

SIAAP

Service public de l'assainissement francilien



# Decentralised Solidarity Financing for Access to Water and Sanitation for all

- The French experience -

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# Toward a favorable legislative framework

1950s → **Twinnings for reconciliation**, between German and French towns

1970s → **Twinnings for cooperation**, following the independencies between African and French towns

1982 → **Decentralisation laws** in France, increase the competencies of the municipalities and create a framework to develop the principles of decentralised cooperation

1984 → Creation of pS-Eau at European level, to develop the principle of the cent/m<sup>3</sup>

1992 → **Decentralised cooperation law** → recognition of the international action of the French Local authorities

- Local authorities can lead international cooperation actions, by using their general budget

2005 → **“Oudin-Santini” law** (specifically for W&S)

- concerns Municipalities and any local govt in charge of Water and sanitation, inter-local govt groupings, and basin agencies
- allows to allocate up to 1% of the water and sanitation budget (painless) to undertake international cooperation actions for access to water and sanitation

# Added value of the decentralised cooperation

- Complementarity and independence with national government development aid
- Long-term partnership
- Mobilize various stakeholders/competencies from the French local authority
- Leverage effect
- Soft support and subsidies

# Added value of the “Oudin-Santini law”?

- Enlarges the competencies of **river basin agencies** and **W&S syndicates**, who could not use their resources to finance any actions undertaken outside of their territory before the law was passed
- Enlarges the **financial opportunities** for local authorities, who had the right to finance international solidarity actions, but only using their general budget
- Base on same kind of professional in charge of local public services from the 2 partners and enable local authorities to mobilize the **competencies of their W&S technical services** on international actions
- **Solidarity between citizens/users** form North and South

# Different degrees of involvement

- Two main positions:

- ❖ **Decentralized cooperation partnerships**

- internal OR external management
- mobilization of internal technical expertise OR not

- ❖ **Financial grants to an NGO or an other local authority**

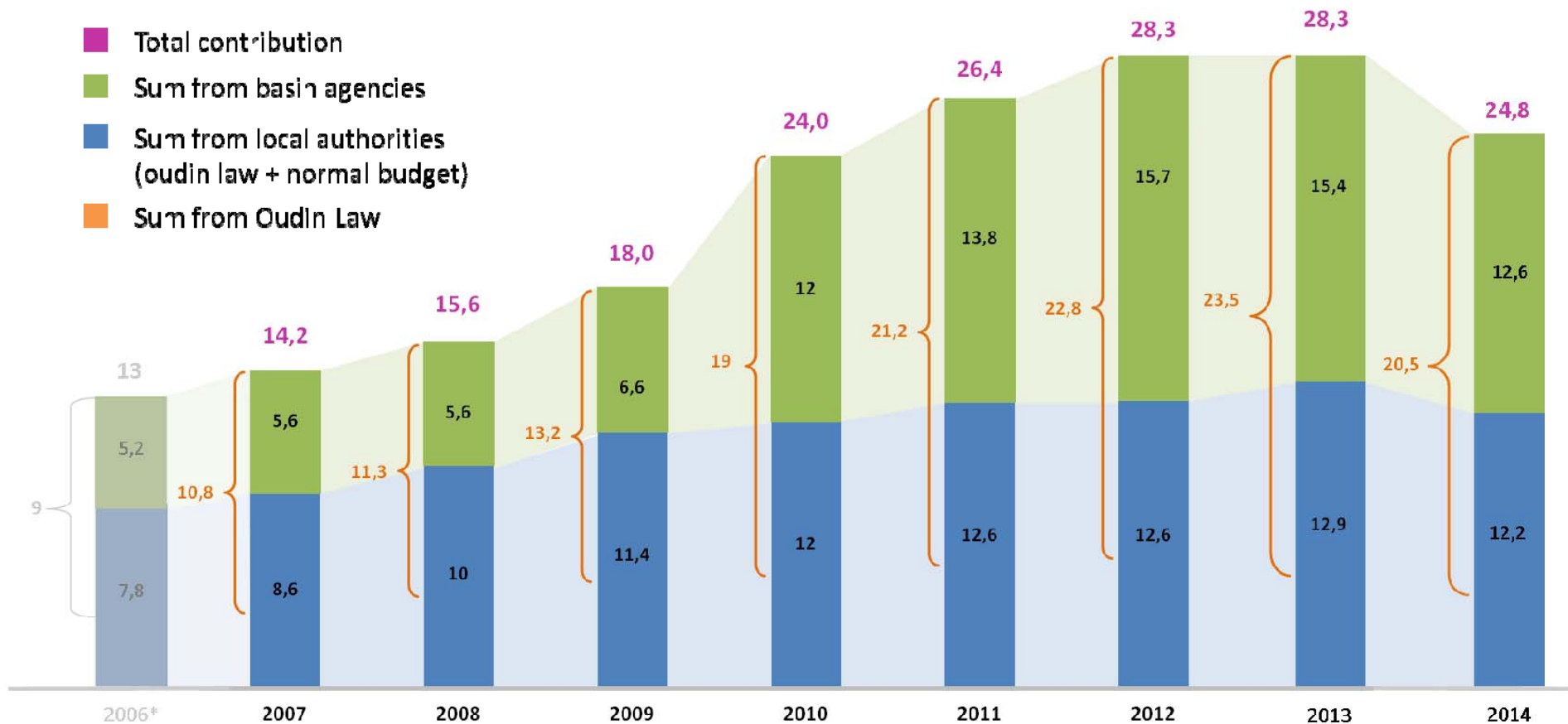
- Recurrent
- Occasional



# 10 years later: overview of the support from French local authorities for the water sector

\*In millions euros

- Total contribution
- Sum from basin agencies
- Sum from local authorities (oudin law + normal budget)
- Sum from Oudin Law



\*Estimation par extrapolation

**Total 2006-2014: 193 M€**

**Total Oudin-Santini Law 2006-2014: 151 M€ (78%)**

# 10 years later: overview

- Around **250 local authorities** finance international solidarity actions for W&S
- 8 actors give more than 1M€ each, per year
- Some small cities only contribute up to 5000, 10 000 or 30 000€, but there is a **leverage effect**:
  - **1 € can help raise 3 to 10€ from various partners**

# Qualitative outcomes

- Put the **light** on water and sanitation matters
  - **Dedicated** and **regular** funds
  - **Quality improvement** :
    - Professionalization of cooperation actions
    - Progressive focus on sanitation and urban areas
    - Focus on capacity building
- ➔ **Towards sustainable public services**



# Quantitative outcomes for the period 2006-2014

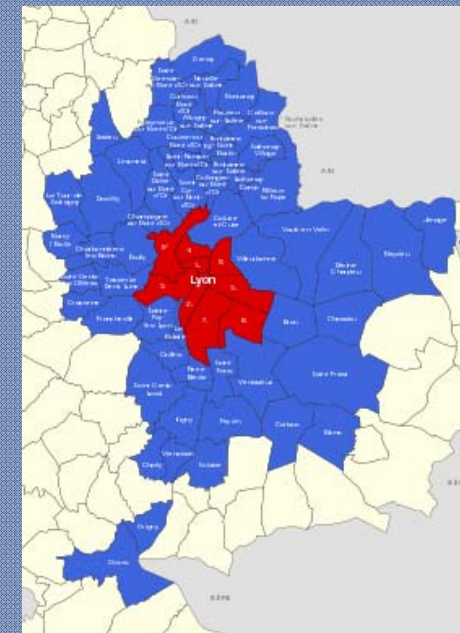
- ~ 190 millions Euros mobilised by French Local authorities (co-financing for 560 millions Euros)
- 4.6 millions persons gained improved Water service
- 0.4 millions persons gained improved Sanitation service
- 70% of the actions focused on rural areas
- Actions mainly focused on Water supply



# **EXAMPLES OF DECENTRALISED COOPERATION**



# Case study: Greater Lyon City Council (*Grand Lyon*)



Administrative grouping of 58 local authorities around Lyon

1,3 millions inhabitants



*Case study:*  
Greater Lyon City Council (*Grand Lyon*)

- 1.3 million inhabitants
  - sanitation service = public management directly by the city council
  - water service = delegated to 2 private companies: VEOLIA (85%) and SDEI (Suez) (15%)
  - Total water and sanitation budget = 157 000 000 €
    - Oudin potentiel (1%) = 1 570 000 €
    - Actual application = 0,4% > **650 000€/year** (= 0,5€ per inhabitant)
- 



*Case study:*  
**Greater Lyon City Council (*Grand Lyon*)**

**2 types of intervention:**

**Direct decentralized cooperation** > 250 000€ / year  
e.g. Haute-Matsiatra in Madagascar depuis 2006

- **Water Solidarity fund to support project from NGOs and other LG**
  - 330 000€ / year from Greater Lyon Council
  - + 330 000€ / year from VEOLIA
  - + 50 000€ / year from SDEI
  - + 330 000€ / year from the Rhône Méditerranée River Basin Agency
  - ➔ Total: 1,04 M€



# Case study: SIAAP

## Greater Paris sanitation utility



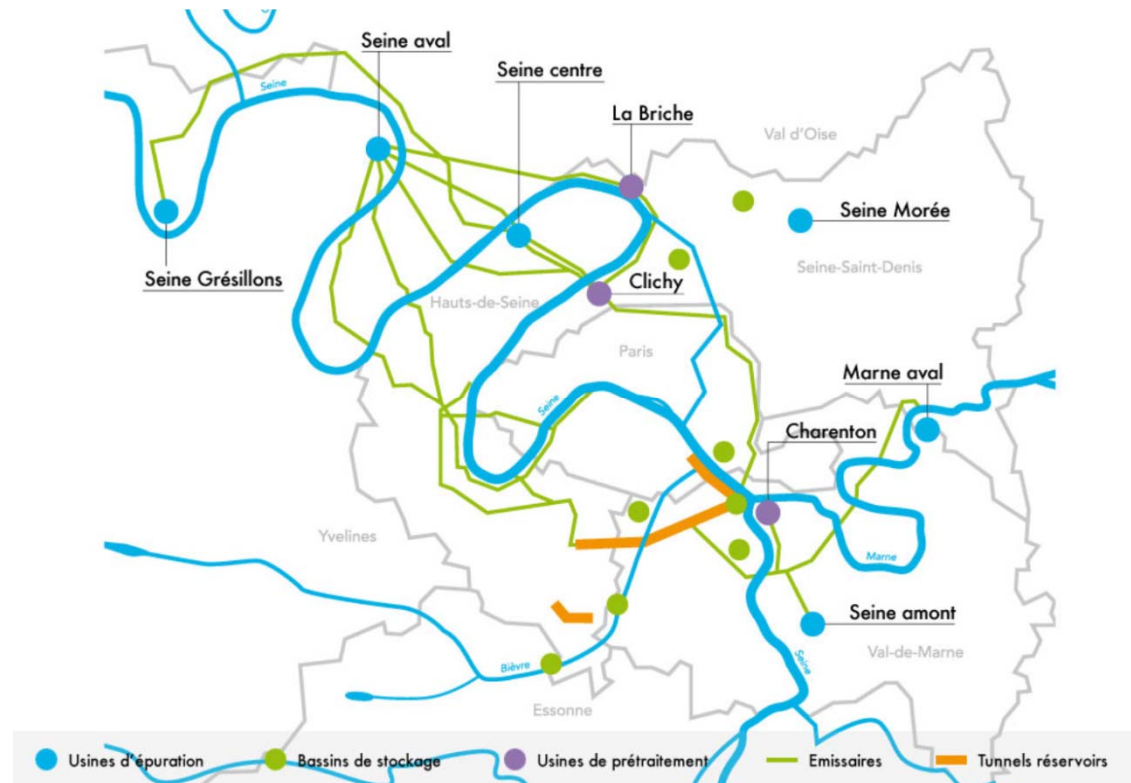
**4 PROVINCES - 23 EPCI**  
**BOARD : 33 elected people**

**2 000 km<sup>2</sup>**  
**8 900 000 inhabitants**  
**400 industriels**

**420 km networks**  
**6 WWTP**  
**3 pre-treatment plants**  
**8 rainwater storage**

**Almost 1700 employees**

**BUDGET 2014 : 1.2 billion €**





## International cooperation



**25 cooperation partnerships – 4 SWOPs - 17 countries**

Each project is different and very specific to the local context


One common goal :

**Institutional, administrative and technical support**

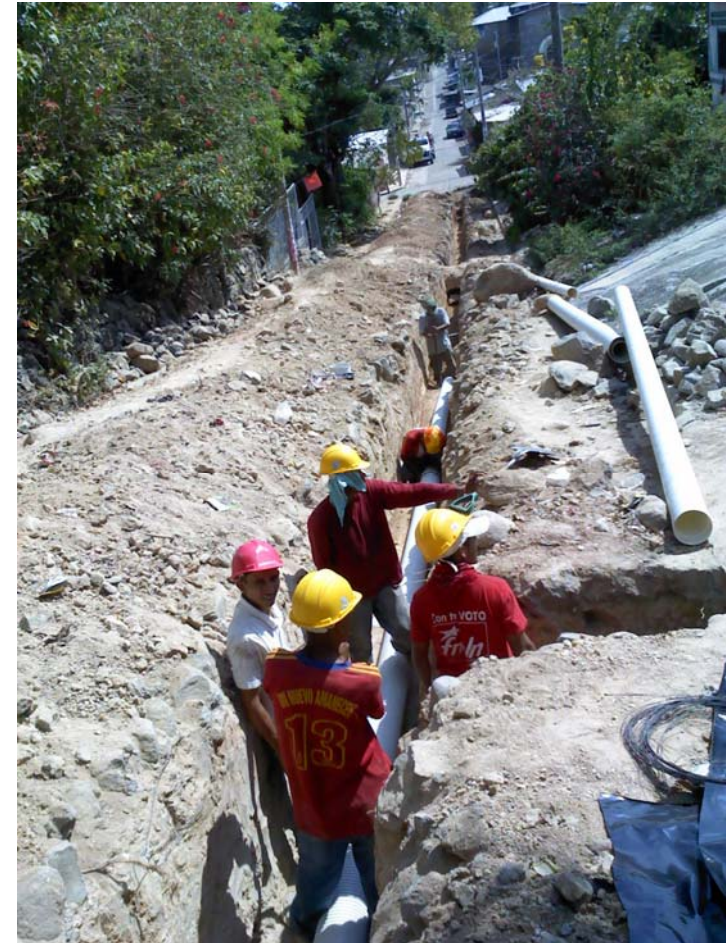




## International relations unit

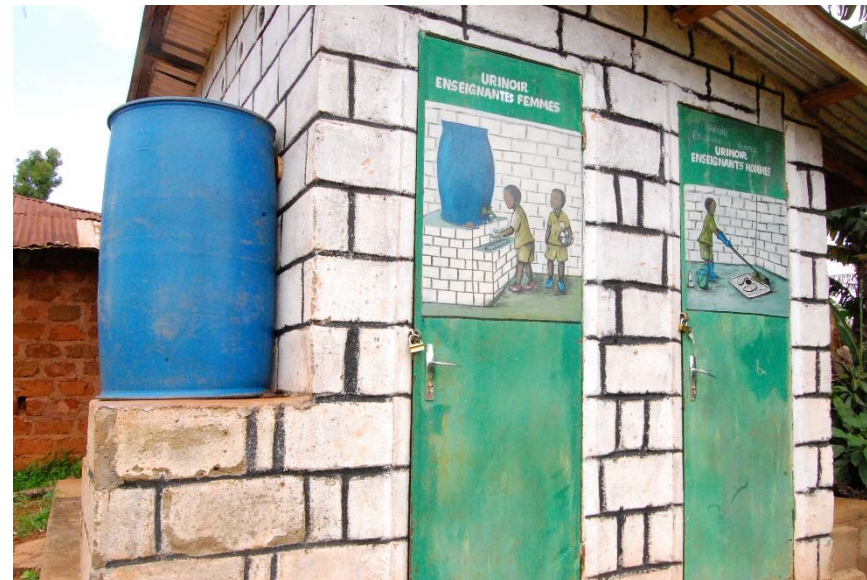
- Decentralized cooperation commission: 18 elected people from the board
  - Communication and international relations Unit
  - Staff: 5 people included 3 project managers
  - Follow up around 3 people:  
    one elected person, one project manager, one technician
  - Occasional mobilization of **internal technical expertise** depending on the specific needs
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# Salvador - Jucuaran



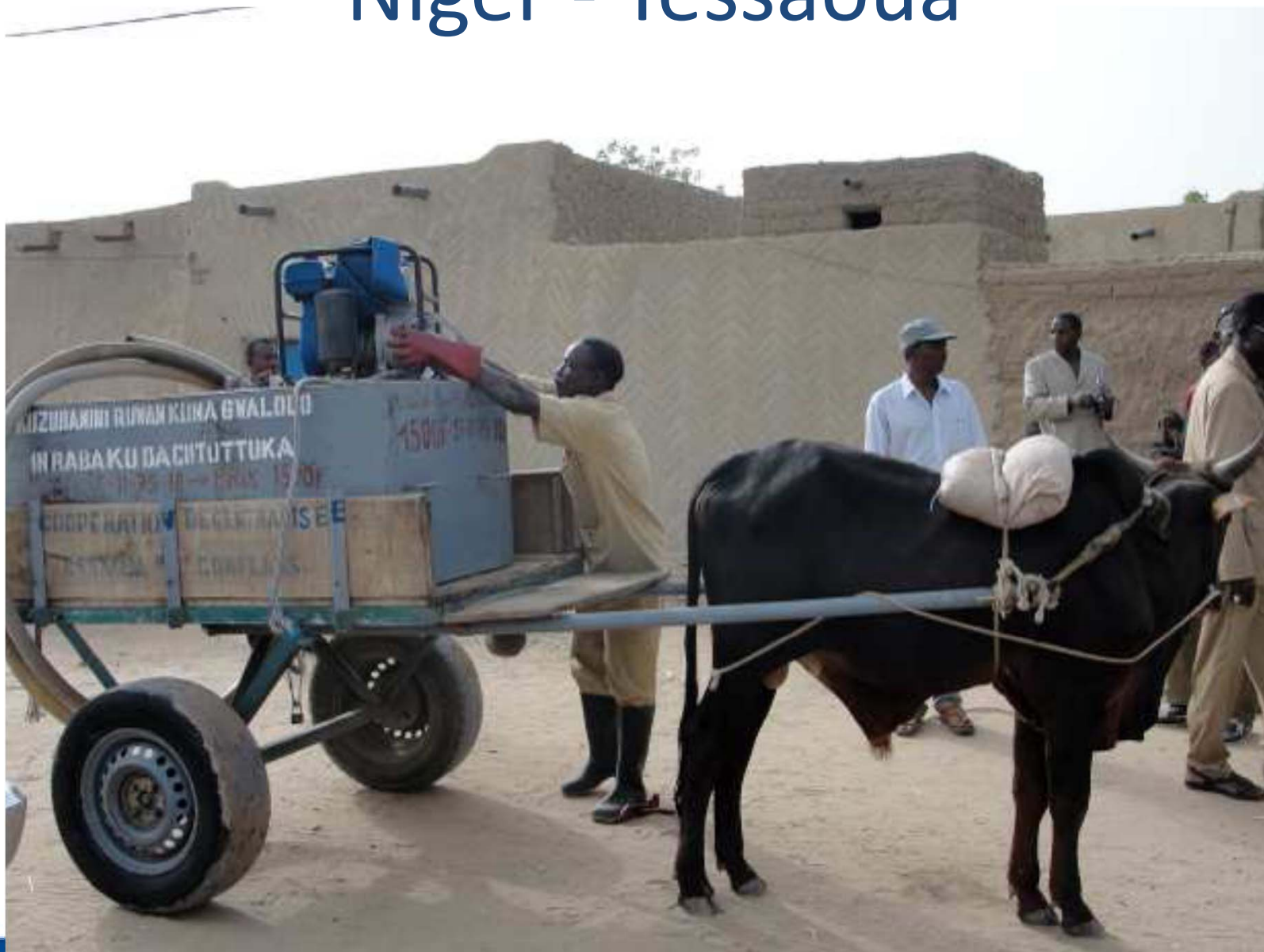


# Cameroun - Bangangté

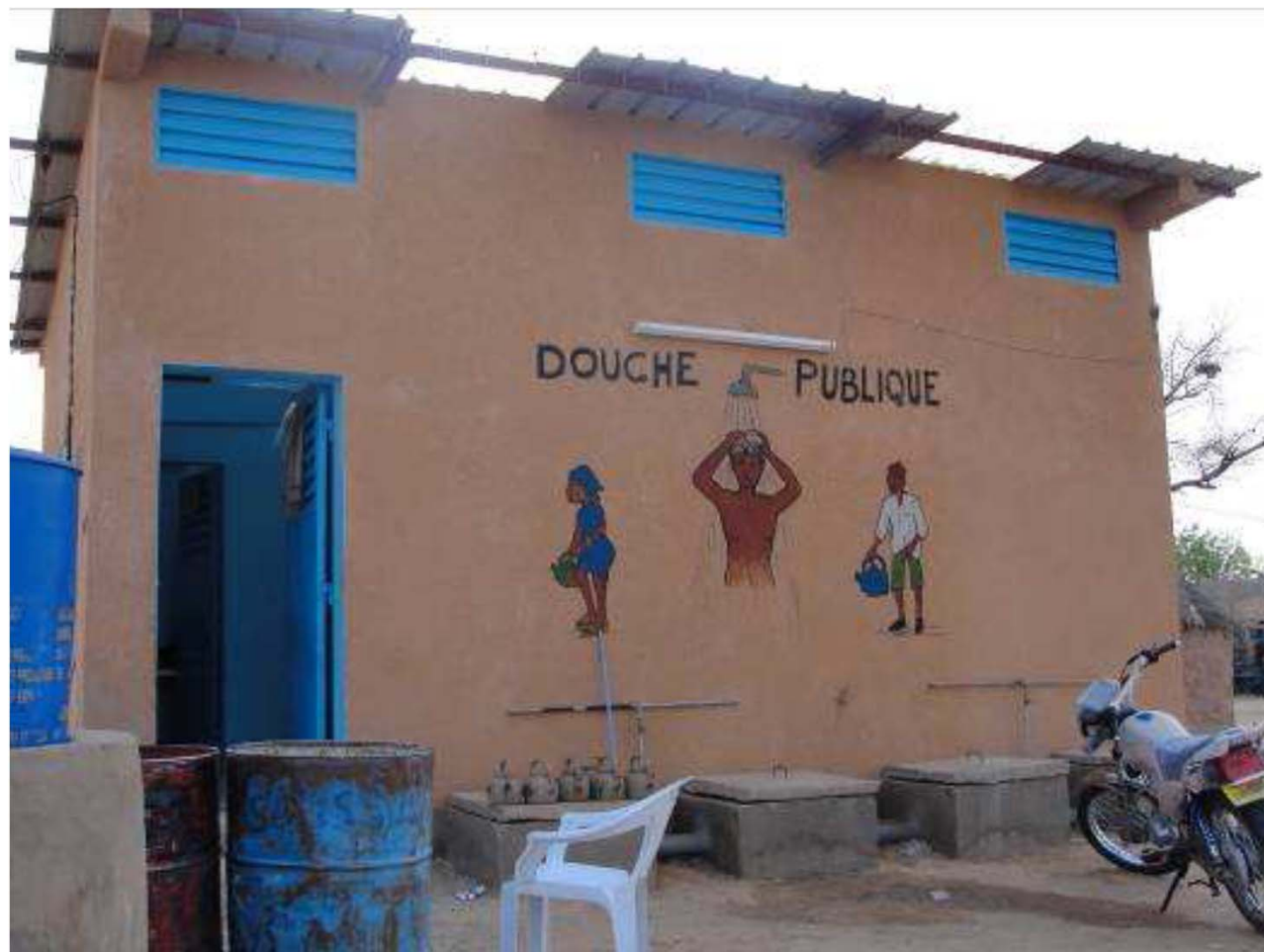




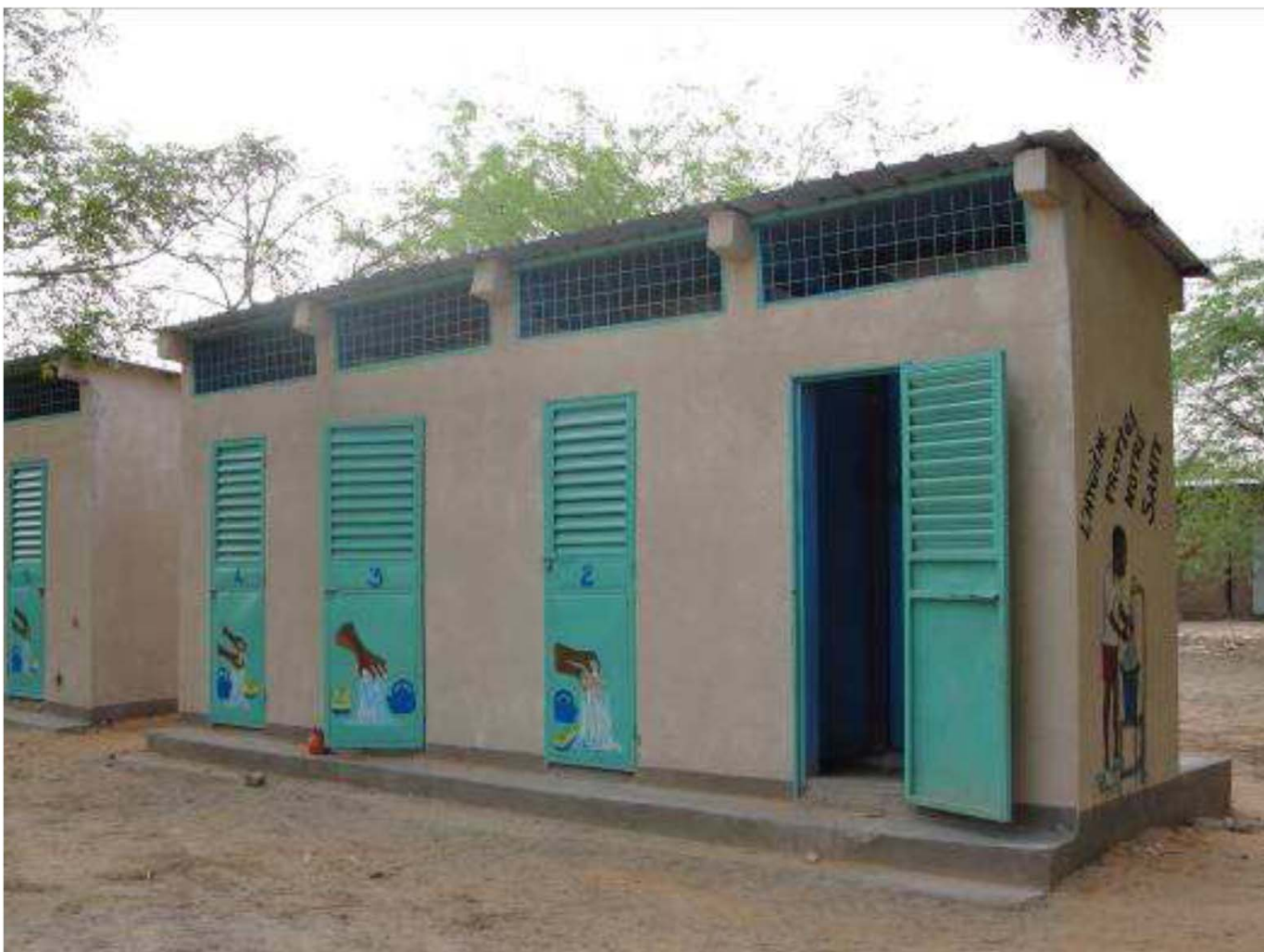
# Niger - Tessaoua



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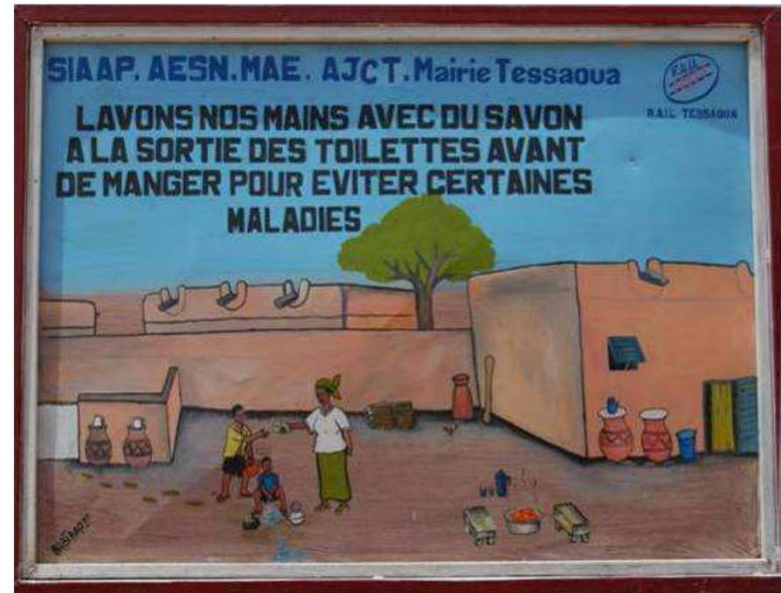




# Niger - Tessaoua

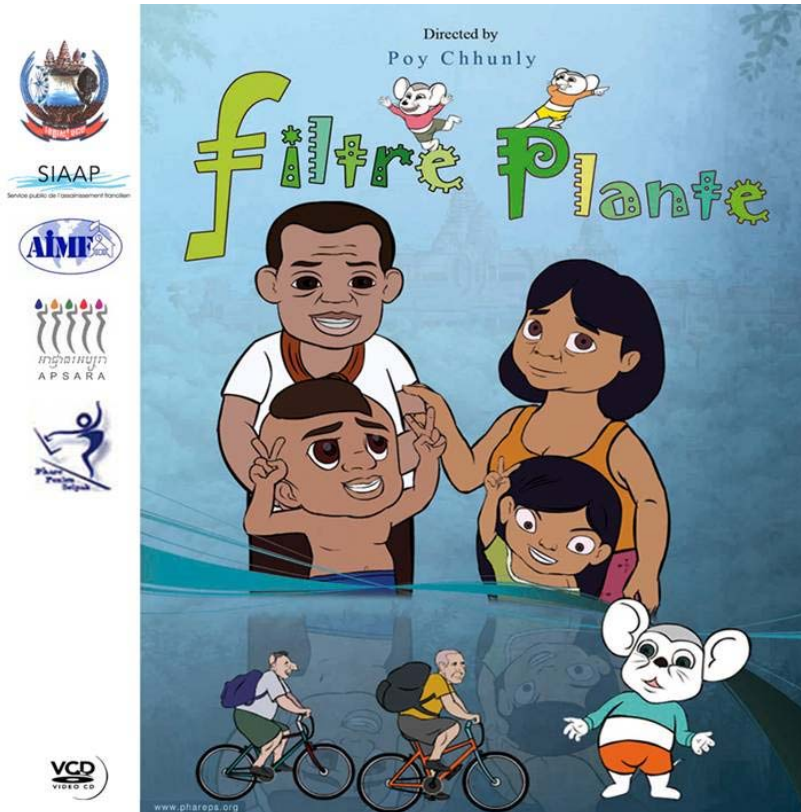








# Cambodge- Siem Reap



# Key success factors

For initiating

- Political commitment in solidarity cooperation
- Political will
- Relationship between two elected people (North/South)

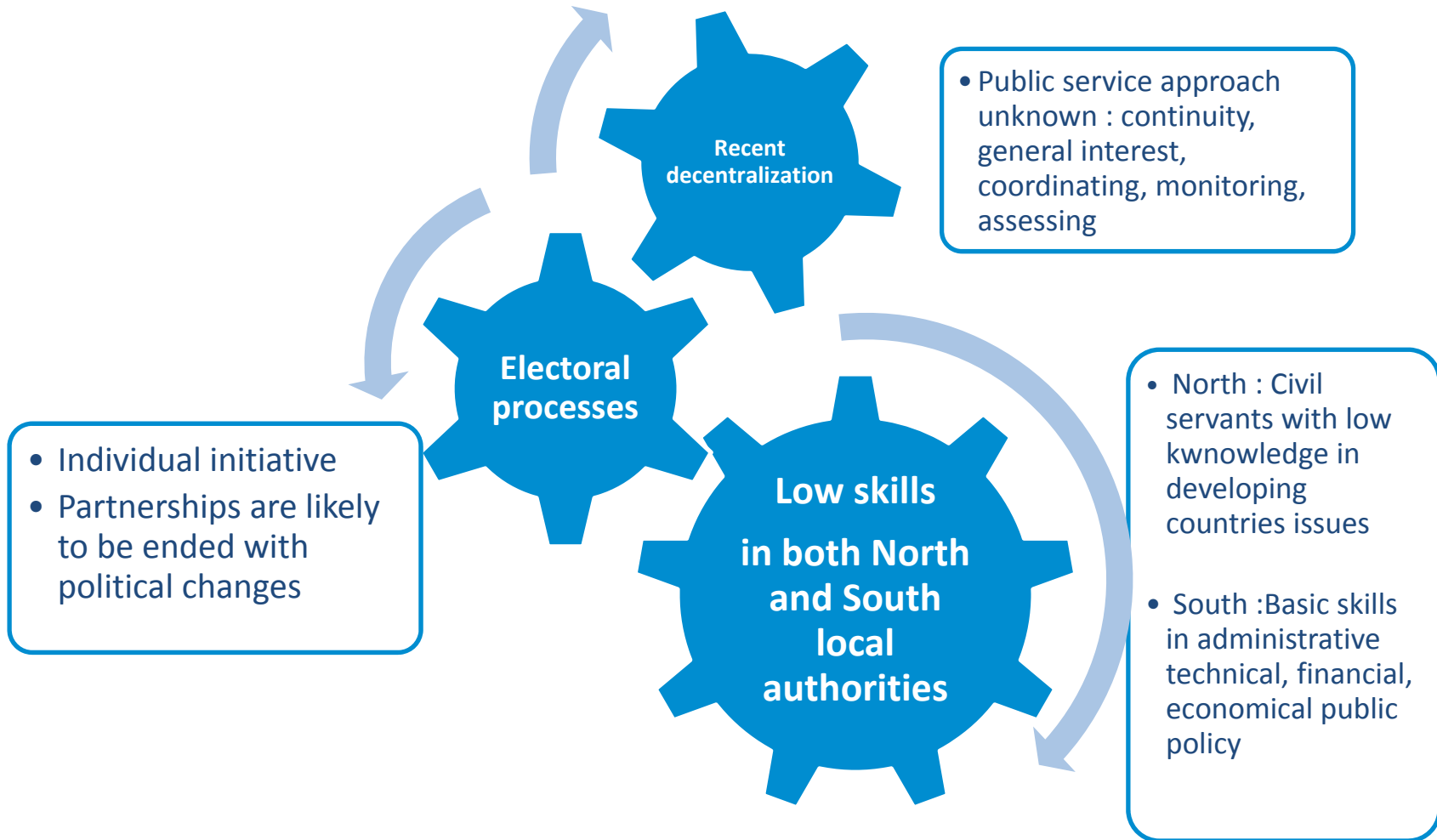
For planning

- Staff dedicated to cooperation
- Specific skills adapted to developing countries
- Cultural awareness
- Participatory approach

For implementing

- Long-term partnerships
- Building TRUST – peer-to-peer exchanges
- Flexibility within a clear framework

# Challenges

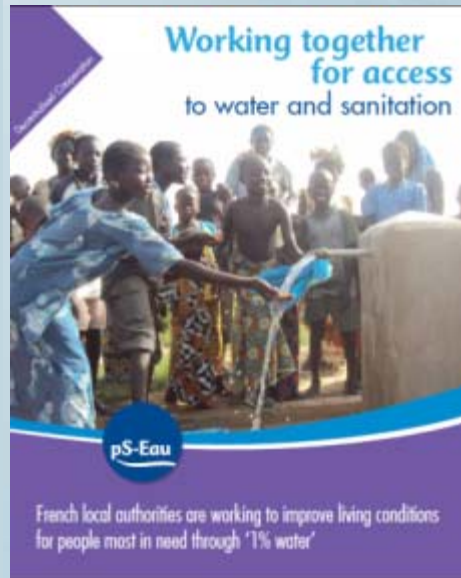


# Conclusion: key ideas

- ❖ Water & sanitation finance water & sanitation and the richest help the poorest
- ❖ A **complementary mechanism** to national development aid
- ❖ A **voluntary** mechanism with **different levels of involvement**
- ❖ Decentralized cooperation between local authorities brings an added-value:
  - A **territory-to-territory partnership**
  - A **peer-to-peer partnership**
- ❖ Impacts of the mechanism on cooperation for W&S:
  - Legitimacy and **legislative recognition**
  - Diversified, increasing, and **regular funds**
  - Professionalization and **improvement of practices**



# More information



[www.water-1percent.org/france/e-mag](http://www.water-1percent.org/france/e-mag)



[www.pseau.org](http://www.pseau.org)



[www.facebook.com/pseau](http://www.facebook.com/pseau)



[www.twitter.com/pseau](http://www.twitter.com/pseau)

## Case study:

# Communauté d'Agglomération Evry Centre Essonne



Groupement de 6 communes en  
Essonne, Ile de France

115 000 habitants



## *Case study:*

# Communauté d'Agglomération Evry Centre Essonne

### **Presentation:**

- Public management of the water and sanitation services for the 6 members
- Decentralised cooperation partnership for 20 years with the City of Kayes, Mali
- A second partnership with Bamako
- South-South exchanges
- **Applies the 1% mechanism**



*Case study:*  
Communauté d'Agglomération Evry Centre Essonne

**Focus on the partnership with the city of Kayes:**

- mainly work on **sanitation** in two districts (1000 +1800 inhabitants)  
> streets paving, building of gutters, drain wells, washing areas, small bore sewers...













*Case study:*  
Communauté d'Agglomération Evry Centre Essonne

**Focus on the partnership with the city of Kayes:**

- Mostly: an important work on **capacity building and structuring of all the local actors**
  - Institutional support
  - Participatory democracy









## *Case study:*

# Communauté d'Agglomération Evry Centre Essonne

Total project in 2012-2013: 713 000€

### **Technical and financial partners:**

- French national development agency : 450 000€
- Seine-Normandie basin agency : 117 000€
- Evry Centre Essonne grouping : 83 000€
- City of Kayes / population : 48 000€
- Aquassistance (NGO linked to Suez) : 15 000€ (Technical human resources)

**→ leverage effect = 1 to 8 for the French local authority**

**→ leverage effect = almost 1 to 15 for the city of Kayes**