SANITATION IN SMALL TOWNS: A FAILURE GAME SHOW
Want to hear more from the @WASH_failures team?

A new RAEng project is starting in October 2019 so if you know WASH professionals in:

• Malawi
• South Africa
• Tanzania
• Zimbabwe

that would be happy to chat about their experiences of how failures are discussed (or not) please get in touch on twitter (@FSM_fail) or by email (fsm.fail@gmail.com)
Sanitation in small towns, ep.3
Reaching viable services for all?
Small towns = settlements with a sufficiently high density of inhabitants that would justify collectively managed water supply and sanitation services.
Challenges for sanitation in small towns
Key considerations and solutions for sanitation in small towns
World Café

1. Sustainable operation and maintenance of sanitation services in small towns
2. Funding and finance mechanisms for small towns
3. Towards better regulations and standards for small town sanitation
4. Scaling-up approaches in small towns
5. Inclusion in small towns
6. Specific strategies and approaches for small towns
World Café

→ See the minutes from the different tables
Elements from table 6:

Specific strategies and approaches for small towns
Strategies and approaches for sanitation in small towns in Senegal

World Water Week 2019, Dame Ndiaye
CONTEXT ELEMENTS
for sanitation in Senegal
**Context**

Evolution 2000-2015: progressive improvement of sanitation access

- **Rural**
  - Strategy: SNAR
  - Continuation of the development programme on access to toilets (onsite sanitation)
  - Perspectives 2016-2025: 273,000 new latrines et 2,000 public toilets
  - No intervention regarding collection & treatment

- **Urban**
  - Yearly allocation to the sanitation facility: 5.3 billion FCFA from 2020 (8 millions euros)
  - Public subsidies to balance operation (outside amortization) via sanitation fees (minimum ratio of 90%) from 2019
  - 11 FSTP

- **Small towns**
  - ACCESS (SNAR)
    - Collection?
    - Transport?
    - Discharge?
    - Treatment?
    - Reuse?

56% 67%

Evolution 2000 - 2015: progressive improvement of sanitation access
Several strategies were implemented

**Chronology**

- Before 1980
- 1980 - 1990: DIEPA1
- 1991 - 2000: DIEPA2
- 2005 - 2015: MDG (Water source of life)

**Top-Down Approach**

- Central State
- Regional level
- Local level
- Household

- State >> Household

**Approche Community-Based Approach (bottom-up)**

- Community-based sanitation
- Test of low-cost technologies
- Strong interventions of NGOs
- PHAST approach / SARAR

**Conventional Project Approach**

- UC PEPAM
- Communal planning
- Direction of Sanitation manages projects
- MOD (Ex. AGETIP)
- ME par les bureaux d’étude
- Household participation
- Construction works done by private companies
- IEC, CLTS...

**Household participation**

Passive and conditional participation of households
Mixed results from the different strategies

In 2015, 54% people don’t have access to limited or improved toilets.
Discharge
Failures and constraints for implementation

**TOP-DOWN APPROACH**
- Population real needs were not considered
- Inappropriate or expensive technologies
- No latrine ownership
- Lack of maintenance
- Project’s rejection: latrines are used as storage cabins

**COMMUNITY BASED**
- Limited coverage: difficult to scale up
- Lack of coordination with local authorities
- Lack of standards and norms
- Discrimination

**PROJECT APPROACH**
- **Institution & organisation**: lack of coordinated approaches, role of the Direction of Sanitation not accepted, small implication of local authorities, etc.
- **Technical**: lack of maintenance skills, non-inclusion – disabled persons, gender issues
- **Financier**: high cost vs lack of maintenance, no viability
A SPECIFIC SANITATION APPROACH FOR SMALL TOWNS
Latrines without FSM = health issues
= environmental pollution
= financial losses

Assainissement => processus multi-étapes,
Aspects: Technique, Institutionnel et organisationnel,
Financier, Socioculturel....
Several strategies have been developed:

**MARKET-BASED APPROACH**
- Demand creation
- Sanitation marketing: sanimarchés

**SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES APPROACH**
- National sanitation strategy for small towns (stratégie nationale d’assainissement des gros centres ruraux: SACGR)
- Progressive development of sanitation services
- Construction of FSTP

The household, responsible for its project

FAecal sludge management (ONAS, collectivities)
A new institutional framework to support the strategy

Sanitation Directorate
(national strategy + rural sanitation)

ONAS
(before the SAGCR: infrastructures, operation in urban areas)

CPCSP (ex-PEPAM)
(support to planning, coordination and monitoring nationally)

Collectivities
(local authority)

Technical services
(technical services of projects, at the local level)

Population

ONG
(mostly in rural areas)
PRADALIS
Programme de Recherche-Action pour le Développement de l'Assainissement dans les Localités Intermédiaires du Sénégal

Thank you for your attention!

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