

New Yokohama Action Guidance

The Member Countries and Cities of the African Clean Cities Platform (ACCP), the Ministry of the Environment, Government of Japan (MOEJ), the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the City of Yokohama, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and other stakeholders supporting the objectives of the ACCP on the occasion of the fourth ACCP Assembly held on the 20th and 21st of August 2025 with the support of the City of Yokohama and the Government of Japan as the host of Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) 9,

Recalling the [Maputo Declaration](#) adopted at the preparatory meeting for the establishment of ACCP in April 2017, the [Rabat Declaration](#) adopted at the first ACCP General Meeting in June 2018, the [Yokohama Action Guidance](#) adopted at the second ACCP General Meeting in August 2019, and the [Tunis Action Guidance](#) adopted at the third ACCP Assembly in July 2022,

Welcoming the steady growth of ACCP membership, from 42 countries and 109 cities at the third ACCP Assembly in 2022, to 47 countries and 209 cities (as of 3rd of July 2025), reflecting increasing engagement across the continent,

Recognising that waste management in Africa falls within the mandate of established regional and international frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and officially endorsed outcomes emerging from continental ministerial meetings, while progress continues to be hindered by adverse impacts resulting from weak governance frameworks and low institutional priority, limited development and enforcement of legislation, insufficient budget provision for infrastructure and service delivery, limited technical capacity, and ineffective public participation,

Acknowledging the opportunities to be derived from the efforts of ACCP Member countries and cities, particularly in preventing environmental pollution and degradation, enhancing public health, strengthening climate resilience, improving urban infrastructure and living conditions, and promoting economic growth,

Emphasising broader partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector, highlighting the importance of the informal sector's inclusion throughout the process from planning to implementation, as well as leveraging collaboration with financial institutions to mobilise investment, and creating a sustainable financing model for Africa,

Considering the different realities each stakeholder faces in waste management, and tailoring efforts in line with the individual context,

Reaffirming the vital need for continued enhancement of the platform and its activities, by strengthening the ownership of the Member Countries, including through the exploration of coordination roles for the member countries and cities,

Confirming to take the following actions over the next three years with the support of ACCP stakeholders and other partners towards the fifth ACCP Assembly expected to be held during the next TICAD 10:

1. Enhancing mutual knowledge sharing and developing local expertise

Continuously promote the city-to-city learning among the ACCP member countries and cities by sharing knowledge, good practices, lessons learnt, and developing local expertise by organising opportunities for technical capacity development in waste management.

2. Ensuring quality data collection and management

Continuously collect and manage their waste management data using the monitoring methodology of the SDG 11.6.1 (e.g., Waste Wise Cities Tool) to track progress, monitor performance, and identify gaps in policy, operations and finance through analysis and the development of a national data inventory, enabling evidence-based policy making.

3. Improving waste collection and transportation services

Promote effective waste collection and transportation to improve public health and living conditions and to eliminate open waste burning and dumping. In addition, facilitate capacity building for service providers for optimal service provision.

4. Facilitating the transition to controlled final disposal facilities

Promote sustainable and affordable technologies, such as biological treatments including through semi-aerobic landfilling (e.g., the Fukuoka Method), to shift from open dumping to a controlled final disposal, and to facilitate safe closure and post-closure land use of final disposal facilities while reducing final disposal volumes and minimising negative environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions with appropriate monitoring.

5. Strengthening the linkages between national policy making and regional and global frameworks

Promote the development and implementation of national policy frameworks and regulations that are well aligned with regional and global frameworks and to

facilitate their practical and strategic enforcement at both local and national levels.

6. Promoting transition towards a circular economy

Promote reduced waste generation, segregation at source, reuse and recycling to increase resource efficiency through establishing regulatory frameworks, raising public awareness, and collaborating with industry to enable the transition to a circular economy.

7. Promoting robust governance for better waste management with sustainable fiscal policy

Strengthen institutional capacity for waste management for governments to effectively fulfil their responsibilities. Additionally, support the efforts to obtain the necessary fiscal budget to ensure sustainable waste management.

8. Fostering collaboration with the private sector and academia

Facilitate development of the necessary enabling environment to attract private sector participation and to promote recycling while utilising proven and locally tailored solutions. Additionally, encourage the involvement of academia in research and experts in policy support and capacity building.

9. Boosting investment in waste management sector in Africa

Encourage development partners and financial institutions to mobilise investments in waste management to make tangible impacts for betterment of public health. Mobilise the Project Development Facilitation to support the development of waste management projects and relevant infrastructure investments in line with national, regional, and local strategies, and SDGs.