THEMATIC WORKSHOP ON SYNERGIES FOR CAPACITIES BUILDING UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS ADDRESSING CHEMICALS AND WASTES MANAGEMENT

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OPPORTUNITIES FOR SYNERGIES SENEGALESE EXPERIENCE

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DEVELOPING AND SUSTAINING AN INTEGRATED NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS

Programme funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
1. GENERAL INFORMATION

- Environmental policy
  - Institutional
  - Legal framework
  - Chemicals Management

2. CONTEXT OF THE UNITAR/IOMC PROGRAMME
3. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION
   3.1 Coordination
   3.2 Establishment of working groups (WG)
   3.3 Development of action plans

4. OUTCOME OF THE PROJECTS
   6.1 Development of two action plans
   6.2 Adoption of a information charter on chemical management
   6.3 Creation of a national committee for the SMOC

5. CONSTRAINTS

6. PERSPECTIVES

7. CONCLUSIONS
1. GENERAL INFORMATION

- **Environmental Policy**
  - Institutional/Legal framework
  - The right of citizens to live in a safe environment is included in the Senegalese constitution.
  - Environment is a priority sector in Senegal and this is reflected by the creation of a Ministry of Environment since 1981 and the adoption of an Environment act since 1983. (*Code de l’Environnement*)
1. GENERAL INFORMATION

- The “code de l’environnement” has been updated in 2000, to take into account the new dimensions of environmental issues (ref. Stockholm, Rio Conferences, etc…and related MEAs).

- The Department of Environment and Classified Enterprises is responsible for the implementation of national policy for the protection of environment and prevention.
1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Chemicals Management

Several Institutions are involved in the management of chemicals. The most important are:

- The Ministry of Environment
- The Ministry of Health
- The Ministry of Agriculture
- The Ministry of Commerce
- The Ministry of Industry
- PAN Africa
- Etc…
1. GENERAL INFORMATION

To ensure a good coordination between stakeholders for the sound management of chemicals, a national committee comprising all stakeholders (GOV, PRIVATE, NGOs) have been established in 2001, as an outcome of the UNITAR/IOMC programme and in accordance with the Bahia Declaration of IFCS Forum III.
Concerning the legal framework, the country has adopted several texts the most important are:

- The Environment code
- The Hygienic code
- The Water code

In addition, the government has promulgated a certain number of decisions and decrees related to:

- Control of air pollution
- Control of water pollution
- Phasing out of lead (2005)
Senegal has been selected together with Equator and Sri Lanka to participate in the UNITAR/IOMC programme: Developing and sustaining a integrated national programme for sound management of chemicals.

The programme consists of:

- A multi-stakeholder approach, involving representatives from various government ministries as well as concerned partners outside of government (industry, academia and public interest group);
2 CONTEXT OF THE UNITAR/IOMC PROGRAMME (Con’t)

- A country-driven process through which partner countries assess and identify their chemical management needs and link their related activities to national environmental objectives;

- An inter-sectorial approach to chemical management in order to facilitate risk reduction and pollution prevention accross all stages of the life cycle
3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Coordination
Under the Department of Environment and Classified Enterprises

3.2 Development of action plans
- The proposals submitted to UNITAR were based on the development of two action plans
4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Con’t)

- Establishment of an anti-poison centre

- Evaluation of the current system on labelling and classification of chemical products

- In addition to that, the projects propose to develop horizontal activities (see below) to support the implementation of the above action plans
4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Con’t)

3.3 Establishment of working groups (WG)

- The following working groups comprised of all identified stakeholders have been formed to developed relevant action plans and related activities:
  - Working group for the establishment of poison centre;
  - Working group for the evaluation of the current system on labelling and classification (Implementation of GHS)
4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (Con’t)

- Working group for an Inter-ministerial Coordination on sound management of chemicals

- Working group for the development of a financial resource mobilisation strategy

- Working group on information exchange network for the sound management of chemicals

- Working group for the development of an informational charter on sound management of chemicals
6. OUTCOME OF THE PROJECTS

6.1 Development of two action plans

6.1.1 CAP

After a comprehensive analysis of the situation (institutional, legal framework, cases, reasons of and frequencies of intoxications), the WG has retained the following:

The centre will be articulated according to the following scheme:

**Main centre**
- A principal information Centre (to be created)
- 4 principal treatment Centres (in existing Hospitals)
- A principal Laboratory (University : UCAD)
6. OUTCOME OF THE PROJECTS (Con’t)

Secondary centres

- Created in 10 regions using existing facilities (need of improvements)

- Needs
  - Personal (Doctors, technicians, etc...)
  - Equipments for analysis
  - Constructions
  - Etc...
6. OUTCOME OF THE PROJECTS (Con’t)

6.1.2 Action Plan to implement GHS

- Comprehensive analysis of current:
  - A non uniform system
  - Problems related to reconditioning and repackaging (informal sector)
  - Risks associated with the manipulation of hazardous substances (pesticides in rural areas)
  - Efforts from the industries to promote standardized systems
6. OUTCOME OF THE PROJECTS (Con’t)

- **Proposed actions**
  - Implementing the GHS by:
    - Legislative and regulatory measures (amending existing codes: Code de l’Environnement)
    - Strengthening laboratories capacities
    - Facilitate the access to information related to chemical management
    - Awareness campaign
      - Rural population
      - Informal sector
      - Industries
6. OUTCOME OF THE PROJECTS (Con’t)

- Coordination within the region
  - Through sub regional and regional institutions (NEPAD, ECOWAS, BCRCs)
    - Regional workshops
    - Development of regional agreements
    - Etc…
6. OUTCOME OF THE PROJECTS (Con’t)

- Other results
  - Creation of the national committee for the sound management of chemicals
  - Information exchange network (Web site)
  - Charter for information (signed by several stakeholders)
  - Updating of the national profile
6. CONSTRAINTS

- Duration: 12 months: NOT ENOUGH TO FINALISE THE FUNDING OF THE TWO ACTION PLANS
Funding of action plans

- Contribution of the Government to implement the actions plans already secured

- Contacts with donor countries ongoing
7 Conclusions

- The concept developed by UNITAR/IOMC may be considered as an innovative and efficient approach towards a sound chemical and waste management.