

## Senegal Dakar

### Institutional and political framework



Existing regulation specific to non-sewered sanitation.



Sanitation sub-sector considered as a priority.



Practice of manual emptying is legally prohibited.



Existing political will toward non-sewered sanitation.

\* **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.



Capital of Senegal: Dakar



Population:

3 600 000 inhabitants (ANSD, 2018)



Area: 550 km<sup>2</sup>



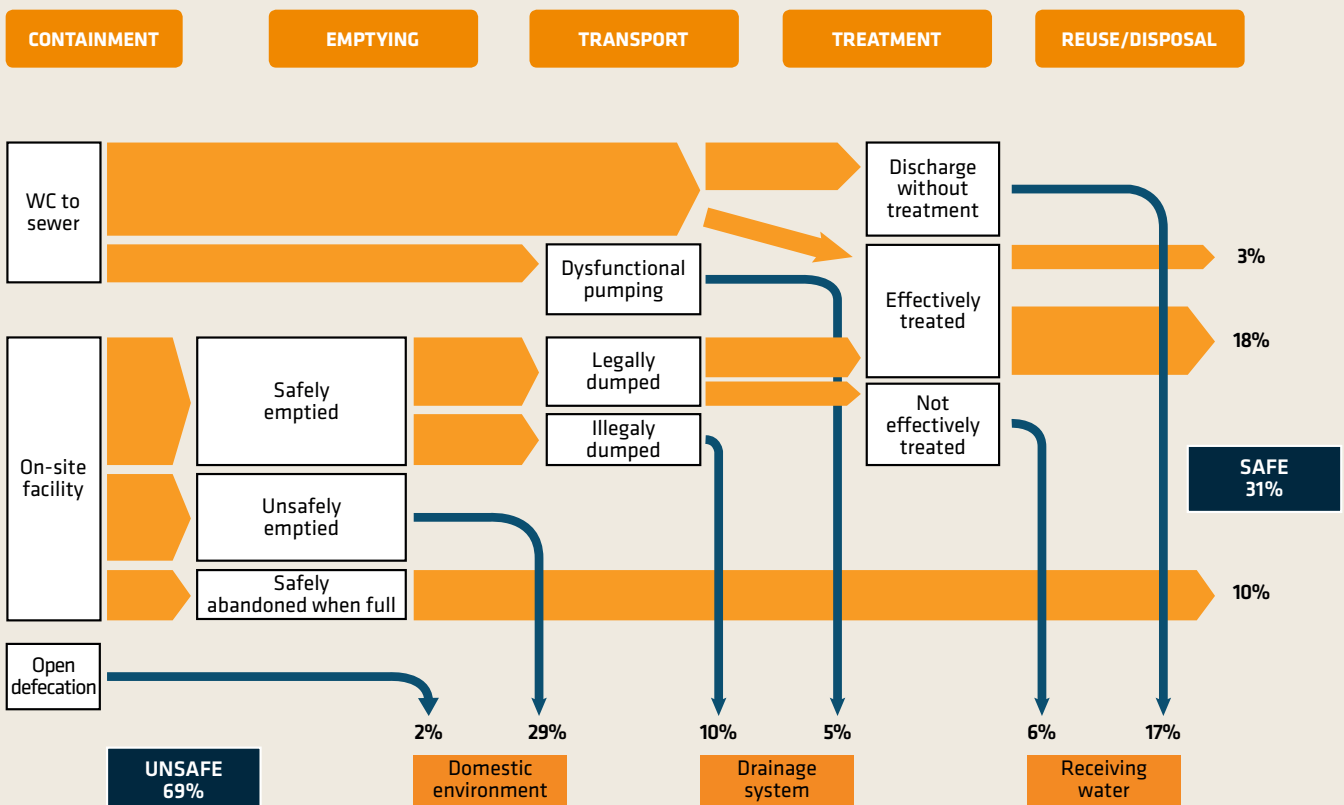
Sewered sanitation: < 30%



Non-sewered sanitation: > 70%

Mentor city of the RASOP program

### Shit Flow Diagram

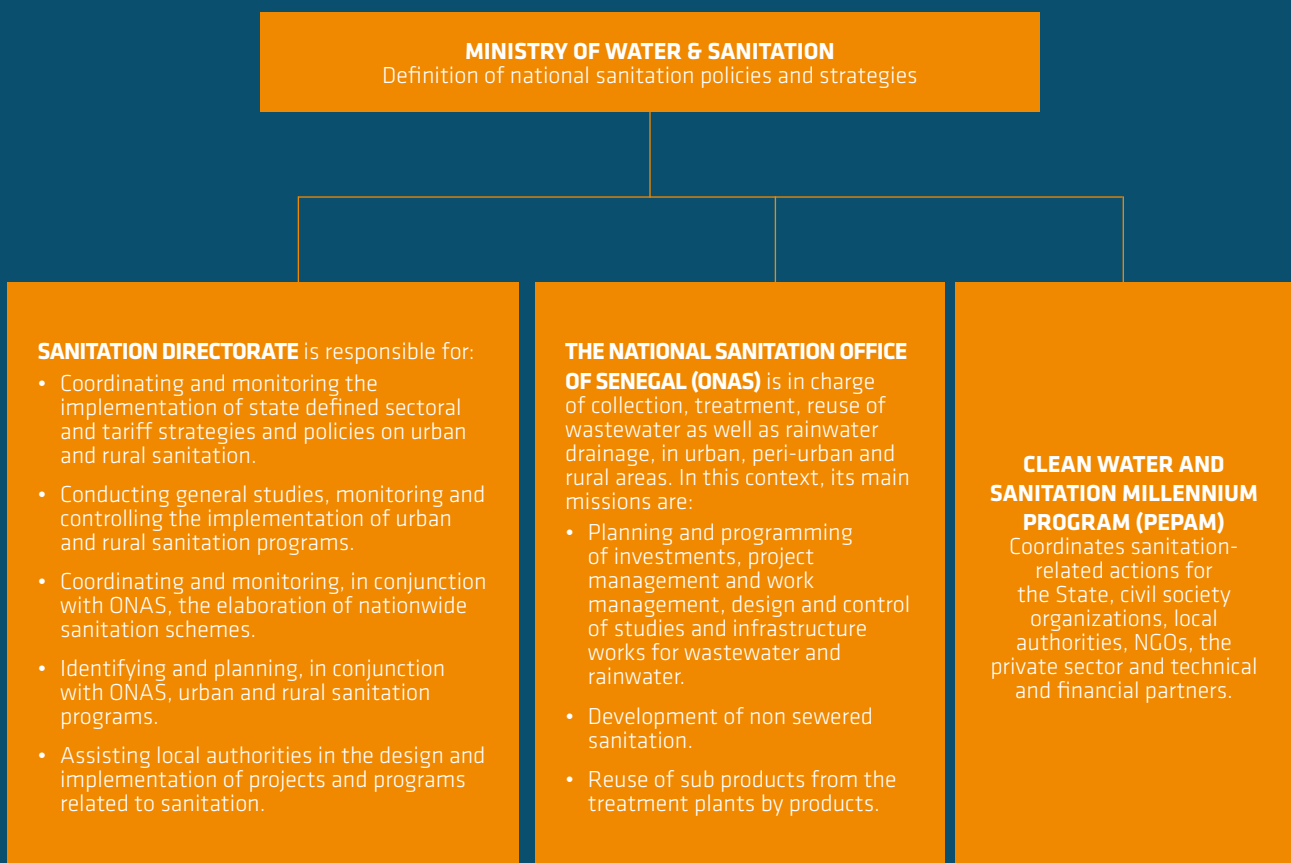


# Main texts governing fecal sludge management

- **THE SANITATION CODE** July 8, 2009.
- **THE SECTORAL POLICY LETTER (LPSD) OF THE WATER AND SANITATION MINISTRY FOR THE PERIOD** Besides, the water and sanitation sector in Senegal has just elaborated a new LPSD for 2016-2025.

- At the international level, the new agenda for the **ACHIEVEMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) FOR 2030**.
- At the regional level: **AFRICAN WATER VISION 2025 DEFINED BY AMCOW** and the **AFRICASAN4 NGOR DECLARATION OF MAY 27, 2015** on hygiene and sanitation.
- At the national level: **EMERGENT SENEGAL PLAN (PSE)** stands as the reference framework for economic and social development toward 2035, in an inclusive momentum.

## National Institutional Framework



Sanitation is not a decentralized competence. The Ministry of Water and Sanitation formulates and implements the policy set forth by the Head of State relating to water and sanitation in general. It mobilizes the investment funds required for its implementation and ensures the liaison between actors through the Sanitation Directorate, the PEPAM and ONAS which it supervised.



The national budget allocated to sanitation is **15.4 billion FCFA**, in addition to **175 billion FCFA** of external financing (ONAS, 2018). Despite these important efforts, the challenge is far from being overcome. In fact, the financial analysis of the sanitation sector brings to light major constraints which explain where the continuous budget deficits originate from:



The prioritization of sewerage sanitation resulting in significant expenditures.



The decaying old network that engenders additional repair expenses.



The energy expenses are very high and uncontrolled.



The in-house public management of works which does not guarantee efficient expenditures.



The lack of additional and sustainable resources for operational financing.

## About us



Headquartered in Dakar, Senegal, Speak Up Africa is a Policy and Advocacy action tank dedicated to catalyzing leadership, enabling policy change, and increasing awareness for sustainable development in Africa. Through our platforms and relationships and with the help of our partners, we ensure that policy-makers meet implementers; that solutions are showcased and that every sector – from individual citizens and civil society groups to global donors and business leaders – contributes critically to the dialogue and strives to form the blueprints for concrete action toward public health and sustainable development on the continent.