



REPORT



The Fecal Sludge And Solid Waste
Management Launch In The Bamenda
Iii Municipality.

PREPARED BY :

**Agriculture and Environmental
Protection Department**

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Background

This report was launched on May 26, 2023 virtually on Zoom, the launch started at 9:00am WAT and ended at 11:00am WAT. This event had a couple of speakers who were spoke on certain topics with respect to the launch. The launching of the report was done by persons of the Agriculture and Environmental Department in persons of Nkwentet Christel and Othniel Bungo. The speakers for the event were;

- ✓ **Ferdinant M. Sonyuy**, CEO/President of RADA
- ✓ **Maharam Dakua**, Independent Consultant Water Supply, Sanitation and Waste Management. Dhaka, Bangladesh
- ✓ **Christel Nkwentet**, HOD of the Agriculture department of RADA
- ✓ **Othniel Bungo**, Environmental Department RADA/ Advocate
- ✓ **Njoke Raissa**, Climate Change Activist
- ✓ **Fongu Cletus**, Bameda III Mayor

This virtual session was moderated by RADA's CEO in person of Ferdinant Sonyuy and was co-moderated by Merveille Ngueubou, communication's lead for RADA. The session had a brief agenda which was check-in of participants, opening and welcome remarks, presentations by various speakers on different topics, presentation of analysis from the report, question and answer session participants and closing remarks from co-moderator and moderator.

JOIN THE WEBINAR
LAUNCHING OF FECAL SLUDGE AND
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REPORT
IN BAMEDA III MUNICIPALITY BY RADA

**FRIDAY
26TH**

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MR. FONGU CLETUS
THE MAYOR BAMEDA III

MR. FERDINANT SONYUY
CEO/PRESIDENT, RADA

MR. MAHARAM DAKUA
SANITATION AND
WASTE MANAGEMENT
FROM DHAKA, BANGLADESH

MISS NJOKE RAISA
CLIMATE CHANGE ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, 26TH | 9:00 AM (+1)

MISS. CHRISTEL NKWENTET
HOD, AGRICULTURE
RADA

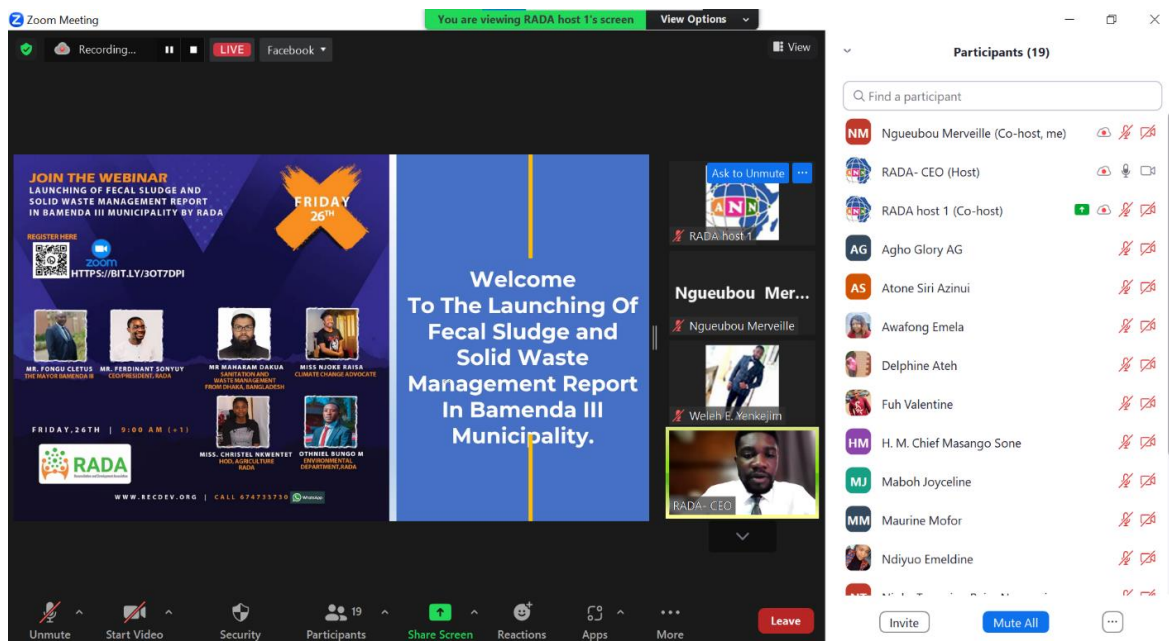
OTHNIEL BUNGO M
ENVIRONMENTAL
DEPARTMENT, RADA

RADA
Rural Rehabilitation and Development Association

WWW.RECDEV.ORG | CALL 674733730

General Introduction

Fecal Sludge and Solid Waste Management (FSW) Report, was a RADA collaboration initiative in its pilot phase aimed at understanding the dislodging system of toilets and the solid waste hygiene conditions of households in some selected quarters in Bamenda III Municipality (Mile 3 Nkwen). The project was initiated thanks to collaboration between CSP Fellow Maharam Dakua and Ferdinand M. Sonyuy, studies carried out by the Agriculture and Environmental Protection Department of RADA. This webinar was organized in collaboration with relevant stakeholders such as the Bamenda III Council and in the presence of the representatives of the Bamenda City Council, Divisional delegate for Environment and Nature Protection and Sustainable Development and many others experts in the field. It brought together more than 30 persons who attended the webinar, listened and shared with us some of their contributions and also a lot of appreciations to the organization for taking up the initiative of carrying out such amazing studies.



General welcome and opening remarks

The welcome address and opening remarks was done by the CEO of RADA who reiterated on the importance this pilot study.

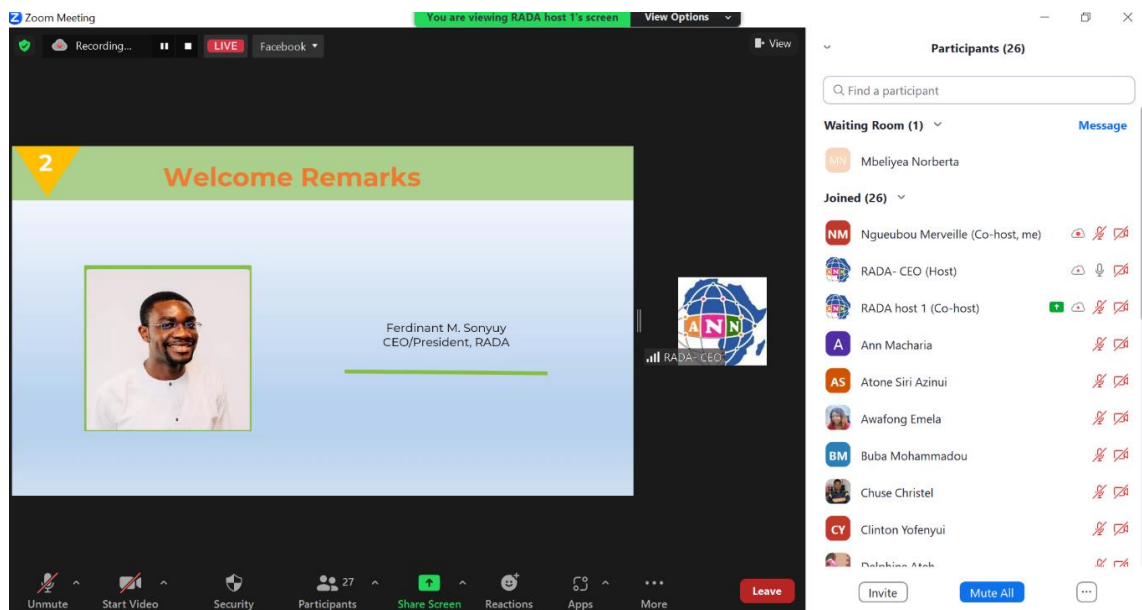
The first presentation was done by RADA's CEO who explained how this study came about and its importance in this context.

First Speaker:

Mr. Ferdinant M. Sonyuy: *Opening remarks, welcome address and the introduction of RADA.*

The CEO who also doubled as the host for this webinar started this event with a welcome address and he went further to introduce RADA and its work in the community, he also appreciated the efforts and the guidance of his Community Solutions Program (CSP) fellow Mr. Maharam Dakua for sharing with him this great initiative.

As the main initiator of this project in Cameroon further explained the initial idea behind this study, he explained how he tried finding out how we could manage the fecal situation of our community and do the dislodging process in such a way that it doesn't cause more harm but improves sanitation in the city and then improves the health of the community and that of the environment.



The first presentation was brief and straight to the point which led to the second presentation which was done by RADA's CEO due to the fact that Mr. Maharam was unavoidably absent.

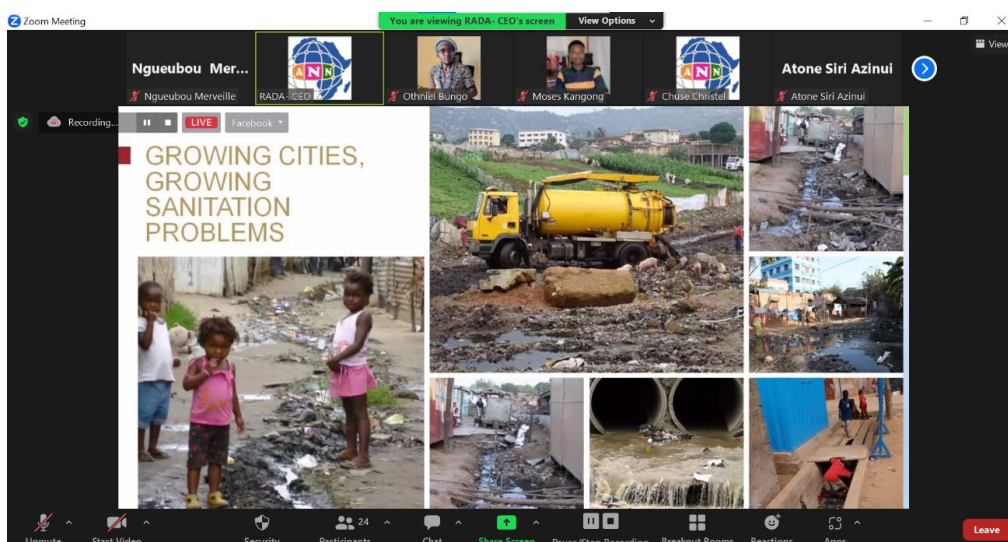
Second Speaker:

Mr. Maharam: *Based on experience at your level, how fecal sludge has been managed and what do you advise us to do, or what can be done to improve on the conditions of this situation in our locality, by preventing it from getting to a major problem.*

He was represented by Mr. Ferdinand since he was unavoidably absent. He started the presentation by making the audience to understand what CWIS is all about, going forward by defining City wide inclusive sanitation as a state of urban sanitation where all members of the city have access to adequate and affordable sanitation services through appropriate centralized and decentralized systems without any contamination to the environment along the sanitation value chain.

That is finding how to manage the fecal waste in a way that it doesn't cause more harm but improves sanitation in the city and equally improves health of the people and environment.

It is all an encompassing concept that helps us to access adequate and affordable sanitation services and affordability of it is very important as they are cost related association with respect to ensuring sanitation in our community. Being able to use the concept and the processes of city wide inclusive sanitation we will be able to achieve adequate and affordable sanitation services and through centralized as well and decentralized systems without contaminating the environment and having a long lasting positive impact on the environment. And on sanitation across the sanitation value chain.



Presentation of the sanitation conditions in cities

To better explain the city wide inclusive sanitation, it will be done through the 7 principles

The 7 Principles of City Wide Inclusive Sanitation.

In the chain, there is contentment to end use or disposal, contentment is how we generate the different kinds of waste where we first received it, i.e. the collection points, like toilets, dump sites. There is emptying as part of the process because when we collect it's not a bottomless pit it has to get full and ones it gets full it needs emptying you have to remove it somewhere and that's called conveyance. Think also about sanitation sorting treatment and transformation either in terms of preparing or achieving that transformation then there is the end use or disposal. All we want to do is really improve the ability of youths to move from waste to wealth and that process in between is very important. We have sewage systems that we have to improve on.

So in that process there is a lot to be done as far as improving the sanitary and management systems of our toilets as we see a rapid increase in urban migration and just like other cities who face a great problem, Bamenda III is rapidly getting to that point.

Zoom Meeting

Ngueubou Mer...
Recording... LIVE Facebook

RADA-CEO
Othaniel Bungo
Chuse Christel

■ CURRENT POLICIES AND PRACTICE ARE INEQUITABLE: POOR ARE THE LEAST SERVED

- Public funding heavily skewed towards sewerage while latrines and emptying left for households to pay
- Most urban dwellers with sanitation access use self-funded on-site facilities
- The majority of poor people use on-site sanitation - if they have any sanitation at all

Participants (24)

Find a participant

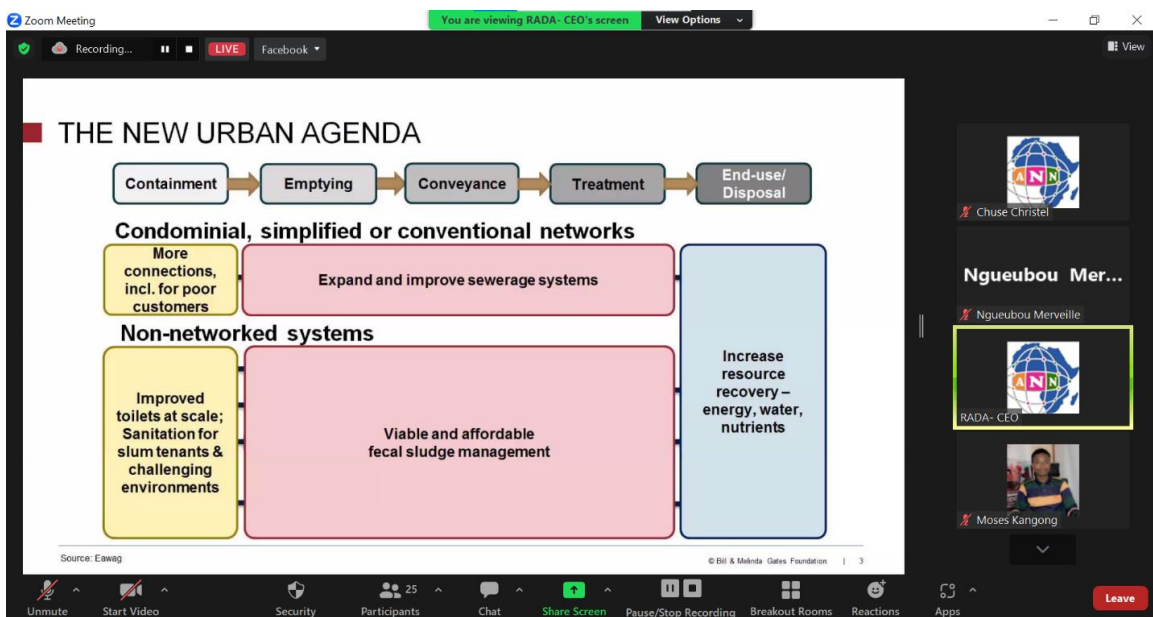
- NM Ngueubou Merveille (Co-host, me)
- RADA- CEO (Host)
- Chuse Christel (Co-host)
- AP Ali Patience Boboh Boboh
- A Ann Macharia
- AS Atone Siri Azinui
- Awafong Emela
- BM Buba Mohammadou
- CY Clinton Yofenyui
- Delphine Ateh
- Fuh Valentine
- MJ Maboh Joyceline

Invite Mute All

Realities of growing cities and their sanitary conditions

According to Newland foundation studies shows that 4.8 billion people who lack access to safely managed sanitation, this posse a great danger. People uses different ways of sanitation like the traditional way and some other innovative efforts to manage sanitation.

- 1) The principle of equity, everyone benefits from equitable safe sanitation services to including both the rural and urban areas.
- 2) Gender and social equity, he mentioned that equity is not just about the rich and poor it's also about the gender and social equity part of it, so CWIS considers that as a very key point. In the Design planning, management and monitoring there is also the gender aspects taken care of it.
- 3) Human waste is safely managed along the sanitation services starting with containment. Talking about the management, we can't do a city wide without looking the channels of movement and management of the waste with respect to safety across the sanitation chain. The sanitation value chain is yields from containment to emptying to transportation, to treatment and either reuse or disposal depending on how the waste has been transformed.
- 4) Authorities operate with a clear inclusive mandate performance targets, resources and accountability. in respect to the city management systems. It equally helps in the case of change in leadership as it's accountability will aid in proper continuity.
- 6) CWIS helps in comprehensive long term planning Forster demand for renovation and is informed by analysis of needs and resources. CWIS is done in a way that different entities, kinds of organizations, city authorities can still be able to find good spots to perform great functions and even innovations across the sanitation chain.
- 7) It helps us achieve political will and accountability systems incentivizes services improvements in planning capacity and leadership.

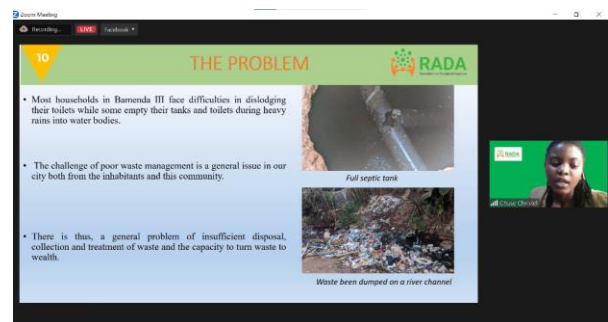


Third Speaker:

Nkwentet Christel: *Presentation of the results from the survey*

Fecal sludge has to do with fesses or liquid waste from our toilets, safety tanks and solid waste has to do with discarded materials refuge and things not considered important. She stated clearly the main objective of the study was to understand the current fecal and solid waste management situation how to toilet and solid waste are being managed in Bamenda III Municipality.

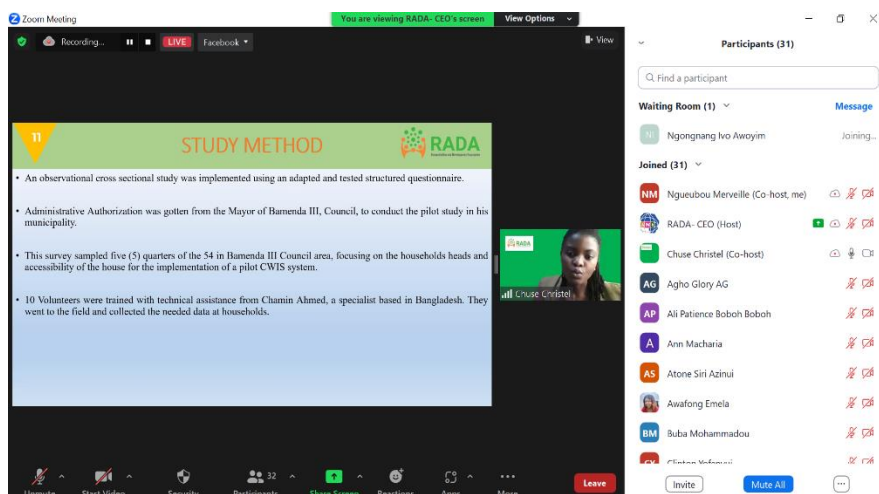
She presented the study area which was Bamenda III municipality, having a total surface area of 22.9km² and a population estimated at 235,576 inhabitants. It has 2 autonomous villages keen and Ndzah, with 46 quarters in Nkwen, of which we targeted 5 for this pilot phase case study.



Presentation of findings by Christel

Specific Objective.

- To find out the types of toilets that are mostly used in these areas
- To understand how these toilets are being managed when they get full
- How dislodging process is carried out in this area
- To appraise the solid water management situation in Bamenda 3 council.



Study Method presentation by Christel

Problems

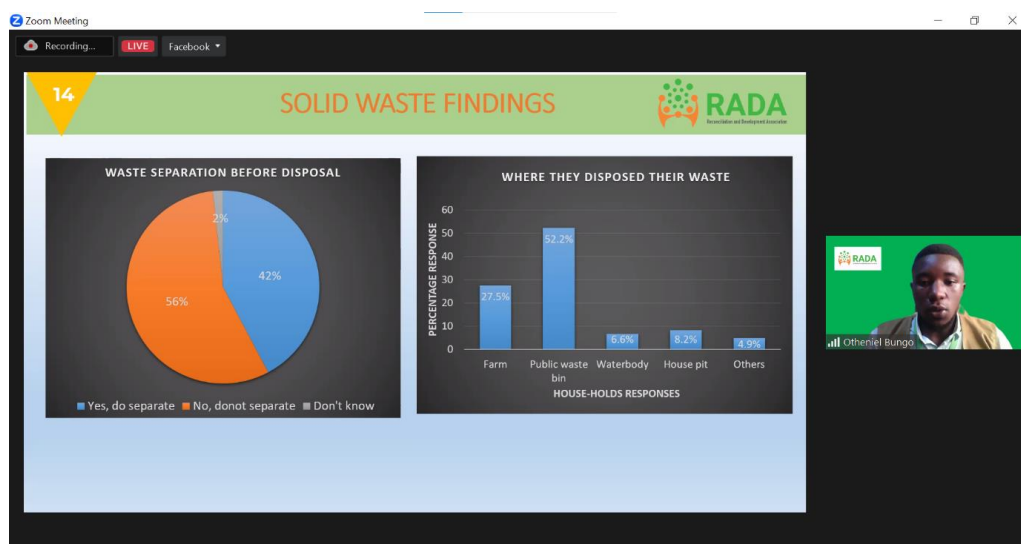
She went further to reiterate on the problems most households in Bamenda III face in dislodging their toilets while some empty their tanks and toilets during heavy rains into water bodies. The challenge of poor waste management is a general issue in our cities both from the inhabitants and community. discovered that around keen when rainfall it washes the waste and spread all over and unfortunately there are women seated around the area selling and the bad smell.

Target was households, precisely the elderly persons at home who gave us valid information and we succeeded to reach 184 households at St. Paul's Nkwen, St. Blaise clinic, the Martins hospital and redeem Baptist church neighborhoods. The data collected was then analyzed by a data analyst from RADA to obtain the results of this report.

Fourth Speaker:

Othniel Bungo: *Presentation of the results from the survey*

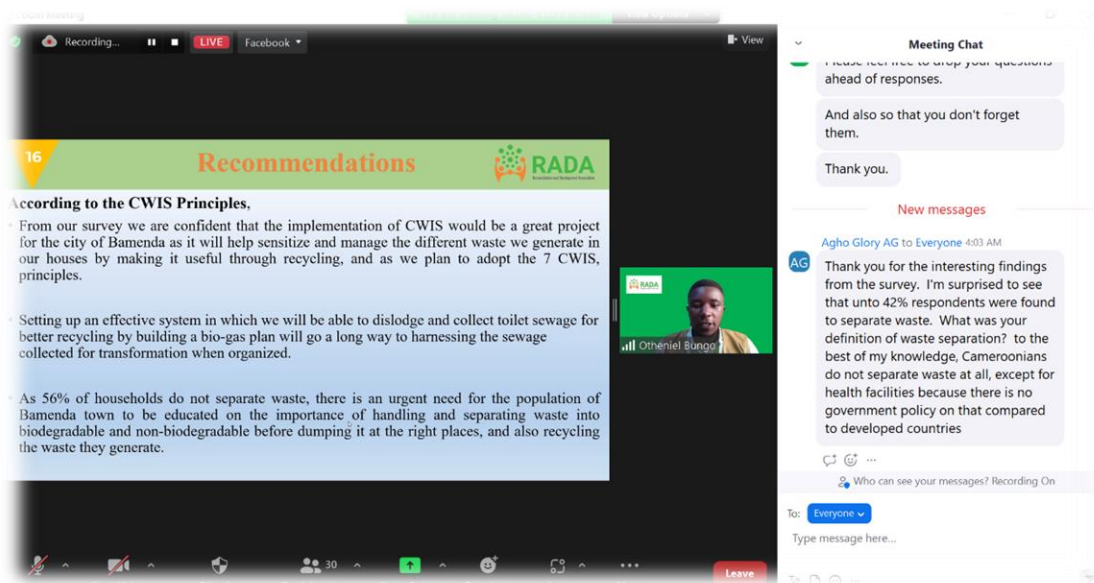
He went further to bring out the findings of the baseline sanitation survey (2022) which indicated that out of 184 surveyed households within Bamenda III 98% had access to individual sanitation facilities. This includes 53.3% of the households used water closet and 46.15% had individual pit toilets and 0.55% without a toilet. Majority of the households had both the pit and water closet type of toilets. 81.86% of our surveyed area have not dislodged their toilets before while 14.28% have dislodged their toilets. From the 12% of the population who actually have carried out a dislodging service, 10.9% did it manually while 1.1% was through abandoning the toilet when they were full to digging a new one. 90 % of the targeted population are not satisfied with waste disposal in Bamenda III. 1% only of the population are satisfied with waste management and 42% sort their waste.



To conclude, waste separation and management rises a major problem in this municipality and in the city of Bamenda, as the attitude of most people in proper waste management is still too low in sorting their waste. And for those who manage to sort their waste, we discovered that they do it because they live beside farms and they easily dispose the biodegradable in their farms. From our studies.

There is a general problem of insufficient disposal collection and treatment of waste and the capacity to turn waste to wealth. Most citizens have a lukewarm attitude when it comes to sorting, treating and disposing their water. We can do sorting so as to dump waste that can decay in our farms and not just dumping all in one dumping site.

From our results, we can therefore propose the following recommendations as far as combating waste management is concerned;



Othniel's presentation

Question

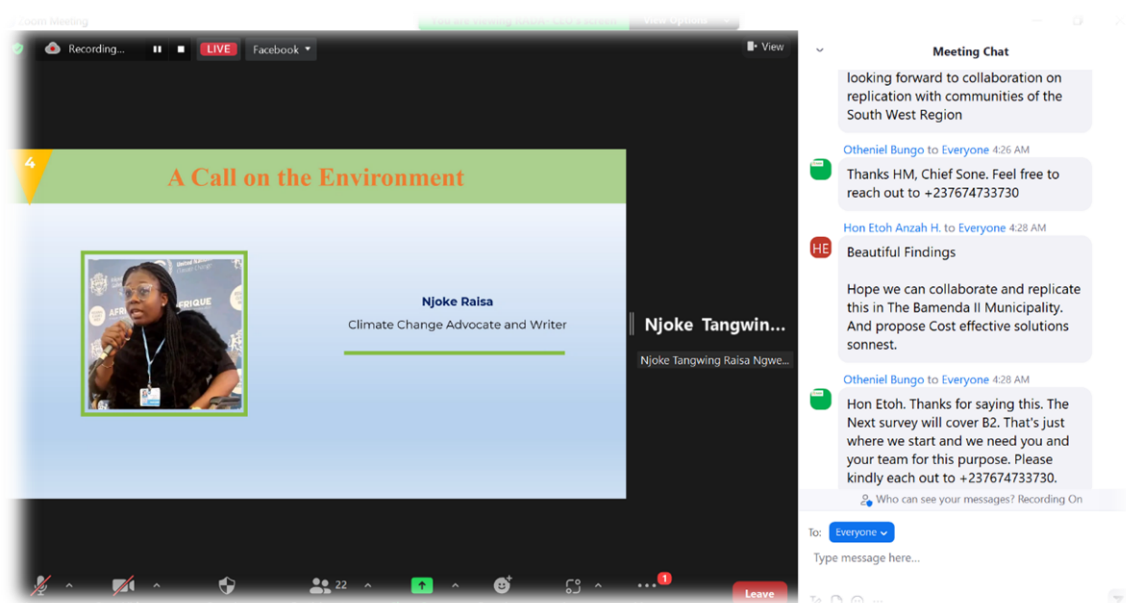
What was your definition of waste separation giving that 42 % of the inhabitant's separate waste, which is surprising?

Response

Separation of waste refer to waste sorting. Inhabitants who have farms for example separate non-biodegradable waste from biodegradable, which they use for their manure in their farms. 56% do not separate their waste. Majority of the population lack knowledge on waste management

Fifth Speaker:

It was a powerful presentation by one of Cameroon youth environmental activist in Bamenda who came in to talk on What can be done to better improve waste management in the community? "Turn the trash into cash not ash" I quote, according to her, People are not aware of the harm poor waste management poses on our environment and on our health and that of animals. So if we can raise public awareness on the impact of poor waste management, recovering and recycling waste it will be crucial.

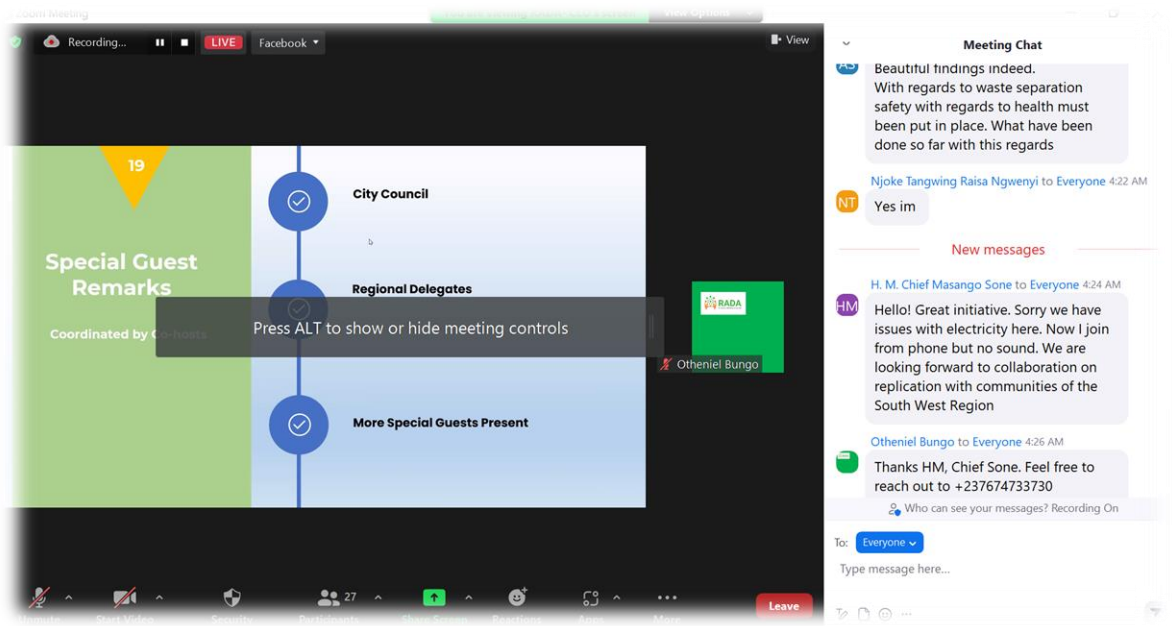


Njoke Raissa's presentation

➤ Sensitization on waste management through workshops, campaign, Educational programs is one of the key ways to go about this in our community and also let's encourage green entrepreneurship.

According to her, "You can only do as much as you know" so education and re-strengthening policies implementation is the key and Provision of waste circulation bins in strategic areas.

- Responsible citizenship, it's collective responsibility to dispose waste appropriately not just the responsibility of the council.
- Encourage people on proper waste disposal practices.
- Promotion of local plastic recycling.
- Encourage biodegradable waste to be used for manure.



Closing Remarks