## Senegal



Map of African continent



Indicator	Data
Population, 2019 (no.)	16,296,364
Population Density, 2018 (people per sq. km of land area)	82.35
Coastal Population, 2014 (no.) <sup>278</sup>	8,125,063
Share of people living in urban areas, 2019 (%)	47.7
Total MSW generated, 2016 (tons/year) <sup>279</sup>	2,454,059

#### **Socio-Economic Profile**

Senegal is a lower middle-income country in West Africa bordered by Mauritania, Mali, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Gambia. In recent years, economic growth in Senegal has been driven by the services sector<sup>280</sup>. The country comprises 12 Regions<sup>281</sup> and runs a unitary presidential republic system with a parliament.

In 2019, Senegal recorded an overall GDP (purchasing power parity) of USD 55 billion and a GDP (purchasing power parity) per capita of USD 3,395<sup>282283</sup>. With an area of 196,722 km², it has a population of 16,296,364 (2019) and a population density of 82.35 people per km<sup>2</sup> (2018)<sup>284</sup>. Though urbanization has increased in recent decades, majority of Senegal's population still resides in rural areas – 52.3% in 2019<sup>285</sup>. In 2014, over 8 million Senegalese resided coastal areas<sup>286</sup>, including in the capital city, Dakar.

#### **Plastic Industry and Ecosystem**

In 2018 and 2019, Senegal had no domestic resin production. Its conversion industry processed 47kt of resin (22kt PE, 21kt PP, 4kt PET) in 2018 and 37kt of resin (18kt PE, 11kt PP, 8kt PET) in 2019. Similar to other West African countries, Senegal is a net importer of plastics. In 2019, 79.4<sup>287</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>278</sup> Jambeck et al., "Plastic Waste Inputs from Land into the Ocean."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>279</sup> Kaza, Silpa, Lisa Yao, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, and Frank Van Woerden. 2018. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development Series. Washington, DC: World Bank

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>280</sup> World Bank Group 2021. Senegal – Overview. https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/senegal/overview

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>281</sup> Statoids 2015. Regions of Senegal. http://www.statoids.com/usn.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>282</sup> GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international \$) and GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international \$)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>283</sup> World Bank Group 2020. World Development Indicators. https://datacatalog.worldbank.org/dataset/world-developmentindicators

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>284</sup> ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>285</sup> ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>286</sup> Jambeck et al 2014. Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean. https://jambeck.engr.uga.edu/landplasticinput

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>287</sup> UN Comtrade 2019.UN Comtrade Database. https://comtrade.un.org/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>288</sup> ibid.

## **Solid Waste Management**

Senegal generates 0.44 kg of municipal solid waste (MSW) per capita per day and this amounts to an overall daily MSW generation of 6.7 million kg<sup>289</sup>. However, the West African nation has struggled to effectively manage its waste arisings – about 82% of MSW generated in Senegal is inadequately managed<sup>290</sup>. Plastic waste management has increasingly been cited by Senegal's government as a pressing environmental issue for the nation. Plastic waste accounts for just below 13% of MSW arisings<sup>291</sup>, with a daily generation rate of about 935,500 kg.

### Legislation, policies, and other initiatives

In Senegal, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development is responsible for guidance on waste management<sup>292</sup>. Currently, waste management in Senegal is driven by the following:

• Environmental Code 2001 (Law No. 2001-01), 2001

This law requires the environmentally friendly disposal or recycling of all kinds of waste<sup>293</sup>.

In 2020, the Single Use Plastics Prohibition Law – Law No. 2020-04 – was introduced by the Senegalese government. The law prohibits the use of single-use plastic products such as cups, lids, and pipettes<sup>294</sup>. Additionally, it also applies extended producer responsibility to plastic product producers in Senegal<sup>295</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>289</sup> Kaza, Silpa, Lisa Yao, Perinaz Bhada-Tata, and Frank Van Woerden. 2018. What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050. Urban Development Series. Washington, DC: World Bank

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>290</sup> Jambeck et al 2014. Plastic waste inputs from land into the ocean. https://jambeck.engr.uga.edu/landplasticinput <sup>291</sup> ibid.

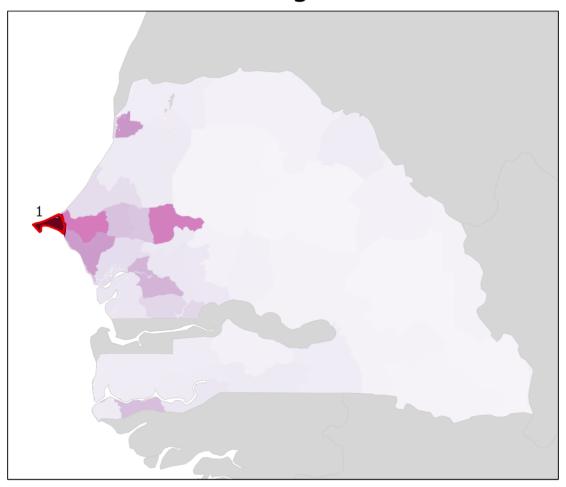
Development Aid 2021. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Senegal. https://www.developmentaid.org/#!/donors/view/154893/ministry-of-environment-and-sustainable-development-of-senegal-ministere-de-lenvironnement-et-du-dev

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>293</sup> Chatham House 2020. Policies. https://circulareconomy.earth/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>294</sup> ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>295</sup> ibid.

# Plastic Waste in Senegal



Plastic Generation Hotspots

I	D Locale	Rank	Plastic Waste (kt)	Area (km^2)	Population
1	Dakar	5	75.321095	567.266754	3743139

Total Annual National Plastic Waste Generation: 341.7 kt



Hotspot Extent

West Africa Regional Gap Analysis: Plastics Circularity

Location in Region



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