

Evaluation of Japan's ODA in Senegal's Water Sector
(Partner Country-Led Evaluation)

1. Theme: Evaluation of Japan's ODA in Senegal's Water Sector	
2. Country: SENEGAL	
3. Evaluators: EMAP (a local consulting firm) (1) Mr. Amacodou NDIAYE (2) Mr. Mamadou NDIAYE	
4. Period of Evaluation Survey: December 2010 – March 2011	
<p>5. Descriptions of Evaluation:</p> <p><u>(1) Evaluation Objective:</u></p> <p>The evaluation aims to: (I) to ensure the accountability of the Japan's ODA to the citizens of Japan and the partner country; (II) to provide a feedback to the governments of Japan and the partner country in order to support their effective management and efficient ODA and (III) to promote the capacity development of evaluation of the partner country and learn the lessons from the evaluation for a better alignment of the Japan's ODA policy with the partner's policy in the future.</p> <p><u>(2) Evaluation Scope:</u></p> <p>The evaluation examines the following projects financed by the Japan's ODA last ten years (2000-2010):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Project for provision of safe water in rural areas (Japan 12) B) Project for provision of safe water in rural areas (Japan 13) C) Project for safe water and the support on community activities phase 1 (PEPTAC 1) D) Project for safe water and the support on community activities phase 2 (PEPTAC 2) E) Water Security Action Team (W-SAT) <p><u>(3) Evaluation Methodology:</u></p> <p>The evaluation process followed several steps in accordance with the methodology proposed by "The Guidelines for Partner Country-led Evaluations". It started with a briefing and documentation collection meeting held at the Embassy of Japan. The second step was the literature review and the development of the evaluation framework. The third step was about data-collection at the central level (meetings and exchanges were carried out with key actors of the sector). The fourth step was field visits, and the last step was data treatment and analysis and the drafting of the report. The evaluation criteria are relevance, efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	
<p>6. Evaluation Results:</p> <p><u>(1) Relevance of policies:</u></p> <p>Japanese interventions are consistent with the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD), the Country Assistance Program for the Republic of Senegal, the reform of the sector and the strategies outlined within the framework of the Millennium Program of drinking water and sanitation (PEPAM) to achieve the MDGs in the sector. A part of them relates to hygiene in the use of water with support of Japanese volunteers. Japanese interventions are widely spreaded but are implemented in rural areas. They strongly support the service and maintenance of the water borehole and the well brigades because they are largely equipped by Japan and were</p>	

used as a base for the training of stakeholders, especially the local ones. They also affect poor areas (Tambacounda, Matam and Kedougou) and offer development opportunities likely to contribute to poverty reduction through economic development actions undertaken through Associations of Borehole Users (ASUFORs).

(2) Effectiveness of results:

Japan12 and 13 achieved the results as the improvement of access to drinking water for habitants and their livestock in villages and neighbouring villages, job creation and income generation. In addition to the same results as Japan 12 and 13, PEPTAC1 and 2 showed the effects of water pricing per volume, the involvement of the beneficiaries in the management of the boreholes, capacity building for well and borehole brigades and operators, the improvement of the cash management, the introduction of horticulture and livestock and dissemination of practices for correct management of safe water. W-SAT contributes to consciousness raising about hygiene. As global impacts, the projects contributed to the country's efforts to achieve the MDGs in terms of water, poverty reduction through the creation of wealth, promotion of the equality between man and woman, increase in the intervention capacities of the well and borehole brigades by offering them equipment and, development of the capacity building level of the agents of the administration who profited from study trips and trainings.

(3) Appropriateness of process:

The process of plan and implementation of the projects is appropriate for infrastructure projects. On the other hand, the longer duration is better for the projects of technical cooperation implementing management involving behavioural change in order to obtain sufficient results.

7. Recommendations

(1) To the Japanese party:

The development of "PEPAM JAPAN" in two main axes (rural and urban) could help improve the visibility of Japan's interventions. Axis 1 could ensure geographical concentration in the southern region and have the building of infrastructures and the maintenance of the waterworks as a hub. This axis would be in rural areas and would focus on rural water interventions. Axis 2 could be an intervention in the urban drainage in a form of pilot basis and involve two urban areas (the regions of Dakar and Kaolack). Indeed, the overview of the situation of urban sanitation shows the existence of two key players: National Office of Sanitation in Senegal (ONAS) and the Department of National Urban Sanitation. This new Department has recently established regional services of sanitation in the regions of the country.

A) At the strategic level, ensure a better participation in the political dialogue by integrating more the PEPAM and by improving the participation through strategic studies. This should be articulated with solving the problems identified in Japanese potentially concentrated areas and a part of the sector which Japan intervenes. For example the allocation of equipment and heavy materials to the brigades without organizing the use conditions of the equipment and the materials can promote the privative use of them and weakening of the ASUFORs which are likely to benefit from their services. An involvement in the strategic discussion of the sector could contribute to a better solution for the issues.

B) At the institutional level, a better involvement of the Senegalese party through the

establishment of a unit for the management of the project and the progressive application of the principles of the Declaration of Paris (Ownership and Alignment) under compatible conditions with accountability to the Diet of Japan and the national.

- C) Anchoring at the level of the Department of Servicing and Maintenance (DEM), to continue development activities started within the framework of the PEPTAC and reinforce this structure in order that the structure can perform a duty of public service in the management of the hydraulic heritage in order to respond the challenge of the sustainability of the service which involves both beneficiaries and private sector, by the more and more important borehole fleet.
- D) Anchoring at the Department of National Urban Sanitation, a close collaboration with ONAS which is responsible for preparing requests that the Government has to submit to TFP. This may facilitate reflection on the taken approach to have a labour intensive dynamics in terms of investment, promotion of local private sector in maintenance and maintenance as the Regional Centre for Drinking Water and Sanitation at Low Cost (CREPA) does in rural areas in partnership with Luxembourg in the regions of Thies, Louga and Saint Louis.
- E) A better integration of rural sanitation with the rural hydraulic projects in accordance with the provisions which recommend to allocate 20% of the finance of water project to the sanitation aspect, taken in the sector policy.
- F) At the geographical level, concentrate the interventions in the regions of Kedougou, Tambacounda, and Matam through the implementation of the identified projects in the Master plan which was conducted for these regions. These areas are not covered by the bilateral cooperation.
- G) In terms of the duration of implementation, conduct the projects in the water sector over 4 to 5 years in order that the ASUFORs will be well-established and can carry out projects of development more sustainably at their results level.
- H) In terms of partnership, conduct activities involving in particular the private sector and civil society in a participatory framework. As part of the PEPAM, initiate consultations with the European Union which has just completed the two-year project on promotion of sub-contractors in the implementation of sanitation network and with the World Bank who will initiate an intervention in sanitation in Dakar.

(2) To the Senegalese party:

- A) Work to conduct careful consideration about the reform of rural boreholes and their management models which take account of national context as well as ongoing studies and expressed options so far.
- B) Strengthen the financial and human resources of well and borehole brigades by raising significantly their operation budgets and recruiting specialists in organization and management to help the ASUFORs
- C) With regard to urban sanitation, ensure greater consistency between competence of ONAS and the new Department of National Urban Sanitation.
- D) Increase the public resources for sanitation

(Note: The opinions expressed in this summary do not necessarily reflect the views and positions of the Government of Japan or any other institutions.)