



1

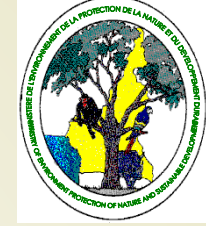
What benefits do environmental inspections of classified Establishments offer ?

Presented by:

MBOH Hyacinth and AOUDOU JOSWA



PLAN



- 1. Introduction; context and definition of concepts**
- 2. Why carry out inspections ? (objectives of environmental inspections)**
- 3. What are the potential risk for which establishments are confronted ?**
- 4. Types of non conformity**
- 5. How does inspections impact the development of an establishment?**
- 6. Can Inspection contributes to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Cameroon ?**
- 7. Challenges**
- 8. Perspectives**
- 9. conclusion**



3

I. Introduction

Context

Since the beginning of the 1970s, governments of developed and developing countries have enacted or amended a large number of environmental laws and regulations often directed at controlling the industrial emissions of air and water pollution which can only be guaranteed through inspections.

In Cameroon, the Ministry of Environment since its creation, has enjoyed this unique function right to 2014 when joint inspection was instituted by Decree n°2014/2379/PM of 20 August 2014 .

Owners of establishments be it classified or not, have the assumption that environmental inspections are a burden and a waste of time to them and that it offer basically no advantages on their part. Also, many think that inspection are another form through which the state recovers funds.

Should it be given this twist? Are inspections actually the way the business world think? Is it the same way the administrations look it? What should be the right perception?



I. Introduction



Definition of concepts

- ▶ **Environmental inspection:** these are sets of operations carried out in an establishment classified as dangerous, unhealthy or inconvenient , or any other establishment, within the frame work of administrative and technical monitoring, aimed at preventing either risk related to the health, safety, agriculture, nature and the environment in general, or inconveniences to the comfort of the neighbourhood.
- ▶ **Environmental control:** for the purpose of clarity, controls are continuous environmental monitoring operations to verify compliance of an activity or facility with the standards and rules of the domain (Decree no 2012/2808/PM of 26th September 2012).
- ▶ **Classified establishment:** factories, workshops, warehouses, building sites, and on the whole, industrial, cottage industrial or commercial plants exploited or owned by any private individual or corporate body, private or public institution, and which pose or may pose dangers for public health, security, hygiene, agriculture, nature and the environment in general, or disadvantages for the conveniences for the neighbourhood (law no 96/12 of 5th August 1996).



I. Introduction



Environmental inspectors: any sworn in official in charge of environmental inspections and is a judicial police vested with special competent.

Joint Inspections: according to Decree n°2014/2379/PM of 20 August 2014 fixing the modalities of coordination of inspections in classified establishment, joint inspections is composed of a team of five (5) sworn- in inspectors: two (2) from the Ministry in charge of classified establishment, two (2) from the Ministry of Environment and one (1) from the Ministry concern with the activity.

A plant: shall be any fixed or mobile device or unit likely to be environmentally harmful, irrespective of their owner or use.

Nuisances: shall be all technical or social factors which jeopardize the environment and make life unhealthy or difficult;



II. Why carry out inspections ?



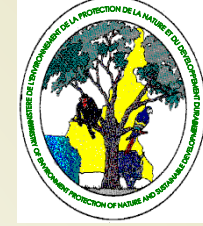
Inspection consists of preventing, but also reducing the dangers and nuisances associated with the installations in order to protect people, the environment and public health. This may be conducted for numerous reasons, including the following:

- Determining compliance with specific requirements, e.g. air quality, water pollution, soil contaminations, etc.
- Evidence that a violation has occurred;
- Follow-up to check on prior violations;
- Response to a citizen or employee complaint;
- contributes to the proposal of administrative sanctions or financial and/or penal consequences to the public prosecutor in case of infringement.





II. Why carry out inspections ?



7

Objectives of environmental inspections:

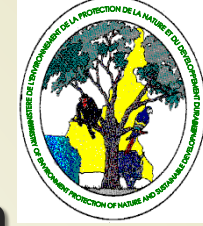
A) The purpose of environmental inspections is to make sure the activity for which the inspection is carried out is in conformity with the requirements as regards environmental protection (including the populations), i.e. it is carried out in strict compliance with the legal framework (national legislation and regulations, international agreements and treaties).

B) Also, the environmental management plan (including other specific documents which form part of it; waste management plan; emergency response plan, air and dust management plan for examples) are ensured.

C) Environmental requirements and other specifications such as code of conduct or practice, operational guidelines, technical procedures, specifications , etc. are examined.

Thus inspections is based on ;

- ° legal provisions and
- ° technical regulations or parameters .



8

III. What are the potential risk for which establishments are confronted ?

Most of the potential risk are identified during the Environmental and Social Impact studies are rated as;

- Extremes
- High
- Medium and
- Low.

To the establishment;

- ✓ High energy consumption
- ✓ High dependence on raw materials
- ✓ High safety risk
- ✓ Very poor waste management
- ✓ Low profit margin as a result of not meeting up with international standards





III. What are the potential risk for which establishments are confronted ?

To the environment;

- ✓ Poor air quality
- ✓ Loss of Fauna and flora
- ✓ Low socio-economics benefits
- ✓ Poor human health
- ✓ Loss of cultural heritage

Contaminated surface and underground water

Degraded Soil

- ✓ Etc.





IV. Types of non conformity



10

Principally they are of two types;

▶ A) administrative:

- Facility process information
- Permits / certificates / licenses
- Material and/or fuel purchasing records
- Hazardous and nonhazardous waste manifests
- Analytical results for waste characterizations
- Analytical results for material and/or fuel characterizations
- Air emissions data, wastewater discharge data, and other monitoring data required by permits held by the facility
- Annual reports
- Operation, Training and maintenance records
- Waste handling and disposal information
- Emergency response and spill control procedures and plans
- Landfill receipts or other bills of lading
- Laboratory Quality Assurance/Quality Control records
- Etc.



IV. Types of non conformity



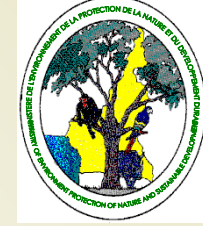
11

- B) Technical regulations or parameters : these can be grouped into four namely;
 - Standards: Quality also called qualitative goals, Emission, Procedure or standards of orientation and product standards.
 - Technical prescriptions and specifications
 - Operational guidelines and
 - Other technical requirements.





V. How does inspections impact on the development of an establishment?



12

Companies must take environmental concerns into account in their development in order to ensure:

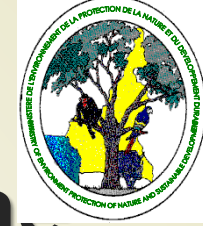
1. **attractiveness of foreign investors;** thus improving their competitiveness and legitimacy in global competition;

- ❖ Improve the brand image of the company

- ❖ Increase market shares

2. **reduction in the cost of consumption of materials and energy;** the implementation of an environmental management programme in an industry can possibly reduce the consumption of water and chemicals by 50%





13

How does inspections impact on the development of an establishment?

3. Pollution prevention; continuous improvement and permanent reduction of emissions, effluent and waste places the company with a view of achieving “Zero pollution” hence cost and differentiation indicate that reducing the cost of waste is the main motivation of companies to adopt ISO 14001 certification.

4. improve staff awareness

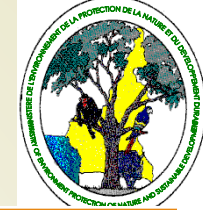
5. Increase financial benefits

6. creation of new clean jobs

For most regulated businesses, inspections and other forms of control are the primary form through which regulations and regulators are experienced.



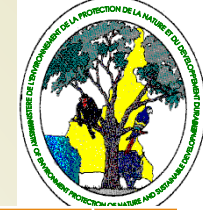
vi. Can Inspection contributes to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Year	No of structures Inspected	No of PVI	No of PVCI	Amount in FCFA from Sanctions
2006	240	240		
2007	380	380		
2008	420	420		
2009	452	452		
2010	585	585		
2011	671	671	122	
2012	855	855	163	164 000 000
2013	1161	1161	215	349 700 000
2014	656	656	98	656 300 000
2015	2012	2012	134	456 000 000
2016	3708	3708	254	700 000 000
2017	4890	4 782	175	400 000 000
2018	5750	4947	175	387 000 000
2019	4644	4463	77	705 000 000
TOTAL	26424	25332	1336	3 885 000 000



vi. Can Inspection contributes to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Year	Amount in FCFA from Sanctions	Amount recovered in FCFA	Recovery Rate in %	
2006				
2007				
2008				
2009				
2010				
2011				
2012	1 64 000 000	16 800 000	10.24	
2013	349 700 000	127 500 000	36.45	
2014	656 300 000	154 097 600	23.47	
2015	456 000 000	120 905 000	10.86	
2016	700 000 000	65 551 600	9.36	
2017	400 000 000	128 803 700	32.20	
2018	387 000 000	118 750 000	30.68	
2019	705 000 000	54 470 000	7.72	
TOTAL	3 885 000 000	786 877 900	20.25	



VII. Challenges

1. Inadequate collaboration;
 - ❖ Between MINMIDT and MINEPDED
 - ❖ Between the central and decentralized services
2. private sector perception and their resistance to pay fines;
3. Lack of Capacity building for inspectors and controllers;
4. No inspection kits and if present the reagents are obsolete.



VIII. Perspectives

- ❑ Environmental inspectors should remain assiduous in carry out their republican duties by ensuring pedagogy and surveillance to our establishments be it classified or not.
- ❑ Companies should be more flexible and cooperative to inspectors who have the noble duty to accompany them in ensuring environmental sustainability in their businesses.
- ❑ The administration should place more emphasis on of capacity building as well as put some incentives to encourage inspectors in the exercise of their duties
- ❑ Publication of fines (semester and annual).
- ❑ Confined the recovery of funds to the Taxation Department in the Ministry of Finance.



Conclusion



Both public and private sectors should invest in the environment and have confidence in environmental inspections to enjoy the benefits that comes with it.



Merci de votre attention!