

DOUALA, Cameroon

City Information

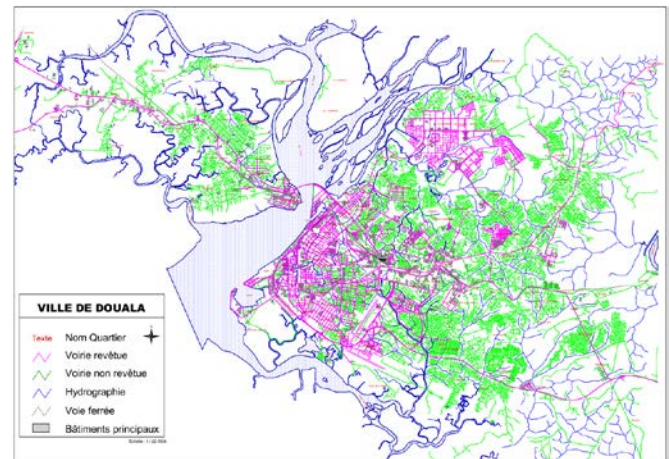
Population: 3,456,000

Area (km²): 923 km²

Climate: Equatorial

Main Economic Activities: Industries

City website: <http://douala.cm/>



Country Information

Population: 23,439,190 Hab. (2016)

Area (km²): 475,650 km²

Economy and GNI/Capita

Lower-middle income economy, GDP \$ 3,300 / capita (2016)

Main Economic Activities: Agriculture (bananas, cocoa, coffee, cotton, honey), logging, mining (bauxite, iron, cobalt, nickel, manganese, diamond, marble) and oil.

Government Agencies responsible for guidance on waste legislation:

Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)

<http://www.minep.gov.cm>

MSW Sector Overview: City Level

Classification of MSW

Municipal waste consists of household waste as well as those from shops and offices.

MSW Generation

694,483 tonnes per year and 226.3 kg/ inhabitant/ year.

Collection Coverage and Type

Approximately 78% of the waste produced is collected and landfilled without prior sorting.



Waste Composition

The waste composition has a very high organic waste content, estimated at around 84% with low levels of recyclable materials such as paper (4%), plastics (3%), glass (1%), textiles and leather (2%) and miscellaneous materials (5%).

Waste Management Practice

The predominant waste treatment practice is open dumps, no biological treatment, or formal recycling.

Formal Waste Sector

The formal waste management sector is governed by a contract between CUD and the Hygiene and Sanitary Provider of Cameroon (HYSACAM). This contract is for the cleanliness of the city and includes: (i) collection and transport of garbage to the landfill; (ii) treatment by landfilling; (iii) manual and mechanical sweeping of major streets, public squares and markets; (iv) manual and mechanical stripping of the silted roads. There is, however, a flare methane capture and burning unit.

Informal Waste Sector

The informal sector is a small part of the waste recovery sector. There is a low valuation, especially in compost and ecological coal, linked to the high cost of production. Artisanal recycling of glass, plastic, iron and copper is by resale to the processing industries. We observe the emergence of the production of ecological pavers.

Financing of MSW

The funding model for waste management services is based on a state subsidy of 60% and 40% by the city, which represents a significant part of its budget (3.8 billion / year). The contract with the company HYSACAM is 47.5 billion FCFA for 5 years.

Waste Management Challenges

Development of a Technical Landfill Center (CET) is a priority for 2018.

Technical Assistance

Technical and financial partnership for the construction and management of the CET

General description and overview of common practice

About 60% of the waste produced is not collected and disposed of hygienically. Inadequate disposal methods include burning, household burial, and open dumping along streams and roads.

Collection Coverage

About 30% of the population benefits from a waste collection service

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

Recycling Rate

Recycling is a widely used management mode in households and businesses. 17.8% of industrial waste comparable to household waste is recycled. The waste involved in this type of recovery is mainly plastic waste, cardboard and glass. The cardboard waste is recycled for the production of cells and other objects made of molded papers.

Waste management of Organic fraction (composting, anaerobic digestion)

All fermentable waste (brewery waste and other fermentable waste from the food industry) is subject to internal valuation of around 700,000 tons per year. They are reused as fertilizers, by farmers or as an organic amendment.

Energy Recovery Rate

In Douala and Yaoundé there are methane flaring capture and burning units but no valuation is made.

City Level

Aimed at improving Waste Management in General

Reduce, better manage and enhance municipal waste

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

- Promote eco-collection at the household level and reduce waste at the source
- Develop different waste treatment processes (hospital, dangerous industrial, green, etc.)
- Reinforce selective sorting and recover waste (recycling, composting, energy recovery ...)
- Develop Clean Development Mechanism projects.



Country Level

Aimed at improving Waste Management in General

The overall objective of the National Strategy for Waste Management is to improve the living environment of the population through the efficient management of waste produced on the national territory.

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

- Improve access to pre-collection and waste collection services in agglomerations;
- Improve waste management by promoting appropriate methods of waste treatment, recycling and recovery;
- Establish a sustainable system for managing hazardous waste produced by households, businesses and health facilities;
- Promote incentives to encourage the voluntary engagement of stakeholders in the efficient management of waste;
- Promote and strengthen international cooperation in the management of transboundary movements of hazardous wastes.

City Level

Legislation governing MSW management

- Law No. 74/23 of 5 December 1974 on communal organization which provides for a direct communal tax or "specific tax for service rendered" related to the collection of waste;
- Law No. 2004/018 of 22 July 2004 laying down the rules applicable to municipalities which, in Article 16, defines the powers transferred to municipalities.

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

Inspection activities/supervision and enforcement of legislation

National Level

Legislation governing MSW management

- Law No. 96/12 of 5 August 1996 on the Framework Law on the Management of the Environment
- Law No. 2004/003 of 21 April 2004 governing urban planning in Cameroon;

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

- Circular No. 8419 / e / MINAT / DCPL / SAA of 25 June 1979 Relating to the National Hygiene and Sanitation Campaign.
- Circular Note N ° 069 / NC / MSP / DMPHP / SHPA of August 20, 1980 - Relating to the collection, transport and treatment of industrial waste, household waste and sanitary emptying.
- Circular Letter No. 00646 / LC / MINAT / DCD of April 04, 2000 on the restoration of public hygiene and sanitation
- Notice N ° 063 / MINDIC / CAB of August 20, 1980 Relating to the collection of industrial waste, household waste and sanitary waste materials.
- Decree No.99 / 818 / PM of 9 November 1999 laying down the procedures for setting up and operating establishments classified as dangerous, unhealthy or inconvenient
- Decree n ° 2011/2582 / PM of August 23rd, 2011 fixing the modalities of protection of the atmosphere in Cameroon
- Decree n ° 2011/2583 / PM of 23 August 2011 setting the regulation of noise and odor nuisances
- Decree No. 2011/2585 / PM of 23 August 2011 establishing the list of harmful or dangerous substances and the regime of their release in inland waters
- Decree No. 2012/2809 of 26 September 2012 laying down the conditions for sorting, collecting, storing, transporting, recovering, recycling, treating and finally disposing of waste

Inspection activities/supervision and enforcement of legislation

Elaboration of the Territorial Climate Plan of the City of Douala: This is a territorial project of sustainable development aimed at "Fighting the causes and effects of climate change", which is also the first theme of the Local Agenda 21. In accordance with the Contribution Provision Determined in the National Plan (INDC, 2015) of Cameroon, these are:

- Reduce the carbon footprint of the development of the economic capital without slowing down its growth, by favoring mitigation options with high co-benefits;
- Strengthen urban resilience to the present and future effects of climate change;
- Align the orientations of the various strategy documents (CDS, PDU / POS, PDU-Transport, Local Agenda 21, CSR Strategy, etc.), strengthen their implementation mechanism and tools to facilitate the achievement of the objectives -above ;
- Identify relevant actions that can be mobilized for this purpose, including the identification of actors, funding mechanisms, technologies and capacity building.

Key Stakeholders

- Ministry of Finance (MINFI) <http://www.minfi.gov.cm/>
- Ministry of Energy and Water (MINEE)
- Minister of Public Health (MINSANTE) <http://www.minsante.cm/>
- Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINDUH) <http://www.minhdu.gov.cm/>
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)
- Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MINATD) <http://minatd.cm/>
- Ministry of Industry, Mines, and Technological Development (MINIMIDT)
- Special Fund for Inter-municipal Equipment and Intervention (FEICOM) <http://feicom.cm/>
- Decentralized Territorial Communities <http://www.cvuc.cm/national/index.php/fr/>
- Hygiene and Health of Cameroon (HYSACAM) <https://www.hysacam-proprete.com>
- Non-Government Actors
- External Donors

Additional Useful Information

National Waste Management Strategy: The National Waste Management Strategy and its sectoral action plans will establish a coherence framework for the future management of waste. The implementation of this strategy is guided by the main principles of sustainable development. Most of the principles set out below derive from Law No. 96/12 of 5 August 1996 establishing a framework law on Environmental Management. <https://fr.scribd.com/document/281544485/Strategie-Nationale-Gestion-Dechets>

Intended Contribution to the National Plan (INDC): Through this INDC, Cameroon aims to reduce the carbon footprint of its development without slowing down its growth, by favoring high-cost mitigation options (Section 2: Mitigation) ; strengthen the country's resilience to climate change (Section 3: Adaptation); bring coherence to its sectoral policies and strengthen its mechanism and implementation tools to facilitate the achievement of these objectives (Section 4); and mobilize for this purpose all relevant means: financing, technology transfer and capacity building (Section 5). <http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Cameroon%20First/CPDN%20CMR%20Final.pdf>

Contacts

MSW Initiative City Lead

Dr. Fritz NTONE NTONE

fntone@yahoo.fr

MSW Initiative City Representative

Joseph Magloire OLINGA

joseph_olinga87@yahoo.fr

MSW Initiative Country Contact

Jean YANGO

jeanyango@yahoo.fr