

Day2

Title : 2. Data Collection for SDGs

(1) Data Collection for Improvement of Waste Management

Speaker :

Dr. Kosuke Kawai, Senior Researcher, National Institute for
Environmental Studies of Japan

Summary

The presentation emphasized on the importance of reliable data collection for improving solid waste management. The main contents of the presentation were: 1) General challenges on WM in developing countries, 2) SDG target 11.6 and indicator 11.6.1, 3) Definition of MSW, and 4) How to estimate the amount of MSW.

Generally, municipal solid waste (MSW) is defined as waste managed by or for governments as a public service but the definition varies among countries, depending on type of waste (source, composition, and hazard) and type of management (the manager, way of management and quality of management). In explanation, he used examples of type of waste and management in cases of Medan, Indonesia and Hanoi, Vietnam.

The SDG 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" will be evaluated by using indicator of 11.6.1 "Proportion of municipal solid waste regularly collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities".

Generally speaking, the total amount of MSW (tons/year) in developed countries almost equals to the amount of MSW that is currently managed because there is only the least amount of MSW that is NOT currently managed but generated. While in developing countries, the amount of MSW that is NOT currently managed but generated is not negligible. In order to calculate Indicator 11.6.1, both of the total amount and the amount that is currently managed should be identified either by means of weighbridges or estimation. Estimation of the amount that is currently managed can be made based on per-capita data or average truck

data or individual truck data. As for the total amount, estimation can be made based on per-capita data or per-generator (household, office, shop, restaurant, hotel, etc.) data or hybrid data. However, in some developing countries, there is a significant number of non-registered population. Therefore, the effect of non-registered population on per-capita amount of MSW that is currently managed should be taken into account in estimation.