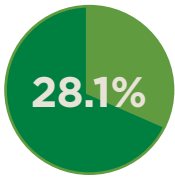
 FEBRUARY 2025

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR GREATER LOMÉ EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



01. Introduction



Togo has ambitious climate change mitigation targets, including a 32% reduction in methane and a 28.1% reduction in overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the waste sector by 2030.



Group photo from the Roadmap and Action Plan validation workshop. Greater Lomé, October 2024

To reach these targets, its capital city Greater Lomé (or Lomé, for short), is crucial due to its increasing population, economic activity and waste generation. Furthermore, Lomé bolsters stronger solid waste management (SWM) infrastructure and institutional capacity compared to the rest of the country. The city has seen recent progress in the improvement of its SWM sector, including notable infrastructure investments like the Aképé Sanitary Landfill (CET d'Aképé). Additionally, it's equipped with policy instruments and a strong project pipeline, evident in the 2023 *Sanitation Master Plan (PDA)*.

However, Lomé, and Togo as a whole, must overcome several key challenges to improve how its SWM sector operates, while mitigating harmful greenhouse gas emissions, including short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) such as methane and black carbon. To implement the sector's climate mitigation targets, the **Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP)** and **ImplementaSur**, under the **Recycle Organics program** and with support from the **Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)**, collaborated with the **Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF)** to develop a National Waste Management Roadmap and an Action Plan for Greater Lomé.

The Roadmap outlines distinct climate actions to support Togo in mitigating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and SLCPs from its waste sector in line with the country's existing national policies and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Concurrently, the Action Plan provides clear and actionable steps, as well as recommended mitigation measures to reduce SLCPs from the city's waste sector.









Both Lomé's city-level Action Plan and Togo's national-level Roadmap are complementary to one another so that the work at the national level aligns with the city project's objectives and activities. The Action Plan sets concrete measures aimed at leveraging local experience and capacity to address the city's needs, while supporting and aligning with complementary measures proposed for the national level. The Action Plan has been officially endorsed by the Minister of the Environment and Forest Resources.

This executive summary outlines the main findings that inform the Action Plan's development, describes its methodology and presents the Plan's proposed measures and recommendations.

The Action Plan's vision, objectives and lines of action are summarized below:



Action Plan Summary

Vision	Greater Lomé will be a model African city for circular economy and effective integrated solid waste management (SWM) systems, where organic and non-organic waste valorization, including composting and biogas energy recovery, are key pillars of formal job creation, economic development, and environmental sustainability. Greater Lomé will serve as a model for other municipalities and lead the transformation toward more sustainable SWM systems in municipalities throughout Togo.		
Objectives	Lines of Action	Actions	
OBJECTIVE 1 Achieve a cleaner environment: Improve the waste collection coverage and reduce open dumping and waste burning.	 1. Improve the legislative and institutional framework for SWM	Action 1.1. Resolve overlapping roles and responsibilities concerning the provision of SWM in Greater Lomé to improve efficiency and effectiveness in service provision. Action 1.2. Support the development of a new and updated national Integrated Solid Waste Management Law, decree or order.	
	 2. Improve SWM collection and transportation operations	Action 2.1. Optimize the existing SWM transfer infrastructure in Greater Lomé via a phased program. Action 2.2. Improve the secondary collection equipment and operations in Greater Lomé via a phased program. Action 2.3. Improve and expand the required human resources in SWM service providers and operators to ensure the adequate provision of SWM services, including in the pre-collection and secondary collection phases. Action 2.4. Regulate and improve waste pre-collection: Design and implement a program for the formalization and incorporation of waste pre-collection stakeholders into the improved pre-collection system, aligned with the proposed formalization plan presented in the 2023 greater Lomé PDA.	
	 3. Combat open dumping and waste burning	Action 3.1. Identify, monitor and shut down open dumpsites and waste burning hotspots. Action 3.2. Strengthen enforcement capacities and activities to combat open dumping and waste burning.	
	OBJECTIVE 2 Contribute to economic prosperity: Create resource recovery opportunities, incentives and markets and promote the development of innovative, inclusive, and sustainable practices in municipal solid waste management.	 4. Promote circular economy through waste valorization initiatives in Greater Lomé	Action 4.1. Design and implement a pilot source-segregated waste collection program based on source-segregated community collection points. Action 4.2. Develop three (3) organic waste valorization facilities in Greater Lomé situated in strategic locations. Action 4.3. Develop a LFGE project at the CET d'Aképé to support SLCP emissions reductions from the site.
		 5. Introduce financial sustainability and cost recovery in SWM	Action 5.1. Conduct a baseline and planning study to support the development of the integrated SWM fee scheme. Action 5.2. Conduct a cost accounting study to support the development of the integrated SWM fee scheme. Action 5.3. Determine the fee collection criteria for the new fee scheme and gradually implement it aiming to reach full fee collection and cost recovery for the SWM system. Action 5.4. Establish the new SWM fee system and its implementation phases via a national government decree or order.
		OBJECTIVE 3 Strengthen human and institutional capacity: Strengthen Greater Lomé's human and institutional capacity to effectively manage municipal solid waste, becoming an example for the nation.	 6. Build stakeholder capacity for improved SWM in Greater Lomé
 7. Raise citizen awareness and increase engagement on sustainable SWM practices			Action 7.1. Design and implement an integrated awareness and sensibilization campaign for Greater Lomé on sustainable waste management practices to achieve behavioral change. Action 7.2. Implement a source segregation and organic waste prevention awareness pilot program in prioritized large organic waste generators in Greater Lomé. Action 7.3. Design and implement a pilot home composting program in prioritized neighborhoods , including providing training, equipment and regular support and monitoring. Action 8.1. Define clear functions and responsibilities regarding GHG and SWM data collection and processing amongst the relevant SWM actors. Action 8.2. Implement a pilot to develop, harmonize and implement the methodologies and standards to collect GHG and SWM data from the waste sector. Action 8.3. Set up the required data collection and monitoring tools, software and capacities in Greater Lomé. Action 8.4. Develop and implement technical capacity-building sessions focused on data collection and monitoring with civil servants, as well as key stakeholders in the SWM chain sites and infrastructure.
 8. Improve data collection and monitoring systems			



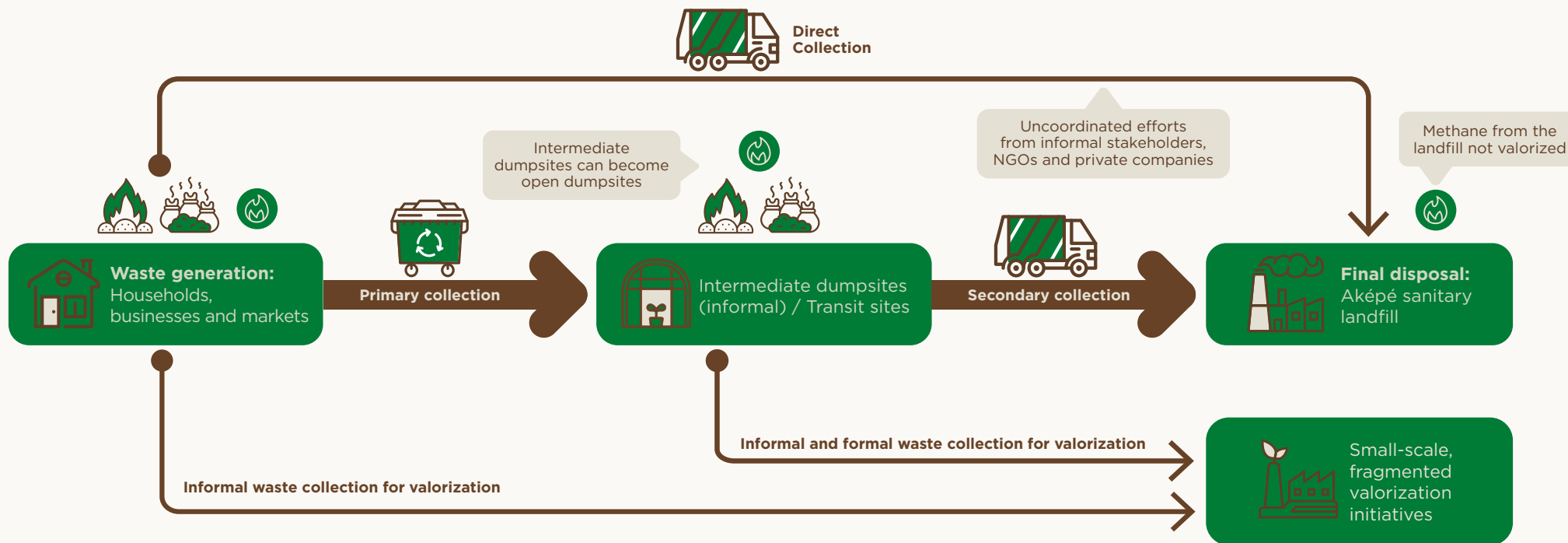
02. SWM Context in Greater Lomé

The Recycle Organics team conducted an in-depth review of the current state of SWM in Greater Lomé. The following table summarizes this:

Topic	Key Insights
Institutional and Regulatory Framework	<p>Gaps and Overlap Institutional Responsibilities: Multiple actors from the national, city and municipality level handle SWM duties in Greater Lomé. However, there is lack of clarity, gaps and overlaps in their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>Legislative and Regulatory Framework: Several key legal mandates and guidelines for SWM are in place, but there are persistent coordination and enforcement gaps.</p>
Waste Generation	<p>Data Gaps: Data collection and MRV on SWM in Greater Lomé is sporadic and insufficient, especially regarding GHG emissions.</p> <p>Large Generators: Produce markets generate some of the largest amounts of waste in Lomé. SWM collection within these is lacking.</p> <p>Waste Composition: Organic waste dominates the total waste generated from households (56%) and from large generators (50%), making it critical for increased valorization and methane mitigation.</p> <p>High Sand Content in Waste: Waste arriving at the sanitary landfill has large sand content (upwards of 40%), which poses severe challenges for SWM, reducing operations' efficiency and hindering valorization.</p>
Waste Collection and Transport	<p>Primary Collection of Waste: It is largely unreliable and fragmented across municipalities and neighborhoods, with rates ranging from just 12% up to 75% across areas in the city.</p> <p>Intermediate Waste Transfer: Lacks resources and dedicated infrastructure, leading to informal and ill-suited intermediate transfer sites which often turn into open dumpsites and waste burning hotspots (approximately 40% of waste in open and intermediate dumpsites is burned).</p> <p>Secondary Collection of Waste: The transfer of waste from intermediate to final disposal sites is currently insufficient, and the service is divided between two entities, likely increasing costs and reducing efficiency.</p>
Waste Valorization	<p>Minimal Waste Valorization: Around 10% of city waste is recycled, and less than 1% of the waste in the country is composted.</p> <p>Informal and Private Sector Filling In Gaps: Informal, private and non-profit initiatives are driving recovery and valorization efforts, including for organics. These entities lack government support and incentives, as well as formal integration into the SWM system.</p>
Final Disposal	<p>Landfill Gas Energy (LFGE) Project: Planned for the Aképé Sanitary Landfill, but progress has been slow. It would support the country's NDC target of having LFGE with 80% of landfill gas by 2030.</p> <p>Open Dumping and Waste Burning: These remain prevalent problems in the city, due to deficient collection services, a lack of awareness on their impacts within the population and weak monitoring and enforcement capacities from authorities. Upwards of 37% of waste is burned, and there are at least 243 open dumpsites in the city.</p>
Funding and Cost Recovery	<p>Fee Collection System: The system for collecting SWM fees is fragmented and inadequate, with operators and municipalities setting up their own schemes, featuring varying coverage, fee structure and collection rates, and enforcement mechanisms.</p> <p>Fee Payment Challenges: The low-income levels of the population, coupled with low and inefficient public service provision (including SWM) diminished citizens' capacity and willingness to pay SWM fees.</p>



GREATER LOMÉ'S CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND EXISTING CHALLENGES



03. Methodology

The Reycle Organics team developed a methodology with a comprehensive four-stage process:

- I. Identifying challenges, opportunities and a vision for the SWM sector** through a participatory process involving remote and in-person meetings, workshops and recurring consultations with key country experts and stakeholders. These collaborations included a special focus on identifying the city’s SWM challenges and needs.
- II. Conducting a gap Analysis**, including analyzing the country and city’s existing policies, practices and projects to understand the discrepancies between the current state of SWM and the desired outcomes, in line with the identified opportunities.

III. Establishing objectives and lines of action, to address the identified opportunities and challenges. The team prioritized proposed interventions based on their SLCP mitigation potential, financial and technical viability in the Greater Lomé context. The analysis aimed to leverage ongoing efforts, experts’ know-how, investments and project pipelines

IV. Validating and refining with key stakeholders, via in-person and remote meetings, workshops and continued stakeholder engagement, resulting in an updated and improved version of the Plan.

This methodology included the concurrent development of the Togo National Roadmap, ensuring coherence and correlations between both strategic documents.

Recycle Organics consulted and engaged with experts from the following key public, private and civil society institutions during the development of the Action Plan, to whom the team is grateful for their time and support.

Africaine de Gestion d’Investissement & Prestations, Bâtiments et Travaux Publics (AGIP BTP)	Jeunes Volontaires pour l’Environnement (JVE)
Agence de Développement Urbain et Municipal (CITAFRIC)	Marché d’Hanoukopé
Agence Française de Développement (AFD)	Ministère de l’Administration Territoriale, de la Décentralisation et de la Chefferie Coutumière (MATDCC)
Agence Nationale d’Assainissement et de Salubrité Publique (ANASAP)	Ministère de l’Action Sociale, de la Solidarité et de la Promotion de la Femme (MASSPF)
Agence Nationale de Gestion de l’Environnement (ANGE)	Ministère de l’Agriculture, de l’Hydraulique Villageoise et du Développement Rural (MAHVDR)
Biothermica Technologies	Ministère de la Santé, de l’Hygiène Publique et de l’Accès Universel aux Soins (MSHPAUS)
Commune du Golfe 3	Ministre de l’Eau et de l’Assainissement (MEA)
District Autonome du Grand Lomé (DAGL)	Practical Action
Eco-Conscience TV	Science et Technologie Africaine pour un Développement Durable / Green Industry Plast (STADD/GIP)
Écosystème Naturel Propre (ENPRO)	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)
Engineering X	Togocom
Établissement Public et Autonome des Marchés (EPAM)	Université de Lomé
Faïtière des Communes du Togo	Usine de Transformation des Déchets en Richesse (UTrader)
Groupe Chretien de Recherche - Actions pour la Promotion Humaine (GRAPHE)	



04. Vision

In the first stage of the project in early 2024, key country and city stakeholders brought forth elements of what an ideal SWM system in Greater Lomé should look like through in-person exercises and remote consultations. The Recycle Organics team subsequently

analyzed and condensed these ideas into one common vision—which was refined, presented and validated through exercises with key stakeholders over the course of the year. **This participatory process led to this collective vision for the waste sector:**



Greater Lomé will be a model African city for a circular economy and effective integrated solid waste management (SWM) systems, where organic and non-organic waste valorization, including composting and biogas energy recovery, are key pillars of formal job creation, economic development and environmental sustainability. Greater Lomé will serve as a model for other municipalities and lead the transformation toward more sustainable SWM systems in municipalities throughout Togo.

05. Objectives and Lines of Action

Based on the guiding vision and the gap analysis, which included validating and refining the identified challenges and opportunities, the team developed three objectives. These were generated together with eight thematic clusters, referred to as lines of action, which serve as the foundations for the actions that will bridge the identified gaps.

Objective 1:

Achieve a cleaner environment: Improve the waste collection coverage and reduce open dumping and waste burning

Line of Action 1: Improve the legislative and institutional framework for SWM.

Line of Action 2: Improve SWM collection and transportation operations.

Line of Action 3: Combat open dumping and waste burning.

Objective 2:

Contribute to economic prosperity: Create resource recovery opportunities, incentives and markets and promote the development of innovative, inclusive and sustainable practices in municipal solid waste management.

Line of Action 4: Promote a circular economy through waste valorization initiatives in Greater Lomé.

Line of Action 5: Introduce financial sustainability and cost recovery in SWM.

Objective 3:

Strengthen human and institutional capacity: Strengthen Greater Lomé's human and institutional capacity to effectively manage municipal solid waste, becoming an example for the nation.

Line of Action 6: Build stakeholder capacity for improved SWM in Greater Lomé.

Line of Action 7: Raise citizen awareness and increase engagement on sustainable SWM practices.








Line of Action 8: Improve data collection and monitoring systems.



06. Action Plan Structure and Summary

The section below summarizes the structure of the Greater Lomé SWM Action Plan, emphasizing how each line of action is implemented through individual activities. To help guide its implementation, each action is accompanied by responsible and supporting actors, as well as an indicative five-year implementation timeline, estimated start-up costs and annual operating costs.

Cost Estimation Ranges

Amount range (USD)	Amount range (F CFA)*	Category and acronym
0 - 50,000 USD	0 - 30,000,000 F CFA	Low 
50,000 - 200,000 USD	30,000,000 - 120,000,000 F CFA	Low - Medium 
200,000 - 500,000 USD	120,000,000 - 300,000,000 F CFA	Low - High 
500,000 - 1,000,000 USD	300,000,000 - 600,000,000 F CFA	Medium - Low 
1,000,000 - 1,500,000 USD	600,000,000 - 900,000,000 F CFA	Medium 
1,500,000 - 2,000,000 USD	900,000,000 - 1,200,000,000 F CFA	Medium - High 
2,000,000 + USD	1,200,000,000 + F CFA	High 

*The exchange rate used for these estimations, for reference, is 1 USD = 600 F CFA, taken in October 2024. They have been rounded up for clarity and ease.



Actions	Responsible entities	Supporting and participating entities	Timeline (years)	Start-up cost	Annual operating cost
Line of Action 1. Improve the legislative and institutional framework for SWM					
Action 1.1. Resolve overlapping roles and responsibilities concerning the provision of SWM in Greater Lomé to improve efficiency and effectiveness in service provision.	MERF, ANASAP and DAGL	Steering Committee for Solid Waste Management (Comité de pilotage - Copil)	1 2 3 4 5	NA	L
Action 1.2. Support the development of a new and updated national Integrated Solid Waste Management Law, decree or order.	MERF, ANASAP and DAGL	Copil	1 2 3 4 5	NA	L
Line of Action 2. Improve SWM collection and transportation operations					
Action 2.1. Optimize the existing SWM transfer infrastructure in Greater Lomé via a phased program.	ANASAP/DAGL	MATDCC, ANGE, MERF, NGOs and private sector operators Municipalities from Greater Lomé	1 2 3 4 5	H	M
Action 2.2. Improve the secondary collection equipment and operations in Greater Lomé via a phased program.	ANASAP/DAGL	MTRAF and MATDDT, NGOs and private sector operators	1 2 3 4 5	M	ML
Action 2.3. Improve and expand the required human resources in SWM service providers and operators to ensure the adequate provision of SWM services, including in the pre-collection and secondary collection phases.	ANASAP/DAGL, Municipalities from Greater Lomé	MATDCC, MEF, ANADEB, FCT, NGOs and private sector operators	1 2 3 4 5	L	LM
Action 2.4. Regulate and improve waste pre-collection: Design and implement a program for the formalization and incorporation of waste pre-collection stakeholders into the improved pre-collection system, aligned with the proposed formalization plan presented in the 2023 greater Lomé Sanitation Master Plan (PDA).	ANASAP/DAGL, Municipalities from Greater Lomé	MATDCC, MEF, ANADEB, FCT, NGOs and private sector operators	1 2 3 4 5	L	L



Actions	Responsible entities	Supporting and participating entities	Timeline (years)	Start-up cost	Annual operating cost
Line of Action 3. Combat open dumping and waste burning					
Action 3.1. Identify, monitor and shut down open dumpsites and waste burning hotspots.	ANASAP/DAGL and ANGE	Municipalities from Greater Lomé, NGOs and private sector operators	1 2 3 4 5	L	M
Action 3.2. Strengthen enforcement capacities and activities to combat open dumping and waste burning.	ANASAP/DAGL	MATDCC, ANGE and MERF	1 2 3 4 5	NA	LH
Line of Action 4. Promote circular economy through waste valorization initiatives in Greater Lomé					
Action 4.1. Design and implement a pilot source-segregated waste collection program based on source-segregated community collection points. <i>Note on budget estimation: The start-up cost includes purchase of equipment, the design of the program and the training of the program team, for all the pilot years.</i>	Municipalities of Greater Lomé and ANASAP/DAGL	MERF, MADTDDT, ANADEB, NGOs and private sector operators	1 2 3 4 5	LH	LM
Action 4.2. Develop three (3) organic waste valorization facilities in Greater Lomé situated in strategic locations. <i>Note on budget estimation: The start-up cost (M) is for the setting up of three (3) valorization facilities. The estimated setting up cost for each valorization facility is LH.</i>	ANASAP, DAGL and Municipalities form Greater Lomé	ANGE, MERF, ANADEB, MATDCC and CITAFRIC, ITRA, NGOs and private sector operators	1 2 3 4 5	M	LH
Action 4.3. Develop a LFGE project at the CET d'Aképé to support SLCP emissions reductions from the site. <i>Note on budget estimation: The start-up cost includes the setting up and building the LFGE project.</i>	DAGL, Eiffage, Coved and GER consortium	MEF, MERF and ANGE	1 2 3 4 5	H	LH
Line of Action 5. Introduce financial sustainability and cost recovery in SWM					
Action 5.1. Conduct a baseline and planning study to support the development of the integrated SWM fee scheme.	ANASAP/DAGL and Copil	CITAFRIC, University of Lomé and University of Kara, Municipalities from Greater Lomé	1 2 3 4 5	NA	LH



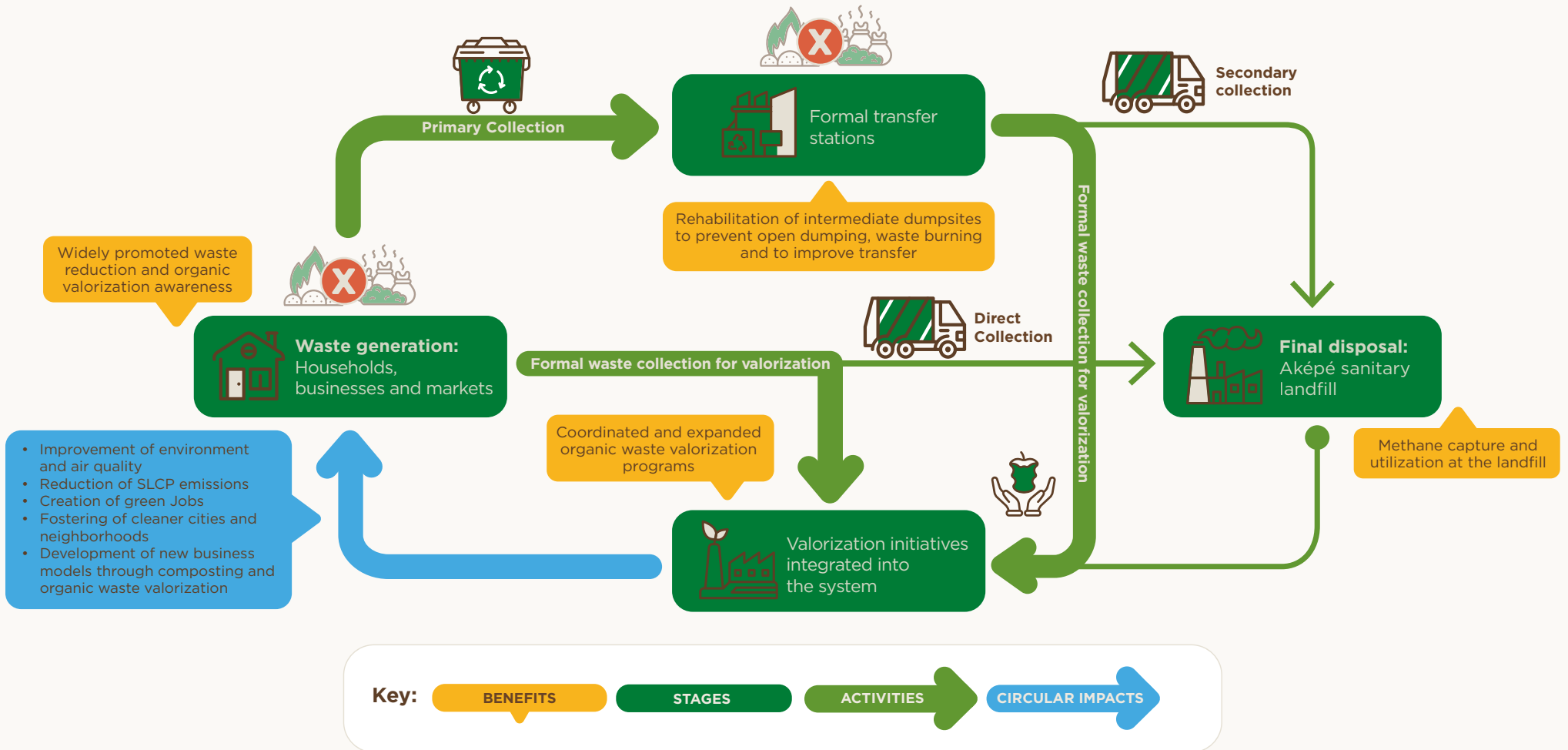
Actions	Responsible entities	Supporting and participating entities	Timeline (years)	Start-up cost	Annual operating cost
Action 5.2. Conduct a cost accounting study to support the development of the integrated SWM fee scheme.	ANASAP/DAGL and Copil	CITAFRIC, University of Lomé and University of Kara, Municipalities from Greater Lomé, MEF	1 2 3 4 5	NA	LH
Action 5.3. Determine the fee collection criteria for the new scheme and gradually implement it aiming to reach full fee collection and cost recovery for the SWM system.	ANASAP/DAGL and Copil	MEF and MERF, CITAFRIC, University of Lomé and University of Kara, Services or utility provider to be decided for the fee collection	1 2 3 4 5	NA	L
Action 5.4. Establish the new SWM fee system and its implementation phases via a national government decree or order.	Copil and National Government (Ministries jointly issuing the decree or order: MERF, MEF, MSHPAUS, MATDCC, MEA)	ANASAP/DAGL	1 2 3 4 5	NA	L
Line of Action 6: Build stakeholder capacity for improved SWM in Greater Lomé					
Action 6.1. Develop and implement a capacity-building program for the entities involved in SWM in Greater Lomé, aligned with the national capacity-building program, to supply civil servants with the training and capacity needs on sustainable solid waste management practices.	ANASAP/DAGL, Copil	MERF, MSHPAUS, ANVT, and NGOs	1 2 3 4 5	NA	LM
Action 6.2. Demonstrate public sector leadership by conducting a waste audit and developing a waste reduction and management plan in the DAGL offices.	DAGL	ANGE, NGOs and private sector operators	1 2 3 4 5	NA	L



Actions	Responsible entities	Supporting and participating entities	Timeline (years)	Start-up cost	Annual operating cost
Line of Action 7. Raise citizen awareness and increase engagement on sustainable SWM practices					
Action 7.1. Design and implement an integrated awareness and sensibilization campaign for Greater Lomé on sustainable waste management practices to achieve behavioral change.	ANASAP/DAGL	Municipalities from Greater Lomé, ANVT and MSHPAUS, NGOs	1 2 3 4 5	NA	L
Action 7.2. Implement a source segregation and organic waste prevention awareness pilot program in prioritized large organic waste generators in Greater Lomé.	ANASAP/DAGL	Municipalities from Greater Lomé, EPAM and markets, NGOs	1 2 3 4 5	NA	LM
Action 7.3. Design and implement a pilot home composting program in prioritized neighborhoods, including providing training, equipment and regular support and monitoring.	ANASAP/DAGL, Municipalities from Greater Lomé and ANGE	NGOs (technical advisory role)	1 2 3 4 5	LM	LM
Line of Action 8. Improve data collection and monitoring systems					
Action 8.1. Define clear functions and responsibilities regarding GHG and SWM data collection and processing within the relevant SWM actors.	ANASAP/DAGL, Copil and MERF	Municipalities from Greater Lomé	1 2 3 4 5	NA	L
Action 8.2. Implement a pilot to develop, harmonize and implement the methodologies and standards to collect GHG and SWM data from the waste sector.	ANASAP/DAGL, MERF and ANGE	Municipalities from Greater Lomé	1 2 3 4 5	NA	LM
Action 8.3. Set up the required data collection and monitoring tools, software and capacities in Greater Lomé.	ANASAP/DAGL, MERF, ANGE, and Municipalities from Greater Lomé	University of Lomé and University of Kara	1 2 3 4 5	L	LM
Action 8.4. Develop and implement technical capacity-building sessions focused on data collection and monitoring with civil servants, as well as key stakeholders in the SWM chain sites and infrastructure.	ANASAP/DAGL and ANGE	MERF, Municipalities from Greater Lomé	1 2 3 4 5	NA	LM



GREATER LOMÉ'S ENVISIONED WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND ITS BENEFITS



Participating Actors' Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANADEB	National Agency for Local Development Support - <i>Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base</i>
ANASAP	National Sanitation and Public Health Agency - <i>Agence Nationale d'Assainissement et de Salubrité Publique</i>
ANGE	National Agency for Environmental Management - <i>Agence Nationale de Gestion de l'Environnement</i>
ANVT	National Volunteers Agency of Togo - <i>Agence Nationale des Volontaires du Togo</i>
CITRAFRIC	Urban and Municipal Development Agency - <i>Agence de Développement Urbain et Municipal</i>
Copil	Steering Committee for Solid Waste Management - <i>Comité de Pilotage</i>
DAGL	Autonomous District of Greater Lomé - <i>District Autonome du Grand Lomé</i>
EPAM	Public and Autonomous Market Authority - <i>Établissement Public et Autonome des Marchés</i>
FCT	Association of Togolese Municipalities - <i>Faîtière des Communes du Togo</i>
ITRA	Togolese Institute of Agronomic Research - <i>Institut Togolais de Recherche Agronomique</i>
MATDCC	Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Traditional Chieftaincy - <i>Ministère de l'Administration</i>
MEA	Ministry of Water and Sanitation - <i>Ministre de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement</i>
MEF	Ministry of the Economy and Finance - <i>Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances</i>
MERF	Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources - <i>Ministère de l'Environnement et de la Ressource Forestière</i>
MTRAF	Ministry of Road, Air and Rail Transportation - <i>Ministère des Transports Routiers, Aériens et Ferroviaires</i>
MSHPAUS	Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Access to Healthcare - <i>Ministère de la Santé, de l'Hygiène Publique et de l'Accès Universel aux Soins</i>



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