



Bangui, the political and economic capital of the Central African Republic (CAR), is located between N 4°21' and N 4°26' latitude and E 18°32' longitude. It is limited to the north by the commune of Begoua, located ten kilometres from the city centre, to the south by the Oubangui River, which delimits the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to the west by the urban commune of Bimbo, located seven kilometres from the city centre, and to the east by the rural commune of Landja. Bangui covers an area of 67 square kilometres and consists of eight arrondissements with a population estimated at about 1.5 million.\*

The city of Bangui is currently facing a serious household waste collection problem. The current collection system does not cover all arrondissements, and the informal settlements are (almost) not part of the system. Three collection chains coexist: one is managed informally by waste collectors solicited in unstructured areas or working-class neighbourhoods, but also by some well-off households. They proceed with the pre-collection of waste with rudimentary equipment (push cart (pousse-pousse)) and the dumping takes place on wasteland or in rainwater evacuation channels. Another chain is managed by the City Hall who possess 12 skip-handler trucks and a wheel loader excavator. It mainly covers the administrative sector and some well-off neighbourhoods close to the city centre. Waste is discharged at the municipal landfill, which is a Technical Landfill Centre (CET) located six kilometres from the city centre. The last chain is performed by the private company HYSACA, who obtained the municipal authorisation for this purpose. The company covers a part of the city near the city centre as well as some working-class areas. HYSACA is a well-structured company and signs direct contracts with household who pay for the services. HYSACA also disposes of the waste at the municipal landfill.

Source: \* Les Ateliers de Maîtrise d'Œuvre Urbaine de Bangui, July 2018

## Information

Population	1.5 million
Population growth (annual %)	2.7 (RGPH 88)
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	67
GDP (current USD)	1.99 billion (World Bank)
Climate	Tropical climate
Main industries	Manufacturing
Currency*	USD 1: XAF 577.81 (Central African CFA franc) (February 2019)

Sources: RGPH (General Census of Population and Housing) 88 / World Bank

\* Oanda.com

## Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline
<b>Institutional System</b>	
Legal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Law No 03.04 of the 20/01/2003 on Environmental Hygiene Code: pollution of water, ground, air, management of solid and liquid waste.</li> </ul>
Policy/Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is an Environmental Management Plan under the supervision of the Ministry of the Environment.</li> </ul>
Implementation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Municipality, through the Direction of Major Works or the Technical Direction, Environment Section, has as its main mission the management of the waste of the commune and to ensure the cleanliness of the city.</li> </ul>
<b>Technical System</b>	
Waste generation amount & characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The daily production is estimated at 930 m<sup>3</sup>/day               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» 2008-2010: 113,975.6 m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>» 2011-2013: 198,006 m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>» 2014 : 97,530 m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>» 2015 : 114,493 m<sup>3</sup></li> <li>» 2016 : 67,756 m<sup>3</sup></li> </ul> </li> <li>● Waste density: 0.5 ton/m<sup>3</sup>. Composition: about 60% are organic materials. Plastic materials have been increasing in recent years.</li> </ul>
Storage and discharge/ Collection and transportation/ Road sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 41 transfer stations, spread over five arrondissements, where the waste is accumulated before being transferred to the landfill.</li> <li>● Transport is carried out by technical services, using 12 skip handler trucks.</li> <li>● Street and sidewalk sweeping is carried out by temporary municipal agents, mostly women. Weeding the main roads is also performed by temporary agents. The department has about 250 agents.</li> </ul>
Intermediate treatment/ Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Discussions are ongoing to introduce selective sorting of waste at the transfer station level.</li> </ul>
Final disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The city has a Technical Landfill Centre (CET) commissioned in 2011. This facility is located in the sixth arrondissement, and the area is 36,980 m<sup>2</sup>. The CET is designed in 16 landfill cells, with each cell is two metres deep and five metres high.</li> </ul>

Item	Outline
<b>Financial system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The collection service is partly financed by the municipality and partly by the beneficiaries. The current budget does not fully cover the operating expenses, which are estimated at XAF 1.4 billion for the collection of 60% of the waste produced by the city.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental and social considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is a hygiene code that regulates the environmental and social aspects. However, its implementation remains difficult due to lack of human and financial resources. There is also a waste collection strategy document that defines the conditions and the responsibility of the parties.</li> </ul>
<b>Donor support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The commune benefited from the support of the World Bank from 2004 to 2015, and from the European Development Fund from 2015 to 2017. These supports enabled the development of the Technical Landfill Centre (CET) and the provision of collection equipment to the department in charge of waste management.</li> </ul>
<b>Areas for improvement (in order of priority)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reduce transportation: no longer transport soil and optimise transport.</li> <li>● Reduce landfill by recycling reusable materials.</li> <li>● Introduce sorting at source.</li> </ul>

### Waste Amount at Each Stage of Waste Flow\*

Waste flow	Amount ** (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	Remarks
① Waste generation	930	Waste generated at houses, offices, shops, restaurants, etc.
② Discharge to collection	N/A	Waste discharged for collection services.
③ Self disposal	N/A	Disposal at generation sources, such as burning and burying.
④ Recycling at source	N/A	Reuse of materials, composting, sold to recyclers.
⑤ Collection and transport	320	Waste amount collected and transported.
⑥ Clandestine dumping	N/A	Waste illegally disposed of in unknown location.
⑦ Treatment	N/A	Material recycling, composting, incineration, etc.
⑧ Recycling/Reduction	N/A	Recycled and/or reduced waste amount by material recycling, composting, incineration, etc.
⑨ Residue	N/A	Residue from treatment facilities.
⑩ Final disposal site	N/A	Waste amount brought into disposal sites.
⑪ Recycling	N/A	Recycled at disposal sites.
⑫ Final disposal	320	Waste amount finally disposed of at disposal sites.

\* Based on the waste flow chart on page.

\*\* Figures include estimated value.