

Congo

Congo, officially the Republic of the Congo, is a country in Central Africa. It is bordered by five countries: Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Angolan exclave of Cabinda. It is 342,000 square kilometres in size and has a population of around 5.26 million. The capital is Brazzaville. The country is divided into 12 departments, which are divided into communes and districts.

Municipal waste management in Congo is under the supervision of the Ministry of Construction, Urban Planning and Housing, and some of responsibilities are shared by the Ministry of Interior and Local Governments, Ministry of Tourism and Environment, and Integrated Health Care Centres. There is no national basic law on municipal solid waste management. The establishment of a legal and regulatory framework is urgently necessary.

Sources: * Wikipedia, Republic of the Congo, accessed 15 March 2019, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republic_of_the_Congo> and World Bank, 2016, Republic of the Congo, accessed 15 March 2019, <<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=COG>>

Information

| | |
|---|--|
| Population* | 5.26 million (2017) |
| Population growth (annual %)* | 2.6 (2017) |
| Area (km ²)* | 342,000 |
| Climate | Continental |
| GDP (current USD)* | 8.70 billion (2017) |
| GDP growth (annual %)* | -3.1 (2017) |
| GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)* | 1,430 (2017) |
| Main industries** | Petroleum, forestry |
| Currency*** | USD 1 : XAF 577.81 (Central African CFA franc) (February 2019) |

Sources: * World Bank, Republic of the Congo, accessed 15 March 2019, <<https://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=COG>>

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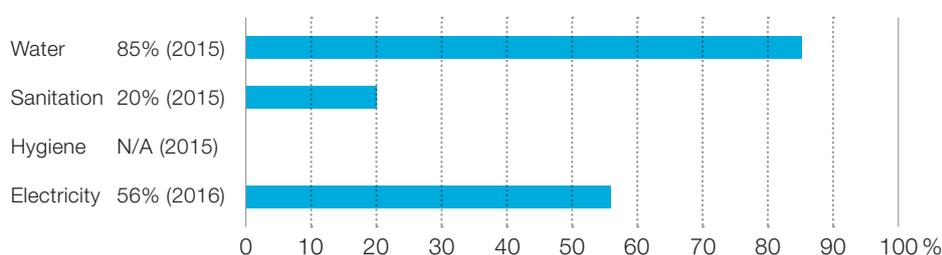
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Current SWM Situation

| Item | Outline |
|------------------------------|--|
| Legal system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is no national basic law on municipal solid waste management. Related law is Environment Law. Therefore, the current legal system does not make clear: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The definition of waste. » The responsibilities of stakeholders. ● In addition, there is no regulation related to environmental impact assessment for construction or operation of SWM facilities. |
| Policy/Plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A Master Plan for SWM was prepared in 2008 and covers the period until 2018. However, it has not been implemented well because of lack of stakeholder participation, financial problems, under-prioritisation in comparison to other urban services, etc. |
| Implementation system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Ministry of Construction, Urban Planning and Housing is the main organisation responsible for waste. This includes both municipal waste and other types of waste, because waste management is considered as one of the urban services/infrastructures. The Ministry works with other related ministries depending on their responsibilities, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Ministry of Interior and Local Governments. » Ministry of Tourism and Environment. » Integrated Health Care Centres. ● Basically, it is considered that municipalities have responsibility on municipal SWM. The Ministry of Construction, Urban Planning and Housing leads initiatives in planning and designing of important SWM facilities, such as selection of disposal sites, transfer station sites, etc. ● In the country, there are two major cities, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. A private company provides SWM services such as sweeping, collection, transport, and final disposal. The company has contracts with the city governments. However, they are paid for and controlled by central government. |

| Item | Outline |
|------------------------------|--|
| Financial system | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There is a tax for waste collection. XAF 1,000 (EUR 1.52) per month is levied on salary of each person. The revenue becomes a financial resource for the payment to the private company. ● In addition to the SWM services provided by the private company, micro and small enterprises (MSEs) are working in the primary collection service which collects waste from the generation sources, such as houses and shops. They get XAF 100-1,000 (EUR 0.15-1.5) per collection from a house or a shop, depending on the amount of waste. |
| Donor support | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A project for sorting/treatment of waste was carried out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with finance from the French Development Agency (AFD). However it was not continued due to management/financial problems. |
| Areas for improvement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establishment of a legal and regulatory framework is urgently needed. ● Awareness raising: the current problems should be taken into account by the population and the decision makers. ● Capacity development such as provision of practical solutions through education and training of various parties is necessary. |

Status of Access to Basic Services* (in urban area)



*The definition of each basic service is on page 1 of ANNEX.

Estimated Waste Amount

The future amount of waste generation is estimated based on the projection of urban population at three waste generation rates, i.e. 0.5, 0.75, and 1.0 kg/person/day.

| | | unit: thousand persons | | | |
|------------|-------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Population | Year | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| | Total | | 4,996 | 5,687 | 6,455 |
| Urban | | 3,274 | 3,857 | 4,524 | 5,290 |

| | | unit: thousand ton/day | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------------|------|------|------|
| Waste Amount | Generation rate | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 |
| | 0.50 kg/pers/day | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| | 0.75 kg/pers/day | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| | 1.00 kg/pers/day | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.5 | 5.3 |

Waste Amount = (generation rate) x (urban population)

Source for population: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.

