

Financial support from the City of Paris for the proposed structuring of the household waste pre-collection system in five districts in Brazzaville, with the support of the NGO GRET.



City of Paris (Paris City Hall) (Paris Department) - Population:

2 268 265 (2013)

City of Brazzaville, Congo - Population: 1 567 236 (2015)

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Pre-collection operator in Brazzaville

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Background

Since 2001, the GRET has been working in Brazzaville, in the Congo, to help structure civil society in various areas, including waste management.

Initiation of the project

In Brazzaville, over 300 pre-collection operators have been identified and operational pre-collection coverage is estimated at around 29%. Some operators have been in the profession for over 10 years, while others have emerged recently following the departure of many operators from the neighbouring country and have invested in modern transport systems. Central and peri-central districts are covered, although disparities exist in terms of coverage in neighbourhoods. However, the service is almost non-existent in the outlying districts. Insufficient transfer sites create the more or less tolerated presence of many illicit waste dumps, particularly in ravines and on the banks of watercourses, near homes. GRET intends to develop the organization of the sector by helping the operators to become more recognized, more effective and efficient and more visible.

The final objective is to organize and structure the pre-collection service in five of the nine districts of Brazzaville. This will be made possible, in particular, by city halls issuing pre-collection operators with authorizations to carry out their activity. These authorizations will be backed by specifications to ensure a high-quality service and allow better waste management.

Relations between the two local governments

Together with other partners, the City of Paris carries out a capacity-building assistance mission for project management with the City of Brazzaville and provides financial and technical support for the GRET-implemented project, notably in terms of user awareness.



Map of Brazzaville

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Foreign local government

Geographical location:

Central Africa - Congo - capital: Brazzaville

Features:

Democratic Republic

Waste sector projects

Project description

The population of Brazzaville is now over 1.5 million. Population growth is accompanied by an increase in the quantities of waste generated, often deposited in dumps and landfills in the heart of the city.

Inhabitants' waste disposal practices vary according to districts. Some inhabitants use pre-collection operators, who collect waste from service users and transport it in small volumes (below 5 m³) to disposal sites. They are community-based, individual or informal operators, and companies. Pre-collection operators travel long distances, sometimes with basic means of transport. Brazzaville's nine district city halls and Central City Hall share the responsibility for sanitation. Few pre-collection operators are recognized and authorized by the authorities, which makes it difficult to monitor and control their activities.

In response to these various issues, the overall project is to support the various actors, so as to propose a high-quality pre-collection service adapted to all the specific features of Brazzaville. The project's scope will range from users to pre-collection operators, including local governments, who will serve as guarantors of the quality of this service. The three-year project will operate in the districts of Talangai, Ouénzé, Mougali and Makélékélé. It will be implemented in synergy with other existing projects, which will provide waste disposal solutions.

In coordination with this project, the City of Paris will accompany the City of Brazzaville and the GRET in structuring waste pre-collection and recovery. It will support the training of trainers, as well as awareness raising.

The main phases of the project

- forums for consultation and dialogue between the various stakeholders will be set up from the start of the project;
- a pre-collection diagnosis will be carried out at city level and developed in the five districts of intervention;
- the feasibility of technical, economic, financial and organizational solutions will be examined;
- contracting and clustering tools will be proposed and then selected by the stakeholders;
- the different tools will be tested in areas with many specific features;
- lessons will be learned and tools improved and deployed in all five districts of intervention;
- throughout the project, the different actors will be supported in carrying out their roles and responsibilities.

Project objectives

- Improve living conditions for the people of Brazzaville by reducing illegal waste dumping;
- support the structuring, clustering and improvement of working conditions of pre-collection operators so that they deliver an efficient service;
- strengthen the process of pre-collection service coordination, monitoring and control by local governments.

Expected outcomes

- Identification of the pre-collection operators that are grouped and recognized by the city halls;
- signing of contracting tools with the commune that clarify everyone's rights, roles and responsibilities;
- strengthening of pre-collection operators by providing them with equipment and support;
- encourage people to subscribe to the pre-collection operators' service and assist the groups of operators in their commercial development of the service;
- capitalize on and disseminate the above tools, and assist the city halls in monitoring and implementing them.

Cooperation assessment

There has been no assessment to date as activities started in July 2014.

Partnerships and funding

Partners and their contributions

AFD (French Development Agency) via the Delegation for Territory Planning and Large Projects, DGGT (State of Congo): €650 000
Paris City Hall: €58 185

Funding

Total budget of €708 185



Waste dump in Brazzaville, where pre-collection operators deposit waste and waste sorting is carried out.

Joint Nantes Métropole - Municipality of Dschang (Cameroon) cooperation on the MaGeTV project (Control of management, treatment and recovery of municipal solid waste) conducted by the associations ERA Cameroun (Environnement Recherche Action au Cameroun) and Gevalor (France)



Nantes Métropole (Loire-Atlantique Department) - Population: 590 000
Municipality of Dschang, Cameroon - Population: 130 000

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Waste collection and sorting in Dschang

Background

This project is the result of partnerships established by the municipality of Dschang, on the one hand with Nantes Métropole on the integrated improvement of public hygiene, and on the other with the associations ERA Cameroon and Gevalor on waste recovery through composting. Since 2006, through its cooperation with Nantes Métropole, the City of Dschang has gradually assumed responsibility for public hygiene. 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 sustainable chain for the production and sale of compost.

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

Initiation of the project

This project, which will run from 2014 to 2018, is a continuation of previous actions, including: (1) building a municipal landfill and training staff in 2008, through the partnership with Nantes Métropole; (2) a partnership with the association TOCKEM (Tourism and Development) in Cameroon since 2011 to improve the waste pre-collection and collection service in the city and (3) developing the composting of household waste since 2010 in a district of the city, at the initiative of the associations ERA Cameroun, CEFREPADE and Gevalor.

Given the richness of household waste in organic matter, this project focuses on the treatment and recovery by composting of the waste collected by the city, but also includes waste reduction through individual composting by families living in the municipality's neighbouring and rural areas.

In addition, this project aims to support the City of Dschang in developing its waste management service, both from a technical and economic point of view and at institutional level.

Relations between the two local governments

Dschang and Nantes have been cooperating for almost 20 years.

Since 2012, with the support of the French Government and the Pays de la Loire Region, Dschang and Nantes Métropole have been partners in the «DANK» quadripartite cooperation programme, along with Kindia (Guinea) and the Association of Mayors of the Grand' Anse Department (AMAGA, Haiti). The programme aims to

- Sustainably improve the framework and the living conditions of people in the partner regions,
- based on the social dialogue for developing and implementing local public policies on urban services (water, sanitation, waste, risk management),
- by establishing tools for good governance and territorial organization,
- and by taking advantage of the cross-cutting experience of the four partners.

The DANK programme has provided Dschang with the resources for defining its waste management policy, for developing - with its NGO partners- and promoting the programme submitted to the European Union, and for comparing its methods with those of other local governments. After financing the first composting experience during the overlap period, the DANK programme will help finance the European programme and the municipal team steering it.

Nantes Métropole is involved financially and through staff training, via exchanges with its staff, the municipality of Kindia in Guinea and the Nantes-based association Compostri.

Foreign local government

Geographical location:

Central Africa - Cameroon - municipality of Dschang

Features:

The municipality of Dschang comprises a core city and remote rural areas. The terrain is rugged, which poses significant difficulties for waste collection and final disposal. Dschang's reliance on agriculture is a factor for the development of a composting initiative.

The municipality's will to exercise its powers is a crucial asset for the sustainability of the programme.

Waste sector projects

Project description

Thanks to the support provided under the project, the municipality of Dschang is strengthening its collection service and composting household waste, hence improving the hygiene conditions and health of populations.

- Tools for managing the waste collection service are developed with the support of Gevalor and ERA Cameroun to help the municipality better understand the technical aspects and costs. The aim is to design a master plan for waste collection, reorganize the service and monitor performance indicators for more effective waste collection. These tools will then be disseminated to other municipalities in Cameroon. A study trip will be made by the head of the waste management service and the Deputy Mayor with responsibility for waste management within the Nantes Métropole Directorate of Public Services. This exchange trip will focus on the organization of the collection service and rolling stock management. Similarly the exchange of experiences with the Nantes-based association Compostri, Kindia in Guinea and AMAGA in Haiti will allow the municipality to build its capacity to develop an efficient and sustainable waste collection service in the city.
- ERA Cameroun and Gevalor are involved in organic waste recovery to reduce the volumes of landfilled waste. The project is geared to developing two composting plants, and household composting in the most outlying districts. The project will help put good quality compost on the market to improve agricultural soil quality, crop yields and farmers' incomes. After composting, only inorganic waste is landfilled, which avoids the production of methane. The Dschang municipality will seize the opportunity provided by the project's reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to enter the project on the voluntary carbon market.
- The project and exchanges will also make it possible to explore other waste recovery opportunities in the City of Dschang, such as the recovery of plastic waste and waste electrical and electronic equipment. Identifying these opportunities will result in better profitability prospects for the waste recovery facility in the city, with the integration of new sectors.
- The production of lessons learnt documents on project tools and outcomes will make it possible to share this experience with other municipalities and other civil society organizations in Cameroon and other countries.

Expected outcomes

The municipality's ability to manage its waste collection service will be sustainably improved.

Throughout the project, 29,000 tonnes of waste will be composted (including 20% in household composting) and more than 5200 tonnes of compost will be produced and used by farmers.

On completion of the project, the waste recovery facility in Dschang must be financially sustainable.

Cooperation assessment

The composting aspect was assessed in 2014, before the start of this new phase of the project. Assessment recommendations focused in particular on seeking to better integrate this waste recovery project into the municipality's overall waste management plan. This new project phase will achieve this by further building the capacities of municipal services and defining a master plan for waste management.

In 2014, the municipality treated 1000 tonnes of waste. The objective for 2018 is to reach 10,000 tonnes/year and self-financing through the sale of compost and carbon credits.

Partnerships and funding

Partners and their contributions

EU: €348 500

Nantes Métropole: €21 200

Dschang Municipality: €30 000

AFD and French Global Environment Facility (FFEM): €70 500

Waste recovery facility income: €219 800

Funding

690 000 €

Composting in Dschang,
Cameroon



Métropole de Lyon/Ouagadougou: Waste management, consultancy, expertise and training.



Métropole de Lyon (Rhône Department) - Population: 1 331 000 (2011)

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso - Population: 1 626 950 (2012)

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Training sessions for refuse collection vehicle mechanics in Ouagadougou (mechanics from Ouagadougou, Bamako and Porto-Novo).

Background

Relations between the two local governments

Since 1994, following the meeting between an elected representative from the North and one from the South, the Métropole de Lyon (formerly «Grand Lyon») and the City of Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso have established a partnership. This partnership is implemented through three-yearly agreements between the two local governments. Despite political developments, cooperation efforts have moved forward with each cooperation agreement.

Launch of waste sector cooperation

Cooperation in the waste sector started in 1994. Since then, that cooperation has been extended to other areas (waste, water, land use plan, Agenda 21, public lighting, municipal police, green spaces, information technology and urban transport).

Foreign local government

Geographical location:

West Africa - Burkina Faso
- capital Ouagadougou - Sahel region

Political situation in Burkina Faso:

President of the Republic, National Assembly and Mayors elected by universal suffrage.



Women's association sorting and recovering waste plastics in Ouagadougou (sorting by colour and material, manual cleaning, mechanical grinding). The ground material is sold to casting plants that manufacture plastic products.

Waste sector projects

Description of projects

- support for Ouagadougou City Hall services in operating and managing a waste storage centre opened in 2005;
- organization of training sessions for drivers and mechanics of refuse collection vehicles in Ouagadougou, with the participation of other cities including Bamako and Porto-Novo;
- participation in the steering of an EU-funded waste recovery project for the period 2009-2011;
- assistance for setting up waste sorting and recovery units for the period 2012-2014;
- since 2003, organization and running of training sessions on waste management, bringing together officials from the various Métropole de Lyon partner local governments (Ouagadougou, Bamako, Porto-Novo and Addis Ababa).

Difficulties encountered and solutions provided

The many actors and remoteness make communication difficult, just as the turnover in teams in the North and South increases difficulties in ensuring coherence of actions and project continuity.

Anticipation and the involvement of several actors on each topic make it possible to limit these risks.

Outcomes

Exchanges between partner municipalities:

- experience gained in the development of sorting in Ouagadougou has helped launch a similar action in the municipality of Porto-Novo, Benin;
- the staff in charge of the new waste storage centre in Porto-Novo were trained in Ouagadougou.

New jobs:

- Seven small units for sorting waste on the spot have created around one hundred jobs without increasing the burden on municipal finances.

Cooperation assessment

The cooperation between Grand Lyon and Ouagadougou was assessed in 2004 by the association Economie et Humanisme («Economy and Humanism»).

A capitalization study on all cooperation carried out by Grand Lyon was conducted in 2011 and 2012.

Project follow-up and sustainability

Training actions will continue on waste management and the upkeep and maintenance of the fleet of heavy goods vehicles.

Projects to extend waste sorting and develop new waste recovery procedures are also ongoing, and financial equilibrium is sought for each of these projects.

Partnerships and funding

Funding

There is a €450 000 budget for three years, or €150 000 per year, broken down for all actions in Ouagadougou between €70 000 per year of direct financing and €80 000 per year for services in kind: experts' missions, training, internship in Lyon, donation and repair of equipment. Co-financing by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI) for the period 2013-2015 provided €100 000 over three years, or €33 000 per year.

Partners and their contributions

- MAEDI: co-financing
- AFD (French Development Agency): funding for the Ouagadougou sustainable development project (PDDO), including for an international volunteer position in the Ouagadougou Urban Mobility Service.

Institutions approached for projects

AFD, European Union

Knowledge of cooperation undertaken by other French local governments with the same foreign local government

Bordeaux, Grenoble and Loudun run cooperation projects with Ouagadougou.

The Brittany Region is working on a composting development project (funded by the AFD's FICOL funding facility).



Women's association sorting household waste in Ouagadougou. Wastes from door-to-door collection (paper/cardboard, plastics, compostable waste, sand and earth, metals, unbroken glass containers, recoverable wastes, sorting rejects).



Cooperation between the City of Suresnes and the municipality of Cap Haitien on the Integrated waste and environmental management (GIDE) project

Case study

City Hall of Suresnes (Hauts-de-Seine Department) - Population: 47 263

City Hall of Cap Haitien - Estimated population: 600 000

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Cap Haitien City Hall contact:

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Living in informal neighbourhoods alongside waste dumps

Background

The city of Suresnes has provided waste management support to the city hall of Cap Haitien since 2003.

This cooperation is part of a technical support and institutional capacity-building initiative to enable the city hall of Cap Haitien to take ownership of its areas of competence and become the sole manager of its territory. The two local governments conducted a number of actions between 2003 and 2011, such as training for Cap Haitien local actors on the conduct of waste sector projects, a pre-feasibility study of an Urban Plan for integrated solid waste management, and an institutional diagnosis of Cap Haitien City Hall capacities, which helped initiate the GIDE project in 2011.

Initiation of the project

The GIDE project (2011-2016) aims to reduce insalubrity, create jobs and improve the living conditions of the whole population. This will be an inter-municipal project intended to create Haiti's first industrial landfill meeting international standards, whose operation will be financed by users by means of a charge.

Relations between the two local governments

The cities of Suresnes and Cap Haitien have been involved in cooperation since 1998. Their Partnership Agreement was renewed in 2013, showing the will of both cities to promote better mutual knowledge between people as a source of development and openness for each territory, and to meet the interest of both municipalities in improving people's living conditions.

Foreign local government

Geographical location:

The Caribbean - Island of Haiti - Nord Department - Cap Haitien

Features:

Located 275 kilometres away from the capital, in terms of population Cap Haitien is the second-largest city after Port-au-Prince. Mass emigration has resulted in exponential population growth since the 1950s. The population of Cap Haitien, now estimated at around 600,000 people, is reported to have increased 20-fold in 60 years. However, given its high tourism potential, the city is one of Haiti's centres of development in governmental development strategies following the 2010 earthquake.



Waste is brought by wheelbarrow men for collection in the city centre

Waste sector projects

Project description

Due to population growth, uncontrolled urban planning, and the municipality's poor technical, human and financial resources, it is difficult to establish an effective and sustainable waste management system. The municipality's resources enable it to keep the city's historic district relatively clean. On the other hand, around the historic centre, which consists mainly of informal dwellings, waste is found everywhere and used as backfill on mangroves and the waterfront to create new areas of habitat, spreading unsanitary conditions and increasing health and environmental hazards. Gullies, which are cleared occasionally, do not play their role of draining rainwater, while floods become structural during episodes of tropical rain, causing serious material damage and often human losses.

The GIDE project aims to establish a permanent waste collection circuit and to build an inter-municipal industrial landfill initiated by the mayors of Cap Haitien, Limonade and Quartier Morin. As the Cap Haitien City Hall acts as the contracting authority, an envelope is dedicated to building its capacities. The city of Suresnes mobilizes its staff in consultancy support for this component around three focuses: general administration, the Planning Directorate which includes the cleanliness service, and taxation, to allow the municipality to improve efficiency and capacities for managing municipal powers over the long term.

Difficulties encountered and solutions provided

- the lack of a national master plan for organizing waste treatment;
- the lack of trained city hall executives and of local government internal financial resources;
- the lack of land tenure for building infrastructure;
- project stakeholders need to involve the existing informal economy;
- creating sustainable public services necessarily includes boosting local government financial resources;
- donors' mitigation procedures and measures are not always suited to local realities, in particular as regards dealing with informal activities

Outcomes

Support from the city of Suresnes has helped make project-oriented recommendations to:

- follow call for tender procedures;
- organize regular sectoral dialogues with civil society;
- define an economic model to finance waste collection and treatment;
- introduce modelling to create a charge based on setting up a sustainable public service paid for by users;
- define a waste treatment governance model by creating an inter-municipal structure comprising three municipalities;
- validate the waste collection and treatment strategic plan;
- draw up a public awareness and communication plan;
- recruit, in May 2015, a person responsible for organizing events in the territory and for grassroots democracy;
- ensure project continuity despite changes of mayors.

Project follow-up and sustainability

- the waste assembly point planning studies are being launched with a view to opening the industrial landfill in the second half of 2016;
- by then, the operational structure should be established within Cap Haitien teams, requiring support linked to the new professions and tasks to be developed;
- budget matrices for calculating the charge reflect the costs of depreciation of infrastructure ensuring local government autonomy vis-à-vis international donors, for the future renewal of infrastructure and equipment;
- in terms of an inclusive project, the informals who now live on landfills and make a living from waste should join the system by increasing their skills;
- the search for additional funding for the creation of a composting platform;
- people have been contacted about the putting in place of the 1% waste initiative.

Partenariats, financements

Funding

GIDE project:

- French Development Agency (AFD): €3,4 million
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): \$2 million on infrastructure
- Suresnes City Hall: €94 260 corresponding to the cost of Suresnes city staff working on the project to build capacities

Budget for pre-GIDE project actions:

- Pre-feasibility studies and support personnel: €90 000 in co-funding by Suresnes City Hall and MAEDI
- Institutional diagnosis work: €24 500 in co-funding by Suresnes City Hall and MAEDI

Institutions approached for projects: AFD, European Union



Technical meeting between Suresnes and Cap Haitien teams at the Cap Haitien City Hall

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