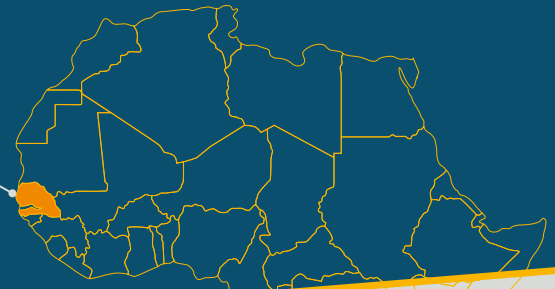
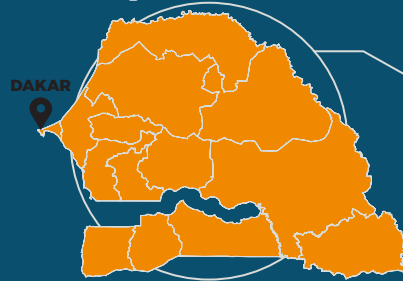


Dakar Sanitation Snapshot



Context & Justification

Senegal is a West-African country of nearly 16 million inhabitants and a very rapid urbanization is increasing the pressures on the few existing infrastructures.

Although, the State and its partners are pushing for populations' living conditions improvement through efficient and adapted sanitation systems, more than a third of the population (34%) still lacks access to improved toilets.

Dakar, the capital is deeply affected by the rapid urbanization phenomenon and lacks efficient fecal sludge management. In Senegal, territorial collectivities are not given the responsibilities pertaining to the management of sanitation despite their proximity to populations and their responsibilities as managers of living environment and urbanization.

Elected local authorities need to be supported as they are increasingly and indirectly responsible for sanitation management. However, territorial collectivities do not benefit from enabling policies, adequate financing and human resources.

SENEGAL



Total population:

15 084 690



Total area:

196 722 km²



Population below poverty line:

46.7%



Access to improved sanitation:

54.7%



Open defecation rate:

14%

Main challenges at national level



Lack of funding in the sanitation sector.



Absence of a non-sewered sanitation dedicated budget line at the municipal level.



Non-transfer of the sanitation competency to territorial collectivities.



Absence of a sanitation communal plan.



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

DAKAR



Capital of Senegal



Total population:

3 600 000



Total area:

500 km²



Access to sewerage:

< 30%



Access to non-sewered sanitation:

> 70%

Main policy documents governing fecal sludge management at the national level

- **SANITATION CODE** (July 8, 2009)
- **SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY LETTER (LPSD)** developed for the water and sanitation sector for the 2016-2025 period
- **ACT III OF DECENTRALIZATION** aiming to organize Senegal in viable, competitive and sustainable territories by 2022
- **2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS** at the International level
- **NGOR DECLARATION** and **2025 NGOR VISION** defined during AMCOW's AfricaSan4 Conference.
- **EMERGING SENEGAL PLAN (PSE)** is the socio-economic development framework for 2035

Institutional Framework

MINISTRY OF WATER & SANITATION

Definition of national sanitation policies and strategies

SANITATION DIRECTORATE is responsible for:

- Coordinating and monitoring the implementation of state defined sectoral and tariff strategies and policies on urban and rural sanitation.
- Conducting general studies, monitoring and controlling the implementation of urban and rural sanitation programs.
- Coordinating and monitoring, in conjunction with ONAS, the elaboration of nationwide sanitation schemes.
- Identifying and planning, in conjunction with ONAS, urban and rural sanitation programs.
- Assisting local authorities in the design and implementation of projects and programs related to sanitation.

THE NATIONAL SANITATION

OFFICE OF SENEGAL (ONAS) is in charge of collection, treatment, reuse of wastewater as well as rainwater drainage, in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. In this context, its main missions are:

- Planning and programming of investments, project management and work management, design and control of studies and infrastructure works for wastewater and rainwater.
- Development of non sewered sanitation.
- Reuse of sub products from the treatment plants by products.

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION MILLENNIUM PROGRAM (PEPAM)

Coordinates sanitation-related actions for the State, civil society organizations, local authorities, NGOs, the private sector and technical and financial partners.



Senegal's Civil Society Organizations, the Media, Opinion Leaders and the Private Sector in Sanitation



Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):

- Involved in the sanitation sector but lack adequate advocacy capacities to implement successful initiatives.
- Strong interest in development-related issues.



Media:

- At least 60 outlets, with three (3) public outlets.
- Existence of the "Network of Sanitation Journalists".
- Not considered as a legitimate actor in the sanitation sector.



Opinion Leaders:

- **Religious leaders:**
 - × Interest in development issues especially health.
 - × Strong influence, mainly over political leaders and the population.

- **Artists and athletes:**

- × Strong influence on the population, especially the youth.
- × Strong interest in development issues such as health and education.

- **Community leaders (i.e. women groups, youth groups):**

- × Power of influence on their peers according to age, gender and social status.
- × Interest in sanitation and implement initiatives such as urban cleaning movements.



Private Sector:

- Diverse.
- Interest in development-related issues.
- Corporate Social Responsibility for health and education.
- Legitimate actor of the sector, especially for emptying, treatment and end-use components of the sanitation value chain.

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 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;
- 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.



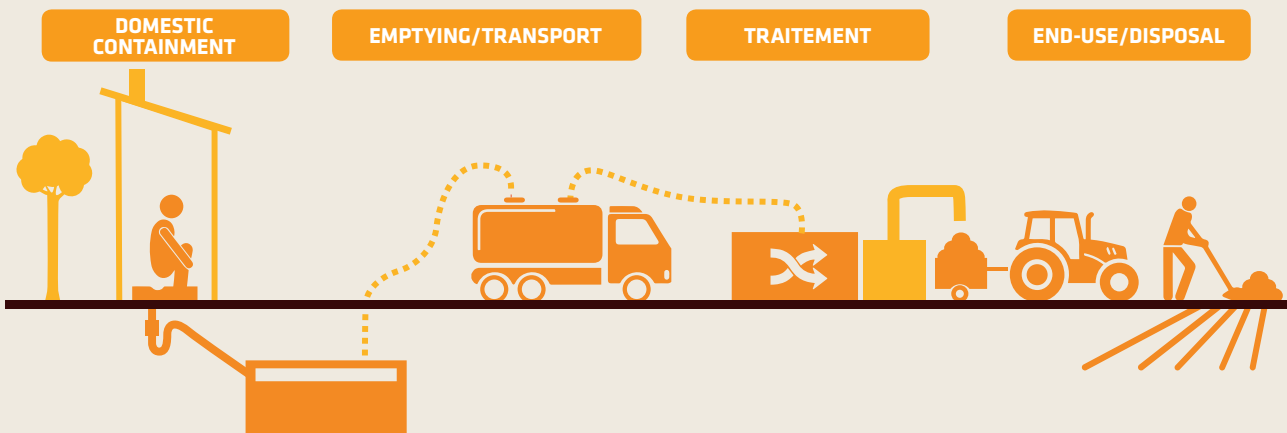
Empowering Elected Local Authorities is critical to achieve sanitation sustainability and improve African populations' living conditions.

Dakar Sanitation snapshot

Municipal Assessment	Progress Indicator
Regulatory framework	Green
Municipal level stakeholders	Yellow
Sub-national level stakeholders	Green
Civil Society Organizations	Yellow
Media	Yellow
Opinion leaders/Communities	Red
Private sector	Red

Progress Indicator Legend:	
Adequate - On track	Green
Intermediate - In progress	Yellow
Inadequate - Off Track	Red

The Shit Flow Diagram in Dakar



- Partial intervention with collect/transport components.
- No intervention in other components of the sanitation value chain.

The Municipality of Dakar is only partially involved in the emptying and transport component of the sanitation value chain. The City contracts with private sector companies for emptying activities, especially during the rainy season when floods occur in certain neighborhood. The municipality is responsible for populations' quality of life and it is in that framework that it offers its support for emptying/transport activities.



Main Documents at the City Level

Dakar does not have a sanitation strategy or plan, as in Senegal the competency is not transferred. The city is only responsible for quality of life management, solid waste management, public road network management and cemetery management which indirectly include non-sewered sanitation activities.

Sanitation Funding in Dakar

Total municipal budget (currencies in FCFA)	51 Billion
What is the amount received from national government?	850 000 000 000
	0 FCFA
Dedicated sanitation line in municipal budget?	The city has a dedicated line for sanitation in its budget, although its activities are only occasional and are mainly focus on solid waste.
Is the municipality able to enter in loan agreements?	The municipality of Dakar is able to enter loans, it has already done so with institutions such as Société Générale, EcoBank, the French Development Agency, and the AfDB.



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