

BUTEMBO, Democratic Republic of Congo

City Information

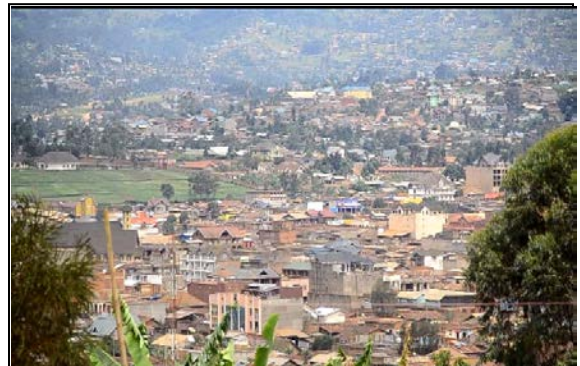
Population: 799,641 inhabitants

Area (km²): 190.34 Km

Climate: Climate of the mountains

Main Economic Activities: Trade and Agriculture

City website: Not yet operational



Country Information

Population: 78, 74 millions

Area (km²): 2.345.000 km²

Economy and GNI/Capita:

- GNI/Capita: 400 dollars USD/capita/year
- Income group: Lower middle, according to WB classification
<http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-classification>

Main Economic Activities:

Agriculture remains the main sector of the economy, accounting for 57.9%

Government Agencies responsible for guidance on waste legislation

Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism

Classification of MSW

The types of waste classified as MSW are:

1. Household waste;
2. Commercial waste;
3. Waste from hospitals or slaughterhouse;
4. Waste from small industry.

MSW Generation

The City of Butembo produces a quantity of waste distributed as follows:

1. Waste and similar waste: 2,507,925 tonnes / year
2. Waste produced per person per kg: no specific study has been done until.



Collection Coverage and Type

- Less than 1% of waste generated is collected.
- There is no source segregation.
- 10 containers (600L capacity) are available in the city

Waste Composition

- Organic wastes: 63,22%
- Paper: 13.49%
- Plastic: 15.52%
- Glassware: 1.3%
- Inert: 13.24%
- Textures: 2.86%
- Special waste: 0.04%

Waste Management Practice

The predominant practice is the burying of waste on wild dumps site without treatment or recycling. However, virtuous initiatives exist on a small-scale with the recycling of waste into green charcoal and plastics pavers. The plastic waste is selected and picked up for use in the manufacture of paves.

Moreover, metal waste is selected, collected and exported for processing abroad.

A small amount of methane gas is produced from waste produced by the public slaughterhouse of Butembo. The gas is not distributed because there is difficulty to condition the gas.

Formal Waste Sector

At the level of the formal sector, the collection of waste is carried out by management. Only the markets are collected to date. There is no controlled landfill.

Informal Waste Sector

Informal waste sector cannot be quantifiable. Informal workers work without protective equipment or technical equipment. The work is done by hand.

Financing of MSW

The municipality faces difficulties in the payment of the tax by users. The waste management cost currently is insignificant in the municipal budget.

Waste Management Challenges

The municipality priorities for waste management are:

- Improving the collection coverage ;
- Improve the logistics of the Sanitation Brigade and the treatment of the workers who compose it ;
- Improve infrastructure related to waste management;
- The reuse by the population of the products resulting from the valorization of the waste (paves, engrains, etc. ...)

The expected results are:

- Reduce significant SLCPs emissions by improve waste management
- improving the health and environment of the city

Technical Assistance

The necessary assistance expected is financial and/or technical support for the completion of major studies:

1. Support for the deployment of the collection service
2. Prior study before developing the landfill. A site is already available by municipality.
3. Experimental study on setting up a mini composting center in the city. This study could guide the municipality to develop mini composting centers in strategic neighborhoods and reduce the cost of transporting waste.
4. Support for the implementation of other valorization (methanization / waste recovery into combustible briquettes and paves).

Furthermore, good practice exchange.



General description and overview of common practice

[e.g. approximately 85% of waste generated is not collected and disposed of in a sanitary manner. Improper disposal methods include burning, household burying, and open dumping along streams and roads]

Waste Generation (per capita/year)

No specific study available

Collection Coverage

[% of population receiving collection services]

Number of Landfills/MSW Disposal rate (tonnes/year)

Recycling Rate

[if known; ideally for different fractions: metals, glass, plastics, paper & cardboard. If no figures are available descriptive information can be given]

Waste management of Organic fraction (composting, anaerobic digestion)

[Are practices like AD and composting in place and on what scale]

Energy Recovery Rate

[Mention if energy is recovered from waste, and if so by what means (landfill gas; anaerobic digestion; thermal treatment etc.) and from what quantities of waste, if known.]

City Level

Aimed at improving Waste Management in General:

At the Butembo City level, we have a structure that deals with waste management. This is the Urban Sanitation Brigade.

Aimed at addressing Climate change and reducing SLCPs through waste related activities



Country Level

Aimed at improving Waste Management in General

Aimed at addressing Climate change and reducing SLCPs through waste related activities

There is currently no specific law related to climate change.

Legislation

City Level

Legislation governing MSW management

We have various decrees of the municipality that regulates waste management by creating the sanitation brigade in the city

Guidance for MSW management (after legislation, before inspection activities)

Inspection activities/supervision and enforcement of legislation

A sewerage brigade is in charge of enforcement of legislation.

National Level

Legislation governing MSW management

There is currently no specific law related to waste management. The laws and texts that exist are related to the environment in general, and sanitation in particular:

- Law No. 11/009 of 9 July 2011 on the fundamental principle relating to the protection of the environment.
- Ordinance number 74/345 of June 28, 1959 relative to public hygiene in the agglomerations and finally
- A collection of legal texts on environmental matters in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Guidance for MSW management (after legislation, before inspection activities)

Inspection activities/supervision and enforcement of legislation

Current Projects or Activities Aimed at Reducing SLCP Emissions

[provide a brief description]

Key Stakeholders

NGO REC: Restoration of Environment in Congo that supports municipality to elaborate MSW strategic plan and to improve waste management in the city

Additional Useful Information

[Include brief description/Title and weblink]

Contacts

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MSW Initiative Country Contact