

Day3

Title : 3. Interim Report and Action Plan towards TICAD VII

(2) Results of the Questionnaire Survey and Publication of African Waste Profile in TICAD VII

Speaker :

Mr. Ikuo Mori, Leader of JICA Study Team

Summary

The presentation was divided into two parts. The first one explained what the questionnaire survey is, its purpose and methods. The second one briefly presented the results of the questionnaire survey.

The questionnaire was developed in order to collect information about solid waste management in member countries and cities efficiently, that is, through the internet. The results would be basis of country and city profiles which would be the main contents of the "Waste Management Profile in Africa", and it would be published in TICAD VII to be held in Yokohama, Japan in 2019. The "Waste Management Profile in Africa" aims; to share information of SWM among member countries/cities and others; to be a base for accumulating the information in the future; and to provide information to responsible persons of countries/cities, donors, investors and others for decision making. The questionnaire survey is the first step to prepare country or city profile. After that, there are several ways; focal points themselves prepare their profile; focal points are interviewed by the JICA Study Team; or the JICA Study Team visits focal points and surveys on the current situation in their countries/cities. Focal points were asked to show their preference to the JICA Study Team. In Addition, the JICA Study Team proposed to conduct a similar questionnaire survey on medium cities having a population of 300,000 and more. And the focal points were asked to give the JICA Study Team information about contact persons in such cities. In the first part, it was expressed that only 2 countries profiles and 2 cities profiles had been prepared. Around 60 profiles of countries and cities have to be prepared.

The second part briefly presented the results of the questionnaire survey. Most of the institutions at central government level well communicate with local government regarding solid waste management. Many countries have national basic laws on solid waste management. However, most of them have problems in implementation of the laws. Most of the existing laws on solid waste management seem to be prepared from viewpoints of sanitation and environment protection. Only a few countries have laws on recycling. As

for data collection at the national level, data of waste generation, collection and disposal seem to be well managed. However, almost no data of recycling and other treatment are known. At the central government level, needs for establishing secure financial systems, capacity development regarding technical issues, etc. are expressed. Most of cities know collected waste amount. However, many cities do not have weighbridge. This implies that data dealt with by those cities are inaccurate. Almost all cities, the private sector works in solid waste services, e.g., collection and disposal. And they work well in many cities. The cities strongly expressed needs for securing financial resource for solid waste management. In technical issues, need for improving final disposal is emphasized.