

Yaoundé

Yaoundé is Cameroon's capital city and its second-largest city after the port city of Douala. The city sits at an elevation of about 750 metres, covers an area of 180 square kilometres, and has a population of 3.1 million.

Yaoundé City Council, through the Department of Environment and Hygiene, is responsible for solid waste management (SWM). The council provides sweeping, waste collection, and waste disposal services. These services are also provided by the private sector under contract to the city council. The informal sector is also involved in SWM through collection and recycling of waste materials, but the city council does not have a policy to support this sector. The city has a sanitary landfill which is located 11 kilometres from the city centre.

Information

Population*	3.1 million (2015)	
Population growth (annual %)*	5.7 (2010-2015)	
Area (km²)**	180	
Climate**	Tropical wet and dry climate	
Main industries**	Tobacco, dairy products, brewery, lumber	
Currency*** USD 1: XAF 577.81 (Central 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.

Current SWM Situation

Item	Outline			
stitutional Syste	em em			
Legal system	● Data not provided.			
Policy/Plan	● Waste Management Strategy of Yaoundé City, adopted in 2012.			
Implementation system	 The Department of Environment and Hygiene at Yaoundé City Council is responsible for SWM. The department provides the following services: sweeping, waste collection, and disposal services. Number of staff in the department: Number of staff in the department: In administration: 8. In operations: 20. Two staff members took SWM or related course in university. One staff member has worked in the SWM sector for 5 years and more. Other institutions involved in SWM: Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of Nature: responsible for making policies. Ministry of Urban Development: responsible for the technical supervision of communities. Ministry of Public Works. Private sector participation in SWM: Yaoundé City Council has contracts with private operators who provide sweeping, waste collection, waste transportation to transfer stations, and waste recycling services. Informal sector participation in SWM: Informal operators collect recyclable materials from the settlements. There is no policy designed to support the informal sector. Community involvement: Community members are informed about waste collection days and time through public consultation meetings and bulletins. 			
chnical System				
Waste generation amount & characteristics	The city generates about 1,310 tons of waste per day.There is no data on waste composition.			
Storage and discharge/ Collection and transportation/ Road sweeping	 The city council has access to the following vehicles: 3 40 compactor trucks with a capacity of 20 tons. 10 dump trucks with a capacity of 5 tons. Five skip loaders. Two road sweepers. Only 40% of the compactor trucks and 30% of the other waste collection trucks are operational because of lack of spare parts. 			
Intermediate treatment/ Recycling	•There is no recycling/treatment facility.			
Final disposal	 The disposal site is 11 kilometres from the city centre. The disposal site has the following features: bottom liner, leachate collection pipe, enclosed embankment, leachate treatment facility, landfill gas capture facility, weighbridge, tyre washer, gate and fence. 			

^{**} Wikipedia, Yaoundé, accessed 9 September 2018, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yaoundé

^{***} Oanda.com

Item	Outline		
Financial system	 Revenue: The total revenue for waste services is XAF 8,000,000 per year. Expenditure: The total expenditure is XAF 8,000,000 per year. The council does not charge for the collection service and there is no tipping fee at the disposal site. 		
Environmental and social considerations	Data not provided.		
Donor support	● AFD funding.		
Areas for improvement (in order of priority)	● Access to finance for SWM. ■ Improve staff technical capacity.		

Waste Amount at Each Stage of Waste Flow*

Waste flow	Amount ** (ton/day)	Remarks
Waste generation	1,310	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.
Recycling at source	N/A	Reuse of materials, composting, sold to recyclers.
5 Collection and transport	N/A	Waste amount collected and transported.
6 Clandestine dumping	N/A	Waste illegally disposed of in unknown location.
Treatment	N/A	Material recycling, composting, incineration, etc.
Recycling/Reduction	N/A	Recycled and/or reduced waste amount by material recycling, composting, incineration, etc.
9 Residue	N/A	Residue from treatment facilities.
final disposal site	N/A	Waste amount brought into disposal sites.
Recycling	N/A	Recycled at disposal sites.
Pinal disposal	N/A	Waste amount finally disposed of at disposal sites.

^{*} Based on the waste flow chart on page.
** Figures include estimated value.