



Grant Agreement number: 244188 (IWWA)

Project acronym: IWWA

Project title: Integrated Waste Management in Western Africa

Funding Scheme: CSA-CA

Deliverable 6.1: Activities and introductory material for participatory workshops

Due date of deliverable: 31.12.2010

Actual submission date: 08.04.2011

Start date of project: 01.06.2010

Duration: 24 months

Organisation name of lead contractor for this deliverable: CEIA

Project coordinator: ttz Bremerhaven, Germany

Project website address: <http://www.iwwa.eu>

Project funded by the European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme (2007-2013)		
Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	x
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
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INTRODUCTION. CONCEPT NOTE FOR THE IWWA PARTICIPATORY WORKSHOP

The African continent faces many challenges including the inability of economic growth rates to deal with the numerous developmental challenges facing Africa. These constraints include the reduction of maternal health and infant mortality, access to clean and safe water and sanitation, development of infrastructure for dealing with solid waste and creation of employment opportunities for the youth.

As urbanization continues to take place in these countries, the management of solid waste is becoming a major public health and environmental concern in urban, peri-urban and rural communities. The same can be said of other developing countries within other continents. The concern is serious, particularly in the capital cities, which are often gateways to the countries for foreign diplomats, businessmen, and tourists. Poor visual appearance of these cities will have negative impacts on official and tourist visits as well as foreign investment.

Recognizing its importance, four Western African countries, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and Nigeria which are immediate beneficiaries of the IWWA project have requested collaboration of external support agencies both bilateral and multilateral, in improving solid waste management in their cities in the last 20 years or so. Although some projects succeeded in providing lasting positive impacts on the management of solid waste in the recipient countries and cities, many failed to continue activities after the external support agencies ceased their support. This unsustainability of collaborative projects is due to various technical, financial, institutional, economic, and social constraints faced by both the recipient countries/cities and external support agencies.

Such constraints vary from country to country and from city to city, as the four immediate beneficiary countries; and cities, towns and communities within them differ in solid waste management problems. The external support agencies have different, and often limited, resources available to resolve the problems. Therefore, in order to ensure the sustainability of collaborative projects, the various constraints of both developing countries and external support agencies should be carefully examined and an approach is developed to remove such constraints within the context of the collaborative projects. Additionally, it is of utmost importance the empowerment of in African countries institutions in order lead national and international cooperation as stated in the **Paris Declaration**. This will lead to a harmonization of international cooperation initiatives with national priorities and avoid overlapping.

The project seeks to help beneficiary countries to develop sustainable solid waste management programmes in order to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goal 7 which requires countries to promote environmental sustainability.

1.1. General Objectives of IWWA

The general objectives of the IWWA initiative are as follows:

- To strengthen the institutional framework for Solid Waste Management and co-ordination at all levels;
- To empower authorities and relevant stakeholders (including private sector) for planning and managing solid waste;
- To encourage technology transfer, know-how and best practices;
- To strengthen links amongst local authorities;
- To promote participation, public awareness and stakeholder involvement; and
- To strengthen the legal framework of SWM in the target countries.

1.2. Specific Objectives

- To collect and analyze relevant information that is required for proper Solid Waste Management planning and decision-making;
- To identify the stakeholders and their strategies, their interaction and their contribution to the improvement of the solid waste management;
- To identify policy and technology options for SWM adapted to the regional situation of the target countries;
- To promote a sustainable finance system for SWM in the target countries
- To develop tools for the implementation of adapted action plans and systems by the regional and national authorities; and
- To provide training for environmental specialists, increase the environmental awareness of the public and bring about effective public participation in Solid Waste Management.

1.3. Purpose of the workshops

The purpose of this workshop is to discuss with relevant stakeholders in solid waste management in the target countries some of the constraints that affect effective implementation of solid waste policies in a sustainable manner. The workshops will permit that different stakeholders with interest in the solid waste management change can provide inputs in order to be taken into account in the proposal of recommendations that IWWA consortium will perform under work package 4. The participatory workshop is also to afford members of the IWWA consortium to discuss some of the results that have been achieved so far during the implementation of the IWWA project. At the end of the participatory workshop, the relevant stakeholders will be required to make inputs into formulation of sustainable solid waste management policies as well as development of workable solid waste principles that can be implemented in the target countries.

1.4. List of relevant stakeholders in the SWM to be invited for the workshops

Please refer to report on tasks 1.2 and 2.2 for the list of the relevant stakeholders involved in the Solid Waste Management in each of the target countries.

1.5. Workshop topics

The following topics will be treated at the workshop:

- Overview of the IWWA project
- Results achieved so far under the IWWA project by partners in the target countries
- Integrated sustainable solid waste management in (name of country) - Technical challenges and prospects
- Integrated sustainable solid waste management in (name of country) - Institutional and legal challenges and prospects)
- Integrated sustainable solid waste management in (name of country) – Socio – economic and financial challenges and prospects

1.6. Suggested Work Programme for the participatory workshops

Table 1 Participatory workshops - Agenda

Time	Activity	Responsibility
7:00 – 8:00	Arrival/Registration of Participants	Registration Desk
8:00 – 8:05	Opening Prayer	MC
8:05 – 8:15	Self Introduction of participants/Expectation of Participants	MC
8:15 – 8:20	Welcome Address	
8:20 – 8:35	Overview of IWWA	
8:35 – 8:50	Presentation I – IWWA Results Achieved	
8:50 – 9:00	Discussion	MC
9:00 – 9:20	Address by Minister for Environment/	
9:20 – 9:40	Presentation II- Integrated sustainable solid waste management – Technical challenges and prospects	National Expert (Consultant)
9:40 – 10:00	Presentation III - Integrated sustainable solid waste management – Institutional and legal constraints and prospects	National Expert (Consultant)
10:00 – 10:20	Discussion	
10:20 – 10:40	Presentation IV – Integrated sustainable solid waste management – socio – economic and financial challenges and prospects	National Expert (consultant)
10:40 – 11:00	Snack Break	
11:00 – 11:15	Discussion	MC
11:15 – 12:15	Group work	
12:15 – 1:00	Report of the Group Work	
1:00 – 2:25	Lunch	
2:25 – 3:50	General Discussion of the report from the group work	
3:50 – 4:10	Closing Remarks	

1.7. Working Groups

1. NGOs/CBOs and Traditional Authorities
 1. Enforcement authorities (Environmental Protection Agency, Judiciary and police, Sanitation Authorities, Ghana Health Service)
 2. Academia/Research (Water & Sanitation Unit - Department of Chemistry UCC, College of Engineering KNUST, Soil Research Institute – CSIR, etc).
 3. Waste Collectors (Association of Plastic Producers, Sachet Water Producers Association, Industrial Waste Producers Association, ZOOMLion, ZOIL, etc)
 4. Governmental Agencies/Development Partners (MEST, MLGRD, MOFEP, MMDA, Parliament Select Committee on Health and Environment etc)
 5. Solid Waste Recycling/Treatment Companies (Tema Steel Works, Cyclus, Scrap Dealers Association, etc)

1.8. Topics for the Group Work

Table 2 Group works - working topics

Group Number	Topic for the Group	Members of the Group
1	Socio – cultural constraints and prospects affecting ISWM	NGOs/CBOs, Traditional Authorities, etc
2	Financial constraints and prospects affecting ISWM	Waste collecting companies, Municipal/metropolitan/local assemblies, etc
3	Technical constraints and prospect affecting ISWM	Academia, research institutions, policy makers, etc
4	Institutional/legal challenges and prospects affecting ISWM	Association Waste Producers, Association of Plastic Waste Producers, Sachet Water Producers, Industrial Waste Producers Association, Scrap Dealers Association, Judiciary, Police, Regulatory agencies such as EPA, etc

2. TASKS FOR THE GROUP WORK

2.1. Task for the working group on social constraints facing sustainable solid waste management in the target countries

As urbanization continues to take place in Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria the management of solid waste is becoming a major public health and environmental concern in urban, semi – urban and even rural areas in the country. The concern is serious, particularly in the nation's capital city and the regional capital cities which are often gateways for foreign diplomats, businessmen, and tourists. Poor visual appearance of these cities will have negative impacts on official and tourist visits and foreign investment.

Recognizing its importance, the government of the country have requested collaboration of external support agencies, both bilateral and multilateral, in improving solid waste management in the cities within the last 20 years or so. The government on its part has developed and implemented the National Environmental Sanitation Policy since 1999. Although some projects succeeded in providing lasting positive impacts on the management of solid wastes, many failed after the external support agencies ceased their support. This unsustainability nature of efficient solid waste management can be attributed to several reasons one of them been social.

The task of this group is to:

1. Identify 5 key social challenges affecting successful implementation of solid waste management projects in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).
2. Identify 5 key cultural challenges affecting solid waste management in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).
3. Identify 5 key economic challenges affecting successful implementation of solid waste management projects in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).
4. Suggest ways in which each of the 5 key social, cultural and economic challenges identified above can be addressed so as to ensure successful implementation and delivery in solid waste management in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).

2.2. Task for the working group on institutional/legal constraints facing sustainable solid waste management in the target countries

Several agencies at the national level are usually involved at least partially in solid waste management. However, there are often no clear roles/functions of the various national agencies defined in relation to solid waste management and also no single agency or committee designated to coordinate their projects and activities. The lack of coordination among the relevant agencies often results in different agencies becoming the national counterpart to different external support agencies for different solid waste management collaborative projects without being aware of what other national agencies are doing. This leads to duplication of efforts, wasting of resources, and unsustainability of overall solid waste management programmes.

The lack of effective legislation for solid waste management, which is a norm in most developing countries, is partially responsible for the roles/functions of the relevant national agencies not being clearly defined and the lack of coordination among them. Legislation related to solid waste management in developing countries is usually fragmented, and several laws (e.g., Act, Local Government Act, Environmental Protection Act, etc.) include some clauses on rules/regulations regarding solid waste management. The rules and regulations are enforced by the different agencies. However, there are often duplication of responsibilities of the agencies involved and gaps/missing elements in the regulatory provisions for the development of effective solid waste

management systems. It should be also noted that legislation is only effective if it is enforced. Therefore, comprehensive legislation, which avoids the duplication of responsibilities, fills in the gaps of important regulatory functions, and is enforceable, is required for sustainable development of solid waste management systems.

Because of a low priority given to the sector, the institutional capacity of local government agencies involved in solid waste management is generally weak, particularly in small cities and towns. Local ordinance/by-laws on solid waste management is not also well developed. These weak local government institutions are not provided with clear mandates and sufficient resources to fulfil the mandates. In large metropolitan areas where there are more than one local government, coordination among the local governments is critical to achieve the most cost-effective alternatives for solid waste management in the area. For instance, the siting of a solid waste transfer station or disposal facility for use by more than one local government is cost-effective due to its economy of scale. However, as these facilities are usually considered unwanted installations and create not-in-my-backyard (NIMBY) syndromes among the residents, no local government is willing to locate them within its boundary. The lack of a coordinating body among the local governments often leads to disintegrated and unsustainable programmes for solid waste management.

The task of this group is to:

1. Identify 10 key institutional constraints affecting solid waste delivery in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).
2. Identify 10 key legal constraints affecting implementation of successful solid waste services in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).
3. How can we address the institutional/legal constraints affecting solid waste management in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria)?
4. How do we enforce all laws governing solid waste sectors in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria)?

2.3. Task for the working group on technical constraints facing sustainable solid waste management in the target countries

As urbanization continues to take place in the target countries, the management of solid waste is becoming a major public health and environmental concern in urban, semi – urban and even rural areas in the countries. The concern is serious, particularly in the nation's capital city and the regional capital cities which are often gateways for foreign diplomats, businessmen, and tourists. Poor visual appearance of these cities will have negative impacts on official and tourist visits and foreign investment.

Recognizing its importance, the government of X (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria) have requested collaboration of external support agencies, both bilateral and multilateral, in improving solid waste management in the cities within the last 20 years or so. The government has developed and implemented the National Environmental Sanitation Policy since 1999. Also metropolitan, municipal and district assemblies are required to develop their own bye – laws that deals with management of solid wastes in their respective areas. Although some projects succeeded in providing lasting positive impacts on the management of solid wastes, many failed after the external support agencies ceased their support. This unsustainability nature of efficient solid waste management in X (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria) can be attributed to several reasons one of them been technical constraints.

The task of this group is to:

1. Identify 10 key technical challenges affecting successful implementation and management of electronic, plastic, industrial and other solid wastes generated in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).
2. Suggest ways in which each of the 10 key technical challenges identified above can be addressed so as to ensure successful implementation and delivery in solid waste management in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).
3. What are the roles of academia/research institutions in overcoming technical challenges facing solid waste sector in XXX (Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire or Nigeria).
4. What are the bottlenecks involved in sorting/segregation of waste at their source and recycling of the sorted wastes?
5. What can be done to remove these bottlenecks?

2.4. Task for the working group on financial constraints facing sustainable solid waste management in the target countries

In general, solid waste management is given a very low priority in most developing countries including Ghana, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria, except perhaps in capital and large cities. As a result, very limited funds are provided to the solid waste management sector by the governments, and the levels of services required for protection of public health and the environment are not attained.

The problem is acute at the local government level where the local taxation system is inadequately developed and, therefore, the financial basis for public services, including solid waste management, is weak. This weak financial basis of local governments can be supplemented by the collection of user service charges. However, users' ability to pay for the services is very limited in poorer developing countries, and their willingness to pay for the services which are irregular and ineffective is not high either. An effective strategy for raising funds needs to be searched in any collaborative project to ensure its sustainability.

In addition to the limited funds, many local governments in developing countries lack good financial management and planning. For instance, in a town in a developing country, over 90% of the annual budget provided for solid waste management was used up within the first six months. The lack of financial management and planning, particularly cost accounting, depletes the limited resources available for the sector even more quickly, and causes the solid waste management services to halt for some periods, thus losing the trust of service users.

The task of this group is:

1. How do central government as well as municipal/metropolitan/district assemblies raise adequate funds for solid waste management?
2. To identify ways in which the capacities of central government/municipal/metropolitan/district assemblies on good financial management and planning in relation to financing of solid waste service delivery.
3. To identify ways in which central government/municipal/metropolitan/district assemblies can generate income from wastes generated in their areas.

2.5. Invitation letter



Address IWWA Partner

Date:

Address of Recipient

Dear Sir/Madam,

I have the pleasure to invite you to the participatory workshop of the “Integrated Waste Management in Western Africa (IWWA)” project, to be convened from 7:00 am to 4:10pm on XXX. This project is being enforced by a consortium of partners from both Europe and West Africa. The project seeks to help our four beneficiary countries to develop sustainable solid waste management programmes in order to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goal 7 which promotes environmental sustainability.

The participatory workshops of this project specifically aim at discussing with relevant stakeholders in solid waste management within the target countries, some of the constraints which affect effective implementation of solid waste policies in a sustainable manner. The workshops also seek to afford members of the IWWA consortium an opportunity to discuss some of the results that have been achieved so far during the implementation of the IWWA project. At the end of the participatory workshops, the relevant stakeholders will be required to make inputs into formulating sustainable solid waste management policies as well as developing workable solid waste principles that can be implemented in the target countries.

With regards to the important role which your agency plays in promoting waste management, we would greatly appreciate it if you could kindly participate in this event or nominate a senior officer from your office to represent your agency. Attached you can also find the concept note and work programme of the workshops and would be grateful if you could kindly confirm your availability at your earliest possible convenience.

Sincerely,

The IWWA Consortium