



**a toxics-free future**

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## **International SAICM Implementation Project (ISIP)**

In 2010, in an effort to demonstrate SAICM implementation via IPEN Participating Organizations, IPEN launched an International SAICM Implementation Project, also known as ISIP. ISIP aims to mobilize resources for initial enabling activities pertaining to national priorities, in keeping with the work areas set out in the strategic objectives of section IV of the SAICM Overarching Policy Strategy.

In particular, the ISIP supports the Governance objective of SAICM's Overarching Policy Strategy paragraph 26, which calls for enhanced "cooperation on the sound management of chemicals between Governments, the private sector and civil society at the national, regional and global levels."

In addition, ISIP builds on the 2008-2009 Global SAICM Outreach Campaign to raise awareness about SAICM and strengthen collaboration among the public interest, health and labor sectors.

### **ISIP Objectives**

ISIP's four objectives include:

- Promoting the need for sound chemicals management
- Advancing National SAICM Implementation
- Promoting global SAICM implementation by global civil society
- Building capacity among NGOs developing countries and countries with economies in transition

**Title of activity:** Mobilize consumers' participation for different ways of managing waste / Mobilisation de la participation des consommateurs à la gestion différenciée des déchets

**NGO:** Association pour la Défense de l'Environnement et des Consommateurs (ADEC)

**Country:** Senegal

**Date:** July 2013

### **Elements of SAICM Covered:**

Work toward establishing and implementing national action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal, taking into consideration relevant international agreements and by using the cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave approaches (69); Carry out measures that will inform, educate and protect waste handlers and small-scale recyclers from the hazards of handling and recycling chemical waste (72); Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required (73); Implement demonstration projects on waste

minimization and efficient resource management including zero waste demonstration projects (262)

### **Description of current waste management practices in your country:**

In Senegal the management of domestic wastes is part of a group of cleaning activities aimed at keeping cities or build up areas clean. One therefore distinguishes the sweeping of main tarred roads, the cleaning of public facilities, markets and public squares the (cleaning) of main roads, the cleaning out of gutters; and finally the collection and transportation of wastes produced by households and related areas ( private roads, gardens), offices, companies, administrative buildings, spaces and public facilities. This last item represents almost 80% of the total budget assigned to the cleaning of large municipalities. The planning for this collection varies therefore according to the characteristics of the municipalities, which include: their surface area, their human, material and financial resources, the size of their dumping ground, etc.

Contrary to other services such as water or electricity, in Senegal, the collection and treatment of household wastes is not a payment according to consumption, or a public money-making service. As a matter of fact, it does not depend on a purely private sector logic: only part of the population; those living in urban areas, voluntarily pay for their wastes to be collected, contrary to the majority that uses other alternatives to the service (illegal refuse dumps, burying, incineration, wastes dumping in neighboring tubs, etc.)

In an attempt to minimize this problem, municipalities have the tendency to privatize the service by entrusting it to large companies which have the machinery or means to do so. These companies intervene, mainly, in large neighborhoods, market surroundings and places accessible by tarred roads. Elsewhere, and especially in the outskirts, community and private initiatives are being put in place to ensure the pre-collection of wastes using carts pulled by animals, benefiting often from projects and NGO support.

All these initiatives possess similar characteristics. They rely on approaches that associate community structures (quarter council, hygiene committee) to economic interest groups for the implementation of the service. They also possess similar weaknesses and constraints: difficulties to get the inhabitants adhere to and promote the improvement of the practices, to find additional funding to make up for the financial deficit of self-managed systems, problem of evacuation of wastes from the transit dumps, ineffectiveness as a result of the poor involvement of the municipality... The results of these approaches are often disappointing on a citywide scale.

Consequently, a public management and organization of the service is necessary: this can be local (management approach by the municipality) and/or community management (mobilization of a neighborhood towards a compliance subscription system (entered into with joint collectors – associations, GIE...-- or individuals). The combination of the two approaches seems to be a factor of sustainable participative management.

### **Description of health and environmental effects of current waste handling practices:**

Studies and statistics related to public health show the interrelationship between health issues, poor management of wastes and adverse effects caused by consumption and production.

The presence of pathogenic bacteria (cholera, typhoid fever...) or of viruses in sewer water has been sometimes at the origin of the outbreak of certain epidemics constituting a permanent threat to the health of the people living in overcrowded conditions.

The health effects of household and industrial pollution are also quite serious, particularly in urban areas where there is high concentration, especially those that are near the coast like Médina and Rufisque. The problems in these areas are so many:

- evacuation of liquid and solid wastes in sea without prior treatment;
- evacuation of waste water and industrial effluents into the sea;
- chemical and bacteriological contamination of coastal water
- pollution of ground water by nitrate
- transportation and storage of some toxic substances;
- air pollution.

Other forms of pollution affecting health are related to waste coming from the use of pesticides in the agricultural sector (risk of poisoning)- these are most common in areas where intensive agriculture is practiced : Niayes, Casamance and river Senegal valley.

Initiatives similar to those carried out in this project could help to build-up awareness so as to bring about changes in risky behaviors. Community mobilization about the good practices of sustainable consumption constitute a landmark in this direction. Such a prospect ought to enable the populations to live in a healthy environment (reduction of health hazards related to biological, physical and chemical factors). Moreover, the control of waste production levels ought to contribute to the protection of life and the environment.

### **Description of existing legislation on waste management:**

Legislation concerning waste management in Senegal is as follows:

#### **- *Environmental code***

The law number 2001-01 of January 15, 2001 on environmental code specifies particularly that:

- Wastes are to be disposed of or recycled in an environmentally sound manner in order to eliminate or minimize their harmful effects on human health, natural resources, wildlife and plants or the environment.

(Article L30)

Anyone who produces or keeps wastes must by himself / herself take care of their disposal or of their recycling or take them to companies authorized by the minister in charge of the environment for their disposal or recycling. If not, he/she has to hand over these wastes to the local authorities or any company authorized by the state to manage waste. This company, or the local authorities themselves, can sign contracts with wastes producers for their disposal or recycling.

The recycling must always be carried out according to the standards in force in Senegal.

(Article L31)

- Local authorities and constituted groups ensure the disposal of household wastes, eventually in relation with regional services and state service, in accordance with the regulations in force.

(Article L32)

- Waste disposal comprises the collection, transportation, storage and treatment processes required for the recovery of useful materials or energy, or of any dumping in the appropriate places, of any other dumping in appropriate conditions so as to avoid the damages stated in this present law.

(Article L33)

- Burying in basement can be done only after authorization from the minister in charge of the environment who sets the technical and particular rules to be observed ( article L42 )

#### ***Sanitation Code***

Law number 82-71 of July 5, 1983 relative to the sanitation code sets rules that are to be respected by each one in order to protect his /her health. It has to do with personal hygiene, but most of all public and collective ones. The law defines, among others, hygiene rules that can

help fight epidemics and to watch over the good management of housing sanitation, industrial facilities, as well as public roads hygiene and wastes treatment.

### ***Local authorities code***

Law number 96-06 of March 22, 1996, local authorities code, and law number 96-07 of March 22, 1996 on the transfer of power to local authorities fully confers to them skills as far as waste management is concerned. Article 37 of decree number 96-1134 of December 27, 1996 specifies that "the municipality manages wastes produced in its perimeter. It takes all necessary measures for their collection, transportation and treatment. The municipality can also, in collaboration with other municipalities, set up waste treatment centers, therefore stimulating a management within the framework of inter-municipality. Local authorities have the right to watch over the environment over all their territory".

### ***Decree relative to household wastes***

Decree 74-338 of April 10, 1974, relative to household wastes, regulates wastes evacuation and dumping. This text emphasizes the definition of wastes, and the collection and placing in refuse dumps, without addressing the issue of transfer centers and industrial burying centers.

### ***Household wastes removal tax***

The household wastes removal tax was instituted by law number 72- 52 of June 12, 1972. This law specifies that this tax applies " to all houses subjected to land tax of built houses, except houses situated in municipalities and parts of municipalities without household wastes removal services." In theory, household wastes removal tax is based on land tax, which is itself based on annual letting value of the lodging. Therefore, land tax represents at most 15% of this letting value and the household wastes removal tax represents 5% of this contribution.

### ***Air pollution norm NS 05-062: releases norms (2003)***

This norm specifies that:

Incineration and thermal breakdown of wastes are authorized only in facilities that are technically meant for this. Open air combustion of tyres, plastics and all other compounds containing chemicals is forbidden.

- Technical specifications of a waste incineration facility (compare appendix 2: Synthesis of technical specifications of wastes incineration facility norm NS-05-062)

## **Project Outcomes:**

### **Description of the activity conducted to promote waste minimization:**

The project was conducted based on an approach inspired by social know how techniques, namely, by persuasion to make the populations assume their roles and responsibilities in the management of their surroundings. That is, the problem calls for a convergence of collective will, through information, raising awareness, mobilization and sensitization of consumers on the problem of chemical wastes and their common alternatives.

Sensitization was carried out for batteries disposed of with other wastes and caustic soda used as an ingredient for local dyeing. Their users throw them anywhere in the quarters, on the soil, and within children's reach, who use them as toys. Even people with increased awareness of waste management are less conscious of their high level of toxicity. In addition to this is the non-existence of treatment units for such waste in Africa.

Therefore during the six months of the implementation of this project, the activities were centered on:

- The development of a partnership with local authorities of the targeted sites; Partnership agreements with the environmental commissions with North's Dangou and Médina municipal councils.

- The implementation of ecoquarter functional cells in any of the two localities of the project; In each of the two districts/quarters where the project was implemented, one committee comprising individuals from the local population was set up to strengthen awareness raising on chemical wastes.
- The selection and the training of group discussion leaders; Volunteers in community mobilization were recruited, trained on participative approach techniques and intervened in the liveliness of eco-quarters' cells/units.
- The organization of forty-eight bimonthly meetings being twelve per ecoquarter cell on specific themes
- The organization of an information education and communication (IEC) day for the general public in Ngaraaf in Médina and Dangou in Rufisque quarters where the project was carried out. These two events were public manifestations organized in the form of open-air theatre with high attendance: Dialog between actors and the public on the problems addressed by the project.

### Impact on target groups:

Activities	Results
Partnership with local authorities	Periodic consultative meetings between ecoquarter cells and their local authorities in the elaboration and up-dating of waste management schemes at the level of the project sites.
Functioning of ecoquarter cells	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- People living on the project sites are equipped with dialogue and action frameworks for a participative management of local wastes ;</li> <li>- Quarter or neighbourhood sanitation watchdog installed</li> <li>- People's willingness for the promotion of ecoquarters increased.</li> </ul>
Operational leaders	Resource persons for control of community actions are available
Organization of forty-eight meetings on animated themes	Ability of beneficiaries to change behaviour and situations, by making motivated consumer choices is reinforced.
Organization of IEC days for general public	Platform for the implication and appropriation of the project widened.

### Impact on target policies:

One of the objectives of the project was to influence the institution of community consultation in the management of wastes. The inclusive strategy of the ecoquarter approach, by consecrating a prime position for the representation of the local community, has permitted the institution of a dynamic partnership between the local community and the stakeholders involved in the project.

### Outreach to stakeholders:

Stakeholders	Implications
National health education service	Provision of didactic materials used for animation (audiovisual equipment, posters, dialogue box, a pedagogic tool consisting of thematic images to facilitate liveliness activities within illiterate environments: in the project framework, the graphic themes dealt with household chemical

	wastes (batteries, products made of soda) and counselling in social communication)
Local authorities	Formalization of citizen consultation for a participative management by competence. <i>(Since 1996, nine competences were transferred to local collectivities- regions, councils, and rural communities among which there is an environmental component. One of the objectives is the citizen's involvement to take charge of these competences through periodical consultations).</i>
Directorate of environment and classified establishments (Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés)	Capacity building of communities in national sustainable development strategy (SNDD), especially in promoting methods of production and lasting consumption.
Chemical industries	Negotiations on chemical wastes reduction alternatives
Suppliers of goods and services	Sound practices for a lasting supply of low wastes-producing goods

### Communication efforts:

The project implementation gave way to communication sessions with the general public with the participation of local radio stations. Concerning newspapers coverage, the payments of their coverage fee were not included in the budget, many of the news items collected were not treated. However, in the follow up of the project, this gap will be filled by the mobilization of resources to compensate for such items as well as charges for regular publication of a news bulletin.

### SAICM National Focal Point:

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### NGO Recommendations for next steps:

- Extension of project to the environs of the present sites;
- Lobby to impose by law the collection and treatment of chemical wastes by producers and importers on the basis of article L31 chap 3 (environmental code):

Anyone who produces or keep wastes, must by himself/herself take care of the disposal of these wastes or of their recycling or take them to companies authorized by the minister in charge of the environment for their disposal or recycling.

If not, he/she has to hand over these wastes to the local authorities or any company authorized by the state for waste management. This company, or the local authorities themselves, can sign contracts with wastes producers for their disposal or recycling.

- The recycling must always be carried out according to the standards in force in Senegal. Those who put these hazardous substances on the market should be responsible for the collection and treatment of these wastes;
- Organizational development and institutionalization of ecoquarters resulting from the implementation of the project;
- Putting in place of a community information resource centre on chemical wastes;
- Accessibility to the population of national and international instruments related to chemical wastes, by translating them into local languages.