AFRICAN CLEAN CITIES PLATFORM
PLATE-FORME AFRICAINE DES VILLES PROPRES

WASTE WISE CITIES

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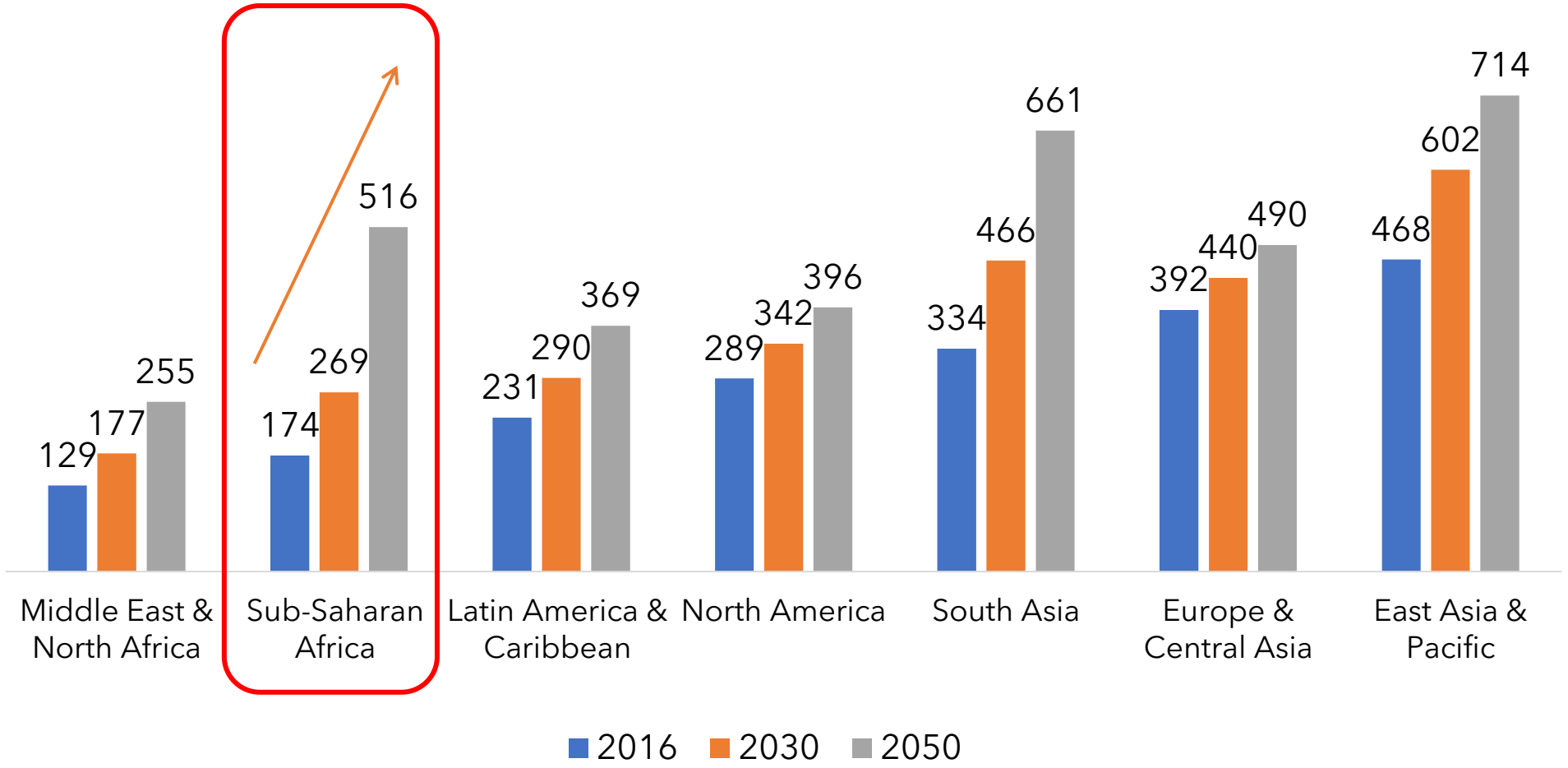
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

A better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world

Waste Problems in Africa

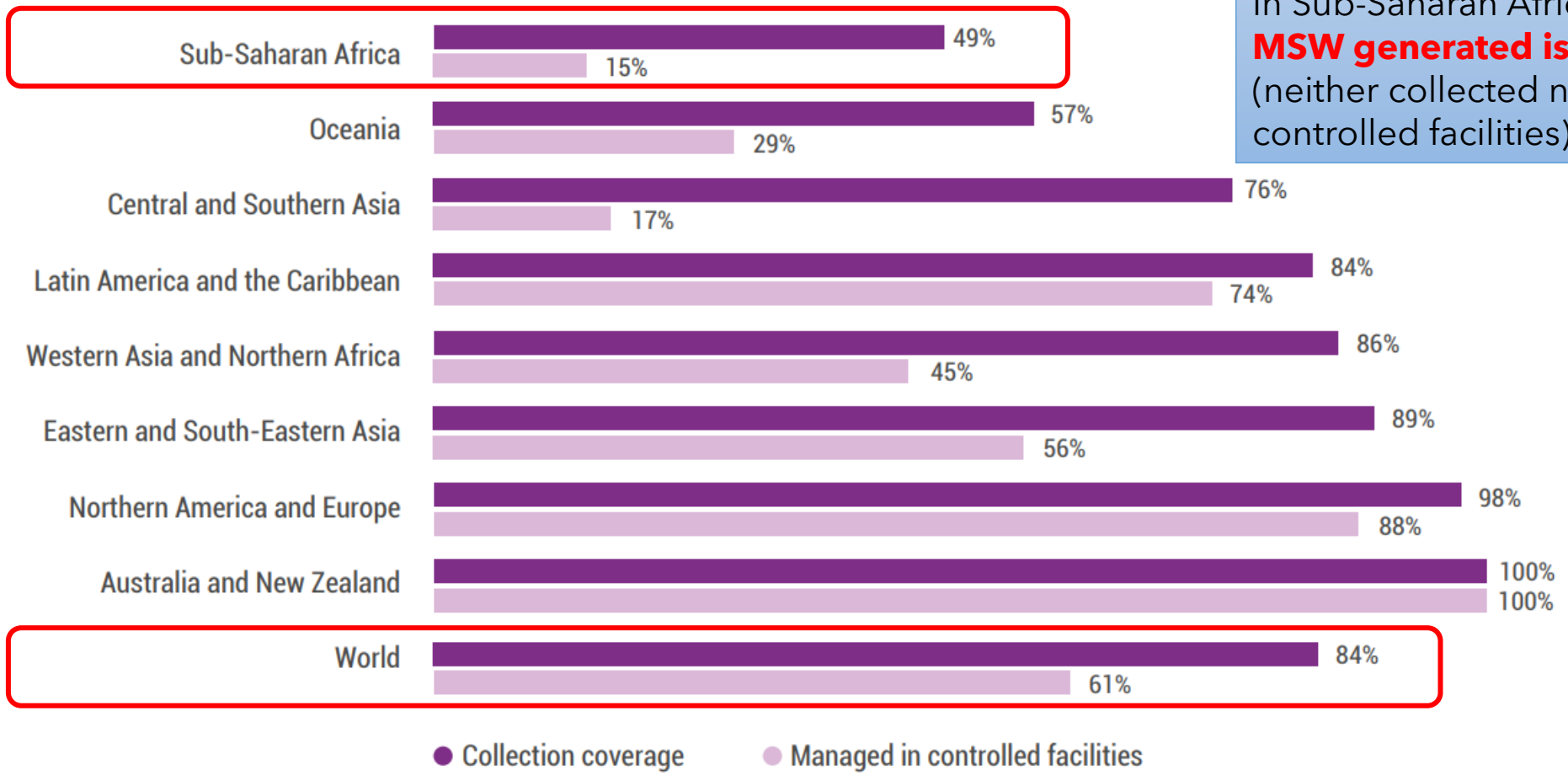
Sub-Saharan Africa is the first growing region with waste expected to nearly triple by 2050.



SDG Indicator 11.6.1 Monitoring Global Estimate

2.3 billion tonnes of MSW generated globally in 2023, of which **almost 40% mismanaged**.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, **85% of MSW generated is mismanaged** (neither collected nor managed in controlled facilities).



Global collection coverage and waste management status in controlled facilities (UN-Habitat, 2023: SDG 11 Synthesis Report)

ACCP GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

- Establishing Governance Structure through Management and Operation Guideline

ACCP Assembly

Steering Committee

環境省 Ministry of the Environment
OPEN YOKOHAMA
JICA
UN environment
IETC
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Determines activities to be implemented

ACCP Secretariat

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Co-creation of tangible projects

ACCP Associate Members

bilateral and multilateral donors, regional institutions in Africa, international institutions, governmental/ non-governmental organizations, and other actors who work on waste management (EIB, IsDB, JBIC, AEPW, Norfund, Grid-Arendal, C40)

Support ACCP members to achieve waste SDGs

ACCP Members

WaCT application → Data Analytics → Local stakeholders' consultation → ACCP Associate Member Consultation → Co-development of projects → Impacts on the ground

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ACCP – Action Areas

Knowledge sharing and networking

ACCP Assemblies are organized to share knowledge and experiences every 3 years in conjunction with **TICAD**

Promoting the achievement of waste SDGs targets

Capacity development and training programmes are provided for ACCP member cities and countries to achieve waste related SDG targets

Supporting project development in waste management

Using **Waste Wise Cities Tool** as a central data collection tool, ACCP supports member cities to develop tangible projects on the ground

Waste Wise Cities Tool

Introduction

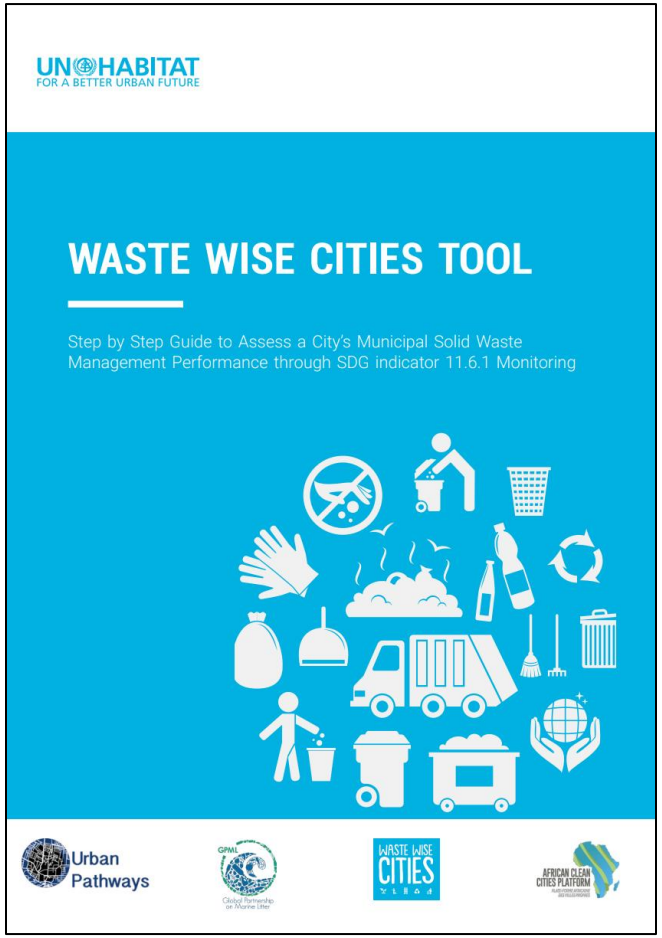
Waste SDG Indicators

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
Targets		**Indicator 11.6.1**
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities with regards to the total waste generated by the city

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
Targets		**Indicator**
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.	Food loss Index Food Waste Index
12.4	By 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.	Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.	National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development		
Targets		**Indicator**
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	(a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

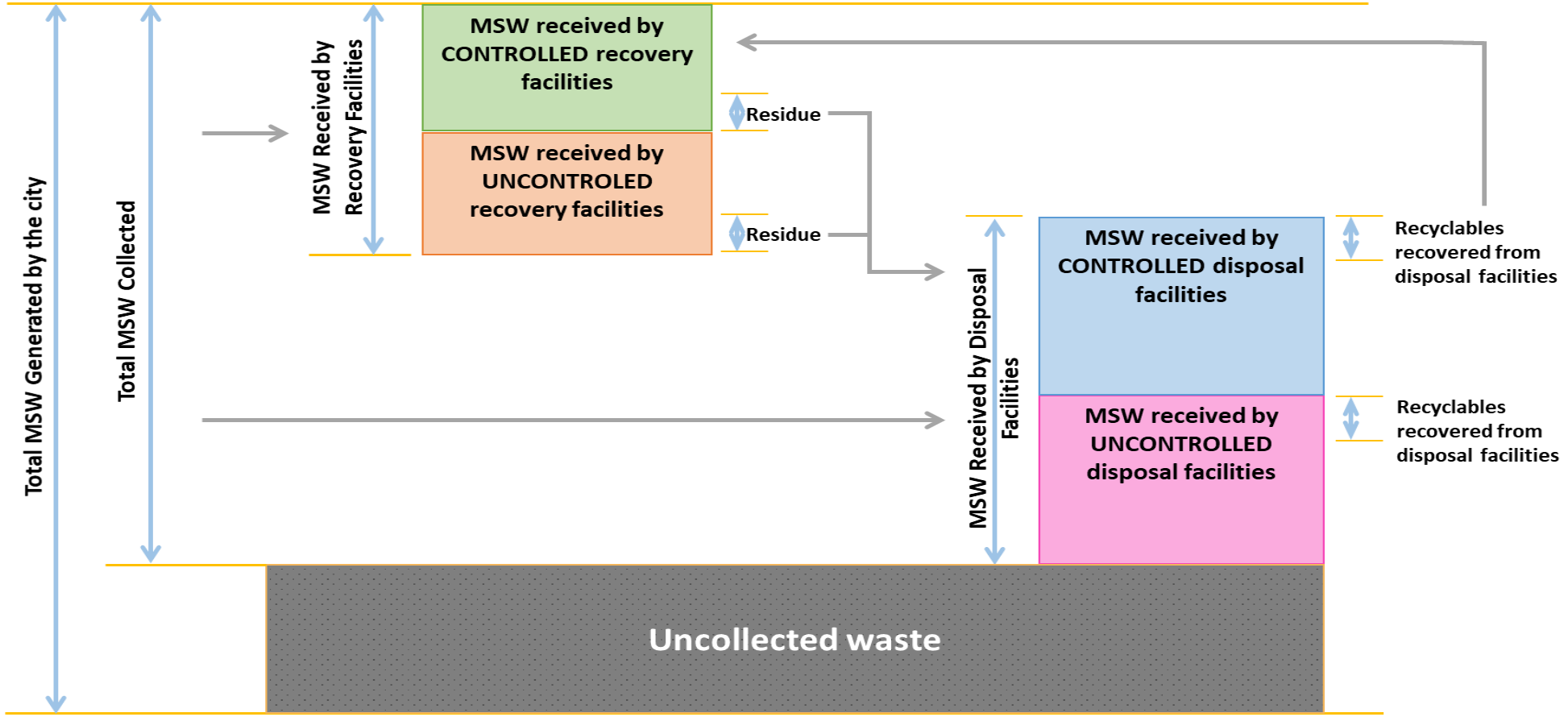
Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT)



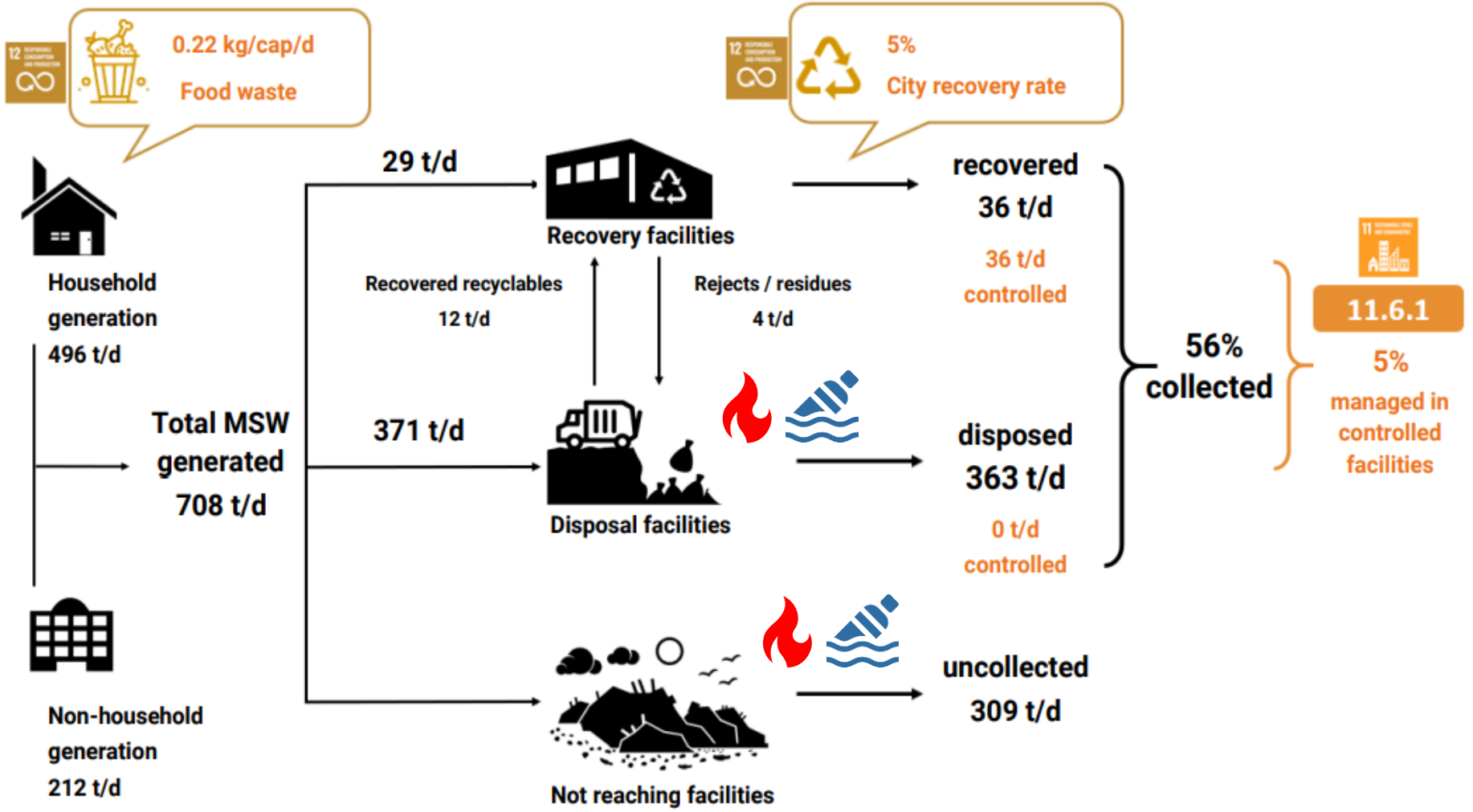
- Monitoring methodology of **SDG indicator 11.6.1 *"Proportion of Municipal Solid Waste Collected and Managed in Controlled Facilities, out of Total Municipal Solid Waste Generated, by City"***
- Assess MSW generated, collected and treated in controlled facilities
- Identify the MSW recovery chain and its actors while engaging them in an inclusive and participatory way
- Check the environmental control level of waste management facilities
- Establish better waste and resource management strategies that create business and livelihood opportunities
- Provide data for large WM infrastructure investment cases to municipal corporation, waste stakeholders and investors
- Project development and funds mobilization

What WaCT Measures

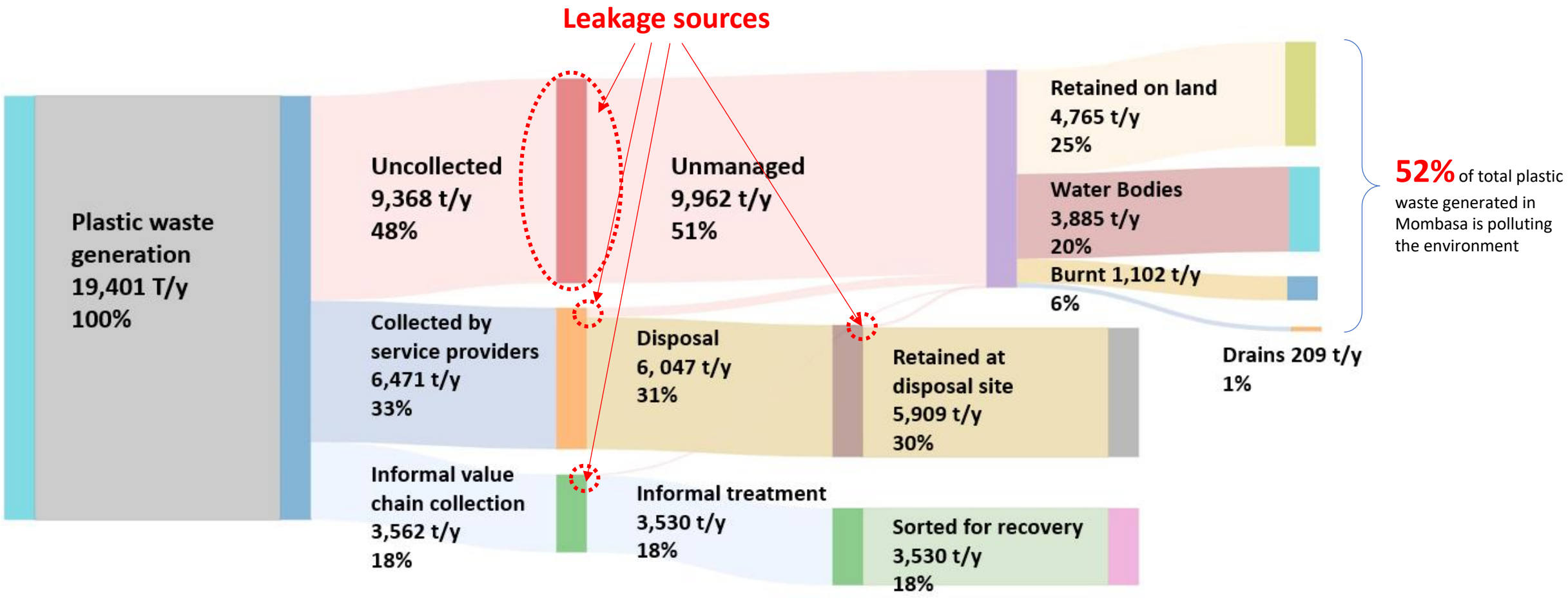
% of MSW collected & managed in controlled facilities out of total MSW generated by the city



WaCT Flow Chart – Mombasa 2019

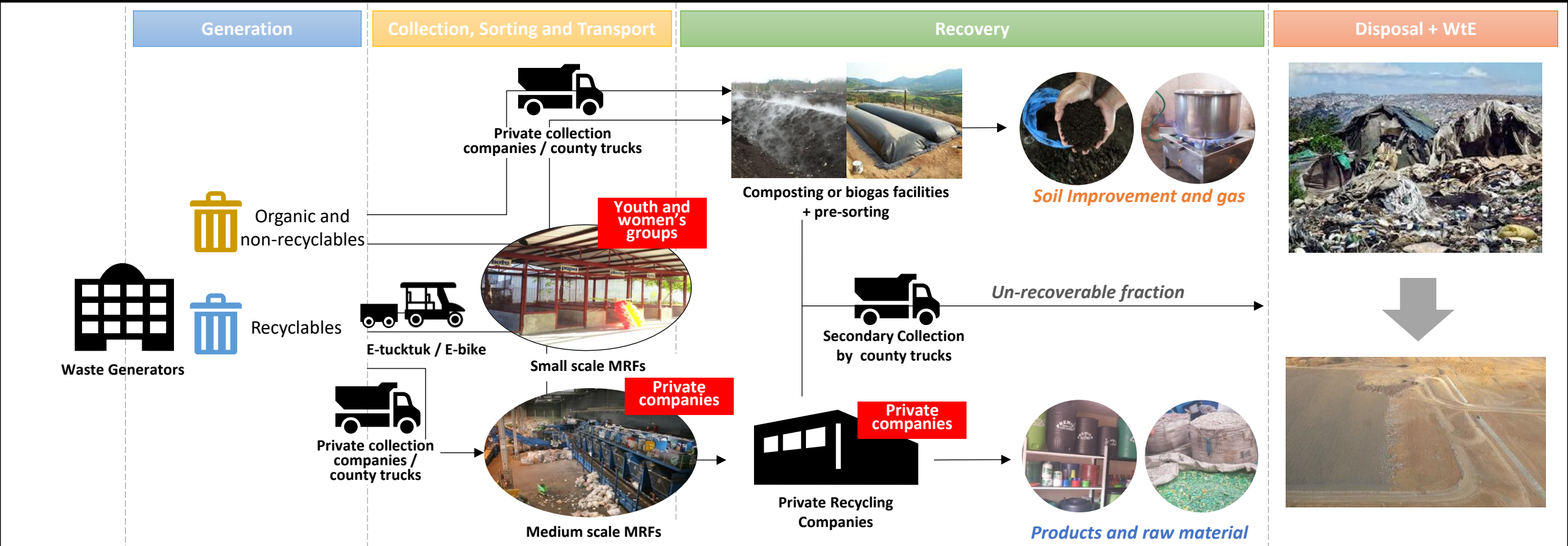


Plastic Waste Flow Chart - Mombasa 2019



How plastic leakage look like in Mombasa

Future Waste Flow with Policy Intervention and Infrastructure Investment Areas in Mombasa



Policy intervention	• Environmental education and awareness raising campaign for source separation and NIMBY	• Register primary collector and waste picker groups, provision of access to healthcare insurance and pension scheme • Increase payment for groups through EPR finance • Identify land for facility siting	• Develop tax exemption/subsidy scheme for private waste recovery companies to encourage registration of private waste recovery companies • Establish a system to check on the control level of recovery facilities operation regularly • Establish Public-Private-Partnership scheme for private sector's investment for waste recovery businesses • Identify land for facility siting	
Infrastructure investment		• Upgrade existing buy-back centres to small scale MRFs • Develop new small scale MRFs	• Develop composting/anaerobic digestion facility	• Turn Mwakirunge into Sanitary Landfill

Leveraging Actions & Investments

Mombasa County Government:

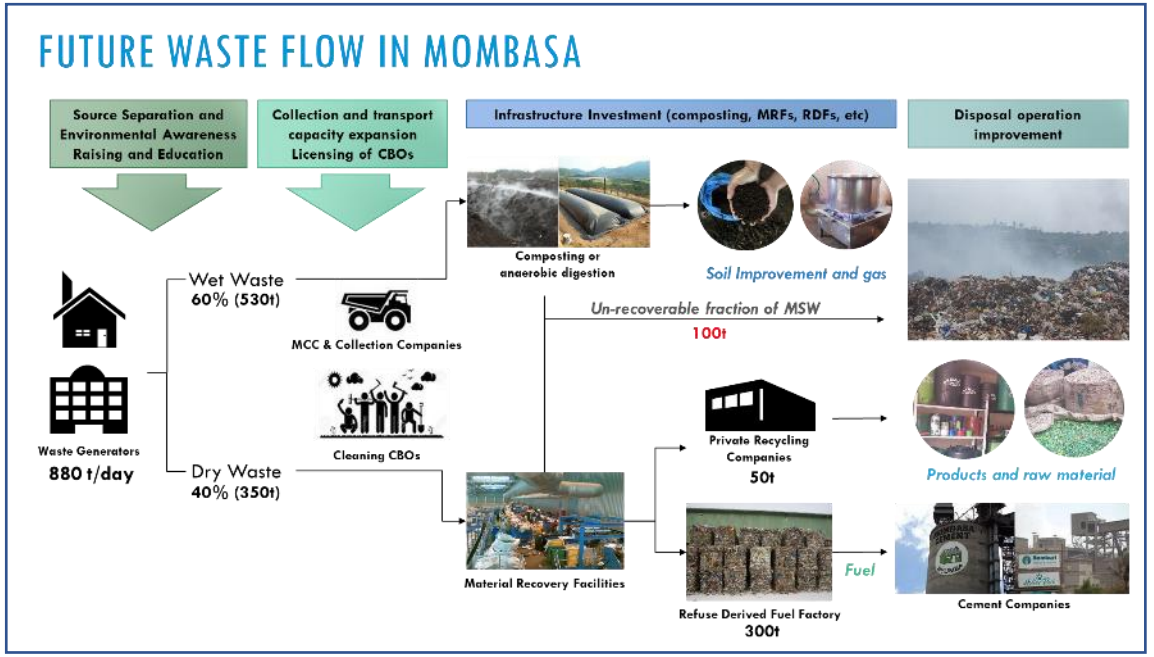
- Registration and licensing of waste collectors
- Enactment of solid waste management act 2021
- Construction of Material Recovery Facility in Mvita area

WWF and Coca Cola Foundation

- Construction of Material Recovery Facility for Likoni area
- Capacity building of waste collectors
- Personal Protective Equipment for waste collectors
- Support towards Motorised Equipment for waste collection
- Group dynamics and formation of association/ cooperative

European Investment Bank

- Feasibility study for entire MSWM system improvement



WaCT Factsheet

FACTSHEET

Waste Wise Cities Tool in Mombasa County, Kenya

"Municipal solid waste management is one of the biggest challenges for Mombasa, especially as it is a major tourist hub and the largest port in East Africa. Uncollected and mismanaged waste are also contributing to marine litter pollution in the Indian Ocean.

The assessment through UN-Habitat's Waste Wise Cities Tool, supported by the African Clean Cities Platform and UNEP, was extremely useful for Mombasa County Government to have a clear picture of the current status and identify the key intervention areas. The tool application is also providing the scientific data that we are using to develop bankable project proposals, and mobilize funds and private sector investment.

Dr Godffery Nyongesa Nato
Minister of Environment, waste management and energy, Mombasa County

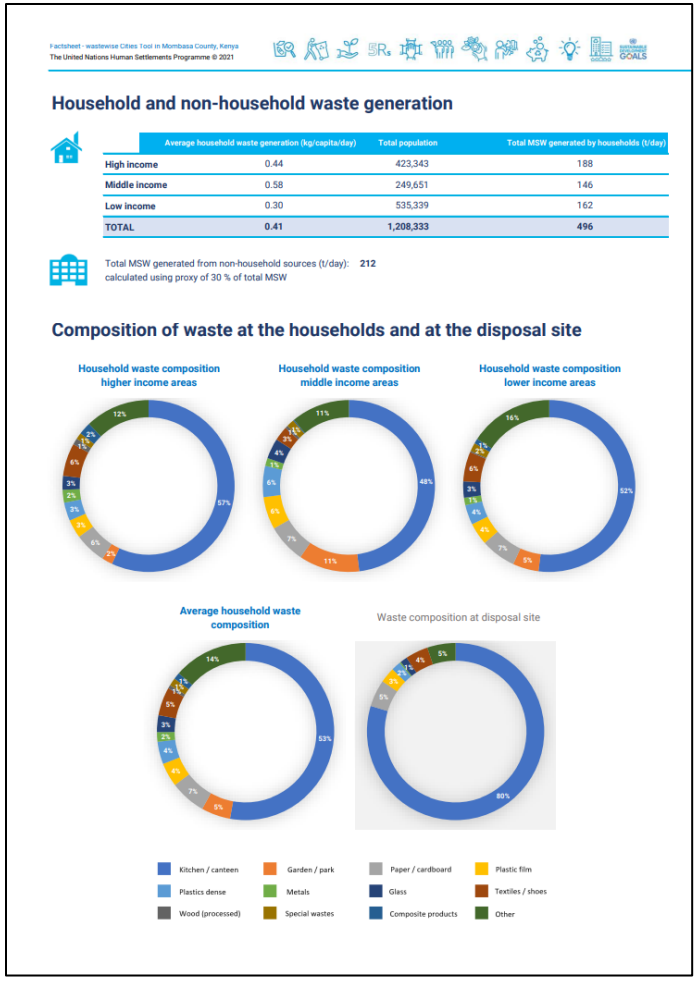
City: **Mombasa County**
Country: **Kenya**

Population: **1,208,333 (2019)**

Year of WaCT Survey: **2020**

Key Waste Data

- Total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by the city: **708 t/d**
- Total MSW collected: **399 t/d** (56%)
- Total MSW collected and managed in controlled facilities: **36 t/d** (5%)
- Per capita MSW generation: **0.59 kg/cp/d**
- Per capita household food waste generation: **0.22 kg/cap/d**
- City Recovery Rate: **5%**



Household and non-household waste generation

	Average household waste generation (kg/capita/day)	Total population	Total MSW generated by households (t/day)
High income	0.44	423,343	188
Middle income	0.58	249,651	146
Low income	0.30	535,339	162
TOTAL	0.41	1,208,333	496

Total MSW generated from non-household sources (t/day): **212**
calculated using proxy of 30 % of total MSW

Composition of waste at the households and at the disposal site

Household waste composition higher income areas

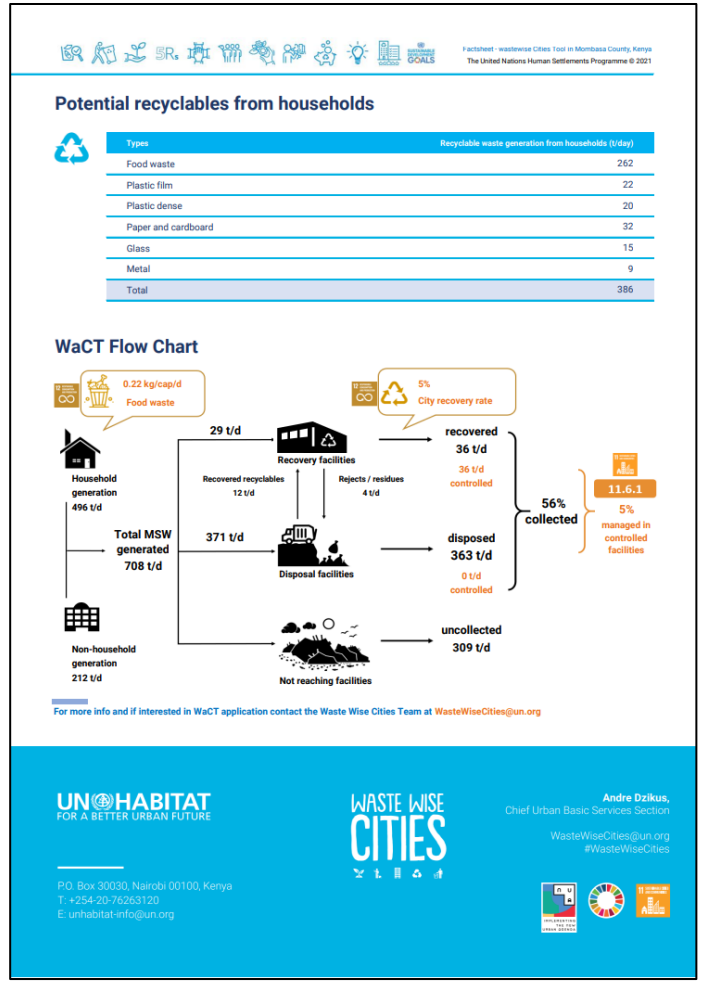
Household waste composition middle income areas

Household waste composition lower income areas

Average household waste composition

Waste composition at disposal site

Kitchen / canteen; Garden / park; Paper / cardboard; Plastic film; Plastics dense; Metals; Glass; Textiles / shoes; Wood (processed); Special wastes; Composite products; Other



Potential recyclables from households

Types	Recyclable waste generation from households (t/day)
Food waste	262
Plastic film	22
Plastic dense	20
Paper and cardboard	32
Glass	15
Metal	9
Total	386

WaCT Flow Chart

For more info and if interested in WaCT application contact the Waste Wise Cities Team at WasteWiseCities@un.org

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WASTE WISE CITIES

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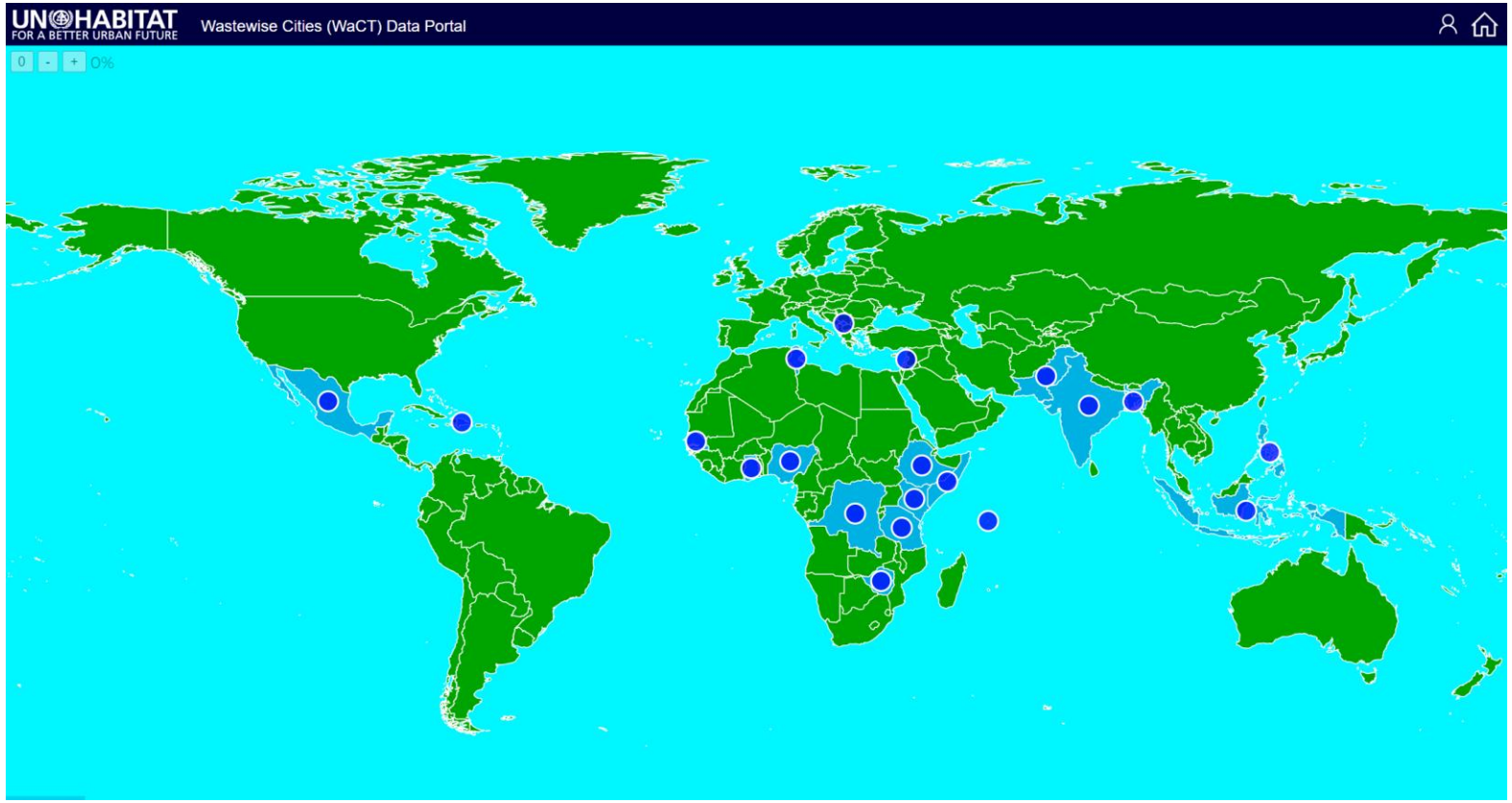
WaCT Data Portal



https://unh.rwm.global/

Thank you.

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