

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE	MINISTRY OF URBAN PLANNING, HABITAT, CONSTRUCTION AND HYDRAULICS	MINISTRY OF SANITATION AND PUBLIC HYGIENE
--	---	--

**SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL INITIATIVE
HIGH LEVEL MEETING
WASHINGTON – 23 APRIL 2010**

SENEGAL STATEMENT

On behalf of the Government of Senegal, we would like to express our sincere thanks to UNICEF and all the conveners for inviting Senegal to participate in the first High Level Meeting about the essential topic of “Sanitation and Water For All”.

The Government of Senegal considers the Sanitation and Water For All Initiative as an opportunity to contribute enhancing populations’ access to this sector’s services, in order to:

- Report on previous commitments, especially those related to the MDGs declarations, the principles of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Forum;
- Foster political will and strengthen advocacy to decision-makers in favour of prioritizing Drinking Water and Sanitation within national strategies;
- Leverage financial resources for the Drinking Water and Sanitation sector, aiming to increase the current volume of investment.

The Government of Senegal shares those objectives and principles from the High Level Meeting and commits to participate every year.

From the eighties, the political will of the Senegal authorities for making Drinking Water and Sanitation central to their Poverty Reduction Strategy translated into the creation of a Ministry of Hydraulics and the implementation of important projects for improving populations’ access to drinking water and sanitation, both in urban and rural settings.

Regarding laws and regulations, important efforts were made through the promulgation of the Water Code (1983) and enactment decrees (in particular the establishment of the Water Council in 1998), the Law on the Public Service for Drinking Water and Collective Sanitation of domestic waste water (2008) and the Sanitation Code (2008).

At the political level, it is noted that the Water and Sanitation Sector appears as a priority area in two Budget Guidelines documents and two Poverty Reduction Strategic Papers - in 2002 and 2006. At institutional level, the Government established a Ministry for Sanitation in 2005, thus demonstrating its will to enhance this sub sector.

The Government of Senegal also took part in and accepted to implement a set of international commitments related to Water and Sanitation. Amongst those are the following:

- The Millennium Declaration in 2000 and the Declaration of Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, which include access to drinking water and basic sanitation into the Millennium Development Goals to reach by 2015;
- The Declaration of E-Thekwani (February 2008), setting the target for African countries to allot at least 0.5% of their GDP to sanitation, and the Resolution of the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Sharm El Sheikh (June 2008).
- The Paris (2005) and Accra (2008) Declarations on aid effectiveness.

In this context, in order to fulfil its national and international commitments, the Government of Senegal strengthened the drinking water and sanitation sector, from 2000 on, through the launch of the Plan of Action for Integrated Management of Water Resources (PAGIRE) and the Millennium Programme for Drinking Water and Sanitation (PEPAM).

PEPAM set up a consolidated framework of interventions allowing all stakeholders to share a common set of rules as well as a planning, coordination, synergy and monitoring and evaluation framework. This consolidated framework of interventions relies upon:

- The Local Hydraulics and Sanitation Plan (PLHA), which is the shared planning tool between rural communities and services in charge of Hydraulics and Sanitation. Such a plan is developed for each rural community and becomes the reference document for programming any kind of project;
- The manuals for drinking water and sanitation projects in rural settings, presenting operational rules and recommendations to follow during the whole project cycle;
- The PEPAM monitoring and evaluation system, which is a tool measuring indicators of access to water and sanitation, allowing real time assessment of results against objectives. It includes a consolidated database system and an Internet portal (www.pepam.gouv.sn).

In terms of fulfilling access targets, PEPAM results are as follows:

- Regarding drinking water in rural areas, the access rate in 2008 was an estimated 75.5%, compared to 64 % in 2004, with a target of 82 % in 2015 that will probably be met;
- Regarding drinking water in urban areas, in 2008 the overall access rate was an estimated 94%, of which 7% through street fountains and 87% through household service lines. In comparison to the MDGs, the objectives of urban hydraulics are already met. The target for 2015 is to reach an overall access rate of 98%, of which 90% through household service lines. However, water supply for Dakar will be of

great concern by 2015 if all required funding is not mobilized to ensure the increase in production capacity;

- Regarding urban sanitation, the access rate in 2008 was an estimated 63.4 % compared to 57 % in 2004, with a target of 78 % in 2015. The funds mobilized are not sufficient to reach this objective and there is a risk of dropping out from this year on.
- Regarding rural sanitation, the access rate was an estimated 27.5 % in 2008, compared to 26.2 % in 2004, with a target of 63 % in 2015. The funds mobilized as well as the implementing capacity will not be sufficient to reach this target.

The programme cost is an estimated CFA 617 billion, equivalent to US\$ 1.2 billion (US\$ 1= CFA 500) over the 2005-2015 period. This total amount is allocated as follows:

1) Sanitation

- Rural settings: 182 million USD
- Urban settings: 442 million USD

2) Drinking water:

- Rural settings: 332 million USD
- Urban settings: 278 million USD

The rural component represents 47% and the urban component 53%. Since the PEPAM was launched in 2005, the total financing mobilized over the 2005-2009 period amounts to US\$ 632 million, according to various available sources (State, Technical and financial partners, NGOs, local authorities). Besides, it is to note that about **17%** of this total amount was mobilized by the Government through domestic resources, within the framework of the Consolidated Investment Budget for 2005-2009; that is to say an average US\$ 21.5 million per year, equivalent to **CFA 10.7 billion**, of which CFA 4.7 billion for sanitation and CFA 6.01 billion for rural hydraulics. It is to note that the State does not allocate its own resources to urban hydraulics financing, as it is considered to be part of the commercial sector, funded through loans.

This level of commitment of the State's domestic resources demonstrates great efforts, reflecting the priority granted by the Government of Senegal to the drinking water and sanitation sector within the PRSP 2; especially since the State's financing share only accounted for **6%** of the total sector financing in 2000.

However, despite these significant efforts, there is an important financing gap to mobilize for 2011-2015, amounting to **US\$ 602 million**.

In this view, the State of Senegal commits to contribute substantially to financing as much as 20% of this gap with domestic resources; which will amount to US\$ 120 million over 5 years, or US\$ 24 million per year (about **CFA 12 billion**). This annual commitment will be allocated temporarily by sub sector as follows:

- **Rural sanitation:** CFA 1 billion/ year
- **Urban sanitation:** CFA 5 billion/ year
- **Rural hydraulics:** CFA 6 billion/ year

This planned apportionment will be reviewed each year based on the actual absorption capacity of the sub sectors.

In light of the results already obtained and the constraints faced, especially regarding funds mobilization, the Government of Senegal commits to:

- 1) Enhance the importance of the Water and Sanitation sector within the new Economic and Social Policy Document - in progress. The latter will cover the period 2011-2015 and will follow the second Poverty Reduction Strategic Paper (PRSP);
- 2) Significantly increase the domestic budgetary resources allocated to the Water and Sanitation sector when programming national investment over the period 2011-2015, raising to **20%** the share of domestic resources over the period 2011-2015, that is, a minimum yearly amount of **CFA 12 billion**;
- 3) Establish appropriate mechanisms to secure the domestic resources intended to match external funding for drinking water and sanitation projects;
- 4) Ensure follow-up of the E-Thekwani Plan of Action (especially regarding the target of devoting at least 0.5% of the GDP to sanitation) and of the commitments from the Resolution of the African Union Summit of Heads of States and Governments in Sharm El Sheikh;
- 5) Give sanitation an increasingly important position in financing;
- 6) Further involve local authorities in sector project planning, in particular in rural areas, through the extended use of PLHA - the participative decentralized planning approach – in order to develop county or regional Hydraulics and Sanitation plans;
- 7) Advance progress towards the Programme Budget by Objective, based on sector-wide operational plans supported by the county or regional Hydraulics and Sanitation plans developed;
- 8) Carry out regular Public Expenditures reviews in order to: (i) monitor the actual budgetary expenses realized on the domestic resource allocations devoted to the Drinking Water and Sanitation sector; (ii) establish an information system enabling the identification of public expenses devoted to sanitation;
- 9) Strengthen cross sectoral coordination between water, sanitation and hygiene on the one hand, and health, environment and education on the other hand, through setting up an Interdepartmental Coordination Committee for activities of hygiene promotion and monitoring of the environmental and social impact of drinking water and sanitation projects;
- 10) Continue the implementation of the plan of action GIRE (*Integrated Management of Water Resources*) adopted in 2007, in particular all actions aiming to guarantee sustainable financing for the mobilisation, exploitation and protection of water resources and to mainstream GIRE principles into sectoral and management policy instruments;

- 11) Implement a national plan for improving the physicochemical and bacteriological quality of water in rural and urban areas, with a particular focus on fighting water salinisation and the presence of fluorine in drinking water at levels beyond WHO standards;
- 12) Pursue the ongoing Public Private Partnership for water management in urban settings and extend it to rural hydraulics and urban sanitation, while primarily resorting to the domestic private sector and appropriate financing mechanisms;
- 13) Reinforce the partnership with the United Nations system, particularly through UN WATER's Global Annual Assessment on Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS), WHO-UNICEF's Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) and the National Agency of statistics and Demography, in order to carry out national households surveys to improve data quality in relation to indicator measurement;
- 14) Strengthen the ongoing pro-poor policy, implementing social programmes for water and sewer system branching, carrying out individual and semi-collective sanitation works and favouring investment in the poorest rural regions and communities in order to address national and regional discrepancies;
- 15) Strengthen the capacities of Hydraulics and Sanitation services through endowing them with new human resources, adequate equipment and operating means, and implement a continuing education programme for staff from Public Administration, Local Authorities and Users Associations.