Senegal

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative
Program Status 2015

Background
In 2005, Senegal implemented a national framework to achieve the Millenium Development Goals in water and sanitation. The “Programme Eau Potable et Assainissement du Millénaire” (PEPAM) is characterized by regular joint missions between government and development partners, common procedure manuals and a government-led coordination unit. At community level, user associations (ASSUFOR) manage the infrastructure and services. The African Development Bank (AfDB) was the first donor to support PEPAM at inception. Since then, other donors, principally the World Bank, CTB (Belgium), Coopération Luxembourgeoise and USAid have backed the Senegalese program, as well as numerous NGOs. The global results of PEPAM are published in an annual report.

AfDB Phase 1 program was designed to improve rural water and sanitation facilities in four rural regions, identified by PEPAM evaluation studies as being off-track in their water and sanitation developments. AfDB Phase 2 (2010-2015) maintained actions in the three of the regions and added two others, thereby targeting improved water and sanitation for a total combined population of 1.8 million. The region of Louga which was covered in Phase 1, has been re-integrated in PEPAM Phase 3, along with Kaffrine and Tambacounda.
Program financial contributions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2005-2010</th>
<th>2010-2015</th>
<th>2015-2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AfDB PEPAM Phase 1</td>
<td>USD 33,8m</td>
<td>USD 40,9m</td>
<td>USD 27,0m</td>
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<td>Louga, Kolda, Sédhiou and Ziguinchor</td>
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<td>AfDB PEPAM Phase 2</td>
<td>USD 3,5m</td>
<td>USD 4,8m</td>
<td>USD 18,4m</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kolda, Sédhiou, Ziguinchor, Kaffrine and Tambacounda</td>
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<td>ADF loan (US)</td>
<td>USD 1,2m</td>
<td>USD 0,8m</td>
<td>USD 1,7m</td>
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<td>Govt. of Senegal contribution</td>
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<td>RWSSI Trust Fund donation</td>
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<td>Beneficiaries contribution</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>USD 39,3m</td>
<td>USD 46,5 m</td>
<td>USD 54,3m</td>
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Rural water program objectives

The overall objective of the program is to provide infrastructure of good quality and which is sustainable. The focus is on regions where water is still collected at wells, in order to provide maximum coverage for households by individual taps or standpipes. The ensuing objectives are to:

- Significantly reduce the time spent on water chores,
- Solve water conservation problems
- Reduce contamination and therefore waterborne diseases
- Optimize the use of water meters and invoicing, ensuring enhanced financial viability for ASUFOR.

900 km

Of water pipes were laid in PEPAM 2. 41 water towers and 35 boreholes were built. Over 8000 taps and 400 standpipes were provided. Infrastructure was complemented by works on electrification, pumping systems, water meters and maintenance provisions. Major investment in pumping equipment funded under PEPAM BAD phase 2 has helped very significantly to improve the availability of motorized rural boreholes. In total, 800 000 people have gained a supply of potable water from the on-going PEPAM2 program, of which 162 000 receive water from a tap or standpipe.

Rural Sanitation program objectives

A study was carried out in PEPAM Phase 2 to define a sanitation strategy in rural areas. Completed in 2013, the resulting strategy foresees the gradual handover of responsibility for construction of household sanitation facilities to the households themselves. The ensuing objectives are to:

- Create a framework for private sector capacity-building (craftsmen, masons, etc.),
- Stimulate demand by promotion of the offer and set up a participative action plan,
- Manage grants to households,
- Reduce the practice of open-air defecation, and therefore related illnesses.

10 650

Household latrines constructed in the PEPAM 2 project. The new strategy, implemented as a consequence of the RWSSI report aims at reducing open-air defecation from 24% to under 11% in 2025.
**Sustainable actions**

The program has included the creation of 307 user associations (ASUFOR: Association des Usagers de Forages). ASUFOR members are responsible for the distribution of water, collection of payments and basic maintenance, including contractual follow-up with suppliers.

«Our association has an office and a committee. There are nine members including three women. At the end of the month, we collect payments and we pay the driver and other employees, we buy diesel and the rest of the money is deposited in the bank by our treasurer.»

**Better health**

The program has improved sanitation in households and public places. ASUFOR members are trained in hygiene practices and play an important role in raising awareness of potable water best practices.

«I used to leave very early with the children. And when I got to the well I had to wait for hours to collect only a little water because there wasn’t much in it. The water from the borehole is clearer and much better than the well water. Since the borehole was dug there is no more diarrhea and illness.»

**Map of additional facilities provided**

**Additional facilities with the allocated budget**

The AfDB PEPAM 2 status report in March 2014 revealed that the supplier had achieved the original set of objectives with 88% of the allocated budget. As a result, two contract amendments were made to supply additional equipment in the five regions and the projects have been extended. Works in the PEPAM 2 project will continue until September 2015.
The Senegal water and sanitation program is exemplary in its governance and its achievements, but further actions are needed if Senegal is to achieve UN Sustainable Development Goal number 6.

According to JMP data, 33% of rural households in Senegal still lack access to improved water and 67% lack access to household latrines. The quality of Senegalese water is also an issue in central regions, where RWSSI programs are running. The quality of the water supplied does not always meet health and safety standards. The Senegalese government is responding to these issues and others by:

1) expanding the offer of maintenance services, in addition to large-scale private operators, to small local operators,
2) the creation of a public entity called Ofor (Office de gestion des forages ruraux) for independent and effective management of drinking water services in rural areas.

«The intervention of the AfDB as the initiating donor of PEPAM in 2005 was a key lever for the mobilization of additional resources. By the end of 2013, 270 million USD had been mobilized for the sector, contributing to better access to water and sanitation and therefore improved living conditions for rural populations. However, despite these efforts, we deplore the difficulties that many rural people still have in order to access drinking water and sanitation infrastructure.»

Mahecor Ndiaye Senior Water& Sanitation Engineer in charge of the Senegal project for the AfDB.