

## **Solid Waste Disposal Systems in Fako Division, South West Region of Cameroon**

### **Abstract**

With rapid urbanisation occurring recently in Fako, there is need for renewed evidence on the functionality of solid waste disposal systems. This paper therefore seeks to investigate the effects of waste disposal systems and facilities in Fako Division of the South West Region of Cameroon. Data from secondary sources was collected from HYSACAM (waste management company), Ombe Industrial Zone and Hospitals. This was complemented by 352 questionnaires administered in the four towns of Buea, Mutengene, Tiko and Limbe. Data analysis was achieved with the help of conventional graphical plots and statistical techniques by using Microsoft Excel 2016 and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20 to compute and produce statistical tables, correlation analysis and bar graphs. Results revealed that most of these wastes are disposed of in open dumpsites and directly into waterbodies (rivers and streams) and the least along the roadsides, littered around residential areas and in farmlands. Industrial wastes are channelled directly into the sea, waste from hospitals is incinerated and most of the waste in Limbe and Buea is disposed of in unsanitary landfills which are managed by the HYSACAM Company. This study recommends a framework for waste handling to minimize environmental and health hazards. It also recommends the sensitization of the population on the hazards associated with improper waste management and their involvement and participation in the waste management process. An appropriate solution for waste disposal is a landfill where waste is unloaded, spread into thin layers, compacted and covered with inert material.

**Keywords:** contamination, water resources, disposal facilities, municipal wastes

### **Introduction**

Solid waste is described as any discarded materials that arise from human activities and are not free flowing including bottles, metals and plastic scrapers, garbage, papers, glasses, and food/animal product, disposable carrying bags, woods, and or malfunctioned electronic devices (Babybonela, 2013). They can be classified as domestic, commercial/market, industrial, hospital, or street sweepings. Population growth and urbanization are the two most crucial factors behind waste generation. Global average waste generation varies between 0.11 and 4.54 kg/person/d (World Bank, 2019). Globally, rates of waste generation have been increasing. It is forecasted that the volume of municipal solid waste (MSW) will double from the current waste generation rate of 1.3 billion tons per year in 2012 to 2.2 billion tons per year by 2025 (World Bank, 2012). As urbanization continues to take place, the management of municipal solid waste poses major public health and environmental problem particularly in urban areas all over the world (Aluko, 2012). Increasing population levels, booming economy, rapid urbanization and the rise in community living standards have greatly accelerated the solid waste generation rate in developing countries (Minghua *et al.*, 2009). Driven by urban population growth, increasing waste generation rates will severely strain existing MSW infrastructure in the urban areas of low and middle-income countries. While urbanization is a challenge, it creates a high concentration of people and services, which provides an opportunity to deliver efficient MSW services.

Municipal solid waste (MSW) management is inextricably linked to urbanization, development, and climate change (Oteng-Ababio, 2014). These growing waste generation rates in developing countries experiencing increasing affluence have been phenomenal (UN-Habitat, 2011). In most developing countries, the challenge relates more to effective waste collection and better waste treatment systems to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the waste sector. In Sub-Saharan Africa, which has collection rates ranging from 17.7% to 55% (World Bank, 2012), low waste collection efficiency, dumping waste on the roadside is a common practice (APO, 2007). Although the use of covered and compactor trucks for collecting waste is increasing, transporting solid waste by inefficient and open vehicles is a common practice in urban areas (APO, 2007). Municipalities which are usually responsible for waste management in the cities, have the challenge to provide an effective and efficient system to the inhabitants. However, they often face problems beyond the ability of the municipal authority to tackle (Sujauddin *et al.*, 2008) mainly due to lack of organization, financial resources, complexity and system multi dimensionality (Burntley, 2007).

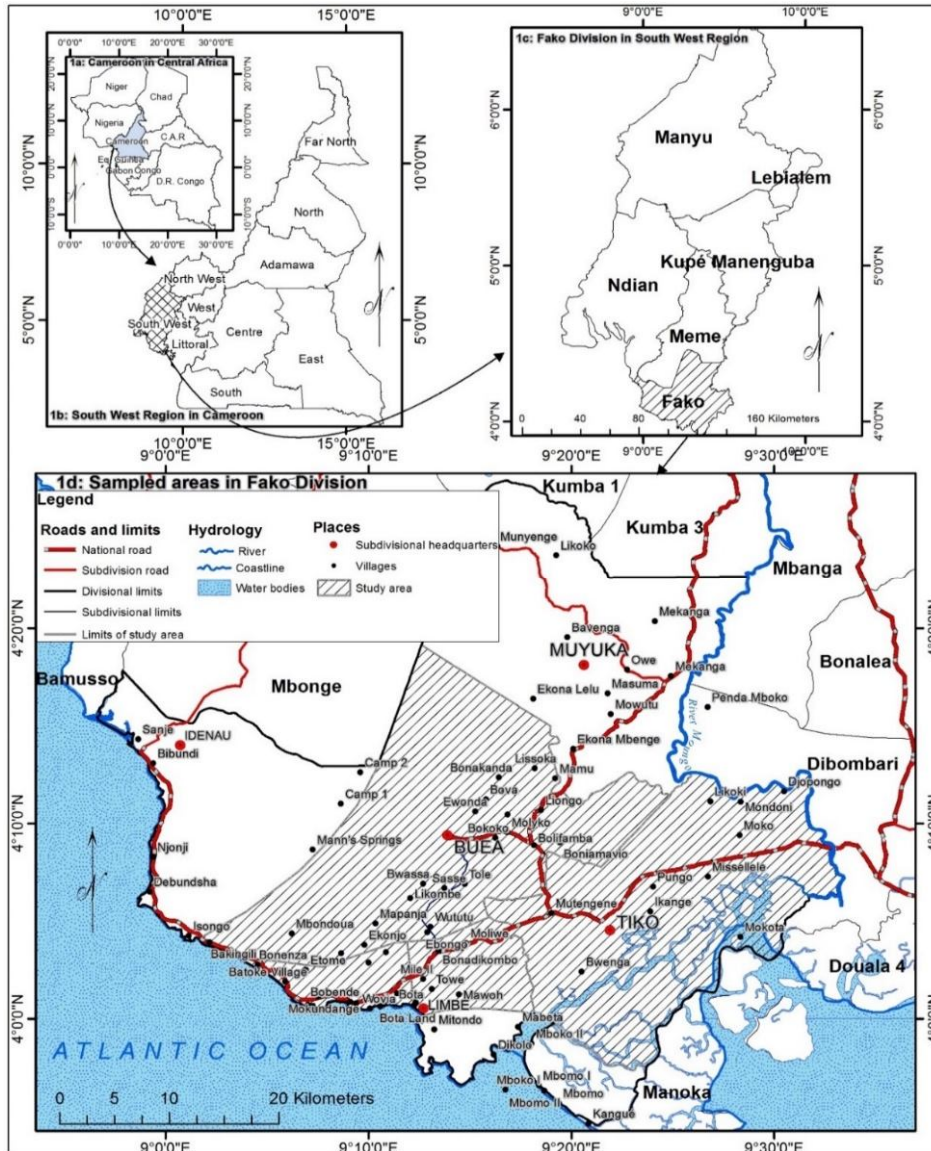
Owing to the growing population, the quantity and variety of solid wastes from domestic, social, industrial activities, development of technologies, agricultural activities, livestock keeping, and commercials, continue to increase in most African countries (Ravindra, 2015). Moreover, local authorities have the roles of the presence of effective and efficient solid waste collection, storage, and transportation with disposal centres including solid waste collection and transportation utensils or equipment such as bins and trucks (Nyampundu *et al.*, 2020).

In urban areas, especially in the rapid urbanizing cities of the developing world, problems and issues of Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM) are of immediate importance. This has been acknowledged by most governments. However rapid population growth overwhelms the capacity of most municipal authorities to provide even the most basic services. Typically, one to two thirds of the solid waste generated is not collected (Zurbrugg, 2003). As a result, the uncollected waste, which is often also mixed with human and animal excreta, is dumped indiscriminately in the streets and in drains, and such contributing to flooding, breeding of insect and rodent vectors and the spread of diseases. In particular, the open dumping in uncontrolled sites, open burning of waste fractions and the mismanagement of the leachate produced in final disposal sites, are the main issues detectable (Modak *et al.*, 2015). Furthermore, even collected waste is often disposed of in uncontrolled dumpsites and/or burnt, polluting water resources and air. Major challenges regarding the waste in the developing world are found to be the composition of waste, absence of waste separation scheme at source, ineffective waste collection methods, lack of financial support and policies related to waste management, and absence of coordination between different governmental institutions (Tanveer *et al.*, 2022). The global waste crisis is an effect of untreated, unsafe disposal and inefficient waste collection. In urban Africa solid waste management is one issue facing authorities in the fast-growing cities especially in developing countries (UNEP, 2010). The steady growth of urban populations and the rapid increase in solid waste generation has emerged as one of the main pressing issues of human society, especially in developing countries (Markandya, 2006). In most of the developing countries, solid wastes are being dumped on land without adopting any acceptable sanitary land filling practices. The situation is worsened in slum areas with additional problems of high-density population, traffic, air and water pollution.

Municipal Solid Waste Management in Cameroon is a major environmental problem facing many municipalities, like in other developing countries that are facing high rates of urbanization (Mbeng *et al.*, 2012). With the increasing population, increasing economic activities and rapidly changing lifestyles, Cameroon is faced with greater challenges towards managing solid waste. Cameroon's Municipal Solid Waste Management policy is based on a public-private partnership, the Hygiene and Sanitation Company Cameroon (HYSACAM) which ensures regular collection and processing service for domestic waste in the major cities (Ymele', 2012). In Fako Division the Hygiene and Sanitation Company (HYSACAM) is responsible for the management of waste in the Buea and Limbe municipalities. Despite this the towns are still dirty with piles of uncollected waste spotted at roadsides, in gutters, littered around residential areas, open dumpsites, along river beds and in surface water bodies causing contamination and health problems reasons why this study is being carried out with its objective to investigate the effects of solid waste disposal systems in Fako Division

### **The Study Area and Methodology**

Fako Division is in the South West Region of Cameroon and it is located between latitudes 4°4' and 4°2' North of the Equator and longitudes 8°7' and 9°25' East of the Greenwich Meridian. It is along the foot of Mount Cameroon, from the Bimbia River at the Gulf of Guinea. Fako Division shares boundaries to the North with Meme Division, to the West with Ndian Division, to the East with the Littoral Region and to the South with the Atlantic Ocean. It is made up of five Sub-Division, Muyuka, Buea, Tiko, Limbe and Idenau. The study is limited to the four main towns of Buea, Tiko, Mutengene and Limbe (Figure 1). Fako Division has a total surface area of 2060 km<sup>2</sup> Fako Division has a total surface area of 2060 km<sup>2</sup> and an estimated projected population of 1 316 079 (BUCREP, 2016).



**Figure 1: Location of the Study Area**

Source: Administrative Map of Cameroon (NIC, 2020)

The Mount Cameroon region is one of the regions in Cameroon that is experiencing a rapid population growth in recent time. Highlands such as mountains which offer site advantages like climate, fertile soils, watershed function, defense, and an abundant plant and animal species continue to attract population. This growth is manifested by changes in number, density, size and pattern of settlement and the multiplication of socio-economic activities. The change in population over time results from natural increase, rural exodus and net migration which have caused the existing urban centres of Buea, Limbe, Tiko, and Mutengene to become important growth poles with cosmopolitan populations. Fako Division is one of the regions in the country that is experiencing an exponential population growth. National Population Census in 1976 and 2005 shows that in the entire Fako Division, the population has increased steadily from 157,032 inhabitants to 432,427 inhabitants in 2010 (BUCREP, 2010). The Recent estimated projected population is 1 316 079(BUCREP, 2016) which has also resulted in increased urbanization. The

region is witnessing increasing human concentrations as seen from the rapid increase in population and the multiplicity of socio-economic activities and increase in solid waste production. The increase in population and urbanization has led to the increase in waste generation which has put pressure on the few waste disposal systems that are available in Fako. The absence of a proper waste management system and the fact that the HYSACAM Company does not collect waste from all sites in Fako Division has left the land and waterbodies at the mercy of waste which might be polluting them. There is the common practice of indiscriminate waste disposal in open dumpsites, along the roads and in gutters, open burning, overflow cans, composing, unsanitary landfills.

### Methodology

The research design was a mixed method design composed of the explanatory and descriptive method. The opinion of the population was sampled with the use of direct questionnaires administration in a stratified sampling technique in the four towns of Buea, Mutengene, Tiko and Limbe. The questionnaire had as structure and content; the age range and level of education of the respondent, how many people live in each household, approximately how much solid waste they generate per week and which waste disposal system is being used. The questionnaires were administered randomly in the different towns taking into consideration the population of each town which are like strata (Table 1).

**Table 1: Questionnaires Distribution**

Location	Population	Number Administered	Percentage
Buea	149308	139	39.5
Tiko/Mutengene	134,027	112	31.8
Limbe	95,756	101	28.7
Total	379,091	352	100.0

A total of 352 questionnaires were administered in the four towns as indicated on table 1 above based on the total population of each of the towns. Buea had the highest number of questionnaires, followed by Limbe, Tiko and Mutengene. Interviews were also conducted with stakeholders in Fako Division as follows: the deputy mayor of Buea council, the technical services of the three councils (Tiko, Buea and Limbe), the General Supervisors (GS) of the Regional hospitals in Buea and Limbe, the Baptist Hospital in Mutengene, the Mount Mary Hospital in Buea and the District hospital in Tiko. There was personal interaction with the Heads of the Technical services of the HYSACAM Company in Limbe and Buea, and the population at large. The section of the population that could not read nor write were interviewed directly. These interviews were conducted during the fieldwork to help the researcher in the collection of data.

**Table 2: Persons Interviewed**

Person interviewed	Date	Key issues	Duration
Deputy mayor, Buea Council	February 2021	Who is responsible of waste management in the municipality	15mins
General Supervisors, Regional hospitals in Buea & Limbe,	May 2022	Where do they dispose solid waste and how frequent.	30mins each

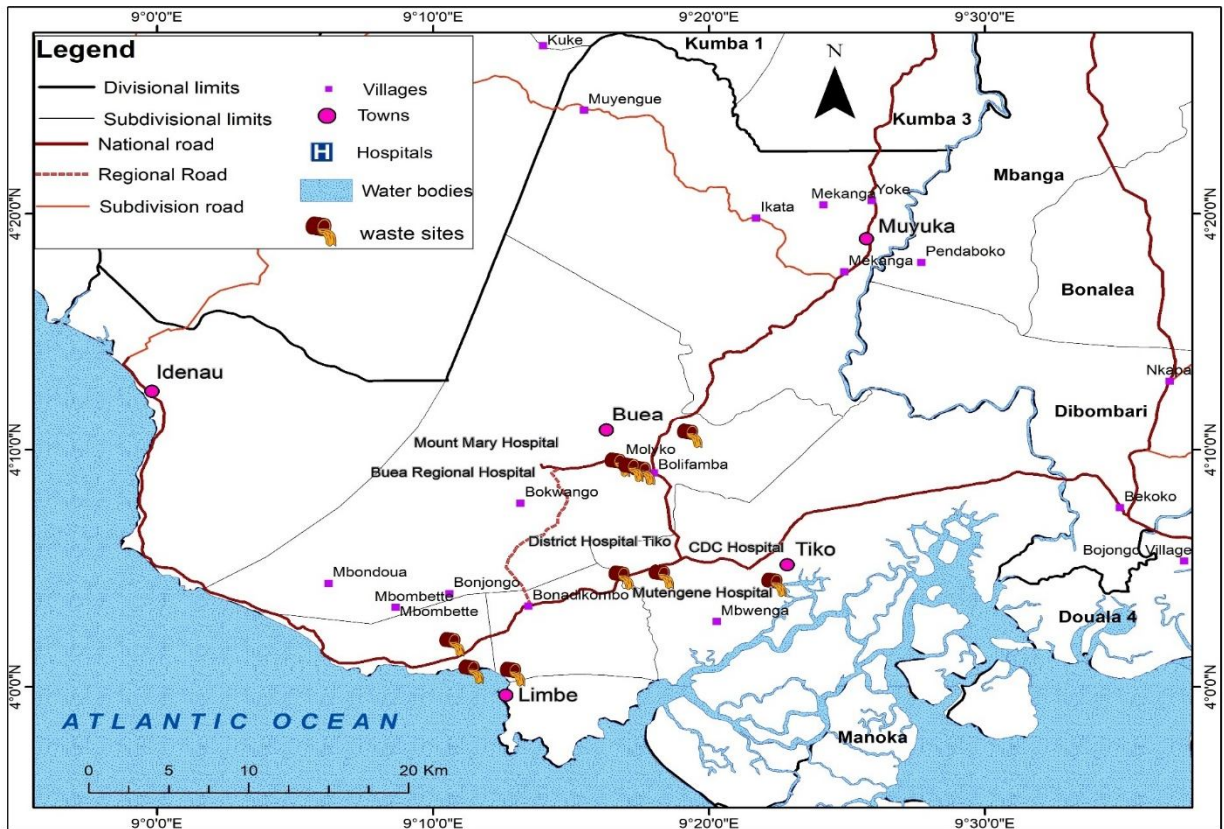
General Supervisors Baptist Hospital in Mutengene, the Mount Mary Hospital in Buea, District Hospital in Tiko	March 2021	What systems have they put in place for waste disposal to protect public health	1hour
Head of Technical Service, HYSACAM Company; Buea Limbe	May 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How often waste is collected from the dumpsites,</li> <li>- Unsanitary landfills, overflow waste cans</li> </ul>	30mins each
Technical Service, SONARA	May 2022	Where solid waste is disposed, any treatment before disposal	30mins
Production Department Rubber Factory			45mims
Production Department Banana Factory			45mims
Technical Department Brasseries Depot		Where waste is disposed of especially plastics	45mims

Secondary data information of statistics on the evolution of the population was obtained from the Central Bureau for Census and Population Studies (BUCREP) in Buea. Data was collected from HYSACAM on the quantity of waste that they have collected and dumped in the various landfills over the years. Information on types of wastes generated and how they are disposed was collected from five hospitals. Data was also collected from Ombe Industrial Zone on the types of waste generated and disposed of over the years. Data analysis was achieved with the help of conventional graphical plots and statistical techniques using statistical packages such as Microsoft Excel 2016 and the statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20 to compute and produce statistical tables, correlation analysis and bar graphs.

## Results

### Waste Disposal Systems and Facilities

The rapid growth of population and urbanization in Fako Division is contributing towards quantity, quality and the variety of waste in the form of biodegradable, non-biodegradable and hazardous wastes at their worst as far as the disposal systems and the environment are concerned. The typical municipal solid waste in Fako contains general wastes (organics and recyclables), special wastes (household hazardous, medical, and industrial waste), and construction and demolition debris. Most of these wastes are disposed of in open dumpsites along the roadsides, in valleys, littered around residential areas, in farmlands and in surface water bodies (Figure 2). There are also the two poorly designed unsanitary landfills located in Isokolo in Limbe and Mussaka in Buea municipalities which are managed by the HYSACAM Company.



**Figure 2: Spatial distribution of waste dumpsite**  
**Source: Fieldwork, May 2022**

The municipalities of Buea and Limbe waste management is handled by the HYSACAM Company which has created an open unsanitary landfill where their waste is disposed of. These poorly designed landfills can cause the contamination of water, soil, and air. Tiko municipality have not put in place any waste management system, which leaves the population to decide where to dispose of their waste. The population of Fako Division from the statistics of the questionnaire (Table 3) disposes of household waste into trash cans which are emptied by HYSACAM in the case of Limbe and Buea. The biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste are disposed of in pits which are dug around residential areas, homes and some institutions like hospitals, in culverts, streams and rivers, while some especially the non-biodegradable plastics around households are burnt.

**Table 3: Household Waste Disposal Facilities**

Location	Household Waste Disposal							
	Trash can		Pit		Culverts		Streams/Rivers	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Buea	48	41.74	51	42.50	22	31.88	18	37.50
Mutengene	16	13.91	15	12.50	9	13.04	3	6.25
Tiko	29	25.22	27	22.50	11	15.94	2	4.17
Limbe	22	19.13	27	22.50	27	39.13	25	52.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>

Household waste disposal facilities in Fako are frequently in trash cans, and pits dug around the houses, culverts and in rivers and streams. The highest percentage of users of trash cans in homes was recorded by the population of Buea, followed by Tiko and Limbe, with the population of Mutengene making the least use of trash cans. The population of Buea recorded the highest disposal of household waste in pits, followed by Limbe and Tiko with the same percentage and Mutengene the least. Limbe recorded the highest population disposing household waste in culverts, followed by Buea, Tiko and Mutengene. The population of Fako also uses streams and rivers as disposal systems with Limbe having the highest percentage of the population that is using streams and rivers for waste disposal followed by Buea, Mutengene and Tiko respectively. These household waste include unused food, peels of vegetables, rotten food, unused papers, plastic bags, plastic materials like wrappers, paper bags, plastic paper containers, broken plastic buckets, unused cotton material, electronic waste, smoke, dust, pharmaceutical and personal care products (PPCPs) just to name a few.

The population of Fako Division utilizes medical health care facilities which are located in all three municipalities of Tiko, Buea and Limbe. These hospitals generate a lot of waste and have put in place different facilities for the disposal of these waste. A number of the hospitals in the study area (Table 4) indicated that they manage their waste within the hospital premises.

**Table 4: Hospital Waste Disposal Facilities**

Type of waste	Waste disposal systems/facilities				
	Limbe Regional Hospital	Buea Regional Hospital	Tiko District Hospital	Mount Mary Hospital	Baptist Hospital Mutengene
Sharps	Incineration	Incineration	Incineration	Incineration	Incineration
Pathogenic wastes	Placenta pit	Placenta pit	Placenta pit	Placenta pit	Placenta pit
Biodegradable	Open dumping HYSACAM	Open dumping HYSACAM	Open dumping- combusting	Open dumping	combusting
Non-biodegradable	Open dumping & HYSACAM	Open dumping & HYSACAM	Open burning & dumping	Open burning & dumping	Open burning & dumping

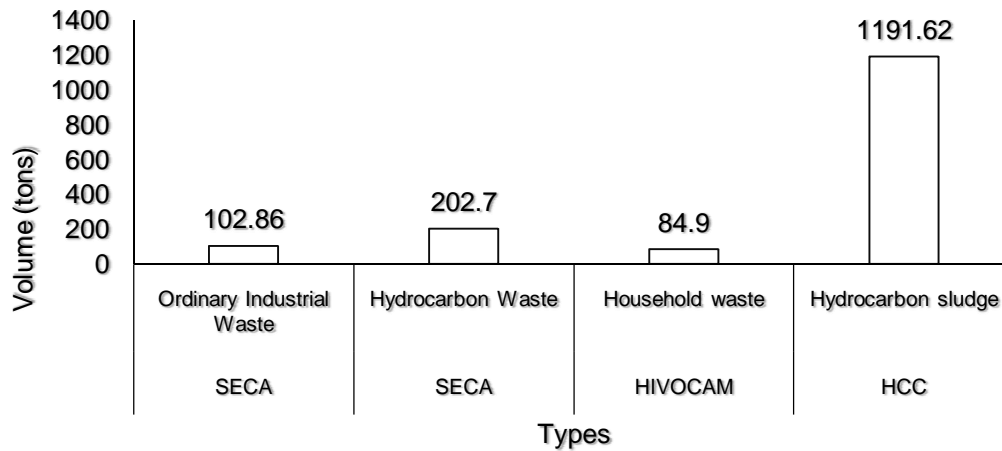
The hospitals sampled for waste disposal facilities in Fako were the two regional Hospitals in Limbe and Buea, the Tiko District Hospital, the Baptist Hospital in Mutengene and the Mount Mary Hospital in Buea. The hospitals reported that their waste is emptied from the wards daily and the incinerator burning is also done daily as the waste production rate is overwhelming. Sanitation workers of the Hygiene and Sanitation Units in the hospitals are responsible for the collection and the transportation of wastes from the wards inside trash cans which are mostly plastics directly to the site where the waste disposal systems are located within the hospital premises. In the Tiko District Hospital and Limbe Regional Hospital for example waste bins are emptied at least once a day, typically in the morning while in the Mount Mary and Baptist hospitals in Mutengene the trash cans are emptied twice a day in the mornings and afternoons. In all the healthcare facilities surveyed, the waste collection systems adopted are plastic bins and plastic bags which are manually transported to the waste disposal sites within the hospital

premises. The pathological waste is disposed of in the placenta pits which have been dug into the ground and the inner part cemented and covered with a lid. The hospitals also have provisions for biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste, which are disposed of in separate dug open pits which are covered with soil and compacted when full.

### **Open Dumping**

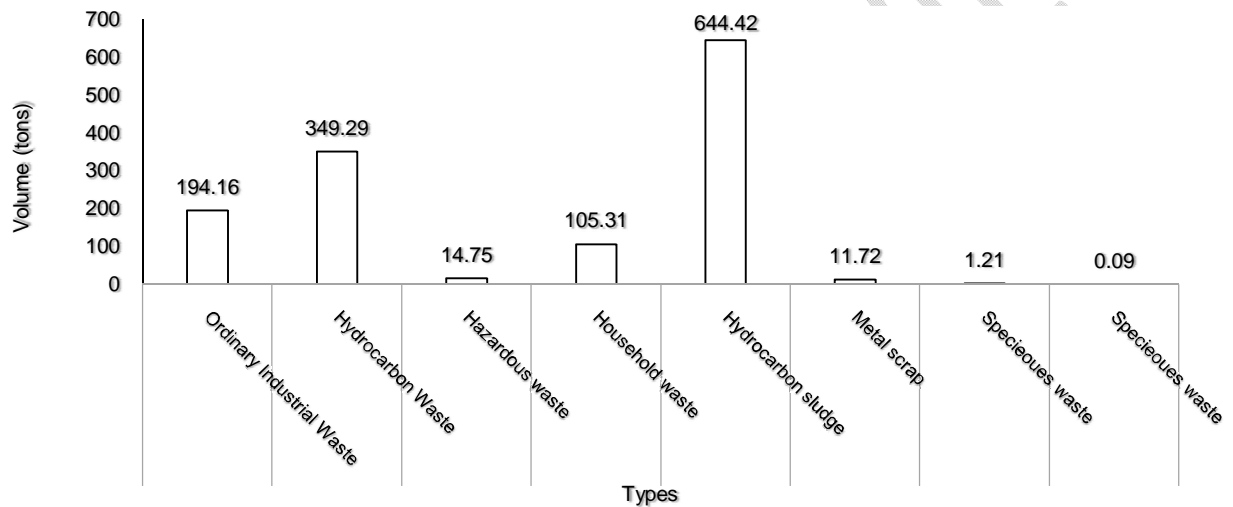
Open uncontrolled dumping is the most common method of solid waste disposal in Fako Division. The open dumps make very uneconomical use of the available space and allow free access to animals, insects and flies. Degrading waste in such dumps emits greenhouse gases, like methane, and toxic leachates which pollute subsurface and surface waters and enhance the risk of disease transmission to the population. Most of the open dumps in Fako are along the road, in surface water bodies, along the banks of rivers, in culverts, waterways, in pits, on the ground in sites around some residential areas. Open dumping along roads is a common scenario in the towns of Mutengene and Tiko. The trash stays along the roadsides and decays and during the rainy season, the waste is washed by runoff into gutters and finally into waterbody systems contaminating the water with the leachate. The paved roads in Fako are characterized by poor road culverts which could be seen in Buea and Limbe filled with trash. This is because the vehicles of the HYSACAM Company delay the collection of the trash and the population turn to dump the waste to overflow into the culverts which blocks the culverts and degrades the environment. Poorly disposed waste ends up in culverts, gullies, waterways, rivers and streams around the towns and the proliferation of waste like plastic usually chokes and blocks passages of the drainage and sewage systems leading to flooding in the wet season. Open dumping is the main implemented waste treatment and final disposal system, mainly visible in the Fako Division in the towns of Buea, Tiko, Mutengene and Limbe. The population of Fako that is close to the open waste dumps like the residents of Isokolo in Limbe are affected by the smell of decomposing waste and the nuisance is worst during the rainy period as the area becomes infested with flies and insects.

The industries and factories in Fako Division are located close to the sea and they indicated that their hazardous waste is thoroughly treated before it is discharged into the sea. They generate different and similar waste types over the years as from 2015 to 2021 (Figures 3 to 9). The different types of waste include; ordinary industrial waste, hydrocarbon waste, hydrocarbon sludge, metal scrap and special industrial waste. Different types of waste have been disposed of in the different years in different quantities. The hydrocarbon sludge decreased in quantity from 2015 to 2017 and increased in 2018 and dropped in 2019 with no quantity recorded in 2021.



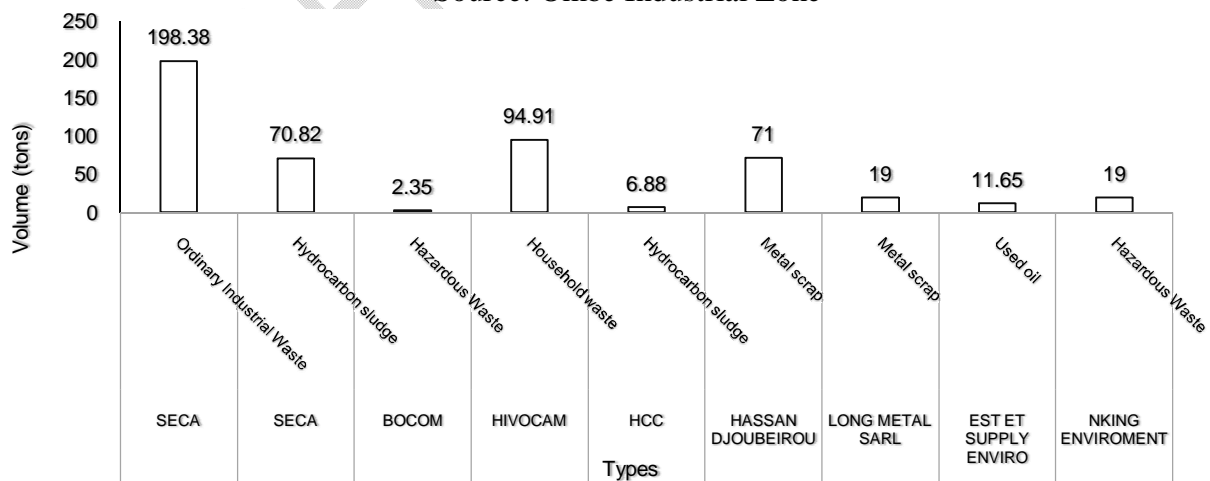
**Figure 3: Types/Quantity of Industrial waste disposed in 2015**

Source: Ombe Industrial Zone



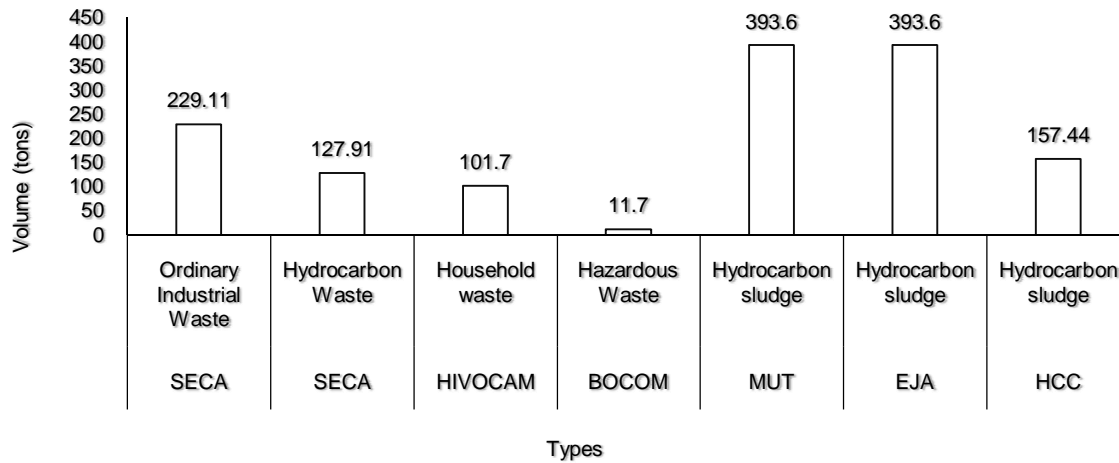
**Figure 4: Types/Quantity of Industrial waste disposed in 2016**

Source: Ombe Industrial Zone

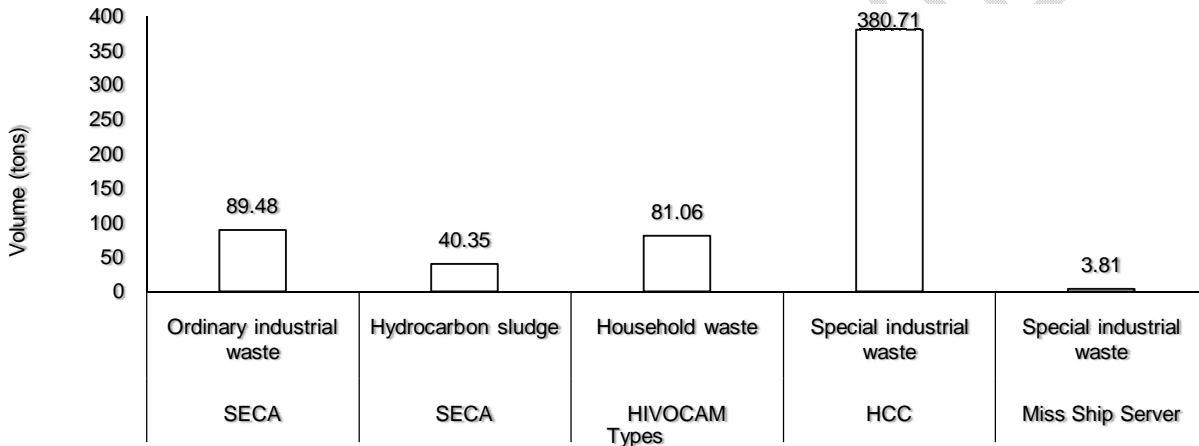


**Figure 5: Types/Quantity of Industrial waste disposed in 2017**

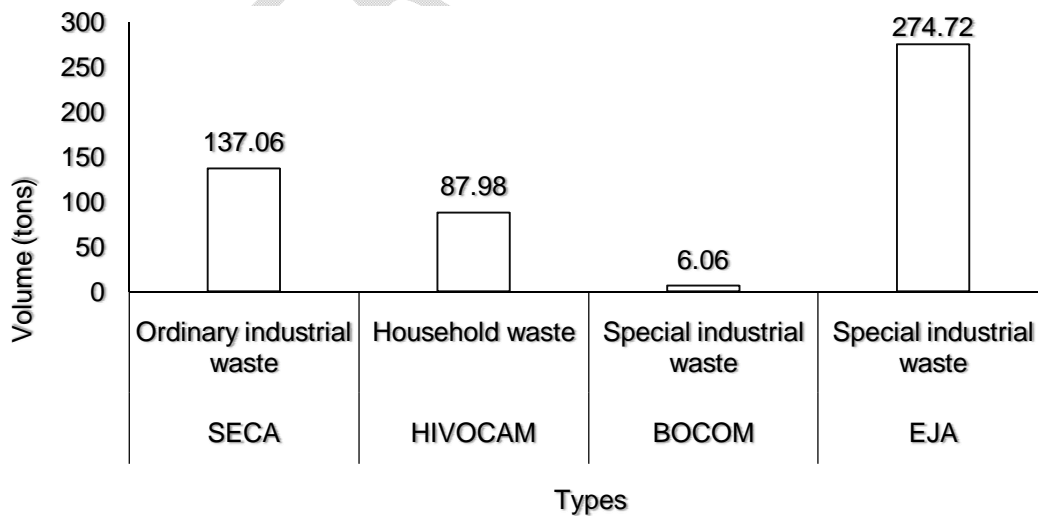
Source: Ombe Industrial Zone



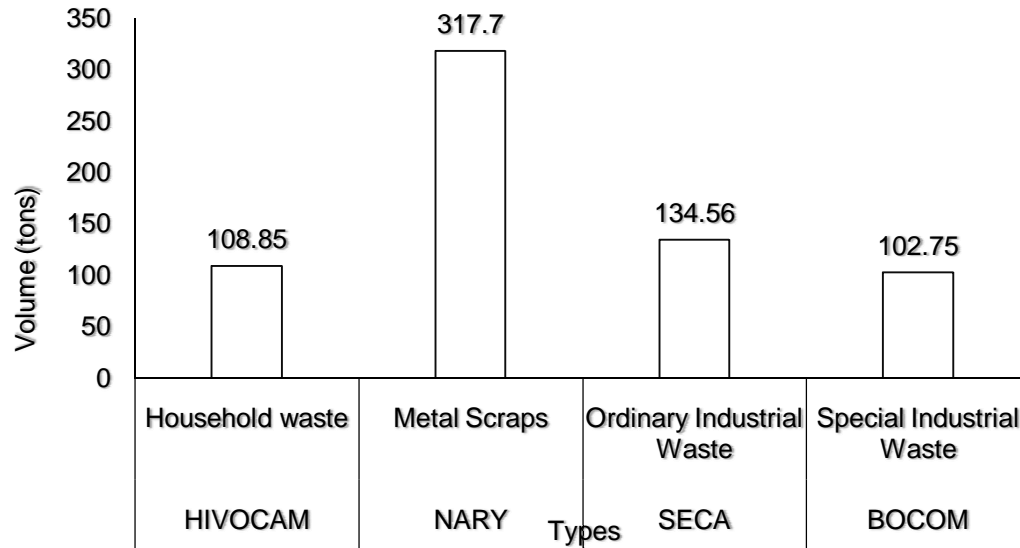
**Figure 6: Types/Quantity of Industrial waste disposed in 2018**  
Source: Ombe Industrial Zone



**Figure 7: Types/Quantity of Industrial waste disposed in 2019**  
Source: Ombe Industrial Zone



**Figure 8: Types/Quantity of Industrial waste disposed in 2020**  
Source: Ombe Industrial Zone



**Figure 9: Types/Quantity of Industrial waste disposed in 2021**  
Source: Ombe Industrial Zone

Generally, the Ombe Industrial Zone produces hazardous waste with the most alarming being the sludge from the National Refinery Company (SONARA), Rubber Factory and the Palm Oil Factory in Idenau. These hazardous wastes are continuously being channeled into water bodies which are their disposal systems.

### **Open burning**

Open burning is frequently used as a way of dealing with undisposed waste, especially in areas where waste collection is non-existent like in the Tiko Municipality and residential areas in the towns of Limbe and Buea that are far off from HYSACAM cans. It is used to reduce the volume or odour of dumped or uncollected solid waste. Settlements that are not close to the road and to water sources burn their waste and the people use the ash as manure for their farms. The consequences on their health are severe for it causes respiratory diseases among the population who burn their waste due to the lack of formal waste collection services. In most cases, it is the non-biodegradable waste that is being burnt, plastics in particular while the biodegradable is used as organic manure or compost though the ash from the non-biodegradable is left open on land which will subsequently end up in waterbodies by runoff or infiltration.

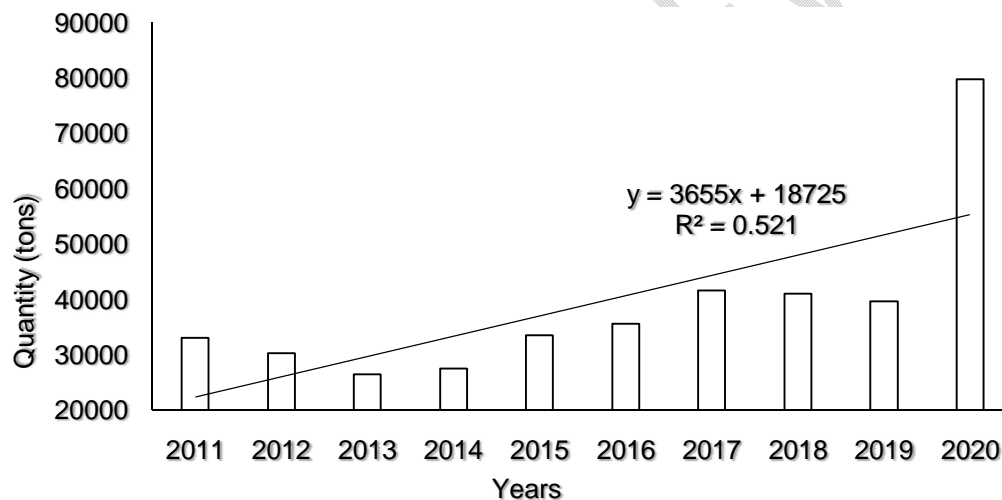
### **Incineration**

Incineration is another solution to waste disposal in Fako and it is widely used in all the hospitals to reduce the potential infectious properties and volume of medical waste and to reduce the potential toxicity and volume of hazardous chemical and biological wastes. The principal gaseous products of waste incineration are carbon dioxide and water vapour. Incineration produces byproducts such as soot particles and other contaminants released in exhaust gases and leaves a residue bottom ash of incombustible and partially combusted waste that must be emptied from the incinerator chambers. Some hotels in Fako incinerate their waste and also a few students' residential areas in Buea. The pollutants like the residue bottom ash of incombustible

and partially combusted waste that are emptied from the incinerator chambers are likely to be washed away by runoff into surface water from the dumpsite or infiltrate through the porous scoria rocks underlying the substratum of the Fako geology and into the water table thereby contaminating the water resources.

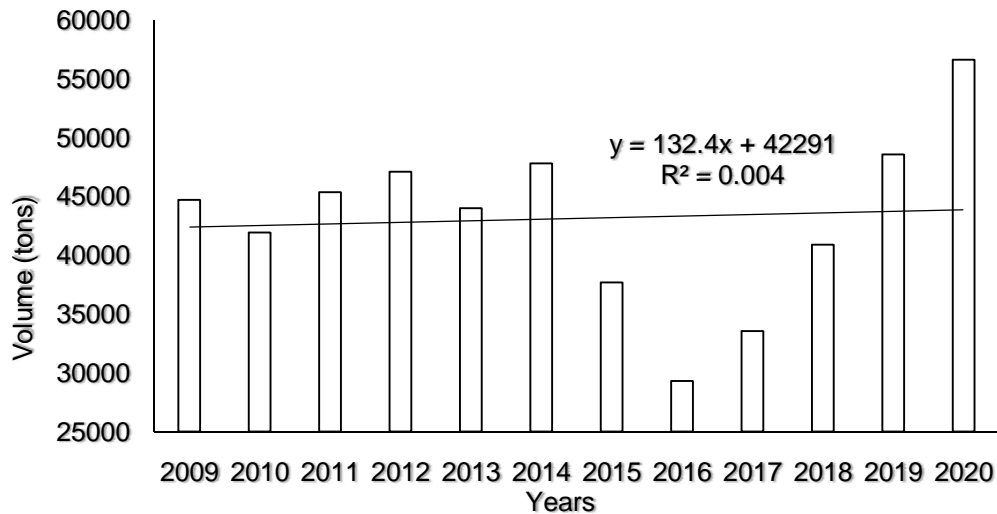
### Landfills

The municipalities of Buea and Limbe have unsanitary landfills as the solid waste disposal systems located at Mussaka and Isokolo. These landfills are open with no protection from around and the waste is dumped carelessly in successions by HYSACAM trucks on daily bases. These open dumpsites have no barrier to keep out animals; they lack enough equipment to transport or compact the waste to reduce its volume and there are no environmental control measures. This open dumping is an effective way of isolating waste from the population, but adverse effects still emerge. These unsanitary landfills or open waste dumps have no barrier between the waste and the ground below. The annual trend shows Municipal solid waste deposited in the Isokolo dumpsite site is rapidly increasing and accumulating over time from 2011 to 2020 in the Limbe municipality (Figure 12).



**Figure 10: Annual trend of waste collected and disposed of in Limbe**  
**Data Source: HYSACAM**

In the Buea municipality the annual trend indicates an almost equal quantity of waste generation and disposal at landfill in Mussaka from 2009 to 2015, then a drop in 2015 to 2017 and a spring from 2018 to 2020 (Figure 11).



**Figure 11: Annual trend of waste collected and disposed of in Buea**  
**Data Source: HYSACAM**

The annual trend of waste disposal at the Isokolo and Mussaka unsanitary fields generally has been on the rise. This increase in waste indicates the increased effects the open waste dumps are having on the environment and health of the population. There has been an increase in solid waste generation as a result of the rapid population growth and economic development in these urban areas in Fako. This is putting pressure on the HYSACAM company which normally was supposed to collect 80 tons of garbage per day as of the contract but is now collecting 104 tons of waste per day as such they are unable to meet up with the appropriate management of municipal waste due to lack of sufficient equipment, skilled labour and finances. After some years, a dumpsite undergoes biologically, chemically, and hydrologically-mediated changes resulting in a weathering process of the refuse and, consequently, becomes a source of pollutants and may result to health hazards.

### Discussion

The results revealed that the typical solid waste in Fako contains general wastes (organics and recyclables), special wastes (household hazardous, medical, and industrial waste), and construction and demolition debris. Most of these wastes are disposed of by open burning and open dumping which are open dumpsites along roadsides and river beds, in valleys, gutters, and culverts, littered around residential areas, in farmlands and directly into surface water bodies and in the unsanitary landfills open dumpsites in Limbe and Buea which are operated by the HYSACAM Company. These poorly designed landfills cause contamination of the environment thereby affecting the health of the population. Jhamnani and Singh, (2009) observed in similar studies that the main waste generated in municipalities is from households, the markets, agricultural products, retail and commercial markets, hospitals and paper, kitchens, slaughterhouses, factories, industries and construction and demolition activities. Landfilling is the preferred method of municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal. However, poorly designed landfills can cause the contamination of soil, air and groundwater. The most common danger to human health from these landfills is from the use of groundwater that has been contaminated by leachate. This is also similar to the works of Keller (1982) who posits that open dumps are the oldest and the most common way of disposing solid wastes. In many cases, they are located

wherever land is available, without regard to safety, health hazard, and aesthetic degradation. That the solid wastes are often piled as high as equipment allows and in some instances, the refuse is ignited and allowed to burn and in others, the refuse is periodically levelled and compacted. As a general rule, open dumps turn to create a nuisance by being unsightly, breeding pests, creating a health hazard, polluting the air, and polluting groundwater and surface water resources (Milla & Huang, 2012).

Some of the waste around residential areas is burnt or just allowed to be carried by runoff into water bodies. The hospitals used incinerators for the burning of sharps and pits for pathological, non-biodegradable waste and composting for biodegradable. Open dumping and open burning are the main implemented waste treatment and final disposal systems, mainly visible in low-income countries (Ferronato & Torretta, 2019). In developing countries, the management of waste falls to local government, most regional governing authorities are small-scale, and do not have neither sufficient financial or human resources, nor the machinery or technology to properly manage waste. There are therefore many unresolved issues of waste not being collected, open dumping in valleys, water bodies and the inclusion of infectious clinical waste in waste brought to general disposal sites (Milla & Huang 2012). Some households and residential areas disposed of their waste in streams and rivers as is the case in Limbe and Buea where waste is dumped directly into the surface water resources in Bonadikombo and Molyko (Dirty South). When wastes is disposed into streams or rivers, the velocity of the streams reduces and the substances become habitats for the growth of parasites and bacteria such as plasmodium, cholera and faecal coliforms (*E-coli*) (Banseka *et al.*, 2022). Thus, the population becomes vulnerable to different types of diseases and epidemics.

A few households in Fako also practice composting; sorting at the level household where they have separate trash cans for biodegradable and non-biodegradable trash. The biodegradable is used as manure in their farms and gardens while the non-biodegradable is either burnt or sent to HYSACAM. The Baptist hospital in Mutengene also practices composting where the compost is used as organic manure for farming and for the production of cooking gas, which is similar to studies carried out in Yaounde by Folefack, (2008) where compost was used as manure for market gardening and the production of cooking gas. Waste for example paper and sharps from hospitals are disposed of by open burning, dug pits and incineration and the ash is washed into culverts and subsequently into surface waterbodies and infiltrated into groundwater (Longe *et al.*, 1986). Some plastic waste ends up in streams and rivers clogging the river beds and a bulk could be seen floating along the seashore in Limbe. Some of the plastic could be seen blocking drains and causing flooding and the contamination of surface water bodies. These findings are in line with similar studies by Fogwe (2015) and Fogwe and Asue (2016). These plastics under ultraviolet light from the sun degrade into micro-plastics (Andrady, 2015) that are almost impossible to recover and are disrupting food chains and degrading the animals' natural habitat. Once in the ocean, most plastics turn to stay at or close to the surface where the photo-chemical, mechanical and biological processes degrade larger items into smaller, less than 5 mm, forming microplastics (Andrady, 2015).

## **Conclusion**

Rapid population growth in Fako Division, combined with urbanization and economic development processes, has resulted in an increase in waste production in various forms. The

growing urban population means more solid waste, and higher impact on environment and health. Increased solid waste results into increased demand on existing solid waste management services. Many of the human activities generate waste and these are major causes of environmental and health challenges including infectious diseases such as malaria, cholera, dysentery, respiratory complications and injuries among others. Open dumping, open burning and unsanitary landfilling are the main implemented waste treatment and final disposal systems, mainly visible in Fako. The municipalities of Tiko, Limbe and Buea in the Fako Division have not put in place proper waste disposal systems and facilities for the disposal of the rapid waste generation by the fast-growing population. This has made the population to practice indiscriminate waste disposal by open burning, open dumping, unsanitary landfills, culverts, pits, along the road, along river beds, in farms and directly into surface water bodies. This is due to inappropriate siting, design, operation, or maintenance of dumpsites and landfills, the insufficient infrastructure to take care of the waste and the fast growing population with its overwhelming waste production. A common scenario with residents in Fako Division is the carefree attitude about the location of dumpsites as they make sure their compounds are always clean and rid of waste while the gutters, roads sides and streams closed to their houses and around residential areas are suffocating with waste. There is need for the rapid growing population to be massively sensitized on the hazards associated with improper waste management and also to fully participate in the waste management process. Despite rapid population growth, an integrated waste management system with well-coordinated policies, strong financial support, and infrastructure can reduce waste-related problems.

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