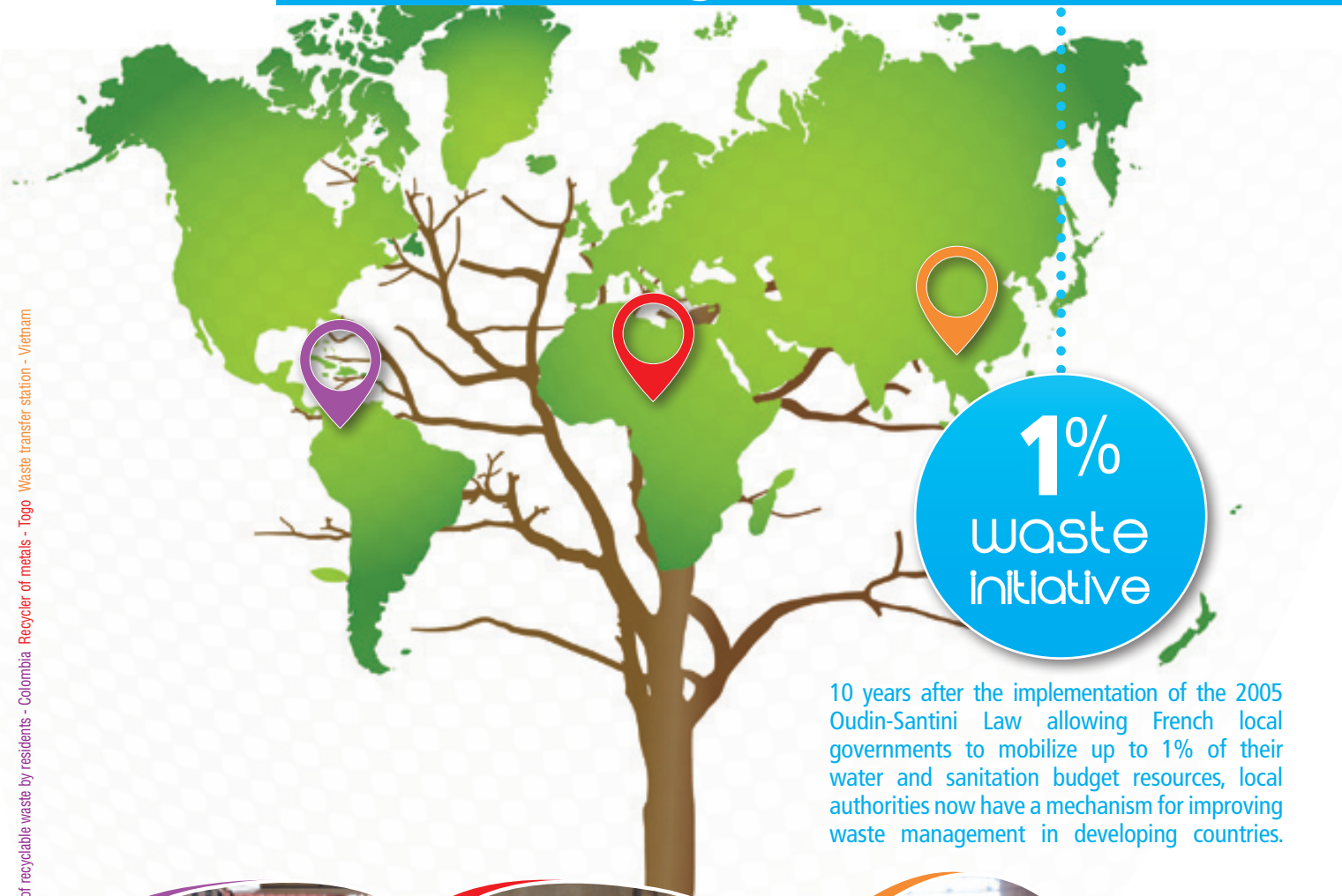




# Local governments: Take action to improve waste management worldwide!



10 years after the implementation of the 2005 Oudin-Santini Law allowing French local governments to mobilize up to 1% of their water and sanitation budget resources, local authorities now have a mechanism for improving waste management in developing countries.

Provision of recyclable waste by residents - Colombia Recycler of metals - Togo Waste transfer station - Vietnam



With the technical support of: Aquassistance, BASIC, CEFREPADE, CIEDEL, ENDA, GEVALOR, GRET, Métropole de Lyon, Programme Solidarité Eau (pS-Eau), SMITOM Lombric and the City of Paris.



PARIS2015  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21-CMP11



Cooperative of female recyclers,  
Loma Verde Packaging of recyclable waste for resale - Bogota , Colombia

## 📍 Finding suitable solutions that are sustainable and viable for waste management is an urgent priority.

- In the next 10 years, waste generation in the world will rise by 1.3 billion to 2.2 billion tonnes. In developing countries, the cost of waste management is to be multiplied by five.
- Rarely or poorly managed waste proliferation has very negative impacts: pollution of soil and groundwater, transmission of diseases, respiratory and digestive disorders, and greenhouse gas emissions.
- Local governments in developing countries are directly affected by this proliferation and have few financial resources to deal with it.
- The impact of waste on public health and sanitary conditions makes the situation very critical.

## 📍 What is involvement for?

### Waste management is a big challenge for all

- 5% of global greenhouse gas emissions are caused by waste decomposition and treatment.
- Household waste accounts for 50% of world waste production.
- About 0.6 kg of waste per day is produced per capita in developing countries, compared with 2.1 kg in developed countries.
- The collection rate of waste is around 100% in European countries, it is less than 50% in sub-Saharan Africa.
- In areas where waste is not collected, the incidence of diarrhoea is twice higher and that of respiratory infections six times higher.

### Acting for the planet and public health

To reduce the environmental impact of waste and improve people's living and sanitary conditions are key challenges in all countries.

### Creating jobs and wealth

Waste management is a major source of employment and a potential source of income for developing countries.

### Building local skills

Local authorities work closest to users and have a key role to play in tackling current challenges in territories.

## 📍 What benefits for my territory and my local government?

### Optimizing its expertise

- Promote expertise of local government teams and enhance it through comparison with other contexts.
- Create a potential driver of innovation and cohesion for partners in a cooperation project.
- Mobilize and exploit expertise of actors from my territory in a developing sector

### Solidarity and citizenship

- Contribute to better mutual knowledge and strengthen social cohesion through trade with other territories and cultures.
- Boost awareness of public opinion about development issues enabling social cohesion.
- Propose international solidarity as a means of education for citizenship, to raise awareness of issues surrounding waste and its management.

## 📍 What is the "1% waste" initiative?

After water, sanitation and energy, this financing mechanism enables local governments to secure and strengthen their cooperation actions in the waste sector.

Following the passing of Act No 2014-773 of 7 July on development policy and international solidarity, local authorities with responsibility for the collection and treatment of household waste now have the possibility to allocate up to 1% of the resources assigned to these services for international cooperation activities (Article L. 1115-2 of the Local and regional government code, CGCT).



# How is this initiative

## Which local governments can use the 1% waste initiative?

Communes, public inter-municipality cooperation establishments (EPCI) and mixed syndicates with responsibility for waste collection and treatment or for collecting the tax or charge for the removal of household refuse (Article L 1115-2 of the Local and regional government code, CGCT).

*Furthermore, all local governments and their groupings can implement or support an international cooperation action by mobilizing their general budget (Article L 1115-1 of the CGCT).*

## Is a local government obliged to mobilize the 1% allocation of its budget?

No, the law provides for the allocation of 1% **maximum** of own resources of the local government's waste services budget. Local governments can choose to decide how much they want to mobilize: 0.2%, 0.5%, etc.

See "How to mobilize resources?."

## Figures for local government external action in all areas. In 2013:

- Nearly 5 000 French local authorities are involved
- There are nearly 10 000 partner local governments
- There are nearly 13 000 projects (47 of which are waste-related)
- 147 countries are concerned
- €61 million in official development assistance
- €28.3 million mobilized via the 1% water initiative, including €12.9 million and €15.4 million financed by local governments through the water agencies (source: pS-Eau)



## What are the procedures for involvement?

■ **Cooperation partnership:** The French local government decides to develop a cooperation partnership with a foreign local government.

This commitment is formalized by signing an Agreement between the two local governments. There are several possibilities for implementing actions:

**Direct support measures:** the French local government uses its internal resources to steer and monitor actions. It mobilizes its own waste-related skills and the skills of international relations services, where they exist.

**Indirect support measures:** the French local government mobilizes external expertise (international solidarity associations, twinning committees, businesses etc.) to accompany the partner local government in implementing the actions.

**Pooling with other structures:** the local government is part of a grouping of several actors, local governments or others, pooling their resources to implement common actions.

■ **Support for initiatives by specialized actors:** the local government does not help steer and implement projects, but rather provides financial support to other project developers, whether community stakeholders (national or international) or others, including foreign local governments. This support may be in the form of a one-off subsidy or more systematically provided in the framework of a support fund.

**In both cases, the French local government will ensure the proper implementation of the projects undertaken.**

## How to mobilize resources?

The amount mobilized for the "1% waste" initiative includes financial contributions, and technical contributions such as staff time, travel expenses, etc. In addition, to increase the scope of actions, local governments can seek co-financing with their partners at French, European and international level.

### What financial contribution?

Today, the amounts committed by local governments to waste management cooperation projects vary between  
**€15 000 and €700 000**

# to be used?

## Practical involvement procedures:

- 1 **Making contacts:** the contacting process can be initiated by French and foreign local governments, and partners including local or foreign associations.
- 2 **The agreement:** it will be preceded by a shared diagnosis, the identification of needs and actions by all stakeholders. It will define the actions to be undertaken and the period concerned.
- 3 **Formalization:** the project will need to be discussed by the French local government. An agreement will be drawn up by the stakeholders.
- 4 **Project implementation and sustainability:** scheduled actions will provide a framework for the project's progress.
- 5 **Project evaluation:** it is advisable to assess the actions implemented in relation to the objectives set, regularly and not only at the end of the project.

## Communicating with the population is an element of success

To ensure the greatest legitimacy for local governments' international cooperation policy in the area of waste management, it must be supported by a comprehensive policy project at local government level. The challenge involved is helping make such cooperation policy more effective and alive in the eyes of French users.

### Example of communication:

Since 2009, the Yvelines Department has organized a yearly conference "Yvelines, partenaires du développement" ("Yvelines, development partners"), to successively honour each country with which the Department has established relations of decentralized cooperation.



### Examples of effective waste management projects in developing countries:

- Support for developing sustainable financing for waste management by local governments;
- Support for waste collection and treatment operations to minimize environmental impacts;
- Support for waste recovery operators that create local jobs;
- Strengthening technical services and raising awareness of elected representatives about waste management challenges and best practices.



## Personal observations: the added value of local government international action

With the introduction of decentralization policies, local authorities are now recognized as key actors of development. Cooperation between authorities therefore enables the establishment of a framework for sharing our territories' know-how, so as to find the most appropriate responses. For staff involved in these exchanges, the contribution may be both in human terms and in technical terms, with the need to review our working methods and to seek innovative solutions with all actors from partner cities. In the last 20 years, the Métropole de Lyon has committed to providing technical support to the urban hygiene services, a cooperation area that is prioritized by the elected officials of our partner cities. This cooperation is underpinned by the operational directorates where a contact person is the preferred interlocutor. The contact person analyzes requests, proposes ways and means of intervention and helps staff prepare their contributions.

**Louis-Edouard Pouget, Head of Department at the Directorate for Urban Hygiene of the Métropole de Lyon and Special Assistant for Decentralized Cooperation** ■



# Your stories

## 📍 An opportunity for local governments: the "1% waste" initiative

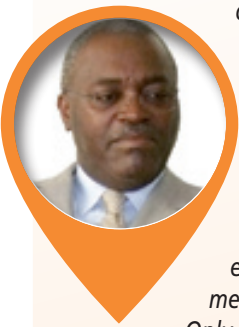


*"It was with great pleasure that I took over the Chair last December of the 1% waste initiative Steering Committee of the National Commission on Decentralized Cooperation (CNCD). This innovative tool will allow the funding of new projects for cooperation on a major environmental issue which affects the daily lives of our fellow citizens.*

*10 years after the introduction of the Oudin-Santini Act, the 1% waste initiative is particularly welcome in the context of scarce resources, including those for international partnerships. I therefore urge local governments active in the field of decentralized cooperation to make use of this mechanism. I hope that this first publication will prompt them to do so!"*

**Roland Ries, Mayor of Strasbourg, President of the Cités Unies France (CUF) federation ■**

## 📍 The « 1% waste » initiative is a crucial lever for development in Southern countries



*"Brazzaville and Paris have opted to jointly address the challenge of sustainable development. This common will is implemented today through an initial project for the environmental management of household waste in Brazzaville. By sharing their experience and expertise, Brazzaville and Paris will thus seek to respond effectively to the expectations of users and permanently improve their living conditions, and, more especially, to raise their awareness of the merits of environmentally friendly efforts. Only unconditional mobilization of our fellow citizens will pave the way for the emergence of the sustainable city: giving them the key to effective waste management will enable them to get a broad perspective on their own future."*

**Hugues Ngouélondélé, Deputy in the National Assembly, Mayor of Brazzaville ■**



*"The City of Paris was the first French city to introduce the 1% waste initiative. Thanks to this ambitious mechanism, Paris will highlight its expertise and assist the big partner cities in the South in managing their household waste. The cooperation project launched in 2015 with Brazzaville to structure its waste sector is the first action emblematic of this new system. In 2016, we want to extend our activities to other cities.*

*In 2006, Paris was one of the first local governments to implement the Oudin-Santini Act by creating an international solidarity mechanism for water and sanitation worth €1 million per year. Today, with this additional initiative, the City of Paris reiterates its solidarity with Southern local governments in a two-pronged strategy for improving citizens' quality of life and addressing the challenge of adaptation to climate change."*

**Patrick Klugman, Deputy Mayor of Paris with responsibility for international relations ■**

## 📍 Cooperation and Development for managing the Urban Hygiene Service and staff



*"Since 2006, through its cooperation with Nantes Métropole - supported by the French government and the Pays de la Loire region - the municipality of Dschang, Cameroon, will gradually take over responsibility for public hygiene areas such as water, sanitation, waste management and risk prevention. The use by Dschang of skilled staff enables the city to make investments and to create management structures and find ways to pursue its policy: Dschang has thus mobilized partners and obtained European support to structure a chain for the production and sale of compost.*

*Likewise, cooperation with Dschang illustrates what is at stake in the efforts of the Nantes Métropole staff and associations. It also again highlights for us the link between citizenship and energy-saving public utilities."*

**Marie-Hélène Nédélec, Vice-President of Nantes Métropole, responsible for decentralized cooperation ■**



*"After building the second controlled municipal landfill in Cameroon, the municipality of Dschang now manages a domestic waste composting unit. Nantes Métropole has been involved financially and through the training of staff, via exchanges with Kindia in Guinea and the Nantes-based association Compostri. With EU support, this unit processes 1000 tonnes of waste per year. The objective for 2018 is to reach 10 000 tonnes/year and self-financing through the sale of compost and carbon credits.*

*Cooperation with Nantes Métropole, whom I would like to thank, has been decisive in achieving these results."*

**Beaudelaire Donfack, Mayor of Dschang, Cameroon ■**

# For further information:

## To consult decentralized cooperation projects in the world and in France:

- L'Atlas Français de la coopération décentralisée ([www.diplomatie.gouv.fr](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr)), in French

## To find out about best practices in waste management in developing countries:

- Plateforme Re-Sources ([www.plateforme-re-sources.org](http://www.plateforme-re-sources.org)), in French

## For further information on the 1% water initiative: Programme Solidarité Eau (pS-Eau) ([www.pseau.org](http://www.pseau.org))

## Publications:

- *Coopération décentralisée et gestion des déchets* (Guide to Decentralized Cooperation and Waste Management, in French), by AMORCE, in partnership with ADEME and the French Development Agency (AFD). April 2013 (download from [www.amorce.asso.fr](http://www.amorce.asso.fr) and from [www.ademe.fr](http://www.ademe.fr))
- *Etude F3E pour la mise en oeuvre opérationnelle du 1% déchets* (Study by the Fund for the Promotion of Preliminary Studies, Cross-Cutting Studies and Evaluations (F3E) on operational implementation of the 1% waste initiative, in French), BASIC. March 2014. ([www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/F3E\\_Etude\\_Dejets\\_Rapport\\_Final\\_cle487c68.pdf](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/IMG/pdf/F3E_Etude_Dejets_Rapport_Final_cle487c68.pdf))
- *Vadémécum coopération décentralisée et inter communalités*, in French, (Vademecum on decentralized cooperation and intercommunality), Ministry of Foreign Affairs. May 2012
- *Vadémécum de mise en place du dispositif 1% déchets*, in French, (Vademecum on the introduction of the 1% waste initiative), compiled by the Association of French Mayors, in cooperation with the members of the 1% waste initiative Steering Committee of the National Commission on Decentralized Cooperation (CNCD). To be published in September 2015

## Local government partners to support your projects. The main stakeholders include:

### Institutional partners:

- The Delegation for the External Action of Local Government (DAECT) at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development ([www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/action-exterieure-des](http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/action-exterieure-des)), in French
- Agence française de développement (French Development Agency, AFD) ([www.afd.fr/lang/en/home](http://www.afd.fr/lang/en/home))
- ADEME ([www.ademe.fr/en](http://www.ademe.fr/en))

### French public actors:

- Cités Unies France ([www.cites-unies-france.org/-Cites-unies-France-en](http://www.cites-unies-france.org/-Cites-unies-France-en))
- International Association of Francophone Mayors, AIMF ([www.aimf.asso.fr](http://www.aimf.asso.fr)), in French

### International solidarity associations specialized in waste management or cooperation

- CEFREPADE ([www.cefrepade.org](http://www.cefrepade.org)), in French
- GRETE ([www.gret.org/?lang=en](http://www.gret.org/?lang=en))
- GEVALOR ([www.gevalor.org/en](http://www.gevalor.org/en))
- Aquassistance ([https://sites.google.com/a/aquassistance.org/aquassistance\\_en](https://sites.google.com/a/aquassistance.org/aquassistance_en))
- ENDA ([www.enda-europe.org](http://www.enda-europe.org)), in French
- The Projection network ([www.reseauprojection.org](http://www.reseauprojection.org)), in French

### Donors and foundations:

- European Union ([ec.europa.eu/europeaid](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid))
- The World Bank ([www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org))
- Foundations: Clinton Foundation, Veolia Foundation, GDF SUEZ Foundation, etc.
- Continental development banks: AfDB, IDB, ADB, etc.

For further information, visit [www.amorce.asso.fr](http://www.amorce.asso.fr) (in French)

