responsible of the integration of sanitation facilities for households. By law, its intervention is limited to the household (containment) component of the sanitation value chain.

Main Documents at the City Level

For the municipality of Yamoussoukrou, there are two main documents regulating sanitation at the city level. These documents were developed by the municipality in the framework of the RASOP Program.

Performance Improvement Plan. It is the reference document on sanitation in Yamoussoukro. It gives the major orientations in the field of liquid sanitation.

The municipal sanitation master plan. It is deduced from the Performance Improvement Plan (PAP) with 2 orientations:

- A political orientation and strategy of autonomous sanitation, and
- An orientation definition and implementation of projects.

Sanitation Funding in Yamoussoukro

Total municipal budget (currencies in FCFA)	2 380 000 000 FCFA	From the total budget, 1 931 224 000 FCFA is allocated for the municipality's everyday-functioning. The city has to transfer 5% of its capital to the State every fiscal year.
What is the amount received from national government?	1 317 531 000 FCFA	
Briefly describe national financing process?	Every year, the State allocates an amount directly to Yamoussoukro:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000,000,000 as an operating budget • 117,531,000 as a subsidy • 200,000,000 for the management of open-air canals and solid waste.
Dedicated sanitation line in municipal budget?	No.	
Is the municipality able to enter in loan agreements?	By law, the municipality can enter in loan agreements, but it has never done so. In case, it decides to enter a loan agreement, the State would be the debt contractor.	
List of external sources of funding?	The municipality does not receive external funding, but it would have the possibility to do if the opportunity presents itself.	



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