

A large pile of municipal solid waste, including plastic bags, food scraps, and other debris, under a cloudy sky. Numerous birds, likely vultures or similar scavengers, are seen on the waste pile, some standing and others pecking at the trash. In the background, a cityscape with buildings and a hillside is visible.

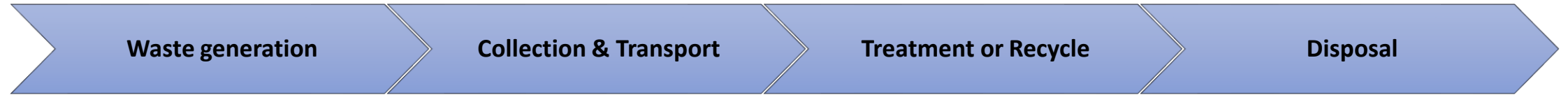
# SDG 11.6.1 on Municipal Solid Waste Collection and Controlled Management

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**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



# Municipal Solid Waste Management



## Who does what in each stage

- Local authorities
- NGOs/CBOs
- Service users
- Private informal sector
- Private formal sector
- Donor agencies

## What can be done in each stage according to YOUR

- Technical capacity
- Financial capacity
- Institutional capacity
- Environmental or public health needs
- Socio-cultural needs

POLICY, PLAN and CAPACITY to decide and enforce rules

**STRONG POLITICAL WILL TO ALLOCATE RESOURCES**

# Waste Generation





# Waste Collection and Transportation





# Waste Recycling

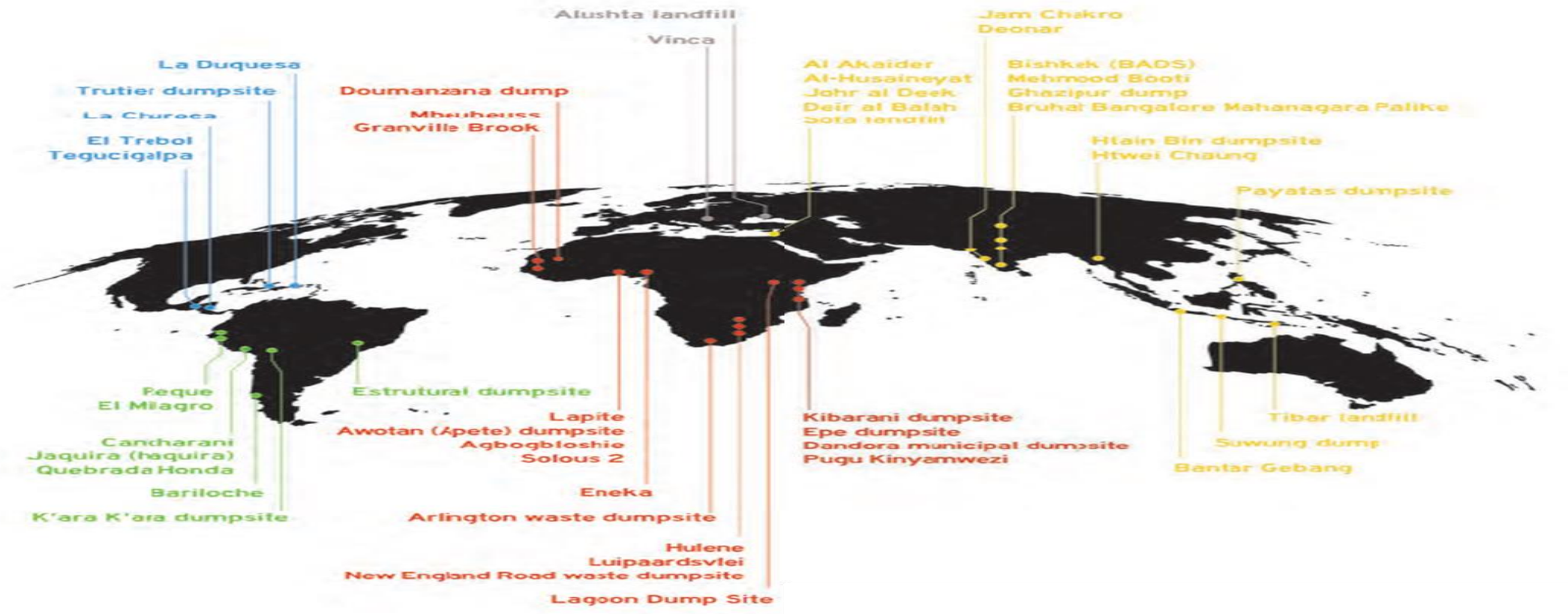




# Waste Disposal



# Top 50 Biggest Dumpsites in the World





# Proportion of Municipal Solid Waste Collected and Managed in Controlled Facility



## **Total Municipal Solid Waste Generated by the City:**

The sum of collected municipal solid waste and uncollected municipal solid waste.

## **Municipal Solid Waste Collected:**

Waste that is regularly collected from specific addresses or designated collection points.

## **Municipal Solid Waste Managed in Controlled Facilities:**

Wastes being accepted in a facility that has reached at least an intermediate level of control out of collected municipal solid waste.

## **Other things to consider:**

Standardization of waste composition survey

## **Data Sources:**

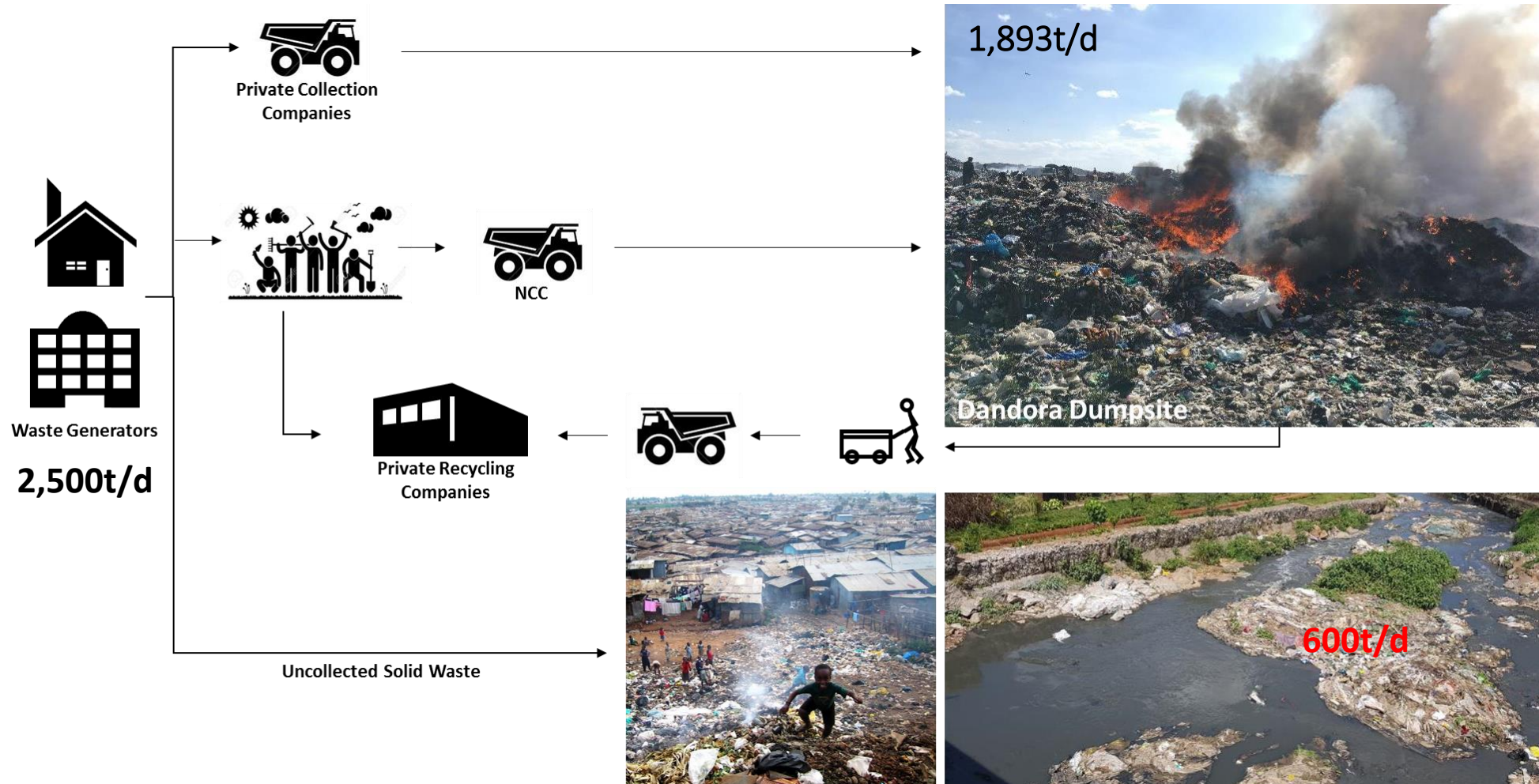
MSW generation: Household survey and visits to commercial other institution

MSW collected: Combination of household questionnaire and waste reception record data from waste management facilities

MSW managed in controlled facilities: Technical judgement on control level of WM facilities



# Example: Nairobi, Kenya





# Waste Composition Data in Nairobi

S/No	Description	Quantity (%)	Quantity (Tonnage)
1	Paper	14	350
2	Plastic	10.9	272.5
3	Glass	1.5	37.5
4	Metal	0.7	17.5
5	Organic	62.4	1,560
6	Others	10.5	262.5
	Totals	100	2,500

















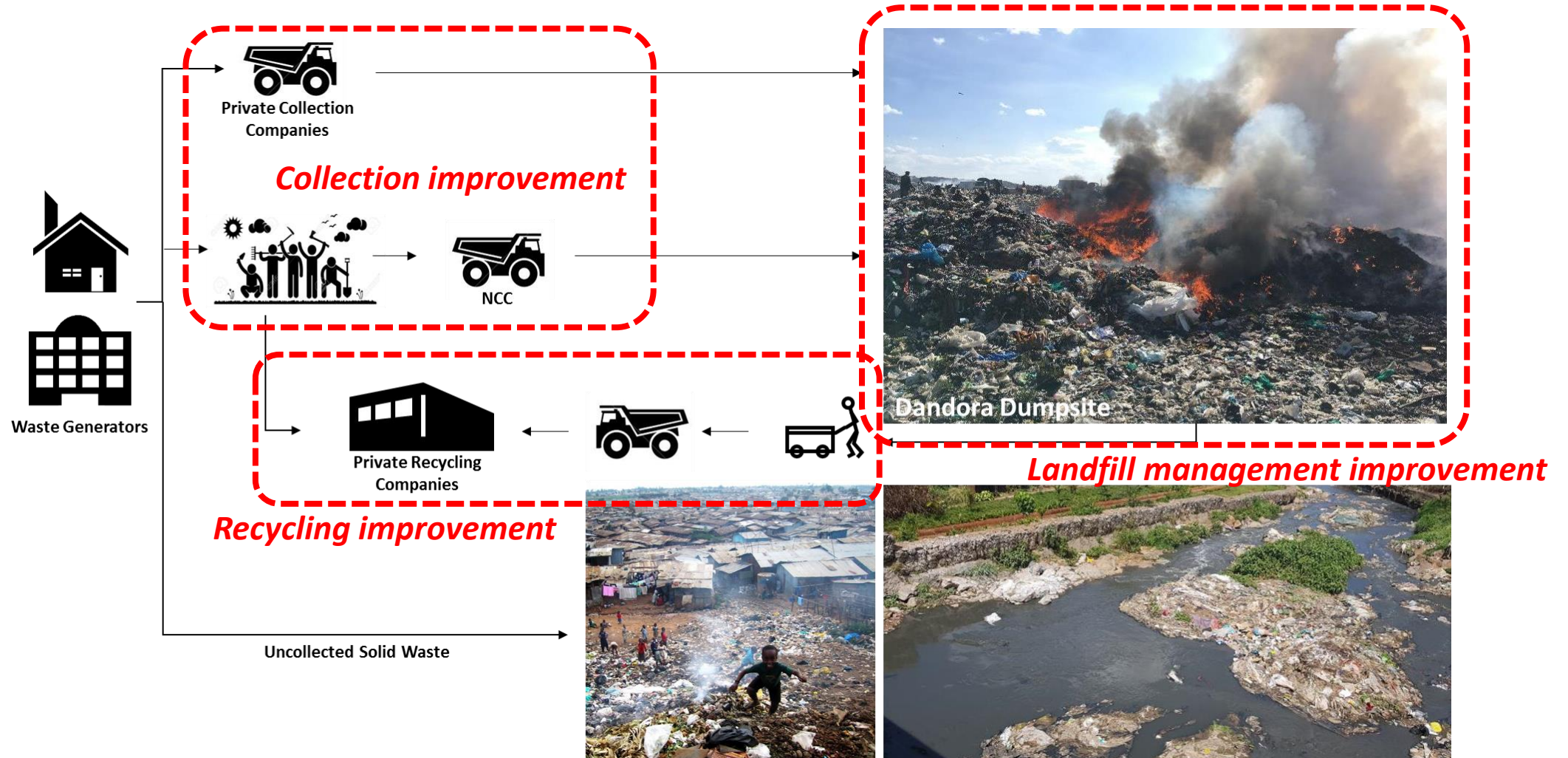


# Waste Composition Survey

	Number	Main groups	Sub groups
SWA-Tool by European Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12 primary categories</li> <li>35 recommended secondary categories</li> </ul>	Paper and Cardboard Glass Metals Plastics Textiles Organic Wood Inert Hazardous Household W. Complex Products Other categories Fines	4 4 4 5 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 1
Juba by UNEP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9 major categories</li> <li>40 subcategories</li> </ul>	Paper and Paperboard Glass Metal Plastics Textiles Organics Construction & Demolition materials Special care waste Other wastes	5 4 5 6 1 5 3 6 5
Pilot Survey in Abuja by JICA	10	Paper Glass Metal PET Other plastic Textile Leather/rubber Kitchen Grass/wood other	



# Policy Interventions





# Possible Waste Management Interventions in Nairobi

- MSW collection improvement through:
  - Environmental standards for collection vehicles and enforcement of the standard
  - Improvement in waste collection coverage to areas without access to collection services
- Recycling improvement through:
  - Construction of transfer stations (MBT) to maximize recycling
  - Investment in plastic recycling industry
- Landfill management improvement through:
  - Apply management principle for controlled management of landfill
  - Safe closure of landfill and open a new sanitary landfill site



# Other Policy for Production Side

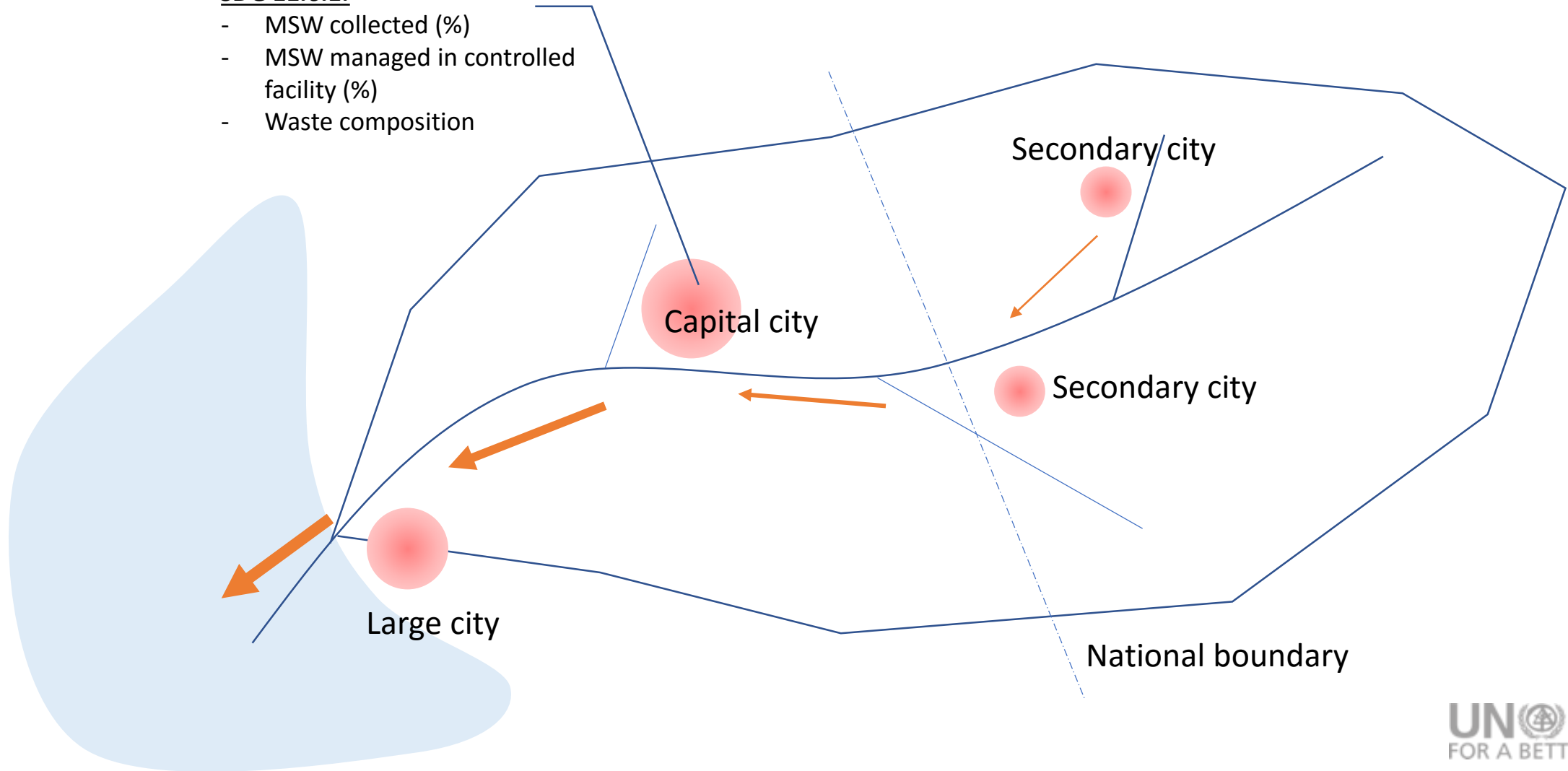
- Plastic waste data from waste composition survey
  - ✓ Ban of specific plastic products (especially for non-manageable/recyclable plastic products that does not have market value after use)
  - ✓ Packaging waste recycling legislation/system with Extended Producer Responsibility



# Land-based Point-Source Hotspots of Marine Litter

## SDG 11.6.1:

- MSW collected (%)
- MSW managed in controlled facility (%)
- Waste composition





# Way Forward

	11.6.1 pilot, roll out and capacity development	Identification of land-based point-source hotspots for marine litter
May	Pilot in Nairobi	Consultation with experts in methodology
June-July	Webinar on methodology	Filed data collection using 11.6.1 in two regions in Africa and two regions in South Asia
August	Roll out of methodology in African Clean Cities Platform	Consultation with waste experts from cities and ministries from Africa through African Clean Cities Platform
September	Training on monitoring methodology	



# Waste Wise Cities Campaign



**Aim of the Campaign: TO IMPROVE SWM GLOBALLY through**

- Knowledge and experience sharing in SWM between cities
- Capacity development for waste SDG indicators and governance system
- Bankable project development

