Waste SDG Indicators

Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable		
Targets		**Indicator**
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

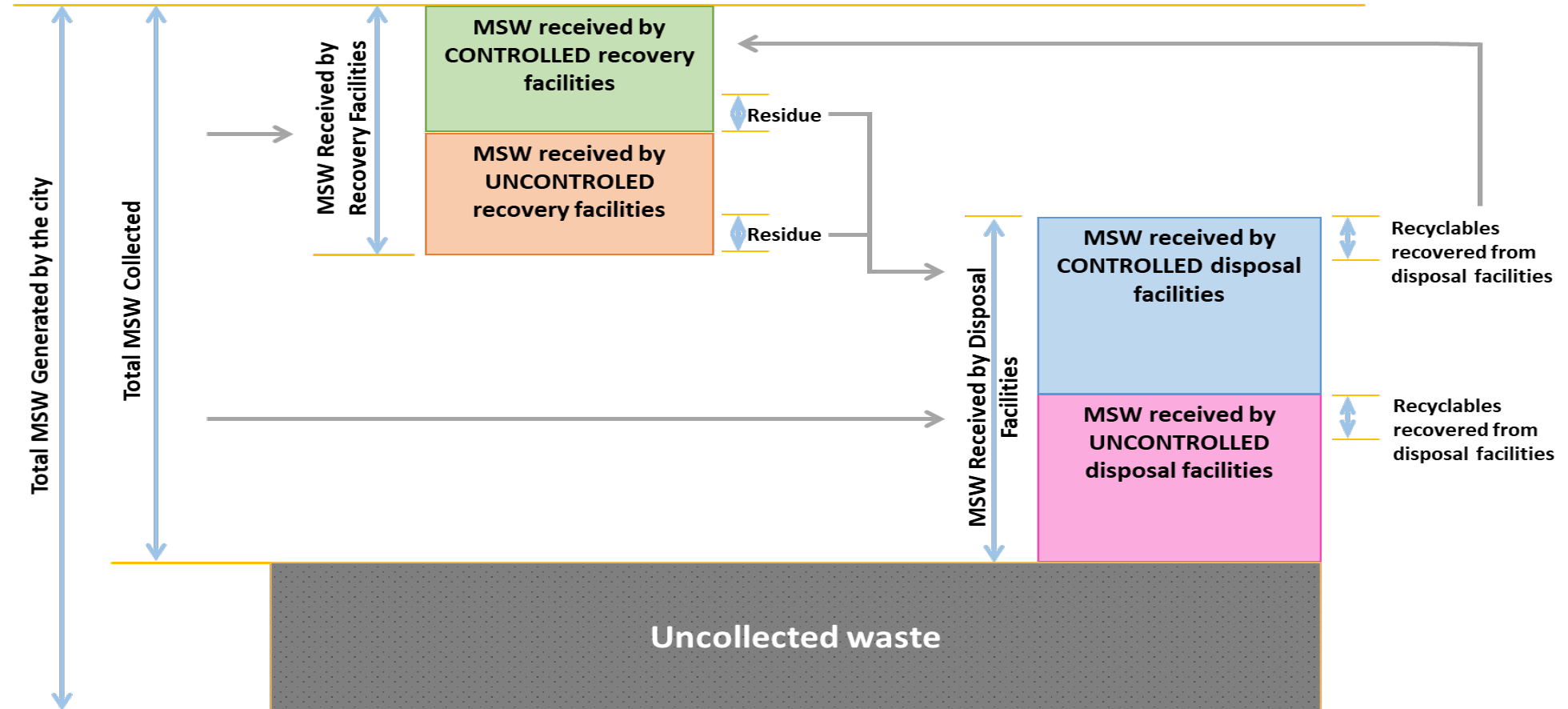| Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns		
Targets		**Indicator**
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.	Food loss Index Food Waste Index
12.4	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	Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density	Tier 3. awaiting the development of internationally established methodology and standards

What WaCT Measures

% of MSW collected & managed in controlled facilities out of total MSW generated by the city
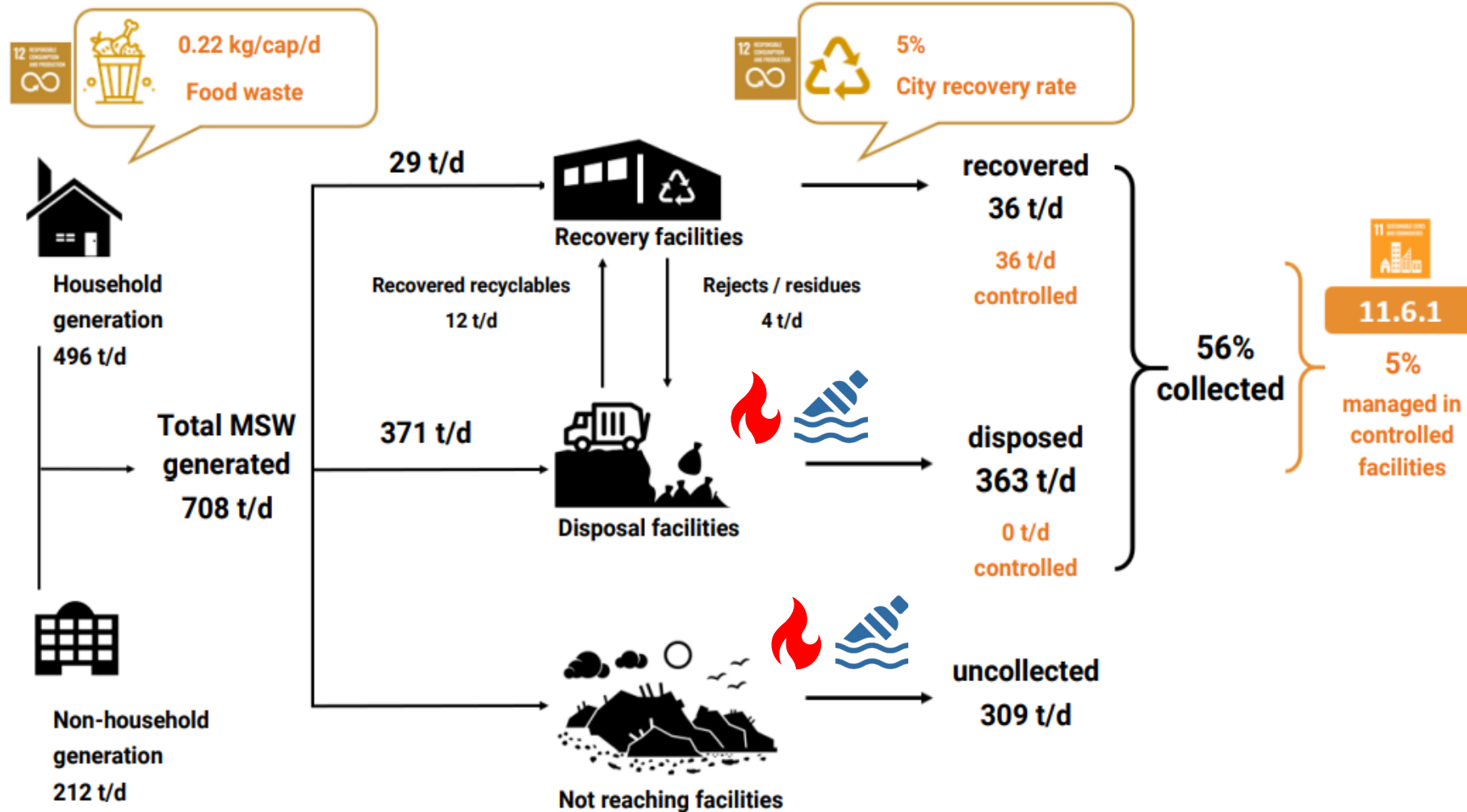
Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT)

WASTE WISE CITIES

WASTE WISE CITIES TOOL

Step by Step Guide to Assess a City's Municipal Solid Waste Management Performance through SDG indicator 11.6.1 Monitoring

- 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

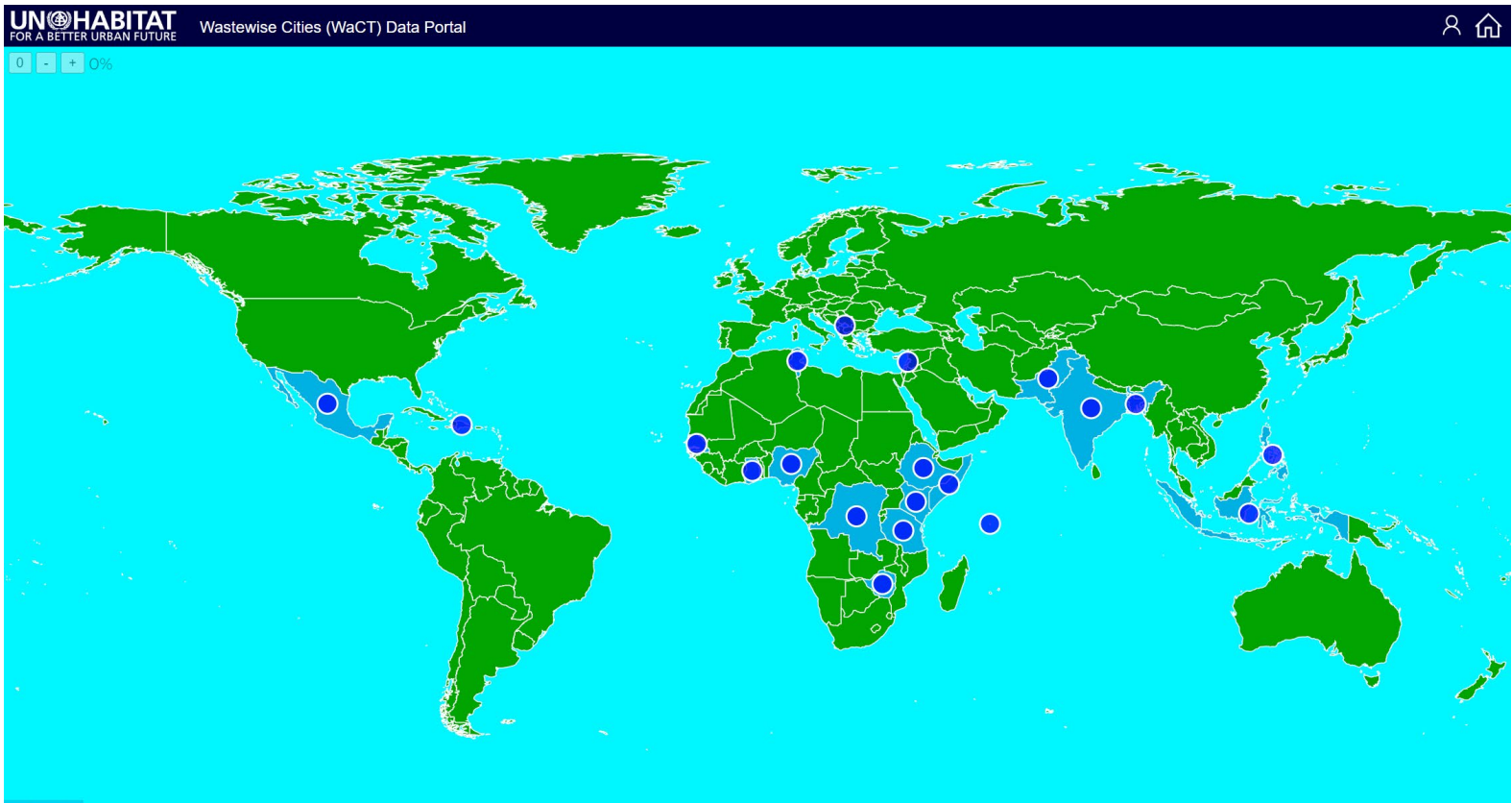- Project development and funds mobilization

| Application | Data Analysis | Participatory Project Design | Connection to Donors | Impacts on the ground |

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WaCT Flow Chart – Mombasa 2019

WASTE WISE CITIES

0.22 kg/cap/d
Food waste

5%
City recovery rate

29 t/d

Recovery facilities

recovered
36 t/d

36 t/d
controlled

Recovered recyclables
12 t/d

Rejects / residues
4 t/d

Household generation
496 t/d

Total MSW generated
708 t/d

371 t/d

Disposal facilities

disposed
363 t/d

0 t/d
controlled

56% collected

11.6.1

5%
managed in controlled facilities

Non-household generation
212 t/d

uncollected
309 t/d

Not reaching facilities

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WaCT to Action: Example of Mombasa

- ***Coca Cola Foundation and WWF:***
  - ➢ Investments in setting up MRF (Material Recovery Facilities) for waste collection coverage expansion
  - ➢ Capacity building of community cleaning groups

- ***European Investment Bank:***
  - ➢ Feasibility study on RDF (Refuse Derived Fuel) factory as well as MRF establishment

WaCT Application

https://unh.rwm.global/
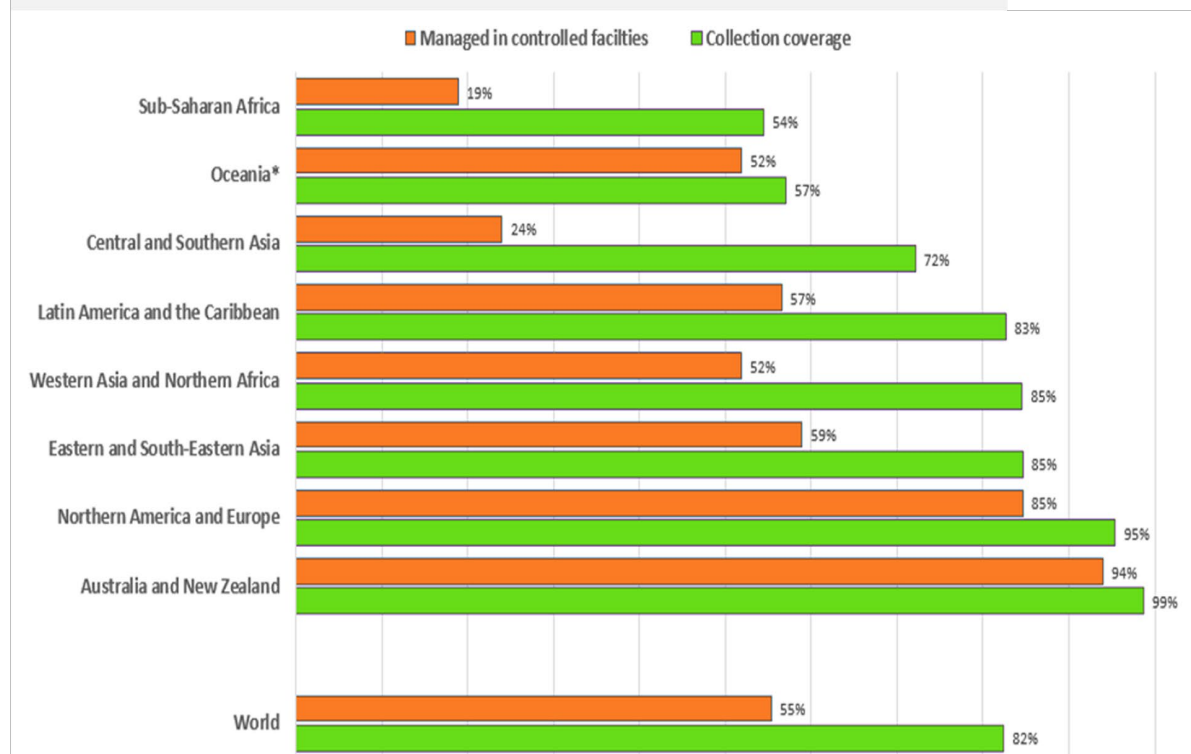
UNSD and UN-Habitat Collaboration

- Development of [Metadata for SDG indicator 11.6.1](#)

- Compiling UNSD/UNEP waste data and WaCT data as a consolidated input database for the global estimate modeling of SDG 11.6.1

- Global estimate modeling was done in collaboration with University of Leeds

Regional trends MSW collection &management in controlled facilities

SDG 11.6.1 Modeling Results

- Municipalities in **Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania** struggle to with MSW collection rates, **less than 60%**
- In **Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean** region, cities are managing to **collect MSW and transport** it to transfer stations, recovery facilities or disposal facilities (70-85%,) **but reaching a basic level of environmental control of those facilities is still difficult (25-59%).**
- In Central and Southern Asia, the gap collection rate - controlled management is bigger than in other regions, implying that **many cities still mainly rely on open dumpsites.**
- Challenges faced by those cities are lack of **financial and technical resources** to properly maintain and operate the facilities.
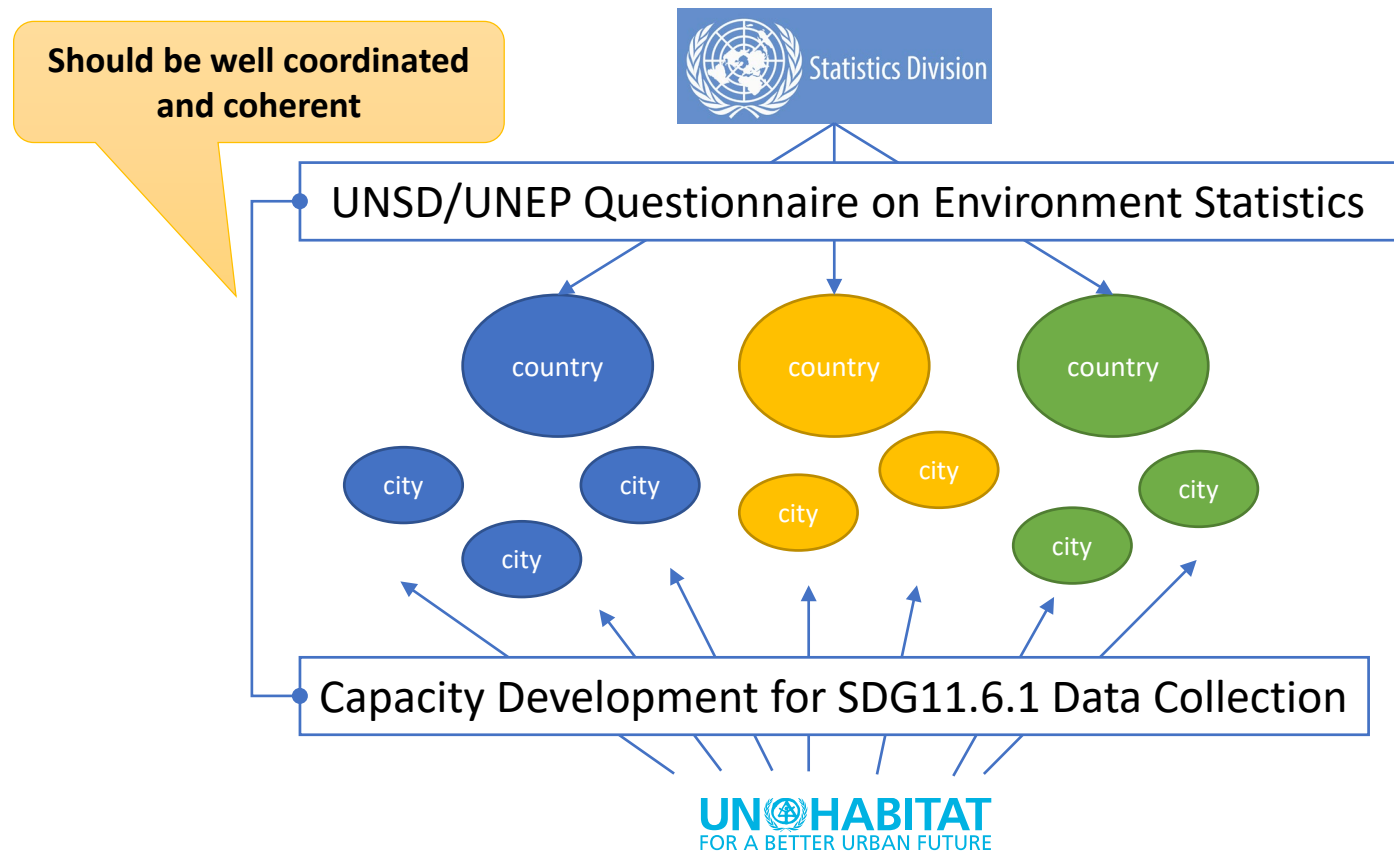
Municipal Solid Waste collection and management in controlled facilities

Legend: ■ Managed in controlled facilties (orange) ■ Collection coverage (green)

Region	Managed in controlled facilties	Collection coverage
Sub-Saharan Africa	19%	54%
Oceania*	52%	57%
Central and Southern Asia	24%	72%
Latin America and the Caribbean	57%	83%
Western Asia and Northern Africa	52%	85%
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	59%	85%
Northern America and Europe	85%	95%
Australia and New Zealand	94%	99%
World	55%	82%

* excluding Australia and New Zealand

Statistics Division

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Future Collaborative Action Areas

1. Consider further terminology alignment between UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire and WaCT for UNSD/UNEP to be the data reporting outlet monitoring SDG waste indicators

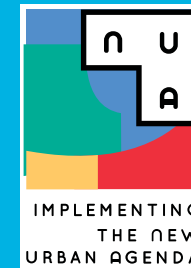2. Release adjusted data sets for waste statistics to better inform SDG indicator 11.6.1

Should be well coordinated and coherent

Statistics Division

UNSD/UNEP Questionnaire on Environment Statistics

country country country

city city city city city city

Capacity Development for SDG11.6.1 Data Collection

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