



PANEL 2 (Salle des fêtes)

"Waste Management and City Beautification "

First the moderator, Mrs. Florence N'DA KONAN, introduced the four (4) panelists.

Gohi Lou Nathalie Edwige Epse GAGBEI, Deputy-Director Environment and Living Environment of the Cocody City Council

Dr N'DAHOULE Yao Remi, University of Félix Houphouët-Boigny, Institute of Tropical Geography

BOUNAMA Kanté, Mayor of Tabacounda (Senegal)

DJIBO Nicolas, Mayor of Bouaké

Then the floor was turned to the panelists.

The first speech by Gohi Lou Nathalie Edwige Epse GAGBEI was on "**Waste and Environmental Management in Cocody**". She believes, rapid and uncontrolled urbanization gives rise to many issues, including sanitation. Indeed, in most of our cities and particularly in the commune of Cocody, insalubrity has increased.

She's started by defining certain concepts, such as salubrity and beautification. In her understanding, salubrity refers to the character of that which is conducive to human health and is fit to preserve personal and public hygiene. This is also referred to, that which is clear of dirt and applies to several areas of the living environment (air, water, buildings, etc.).

As regards beautification, she refers to it as all efforts aimed at the decoration and repair of a shelter, house, building or an area intended for use or reserved for the public. Then, she gave an overview of insalubrity in the commune of Cocody. Below are the terms used by the panelist to depict the situation:

- Proliferation of precarious neighborhoods
- Anarchic construction of dwellings
- Clogged gutters
- Dilapidated house
- Illegal dumping of waste in the streets

- Occupation of the public domain
- Degradation of the streets
- Stagnation of wastewater and rainwater.

In closing, Mrs. Gohi Lou Nathalie Edwige Epse GAGBEI discussed the causes and areas affected by this situation of insalubrity.

Among the causes are :

- Demographic growth
- Inadequate sanitation facilities
- Lack of environmental awareness of the population

The two (2) areas affected are:

- Health (proliferation of diseases, malaria, acute respiratory infections, typhoid fever etc.)
- Environment (deterioration of the living environment, air and water pollution, etc.)

Faced with this situation, the government has introduced an environmental management policy with specific roles for the relevant institutions (Ecoti SA, ONAD, ANAGED, BNETD and SODECI Assainissement), that support the Cocody City Council and play a focal role. In addition, the City Council appeals to Ecoti SA when waste removal is not carried out.

With regards to sanitation, the Mayor has set up a mobile environment committee to take stock of the sanitation situation in Cocody and develop a matrix with 14 actions. It should also be noted that seven (7) public spaces have been developed to accommodate the population. The municipality of Cocody spares not effort to improve the living environment of its constituents.

The second panelist, BOUNAMA Kanté, discussed "Community household waste management through the experience of SINVAD/TAMBACOUNDA". He reported that waste management has always been a concern for all the communes in Senegal. The commune of Tambacounda is no exception to this reality as it is a crossroads locality whereby insalubrity forms part of the main challenges.

Several factors combined with the very significant increase in the city's population (over 120,000 inhabitants) mean that the commune is faced with insalubrity, giving rise to malaria (with the proliferation of mosquitoes) and other diseases.

He said, the municipal authorities have tried to no avail, with meager means, to manage household waste. Several schemes have been tested by the cleaning service at the town hall (collection trucks, carts, tractors, etc.), but such means were yet inadequate to work out the growing insalubrity in the city. In the light of such outcomes, the municipality became aware of the requirement for the

involvement and contribution of the population to control the situation. An Integrated System for Solid Domestic Waste disposal and recycling (SINVAD) was established. As part of the decentralized cooperation between the municipalities of Tambacounda and Sint-Niklaas (Belgium), SINVAD was established in 2003 for a citizen-based and integrated approach to domestic waste management. This is intended to :

- ✓ Sustainably make the city clean;
- ✓ Involve the population in cleanliness;
- ✓ Create gainful employment for youth;
- ✓ Economic recycling of waste.

Below is the outcome as broken down into seven (7) points:

- 1- Provision of appropriate infrastructure and equipment;
- 2- Awareness of the populations;
- 3- Strong support from the grassroots (78% support rate);
- 4- Creation and consolidation of jobs in domestic waste management;
- 5- Increase in CDQ revenues;
- 6- Generation and use of compost;
- 7- Promotion of organic farming.

The panelist said this resulted in:

- ✓ Improvement of the living environment (health, habitat, landscape)
- ✓ Dynamics of behavioral change among citizens;
- ✓ Step-wise empowerment of the CDQs (local governance, finance, administration, etc.)
- ✓ Strengthening food security
- ✓ Improvement of living conditions (economic: employment, income....)

Furthermore, the speaker reported that neighborhood development committees have been set up for the pre-collection of waste. Three to five carts are made available to the youngsters in the district for the disposal of garbage, each two (2) days.

The third speech was delivered by Djibo Nicolas on the "**Waste Management and Beautification of cities: Case of Bouaké**". He has reported that, solid waste in the city of Bouaké, is the business of 2 operators in place since 2017 and several hundred people got coopted for the cleaning of the city. As for liquid

waste, it is handled by private operators. The speaker noted that various projects have been carried out in the field of sanitation. These are among others:

- The community-sanitation support system project (improvement of wastewater management in 6 city districts)
- The PATER project implemented by Care International and funded by the AfDB (324 infrastructures set up in the city's districts)
- The SSD (Sanitary Service Delivered) project

Those underway include the sanitation and resilience projects.

As regards beautification, for the past decade, with the establishment of infrastructures (asphalt, market, town hall, etc.), Bouaké has been reverberating through revival.

The fourth speaker, Dr. N'DAHOULE Remi, focused on the "**Review of sanitation management and city beautification**". According to the panelist, the **interest of sanitation management consists** in preventing environmental degradation and inconveniences on the sanitary state of man. In addition, he offered a framework to identify and solve problems. He went on to indicate that urbanization gives rise to many problems (water and air pollution, degradation of the living environment, etc.). To work out such problems, he suggested the adoption of urban strategies aimed at merging urban development and preservation of the living environment, in order to achieve the objectives of sustainable development by 2030. Firstly, the objectives must be identified in relation to those of sustainable development, in particular SDG 11. It is therefore necessary to draw up an urban strategy matrix.

In addition, it lists the basic principles of good management as follows:

Management should make use of the abilities and constraints (physical, human, economic, legal) of the environment.

Environmental management must also be based on equity and the common good.

Take action (preventive or corrective) to address the root causes of problems.

Remove barriers to action (informing people properly, mitigating the action of pressure groups such as large landowners...).

It is important to integrate all the components of the living environment (safety, pollution and nuisances, services and consumption, mobility, employment, heritage, social mix and planning: residential space and green spaces).

Environmental management tools

Legislative instruments, i.e. regulations (laws and statutes, implementation of commitments, EU rules and standards).

Economic instruments (economic and fiscal measures with fees, financial aid, incentives for compliance).

Financial support mechanisms for environmental actions (structural funds, budget lines).

Horizontal support instruments (EIS, public information, research and technological development, sectoral planning and land use planning).

Discussions

After the various presentations by the panelists, participants raised concerns about:

the role attributed to the population in the management of sanitation and beautification,

the level of financial participation of the populations,

The contribution of municipalities in the management of sanitation.

From the various contributions, it emerged that Bouaké has funding that is deemed insufficient to deal with the city's problems. This financial participation is only at the level of pre-collection of garbage.

As for the municipality of Tabacounda, Mr. Bounama Kanté revealed that an office has been set up in the municipality. It defines management policies and strategies with the population and each neighbourhood has a pre-collection system.