

# DOSSIER



In response to new environmental challenges, what strategy will ensure dynamic, balanced and sustainable development?

# PREAMBLE

The Mayor of Saint- Louis and his partners have commissioned the French association «Les Ateliers Internationaux de Maîtrise d'oeuvre urbaine» to organize a session on the theme of development of Saint- Louis throughout its large premises (downtown, suburbs, expansions, bordering rural areas) as a balanced regional pole, focusing on its specific identity: landscape, culture, the agriculture and fishery industries, cultural inheritance.

This workshop has the following objectives:

- To bring forth innovative proposals for the development and positioning of Saint Louis on a large scale as a "territory of the future» (town + hinterland),
- To bring together all the actors of the development project of Saint Louis in a high level exchange.
- Identify actions and themes of study pertaining to cooperation programs.
- Adopt a combined approach based on various studies and consultations already carried in Saint Louis
- Maintain an international event as a generator of continuing education.

This document is intended for professionals selected to participate in the workshop to be held in Saint Louis from 10th to 24th of April 2010. This case study will give them the information necessary to understanding the site and the theme of this session.

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This document exists in French and English versions and is now available for a free download at [www.ateliers.org](http://www.ateliers.org).

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# COLLABORATION/REMERCIEMENTS

On the basis of discussions that took place during the preparation mission in December 2009 with:

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Mr. Bouna WAAR, Director of the Regional Development Agency,  
Mr. Amadou MBAYE, farmer, producer of rice.

Then, during the mission of preparing this matter for analysis between January and March 2010, based on interviews with local stakeholders and inhabitants of St. Louis:

Mr. Oumar Dansogo, Documentation Centre of the OMVS,  
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Mr. Abdouwahmane GUEYE, responsible of the DIV-SE to the Regional Development Agency,  
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Mrs. Yaye Khady NDIAYE, Assitant of the office of the Mayor of Saint Louis,  
Mr. Djibril MBAYE, second président of the Rural Community of Gandon,  
Mrs. Clélia ROUCOUX, Conurbation Community of SICOVAL / Rural Community of Gandon

We send them all our sincere thanks.

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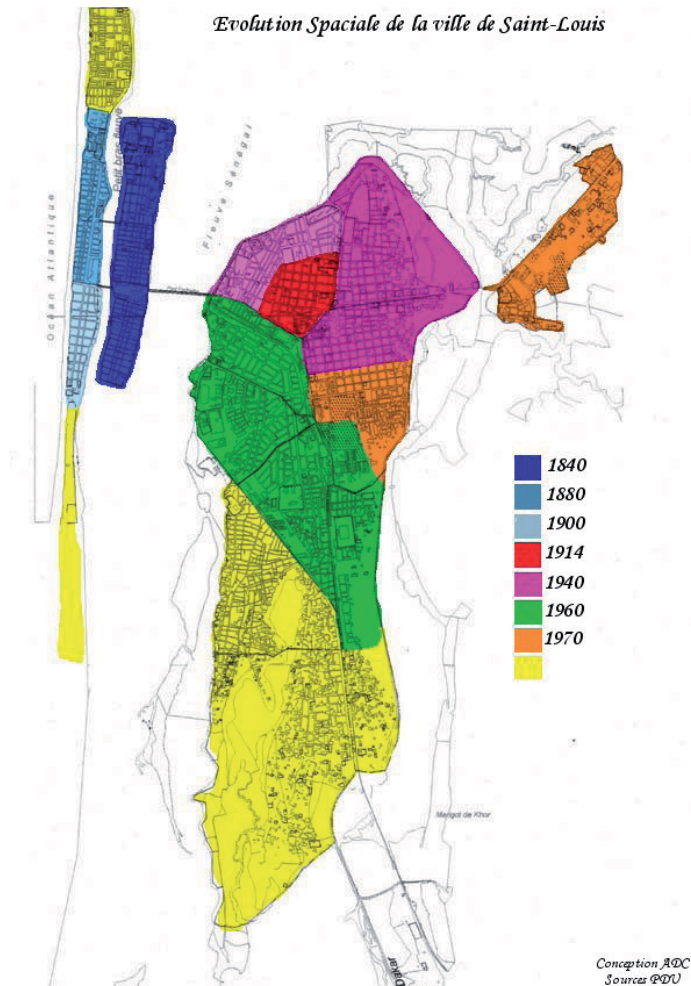


# SUMMARY

Saint Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal River, is one of the few cities in Sub-Saharan Africa having managed to incorporate in its material and spiritual urban heritage the many strata of history accumulated since its founding 350 years ago. It now claims a strong and singular identity, based on both the rich and original culture and the power and beauty of its natural site birthplace. City of convergence and meetings, Saint Louis is also the fruit of the union between the river and the ocean, the desert and the savannah, of the caravans of White Africa and the fishermen and farmers of Black Africa.

After its founding in 1659 by the French sailors who gave it its royal name, Saint Louis quickly became a strategic opening access to domestic kingdoms, by the opportunity of sailing up the river for over 1000 km, and then positioned itself as a beachhead of European peoples who would come by sea to conquer the vast continent, and finally acquired the status of capital city of the French West Africa. City of the earliest western settlements on the coast, it preserves many historical buildings from that noteworthy period in the history of the Island of Saint Louis, which has been inscribed into the World Heritage List by UNESCO.

Forged over three centuries by the many twists and turns of human history and by the power and infinite patience of the natural elements that shape the coast, deflect the course of the river and reshapes the delta, the city of St. Louis should find its own resources to build a new dynamic, create the opportunities for a balanced development, looking to the future and meet the latest environmental, demographic and economic challenges the man of the twenty-first century imposes upon the planet while threatening the very existence of the city at the present.



source: ADC/PDU



source: google maps 2010

# INSIGHT ON THE 3 CHALLENGES

## - POPULATION:

Doubling of the population expected by 2030



Island of St. Louis

## - ENVIRONMENT

Rising water levels and ecosystem preservation



Sor Corniche rating: waste

## - ECONOMY

The balanced development of territory and its hinterland



Market Sor: Avenue de Charles Gaulle

# INSIGHT:

**SAINT-LOUIS IN SENEGAL**

# SENEGAL: MAJOR FACTS AND FIGURES

## INSIGHT: SAINT-LOUIS IN SENEGAL

### GEO-DEMOGRAPHICS STATUS

The Republic of Senegal is located in West Africa in sub-Saharan region. It is bordered to the west by the costal Atlantic facade (530km of coastline) and the Senegal River marks the country's border with Mauritania to the north and Mali to the east.

To the South, it is bordered by Guinea and Guinea Bissau. Gambia forms an enclave within Senegal, lying on a strip of land of a length of over 300 km within land.



	Senegal	Mali	Mauritania	France
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	197 000	1 240 000	1 030 700	675 000
□ Global ranking	87 <sup>th</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	41 <sup>st</sup>
Population	13 710 000	14 500 000	3 360 000	65 500 000
□ Global ranking	72 <sup>nd</sup>	65 <sup>th</sup>	128 <sup>th</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>
Density (hab.km <sup>2</sup> )	59.26	8.87	1.95	97

If we compare the Senegal to its neighbors, its territory is relatively small, on the contrary, its population density is very high. Moreover, its annual growth remains relatively high: 2.6% against 0.4% in France.

#### A large ethnical diversity :

Wolof 43.3%, Peul 23.8%, Serer 14.7%, Jola 3.7%, Soninke 3% and Manjaques 2% as well as some other ethnic groups.

#### Foreign communities :

The Lebanese, European and Chinese are found in urban areas.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRIBUTION AND URBAN SITUATION

The country is divided into 14 regions and 45 departments.

There are 7 cities with more than 100 000 inhabitants<sup>1</sup>. Per total, Senegal counts more than 67 urban municipalities, but half the urban population is concentrated in five rural communities around Dakar, which accounts for 1% of the country's territory.

Today, half of Senegal's population is urbanized, the rate should achieve 57% by 2015.

<b>Dakar</b>	2 350 000 inhab.
<b>Touba</b>	530 000 inhab.
<b>Thiès</b>	252 300 inhab.
<b>Kaolack</b>	176 700 inhab.
<b>Mbour</b>	175 500 inhab.
<b>Saint Louis</b>	160 200 inhab.

<sup>1</sup> Figures from the website <http://perspective.usherbrooke.ca>, fail to count the population of peripheral areas.



# POLITICAL AND CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF SENEGAL

Influenced by centuries of colonialism, the country gained independence in 1960, whose 50th birthday will be celebrated this year. Its presidential political system remains inspired by the French model, with the election of the President by direct universal suffrage. Its first president was Leopold Sédar Senghor until 1981 when his Prime Minister, Abdou Diouf succeeded to power. Since 2000, the Senegalese Democratic Party has been in power under President Abdoulaye Wade, re-elected in 2007.

The country has experienced some recent conflicts: in 1989, with Mauritania and the Casamance region where regular clashes between separatists and government forces take place. However, Senegal remains one of the most stable countries in Africa and has never had a coup.

## ECONOMY AND POVERTY

For fifteen years, Senegal has experienced one of the fastest growing economies in the Sub Saharan Africa region. The economy is dominated by a few strategic sectors: peanuts, chemical industry, tourism, fisheries and services. Real growth in GDP was estimated in 2009 to 2.5%<sup>1</sup>. It is estimated to 3.4% for 2010<sup>2</sup>.

### Recent crisis :

The Senegalese economy underwent a series of shocks between 2006 and 2007:

- The sharp increase of oil the country had to import entirely
- Soaring food prices, from 80 to 100%<sup>3</sup> of rice and wheat consumption were then imported
- A season of low rainfall, which reduced by 15% the 2006/2007 agricultural harvest and increased the impact of inflation on the prices of staple food products.
- The financial problems of the country's largest exporting company, Industries Chimiques du Sénégal (ICS).

### Foreign Trade :

Imports account for 47%<sup>4</sup> of GDP, mainly from France, Nigeria, Thailand, China and the United Kingdom.

Exports of goods and services contribute 25% of GDP, with major clients like Mali, India, France, Gambia and Guinea.

### Poverty :

GNI (Gross National Income) per capita remains low, it was 840 dollars in 2006. Poverty has still decreased from 68% of the population in 1994 to 51% in 2005 but the gap is widening between the urban and rural communities.

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1 Banque Mondiale <http://web.worldbank.org>

2 <http://www.interex.fr>

3 Banque Mondiale <http://web.worldbank.org>

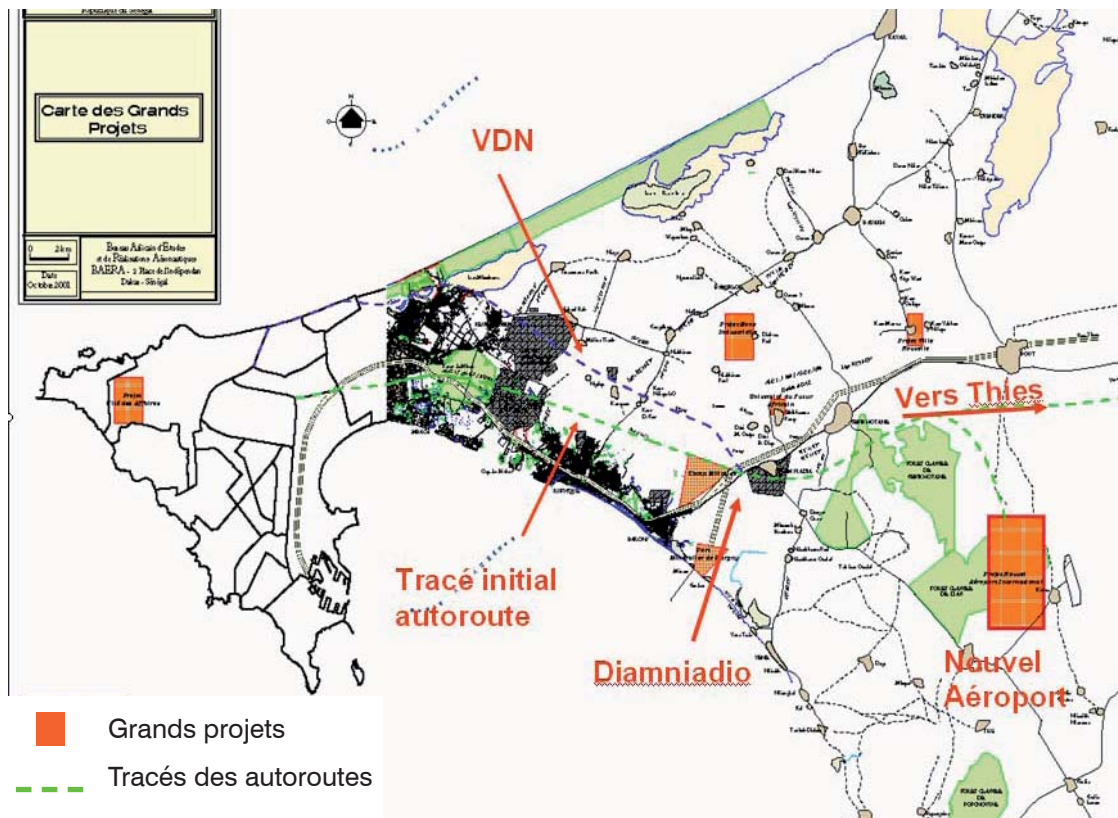
4 <http://www.interex.fr>

# PLAN OF NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

## INSIGHT: SAINT-LOUIS IN SENEGAL

### THE MAJOR PROJECTS OF THE PRÉSIDENT OF SÉNÉGAL

With the election of President Abdoulaye WADE in March 2000, Senegal opted for a liberal and public-private partnership oriented economy. By letter of assignment from the President of the Republic, large infrastructure projects have been entrusted to the APIX (Agence Nationale chargée de la Promotion de l'Investissement et des Grands Travaux). Objective: to make Senegal a major pole of attraction for investment in line with a dynamic, modern and open economy.



### TOLL HIGHWAY

The project involves the construction of a toll highway between Dakar and Diamniadio (34 Km), also serving the new international airport located 42 km from Dakar (Ndiass). Total cost: 200 billion FCFA (U.S. \$ 400 millions). The stretch of highway between Malick Sy and Pikine, worth \$ 50 billion F CFA is the first step in the implementation of the future highway Dakar -Diamniadio.

**Current Status :**

Stretch of highway Malick Sy – Patte d’oie: Works from 2005 to 2008.  
Stretch of highway Patte d’Oie - Pikine: Works from 2006 to 2009.

### THE BUSINESS CITY

Construction of a building complex on the site of the existing airport (800 ha) to provide accommodation capacities, infrastructure and services necessary for the establishment of headquarters of large multinationals and companies willing to spread across Africa from its starting point in Dakar.

**Current Status :** Identifying current global best planners and developers.

# INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BLAISE DIAGNE (AIBD)

The new international airport at Ndiass, located between Dakar and Thiès, aims at providing an annual capacity of 3 million passengers.

The total cost of the airport will be 235 billion CFA (US \$ 547m), the pre-financing began in 2003 with a fee (the Infrastructure Development Airport fee - RDIA), on each international passenger to Senegal. Today, that fee is 45 € (29.000 CFA) for international flights and 2 € for domestic flights.



A new highway Dakar / Thiès is underway to connect the new airport and to relieve the traffic congestion at the entry of Dakar and serve the North of the country as well. For now, no direct link is provided to St. Louis, but this new highway will reduce travel time.<sup>1</sup>

**Current Status:** The project management of the airport is made by Saudi Binladin Group since 2007. The completion of work is scheduled for early 2011, however the information available at present is not relevant of the real state of work.

## OTHER PROJECTS

### The future port :

Expansion and modernization of the port of Dakar. Expansion and modernization of infrastructure to increase the reception capacity and diversify the port functions so that the autonomous port of Dakar might fully develop its knock-on effect of the national and regional economy.

**Current State :** Analysis of existing and proposed development of the autonomous Port of Dakar, the global identification of best port investors and managers.

### The port of Bargny :

Construction, à l'extérieur des jetées du Port de Dakar, d'un port minéralier dédié aux importants trafics miniers existants (phosphates de Thiès et de Taiba) ou projetés (phosphates de Matam, soufre, minerai de fer et d'or du Sénégal Oriental...) et aux produits pétroliers (SAR, Wharf Pétrolier du PAD).

**Current State:** Analysis of feasibility studies already conducted, global identification of best port investors and managers.

### New City:

A new modern city and future political and administrative capital of Senegal is to be constructed. Geographical location: on the edge of the ocean, 120 km north-east of Dakar, 80 km north of the future airport of Ndiass.

**Current Status:** Preliminary engineering performed

### Viewpoint:

The president spoke about the construction of river port of Saint Louis. Experts say there will be canal boats on the Senegal River, and a port in Saint Louis behind the Langue de Barbarie because of silting-up. However, the project is expensive and risky because the river is easily navigable. This is why Matam phosphate is not currently economically viable.

Source: Article published on January 25 2010. [www.sudonline.sn](http://www.sudonline.sn)

# DECENTRALISATION/ DECISION MAKING

## INSIGHT: SAINT-LOUIS IN SENEGAL

There are three levels of local communities in Senegal :

Communities	Managed by
The Region	The President of Regional Council
The Municipality	The Mayor
The Rural Community	The President of Rural Community

## THE REGION

### Regional expertise :

Urban planning and housing:

- Development and approval of Schémas Directeurs d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme (S.D.A.U)/ Master Plans of Urban Planning and Development;

Supporting the activities of rural communities on urban planning and housing in terms of planning:

- Development and implementation of regional plans of integrated development (PRDI);
- Coordination of development activities of the Region
- The execution of contracts in partnership with the State
- Projects for carrying out objectives for development in fields such as economy, everyday life, health, culture and science.

### The Regional Development Agency :

The RDA has a role of delegated authority by supporting local communities and providing technical assistance in studies, decisions, implementation and project monitoring. RDA performs the Local Development Plan and / or the Urban Development Plan and other studies at the request of rural communities, either by outsourcing to private firms, either through its own agents. Operation is the same for urban communities. But some cities, like Saint Louis, have their own agencies: the Agency for Municipal Development.

## THE DEPARTMENT

It is managed by the prefect, divided into districts (sub-prefectures), managed by deputy prefects, who validate budgets and projects of rural and urban community councils.

## URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITIES

### Rural communities :

These are demarcated areas containing several villages. They are managed by the rural council, elected by Proportional list system.

### Urban communities :

They can be divided into district communities managed by district mayors. Each community/ municipality has an assistant delegated by the State which liaises with the RDA.

### Regional subdivision in the Saint Louis region (see Appendix 1)

The last division in 2002 divided the region into three departments: Dagana, Podor and St. Louis. In 2008, an operation of municipal subdivision enabled the passage from 8 to 19 municipalities and from 16 to 18 rural communities.

The region has therefore 3 departments, 7 districts, 19 municipalities, 18 rural communities which account for a total of 39 local authorities.

### Saint Louis Region :

- Department of Podor (chief place Podor)
- Department of Dagana (chief place Dagana)
- Department of Saint Louis (chief place Saint Louis)

### Department of Saint Louis:

#### Rural Communities :

- Ndiébène Gandiole
- Gandon
- Fass Ngom

#### Urban Communities :

- Saint Louis
- Mpal



# THE UNIVERSITY STRUCTURE OF SENEGAL

## INSIGHT: SAINT-LOUIS IN SENEGAL

The university system in Senegal is inspired by the French and Anglo-Saxon systems to help validate diplomas abroad. For example, the Faculty of Economics and Management request the following tuition fees: 5 000 F CFA to the Senegalese students and 150 000 F CFA for non-Senegalese students.

## STUDY COURSES

- First course: 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> years of study:

It is sanctioned by the DUE (Diplôme Universitaire d'Etudes Scientifiques).

- Second course: 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> years of study:

It is an in-depth course leading to a diploma in the third year, and an MA in the fourth year.

- Third course:

There are three qualifications: Diploma of Advanced Studies (DEA), a one-year course to specialize and prepare for the research; PhD 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle, at least 2 year-course during which the student prepares and submits his thesis to obtain a PhD, and a State PhD.

## UNIVERSITY

Senegal has 9 universities, of which 5 are public universities. University centers such as Centres Universitaires Régionaux (CUR) in Ziguinchor and Bambey opened for the academic year of 2006/2007, and others are still under consideration. The main university is that of Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD) in Dakar. It hosts more than 60 000 students. It includes several autonomous faculties, institutes of higher education and universities. Saint Louis is the place of University Gaston Berger (see *The know-how / Gaston Berger University*).

Public Universities	Private Universities
UCAD - Dakar UGB - Saint Louis UDZ - Ziguinchor UT - Thiès UB-CUR - Bambey	<b>SUDC</b> - Dakar <b>UNIS</b> - Dakar <b>UDB</b> - Dakar <b>UAHB</b> - Dakar

## MAJOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Most of them are attached at UCAD Dakar (12 out of 20 existing). The selection is the same as for Universities, by selective competition to all levels with the exception of the 3<sup>rd</sup> course in which admission is by application. There are also 8 large private schools in Dakar.

## FRANCE AS A DESTINATION FOR SENEGALESE STUDENTS

France is a very popular destination for Senegalese who wish to leave to study abroad. Today they are about 10 000 with 68% male students and a large majority of 82.4% living in Dakar.

Their departure is accompanied by the structure «Espace Campus France», whose mission is to accompany students, inform them and guide them in their approach. This organization also allows them to benefit a reduction in the cost of visas (50 000 instead of 65 000 F CFA).

Most of the students chose the courses of law, economics and management. Currently, only 27% of them go for a career in science, therefore Espace Campus France aims at catching the students' attention in this area.

# POPULATION FORECAST

## INSIGHT: SAINT-LOUIS IN SENEGAL

### SENEGAL

#### Evolution of the population of Senegal

The Senegalese population is characterized by its youth and its rapid growth. The SES Senegal report in 2008 states that the current growth rate corresponds to a doubling of population every 25 years. Several factors help explain this demographic situation: a high fertility rate with an average of over 4 children per woman and a mortality rate still relatively high. However, these figures are relative because the population registration was not so vital until recently, therefore many people over 50 are not registered anywhere and even ignore their own ages.

1976	4 960 000
1988	6 880 000
2002	9 858 000
2008	11 841 000

Estimate Report SES Senegal 2008

### THE REGION OF SAINT LOUIS

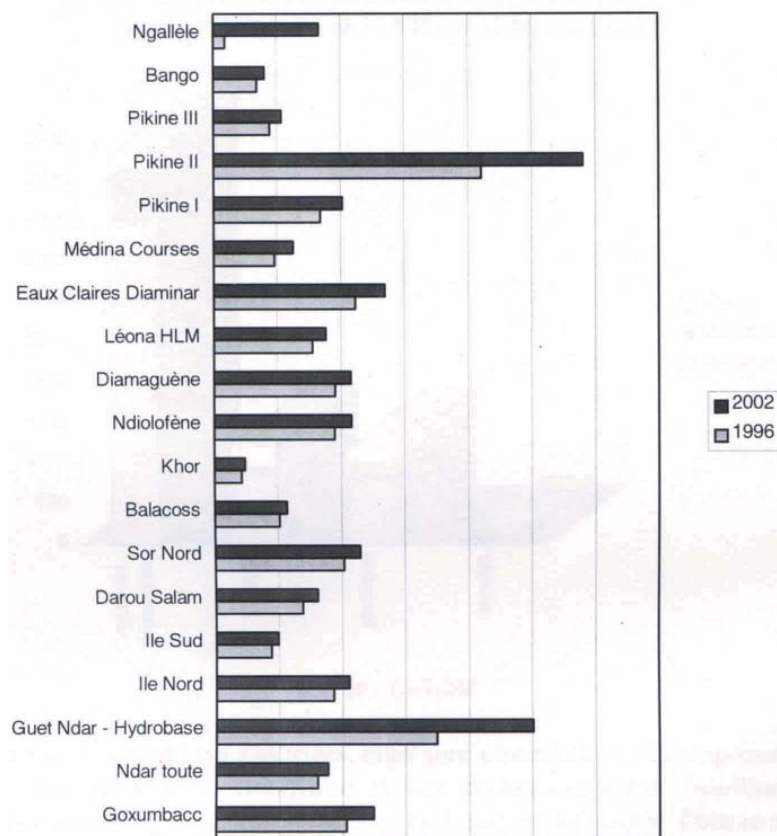
It concentrates 7% of the total population of Senegal on 10% of the country's territory. The density of regional population was estimated in 2008 to 44 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup> (235 000 inhabitants in an area of 19 000km<sup>2</sup>), while the density for the department of Saint Louis was 292 inhabitants/ km<sup>2</sup>, against 44 for the department of Dagana and 27 for that of Podor.

This distribution can be explained by the concentration of economic activities in the department of Saint Louis with various activities such as fishing, tourism, craft industry, administrative services and the tertiary sector. There is a significant part of the rice-growing and agricultural industry in the Department of Dagana. Saint-Louis has a predominantly rural population. In fact, nearly 2 / 3 of the population live in the rural area.

### SAINT LOUIS

Over the past thirty years, the population has more than tripled. The City of Saint Louis has experienced several phenomena which accelerated population growth: first, a rural exodus in the 1960s of populations of the Vallée du Fleuve towards the City of Saint Louis. Then, in 1989, the conflict between Mauritania and Senegal resulted in a massive return of Senegalese expatriates in Mauritania. Finally, the opening of Diama sites and Gaston Berger University mobilized a very important labour force. The report of SES Saint Louis in 2008 estimates the population to over 300 000 inhabitants by 2030, against 160 000 inhabitants today.

The population of Saint Louis' neighborhoods



Source : Plan Global de Nettoiement (1999)

# COMPARISON OF FIGURES OF SAINT LOUIS

## INSIGHT: SAINT-LOUIS IN SENEGAL

	Country	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population (inhab.)	Density (inhab. / km <sup>2</sup> )	Presence of water Ocean, Lake, river
<b>West Africa</b>					
<b>Saint Louis</b>	Senegal	45.8	160 000	3 490	Atlantic Ocean Senegal River
<b>Accra</b>	Ghana	185	1 661 400	8 980	Atlantic Ocean
<b>Bamako</b>	Mali	267	2 209 200	8 275	Niger River
<b>Banjul</b>	Gambia	12	36 100	3 010	Gambia River
<b>Conakry</b>	Guinea	310	1 857 150	5 990	Atlantic Ocean
<b>Grand Bassam</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	130	65 000	500	Gulf of Guinea
<b>Nouakchott</b>	Mauritania	80	800 000	800	Atlantic Ocean
<b>Porto Novo</b>	Benin	558	230 000	410	Porto Novo Lagoon
<b>Lagos</b>	Nigeria	3 345	9 013 500	2 695	Atlantic Ocean
<b>Europe</b>					
<b>Paris</b>	France	105.4	2 193 000	20 800	River Seine

## SAINT LOUIS

Former capital of FWA and Senegal ( AOF )

Economy :	fishing, craft industry, agriculture and tourism
Geography :	North East; bordering the Atlantic Ocean
History :	Capital of West Africa ( FWA ) and Senegal until 1902, inscribed into the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 2000.
Transportation :	Airport Saint Louis; linked to Dakar and main region by road.



## ACCRA

Ghana's capital, administrative and economic center.

Economy :	Food processing of agricultural products, wood industries and manufacturing of plywood, textile, clothing, chemical industry.
Geography :	South East; bordering the Atlantic Ocean
History :	Capital of the British colony of Gold Coast as of 1877. It remained the capital of Ghana until its independence on March 6, 1957.
Transportation :	Kotoka International Airport; Railway line Tema - Accra - Takoradi – Kumasi; Main Port of Ghana: Tema, connected by highways.

## BAMAKO

Mali's capital, administrative center with the highest urban population growth rate in Africa ( 6th in the world).

Economy :	Agriculture mainly focused on gardening, fishing and livestock with a concentration of 70% of the country's industry, the most developed tertiary sector namely the craft and trade industry.
Geography :	South west, on the Niger River
History :	It remained the capital of Mali after the proclamation of independence in 1960.

Transportation :	Major river port with inland navigation, railway line Bamako - Dakar, network, major road system, international airport Bamako – Sénou.
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## BANJUL

Capital of Gambia, Gambia main city, administrative and economic center of the country.

Economy :	Tourism, exploitation of peanuts, bee wax, wood, palm oil.
Geography :	North East, on the island of Sainte Maire at the mouth of the Gambia River.
History :	Founded in 1816 by the British to establish a trading post.
Transportation :	Ferries Banjul – Barra; Banjul International Airport

## CONAKRY

Capital of Guinea

Economy :	Port Activities
Geography :	South East; historic center on the island of Tombo, expansions on the peninsula of Kaloum.
History :	Founded officially in 1887, it became the capital of the French colony of Guinea in 1891.
Transportation :	International airport of Conakry

## GRAND BASSAM

The former capital of Côte d'Ivoire, historical site

Economy :	Port activities, tourism
Geography :	South West, on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea
History :	Capital of Côte d'Ivoire under the French colonization of 1893-1900
Transportation :	Axis linking Abidjan

## NOUAKCHOTT

Capital of Mauritania

Economy :	Port activities, fishing
Geography :	Situated on the western Atlantic coast
History :	Capital city since 1957, following colonization of Saint Louis
Transportation :	Roads, seaport, airport

## PORTO NOVO

Capital of Benin

Economy :	Trade and services, craft industry, agricultural engineering
Geography :	South East, east of Cotonou (the country's largest city and economic capital), bordered by the lagoon of Porto Novo.
History :	Founded in the 17th century, former colonial capital, confirmed capital of Benin in 1990
Transportation :	Road axis Porto Novo - Cotonou

## LAGOS

Former capital of Nigeria, the largest city in the country and second in Africa

Economy :	International Trade in particular the oil industry; port activities
Geography :	South West of the country on the Atlantic coast
History :	Capital until 1976, then transfer to Abuja to slow down the population explosion
Transportation :	National and international highways (Trans-West African Coastal Highway; Trans-Sahara Highway), ferry, Murtala Mohammed International Airport



# INVESTMENT IN SAINT LOUIS

## INSIGHT: SAINT-LOUIS IN SENEGAL

APIX<sup>1</sup>, National Agency responsible for Investment Promotion and Major Works is an independent structure attached to the Presidency of the Republic of Senegal. Its mission is to promote Senegal's economic development by setting up competitive projects, improving the investment climate and implementation of large infrastructure projects.

Since 2007, the Regional Office in Saint Louis, the second office established by APIX, helps developers in the North region to implement their projects.

### Some figures:

**Projects financed in Saint Louis:**  
18 en 2006 ; 19 en 2007 ; 40 en 2008

**Total pour les 3 régions Nord en 2008 :**

51 projets (Saint Louis : 40 ; Louga : 10 ; Matam : 1)

Montant : env. 21.5 Milliards de F Cfa

## Customs and tax benefits granted to new enterprises and expansion projects:

- Customs Exemptions (3 years)
- Suspension of VAT (3 years)
- Reduction of taxable income for 5 years (50% for new businesses, 25% for expansion projects, up to 40% of approved investments).
- Exemption CFCE (Lump Sum Contribution): between 5 years and 8 years if 90% of jobs are outside Dakar or if there are at least 200 jobs for new businesses and 100 jobs for expansion projects.

## Priority investment sectors

### Agrobusiness

Senegal is an agricultural country, in essence, marked by a large production of fruits and vegetables poorly promoted at the industry level. Export opportunities exist in the Agro-industry with the AGOA visa and agreements EU - ACP, thanks to 240,000 hectares of irrigable land alongside the Senegal River.

The opportunities identified are:

- Floriculture
- Production of fruit and vegetables: cherry tomatoes, mangoes, melons, peppers, onions, potatoes, etc..
- Production, packaging, marketing of agricultural inputs and equipment
- Packaging industry
- Infrastructure management and conservation support export
- Transportation Services
- Financial services
- Consulting services in agronomy, quality
- Research and Development
- Processing industry, mainly peanuts production

## New Technologies

Advances in the telecommunications sector, the emergence of TV services, privatization of SONATEL and prospects of gradual liberalization of the sector in 2004, have built an environment conducive to investment and partnerships. The investment program 1999 – 2003 of SONATEL, amounting to 200 billion F CFA has provided a fleet of 250,000 connected lines in Senegal. SONATEL has also continued its program to the rural areas. With the establishment of the Telecommunications Regulatory Agency in December 2001, Senegal offers real investment opportunities in the following services:

1 <http://www.investinsenegal.com>

Macroeconomic aggregates	2002	2008
Real growth rate	0,7%	5,4%
Inflation rate	2,3%	4,1%
Investment rate	17,2%	25,1%
Tax ratio	16,9%	19,7%
Domestic savings rate	6,8%	8,3%
Public	6,0%	6,5%
Private	0,8%	1,8%
National savings rate	11,2%	15,7%
GDP at market prices (Billions of F CFA)	3.717,6	5.778,1
GDP per capita (in thousands of F CAF)	373,4	496,0

- Setting Up Call Center, Tele entry, Business Process Outsourcing, Database management, E-Commerce, Software Development, Manufacture and Installation of computers, Wireless Internet

### **Tourism**

Thanks to tremendous investment opportunities offered by this sector, tourism represents a major challenge in terms of job creation, regional planning and development and growth of local added value. Senegal's tourism potential is enormous and products offered are varied.

Six poles of tourism development can be identified in terms of their potential and the region of Saint Louis is one of them. The effective implementation of the new development strategy of the sector would help start new dynamic for the Senegalese tourism leading to particular privatization of national parks and reserves.

Economic activity, measured through the increase of GDP, after irregular increase between 1990 and 1994, began to stay on a growth path, superior to the population growth. The monetary adjustment reached in 1994 combined with a number of measures relating to fiscal consolidation and structural and sectoral reform policies has, in part, helped the economy achieve between 1995 and 2000, an average annual growth rate of more than 5%. A growth rate of real GDP of 6.6% was expected in 2003 and 2004.

### **Textile**

Senegal has established an industrial crop in this area, ranging from cotton to manufacture, as well as shelling, weaving, spinning, knitting and finishing. There is a large quantity of cotton available in the country and so are opportunities for setting up textile milles. The option has been taken by the government to make the textile sector a priority, by rehabilitating this industry, by optimizing opportunities of AGOA (the African Growth and Opportunity Act) and tariff concessions of Lomé agreements mark the real commitment to help Senegal become a major platform for textile export.

### **Fishing and aquaculture**

Given its economic weight (largest provider of export revenues) and its high contribution in terms of jobs and food intake, the sub-sector of fisheries play a major role in Senegal's development. The importance of its productions and its dynamism (long fishing tradition with nearly 500 000 people directly or indirectly involved) impacts related activities as well, such as fish processing, trade and export and therefore the country's economic growth. Fishing represents nearly 12% of GDP.

Each year there are collected 30,000 tons of shrimp from Casamance and Saint Louis. The potential for exploitation is estimated at 450 000 tonnes. There is an estimated capture of 445 690 tonnes in the economic area exclusively with unloadings of about 408 921 tonnes.

### **Mines and geology**

The new mining code provides modern legislation in compliance with the general reglementation of the mining right UEMOA. The new code will help the authorities to revive the mining sector. It provides major innovations able to drain to Senegal large mining flows for the development of mining activities such as exploration and exploitation of mineral resources ( both ground and underground resources).

Phosphates are the main mineral value of the country, the industrial exploitation of mineral phosphates in the area of Taiba and Thies is provided primarily by ICS, with production estimated at 2 million tons per year, or 15% of exports of Senegal. Such mineral reserves are: iron, marble, gold, natural gas, oil and cement.

# SAINT-LOUIS :

**HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT**

# THE GREAT HISTORICAL EVENTS

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

### A territory belonging to the history of three great empires:Ghana, Mali and Djolof :

**50 000 years ago**, people were already living in Senegal, as evidenced by the presence of many human bones with their trail of stone-cutting tools found in the valley of Senegal River and also on the location of the most recent excavations carried out over the peninsula of Cape Verde (Dakar).

**8th Century** : The Ghana empire extends from Niger to Senegal. As African history has few written records, it is difficult to precisely date its birth. Arab travelers are dazzled by the magnificence of his court, by kings covered in gold and jewellery, by the army of tens of thousands archers. The Empire maintains numerous trade relations with North Africa; its caravanes regularly cross the Sahara, loaded with salt, copper, ivory, shimmering fabrics.

**12th century** : the Almoravids, Berber warrior monks, from the Sahara, launch the jihad, or the holy war. They reach the Senegal river.

**1076** : The Empire of Ghana is absorbed by the Almoravids. The Peul chief Wara- Oyobé converts to Islam as well as the Toucouleurs whose small kingdoms mark out the river.

**12th century** : New empire of Mali, also known as Mandingo or Malinke empire; it sprawls from today north-eastern Guinea to the south-western Mali.

**13th century** : After heavy fighting between Sundiata Keita, the most famous emperor of the Mali Empire, and Sournangourou Kante, Sosso ruler of Ghana. The latter is defeated and killed. Accordingly, Sundiata and his successors keep spreading their domination from the Atlantic Ocena to the Sahara and from Guinea to the Niger valley. Like the Ghana Empire, the Malinke empire is characterized by its splendor, wealth and power. It becomes famous in Europe for art and science studies, thanks to the presence of court poets, artists and Arab scholars.

**13th century**: The newly emerged Djolof Empire provides the cultural unity of Wolof, who are now the largest ethnic group in Senegal. The Djolof empire takes over the small kingships which were fighting for the spoils of the Mali empire. It then constructs a hierarchical, rigid society resembling the Indian caste system.

**16th century**: The Djolof empire dismembers. Fratricidal struggles continue for three hundred years and the last Djolof rulers keep confronting to the end to the French colonization.

### European occupation :

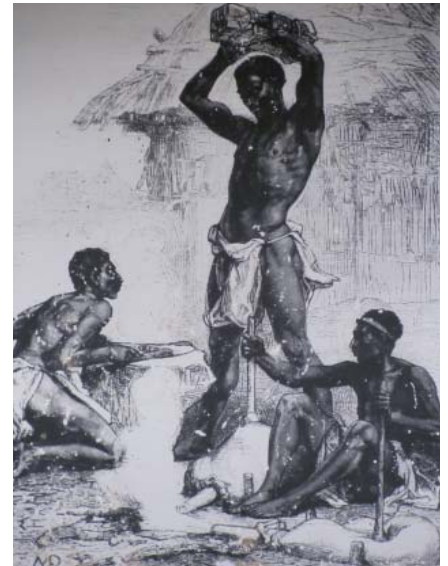
1364 or 1365: Discovery of Cape Verde by the Norman sailors.

1445: In search of a new Spice Route, the Portuguese caravels land at Goree, deserted at that time.

1633: Creation of the merchant company of Cape Verde. Then in 1638, a French explorer named Lambert builds a dwelling on the island of Bocos at the mouth of the Senegal River.

1659: Norman Caullier Louis, decides to move this dwelling to another island: N'dar, Wolof name of Saint Louis. The island is called Saint-Louis-du-Fort in homage to the young French king at the time, Louis XIV. A defense post is built on the site of the current Governance. This post is then transformed into a fortified colonial trading post including slave houses, shops, kitchens, prison, chapel, barracks, cemetery and gardens. Saint Louis becomes the first European stronghold in Africa, basis of military expeditions to Sudan (current Mali) and an important trading post.

1693: First British occupation in 1758 followed by a second British occupation for 20 years and then a third one from 1809 to 1817.



Source: Centre de Recherche et de Documentation du Sénégal (CDRS).



## The colonial city :

1794: The French Convention abolishes slavery only to be restored in 1803 by Napoleon. Then in 1815, Napoleon signs Abolition of the Slave Trade: but it continues clandestinely. The development of trade in gum arabic and peanuts are responsible for the construction of warehouses along the docks.

1817: France takes permanent control over Saint Louis and places the city under the authority of a governor appointed by the king.

1845: Arrival of Faidherbe to be governor of the colony (1854-1865) and a great builder for the capital.

1848: Abolition of slavery in Saint Louis, Senegal, Goree and the French territories by Victor Schoelcher.

1856: The first bridge, constructed of wood connecting the island Ndar (Island of Saint-Louis) and Langue de Barbarie.

1864: Construction of the second link between the island of Saint Louis and the Langue de Barbarie; the gateway of Geôle (gateway Masseck Ndiaye, collapsed in 2004).

1885: Completion and inauguration of the railway line from Dakar to Saint Louis.

1888: The town hall is inaugurated. So far the mayor was chosen between the mixed race people.

## The capital of French Western Africa / Afrique Occidentale Française(AOF):

1895: Saint Louis becomes the capital of French Western Africa . It is the culmination of the city, both capital of Senegal, Mauritania and French Western Africa and French trading center for gold, the gum arabic and ivory.

1897: Inauguration of Faidherbe Bridge.

1902: Moving the capital of French Western Africa to Dakar.

1908: Inauguration of the railway station in Dakar on the island of Sor.

1916: Saint Louis elects its first indigenous mayors.

1957: Moving the Senegal's capital to Dakar. Phase of decline in trade (gum arabic, gold, ivory) and decline of Saint Louis for over half a century. New direction of trade towards the peanuts sector, mainly in Dakar.

## The crisis of the 60s and 70s:

1960: April 4, the day of the independence of Senegal, Dakar becomes the capital of the country. The departures of French administration and army and Senegalese administration to Dakar causes a great decline in the economy of Saint Louis. Final transfer of the capital of Mauritania to Nouakchott.

1970: Decade of drought and desertification in areas surrounding Saint Louis (River Valley, Njambur, Jolof, Kayoor). Period of strong peasant migration to the city. Creation of Djoudj National Park .

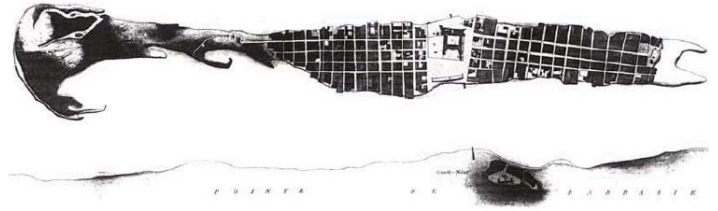
1975: A blueprint for urban planning and development is done (SDAU), but it will have no impact on the territory.

1976: Creation of the National Park of Langue de Barbarie.

1990: Opening of the University Gaston Berger.

2000: The island of Saint-Louis in Senegal is inscribed into the World Heritage List by UNESCO in 2000.

**Saint Louis today:** The last municipal elections of 2009 gave the victory to Cheikh Mamadou Abidoulaye, known under the name of Cheikh Bamba Dieye (FSD / BJ). On March 26, 2009, he delivered the major projects planned in his program to the Walfadjiri newspaper: «We intend to make Saint Louis a modern city where people like to live.(...) Our ambition is to get the city back on its feet. We will, however, focus on street lighting, sanitation, safety, culture, sports, local economy, the restructuring of commercial areas, the municipal management, etc.. In fact, in all sectors and in all areas, everything is to be urgently taken into consideration.[...] We will commit ourselves to giving back to Saint Louis its former glory.»



City map of Saint Louis by Courtois, 1820

Source: Centre de Recherche et de Documentation du Sénégal (CDRS).

# SAINT-LOUIS 350

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

«Founded in 1659, Saint Louis celebrates its 350th anniversary in 2010. This is an opportunity for the old city, through popular festivities and deep reflection on its future, to justify its reputation as dynamic metropolis and cultural crossroads of the modern world.» «Cheikh Bamba DIEYE, Mayor of the City of Saint Louis.

The celebration of the 350 th anniversary of the creation of SaintLouis in Senegal were launched Saturday, December 12, 2009. The ambition of this celebration is to go beyond the mere anniversary and enjoy this annual event to initiate sustainable projects for the city and its inhabitants ( urban development, health, education ...).

The organizing teams consist of Saint Louis population as well as all people interested by the development of Saint Louis, and its partners mobilized around four axes:

1. « History and Heritage »
2. « Infrastructure and Investments »
3. « Quality of Life and Wellness »
4. « Arts et Lettres »

They hold regular meetings to implement projects, such as:

- Organization of monthly lectures open to the public on the history of Saint Louis to raise awareness and create a space for debate between people. The first was scheduled in March.
- Realization of days "Saint Louis 350 «within schools once a month.
- Extend the Dakar Biennale of this year to Saint Louis, strengthen and support the other festivals of Saint Louis ( Rap Ndar, Jazz Festival etc. ...)
- Foster a connection between the City of Saint Louis and the State to develop work partnerships between the two institutions for the implementation of major infrastructure that depends on the support and funding from the state: for instance, modernization and deployment of sewerage or the installation of an incinerator.
- Follow-up actions in the health sector that have already been launched.

Various bodies are structuring the teams in charge of this project: Executive Director, Steering Committee, Council of Elders, Council of Ambassadors, Scientific Council, the Saint Louis 2020 Groupe.

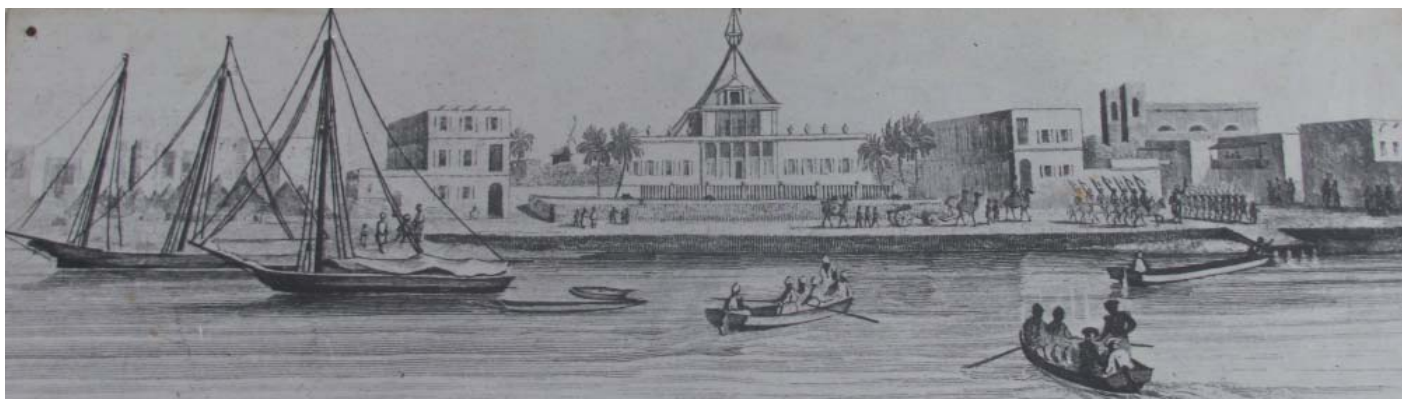
«The purpose of this 350 th anniversary of Saint Louis is to strengthen the image of a city more than three hundred years old, proud of its prestigious past, but sensitive to the world breath, always happy to offer to humanity its best ,but willing to listen and to receive the best in the world. «Cheikh Bamba DIEYE, Mayor of the City of Saint Louis.

Cheikh Bamba DIEYE, Maire de la ville de Saint Louis.

### Mission «St. Louis 350»

- Relying on the unique historical and cultural heritage of Saint Louis
- Celebrating the 350th anniversary of the magic city to mark its entrance into a new era<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Source: Commemorating the 350th anniversary of the city Saint-Louis. Senegal. Presentation Pack. November 2009



Vue de l'Hôtel du Gouvernement, des casernes et de la place d'Orléans St. Louis du Sénégal

Source: Centre de Recherche et de Documentation du Sénégal (CRDS).

# INTER-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP: AN ONGOING PROCESS

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

*Extract from the report on intermunicipal meeting between the Municipality of Saint-Louis and rural communities of Gandon and Ndiabéne Gandiol, September 8, 2009*

“Convened at the initiative of the municipality of Saint Louis, this meeting on intercommunity exchanges in September 2009 noted the presence of representatives of rural communities of Gandon and Ndiabéne Gandiol. Diama also invited, did not join the meeting. The three local communities, driven by a desire for cooperation, have confirmed their commitment to pool their efforts for implementation of an inter-community partnership based on principles of mutually beneficial development.

The city of Saint Louis alongside its partners (City of Lille / Lille - Urban Community Metropole) will advocate the participation and hosting of a representative from each rural communities in the next Steering Committee of the agenda of this decentralized cooperation, scheduled for December 2009.

Note that inter-community partnership is a major priority of this cooperation. Before the adjournment, each local community has appointed two delegates to represent it in upcoming meetings on inter-community partnership. Likewise, the ADC, the ARD and the Partenariat (partnership) have been asked to facilitate the process.

Inter- community partnership is a process that requires constant consultation between the parties leading to common desire to take charge, by means of contracts, of development issues in view to the improvement of living conditions of their populations.”

The second meeting, January 28, 2010, the first of its kind between the two agencies (ADC and ARD), aimed to discuss such issues and establish a framework leading to the development of a community interest group (CIG).

### **Proposals:**

At this point The Community Interest Group can only take interest in Saint Louis, Gandon and Ndiabéne Gandiol. The exchange between Saint Louis and Diama could initially take the form of a twinning or partnership agreement for the implementation of a concerted development strategy.

### **Stages**

- Raise awareness in the rural council of Diama as to the opportunities (by RDA)
- Establishment of an CIG between Saint Louis, Gandon and Ndiabéne Gandiol
- Organisation of a workshop on intercommunity partnership to discuss the skills and the priorities of cooperation:
  - economic and human development
  - planning for sustainable development
- Development, at the end of the workshop, of a detailed report on the willingness of partners to unite around a CIG
- Preparation of a dossier for presentation to legislative bodies
- Deliberation of each local community
- Transmission of deliberations, to reviews and comments to the Regional Council and government
- Preparation of a decree by the Ministry of Decentralization and local Communities
- Signing of the decree by the President of the Republic

# DIFFERENT DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

### AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (AFD)<sup>1</sup>

The French Agency for Development (AFD) is a public institution entrusted by the French Government with the participation in the financing of developing countries.



**AFD in Senegal:** Established for over fifty years. It supports public policies of the Senegalese Government in priority areas identified in the Framework Partnership Document signed between France and Senegal in 2006. These areas are infrastructure, education and the productive sector. Regional Agency in Dakar manages the Group's interventions in Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde and Gambia but also the transnational cases, such as "the Office of Mise en Valeur" of the Senegal River and the Agency for Safety and Air Navigation in Africa and Madagascar.

#### Some current projects:

##### - Rehabilitation of Faidherbe Bridge in Saint Louis:

Inaugurated in 1897 and listed as World Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO in 2000, this is the single infrastructure linking the economic center of the city of Saint Louis to the outside areas. It is unique in that it has a mobile span that makes possible the access of the river traffic to the sea and vice versa. Initiated in 2007, this site mainly aims to rehabilitate and renovate the spans, protect the structure against corrosion, and to modernize the mechanism of the swing span. Work is underway with completion expected in 2011.

##### - Protect the marine biodiversity in Senegal:

AFD, through the French Global Environment Fund ( le Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial) that it manages, has accompanied the establishment of the first marine protected area of Senegal in the Sine Saloum Delta. It is part of the project «Preservation of fisheries resources by fishing communities » of the Senegalese NGO Océanium.

##### - The Program for Tourism Development in Saint Louis:

AFD has taken on , with the Senegalese authorities in 2007, a reflection on the development of tourism in the Region of Saint Louis. The City of Saint Louis is the leading partner of the feasibility studies of this program with support from its Municipal Development Agency. The selection of consultants is underway and studies should start in April 2010 for a period of 8 months. These studies will lead to the definition of a program of development initially focused on Saint Louis and then extended to the region. In 2010 the AFD would bring in financing for this program which incorporates enhancement of heritage and economic development in the Region. (see The existing tourism activities)

### INTERNATIONAL SPANISH AGENCY FOR COOPERATION

### IN DEVELOPMENT AGENCE ESPAGNOLE DE COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT



(AECID)<sup>2</sup>

The overall objective of Spanish cooperation is to strengthen the fight against poverty, promote sustainable development, protection of human rights, peace and democracy, as well as equality between men and women to help achieve the objectives of the millennium. The areas of interventions of AECID in Senegal are concentrated on two areas: the northern region and the Casamance. They include actors in projects of public-private partnerships in the agricultural sector.

#### School Workshops :

This program is part of Spain-Senegal cooperation (Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Spain and the Republic of Senegal, signed in Dakar on 10.10.2006), with the support of the ANEJ and the Foundation Santa Maria la Real, Spanish institution with expertise in the establishment of school workshops in Spain and Latin America which provides technical assistance. The objective of this school- workshops falls in the priority sector of Human Capability Improvement. They offer vocational training enabling the integration of youth into the labor market in Senegal, the fight against poverty and underemployment. The training programs are conducted over a period of 18 months and are focusing on employment of youth in the Saint Louis region with the aim to replicate the experience at the national level. There are currently five sections identified as niches that provide employment in the Saint Louis region:

#### 1. Rehabilitation of the architectural heritage

1 <http://www.afd.fr>

2 Rapport sur le tourisme à Saint Louis ; Les écoles ateliers



2. Maintenance and urban balance
3. Tourism
4. Local Development
5. Agriculture and aquaculture

## JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)<sup>3</sup>

### The project of enhancing abilities for women and children in Guet N'Dar:

The objective of the mission is to enhance the abilities by setting up different training programs in the community of Guet N'Dar. The JICA provides literacy sessions in 18 months (divided into 3 cycles of 6 months) in parallel with vocational training in sewing. It also offers training in catering and hairdressing; activities for children ... This project also work "par dérogation" with existing structures such as CRETF, a training center in Sor which normally requires a minimum level of certificate of elementary studies, but which has agreed to adapt its training to the needs of the population.



The women working in the fishery industry have participated actively in the implementation of the project. The Project is thus done in coordination with the JICA, the antenna of the regional fservice of fishing based in Guet N'Dar and the two presidents of GIE: Takkuliguey (working together), bordering the sea, and Diambarusym (courageous workers of the site), bordering the Ocean. The actions target the structuring of the activity, for instance, the installation of scales to sell fish "by weight" (because before it was sold "by the eye»). Women contribute 2F CFA per kilo of fish to finance the community. JICA is also assisting in the development of experimental projects: the first is the establishment of an exchange of material with an area of Kaolack (salty braised fish over a wooden fire); the second is an attempt to convert the unsold fish into flour.

## GESELLSCHAFT FÜR TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GTZ)<sup>4</sup>

The GTZ is the German Cooperation Agency under the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). It is located in Senegal for 36 years, and has installed an office in Dakar in 1989. The agency strives to establish close coordination between measures of technical and financial cooperation. GTZ is also working with the Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM) which has deployed experts to Senegal.



The actions of the GTZ are in line with the framework of the Strategy for Poverty Reduction in Senegal, and focus on three priority areas: decentralization, development of peace in the Casamance region, youth employment in urban areas. In addition to these priorities, GTZ provides counseling services to the Ministry of Economy and Finance in Senegal on economic and financial policy guidance concerning the reduction of poverty. The agency is also involved in areas of renewable energy, rural electrification and the regional support for the management of a sustainable management of Western African coasts. In Saint Louis, it participated in the establishment of a restructuring program of Pikine, project now coordinated by the Foundation "Droit à la Ville".

## LILLE MÉTROPOLÉ COMMUNAUTÉ URBAINE (LMCU)<sup>5</sup>

These are paired cities since 1978, in the form of multilateral decentralized cooperation. This collaboration has evolved with the creation by the municipality of Saint Louis of a local structure of delegated project, "Agence de Développement Communale (ADC)" (Communal Development Agency) which provides local expertise and tools to advise donors and NGOs seeking to intervene on the ground.



### Les objectifs de cette coopération :

- Strengthen local expertise in the field of municipal management and urban management
- Develop common tools for decision support to guide strategic and local technical choices within a system of projects
- Cooperation in the framework of ongoing projects to promote exchanges between civil society, local authorities, state authorities and the international donors.

### The program of action, 4 parts:

- Management and development of the heritage and public spaces
- Urban Planning and Système Information Géographique (SIG)
- Communication and awareness raising as to the Heritage
- Improvement of living conditions

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.jica.go.jp/senegal/french/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.gtz.de/en/weltweit/afrika/5678.htm>

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.lillemetropole.fr/index.php?p=1035&art\\_id=15527](http://www.lillemetropole.fr/index.php?p=1035&art_id=15527)

For this purpose various mixed instances of decisions have been implemented, among which the main one is the Steering Committee. The cooperation is also based on a system of wide variety of partners:

- In France: The Association «Le Partenariat», the School of Architecture and Landscape of Lille, the Directorate of Architecture and Heritage of the Ministry of Culture, the World Heritage Centre of Unesco;
- In Senegal: The ACD, the Centre for Research and Documentation of Senegal (CRDS), the decentralized departments of Senegal, the Directorate of Geographic and Map Projections Works of Senegal, the Heritage Branch of the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, Unesco Regional Office for Education in Africa.

## LE PARTENARIAT <sup>6</sup>

International NGO, it was created in 1981 following the twinning of the cities of Lille and Saint Louis. Other communities and French organizations have joined it over the years. It provides two types of actions: **operator of decentralized cooperation** to enable support for local authorities in Saint Louis and the NGOs, to support research of financing and partnership.



This Partnership aims to hand over project management skills to local actors. For this, the association is based on work in partnership and consultation with the population and local actors, the use of local resources (human, financial and material) hand-over of projects to local officials, as well as networking with technical and financial partners in both North and South.

### The association has three goals:

- Assist in local development
- Stimulate and encourage twinning and exchanges between Lille and Saint Louis, between the Northern Department and Region of Saint Louis, in a spirit of reciprocity.
- To practice and promote sustainable and solidary Education for Development and Citizenship International in the Nord Pas-de-Calais.

### Programs of action:

- Program of Support Management for the City of Saint Louis
- Program of Collection and Disposal of Household Waste Treatment (CETOM)
- Community Health Program at Saint Louis
- Support Programme for Decentralization
- Mother to Child Program (PME)
- School Program (PSCO)

### Some projects implemented by Le Partenariat:

- The creation of the ADC :

Until 2000, the partnership was the largest operator of Saint Louis, through an internal cell, the CCAIDL (Unit of Coordination and Support for Local Initiatives). In 1998, a major consultation event was held leading to the establishment of Municipal Development Plan (PDC), neighborhood councils (PRADEQ), and cleaning plan (CETOM) ... Subsequently, these meetings have enabled the CCAIDL become an autonomous structure, the ADC (Communal Development Agency), which is a support structure for municipal authority in association status, funded by the municipality. The role of "Le Partenariat" in this process was to accompany the ACD in taking new responsibilities. The NGO continues to support the ACD in fundraising.

- The cleaning program of GIE- CETOM :

The GIE (economic interest group) is a form of professional association for economic purpose. This program helps to overcome the shortcomings of the cleaning service in the city that deals with the island only.

The mission of GIE-CETOM thus replaces partly that of a municipal authority: they are collecting waste with carts, and then assembles them into skips collected later by the cleaning service of the town hall. They receive two types of funding: grants by the City Council and the contributions of households (1 000 FCFA / month).

Canada has initiated a development cooperation since 1962. The Canadian International Development Agency was created in 1968 to implement the Canadian program of Public Aid to Development (ADP) and administer the budget allotted.

Canadian International Agency has identified 6 priority areas:

- Basic human needs
- Integration of Women in Development
- Infrastructure services
- The human rights, democracy and good government
- The development of private sector
- Environment

Bilateral projects involve basic education and vocational training; popular economy (micro finance and peasant entrepreneurship), good governance, decentralization and gender equality. In the region of Saint Louis, the Canadian agency has helped set up the program PASIE (Program of Monitoring and Mitigation of Impacts on the Environment) of the OMVS under the Pan-African Regional Program. (See: dossier The Senegal River).

## THE CITY OF TOULOUSE



The city of Toulouse has signed a cooperation agreement with the City of Saint Louis February 11, 2005.

The programs of cooperation started in 2003 related to the following areas of intervention:

- Cooperation in Medical and Health sectors
- Cultural, educational and sports activities
- Sanitation and urban waste
- Support to Municipal Management

In the cultural field, these programs have focused on the opening of the museum of Aeropostale ( Airmail) and programming of Rio Loco Festival in 2006. They also contributed to the city cleaning program by supplying trucks to collect waste.

Since 2007, a tripartite agreement was signed with the municipality of Lille Metropole, expanding the fields of cooperation of the city of Toulouse. Their actions are now also supporting the strengthening of local authority management and sustainable urban development in partnership with the LMCU and the Association Le Partenariat. This program focuses on the management and development of heritage buildings and public spaces.

## WALLONIE-BRUXELLES INTERNATIONAL<sup>8</sup>



Wallonie Brussels International is a public structure responsible for international Wallonia's relations and allows the implementation of international policy of the French Community in Belgium, the Walloon Region and French Community Commission of the Region of Brussels – Capital.

A cooperation agreement was signed in May 2009 with three main goals: the development of agriculture and food industry and the program «Education for All» and professional integration for trained young women.

In agriculture, the cooperation focuses on the enhancement of local products such as bissap (roselle), the tuba-café and development of food security through the implementation of the program GOANA ( Large Agriculture Offensive for Food and Abundance) launched by the government (See: Dossier Agriculture and Livestock in the region of Saint Louis).

Concerning health, they co-finance alongside the Nord Pas de Calais region a clinical research program at Saint Louis for the production of a vaccine against large scale bilharzia.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.wbi.be>

# ACTION PROGRAMS OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

UNESCO<sup>1</sup>



### The registration of Saint Louis:

Ile Saint Louis is inscribed on the World Heritage List since December 2000, following the following criteria:

- «The Historic City of Saint Louis testifies an important interchange of values and has impacted the development of education, culture, architecture, craft industry and services in much of Western Africa.»

- «Island of Saint-Louis, former capital of Western Africa, is a remarkable example of colonial city, characterized by unique natural settings and illustrates the development of colonial government in the region.»

This is part of the axis: Local governance, urban conservation and decentralized cooperation. For several years the objective has been the structuring of protection and mechanisms for monitoring of the site, conservation and development priorities.

### The Convention France - UNESCO (CFU):

It was signed in 1997 and came into force in 1999 as a tool of technical and financial cooperation between UNESCO, the French Government and all players involved in France in heritage management. The adherents of this agreement are the Ministry of Culture and Communication, the Ministry of Ecology, Development and Sustainable development, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the French European Agency for Development and the Bank for Official Deposits. Several communities and associations are also official partners of the CFU, mainly Lille Metropole Communauté Urbaine and the City of Toulouse. This agreement provides for two types of intervention:

#### - Preparatory assistance:

Helping countries that do not have any heritage protection policy to identify their heritage property and the sites to be inscribed on the World Heritage List. French partners contribute to this priority of the World Heritage Committee and UNESCO by participating in awareness-raising seminars, or performing missions of expertise for other countries to help build a dossier on a particular site.

#### - The structuring actions:

Helping to strengthen local expertise on heritage property. The French partners help developing specific long-term experiments on sites after their registration on the World Heritage list, by training professionals and interventions on specific components: inventory, urban conservation, landscape management.

#### - Objectives:

Management, conservation and enhancement of architectural, urban and natural heritage; protection and management of large landscape sites; Preparatory Assistance for registration on the World Heritage list; legal and administrative staff supply; promotion of cultural diversity for the socioeconomic development; Cultural Development for Poverty Reduction

### Support for French local missions for decentralized cooperation mission in the framework of Convention France-UNESCO :

#### Joint Technical Mission Lille Metropole/ World Heritage Centre

- Safeguard Plan and Implementation Value (PSMV) developed by UNESCO
- Action Plan at the request of World Heritage Committee: Emergency measures: stop illegal constructions; Longer-term program: restoration projects, pilot operations on construction fields, vocational training, awareness,

1 <http://whc.unesco.org>

management and authority assistance, financial aid for housing and improvement of the lives of people.

Joint Mission City of Toulouse / World Heritage Centre

- Project on "L' aéropostale " with the opening of the Museum Jean Mermoz



## UNITED NATIONS PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT (UNDP)

This is a global development network attached to the United Nations, working to promote international exchange in terms of knowledge, experience and resources to improve living conditions. UNDP is now present in 166 countries.

### **The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):**

It is a shared commitment of world leaders to reduce poverty by half by 2015. UNDP network is committed to strengthen countries' capacity to develop and share solutions to issues such as poverty reduction, democratic governance, prevention and rehabilitation of crisis, energy and environment.

### **Programme to support the implementation of the Strategy of Poverty Reduction (SPR):**

In the Saint- Louis region, this strategy focuses on assisting those most vulnerable with support program for the integration of young graduates and the local development fund that offers a line of micro-credit to develop income-generating economic activities.



(See chapter Poverty).

## ISLAMIC BANK OF DEVELOPMENT (IBD)<sup>2</sup>

The Islamic Development Bank is a financial organization, founded in 1975 under the initiative of Saudi Arabia, that aims at being the equivalent of the World Bank to Muslim countries. The objective is to stimulate economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities in accordance with the principles of Islamic finance. Islamic finance is based on compliance with Muslim law with two principles: the prohibition of interest (riba), speculation (gharar) and the social responsibility of investors as to the outcome of the financed project.

The IBD currently has 56 members including 11 of the 15th poorest countries in the world, and the major donors of this fund are Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

### **The IDB has the following objectives:**

- Participate in the creation of productive projects and enterprises and provide assistance for economic and social development of member countries
- Establish and manage specific funds, mainly a substantive assistance fund to Muslim communities of non-members
- Contribute to the promotion of foreign trade of its members
- Provide technical assistance to member countries willing to implement development activities in accordance with Islamic law

Currently, the IDB provides financial support to OMVS for the construction of a waterway on the Senegal River



(See chapter The River Senegal)

## WORLD BANK<sup>3</sup>

The World Bank is a structure of financial support for developing countries, established in 1944. It aims to fight against poverty through the search for sustainable solutions, and aid to people to assume responsibility and control of their environment. This organization is divided into two development institutions whose capital is owned by 186 member countries: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Association for Development (IAD). IBRD works to reduce poverty in poor countries and in countries in development but solvent. IAD focuses on the poorest countries in the world.

Both institutions have several tools to provide assistance: loans with low interest rate; loans without interest rates; grants for investment in many areas (education, health, public administration, infrastructure, financial and private sector development, agriculture, environmental management ...).

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.isdb.org> , <http://www.interet-general.info>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.web.worldbank.org> , <http://fr.allafrica.com>



The World Bank is financing several OMVS projects in the Saint Louis region: the project for development of rural electrification, the project of wide accessibility to electricity services in rural areas (DASER), the project of management of water resources and environment of the Senegal River and the hydro-electric project of Felou.



## AFRICAN BANK OF DEVELOPMENT (ABD)<sup>4</sup>

It is a multinational development bank established in 1964. It has 53 member countries and 24 European, South and North American and Asian affiliate countries.

Its role is to promote economic development and social progress in African countries. The headquarters originally based in Côte d'Ivoire, was temporarily relocated in Tunis in September 2003 due to political problems in Côte d'Ivoire. It includes the African Fund for Development, established in 1972, and the Nigeria Trust Fund established in 1976.

In Senegal, the ABD is active mainly in the road sector (30% of the budget allocated for this sector). It helps to finance the construction of several roads, of Blaise Diagne International Airport in Diass and examines the possibility to participate in projects for the new port in Saint Louis. They also help OMVS in financing the Programme of Mitigation and Monitoring of Impacts on the Environment.

## FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)<sup>5</sup>

FAO is a specialized institution of the United Nations, created in 1945, comprising 190 members. Its motto Fiat Panis is a Latin expression meaning «let there be bread for all». Its program revolves around 8 themes:

- Agriculture and Consumer Protection
- Economic and Social Development
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Forests
- Human, financial and material resources
- Knowledge and Communication
- Management of Natural Resources and Environment
- Technical Cooperation



In Saint Louis, FAO conducted a study project for a fishing port. (See chapter Fishing in Saint Louis)

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.afdb.org> , <http://www.lesoleil.sn>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.fao.org>

# URBAN SERVICES IN SAINT-LOUIS

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

### USED WATERS

There are very strong constraints to meet the high demands of a large city in terms of sanitation, because of the ubiquity of the river water and sea water as well as shallow water tables. In Saint Louis there are two systems: the collective system and the autonomous system.

#### The collective system:

It dates back to the 1940s and was confined to the island originally. On December 31, 2007, the service rate was 30% (3 271 connections). Other equipment: 6 pumping stations, 35 km of sewers and a sewage treatment plant by lagooning with an area of 70 000 m<sup>2</sup>, corresponding to a capacity of 35 000 inhabitants. The National Office for Sanitation of Senegal (ONAS) continues to expand the network of connections to sewer system in the town of Saint Louis (15% increase in the number of households equipped between 2004 and 2008). Special efforts have been made at Leona, Diamaguene and Ndar Toute. However, some districts do not have any connections to the sewer yet.

#### The autonomous system:

Households using septic tanks connected or not to the sewer system. Each year this system is confronted with serious problems of garbage, mainly because of rising watertables..

### EVACUATION OF RAIN WATER

The poorly drained areas are estimated at 162 hectares. The sewer system of rainwater is antiquated and not so functional. A Master Plan for Drainage of rainwater is being implemented since 2000 and is structured in three steps: 2000, 2010, 2020. In the project of urban restructuring of the Pikine area, which is being finalized, two types of rainwater drainage concrete channels have been built: an open-air superficial channel and an underground channel.

### SOLID WASTE

Solid waste management is a priority for the city. The responsibility lies with the municipalities to ensure the cleaning of their territory (Law of 30.06.66). In 1994, the project CETOM (Collection, Evacuation, Treatment of Household Waste) was implemented (discharge made by made trucks, tractors and carts and treatment of garbage). In 1999 a «Global Cleaning Plan 1999-2003» was launched to plan cleaning actions as follows:

**Cleaning up of urban areas and arterial streets** is provided by the Municipal Board and consists of sweeping the island and the banks of the Sor, waste collection on the island and center of Ndar- Toute (Langue barbarie) and bin removal (containers 4m<sup>3</sup>) along the relay sites of GIE.

**Cleaning up in most districts** is provided by community private operators who collect door to door by using horse carts, the GIE CETOM. The waste is taken to relay sites from where they are evacuated by help of municipal governance. The GIE take their resources from municipality grants and people's subscriptions (500 to 1000F monthly by district).



Waste collection carts - GIE CETOM.

#### Some figures:

Material of municipal control, before and after the implementation of Cleaning Plan:

**1999:** No trucks, 5 tractors, 3 skips, 27 Containers, 8 GIE (about 10 people and 3 horses by GIE)

**2010:** 2 trucks, 6 tractors, 1 tractor caterpillar, about 20 tanks, environs 17 GIES, 2 light vehicles (4x4)

**Relay Sites:** in neighborhoods like Eaux Claires Diaminar, Darou, Ndiolofène et Pikine. At the edge of roads bypassing neighborhoods, dykes and cornice, the inhabitants live in the midst of waste. The blue bins implemented by the City hall are inadequate in view of the amount of rubbish produced each day. Waste collected by the municipal department is currently taken to the rubbish tip at Darou Marméal, but actually, a significant portion (not quantifiable) disappears.



Plot surrounded by a wall and backfilled with waste.

The population of Ndiolofène and other districts prefer to pay talibés (children studying in Koranic schools for free) 100 CFA to take bins on the outskirts of city's districts rather than taking a subscriptions with GIE CETOM. Usually children throw the rubbish on vacant lots or dyke boards.

**The Spanish Red Cross:**

This institution has recently established (in 2010) a waste collection working program and employs 20 community people equipped with masks, gloves, rakes and wheelbarrows to throw the rubbish in the the blue bins.

«I think our job is not very effective because before our job getting started, one should raise awareness among residents, namely going to every house and explain to each family what is going on and instruct them to throw garbage in the bins. We work from Monday to Saturday and everyday there is rubbish everywhere.»

Interview with a cleaning agent of the Red Cross, February 2010.



Foundation backfilled with waste - Pikine.

**Viewpoint:**

“Here in Pikine the population would pick up some land and begin to fill in with rubbish. They make a wall around the land and fill it in with waste to have the same level as the road and stabilize the sandy soil. Sometimes they even buy trucks loaded with rubbish. It's cheaper than buying sand. After the first layer of waste, they burn them down and cover them with sand, again and again until the soil is good to start building the house. Usually they do not own any piece of land, but once the construction is done, they can demand the regularization of the building.”

Interview with M'Baye Bacacar Gaye, resedent of Pikine, February 2010.

## ELECTRICITY

In 1887, a first electrification of Saint-Louis was achieved. In 1927, the first steam plant was put into service, followed by the establishment of a diesel generator to reinforce its capacity. The urban centers of the region of Saint Louis are covered by the network of the National Society of Electricity in Senegal (SENELEC).

Senelec own production: 293.8 MW (steam power: 76, Generation Diesel: 167.8, Gas Turbine: 50. Private production: 218.3 MW (Diesel temporary: 40.8, Kounoune Power: 67.5, Hydroelectric Manantali: 60, GTI: 50 (Source: SENELEC, 2008)

The axis Dagana - Podor - Saint-Louis, covering the entire region of Saint Louis is one of the twelfth dealerships of ASER (Senegalese Agency for Rural Electrification) - created by the 1998 Act.

In 2003, only 12.5% of rural households had access to electricity service. The rate of electrification today is 18% and the target for 2012 is to reach 50%. In 1998, a target of electrifying 300 villages was fixed for the region of Saint-Louis, 52% by connecting to the medium voltage network and 48% by solar systems.

## WATER CONVEYANCE

Since 1996, the Senegalese Des Eaux (SDE) provides the production and distribution of water in major cities in Senegal, namely for nearly 5 million inhabitants. The SDE provides the supply of drinking water in major urban centers in the region of Saint-Louis, where areas of Saint Louis and Richard-Toll account for nearly 77% of subscribers.

**Where does the water distributed by the SDE come?:** Senegal is one of the countries of West Africa that possesses most of the water reserves, especially groundwater (shallow watertables between 0 and 20 meters in Casamance; 40 to 60 meters between Kaolack and Tamba and outcrops in the regions of Dakar and Thies, but also deep watertables, of which the most important is that of maestrichien one, between 200 and 400 meters) and surface waters (National Rivers of Casamance and Sine Saloum, border rivers of Senegal and Gambia, inland lakes of Guiers and Tamna). Its reserves are estimated at 7 billion m<sup>3</sup> and actually cover the 4 / 5 of the national territory.

The surface waters of the Senegal River are weakly to moderately mineralized especially since the implementation of the DIAMA dam which helped stop the ascent of salty waters. They are however muddy and stained but not rich in nitrogen and phosphorus elements.

### The drinking water system of city of Saint Louis is composed of:

- Water intake on the Senegal River, 6 km from the city
- Water plant at Khor
- Two water towers located in Sor
- A distribution network serving all areas of the city (85% concessions of the city are supplied by the network).

**Underserved neighborhoods:** Darou, Medina Course, Guinaw Rail, and the railway are of Diamaguène.

**Other modes of supply:** public fountains, neighborhood, wells.

The asbestos cement pipe network has an advanced state of decay, leading to numerous leaks. A project to rehabilitate the network is being implemented by the Ministry of Hydraulics.

### Evolution of sewer connections in the town of Saint-Louis from 2004 to 2008

Designation	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Variation 2007/2008
Households	3681	3781	4149	4747	5461	15%
Public Services	28	30	32	33	33	0%
Worship institutions	11	12	12	12	13	8%
Companies	12	14	14	18	18	0%
Overall	3732	3837	4207	4810	5463	14%

Source : Agence Régionale ONAS

## THE PUBLIC LIGHTING

Electricity supply of the City of Saint Louis: power station with two functional groups of 4 MVA, network interconnected with the 30 KV line of Sakal. The island of Saint-Louis is equipped with lamps for lighting, but most neighborhoods are underserved by this network.

During the night, the streets are lit by the houses only.



# LES DIFFÉRENTS MOYENS DE TRANSPORT

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

### YELLOW AND BLACK TAXIS

They are driving all over the city and around the whole country. They are either collective or individual taxis. Prices are set by route and schedule (day / night) and can change as a use there is no meter.

Some prices: City / Island 450 F CFA, to the Langue de Barbarie - 700 F CFA (day), 1,500 F CFA (Night), Airport Saint Louis or University- 1000 F CFA or, to the bus station- 550 F CFA.



### CAR RAPIDE

They are driving only in the city and stop on demand. Sometimes you have to wait for them to be filled up to leave. They have become an icon with their colourful designs and the name of the company «Alhamboulilahi» (thank you God). They often drive with the door open. Price: 100 F CFA per person, 17 seats.



### PIROGUE

Some pirogues are used as not regulated public transportation. They take passengers from N'Dar Toute (Langue de Barbarie) / North Island, parallel to the bridge of Masseur Ndiaye (ex-Geole), which collapsed in 2004. Price: 25 F CFA per person, between 10 and 15 seats.



### CALÈCHE/ HORSE-DRAWN CARRIAGES

The carriages are regulated, they pay a fee to the municipality and circulate on two different areas, either Sor or Langue de Barbarie. Their garages are in the market places and they can not cross the Faidherbe bridge. Those in Sor usually take passengers to the northern suburbs in neighborhoods like Pikine, City Ndiakh, Ndioloféne. The horse-drawn carriages of the Langue de Barbarie facilitate the access to the M Gaye which bridges over the island Saint Louis. Price: from 100 F CFA per person, 4 passengers.



### THE NDIAGA-NDIAYE

This regulated transportation has earned the name of the first carrier in Dakar. They stop at bus stations and on demand. They drive both inside and outside the town. Price: 100-125 F CFA per person, between neighbourhoods and between cities, it depends on the route. Capacity between 25 and 30 seats.



### THE 7 PLACES

They stop in the bus stations and are not allowed to drive inside the town. Price: it depends on the route, for example, 4,500 F CFA for Saint Louis-Dakar. Capacity 7 seats. They have competitors like private cars, known as the «Clando», more comfortable and more expensive (7,000 F CFA for Saint Louis-Dakar).





# THE DIFFERENT FLOWS OF TRANSPORTATION

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

### HIGHWAYS (see Appendix 3)

#### The classified network:

This is the network built and maintained by the State by means of its decentralized services ( Public works, Autonomous Agency for Traffic Works). The classified road network has a total length of 52km and includes the Avenue General de Gaulle (1.4 km) Avenue Lamine Gueye (4 km), the border of the Governance (0.7 km) Ngallèle (8 km), bridges.

#### The municipal system:

It consists of 64km of roads built with sufficient interconnection but advanced deterioration of some primary axes poses problems of transportation, flow and access to certain neighborhoods.

#### Neighborhood roads:

Most streets are sandy; at Pikine, the work of restructuring includes the construction of concrete-paved streets.

**Urban transport:** 10 600 vehicles were officially registered in 2001 (all types: Taxis, trucks, buses ...)

**Estimated value added for transport:** 738 million F CFA

**Total payroll estimated :**160 million F CFA

**Long distance Transportation service: They represent about 1 500 jobs, including 800 drivers**

#### Difficulty:

Generally poor condition of roads. The main traffic black spot is at the entrance to the Faidherbe bridge; absence of parking and taxi or bus stations, lack of organized urban public transportation; rapid cars can no longer meet the needs; lack of sidewalks: safety problem for pedestrians, obsolete vehicles with significant air pollution and safety problems.

**Bus station:** Pikine (Sor). Sanitation problems ( no sewage system, no waste reprocessing).

#### Inter-regional Transportation:

Development associated with improvement of local urban economy and relations between Senegal and Mauritania. Transportation provided by taxis 7 seats, minibuses and cars. Domestic routes within the region: Saint Louis- Dagana- Matam and Saint Louis- Mpal Rao Inter-regional routes: Saint Louis- Louga-Thies-Dakar and Saint Louis- Rosso-Mauritania.

The project of a new bus station in Pikine III will allow:

- to relieve the traffic congestion of Sor
- to develop commercial activities near the station
- to strengthen the position of strategic transport hub in the Delta and the Valley River
- to increase municipal revenues from transportation (over 120 000 000 F CFA in 2001)

**Fuel:** Companies such as Shell, Total, Mobil Oil, Elton, 8 gas stations located along the Avenue General De Gaulle and RN2. The location of stations near the Sor market poses a major risk on residents and users of the area in case of fire.

**Impact of activities of oil change:** pollution of the river, abandoned car batteries, long term soil pollution by heavy metals such as the lead.

#### Viewpoint:

«Recently, the prohibition of entry into the country of more than five year-old cars has stopped Mauritanian second-hand car trading. The President has signed a deal with the Iranians, taxis must buy them a car for 8-9 million F. CFA (between 12 195 and 13 720 Euros). They can pay it in several years, which is about 30 000 F CFA (about 45 Euros) each month. Moreover, when they buy this car, they make a deal to buy gas at Elton's , which belongs to the son of the president.»

Interview with one resident of Pikine, February 2010.



Bus/taxi station - Pikine.

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

The airport of Saint Louis is located in the area of Bango on an area of 368 ha. It meets international standards and a modernization project is under way. The only international flight is currently from Paris and will be discontinued in April 2010. The traffic is divided between the tourist charter flights, flights of nationals of the regions of Saint Louis, Matam and Louga, flight of the flying club and the army. A downward trend in air traffic at the international airport of Saint Louis was registered between 2005 and 2007. Actually, landings and transits fell 3% and 41%, respectively. (See appendix Airport of Saint Louis)

## MARITIME TRANSPORTATION

The sea-river transportation once very important to facilitate trade, is now limited to pirogue transportation of people and goods between the two river banks.



Fishing Harbour, in Guet Ndar, actually used to put the fish in the trucks.



Old commercial Port



Cruise ship, the «Bou El Mogdad» which offers cruises on the Senegal river eqch 15 days.

**Commercial Port:** Located on the island on each side of the bridge, it consists of two bays of 30m wide and a total length of 1455 m . Facilities: one harbour master's office and two hangars on the north quay ( at present one is closed and the other is used as a restaurant: Flamingo). The activity is almost zero with tens of pleasure boats in bad shape: no docks, no surfaces covered for storage. The port is used, however, as pier by cruise ship, the «Bou El Mogdad» which offers cruises on the Senegal river.

**Fishing Harbour:** Built in 1978 in T-shap by means of a 20m dam providing access to a 140 m platform, designed for small boats, it is rarely used not necessarily fitted to modernize the fishing industry. Facilities include a harbour master's office (currently used as a hotel), a warehouse, a fish treatment plant (Delta Plus), industrial enterprises.

**Fishing Pier:** Built at Guet Ndar and Goxumbacc to improve nasitation. It has not solved the pollution problem mainly because of lack of maintenance and septic tanks.

### Viewpoint:

«The fishing pier (financed by AFD) has been constructed before the breach, it was used by fishermen to embark on the ocean side. But with the breakthrough of breach, the shipment has changed, it is currently on the river side, then the fishermen pass through the gap/ breach to reach the ocean, so that the dock has no longer its initial use.»

Nicolas Dupuy, Director of the NGO Paternariat, February 2010

### Unofficial projects:

- The OMVS aims to render the Senegal River navigable again (see the chapter The River)
- The state plans a project for the mineral port parallel to the breach, which raises a strong argument. (see chapter National Infrastructure Plan )
- There is a strong desire for many years now to make a port at Sor to transfer the fishing activities. It is currently used for fish loading.

## RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION

The railway network covers only department of Saint Louis with the axis Mpal - St. Louis 35 km long. Until 1996 the railway transportation ensured the transportation of people and goods by regular connections Dakar - Saint-Louis. It is now abandoned and its infrastructure is in very poor condition, due to lack of maintenance. Today it remains an entire architectural and cultural heritage under threat (by Sor for instance). Currently the precincts of the railway are randomly occupied and a large market is set up at the station of Sor.



# URBAN DESIGN OF DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOODS

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

### THE LANGUE DE BARBARIE

Lingue de Barbarie is a barrier beach separating the Senegal River from the Atlantic Ocean and protecting the town Ocean. It is divided into three main areas: Goxumbacc in the north, N'Dar Toute in the center, Guet N'Dar in the south. On the southern part, there is also the former seaport, hotel complexes and a few dwellings known as Fasse Dieye (named after the founder of the neighborhood).

The Lingue de Barbarie extended on a single block of 25 km to the south of Saint Louis, but in 2003 a breach was created to allow the downloading of the Senegal River, which threatened to flood Saint Louis. The Lingue de Barbarie is now divided into two parts (see chapter The Breach). Further to the South, there are hotel camps in the North and the Park of Lingue de Barbarie in the South (see chapter Regional and national parks). Lingue de Barbarie and mainly the neighbourhood of Guet N'Dar, suffers a serious problem of shortness, a lack of basic infrastructure, defective urban services and private ownership of public space which hinders the traffic flow. 23.5% of the population lives in Saint Louis.

#### The neighbourhood of Guet N'Dar

This is a fishing village and this neighbourhood is the place where both their homes and their activities cohabit. In the political urban history of Saint Louis, this area is marked by the authorities' willingness to displace this population. With a density of 755 inhabitants/ha it is, indeed, the densest neighborhood of the town. 25 000 inhabitants occupy an area of 1 km long and 300 m wide.

This neighborhood has a very specific sociological component. Indeed, residents have a very united community life; very often you can find up to four generations living together in one household. Contrary to appearances, this is not an economic reason, instead it is frowned upon to leave the community. The population is generally well-off and houses are well-equipped for the fishing industry generates fairly large revenues. (see chapter The operation of fishing)

However, the neighborhood is confronted with sanitation problems due to overdensity of population. The displacement of its people continues to be debated, but the fishermen themselves begin to address the issue and some of them already have their second residence in other neighborhoods of the city.

#### The neighborhood of Goxumbacc

Set on the border with Mauritania, it was created by the colonial authorities in the 1880s to relieve congestion in the neighborhood of Guet N'Dar. A small part of the population moved there but the majority preferred to remain in Guet N'Dar. Many Maurs also moved there and became fishermen; most of the fishing activity is concentrated on N'Dar Guet, and fishermen in Goxumbacc suffer from restricted visibility to the sale of fish.

**See Appendix 4** different neighborhood of Saint Louis



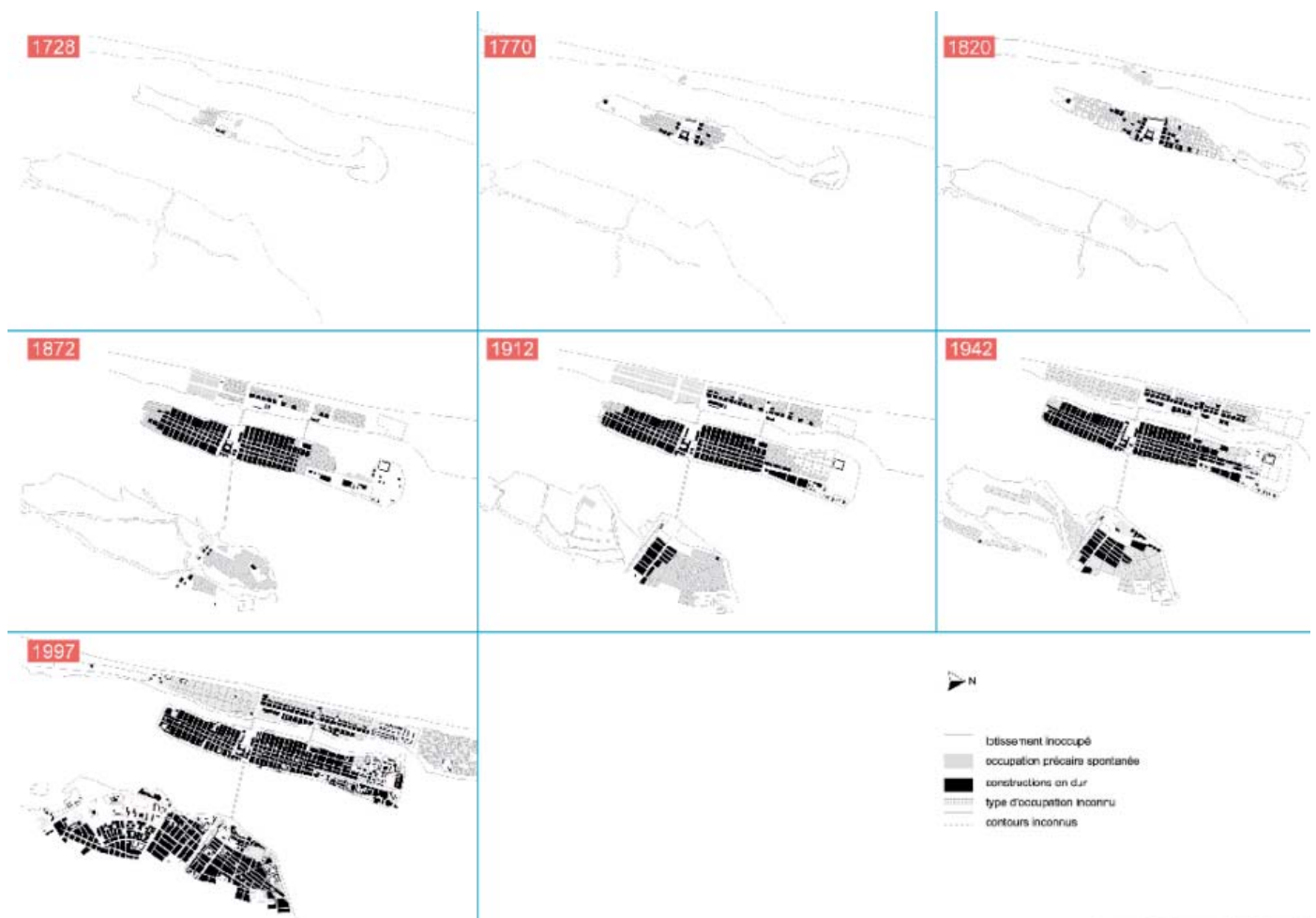
Guet N'Dar - from the bridge to the Island of Saint-Louis

# THE ISLAND SAINT-LOUIS

The island is the historic center of the city of Saint Louis, founded in the seventeenth century and until the late 18th century in business. The island began to develop and equip in the 19th century. The South was mainly residential whereas the North was commercial. Following the construction of the first cathedral in the South in 1828, Muslims lobbied for the construction of a mosque.

The French would build it in 1847 in the North, away from residential areas, which would lead to displacement of populations towards the North. The neighborhoods of the island would keep names such as North, Central and South. Since 1820 the urban plan has been characterized by its regularity by the first alignment and grid pattern; the second feature of the island was to be surrounded by an efficient dock system dating from the 19th and 20th centuries. The great architectural and urban quality of the site prompted UNESCO to include the island in the World Heritage List in 2000.

source : Plan de Sauvegarde et Mise en Valeur de l'île de Saint-Louis



Privileged centre during colonization, it remains the cultural, administrative and commercial center of city. Most of its infrastructure and equipment is concentrated here. Highways are completely paved, the sewage system as well as the electrical and hydraulic system are functional. However, the island concentrates 17% of the population of Saint Louis over a confined space whereas the dilapidated buildings represents a continuing danger to public safety..



# FAUBOURG DE SOR

Originally, it was a mere suburb of island of Saint Louis, today it became the main area that could accommodate expansions and urban development. The existing urban area presents an incoherent and disjointed group because settlement was made without any spatial planning.

Also, the habitat is largely sub-integrated into the city with significant social consequences in terms of safety, hygiene and salubrity. There are now 56.4% of the population of Saint Louis.

## THE FIRST EXPANDED NEIGHBORHOODS: Balacos, Teen Jiggen, Ndiolofène

In the North these are large areas of urban expansions that welcomed migrants as of 1940, as well as residents of the Langue de Barbarie. These neighborhoods are moderately populated and continue their expansion, but development is done according to urban planning. Some of these projects have been implemented, but they fail to alleviate the current difficulties. This area remains under-developed in equipment and infrastructure.

## THE SECOND WAVE OF URBANIZATION: Diamaguène, Leona, Diaminar

In the 60s, a second area of expansion took place in the southern part of the city, with the creation of neighborhoods of Diamaguène, Leona, Diaminar ... Again, this urbanization occurred without overall management plan leaving little room for a possible expansion, in fact, of neighborhoods with very high density. Diamaguène area has a density of 5932 inhabitants/ha, therefore it is one of the strongest in the city after the Guet N'Dar neighborhood.

## THE AREA OF SPONTANEOUS EXPANSION: Pikine

The neighborhood of Pikine was created in the 1970s on a property owned by tradition, by a marabout; land division was done informally, and the resulting urban network was completely irregular with roads almost impassable by car and an extremely high population density.

### The restructuring program of spontaneous settlements:

Initiated in 1996 by GTZ (German cooperation agency) which withdrew due to lack of financing, the project was taken over by the Foundation Droit à la Ville (FDV) in 2006. This foundation was created by the State of Senegal in partnership with public and private partners; the FDV acts as the operator specializing in urban Restructuring and Regularization. The project, financed by the European Union, will be conducted on a period of 18 months and will include:

- The creation of 13 new axis, with 2 zones of resettlement of a total area of 14 ha provided for homes affected by demolitions.
- Development of a system of both river and rain water management with the creation of a protection dyke and a drainage system to a holding tank equipped with a pumphouse.



Urban restructuring of Pikine : new street

The other component is the regularization of spontaneous settlements with the aim of ensuring security to inhabitants. This work is done in collaboration with the Foundation and the affected residents organized in 5 GIE. The system of adjustment in case of restructuring is as follows: the State shall register the whole land as public property and grant a building lease in exchange for a sum paid by the resident, set in Pikine at 1 200 F CFA /sqm.

## TRADITIONAL VILLAGES: Bango, Ngallèle, Khor

Recently attached to the municipality, they are used as areas of congestion. They are subject to particular attention in planning to avoid spontaneous expansions, and the creation of a Zone of Concerted Planning in progress. The schemes included are housing schemes, taking into account the area already built, the land development and construction of basic infrastructure. At present these areas have the lowest density of population in the city.



# RURAL COMMUNITIES OF SAINT LOUIS

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The department of Saint Louis is composed of two municipalities: Saint Louis and Mpal and three rural communities: Fass Ngom, Ndiébène Gandiol and Gandon.

In 2008 the department had a total population of 834 840 inhabitants and an area of 19 000km<sup>2</sup>, namely a density of 44 inhabitants / km<sup>2</sup>. The community of Fass Ngom, not adjacent with the municipality of Saint Louis, does not fit in the inter-community partnership project.

Rural communities	Total Population
Fass Ngom	33 971
Ndiébène Gandiole	8 579
Gandon	8 579

Source : DAGAT

In contrast, communities of Nbiébène Gandiole and Gandon, directly adjacent, are linked to the City of Saint Louis.

## GANDON ET NBIÉDÈNE GANDIOLE

Previously grouped under the rural community of Gandon, they were cut in two rural communities in 2008. For this reason, all existing data currently in Gandon presented here also refer to Nbiédène Gandiole. Here are the main features that emerge from the study of local development plan of the Rural Community of Gandon 2009-2014 (available on DVD).

The population structure is characterized by its youth with more than 78% of the population aged under 35. The main activities are in the primary sector, with important water resource for market gardening, rice growing and fish breeding. In addition, the municipality of Gandon is home to a potential irrigable land of 10 000 ha to allow develop agriculture.



Highway N2 though Gandon

Many large farms are located there, including GDS, a French gardening company, which will be part of the tour guide.

The positioning of Gandon and Nbiébène Gandiol in direct hinterland of Saint Louis have already made privileged trading partners: Saint Louis is a very important trading area for agricultural production whereas many facilities of Sain Louis (highschool, hospital) can benefit the two municipalities. Regarding local governance, the involvement of partners (ARD, Plan, SICOVAL, SAED, etc. ...) has enabled the community to receive support from the state and decentralized cooperations.

This will trigger off new investment in the sectors of health, education, natural resource management, etc..

## THE CHALLENGES

Firstly the opening of the breach in the Langue de Barbarie, by modifying existing eco systems, caused salinization of land and groundwater, particularly in Gandiole (see chapter Breach).

This phenomenon obviously has a significant impact on agriculture by reducing available land for this activity. Other issues related to access to basic social services, the stimulation of local development by help of rural council when confronted with the lack of community consultation forums and adequate training of rural advisors.

# CRAFT VILLAGE

## SAINT-LOUIS : HISTORY, URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

It was created by the SOSEPPRA (Senegalese Company Promotion of the craft industry).

Following the dissolution of the company in 1996, the village was bought out to the Chamber of Trade and Crafts. The craft village is home to 8 boxes, 11 stalls and the seat of House of Trades, and the Savings Bank for Artisans of St. Louis (CECAS). There are 33 entrepreneurs in eight crafts including sculpture, jewelry, sewing, dyeing, tanning, weaving, dentures, art restoration and manufacture.

At present the village is poorly frequented and is hardly a tourist attraction.



Overview on craft village of Saint Louis

Adress : Route de la Corniche Sor ; Saint Louis

### Focus on ... the Chamber of Trade and Crafts

Its mission is to represent regionally the craft industry to governments, as well as to implement programs aimed at its development. As a public professional company, it plays the role of supervision, assistance and monitoring of craftsmen registered in its directory.

The Chamber of trade intervenes:

- to support the organization of different professions
- to promote apprentices, artisans and master craftsmen.
- the establishment of production units

#### Viewpoints:

«The Chamber of Trade has a major role, because the craft is essential for tourism.»

Some suggestions from a dialogue between Ali Sall and tourists:

#### For the village:

- Transfer the village into a real tourist attraction and heart of local crafts
- Stand out from the market goods
- Be a place of conviviality between tourists and artisans by sharing expertise
- Promote the Craft Village (partnership with other regional fairs, dissemination over the internet ...)
- Promote development to make the village more attractive: lighting, caretaking, etc
- Establish an internal procedure and uphold it.

#### To improve the products:

- Replace the handcrafted products in the current context of the city
- Diversify current products and professions
- Establish a charter of quality and uphold it

Interview: Mr Ali Sall, in charge with the Directory of trades and registration, February 2010

**ENVIRONMENT**

# THE SENEGAL RIVER

## THE ENVIRONMENT

### THE RIVER

Senegal River flows over a distance of 1 790km from East to West. The river originates in Guinea at the confluence of «black» river Bafing and «white» river Bakoye. It flows throughout Mali, Mauritania and Senegal and marks the border between these two countries then flows into the Atlantic ocean in the Region of Saint Louis.

Throughout the four countries the river basin covers an area of about 337 000 km<sup>2</sup> and three diverse regions: the top Basin of Bakel (city of Senegal near the border with Mali), the Bakel Valley of Saint Louis (816km) and the Delta. The evolution of this basin is marked by the encroaching desert.

#### Rate - Capacity:

The rate of the river is very irregular and depends entirely on monsoon rains. Much of the basin is located in the Sahel region of Africa in semiarid climate with erratic rainfall of about 300 to 1 000 mm / year. Only the southern part of the basin enjoys tropical moist climate and receives heavy rainfall between 1 000 and 2 000 mm/year, more regular in the year.

The inter-annual average flow of the river is 640 m<sup>3</sup>/s at its mouth, but it has large variation ranging from 3 m<sup>3</sup>/s during periods of lowest waters from March to June (period of the year when the rate reaches its lowest) to 5000 m<sup>3</sup> / s during periods of heavy floods from July to November.

#### Seaworthiness :

It is navigable in all seasons over 175 km from the mouth to Podor, and of 975 km during the three month period of high water to Kayes.

#### Pollution :

The Senegal River is the subject of water use conflicts between activities using the river as a resource and requiring a good quality water (fishing, drinking water resource, irrigation, swimming) and economic activities less directly related to the river whose side effects pollute the river by:

- The massive use of inputs and pesticides for intensive agriculture
- The discharge of sewage and outflows caused by the food industry
- Solid waste pits

#### Dams :

In the Region of Saint Louis, the rising tidal waters is linked to a natural hydrological regime. Before placing water dams of Diama and Manantali, these tidal waters ascended the lower reaches of the river in dry season, covering large distances, 400 km from the old mouth.

Several factors explain this phenomenon: the river and the ocean are parallel nearby the region of Saint Louis; thus, at the old mouth, there was a sand bank which broke the vitality of the tidal wave. Finally, the lower bed of the Senegal River is below the level of the ocean.

#### The creation project of "Maison du Fleuve Senegal":

This is a program initiated by Mr Ibrahima Bao, who has previously worked at the Maison du Fleuve Senegal of Rhone and wishes to establish actions of promoting the river heritage. This project builds on the concept of Intangible Cultural Heritage established by UNESCO in 2003, in a desire to socially recapture the riverbanks.

The first phase of work focused on the creation of a database on all documentary studies on the Senegal River. The next step of the project is the opening of a home place for the Maison du Fleuve.



By the River Sénégal - Saint Louis

### **The dam of Diama:**

Put into operation in November 1985, its primary function is to prevent the intrusion of salty strip into the river, and render the land of the Delta farmable. Subsequently, construction of dykes between Diama and Rosso has turned Diama into a reservoir dam (250 to 535 million m<sup>3</sup>) providing protection against flooding and control over the delta backwaters.

### **The dam of Manantali:**

The impoundment dam initiated in July 1987 ended in September 1991 after reaching a deference level of 208m. The reservoir has a storage volume of 11.3 billion m<sup>3</sup>, a volume of 8 m<sup>3</sup>, and enables regulation of the flow of Bafing, main tributary of the Senegal River.

### **Objectives of Manantali and Diama dams:**

- Normalize the rate of the river, provide the necessary capacity to irrigate 375 000 ha of farmland, supply drinking water to urban centers and enable navigation on the river all year long, from Saint Louis to Ambidédi to Mali, maintaining sufficient water draught.
- Produce approximately 800 million kilowatt hours of hydroelectric energy
- Cap the natural flooding and reduce the impacts of floods
- Limit the upwelling brackish waters in the delta, in periods of low waters
- Improve the conditions of filling lakes fed by the Senegal River, allowing for a better functioning of pumping stations of irrigated agricultural areas, industrial plants and urban centers.



The dam of Diama

Source : Wikipédia

## **THE ORGANIZATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE SENEGAL RIVER (OMVS)**

Created March 11, 1972 by Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, this agency aims at managing the Senegal River basin over an area of 289 000 km<sup>2</sup>. The Guinea, after signing a framework protocol of cooperation in 1994, declared its accession to OMVS in 2006 by signing of the Treaty of Bamako.

This structure is a continuation of an old-time political will of development of the river area. As early as the colonial period, the first structure of this type was proposed in 1802 by the Governor Julien Schmaltz. Subsequently, a series of structures followed one another, culminating finally in the creation of the OMVS.



### **Objectives of OMVS:**

- Achieving food self-sufficiency for the people of the river basin
- Secure and improve the incomes of people in the river valley
- Preserve the equilibrium of ecosystems in the subregion and, more particularly, in the river basin
- Reduce the economic vulnerability of the member states of the Organization in response to climatic and environment challenges
- Accelerate the economic development of Member States



## Organization:

It is governed by five international conventions:

- The first concerns the creation of the OMVS and defines the roles and responsibilities of the organization and OMVS bodies: the Conference of Heads of State; the Cabinet; the Office; the Permanent Water Commission; the Regional Planning Committee; the Advisory Committee. The Presidency is provided on a rotational basis by the Member States.
- The second defines the legal status of the Senegal River and its tributaries, declared international watercourse over the territories of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. This agreement guarantees freedom of navigation and equality in all forms of water use. It also affects any project likely to significantly alter the characteristics of the river to the prior approval of all Member States.
- The third and fourth agreements relate to joint management projects. They define the status of such projects, rights and obligations of owners, the creation of the Agency for project management as well as common sources of financing.
- The last agreement refers to dams of Diama and Manantali. It creates the Agency for management and exploitation of Diama (SOGED) and the Agency for Energy Management of Manantali (SOGEM).

## The major projects of OMVS:

The achievements of the OMVS are part of a mutual purpose of reinforcement of economic and social integration of the organization.

### Irrigated cropland

In total, 1378 km<sup>2</sup> of land is managed, distributed over the four members of the OMVS such as : 940 km<sup>2</sup> of managed land in Senegal over 2 400km<sup>2</sup> according to the development plan of the OMVS. However, on these managed surfaces in Senegal, only 350 to 400 km<sup>2</sup> of land have been cultivated.

Indeed, program management of common water imposes quotas in order to preserve water resources. But additional land are used for agriculture during recession of floods. These surfaces are good for the cereal production (rice, maize and sorghum) and vegetable crops (onion, tomato, melon and gombo).

Rice production can cover 15% of consumption needs of Senegal. Other cultures are planned such as peanuts, cotton, fruits, fodder and oilseeds.

### Energy

The hydroelectric plant of the Manantali dam, operational since 2001, will produce 800 GWh per year, 9 out of 10 years. The distribution of energy production is as follows: 52% for Mali, 15% for Mauritania and 33% for Senegal. The exhibition and distribution have been entrusted to a private operator, the South African Eskom company since 2001 for a contract period of 15 years.

In addition, a project of OMVS under consideration is the electrification of rural villages near high voltage lines of the Member States.

### Navigation

Navigation Project is part of a project of network of mixed land transport, ranging from primary and secondary roads providing access to Diama and Manantali dams and the railway from Dakar to Bamako. The project is to create a waterway of great capacity and port infrastructure to facilitate economic development of the basin, to increase trade exchanges, internally as well as internationally, and improve accessibility to some isolated regions of Mali.



Sénégal River - satellite Spot

Source: [http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal\\_\(fleuve\)](http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%A9n%C3%A9gal_(fleuve))

The project comprises two components, seaworthiness and port infrastructure, and will be completed in two stages:

- The development of a navigable channel with a length of 905 km between Saint Louis and Ambidedi in Mali for passage of vessels with a draft of less than 1.50m, with an annual capacity of 10 million tonnes/ freight. This step also provides support to operators interested in the resumption of river transport.

This project is supported by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

- The second step involves a study of coastal shipping between the ports of Dakar and Nouakchott, including the partial development of the river and its beaconing, and a device for sea / river to secure the passage of boats. It also includes improvements to seven existing stops: Rosso, Richard - Toll, Podor, Boghé, Kaedi, Matam and Bakel. This seaworthiness project is financed in partnership by the World Bank, Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Chinese investors and the four countries of OMVS.

## **Drinking water**

Food and clean drinking water are two major concerns of the OMVS. The rate of drinking water coverage (modern wells, equipped well-drilling, water conveyance) is about 60%. The sewage system is still poorly developed (approximately 80% of households use traditional pit latrines). The objective of Member States is the development of water supply and improvement of sanitation conditions. The 2010 target was to reach 35 liters of drinking water per day per capita, threshold set by the World Health Organization (WHO), and achieve a coverage of access to drinking water of 100% through the installation of equipped well-drilling and modern wells. The program has two components:

- A pattern of drinking water supply within the scope of the Master Plan for Development and Water Management of River Basin (SDAGE) which is under consideration; it will integrate projects of Aftout Es Saheli for water conveyance in Nouakchott and Dakar through the Guiers and Saint Louis river.

- Pilot health projects, in six villages (three in Senegal) designed to provide sanitation (latrines, showers) and construct water conveyance equipment to provide drinking water.

The aim is to reduce the direct contact between man and river water.

## **Environment**

The dams of Manantali and Diama and facilities related to their structures have had negative impacts on ecosystems of the Senegal River basin. Some of these impacts is still poorly known and it is therefore difficult to assess the associated risks. In addition, there was no alert system, efficient policy makers and technical services, or frameworks.

### **1. Le PASIE**

The OMVS has launched The Program for Mitigation and Monitoring of Environmental Impacts (PASIE), cofinanced by the World Bank, the African Development Bank, French Cooperation and the Canadian Cooperation. This program establishes a comprehensive strategy for protecting and preserving the environment, focussing on several current issues such as :

**- Mitigation of hydro-electric project consequences**

**- Acquisition of land for power lines**

**- Optimization of reservoir management**

**- Environmental Health**

**- Complementary measures:**

- Promotion of rural electrification, micro-targeting women and aimed to generate revenue and reducing poverty, promoting the development of hydro sites in the next generation (for Falling Felou Gouina and, on the Senegal River).

- Promotion of rural electrification; micro-projects targeted on women and aimed to generate revenue and reduce poverty, promote the development of hydro sites in the next generation (waterfalls of Felou and Gouina on the Senegal River).

**- Coordination and monitoring:**

Create a database as part of a monitoring of the environment; strengthen the limnology service of Manantali; develop a comprehensive plan of environmental action and environmental code applicable to the territories of the Senegal River basin countries - member states of the OMVS; a program of environmental monitoring of reservoirs and downstream ecosystems.

## 2. The PGIRE - DUMB (Project of Integrated Management of Water Resources Development of Multiple Uses in the Senegal River Basin)

The PASIE program is now complete and the following program is the GEF (Water Management of Senegal River), but it is approaching its close to give full priority to the PGIRE-DUMB project. The aim is to promote basic revenue generating activities and ensure that economic benefits reach the whole population of the river basin.

The priority action areas are the upper basin in Guinea (regions of Mamou and Labe); the upper basin of Mali (circles of Bafoulabé and Kayes); the Middle Valley of Senegal (the departments of Matam and Dagana) and the mean-valley and delta in Mauritania (the wilayas of Gorgol and Trarza).

The program contributes to the development of multipurpose use of water resources, and the impetus to growth and improvement of livelihood of communities around the Senegal River in order to reduce poverty.

The first phase is currently underway. Started in 2007, it has three components

### - The institutional development of regional water resources:

to support the regional initiatives to consolidate and strengthen policies, plans and actions relating to the development of water resources.

### - The integrated development of water resources at local level:

to contribute to the impetus and the structuring of local activities, according to a participatory approach to sustainable improvement of livelihood of target populations. This dynamic is supported by the development of activities within an approach based on inter-village units of Sustainable Development

### - Integrated and multisectorial regional planning:

to propose a model for the use and optimal management of water resources of the Senegal River Basin, taking into account all sectors. This planning will enhance efforts in the West African Power Pool (WAPP) to minimize the cost of energy across the region.

This program is financed by the World Bank, the AFD and the European Union.



River Sénégal valey  
Source : [www.salysenegal.net](http://www.salysenegal.net)



# EVALUATION OF IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

## THE ENVIRONMENT

Senegal faces problems of flooding, rising sea levels and coastal erosion due to negative impacts of climate change. Senegal has therefore the need to develop programs for climate change adaptation which must be integrated into plans for economic and social development, MDGs (Millennium Development Goals), the national strategy of sustainable development and any other action against poverty (Document of Strategies for Poverty Reducing). Economic losses caused by negative impacts of climate change worsen the poverty situation of populations living in these areas. That is why the Senegal proposes to undertake essential strategic environmental analysis of various development policies to ensure assessment and assumption of the impacts of climate change.<sup>1</sup>

Among the instruments of strategic planning, Senegal has established the «National Strategy Implementation of the Framework on Climate Change».<sup>2</sup>

The manager of the United Nations Programme for Development (UNDP) Mr Boubou Dramane Camara mentions Senegal as « one of the countries whose geographical data increases vulnerability to climate change. « It is located on the Sahelcoastline «in the vicinity of a large desert with a long coastline of 700 km. That is why here in Senegal, the consequences of climate changes are no longer speculation: they are no longer remote phenomena, therefore we should get ready.» According to Camara, “the events of climate change are already there and knock on our doors.” For example, he states that the rising of of the sea level is a fact in some parts of Dakar, Rufisque and Saint Louis, coastlines are systematically abused by the pounding surf of the sea and destroy progressively and irreversibly human settlements in the area. The impoverishment of rural ecosystems jeopardize precarious inland human settlements and accentuates migration related to poverty while floods in suburban areas unsuitable for habitation increase morbidity and cause problems of adequate care by the state budget. Currently, the disorder of rainfall rates has caused floods that affect the poorest populations in the suburbs. This disorder increases multiple health risks by waterborne diseases, cholera outbreaks and the persistence of malaria. University professor Pascal Sagna, in his presentation, argued that «the rainfall has decreased by 30% and the temperature increased by 1 ° in Senegal». He participated in the meeting on climate changes, food security and human development. He discussed climate change in Senegal. With the latest report on global climate change, humanity is aware that the environment with its age-old balance and harmony, is now being trapped in human actions. The Global Report emphasizes that «for the first time, because of the lifestyle of people of our generation, we may reach the so-called tipping point.»

Climate change is a threat to the conditions of production and thus food security. Because the right to food is the first of human rights it is, therefore, the starting point of the fight against poverty.<sup>3</sup>

## CURRENT ACTIONS FOR ENVIRONMENT PRESERVATION

In the framework of Agenda 21 have been created regional divisions of the environment and classified facilities (DREEC) involved in a decentralization of activities at the central level. The tasks of this new structure set up in Saint Louis in 2000 are as follows:

- Implement strategies to ensure the fight against pollution, nuisances and any form of degradation of the environment;
- Monitor and coordinate all actions of various environmental agencies and services;
- Popularize the laws and regulations relating to environmental conservation

*Extract from the Strategic Study of Mangrove Settlement in Saint Louis and its regions, 2009*

1 Contribution du Sénégal au débat sur les impacts des changements climatiques sur les petits états insulaires en développement, Michel SECK Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés

2 Profil environnemental de la ville de Saint Louis, 2005, ADC

3 Changements climatiques : Le Sénégal particulièrement exposé, 04-12-2008, article écrit par Safiétou KANE, [www.lequotidien.sn](http://www.lequotidien.sn)

# FONCTIONNEMENT DE LA MANGROVE

## THE ENVIRONMENT

*Extract from Étude Stratégique d'aménagement de la Mangrove à Saint Louis et ses environs, 2009*

The mangrove is a biome rich in organic matter, complex ecosystem of wildlife especially at a juvenile stage (molluscs, crustaceans, fish, reptiles, primates ...) and flora breeding in this area. It provides food for migratory birds. Its physical role in the estuarine hydrodynamics is to protect algae resources by filtering and setting sediments; it thus participates in the hydro-biophysic regulation of aqueous environment in the lower delta and the perpetuation of the city of Saint Louis.

Saint Louis is an amphibious city, bathed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Senegal River. The stands of mangroves around Saint Louis are located in the upper north of the Eastern coastline of the Atlantic Ocean. At present the mangrove subsists only in residual state between the dam of Diama and Gandiole, in a discontinuous geographical distribution with three ranges:

- **The massive of Toubé**, asouth of Saint Louis. Cracked vegetation through a dense network of oak trees around mangroves.
- **The massives of Bopp Thior and Dakar Bango**, north of Saint Louis, grove mosaics sprawling from the City of Saint Louis (Sor neighborhood) to the village of Sanar, through the outskirts of the town of Dakar Bango.

The territories of the mangroves including the region of SaintLouis and Toube (Gandon Rural Community) contain nearly 150 000 people (in 2000) and are divided into three areas:

1. **Sea Mangrove**, characterized by red mangrove, which grows in salty water soil, deprived of oxygen, thanks to its aerial roots;
2. **Shrub Mangrove**, characterized by the black mangrove that sometimes forms "dry-timber" ponds on more or less flooded areas full of dead trees;
3. **High Mangrove** proliferates with decreasing salinity.

## THE THREATS

1. Direct destruction by clearing and / or indirect by the installation of various equipment (roads, touristic equipment...)

2. Indirect destruction by «pollution» from the watershed (sediments, pesticides, rubbish pits, waste, untreated domestic waste ...)

The rise of tide at times reached alarming proportions, with the dynamic tide rising up to 400Km from the old mouth. The opening of the dam of Diama in 1985 helped stop marine upwelling in the lower river. This situation caused the lengthening of residence time of salty waters in the downstream areas of the dam.

With this new system, salt marshes (covered only by high tides) and stands of mangroves experience a floodingperiod reduced by about 3 months. This long residence time of salty waters impacts the vegetal facies and contributes to degradation of estuary mangroves massifs.



The mangrove vegeteaion - Bopp Thior Island.



Mangrove in Pikine neighborhood.



# DIACHRONIC EVOLUTION OF ECOSYSTEM

**1954:** Homogeneous mangrove, estimated area of 685ha, the denser clumps are located inside tidal channels (Mbambara and Diele Mbame), damage inside land, to a certain distance from shore, tannes (part of a tidal marsh the least frequently flooded) located behind mangrove curtains which are highlighted either for agriculture or for housing.

**1980:** Stand of less homogeneous mangroves estimated area of 653 ha of surface enlargement of internally degraded surfaces , reduction of the space occupied by the mangrove at Keur Barka, appearance of small tannes in the massive of Mbambara and Keur Bernard.

**1997:** Enhancement of degradation of the ecosystem, estimated area of 497 ha (24% reduction), most affected presence seem to be localized to the east of Mbambara and Diele Mbame; south of Keur Barka whole stands were converted into tannes.

**Current socio-economic activities around the mangrove:** fisheries (tilapia, shrimp, freshwater and seawater species..), agriculture (peanuts, millet, beans, watermelons...) livestock (cattle and sheep), salt extraction (beyond the mangroves, on former mud flats ).

**Most used mangrove resources:** the mangrove wood (house construction, canoes, charcoal); leaves and roots of mangrove (poor nutritional quality animal food, dyeing of raffia nets to consolidate them and make them less visible to fish).

## Dynamics of suburbanization and threats to the ecosystem

Saturation of land properties in the urbanized area and the «suburbanization» of peripheral areas were key factors in accelerating the degradation of mangroves in many places where it has been reduced to residual fragments (CORMER-SALEM 1994).



One area for new urban housing could still be considered on the Langue de Barbarie south of Guet N’Dar and Thiaka Ndiaye (fishermens’ cemetery) , but this area would be reserved for future river sea port. Such a development could only further jeopardize the Langue de Barbarie and aggravate its sanitary and environmental problems. As to the available space in Sor, it is even smaller than the seaside area. Its occupation would require a huge operation of embankment at the expense of flooding surfaces, whose results, in an uncertain hydrological context, would become insecure. The only expansion margin remains the Eastern area beyond the backwater of Khor towards Ngallèle and probably to the south towards Gandon. ( see appendix Regional subdivision of municipality area)

Covering a municipal area of 4 580 ha, the inland area of Saint Louis is about 3 630 ha. In 1968 an area of 680 ha covered by the natural spaces (mangrove and others) and orchards(Bango) was removed to leave 2 950 ha to the municipality. In 1973, only 597 ha were urbanized. Since that date, current facilities cover about fifty hectares. The expansion of the city of Saint Louis, direct result of population growth, takes place mainly on mudflat areas.

Reforestation mangrove program, NGO Oceanium.

Source: «Melting Pop» magazine.

# REGIONAL AND NATIONAL PARKS

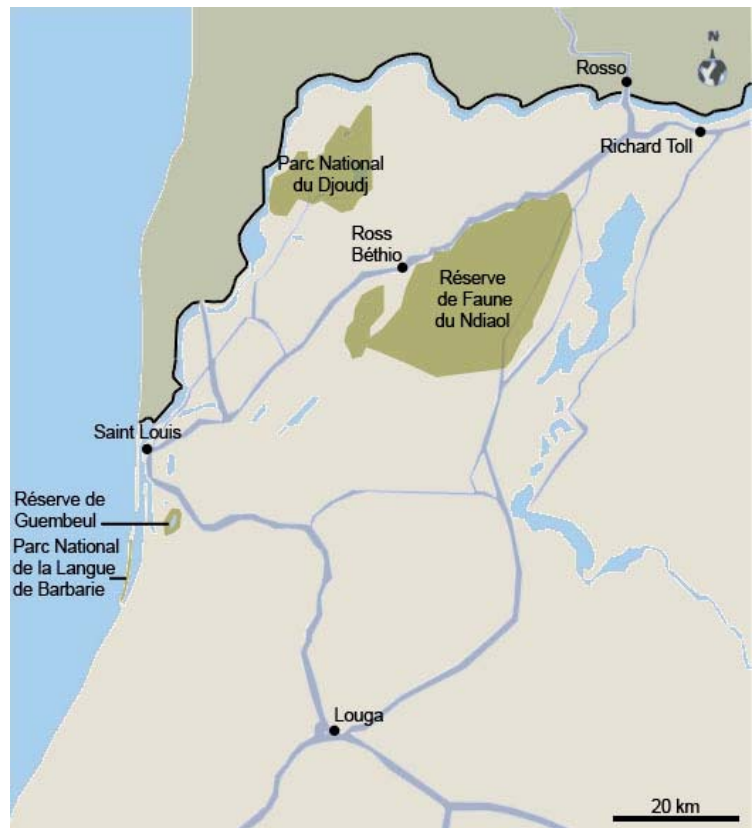
## THE ENVIRONMENT

### DJOUJ PARK

Located 60 miles north of Saint Louis, it was created in 1971, then in 1977 it ranked as “wetland”. This is the third largest bird park in the world, and one of ten protected areas by the Directorate of Water and Forests; it covers an area of 16 000 hectares, including 12 000 flooding hectares. Its name comes from that of a river arm which feeds lakes and backwaters all year long. This is the only green area in the Sahel region and the first freshwater swamp for migratory birds after crossing the Sahara.



About 3 million birds belonging to 365 different species spend the wintering from November to March. It includes a major variety of ducks. Gambia goose, rose flamingos, white pelicans... The park also features a wide variety of ecosystems: a part of the river valley, canals, creeks, lakes, backwater, ponds, marshes, fords, sandbars, wood savanna.....



### The Parcs around Saint Louis.

Source: Map made by A. Landon, based on the Guide Evasion, Sénégal, Ed. Hachette, 2007, p. 123

### GUEMBEUL RESERVE

Covering 720 ha, it is located on the road to Gandiol 15 km south of Saint Louis. Founded in 1983 and classified by the Convention of Ramsar 2, it has a double mission; the first is to be an area of wildlife conservation in Senegal and the second, more rare, is to be an area of monitored breeding for protected species which are then reintroduced in the country.

This bush area is closed by a 12-km fence to preserve the fauna and flora as well as the lake itself whose salinity level is managed by ecoguardians. Breeding activity is currently the main activity of the park; several enclosures help animals acclimatize before let loose in the reserve.



Un oryx du parc de Guembeul.

The reintroduction of species is in partnership with several national parks of foreign countries (Spain, France, Israel) and has enabled the reintroduction of the oryx, an animal that had completely disappeared in Senegal and that of the giant furrowed turtle almost extinct in the country.

Currently, there is a wide variety of species: dama gazelle and dorcas, elands, giant furrowed turtle, varans, red monkeys, hares, pale foxes, squirrels, wild cats, margouillats ...



La tortue géante sillonnée.

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## NATIONAL PARK OF THE LANGUE DE BARBARIE



The park is located South of the Langue de Barbarie. It was established in 1976 and now extends to sea level for over 2 000 ha of the estuary area, including backwaters and sand islands, including the bird island and a unique biodiversity in this part of the Sahel: gray and white pelicans, grey-headed gulls, mocking gulls, hansel, dwarf, Caspian, egrets, ...

## CURRENT THREATS TO THE AREA PARKS

The park is now subject to several threats:

### - Deforestation, overgrazing and poaching

- **The proliferation of water ferns:** the construction of the dam of Diama has resulted in disrupting the ecosystem of this park by creating ideal conditions for the proliferation of water fern (*Typha australis*, *Pistia stratioides*, *Salvinia molesta*), which choke waterways. Their speed of infection is very fast, their expansion area may double in four days. They hinder fishing, circulation of pirogues, water oxygenation and are home to colonies of mosquitoes and snails which can transmit many diseases such as bilharziose. The magnitude of this phenomenon which forced UNESCO to classify the park on the list of World Heritage in Danger in 2000, requires very expensive eradication operation.

- **Disruption of the ecosystem with the opening of the breach:** The wetlands are at risk of changing, such as those of the Djoudj Park. Now they have a very important role in the fight against floods and desertification because they can supply water by overflowing during periods of flooding and decreasing gradually during the dry season. They also help grazing, farming, and the supply of construction materials and handicrafts (thatch, reed). The eco-guards have already found changes in ecosystems, with water from the river south of the Langue de Barbarie, unable to escape through the old mouth naturally turned into a saltwater lagoon, and the reproductive cycles of birds have shifted over time.



# THE BREACH OF NEW RIVER MOUTH SENEGAL

## THE ENVIRONMENT

### The context of creation of artificial breach in the Langue de Barbarie

Langue de Barbarie is a land bridge which protects the city of Saint Louis against the Atlantic Ocean and separates the Senegal River from the ocean. Until 2003, it stretched to the south of Saint Louis towards Gandiole, and the natural mouth was located completely in the South. In the North there are the neighborhoods of Goxumbacc, Ndar Toute, Guet Ndar and the sea base; in the South there is a natural reserve as well as tourism camps.

In 2003, a very significant flooding threatened the city of Saint Louis. That was a river flooding, not a rain flooding, as one might think. Indeed, the Inter Tropical Front affects much less the Saint Louis area compared to the Southern areas. In addition, rainfall contributing to supplying the Senegal River and its tributaries, the flood risk is therefore caused by the river's disrupted flow with the construction of dams, including that of Diama.

Thus, at the opening of the dam construction in 1986, to prevent the rise of saltywaters, it had been already discussed the possibility of a breakthrough of a load-shedding channel in the city of Saint Louis to facilitate river flow, or regular maintenance and bottom dredging of the natural mouth.

In 2003, during the rainfall season, the city of Saint Louis registered rainfall of 350 mm, about 100 mm more than the average over the period 1961 to 1990. Upon opening of the dam of Diama, the island was threatened with a total flooding. The water thus reached a level of 1.95 m in altimetry on September 30. The simulation predictions were betting on water rise up to 2.50 m OS ( Ordnance Survey).

But none of the city's side elevation can exceed that level. On the night of 3 to 4 October 2003, the highest authorities of Senegal decided in emergency the breakthrough of the load-shedding channel 4 m wide and 1.50m deep, on the advice of a Morocco engeneer.



Opening the load-shedding channel;  
Source : Photo CRDS.



View of the breach, by plane, 2004;  
Source : Photo EAL.

However, the edges not being consolidated, it has grown at a impressive speed reaching already 600 meters wide at the end of one month due to the pressure of the river and sea waters. Currently, according to estimates, it would reach between 1.5 and 2 km wide. Meanwhile, the old mouth was almost completely closed.

### The consequences of the breach

By disrupting the operation after dam, the breach has increased the tidal range in the delta of Senegal River, causing upturn of waste discharged into the River. Water level variations have increased significantly, particularly at Gandiole. The withdrawal of water traps fish and shrimps which die heavily during periods of low waters. Meanwhile, this phenomenon has resulted in significant increase in sand banks and jeopardized the navigation.

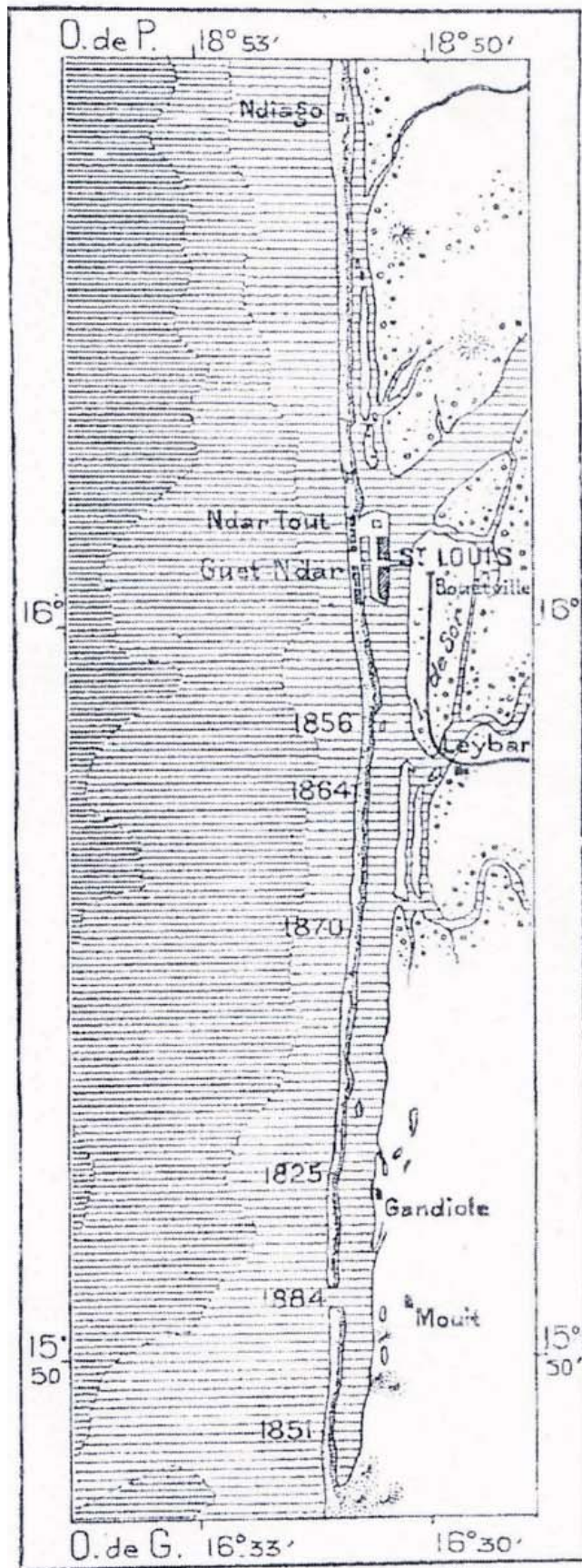
The breach has also jeopardized the Langue de Barbarie as to the mechanical wave erosion, also leading to the destruction of mangrove swamps with mangrove trees, whose roots can keep the sand and slow soil erosion.

In addition, the entry of salty sea waters into the river has helped salinization of previously fresh waters. Impacts on the ecosystem are still not assessed, but part of freshwater fish stocks has already declined. For instance, the price of a kilo of shrimp increased from 500 F CFA before the breach to 2 500 F CFA. In addition, some changes in the natural vegetation have resulted. Such water salinization also has had a significant impact on agricultural land reserves of Gandiole. Finally, the eco- guards of National Park of the Langue de Barbarie have already noticed a decline in the number of migratory birds and changes in their reproductive cycles.

### Socio-economic impacts

The breach impacted each industry. So for sea fishing, its impact was positive since fishermen had much easier and secure access to the sea. They started using large pirogues of 20 to 24 m long and their fishing activities changed (see The chapter Current habits of the fishing). In contrast, river fishing practiced in the area of Gandiole decreased, with the transformation of river fresh water surfaces into saltywater lagoon.

As seen previously, agriculture in the Gandiole area also suffered a significant decline in performance with the quasi-disappearance of the freshwater supply from groundwater. Moreover, many land once used for gardening, currently salinized had to be abandoned. The tourism sector of discovery of natural sites was directly affected by the impact of the breach on the National Park of the Langue de Barbarie, as well as on many resorts located directly on the Langue de Barbarie area; they suffered from the division of the isthmus and its very rapid destruction; some equipment isolated in the south area are now accessible only by pirogue.



#### Under discussion: Should we stabilize the breach?

The map shows the different locations in the 19th century. Historically, the river mouth always moved from north to south with ocean currents and sediments that were deposited.

This is the argument advanced by those who supported the opening of the artificial breach. Currently, the debate is about the stabilization of the breach. It is very difficult to assess its impact on the long term, some predict even the disappearance of the Langue de Barbarie and thus ask for stabilization in order to preserve this area.

However, as explained by Mr. Seye, Director of Fishing Regional Service, by stabilizing the breach, we would stop this natural phenomenon of displacement of the river mouth.



Differents localization of the river mouth since 1825.  
Source : Plan de Sauvegarde Mise en Valeur



# THE ECONOMY

# THE TERTIARY / ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS

## THE ECONOMY

The tertiary sector participates up to 60% in GDP production. Since 1990, the tertiary sector (especially trade, tourism and TV services) has become a major component of economic activity.

## COMMERCE

It is the main area of intervention of informal sector and the main provider of jobs in urban areas, especially for women and recently urban residents, because of low level of required qualification and investments.

**Strategies to develop:** improvement and diversification of markets, large participation of national economic operators to marketing of local production.

## TOURISM

Significant contribution in the country's revenue, it ranks second after the fishing industry. In 2000, gross revenues amounted to 97 billion F CFA.

**Strategies to develop:** expertise enhancement, development of new sites, market development, promotion of luxury tourism, support for community recreation and development of leisure-related businesses. The State will seek to implement several policies and major projects (roads, air transportation).

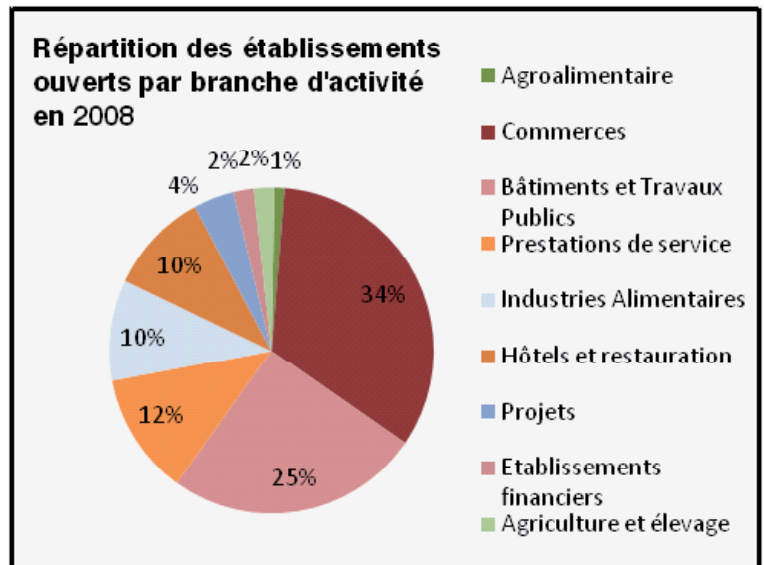
## NEW COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

The State intends to accelerate the development of TV services (access to telephone and Internet) by promoting private investment and job creation. The domain of telecommunications is on the rise direct foreign investment has increased with three telephone operators on the Senegalese market at the moment.

**Strategies to develop:** develop the public market in the domain of TV services; motivate the private sector to seize the opportunities.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

There is a concentration of administrative and military services in the island (Governance, hospital, infrastructure, military, tourism infrastructure, City Hall ...).



Source : IRTSS-Saint-Louis<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Economic and social situation in the region of Saint Louis in 2008, Republic of Senegal, Regional Department of Statistics and Demography of Saint-Louis. Strategy Document for the Reduction of Poverty (2002)

# UNIVERSITY GASTON BERGER

## THE ECONOMY

Inaugurated in 1974 by President Leopold Sedar Senghor and open to the first class of 600 students in 1990, it is now home to 4 500 students (with a goal of achieving 10 000 within the next 5 years) and has a staff of research professors of around 140 people. The Campus occupies an area of 240 ha located several miles northeast of the city.

Its opening reflected willingness to promote a new dynamics in education, training and research. Today it is the second major university in Senegal and students achieve very good results in administrative competitions and senior positions.

The objectives of the UGB are to provide professional personnel, to contribute to the achievement of employment policy, contribute to scientific research at national and international levels, to promote and develop African cultural values. To achieve these objectives, two joint directions were created: the first is responsible for Education, Training and Educational Innovation and the second deals with the Research, Innovation and Scientific Cooperation.



The UGB currently has 4 Units of Training and Research (UFR):

- The Department of **Humanities and Social Sciences** (L.S.H)
- The Department of **Economics and Management** (S.E.G)
- The Department of **Applied Science and Technology** (S.A.T)
- The Department of **Law and Political Science** (S.J.P)

Two new research units are to be established: the Department of Health Sciences and Department of Civilizations, Arts and Communication.

Presently the University of Gaston Berger has 11 laboratories for multidisciplinary research on varied topics.

- **C.I.E.R.V.A.L** (Interdisciplinary Centre for Studies and Research in the Valley)
- **E.R.M.U.R.S** (Team for Research on the Changes of the Rural Sahel)
- **GIRARDEL** (Interdisciplinary Group for Applied Research on Local Development and Regionalization)
- **URIC** (Centre for the Emmergency Study of Innovations and Mechanisms of Social Change)
- **L.A.N.I** (Laboratory of Numerical Analysis and Computer Science)
- **L.E.R.S.T.A.D** (Laboratory for Studies and Research in Applied Statistics and Development)
- **AFRICAJURIS** (Laboratory for studies on legal reforms in Africa)
- **E.R.D.E.G.R.H** (Team for Research in Environmental Law and Management of Human Resources)
- **G.E.R.C.O.P** (Group of Studies and Research on Constitutional Issues)
- **G.E.R.S.E.G** (Group of Studies and Research in Economics and Management)
- **G.E.L.L.** (Group of Language and Arts Studies)

# AGRICULTURE AND STOCKBREEDING

## THE ECONOMY

### THE GREAT AGRICULTURE OFFENSIVE FOR FOOD AND WEALTH (GOANA):

In 2008, the Head of State launched the Great Agriculture Offensive for Food and Abundance (GOANA) to reduce its dependence on food imports and higher prices of basic foodstuffs.

The region of Saint Louis holds an important place in the national strategies for economic development, particularly in the field of agriculture given the development potential of the region. Currently the production of different species experience huge increase:

- the establishment of many companies accompanying the process of exploitation: SAED, GDS
- the implementation of large agro-industrial units: SOCAS, CSS...
- The establishment of programs and projects: PDMAS, PACR VFS, PINORD...

Including foreign companies, mainly Spanish and French.

#### Grain crops:

The crop year of 2008/2009 increased by 76% compared to the previous year with a cereal production of more than 220 000 tonnes or 16% of national production. In just a year, grain areas passed from 25 000hectares to 41 500 hectares. There followed: 7% for millet and 39% for sorghum.

**Rice** accounts for 90% of cereal production in the region and occupies 80% of cereal growing areas. The region provided 49% of national production for the year 2008/2009, which gives it a strategic importance for the national policy of self-sufficiency.

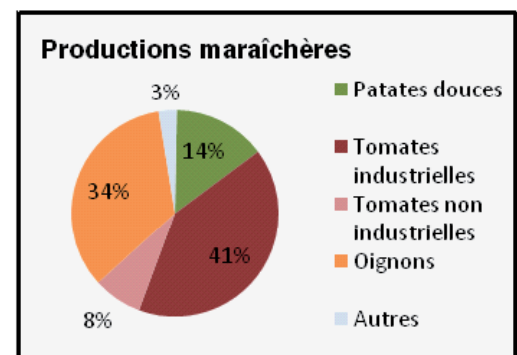
#### Vegetable crops:

The region of Saint Louis provided 59% of the national vegetable crops in 2008. The three most cultivated products are tomato (48% of the national production), onion (63% of national production) and sweetpotato. The tomato and onion together account for slightly more than 80% of the global vegetable production. They have major contribution to economic development in the region and could help reduce imports and start export of local products.

#### Viewpoint:

«The problem with agriculture is that few years ago, the former municipal council in Mbana decided, in order to revive the agricultural economy, to grant all the lands of the rural community to wealthy people for investment. They distributed all the land to ministers, lawyers, etc. Except that these people have no interest in agriculture; the only condition to keep their land is to exploit it; so they lease them to foreign companies (French, Spanish, Chinese, ...) that operate using very little local labour force and export products directly in their country of origin: so the people here gain almost nothing, no job, no money. «

Anonymous worker in the area of Richard Toll, March 2010



Source: Horticulture Division in Economic and social Situation in the region of Saint Louis 2008

## Industrial crops:

### - Sugar cane:

Sugar cane is processed industrially to obtain sugar and rum. The main agro industrial company that process sugar cane is the Senegalese Sugar Company (SSC). It could also be converted into energy like the Brazilian production, where half of it was reserved for the manufacture of ethanol fuel thus enabling 80% of Brazilian cars to run on pure ethanol or mixed fuel for the year 2007.

### - Tomatoes:

The tomato is grown only in the region of Saint Louis. The industry is well organized and supported by the presence of SOCAS, which operates two processing plants in the Department of Dagana. The 2008 production enabled distribution of 5.6 billion F CFA to tomato farmers in the valley.



Agricultural field at Richard Toll

## LETTER OF POLICY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF STOCKBREEDING (LDPE), 2000-2009

In the southern region there is a vast pastoral area<sup>1</sup>, called the Dieri, including many farmers. Yet the region and Senegal are experiencing a structural deficit in meat and milk, the traditional and extensive farming can no longer meet the needs of the population due to demographic pressure.

The two goals of the LDPE for 2008/2009 are:

- Increased production of meat and milk with the creation of modern private farms by means of tools: the Fund for animal housing Suport<sup>2</sup> (FONSTAB) and the Centers for Modernisation of stockbreeding in Senegal (CI-MEL).
- The support of organizations and professional associations: the National Federation of Members of Milk Network in Senegal (FENAFILS) and the National Committee of Interprofession (CENAFIL) to help sustainable development of the industry, increasing production and promoting of local production.

This letter will be followed by the Strategic Document on Poverty Reduction (DSRP) of the Agro-sylvo-pastoral law of the National Plan for Development of Stockbreeding and Accelerated Growth Strategy (SCA). These documents help establish a framework for conducting a policy of economic development sector for livestock farming.

A Program of Support to the Rural World (PAMR)<sup>3</sup> was introduced in the region of Saint Louis in 2008 to help the supply of livestock feed. This plan enabled the stabilization of the price of livestock feed in the region. The 2008 harvest amounted to 16 000 tonnes, or 7.7% of the national total. However, this political strategy is rather slowly implemented, which hinders the development of this sector.

<sup>1</sup> The Pastoral breeding is an extensive system, where cattle graze over large areas. The herds are moved every season to allow vegetation time to grow and to seek elsewhere the grass needed to feed the animals.

<sup>2</sup> Animal housing is a building where animals are kept, it is primarily used for cattle.

<sup>3</sup> The figures presented in this section are from the report titled: Economic and social situation in the region of Saint-Louis, 2008



# CURRENT FISHING SITUATION

## THE ECONOMY

Located in a hydro potholder (meeting place between river and the ocean) the city of Saint Louis offers a privileged area for fishing. The city has a large community of traditional fishermen mainly clustered in the neighborhood of Guet Ndar. The fishermen have always been among the most mobile populations of the country, moving over an area ranging from Nouadhibou to the Northern border of Mauritania to the south of Senegal, «*contrary to what people say, not only because of lack of fish, these fishermen have always been very mobile, because it allows targeting sought-after species*», declared Mamadou Seye, director of Regional fishing sector..



Guet Ndar neighborhood.

The fishing industry has been one of the major economic sectors in Senegal since its independence. «*A study conducted in 2005 titled 'Economic and social contribution of artisanal fishing in Senegal', assessed the wealth created by the marine artisanal fishing and its related activities to 163.66 billion F CFA, or 4.08% of GDP.*»<sup>1</sup>

The fifty three thousand tons<sup>2</sup> each year passing through the city of Saint Louis gives it therefore a major economic influence in the fisheries sector with a stake of about 17.8% to National Land<sup>3</sup>. If the fishermen live and work traditionally at Guet Ndar, the other neighborhoods are home to more marginal fishing activities. This is the case of Goxumbacc neighborhood<sup>4</sup> located north of the Langue de Barbarie. The problem with fishermen is that is the Guet Ndar fishing pole is known to all wholesalers, so fishermen find it more difficult to sell their fish. Their fishing is rather intended to exports, particularly to Dakar.

### Fishing, main activity of the urban economy:

The fishing industry is one of the largest sectors of employment and income sectors as it generates a multitude of activities around the fishery.

EQUIREMENTS ABOVE	
Activities of supply production:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Fuel Supply</b></li> <li>- <b>Engines:</b> tools supply, maintenance and repair</li> <li>- <b>Ice:</b> Production</li> <li>- <b>Nets and fishing materials:</b> production and repair</li> <li>- <b>Pirogue:</b> wood supply, manufacturing and repair</li> </ul>
NEEDS BELOW	
Activities related to the sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Wholesale fish:</b> purchase, storage, sale, delivery</li> <li>- <b>Transformation:</b> purchasing, processing, storage, sale, delivery</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Economic and Social Situation in the region of Saint Louis in 2008 (SES 2008)

<sup>2</sup> Regional Department of Fisheries

<sup>3</sup> SES de 2008

<sup>4</sup> See the chapter: The different neighborhoods of Saint Louis

### Focus on ...Artisanal fishing

It is about drying the fish with salt. Initially made by the fisherman's wife to keep the unsold fish fresh, it became a profitable separate activity. It is now organized into two GIE, the first on the river-side Takkuliguey and the second on the ocean side Diambarusym, with markets to Burkina Faso. For 2008, the amount of processed fish products amounted to 6 900 tonnes, corresponding to a value of 2.051 billion F CFA.

The GIE of *Diambarusym* on the beach, between the cemetery of fishermen and the ocean.



### Evolution of fishing:

Over the past twenty years fishing has greatly developed from 30 000 tonnes in 1992 for about 14 000 fishermen to about 53 800 tonnes for a workforce of 22 000 fishermen in 2004<sup>1</sup>.

Family has been the traditional organization with fishermen working on small pirogues, whereas several elements have helped change the structure of their activity.

### The introduction of the purse seine:

This is a new technique that uses an encircling and dragging. It is used by help of a boat and maneuvered from the boat itself.

The introduction of this new method has enabled the organization of fishing, with the use of sardinella, large pirogues (between 20 and 24 meters long) where the owner hires several fishermen.

They fish mainly sardinella, which represented 80% of land made in 2009 or 44 000 tonnes.



The purse seine.

Source: <http://www.ifremer.fr/com/>

### The impact of the breach on fishing:

For fishermen, the breach has enabled access to sea / river much closer than the natural mouth located further south of Saint Louis. It has changed boarding habits, which previously were on the ocean side. The crossing was very dangerous, limiting the possibility of using large canoes (20-24m): the fishermen were forced to use a relay system with small pirogues which were commuting to unload the large canoes.

Since opening the breach, embarking has been on the river side, and the crossing of sea / river, less dangerous, has resulted in a significant increase in the number of large pirogues.

Currently, sea / river crossing remains a risky step, discussions are underway to secure it.

### Industrial fishing: Collector boats:

Used by Korean ship-owners, they have contracts with intermediaries to recruit fishermen Saint Louis. They take around forty fishermen aboard with their fishing equipment to Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, even in Gabon and Sierra Leone. This type of fishing began in the mid 70s.

Each day during high tides<sup>2</sup>, every morning fishermen land and re-embark late in the day to collect fish. The fish are then frozen and exported primarily to Spain. The tide last approximately three months.

The advantage for fishermen is access to remote fisheries resources as those near Saint Louis have greatly diminished. This activity has also helped supply equipment for fishermen's houses; in fact, terms of payment provide a portion paid in cash and another in appliances.

This may also help fishing of much sought-after species. However the general decline in fishing resources makes fish collecting less profitable. In 2010, there are no more than 6 collector boats, against 9 in 2009.

<sup>1</sup> Regional Department of Fisheries, in Environmental profile of the city of Saint Louis

<sup>2</sup> Regional Department of Fisheries, in Environmental profile of the city of Saint Louis

<sup>2</sup> For fishermen, the term tide may also designate the period during which they are at sea

## **The environmental impact and issues:**

The lack of structure and organization of the sector is a source of danger for fishermen, their poor level of training to use assistive technology for navigation and the fragility of the boats are the cause of many disappearances every year.

From an environmental standpoint, it does not allow management of fisheries resources that are currently in decline; particularly because of non-compliance with the regulations for the use of purse seines on the size of nets and respect for biological rest periods. These nets kill inedible species, or growing and protected species.

Currently the most endangered species are those that are exported: the thiof, bream, ... This decline began in the 90s with the devaluation of the F CFA, which made the export profitable. The price of these species has significantly increased, and thiof once widely used by locals is now reserved for export.

However, export is still limited because there are few facilities for fish storage and conservation, especially at the Saint Louis airport, which could be a vehicle for development.

## **Ongoing debate: the displacement of fishing activities and the creation of a port**

The lack of appropriate equipment also involves the problem of massive waste during abundant "mises à terres". Furthermore, the different upstream and downstream fisheries, as fish trading, processing, ship building and repair, ... raise the issue of overinvestment in the space of Guet Ndar neighborhood and cause many pollution on the banks of the river and the ocean where there is no efficient waste collection system.

FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) has conducted a study and proposed 4 sites for the creation of a port and the transfer of fishing activities:

- South of fishing neighborhood, the vacant lot after the cemetery, a proposal that was rejected because the site was too small
- Further south of the Langue de Barbarie, the water base platform built by Polish people, which would only serve for pirogue landing
- At Sor, opposite the village of fishermen
- At Sor Diagne, out of Sor, on the road to Gandiole, in front of the breach

For the City Council and the FAO, the latter site would be preferable. But this project is still under debate. Sociological context for fishermen in Guet Ndar is very special, for example, a house can accommodate up to four generations because it is frowned upon to leave his family and commitment to this area is very strong, which makes the issue of moving out very controversial.

Currently it is very difficult to convince fishermen to leave their village and so far most of the equipment built too far from the village did not work. For Mamadou Seye, director of Regional Fisheries, this is a process that will take time; indeed, some fishermen have started to move and build second homes in the neighborhoods of Ngallèle, Pikine and Diagne. But a global shift would only be possible in a long-term plan of transfer of these activities associated with a plan to rehouse the inhabitants.

# CURRENT TOURISM ACTIVITIES

## THE ECONOMY

Saint Louis is a famous tourist destination, but still only for 2/3 days, despite the efforts of tourism development since the early 90s.

The region of Saint Louis concentrates 10% of total national hotels, 6% in the number of bedrooms and 6% of beds. The capacity is still insufficient, particularly, during important events such as Jazz Festival, August 15, 2 Rakas (Religious celebrations of Mourides) ...

There are few opportunities to build high-capacity hotels because the island is listed by UNESCO and the Languedoc de Barbarie environment is too fragile. Because of the lack of development plan for the South of Languedoc de Barbarie, there is no overall vision; in addition, facilities have been constructed on sensitive areas and contributing to the destruction of stands of filaos (pioneer trees).<sup>1</sup>

### Some figures:

#### Host Institutions:

1991 = 09 units  
 2002 = 40 units  
 2006 : Saint Louis area has 43 hotels, 24 hostels, 10 campsites and 2 residences, a total of 79.<sup>1</sup>

#### Added Value: 3 billion F CFA in 2004<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Source : Economic and social situation of the Region of Saint Louis 2008

<sup>2</sup> Source : Environmental Profile of the City of Saint Louis

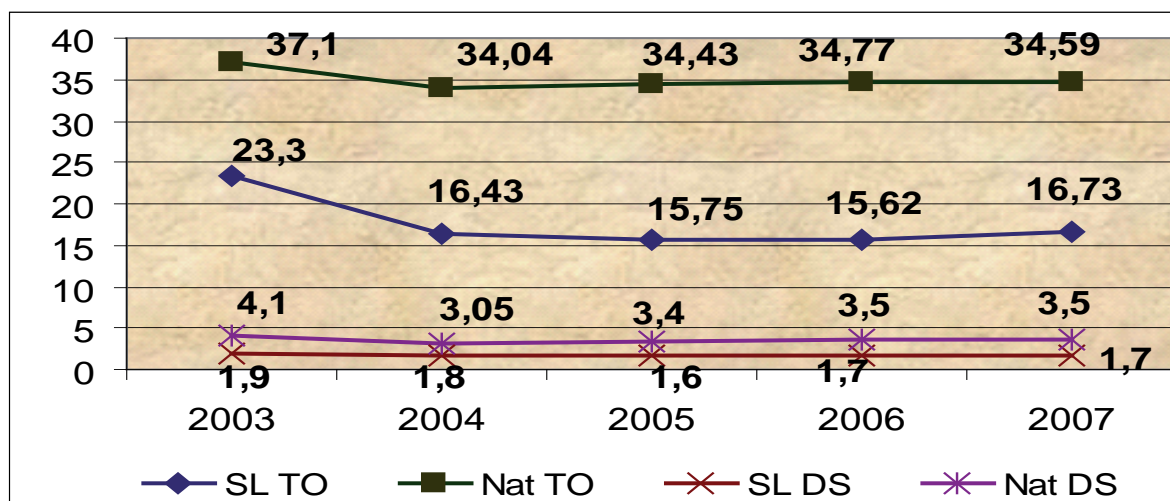


Chart: Annual change in occupancy rates (TO) and length of stay (DS) in Saint Louis and nationally between 2003 and 2007. Source: Bulletin of Tourism Statistics MTA / Economic and social situation of the area of Saint Louis 2008

Key players in the tourism sector are the Syndicat d'initiatives de Saint Louis and its area and its travel agencies (including Discovery Sahel). Here are the activities they offer:

- **The visit of the city.** In coach, car or on foot, the circuit includes North and South Island of Saint-Louis and across the M Gaye bridge towards Guet Ndar market and fishing neighborhood.

- **Senegal River.** Voyage by catamaran or canoe on the river, near the mouth and the Park Languedoc de Barbarie, south of Saint Louis. An option for a period of 15 days to go upriver, a 100km journey to Podor.

- **The Broussard.** Bush villages from Makhana to Rosso - Senegal via Diama. Villages de brousse de Makhana à Rosso - Sénégal en passant par le barrage de Diama.

- **The National Park of Djoudj.** Located 70 km north of Saint Louis, it is the third largest bird reserve in the world that accommodates up to 366 species of birds.

<sup>1</sup> Source : Environmental profile of the city of Saint Louis



- **The National Park Langue de Barbarie.** Created in 1976, with an area of 2000 hectares located 15 km from Saint-Louis is a dune that serves as a breeding site for a wide variety of bird species. Tourism supports this area and the population is integrated into community development projects.



- **The Dunes of Loumpoul.** To leave Saint Louis is by beach or by jeep for the largest desert dunes of Senegal south of Saint Louis, on the Atlantic facade. In 2009, here took place the first place edition of a music festival, which will be rescheduled for 2010.

- **Fauna Reserve of Guembeul.** At 10km south of Saint Louis, it is accessible by car or on foot. There are plenty of lagoons, swamps and upland forest with species in extinction such as the gazelle dama, the patas monkey and the turtle Sulcata.



- **Guiers Lake.** Nearly 250 km away in an area where there are acacia and baobabs, zebu cattle, large pastoral areas. Saturday market in Keur Momar Sarr.

- **Sports Options.** A club on an island in the Senegal River, 200 meters from the shore, suitable for windsurfing, kitesurfing, sailing, catamaran sailing, canoeing and kayaking, boat trip, wakeboarding, water skiing, jet ski, quad, and sport fishing boat in the ocean. Bicycle and moped rentals to explore city.

- **Jazz Festival.** In Saint Louis, over a period of four days in May, and local and international musicians animate a jazz festival with its 18th edition in May 2010.

- **Game Hunting:** At present organized hunting in Saint Louis has eighteen areas (fifteen are functional) for an area of 244,944 ha<sup>2</sup>. This type of tourism addresses «regulars» who have been coming for the past 10-20 years, for 1 to 2 weeks in various camps and accommodation (including Ranch of Bango). The number of hunted animals (partridges, pheasants, wild boars, etc. ...) is regulated by quotas.



### **Viewpoint:**

«Tourism has been in decline, especially since 2008. Summer is particularly the worst season in Senegal due to the decrease in the number of charter flights and the ethnic clientele (Senegalese Abroad) that replaces the tourists. In addition, there was a global decline in most of the tour operators by 30% in 2009. Therefore, many hotels close during the month of September.

**How to boost tourism:** promote the summer in Senegal, improve the cleanliness of towns and beaches, strengthen air links with competitive rates. For cleanliness, waste management should be implemented in partnership with the tourism industry as well as education and the installation of rubbish bins in the streets. «

Interview: Jean-Jacques Bancal, travel agency Sahel Découverte, February 2010.

The initiative union of Saint Louis and its region has completed an analysis of potential and tourism issues and proposes a three-year program (2009-2011) positioned around 3 key patterns of Saint Louis: celebration city, nature and culture.

### **Tourism Development Program of Saint Louis:**

The municipality of Saint Louis launched a tender in 2008 for the completion of the study titled «Program of Tourist Development in Saint Louis»<sup>3</sup>, the winning team will be announced in April. The proposal is being developed and will be implemented through financing from AFD (French Development Agency).

The project should consider<sup>4</sup> :

#### **Areas of intervention:**

- strengthen the tourism offer in the sense of “what is available or offered to the visitor»
- rehabilitate public and private buildings and redevelop public spaces.
- strengthen the cleanliness of the city.
- address issues of environmental and health related activities of the fisheries sector.
- improve quality hotel accommodation.
- revitalize craft industry by promotion.

#### **Public spaces and urban services :**

- Redevelopment of public spaces and rehabilitation of infrastructure
- Improve the cleanliness of the island, increase processing capacity of rubbish pits
- Promote development and especially urban heritage of the island (projects for street lighting, street furniture)
- Integrate the development of tourism. This two points should be particularly submit into faisability studie:
  - Reorganisation of fish processing
  - A fishing port on the left bank?
- Actions on the built heritage sector: a Programmed Operation of Housing Improvement (OPAH).
- Development of urban and social projects (MOUS)
  - The feasibility study will define the technical, operational, financial, institutional, economic and social implementation of this OPAH.
- Rehabilitation of municipal property: new services or points of interest.
- Rehabilitation of state property: for the creation of attractive hotel accommodation and others facilities.
- Identifying visual symbols of Saint Louis (+ graphic chart).
- Marketing study and promotion of tourism destination.
- Development of quality craft industry, «Saint Louis -made».
- Defining the strategy for tourism development and feasibility of a second draft of the AFD:
  - Ecotourism in National Parks.
  - Ports of call.

3 In the context of the accelerated growth strategy (SCA) of the Government of Senegal.

4 From «Presentation AFD Saint Louis» 2009

# CROSS BORDER EXCHANGES

## THE ECONOMY

The region of Saint-Louis, by its geographical position and its economic structure, is very sensitive to all issues related to border trade. Indeed, it is home to industrial units that produce sugar and tomato, two products which are subject to fraud to countries not belonging to the UEMOA. The northern region produces the largest amount of subsidized local rice which is exported illegally. Moreover, the country's long border it shares with the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (RIM), neither a member of the UEMOA nor CEDEAO. All these factors justify the strategic importance of customs in the Northern region.<sup>11</sup>

### Border trade:

The region of Saint Louis provides fishery products to countries such as Mali, Gambia and Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Onion, produced in the region, is present in all major markets in Senegal and large quantities go across the border between Senegal and Mauritania. The marketing of other vegetable products (potatoes, gumbo, etc.) is carried out without major difficulties within and outside the country through a network of «bana-banas» and other private exporters, installed specifically in the area of Lake Guiers. There are also border trade between Senegal and RIM in sectors such as livestock and fisheries. For example, statistics show livestock imports from RIM and a quantity of 31 tons of fish exported to RIM in 2008.

### Fraud:

Fraudulent products can be classified into two categories. On the one hand the banned products from RIM (Islamic Republic of Mauritania) and whose entry on the Senegalese territory is illegal and on the other hand domestic products which are subsidized by the State of Senegal and exported to the RIM. The total value of these key products amounted to 722 million F CFA in 2008. During 2008, 354 defendants were arrested in connection with the fight against fraud.

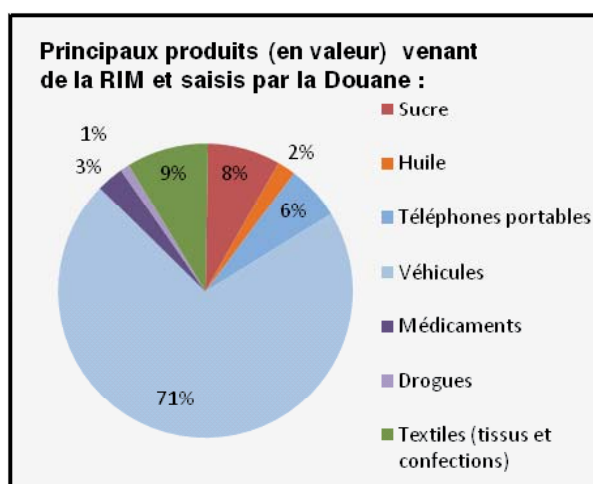
### Imported products:

Key products entered the country illegally from RIM and seized by Customs are sugar, oil, mobile phones, textiles, vehicles ...

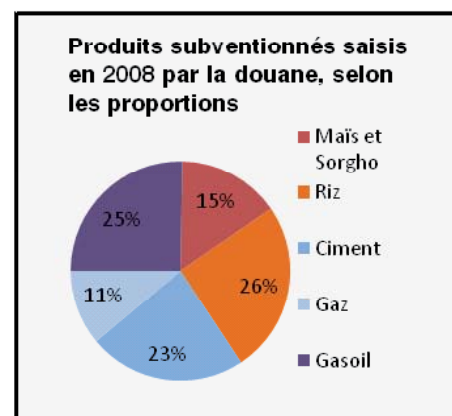
### Exported products:

Senegalese State subsidizes certain products, such as rice, gas, cement, or peanuts. These subsidies lower the real price of these products, making them less expensive in Senegal than in some boundary countries.

However, some operators are attempting to illegally export these consumer goods. In fact, the illegal export of these products creates shortages, resulting in higher prices and thus speculation increase. The most important products seized by customs agents in 2008 in the northern region were rice, cement, gas, diesel, corn and sorghum.



Source : Subdivision of Customs of Saint Louis



Source : Subdivision of Customs of Saint Louis

1 Economic and social situation in the region of Saint Louis in 2008, Republic of Senegal, Regional Service for Statistics and Demography of Saint Louis.

# TRADE IN SAINT LOUIS

## THE ECONOMY

### HANDCRAFT:

This is a strategic sector for employment in the national economy and the most important for the city of Saint Louis. It was cut into three areas: arts and crafts (62%), followed by service craft (28%) and production craft industry (10%)<sup>1</sup>. Vector of the local economy, it also helps training of apprentices whose number is at least equal to the number of qualified personnel in parallel to the training centres. However, this sector is experiencing some difficulties. Equipment is small and outdated and a substantial part of the craft activities takes place in homes and workshops are often cramped and run-down, mainly in the craft village, which hinders its development. In addition, a significant part of this activity is informal (4 864 informal artisans against 2 320 artisans listed in the Chamber of Trade, according to the Environmental Profile).



Shoemaker at work.

### TEXTILE :

The textile sector is divided into four sectors: fashion / clothing (501 bussines, 1313 employees), weaving / spinning (37 bussines, 48 employees), embroidery / knitting (450 bussines, 675 employees), dye (121 bussines, 247 employees<sup>1</sup>).

Like crafts industry, textile activity usually takes place in peoples' homes but also in shelters built in the street. The informality of the organization sector causes trouble, including lack of financial mechanisms to assist entrepreneurs to upgrade their tools and to organize workshops.

### MARKET AND SLAUGHTERHOUSE :

- **The central market in Sor:** at the entrance of the Faidherbe bridge in the Diamaguène neighborhood; it is the most dynamic market spreading over 16 750m<sup>2</sup>, with over 2 000 traders.

Given the congestion of this area, the mayor allowed the construction of a vegetable market on the site of the old bus station. However, the problems of space and safety remain the same as does the crowded in Sor (See: below, part: Informal trade).

- **The market of Ndar Toute:** located north of the entrance bridge in the Langue de Barbarie, it has the oldest merchant equipment, with an area 15 500 m<sup>2</sup>, for about 700 merchants. It was renovated as part of the Programme for Community Support(PAC).

- **The neighborhood markets:** located at Pikine, Eaux Claires and Goxumbacc. The Pikine market was constructed from precarious materials and sells food. Its relocation is considered in the context of restructuring of the neighborhood.

- **The Municipal slaughterhouse:** in the neighborhood of Khor, it is a very important source of pollution: the sewage system is poor and open-air discards attract dangerous animals (dogs and snakes). There are also many illegal slaughterhouses in the city.



Market in Sor.

1 Profil environnemental de la Ville de Saint Louis

2 Ibid

# CRAFT INDUSTRY IN SAINT LOUIS

## Society of Industrial Estate of Saint Louis (SODIS)

Founded in 1997, it covers 2 hectares. 12 PME/ PMIs are located there and the area may expand so as to accommodate 15 additional warehouses. It is located in the neighborhood of Leona Eaux Claires near the technical school. Several branches of industry are represented: the wood and metalwork, auto mechanics, the manufacture of edible and industrial ice, hydro-agricultural planning, mutual savings.

Development potential exists in fields such as conservation and transformation of fisheries resources, the textile and agro-food but are hindered by the lack of organization of the private sector.

### The construction sector:

Its development level is low, there are little more than 1 250 jobs, but there is important evolution of this sector. However, the city is characterized by the lack of qualified firms for the maintenance of important structures, like the Faidherbe bridge. The environmental impact of this activity, with sand mining companies are involved in the degradation of this living framework.

### Viewpoint: The sale of shellfish in Fasse Dieye

The neighborhood of Fasse Dieye, south of the waterside base, was founded by Ibra Die, a marabout from Gandiol. There are many women and children living in that village. They live on the sale of shellfish they collect on the beach, which serves to reinforce cement against salt infiltration; the more broken the shells, the better their quality. The problem is that it causes soil erosion because these shells keep the sand.

Interview: M'Baye Babacar Gaye, seller at Fasse Dieye, february 2010.

# THE INFORMAL TRADE

It represented a minor activity until recently mainly occupied by foreigners (Mauritanian and seasonal workers) and women of Guet Ndar for the fish industry. But today there is a settling of these traders, with a high concentration along the main roads and particularly in the Sor market. The Environmental profile studies refers to 8 645 units with the results estimated at 10 billion F CFA per year, which represents a high tax evasion for the municipality. However, the informal nature of this trade makes it difficult to quantify precisely. Still the activities most represented are local shops (18.1%), restaurants and snack bars (12.5%), merchants of fruit and vegetables (9.9%), fresh fish (7.4%), and clothing articles (6.1%).

### Project debate:

A study conducted by Mr Wahab Cissé , Professor at University Gaston Berger, proposed the development of an area for informal traders inside the old railway station. However, the traders required the installation of public lighting, running water and sanitation, requests that were denied.

# LES IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTAUX DE CES ACTIVITÉS :

- **Saturated and non-functional spaces** encroaching on public space
- **The increasing production of waste** more and more harmful to the environment: soil pollution, groundwater contamination, air pollution and inhalation of toxic products for workers, combined with a quasi absence of waste collecting system
- **The obsolescence of materials and equipment** and lack of organizational framework for effective action to preserve environment and avoid food wasting



# AIRPORT OF SAINT-LOUIS

## THE ECONOMY

The airport of Saint Louis, planned to be additional aeroport to that of Dakar, is open from Monday to Saturday and now on Sunday to receive the single international flight from Paris. It now has a runway of 1900m, fuel post (capacity of 100 million liters), plane parking areas. Transport from the airport to Saint Louis is provided by shuttle or taxis.

### Work in progress:

- Improved reception areas, expansion of the passenger station. Currently there is a small room that serves as host of the customs area, and VIP area. Drinks and food are provided by snack-trolley men who are stationed at the entrance of the airport.

### Planned projects include:

- Extension of the runway, currently 1 900m length; project planned since 2002, initially on the proposal of the World Bank, and then taken by the President; that would cause de-tour or burying of the road (North east of the river). The World Bank proposed 2 500m, whereas the state spoke of 3 500m.
- Establishing a program to aid landing: : PAPIX when the new runway will be ready.
- Airport improvement: expansion of technique block, control tower and the firehouse to increase the security level (currently level 6, goal: move to 9-11)
- Agreement with NGO Ben Magec to open a line Canary Islands – Saint Louis and create a trip to Saint Louis for ecological tourism. After stopping the flight of Air Senegal Company in October 2008, Paris - Saint Louis line was taken by Point Africa (French company) since December 2009. On February 21, 2010 there were 75 passengers on arrival, a record, but the line is operational only a few months a year. The period from December to March is high season in Saint Louis and with game hunting season. There are frequently commercial flights related to hunting only.

### Air Rally

- Rally Toulouse - Saint-Louis in November.
- Senegal Rally , 2nd edition in February 2010. Sixteen units of the French and Senegalese armies leave Dakar, first stop in Saint Louis February 26, than continue to Podor, Tambacounda, Kédougou, etc.



Control Tower and technical unit



Ancien runway and new buildings around.

### Movement Airport Saint Louis, Senegal

	2007	2008	2009
Passengers			
Boarding	1238	1706	941
Landings	1846	1792	987
Transfer	4785	2800	1250
Number of aircraft			
Departure	412	388	392
Arrival	421	387	377

Source : : Airports Authority of Senegal

**Jean Mermoz and the airmail:** In 1930, aboard a seaplane, for the first time he made a 20- hour flight between Toulouse - Saint-Louis - Natal Brazil carrying 130 kg of mail. The old track made of shell, closed for more than 40 years, is part of the airport property. Around this wide track, several houses gradually invade the field.



# POVERTY IN SAINT LOUIS

## THE ECONOMY

Senegal is part of the poorest countries in the world (156 th in HDI ranking in the list of 177 countries made by the UN). Of a total population of about 13 710 000 inhabitants, approximately 12 million of its inhabitants live below the absolute poverty line on less than a dollar a day. The government has declared the fight against poverty as one of its priorities. Indeed, despite macroeconomic stability in recent years, there was no turning point in the reduction of poverty.

The gap between cities and countryside continues to widen. Massive rural depopulation gradually leads to irregular urbanization and a high rate of unemployment. Since 2003, reforms to fight poverty have been implemented, notably through a document framework: the Strategic Document for Poverty Reduction (SDPR). The latest version contains a major plan on accelerating growth. <sup>1</sup>



In the villages on the road to Podor, access to basic services is more difficult.



At Goxumbacc, the multi-storey buildings coexist with wooden buildings.

### Characteristics of poverty in Senegal

*The figures are issued from the "Strategic Document for Poverty Reduction (2002)*

Vulnerability is the state of destitution sometimes due to the absence or weakness of income and resources to cope with the needs, and which exposes the individual to risk sometimes difficult to bear.

#### 1. The prevalence (percentage) of poverty is very high.

Percentage of population below the poverty line (set at 2400 calories adult / day) (Source: ESAM-IQUID): 1994 to 57.9% and 2001 to 53.9%

This slight decline is a result of increased revenue per capita income between 1995-2001, but 64% of households consider that poverty has worsened.

#### 2. Poverty is concentrated in rural areas (especially Central, South and North East)<sup>2</sup>

Incidence of poverty (source: EPPS, 2001): Rural area: 72% to 88% and Urban areas: 44% to 59%

#### 3. The educational level is low among the heads of poor households

Among the 20% of the population who have the lowest level of consumption 89% of household heads have no education. Only 8% have primary school education. (CWIQ, 2001)<sup>3</sup>

#### 4. The prevalence of poverty increases with household size:

Average household size: 8 persons among the 20% richest and 10 persons among the 20% poorest (CWIQ, 2001).

1 <http://www.gtz.de>

2 Investigations on Perception of Poverty in Senegal

3 Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire

## 5. The prevalence of poverty varies by gender of household head:

67.4% among households whose head of household is a man

58.8% among households whose head of household is a woman

Hypothesis: Women are more independent, expenditures tend to better meet children needs as well as basic needs, they have income transfers from husbands or parents, they take more initiative ... (EPPS, 2001)

### Priority objectives in the fight against poverty outlined in the SDPR:

1. **Double the per capita income** by 2015 in the context of strong growth; better distribution of income

2. **Generalize access to basic social services** by accelerating the development of basic infrastructure, developing the human capital (education, health, drinking water, transportation), natural capital (environment, sanitation), good governance (fight against corruption, administrative modernization, decentralization and local development)

3. **Eliminate all forms of exclusion** within the nation and achieving gender equality: protection for children, disabled and women, improvement of social status of vulnerable groups, access to basic infrastructure, programs for creating wealth and promoting community development.

### The situation in Saint Louis:

Aside from certain neighborhoods, Saint Louis is characterized by irregular and anarchic settlements. The spontaneous dwellings face many challenges: large populations with low or almost zero income<sup>4</sup>, lack of basic infrastructure. Very high concentrations of poverty are at Guet Ndar and Pikine: density exceeds 600 inhabitants per hect. Pikine: neighborhood of more than 40 000 inhabitants, average annual salary: 74,841F CFA, or 114 Euros. **Despite an economic recovery in the city of Saint Louis** in recent years, the inactivity rate remains high: about 44.5% (on a total workforce of approximately 97 000).

### Most impoverished populations:

- The Talibe (children in Koranic school): begging, some cases of juvenile delinquency

- Female: 37.4% are heads of families, yet the low enrolment of women in their community restricts their access to well-paid jobs. Common strategies in the field of micro finance: creation of Groupings for the Advancement of Women (GPF) as part of the strategy for poverty reduction (PRP).

### Actions - Programme to support the implementation of the strategy for poverty reduction (PRP):

Initiated by the Government of Senegal with the support of United Nations Programme for Development and the Luxembourg Cooperation. The operational program of Saint Louis helps vulnerable groups: women, youth and disabled through different mechanisms of implementation:

Support for the integration of young graduates: students, artisans (through Convention with the Chamber of Trades) are also supported to help projects of MSEs (micro and small businesses) and then receive specific financing.

Local Development Fund: Currently, 8 districts in Saint Louis have a special line of microcredit for women: Balacoss, Diaminar, Sor Ndiange, Diamaguène, North Island, Ndiolofène, Khor, Tendjiguène, for a total of 100 million CFA per district. The Council is responsible for the selection of women in the neighborhood. The selected women receive training on money management before receiving the credit. There are many success stories which prove that the FDL contributes to the development of neighborhoods, but also that women repay granted loans properly. The same arrangement exists with the Federation of disabled, which has the same amount (100 million FCA) for persons with disabilities. Part of the PRP activities are also building of health facilities (eg Podor), schools (Gandiole), supply of drinking water. These activities are mainly for rural communities and the other cities in the Saint Louis area, where structures are poorer and poverty more pronounced. Several women vendors increase their stock of goods by means of financing thanks to this program.



Women of the neighborhood have a special line of micro-credit.

# ABBREVIATION

**ADC** : Agence de Développement Communal  
**AFD** : Agence Française de Développement  
**AECI** : Agence Espagnole de Coopération Internationale  
**APIX** : Agence Nationale chargée de la Promotion de l'Investissement et des grands travaux  
**BAMH** : Bureau d'Architecture des Monuments Historiques  
**BID** : Banque Islamique de Développement  
**CCAIDL** : Cellule de Concertation et d'Appui aux Initiatives Locales  
**CECAS** : Caisse d'Epargne et du Crédit des Artisans de Saint Louis  
**CENAFIL** : Comité National de l'Interprofession de la Filière Lait  
**CETOM** : Collecte Evacuation et Traitement des Ordures Ménagères  
**CFU** : Convention France Unesco  
**CIMELS** : Centres d'Impulsion pour la Modernisation de l'Elevage au Sénégal  
**CRDS** : Centre de Recherche et de Documentation du Sénégal  
**CSS** : Compagnie Sucrière Sénégalaise  
**DRUH** : Division Régionale de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat  
**DSRP** : Document de Stratégies de Réduction de la Pauvreté  
**DTGC** : Direction des Travaux Géographiques et Cartographiques  
**EPPS** : Enquêtes de Perception de la Pauvreté au Sénégal  
**FDV** : Fondation Droit à la Ville  
**FENAFILS** : Fédération Nationale des Acteurs de la Filière Lait du Sénégal  
**FONSTAB** : Fond d'Appui à la Stabulation  
**GEF** : Gestion de l'Eau du Fleuve Sénégal  
**GIE** : Groupement d'Intérêt Communal  
**GOANA** : Grande Offensive Agricole pour la Nourriture et l'Abondance  
**LPDE** : Lettre de Politique de Développement de l'Elevage  
**LMCU** : Lille Métropole Communauté Urbaine  
**MOUS** : Maîtrise d'Œuvre Urbaine et Sociale  
**OMD** : Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement  
**OMS** : Organisation Mondiale pour la Santé  
**OMVS** : Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du fleuve Sénégal  
**ONAS** : Office Nationale de l'Assainissement du Sénégal  
**OPAH** : Opération Programmée d'Amélioration de l'Habitat  
**PAC** : Programme d'Appui aux Communes  
**PADOT** : Plan d'Action pour le Développement et l'Aménagement Territorial  
**PAMR** : Programme d'Appui au Monde Rural  
**PASIE** : Programme d'Atténuation et de Suivi des Impacts sur l'Environnement  
**PDC** : Plan de Développement Communal  
**PGIRE – DUMB** : Projet de Gestion Intégré des Ressources en Eau et de Développement des Usages Multiples dans le Bassin du fleuve Sénégal  
**PLB** : Produit Local Brut  
**PME** : Programme Mère Enfant (Le Partenariat)  
**PRADEQ** : Programme de Renforcement et d'Appui au Développement des Quartiers  
**PSCO** : Programme Scolaire (Le Partenariat)  
**PSMV** : Plan de Sauvegarde et de Mise en Valeur  
**QUID** : Questionnaire Unifié des Indicateurs de Développement  
**SDAGE** : Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux du bassin du fleuve  
**SDAU** : Schémas Directeurs d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme  
**SIG** : Système d'Information Géographique  
**STM** : Services Techniques Municipaux

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Wallonie-Bruxelles International	<a href="http://www.wbi.be">www.wbi.be</a>



# APPENDIX

# REGIONAL DIVISION

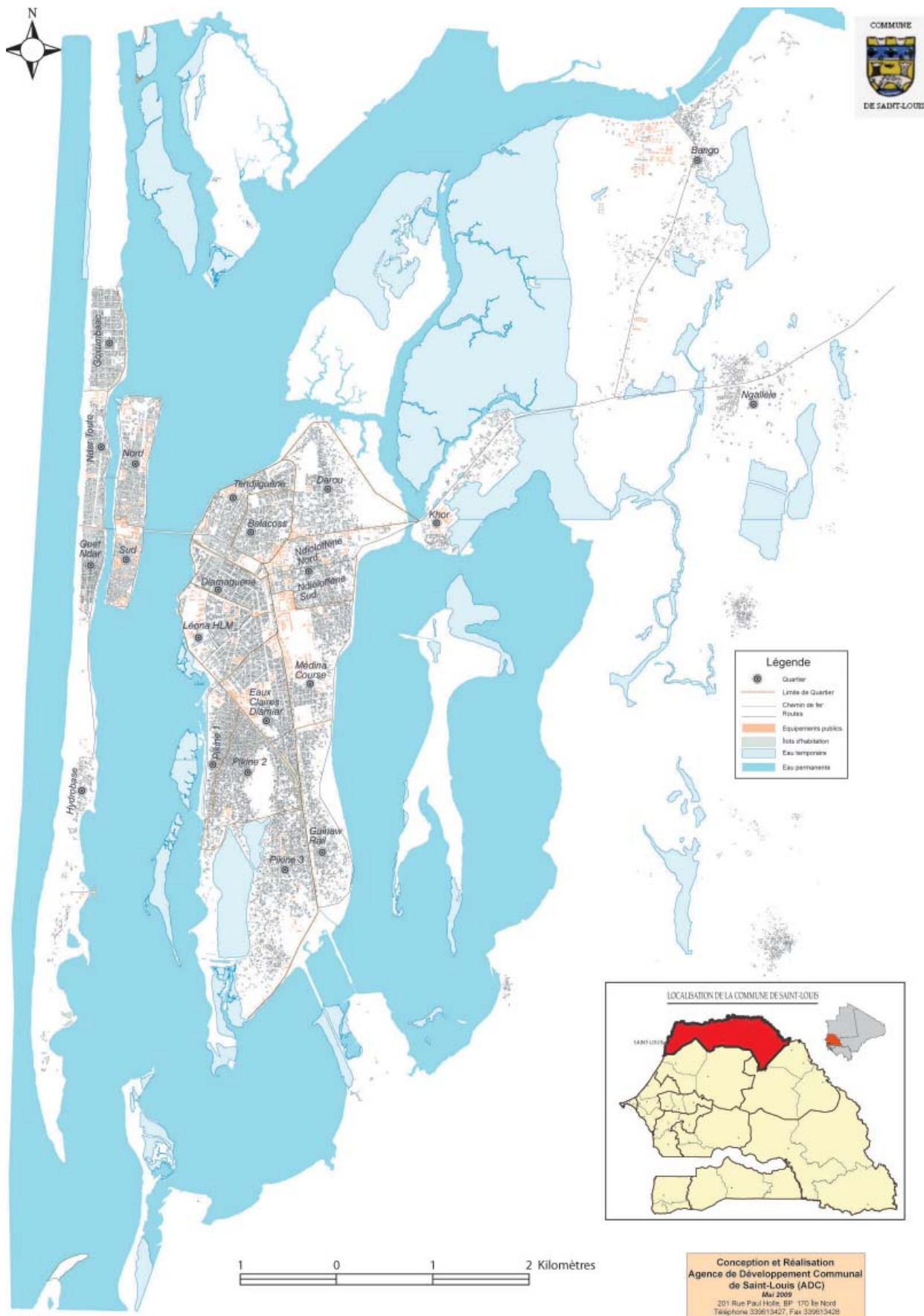
## APPENDIX 1



Source: ADC, mai 2009

# MUNICIPALITY DIVISION

## APPENDIX 2



Source: ADC, mai 2009



# PRINCIPAL TRANSPORT WAYS

## APPENDIX 3

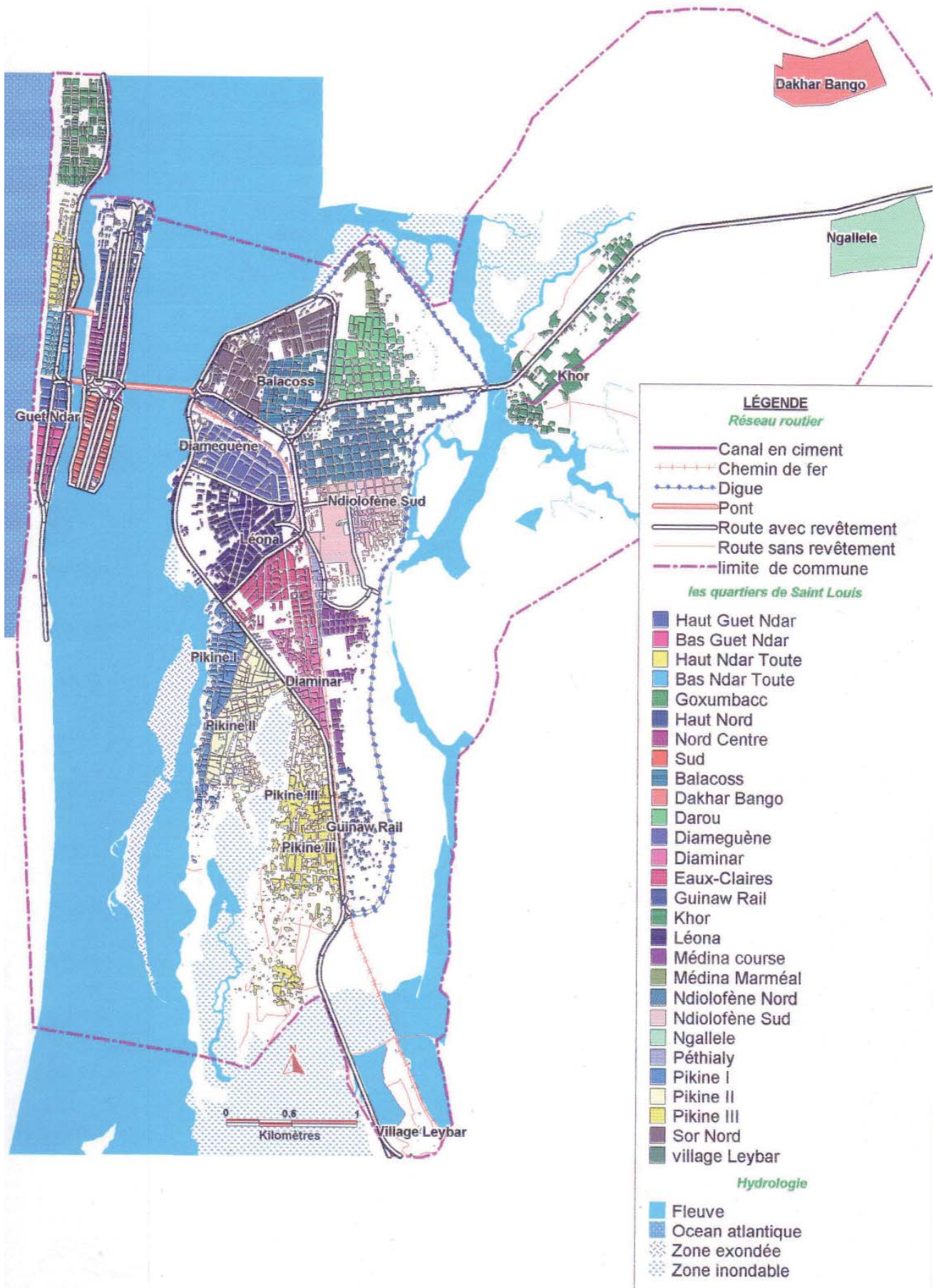


Source: Profil Environnemental de la Ville de Saint Louis. Commune de Saint Louis, Institut Africain de Gestion Urbaine (IAGU), ONU-Habitat Version 2, Avril 2005



# NEIGHBORHOODS OF SAINT LOUIS

## APPENDIX 3



Source : Unknown