



Central African Republic

The Central African Republic (CAR) is, as its name suggests, located in the centre of the African continent. It is a bilingual country, with Sango and French both commonly spoken. It is a landlocked country, bordered by Chad to the north, Sudan to the northeast, South Sudan to the east, the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the south, Congo to the southwest and Cameroon to the west.*

The CAR covers an area of approximately 623,000 square kilometres and has a population of about 4.66 million, which represents an average density of 7.5 inhabitants/km². The annual population growth rate is 1.4%. The distribution of the population is uneven, with the density ranging from one inhabitant/km² in the east and north-east, 11 inhabitants/km² in the west and north-west to 10,000 inhabitants/km² in Bangui, which has a population of nearly 800,000. However, the military-political crises CAR is experiencing continue to cause an unprecedented population displacement at the national level, and an additional study to characterise the current situation of the population in the country is necessary.

Source: * Wikipedia, Central African Republic, accessed 15 March 2019, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_African_Republic>

Information

Population*	4.66 million (2017)
Population growth (annual %)*	1.4 (2017)
Area (km ²)*	622,980
GDP (current USD)*	1.95 billion (2017)
GDP growth (annual %)*	4.3 (2017)
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current USD)*	390 (2017)
Main industries	Agro-industry: production of palm oil, beer, soft drinks, drinking water, sugar, soap, detergents, food oil, coffee roasting and manufacture of cigarettes, forest industry (Source: Ministry of Commerce and Handicrafts)
Currency**	USD 1 : XAF 577.81 (Central African CFA franc) (February 2019)

Sources: * World Bank, Central African Republic, accessed 15 March 2019, <<https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&country=CAF>>

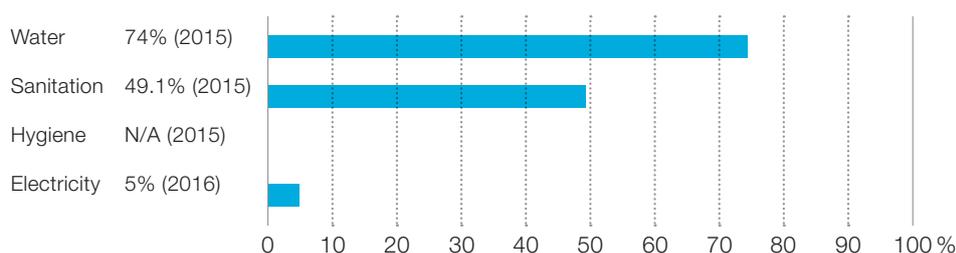
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Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline
Legal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Central African Republic has not yet completely developed a system for the management of solid waste. However, funding from the World Bank has assisted with the provision of solid waste collections in the capital of Bangui through subcontractors and the municipalities of the eight arrondissements under the control of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The Ministry also coordinates the environmentally sound management of biomedical waste and expired pharmaceutical products. Partly because of this deficiency, the CAR government, with the support of partners such as the World Bank, has recently established (in 2018) the activities of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development throughout the country. For the first time, they have appointed state officials in all the prefectures to assess the current situation and prevent risks related to mismanagement of waste, including of the components of the biosphere in relation to population growth. To that purpose, there is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » The Central African Environmental Code. » The Hygiene Code. » The Law on Radioactive Materials. » The Draft Law on Waste concerned by the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.
Policy/Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Signature and ratification of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, and of the Bamako Convention on the ban on the Import into Africa and the Control of Transboundary Movement and Management of Hazardous Wastes within Africa. ● Decree on the organisation and functions of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of 13 April 2018 extending its scope to the national level. ● A plan for the implementation of the Basel Convention for waste management led to the draft Waste Law including the inventory of waste at the national level.

Item	Outline
Implementation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The CAR has drafted a policy letter on Environment and Sustainable Development that takes waste management into account. ● Creation of a National Environment Fund to finance various activities. ● Creation of partnerships with the sectors involved in waste management, such as the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the Ministry of Commerce and Handicrafts, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Livestock, and the city of Bangui, as well as partnerships with the World Bank, the European Union (EU), the Development Bank of the Central African States (BDEAC) and some national private institutions such as the Agency for the Works of Public Interest in the Central African Republic (Agence des Travaux d'Intérêt Public en Centrafrique, AGETIP CAF). ● Training and stakeholders' involvement from Ministerial sectors and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).
Financial system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Activities on waste are financed by the National Environment Fund and the Central African State from the national budget.
Donor support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The World Bank has financed the Emergency Project of Urban Infrastructure Rehabilitation (Projet d'Urgence de Réhabilitation des Infrastructures Urbaines, PURISU), the solid waste treatment project in Bangui. ● The Basel Convention Secretariat has financed a project under the Basel Convention Implementation Plan. ● The EU has financed the Urban Development Project (Projet d'Appui au Développement Urbain, PADU). ● BDEAC provided the city of Bangui with ten skip loaders, two vacuum trucks, one backhoe loader, one loader excavator, one water tank truck, and one crawler loader for the landfilling of waste.
Areas for improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A training project including a course on waste management is planned by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development for all Regional Directors and Prefectural Inspectors in order to raise awareness on national level. ● The Municipality of Bangui is strongly involved in the sanitation of the city of Bangui and its surroundings, including some NGOs engaged in the environmental field. ● However, much work remains to be done in solid waste management throughout the country because a lack of systems poses a real threat to the living environment and the components of natural ecosystems such as soil, subsoil, water streams, air (open air incineration), wildlife and lakes. ● It should be noted that all the above-mentioned projects only take place at the level of four of the eight arrondissements in the city of Bangui.

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		2015	2020	2025	2030
Total		4,546	4,921	5,489	6,124
Urban		1,831	2,077	2,452	2,918

		unit: thousand ton/day			
Waste Amount		2015	2020	2025	2030
0.50 kg/pers/day		0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5
0.75 kg/pers/day		1.4	1.6	1.8	2.2
1.00 kg/pers/day		1.8	2.1	2.5	2.9

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.

