

Decentralized cooperation and urban services management in southern countries: an application on water supply in Senegal.



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Introduction

- *Water scarcity: a contemporary global issue, especially for developing countries (facing important population growth and weak financing capacities for network services: water, sanitation, electricity, transport...)*
- *According to UNDP more than 1 billion people are denied to clean water access worldwide.*
- *This situation slow down economic growth and social development in developing countries...*
- *And hit more vulnerable people: slow income population who pays highest prices for less quality and quantity water.*
- *After slow performance of the 80' and 90' programmes, is MDG's target to halve the proportion of people without access to a safe drinkable water by 2015 feasible?*
- *Or new strategies must be held or reinforced by the means of decentralized cooperation to favour local social development?*

Outline of the presentation

- 1. Problematic*
- 2. Urban water management in Senegal*
- 3. Decentralized cooperation a response to water issues?*
- 4. Theoretical framework and method*
- 6. Challenges and issues for the future*

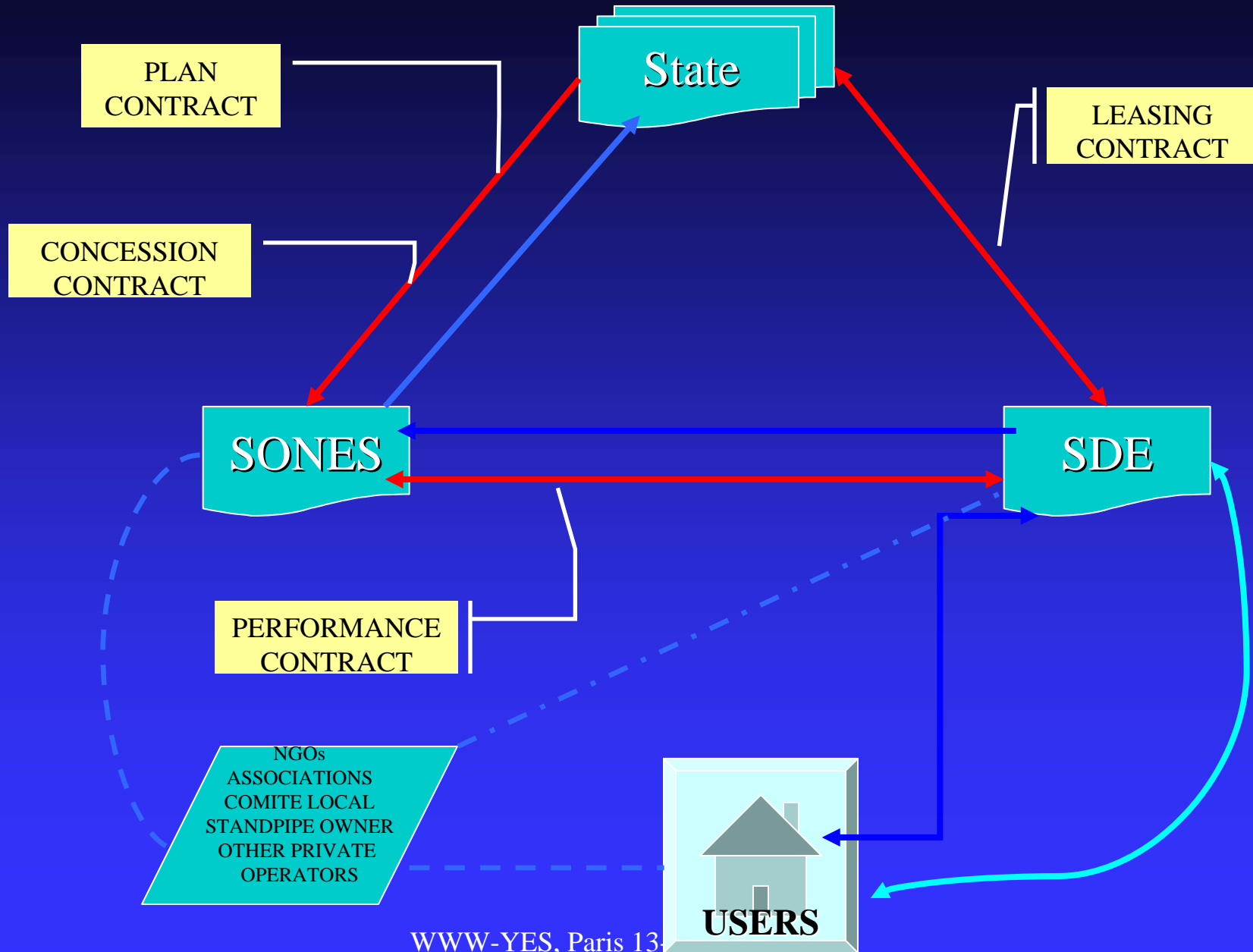
Problematic

- *In the international strategies against water scarcity, how decentralized cooperation can modify developing countries cities organization in the frame of new service delivery strategies and financial devices in water sector?*

This question includes two others :

- *Decentralized cooperation: opportunity to improve local territories organization's or a way to increase territorial disparities in developing countries?*
- *Decentralized cooperation: a way to improve local actors participation linked to central state by a "bottom up" model and local governments capabilities?*

Urban water delivery in Senegal



Decentralized cooperation a response to water issue?

- *DC: local governments partnerships in a North South or South South relationship in various field (economic, cultural...)*
- *It emerge by the late 1980s and early 1990s and legally established by 1992 in France, 1993 in UK and 1996 in Senegal...*
- *... follows the growing importance of an institutions approach to development*
- *Idea: resource transfers must be accompanied by political and institutional reform to reach equitable development.*

Decentralized cooperation a response to water issue?

- *Key principles:*
 - ➔ *focus on participation of actors as development beneficiaries;*
 - ➔ *dialogue between complementary actors in diverse scales*
 - ➔ *capacity building to key actors and institutional development.*
- *2003: World Water Forum (Kyoto) identified decentralized cooperation and public assistance as solutions to water crises in developing countries...*
- *2005, Oudin law in France: 1% of water syndicate budget can be mobilised in international solidarities actions.*
- *The globalization of this french initiative: a solution to water crisis?*

Theoretical framework and method

- *Two main ideologies: privatization defenders and their opponents*
- *For openents of private sector participation's (PSP), these mechanisms are not reliable to supply water services to the poor (Shiva, 2003; Patrella, 2004...)...*
- *... and their contribution for reaching UN MDG's limited*
- *For PSP's defenders, privatization is a way to reach effeciency in water management and gather more funds to assume infrastructures' renewal and extension (Camedussus, 2003; World Bank, 2003...)*
- *For us, an alternative model, based on decentralized cooperation and a strengthening of local authorities capabilities may widen quality water access in low prices, especially for poor citizens*

Theoretical framework and method

→ *Method*

- *Bibliographic review, to analyse the evolution of speeches around water issue and urban management these twenty last years : scientific literature, reports, case studies...*

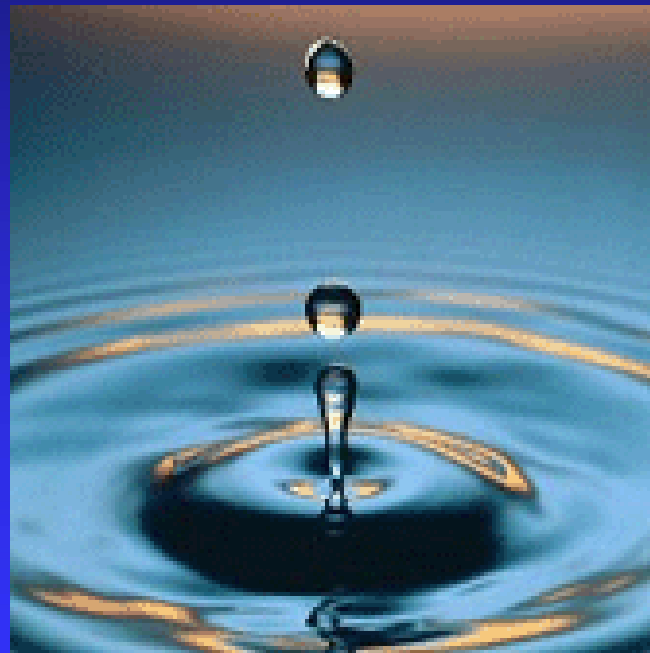
- *interviews and questionnaires;*
 - *to decentralized actors in partnership: France/Senegal*
 - *to NGOs and intervening in water sector (Enda,*
 - *Household survey in Dakar and Saint-Louis to analyse their perception on participation programmes.*

- *Elements within whom we will realise case studies*

Challenges and issues for the future

- **Water, is one of the most discussed issue in international meetings nowadays...**
- **...and there is a consensus about its importance in human development as well as economical development...**
- **...especially for developing countries which facing urban crisis**
- **By this research we want to propose new model of sustainable solidarity, not only based on funds transfer, but involving knowledge and technical transfer in water management, and to see how international models (like french one) can be implemented in developing countries by taking into account local specificities...**

Thank you for your attention



WWW-YES, Paris 13-16 May 2008