EMERGENCY PROGRAMME FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

PUDC

Priority needs of the population

Version 27 November 2015
PRÉFACE

To work faster and better – that is the standard we must set for ourselves

“The Emergency Community Development Programme (PUDC) is a response to my continuous concern, for inclusive development, for greater equity and social justice in line with the spirit of the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE). This should lead to enhance territorialisation of public policies at local level, in order to unlock and boost the potential of our communities.

The PUDC – linking the PSE and Act III of Decentralization.

It also provides the rationale for the Territorial Development Strategy, which is the basis of Act III of Decentralization. This means providing additional impetus to grassroots initiatives by increasing the involvement of stakeholders and beneficiaries in designing and implementing local development strategies.”

Ultimately, we are striving to achieve truly national and inclusive development which means, development that enables all Senegalese, wherever, they are, to benefit from national resources in order to improve their living conditions by developing their local potential and accessing basic social services.

For Senegal to emerge, its rural communities must emerge. While touring the country and interacting with the population, I was able to analyse and screen poverty in all its dimensions. This revealed persistent and serious disparities between the urban and rural areas in access to safe drinking water, electricity and basic social services and in access to feeder roads.

Many of our communities cannot develop their full potential in the areas of agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining, crafts and tourism because they are isolated and disconnected from trade and investment opportunities as a result of a lack of adequate infrastructure.

In addition, women still face difficult working conditions that are arduous in rural areas. We must correct this by addressing inequalities, disparities and injustice. This motivated me to launch the PUDC. As stated, it is an emergency programme create to meet crucial, urgent needs through an accelerated process.
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE
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The Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE), adopted in 2014 by the Government, addresses the economic and social transformations that are necessary and sufficient for the country to emerge as an inclusive society based on the rule of law by 2035. The ESP’s priority actions set forth the public policy guidelines for the period of 2014-2018. The Plan focuses on significant improvements to the living conditions of the population and increased efforts to combat social inequality, while preserving the resource base and fostering the emergence of viable regions.

Despite investments in social services in recent years and the outstanding results in several sectors of the economy, unmet needs persist: access to water, food security, feeder roads, rural electrification, production and processing equipment, and health care.

With an annual population growth rate of 2.5%, Senegal had an estimated population of 13.5 million in 2013. According to the 2013 general population, housing, agriculture and livestock census, approximately 50.12% of all Senegalese are women and nearly two out of three Senegalese (62%) are under the age of 25. More than half (54.8%) of the population live in rural areas.

Economic performance during the period of 2000-2011 was insufficient to reduce poverty. The GDP growth rate remained at an annual average of 3.9%, slightly above the demographic growth rate (2.5%). This mixed performance, which was below the 5% average recorded between 1995 and 2005, results partly from exogenous shocks, such as food, financial and energy crises, that impacted negatively household living conditions in terms of income, jobs, and access to basic social services. It worsened the existing precarious situation of vulnerable population and more importantly, slowed the reduction of poverty and inequality.

However, Senegal experienced a fairly sustained economic recovery over the last three years, achieving an economic growth rate of 4.7% in 2014 and a forecasted rate of 5.4% for 2015. These results are due to investments associated with the implementation of the PSE.

In order to consolidate this performance, the Government of Senegal recognizes the need to take appropriate steps for a prosperity pathway. The development of the Emerging Senegal Plan, which is now being implemented, will thus contribute in reducing disparities through its projects and programmes. To that end, providing social protection schemes for vulnerable groups constitutes a major strategic focus of the government’s economic and social policy. The public policy challenges will thus involve:

- redistributing wealth in favour of the most vulnerable, with an immediate impact on reducing poverty and inequality;
- compensating for credit market deficiencies by offering households opportunities to invest in both human capital and income generation; and,
- strengthening the resilience of households so that they can manage risks and exogenous shocks and avoid irreversible losses of human capital (education and health).

Faced with these challenges, the goal of the Government of Senegal is to promote economic growth that has a strong impact on human development. In order to fulfill such an aspiration, a consolidation of achievements is compulsory, including democratic governance and refocusing priorities, with the objective of ensuring a sustainable economic, political and social stability.

Making this vision come true, the Government is committed to implement major investment programmes that can drive strong, sustainable and inclusive growth, to fight social inequality, that remains a factor of instability.
### Rationale

This political impetus for an “economic take-off” requires a commitment from all stakeholders and a major mobilization of public and private financial resources, both internal and external, with public and private partners. To that end, Senegal seeks to meet the expectation of the population through the Emergency Community Development Programme (PUDC), with the support of bilateral and multilateral partners.

This Programme is based on the pressing needs expressed by the inhabitants of 5,500 villages in the most disadvantaged regions regarding economic and social infrastructures. It falls under the framework of the implementation of Pillar 2 (Human capital) of the PSE. The PUDC seeks to contribute in improving access to basic social services for rural population by building socio-economic infrastructures. The ultimate goal of the programme is to significantly transform the living conditions of the rural population and promote the involvement of local stakeholders in the economic and social development of their community.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Programme’s four components are to:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) develop basic socio-economic infrastructure;</td>
<td>(iii) build capacity of the institutional and community stakeholders; and,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) enhance agricultural and livestock productivity and develop rural entrepreneurship;</td>
<td>(iv) develop a geo-reference information tracking system.</td>
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Implementation of these Programme components will have a direct impact on eradicating poverty and social inequalities and in protecting the environment so that households can better manage risks. It will also contribute to food security and job opportunities in rural areas.

The Programme will:

- build and/or rehabilitate **8,029 linear km.** of feeder roads in the country most remote areas, including all engineering structures and sanitation facilities, as well as take environmental mitigation measures;
- build and/or rehabilitate **730 boreholes and water towers.** These structures will be able to serve one or more villages. In the case of multi-village works, a water supply network will enable to irrigate and develop land for agricultural, horticultural, fish farming and animal production activities;
- **electrify 1,120 villages** by connecting them to the national electrical and solar grid. This will contribute to the preservation and processing of agricultural products and to the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, thus creating jobs in rural areas;
- **install 5,500 processing/and or hulling and threshing machines** in poor rural communities. This equipment will help to establish local economic units, specifically by creating processing activities and increasing income for women and children.
The total cost of the Programme is 502,705,000,000 CFA (approximately US$ 1.5 billion), broken down as follows:

- **Production/rural tracks:** 321,160,000,000 CFA (64%)
- **Rural electrification:** 56,000,000,000 CFA (11%)
- **Water:** 116,645,000,000 CFA (23%)
- **Agricultural processing equipment:** 8,900,000,000 CFA (2%).

The Government of Senegal has pledged to mobilize about 113 billion CFA (23% of the overall cost of the Programme) of its own funds to implement the first phase of PUDC which started in July 2015.

The funding for two of the Programme components (access to safe drinking water and the construction of production and rural tracks) is submitted for review by the Chinese cooperation entities. Descriptive factsheets for the funding request are attached.
COMPONENT: CONSTRUCTION OF FEEDER ROADS
# COMPONENT: CONSTRUCTION OF FEEDER ROADS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Title</th>
<th>EMERGENCY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (PU DC)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Louga, Saint-Louis, Matam, Fatick, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Diourbel, Tambacounda, Thiès, Kédougou, Ziguinchor, SédioU, Kolda and Dakar.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Start Date</td>
<td>January 2016</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project Duration</td>
<td>Two years: 2016-2017</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Priority sector/area | • Access to safe drinking water  
                        • Access to rural energy  
                        • Rural entrepreneurship and agribusiness  
                        • Improved access – Productivity and wealth generation  
                        • Employment and empowerment of women and young people  
                        • Social protection and inclusive growth |

## PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

**Project Objectives**

The overall objective of this programme is to significantly transform the living conditions of the population by fighting social inequalities, through sustainable access to basic socio-economic infrastructure and services and the creation of a local economy.

**Expected Outcomes**

- Outcome 1: The population's access to basic socio-economic infrastructure and facilities (feeder roads, hydraulics, and energy and agricultural production and processing equipment) is improved;
- Outcome 2: Agricultural and livestock productivity of the rural population are increased through the access to processing equipment and financial services;
- Outcome 3: The capacities of institutional stakeholders, business associations and local stakeholders involved in rural entrepreneurship, leadership and works management/implementation are strengthened;
- Outcome 4: The geo-referenced monitoring and evaluation system is available and operational.

**Component**

Construction of feeder roads

**Rationale**

The planned interventions are intended to consolidate the results obtained under the implementation of the PUDC “feeder roads” component. They are designed specifically to build new rural tracks and rehabilitate existing ones in order to open up production areas and facilitate access to basic social services and economic opportunities.

Like most developing countries, Senegal faces transportation issues in the rural area. The lack of rural roads linking villages, farming areas and markets is a major hindrance to the socio-economic development of the regions concerned.
The development of rural tracks intended to open up access to the villages is included in the Emerging Senegal Plan (PSE) adopted in 2014 by the Government.

Indeed, the construction of tracks and feeder roads will generate positive impact for the development of the villages, including improved access to health care and education and increased human contacts and trade.

In addition, the mobility that tracks provide can influence population movements, giving them both social and economic empowerment. The feeder roads also offer economic benefits by facilitating the transport of inputs, agricultural products and trade goods. This, in turn, stimulates all sectors that make up rural economies, thus contributing to the development of income-generating activities, in addition to providing food supplies.

### Expected results

Construction and rehabilitation of 5,000 linear kilometres of feeder roads in 14 regions of Senegal: Dakar (100 km), Diourbel (250 km), Fatick (250km), Louga (500 km), Thiès (200 km), Saint Louis (300 km), Kaffrine (300 km), Kaolack (300 km), Matam (700 km), Sédhiou (300km), Kolda (300 km), Kédougou (500 km), Tambacounda (700 km), Ziguinchor (300 km).

### Stakeholders and Beneficiaries

At the operational level, the Programme targets the poorest villages and areas in the following regions: Louga, Saint-Louis, Matam, Fatick, Diourbel, Kaolack, Kaffrine, Tambacounda, Thiès, Ziguinchor, Sédhiou, Kolda and Dakar. More specifically the Programme will target women and young people through community-based organizations, producer associations, project owners, poor households, community-based organizations, neighbourhood councils, village development committees, inter-village development committees, and associations of disabled persons and people living with HIV/AIDS.

### Implementation Strategy

The local beneficiaries will be involved in implementing the programme and maintaining the equipment.

Specifically, this will support women and young people who have developed economic initiatives with an impact on the development of their region, job creation and inclusive growth in the management of the selected growth sectors.

It will also support the private sector, particularly rural businesses, to expand its activities.

### Partnership

The approach of the Programme is based on seeking synergies and partnerships. The Programme will work closely with the ministries responsible for women, family and children; agriculture, rural hydraulics; the environment and sustainable development; energy; trade and exports.

The Programme will also work with the private sector in the Programme’s intervention areas, financial institutions and specialized agencies and institutions.

Partnerships will also be established with Technical and Financial Partners that wish to support this Programme.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total cost of the component</th>
<th>200,000,000,000 CFA (approximately US$ 328,000,000), broken down as follows:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Technical studies:</td>
<td>20,000,000,000 CFA</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Controls and monitoring:</td>
<td>30,000,000,000 CFA</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Works:</td>
<td>150,000,000,000 CFA</td>
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COMPONENT:
ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER
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• Rural entrepreneurship and agribusiness  
• Improved access – Productivity and wealth generation  
• Employment and empowerment of women and young people  
• Social protection and inclusive growth |

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• Outcome 4: The geo-referenced monitoring and evaluation system is available and operational.

**Component**

Access to safe drinking water

**Rationale**

The planned interventions intend to consolidate the results achieved from implementing the PUDC’s “water” component. The activities are specifically to:

• build new multi-village water supply systems, taking into account the needs expressed by the population of the three natural regions of the Casamance;
• rehabilitate the water supply systems which become obsolete and out of use.

In order to provide services, the interventions will target disadvantaged communities - that are, remote, poorly-served communities or those without service – to prevent the disruption of optimal gridding.
Rehabilitation of water wells is critical as the current hydraulic assets assigned to the Office of Rural Boreholes (OFOR) include at least 1,500 deep boreholes; of those, at least 30 percent nationwide boreholes are more than 30 years old. If the public service delegations created under the rural water service management reform (with the involvement of private operators) are to succeed, a large renewal fund must be established to maintain the assets in proper operating condition.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Expected results</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Construction of 200 multi-village drinking water supply systems;</td>
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<td>- Renewal of 200 boreholes;</td>
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<td>- Availability of safe drinking water;</td>
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<td>- Development of agricultural and pastoral activities.</td>
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