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When waste speaks: What ACCP's data collection has revealed so far

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Date: 20 August 2025

Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT) – Why “Solid Data” Matters

- Reliable data = foundation for policy, investment and SDG monitoring
- Historical challenge: inconsistent, extrapolated waste data in Africa
- Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT) as a standardized, 7-step methodology developed by UN-Habitat to provide cities with a clear, evidence-based snapshot of their municipal solid waste management systems
- Supports monitoring progress towards SDG 11.6.1 and strengthens local capacity for planning, investment, and transitioning towards more circular waste management systems

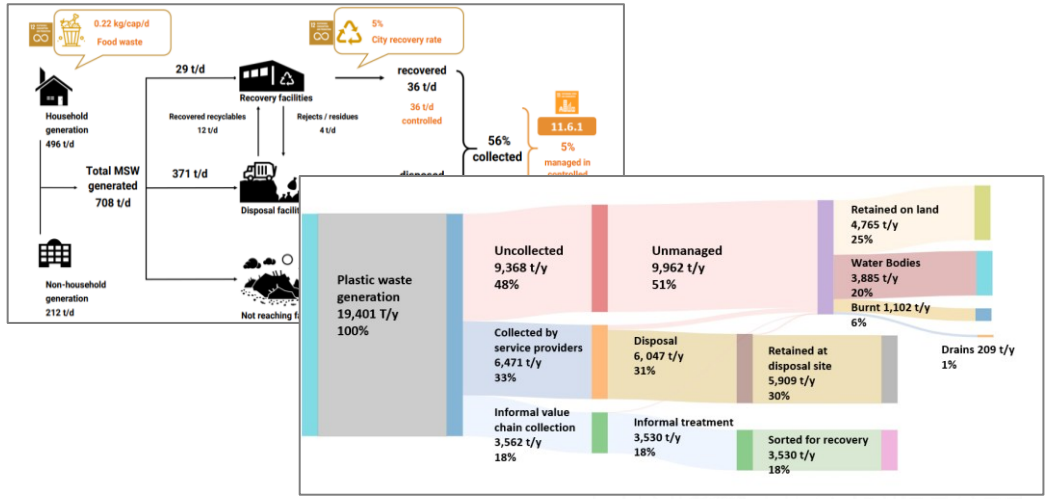
SDG indicator 11.6.1

Proportion of Municipal Solid Waste Collected and Managed in Controlled Facilities, out of Total Municipal Solid Waste Generated, by City

Measuring SDG indicator 11.6.1 will provide an essential data and information for action planning for the improved MSW management in your city. The monitoring methodology is launched as “**Waste Wise Cities Tool**”. It will help cities:

- 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 and
- Project development and funds mobilization

ACCP supports member cities to apply Waste Wise Cities Tool and action planning based on the data and information collected through it.



WaCT Metastudy [Preliminary] - Scope & Methodology

30 African cities assessed (2020–2024)

across West, Central, East, North and Southern Africa

Tools

Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT)	Waste Flow Diagram (WFD)	Nine Development Bands (9DBs)
7-step waste data methodology	Maps plastic leakage pathways	Classifies waste system maturity

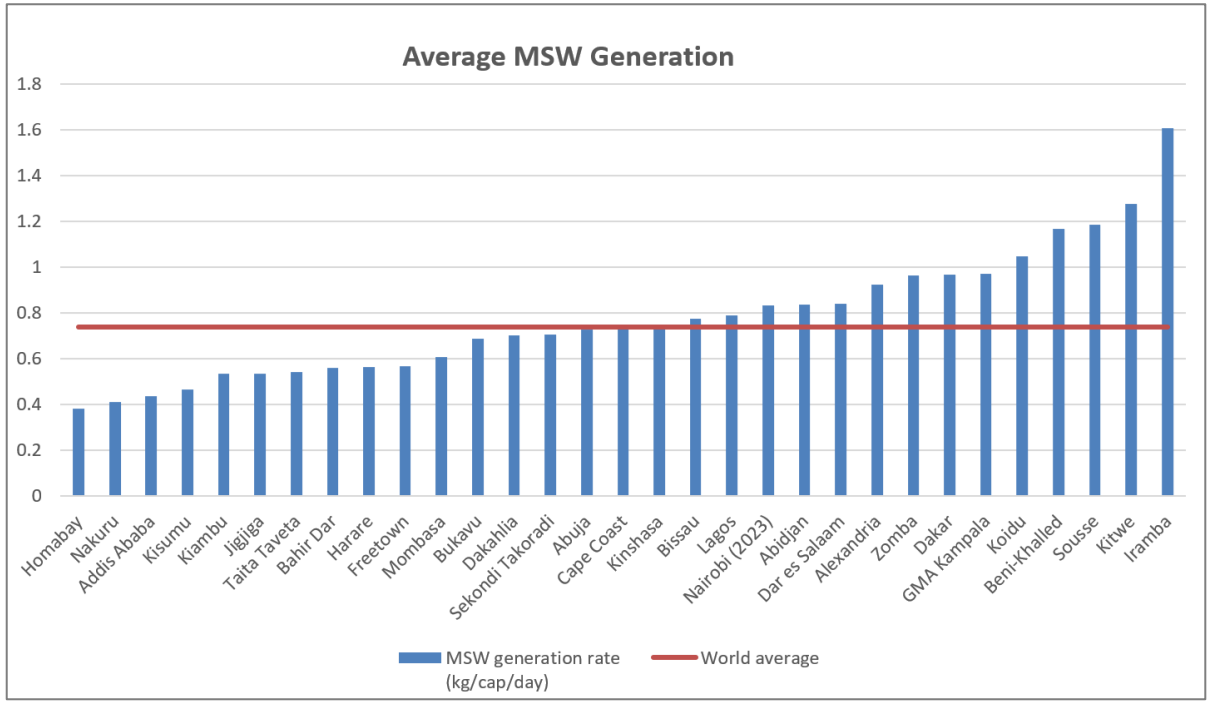
Data covers: generation, composition, collection, recovery, disposal, environmental impacts, plastic leakage

List of featured 30 African cities

Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire); Abuja (Nigeria); Addis Ababa (Ethiopia); Alexandria (Egypt); Bahir Dar (Ethiopia); Beni Khalled (Tunisia); Bissau (Guinea-Bissau); Bukavu (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Cape Coast (Ghana); Dakar (Senegal); Dakahlia (Egypt); Dar es Salaam (Tanzania); Freetown (Sierra Leone); Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (Uganda); Harare (Zimbabwe); Homa Bay County (Kenya); Iramba District (Tanzania); Jigjiga (Ethiopia); Kiambu (Kenya); Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo); Kisumu (Kenya); Kitwe (Zambia); Koidu (Sierra Leone); Lagos (Nigeria); Mombasa (Kenya); Nairobi (Kenya); Nakuru (Kenya); Sekondi-Takoradi (Ghana); Sousse (Tunisia); and Zomba (Malawi)

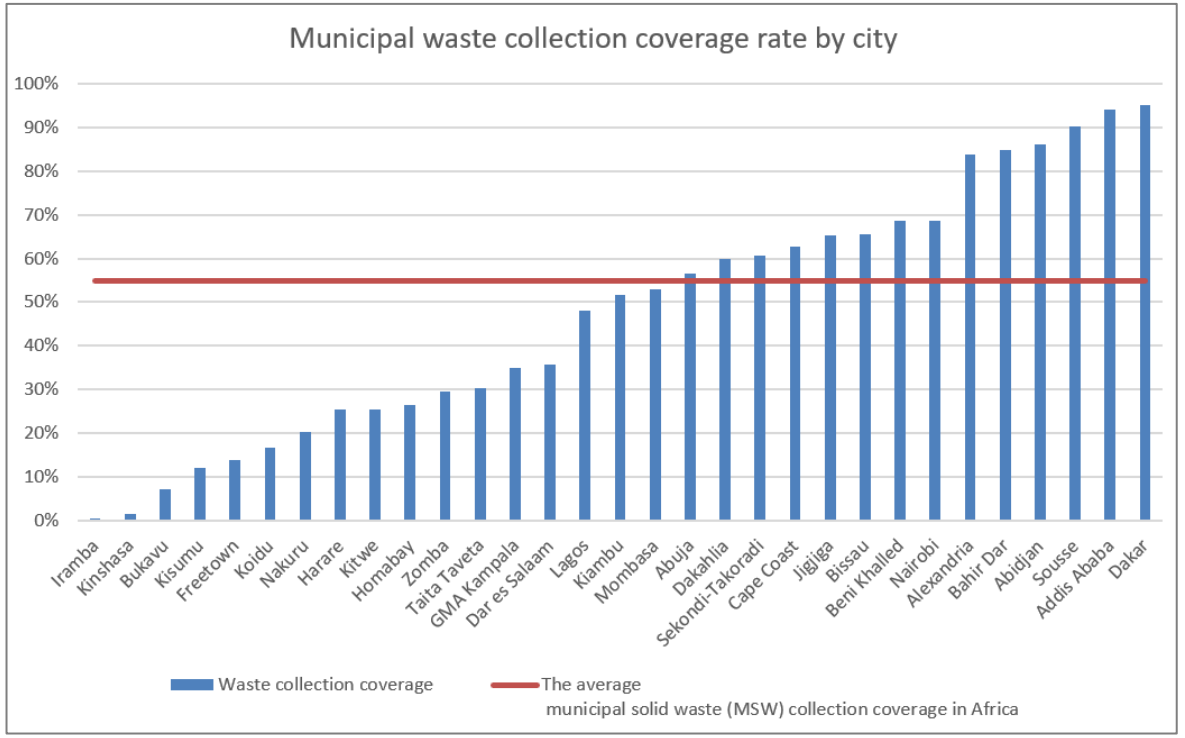
Key Findings: Waste Generation & Composition

- Average waste generation: 0.78 kg/capita/day (range: 0.38–1.6)
- Organic waste as principal fraction in 27 out of the 30 cities: average 56% of MSW; up to 80% in some cities
- Dry recyclables: 30–40% of MSW; plastics 12–18%
- Composition is quite consistent across different development levels – packaged goods widespread



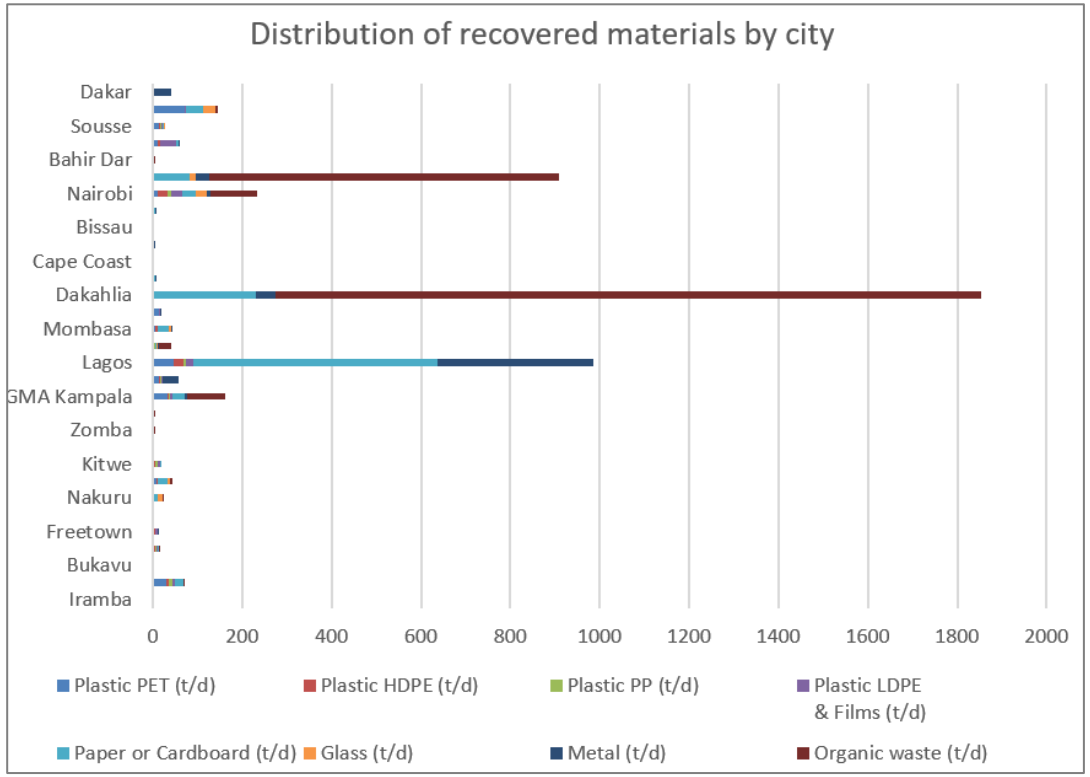
Key Findings: Waste Collection Service Coverage

- Average coverage: 48% (median 52%)
- Secondary cities: 28% vs. capital cities: 66%
- Lowest: Iramba (0.6%), Kinshasa (1.6%), Bukavu (7%)
- Highest: Dakar (95%), Addis Ababa (94%), Sousse (90%)
- Informal settlements and peri-urban areas remain most underserved



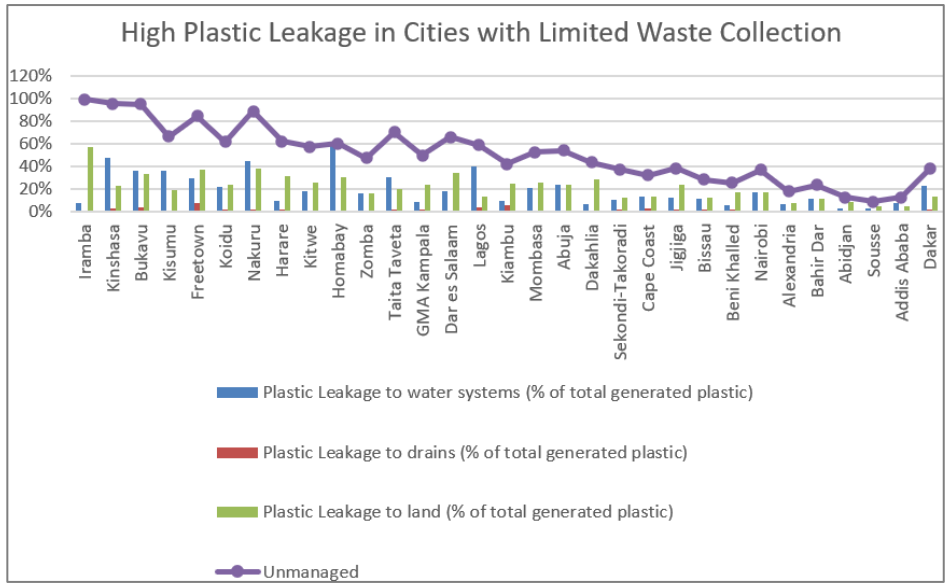
Key Findings: Waste Recovery and Recycling

- Recovery rates vary: >40% in larger cities with strong markets; <10% in remote towns
- Informal workers recover up to 70% of recyclables in some cities
- Mechanical biological treatment (MBT) and composting emerging but limited
- Informal sector also delivers door-to-door collection, awareness and clean-ups



Key Findings: Waste Disposal & Environmental Impacts

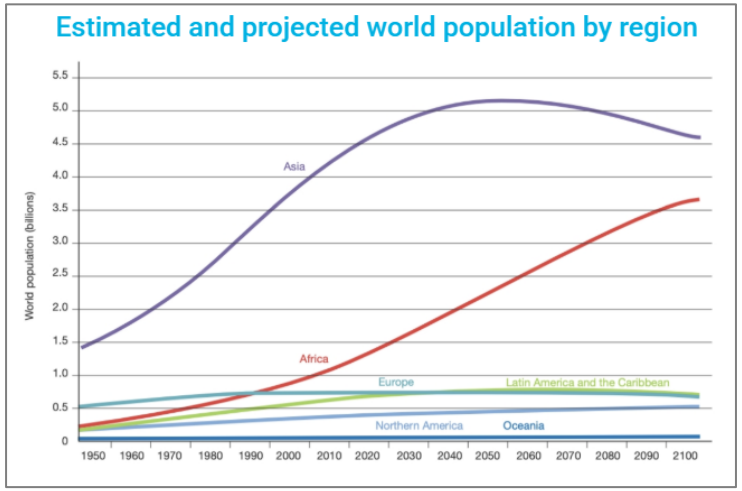
- 22 of 30 cities: uncontrolled disposal is the norm
- Only 38% of collected waste goes to controlled sites; only 5 assessed cities meet basic sanitary standards
- Plastic leakage: average 42% unmanaged (≥80% in worst cases)
- Open burning: reported in 16 cities, concentrated in low-coverage areas (<30%)
- Severe impacts on public health, biodiversity, flooding risk

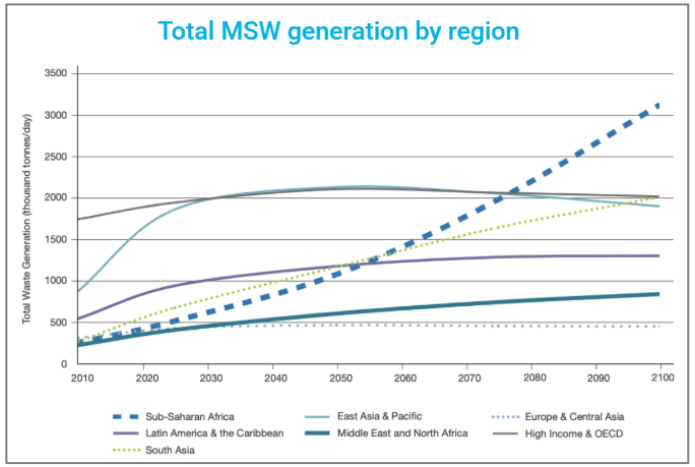


Indicator	Findings
Plastic leakage (% of generated plastic)	Average: 42% / Extreme: ≥80% in Iramba District, Kinshasa, Homa Bay County
Cities reporting routine open burning	16 out of 30
High burning prevalence	Observed primarily in settlements with <30% collection coverage

Call to Action

- Extend collection coverage, especially in underserved areas
- Promote wet-dry segregation to boost material recovery
- Support decentralized/ community-level recovery (composting, BSFL, biogas)
- Recognize & integrate informal sector into formal systems
- Upgrade uncontrolled dumps to basic control standards
- Strengthen value chains & enforce EPR and policy tools
- Eliminate open burning through service provision and awareness





Looking Ahead

- Institutionalize WaCT for regular monitoring to further enhance the quality and consistency of MSW data across African cities
- Link MSWM with climate/NDC/methane reduction agendas
- Expand peer learning & data-driven planning across Africa
- With data, capacity, and partnerships, Africa can turn its waste challenge into a circular economy opportunity

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Thank you!
Arigatou gozaimasu!

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