

Improving waste data and awareness in the context of the Agenda 2030

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Background:

Why measuring waste is essential

Poor waste management had significant harmful effects on human wellbeing

Good decisions and sound policies must be based on accurate and correct information



Capacity-building is urgently needed as **many countries do not presently collect good data on waste.**

The **African Clean Cities Platform** is a key partner in improving waste data in order to stimulate awareness and action

Waste management in the context of SDGs



11.6.1 Municipal solid waste



12.3.1 Food loss and waste

12.4.1 Transmitting information to MEAs

12.4.2 Hazardous waste

12.5.1 Recycling rate



14.1.1 Coastal Eutrophication and Marine Litter



17.6.1 Science / technology cooperation

17.14.1 Policy Coherence

17.18.1 National SD indicators disaggregated

17.18.2 National statistical legislation

17.18.3 National statistical plan

17.19.1 Resources to strengthen statistical capacity



Food Loss and Food Waste



298.18% increase in global food production between 1961 and 2014.

Per-capita food losses and waste at consumption and pre-consumption stages in different regions (Kilograms per year)



Over 40% of the food losses occur at post-harvest and processing levels in developing countries, while in industrialized countries, more than 40% of the food waste occur at retail and consumer levels.

32% of all food produced is lost or wasted, negatively affecting food security. This requires the agriculture system to produce additional food to compensate for the food that is not ultimately consumed. There is need for a system to either avoid excess production or get the surplus to people are food insecure.

Target 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

Indicator 12.3.1

- Global food loss index
- Global food waste index



Hazardous waste

57% of countries fulfilled their reporting obligations on Hazardous Waste to the Basel Convention in 2016

Sound management of hazardous waste can be a technical and a financial challenge, which can lead to improper dumping or disposal and be harmful to human health and the environment

Target 12.4

By 2020, 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

Indicator 12.4.1

Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement

Indicator 12.4.2

Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

In 2015, the global mortality rate due to unintentional poisonings was **1.47 per 100,000 deaths**, roughly the same as opioid use disorders or skin cancer



Recycling



Target 12.4

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1

National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Marine Litter

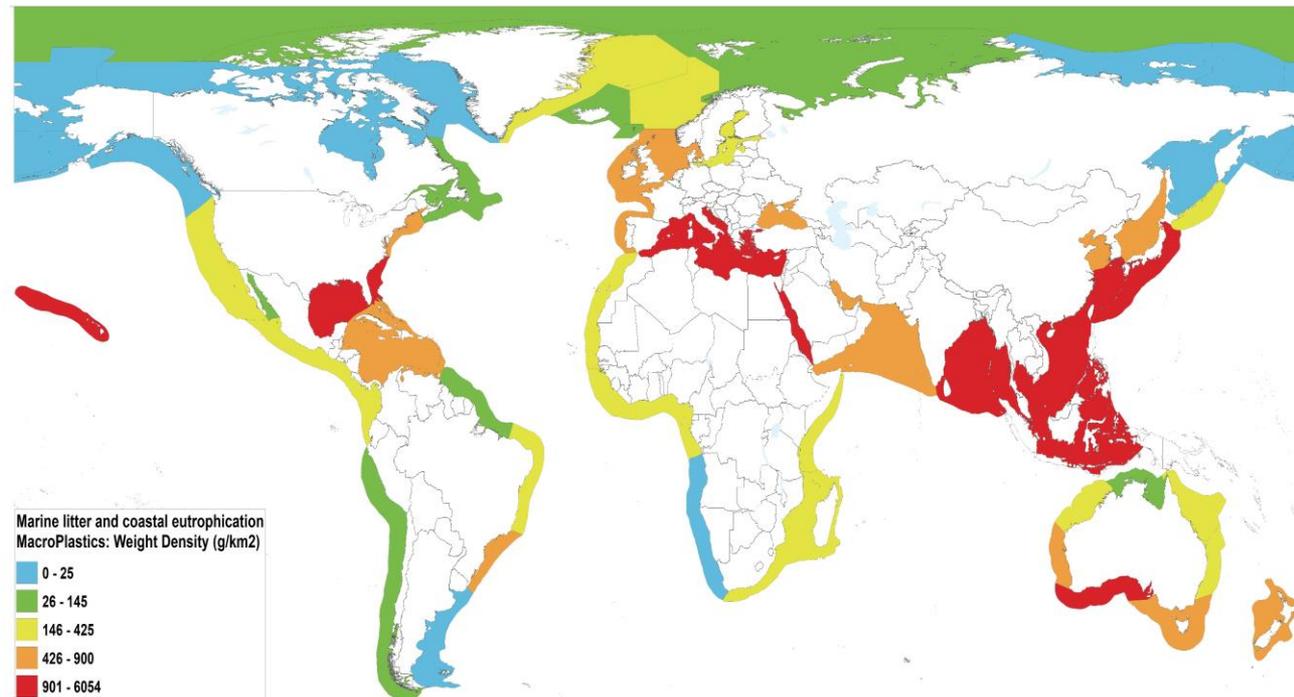
Indicator 14.1.1

- (a) Index of coastal eutrophication
- (b) floating plastic debris density

Target 14.1

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

SDG 14.1.1 Marine litter and coastal eutrophication (Macroplastics)



Lessons from pilot testing in Africa

- Intragovernmental communication gaps (between Agencies, Ministries) are a major challenge
- Human and financial resources are lacking to meet the SDG monitoring and reporting ambitions of countries
- Data from national censuses play a critical role in waste statistics, but they can be too infrequent
- Compositional analyses of waste serve an essential purpose to multiple indicators, but are rare
- Proxy indicators may need to be developed in some cases

#CleanSeas - Turn the tide on plastic

Each year, at least

8 million

tonnes of plastic leak into the ocean

60-90%

of marine litter is made of different plastic polymers



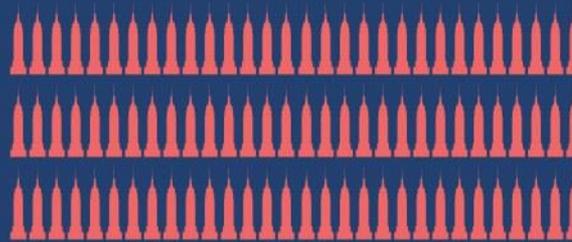
In 2015, we produced

322 million

tonnes of plastic, equal to more than

900

Empire State Buildings



X 10

#CleanSeas

UN 
environment



Without waste management infrastructure improvements, the cumulative quantity of plastic waste available to enter the ocean from land is predicted to increase by an order of magnitude by 2025.



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“Cities can reduce both air pollution and short-lived climate pollutants such as black carbon and ozone through a range of measures that benefit health very immediately and climate in the near term.”

Dr. Nathalie Roebbel, Coordinator, Air Pollution and Urban Health Unit, WHO



02 - SOLUTIONS FOR WASTE MANAGEMENT

Landfills account for 11% of the world’s methane emissions, and municipal waste is expected to nearly double by 2025. Furthermore, an estimated 90% of wastewater in developing countries is discharged untreated or partially treated. Better waste management programs are integral to ensuring our communities don’t suffer as a result, both on a local and global level.

Landfill gas recovery

Landfill gas recovery is an innovative, renewable energy option that actually harnesses harmful landfill emissions rather than allowing them to enter the atmosphere or our lungs.

Improved wastewater treatment

Improving wastewater treatment and sanitation provisions, both in the home and in industry, can make an enormous difference in reducing infectious disease risks.

[SEE FURTHER RESOURCES](#)

Thank you.



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