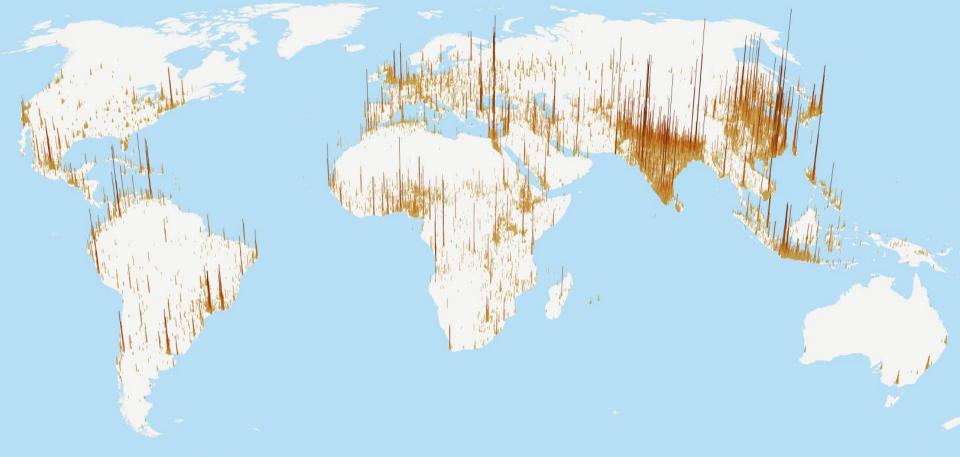
Waste Management in City Development and Case Studies in Kenya and Ethiopia



Atsushi Koresawa

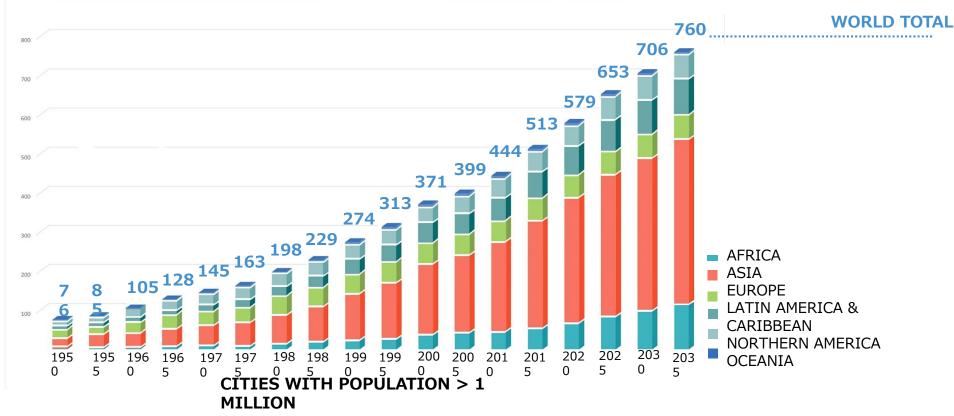
Regional Director

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, UN-Habitat



Source: Economic Analysis Unit, EC DG for Regional and Urban Policy

UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Source: World Urbanization Prospects, 2018 Revision





INCREASE IN SLUM POPULATION

Due to population growth and migration, the number of people in slums increased between 2000 and 2014



URBAN SPRAWL

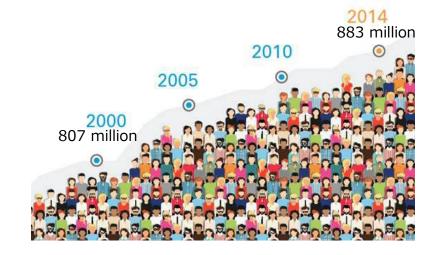
In the last 20 years, cities grew at 1.5 times the rate of the population.



DISASTERS MOSTLY AFFECT

T.H. E. IRO Q.B. ple were affected by disasters (2005-2015)

URBAN CHALLENGES





Rate of expansion of cities



Rate of population growth

URBAN

CHALLENGES

AIR QUALITY IN CITIES IS ALARMING



97%

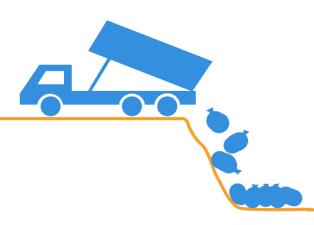
Developing country cities not meeting air quality standards

49%

Developed country cities not meeting air quality standards

SOLID WASTE IN CITIES

Neglected agenda







- SWM related Events held in many countries and cities around the world, including Nairobi with presence of President of Kenya
- Japan (MoE)

 participated in WHD
 Kenya lead by Mr.
 Yutaka Matsuzawa,
 Cabinet Councilor
- Held in conjunction with 'Urban October'; One month promotion of better urban future

CHALLENGES in Municipal SWM





- ➤ 30 to 60% of all the urban solid waste in developing countries is uncollected and less than 50% of the population is served. Uncollected waste clogs urban drains leading to floods
- ➤ Only 10% of waste generated in developing countries is recycled usually by the informal sector
- ➤ 3 billion people worldwide still lack access to controlled waste disposal facilities.
- ➤ Low priority in financing SWM projects. In 2012 only 0.32% of global development finance was allocated to SWM while water and sanitation received 31%



17 Goals

169 Targets



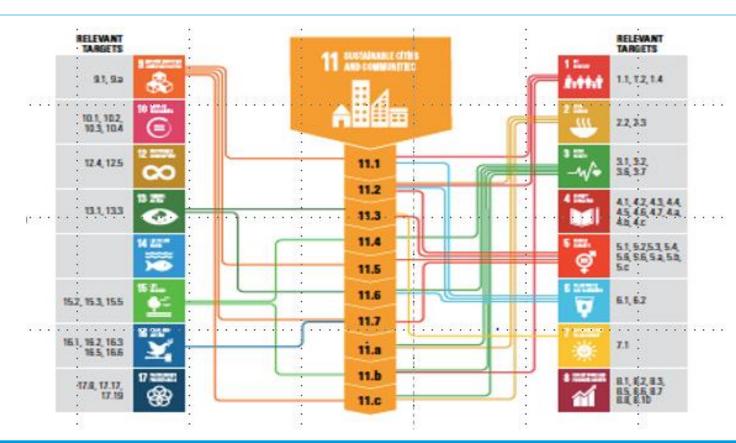
11 Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, resilient and Sustainable

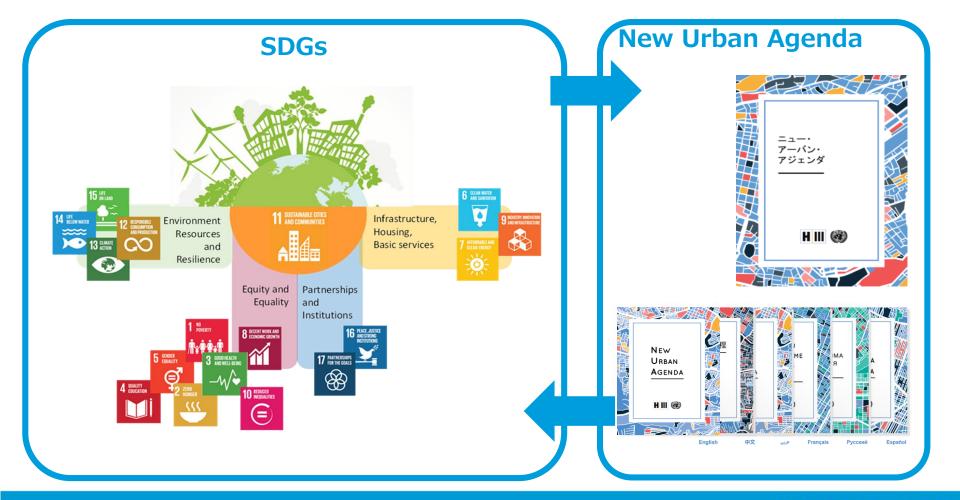
Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

Indicator 11.6.1: % of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge with regards to the total waste generated by the city



Links between SDG 11 and the other SDGs





- The New Urban Agenda refers several times to waste management;
 - > Promotion of environmentally sound waste management
 - ➤ Promotion of Reduce, Reuse Recycle (3Rs) and conversion of waste to energy e.g organic waste to biogas
 - ➤ Promotion of Reduce, Reuse Recycle (3Rs) and conversion of waste to energy e.g organic waste to biogas
 - Emphasis on extended produce responsibility (E-waste management, recycling)



IMPLEMENTING "Fukuoka Method" IN





Kiambu County, Kenya (© UN-Habitat)

IMPLEMENTING "Fukuoka Method" IN





★Engagement of waste pickers as daily workers

★Use of locally available, recycled and sustainable materials and

methods



IMPLEMENTING "Fukuoka Method" IN

Stabilization of Koshe Dumpsite in Addis Ababa

- > Landslide at the dumpsite killed 200 people in March 2017
- > UN-Habitat received 2 M from the Government of Japan to stabilise the dumpsite and conduct capacity development of disposal site operation to local authorities
- > The project commenced in April 2018 and will benefit 4 million people in Addis Ababa City, Ethiopia





Stabilization of Koshe Dumpsite in Addis Ababa







 Stabilization of dump site based on 'Fukuoka Method' to prevent further landslides and gas explosions, stabilizing the dump site by constructing safer slopes, installing gas ventilation pipes and leachate collection





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