



Ouagadougou is the capital of Burkina Faso and is the administrative, communications, cultural, and economic centre of the nation. It is also the country's largest city, with a population of 2.2 million in 2015. The city's name is often shortened to Ouaga, and the inhabitants are called ouagalais.\*

SWM services are provided by the municipality and the private sector. There are many collection and sorting centres across the city. These centres function as a buffer between the primary collection and the secondary collection (transport). In addition, the city has an engineered sanitary landfill.

Source: \* Wikipedia, Ouagadougou, accessed 5 March 2019, <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ouagadougou>>

## Information

Population*	2.2 million (2015)
Population growth (annual %)*	4.8 (2010-2015)
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )**	219
Climate**	Hot semi-arid climate
Main industries**	Food processing and textiles
Currency***	USD 1: XOF 577.81 (West African CFA franc) (February 2019)

Sources: \* United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision, Online Edition.

\*\* Wikipedia, Ouagadougou, accessed 5 March 2019, <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ouagadougou>>

\*\*\* Oanda.com

## Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline
<b>Institutional System</b>	
Legal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The municipality does not have specific regulations for SWM.</li> <li>● The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change is responsible for preparing legal documents.</li> </ul>
Policy/Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Municipal Waste Management Project.</li> <li>● Solid Waste Management Public Awareness Project.</li> </ul>
Implementation system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The municipality directly provides waste services: sweeping, collection, recycling, and final disposal.</li> <li>● The city is divided into three parts. One part is covered by the municipality and the other two are covered by the private sector.</li> <li>● The Ministry of Environment, Green Economy and Climate Change is responsible for the implementation of laws related to environment.</li> <li>● The Ministry of Water and Sanitation is responsible for waste management, including sludge.</li> <li>● The Ministry of Health is responsible for medical waste.</li> </ul>
<b>Technical System</b>	
Waste generation amount & characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Waste characteristics: food 22%, plastics 5%, paper 6%, others 67%.</li> </ul>
Storage and discharge/ Collection and transportation/ Road sweeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sweeping is carried out in the city centre and public areas.</li> <li>● Waste amount collected is 600,000 tons per year (1,640 tons per day).</li> <li>● Collection service is provided three times a week or more in the city centre, and twice a week in the residential area.</li> <li>● 35 collection and sorting centres are distributed throughout the city.</li> </ul>
Intermediate treatment/ Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is one materials recovery facility (MRF) and one composting facility.</li> <li>● Separate collection is conducted for municipal market waste and commercial and institutional waste.</li> <li>● Household waste is sorted at the collection and sorting centre.</li> </ul>
Final disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● There is one final disposal site, a sanitary landfill, with facilities such as: bottom liner, leachate collection pipe, leachate treatment facility, embankment, weighbridge, tyre washer, gate, and fence.</li> <li>● It has a capacity of 6,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>.</li> <li>● The site is called CTVD (Centre de Traitement et de Valorisation des Déchets, or Waste Treatment and Recovery Centre).</li> </ul>

Item	Outline
<b>Financial system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Each household pays XOF 1,000 per month to the service provider (i.e. the municipality or the private sector contractor).</li> <li>● Industries, especially the mining industry, pay for the waste services.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental and social considerations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The informal sector collects recyclable materials. The municipality provides job training and subsidies.</li> <li>● Communities are informed about waste collection day and time.</li> </ul>
<b>Donor support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The African Development Bank (AfDB) provides financial support for the collection and sorting centres, and for the CTVD.</li> </ul>
<b>Areas for improvement (in order of priority)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The municipality needs financial and technical support.</li> </ul>

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

Waste flow	Amount ** (ton/day)	Remarks
① Waste generation	N/A	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	1,640	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	N/A	Waste amount finally disposed of at disposal sites.

\* Based on the waste flow chart on page.

\*\* Figures include estimated value.