

FACTSHEET

Waste Wise Cities Tool in Bukavu, Democratic Republic of the Congo



In the rapidly urbanizing world, the crisis in waste management and plastic pollution is a reflection of current unsustainable lifestyles.

The availability of fact-based data on municipal solid waste can guide evidence-based planning and lead to increasingly effective and efficient solid waste collection systems, enhanced local resource recovery and controlled waste disposal, thereby improving the quality of life for urban residents.

UN-Habitat's Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT) assesses the parameters for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.6.1 - the proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal solid waste generated, by the city. It consists of seven steps and provides the necessary data to support evidence-based decision making by city managers.

Together we can achieve a sustainable future.

Have a look at the Waste Wise Cities website, learn about the WaCT and how its application created impact on the ground in other cities.

- Step 1: Preparation
- Step 2: Household MSW Generation and Composition
- Step 3: Non-Household MSW Generation
- Step 4: MSW Received by Recovery Facilities and Control Level of Recovery Facilities
- Step 5: MSW Received by Disposal Facilities and Control Level of Disposals Facilities
- Step 6: Waste Composition at Disposal Facilities
- Step 7: Calculating Food Waste, Recycling, Plastic Leakage, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Air Pollution



City: **Bukavu**
Country: **Democratic Republic of**



Population:
1,305,405 (2021)



Year of WaCT Survey:
2021

Key Waste Data

Total
municipal solid
waste (MSW)
generated by
the city

898 t/d

Total
MSW collected

63 t/d

7%

Total
MSW collected
and managed
in controlled
facilities

1 t/d

0%

Per capita
MSW generation

0.69 kg/cp/d

Per capita
household food
waste generation

0.17 kg/cap/d

City
Recovery
Rate

0%

Household and non-household waste generation



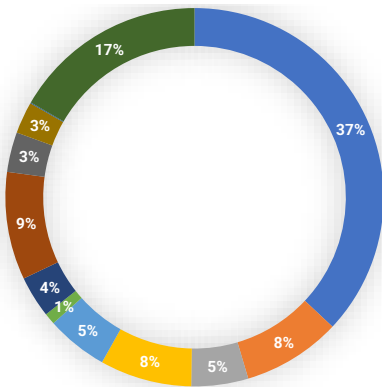
	Average household waste generation (kg/capita/day)	Total population	Total MSW generated by households (t/day)
High income	0.63	174,133	110
Middle income	0.46	398,693	185
Low income	0.45	732,579	333
TOTAL	0.48	1,305,405	629



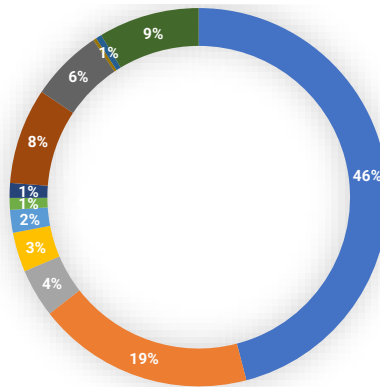
Total MSW generated from non-household sources (t/day): **269**
calculated using proxy of 30 % of total MSW

Composition of waste at the households and at the disposal site

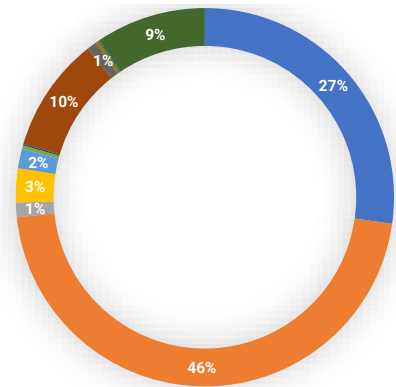
Household waste composition
higher income areas



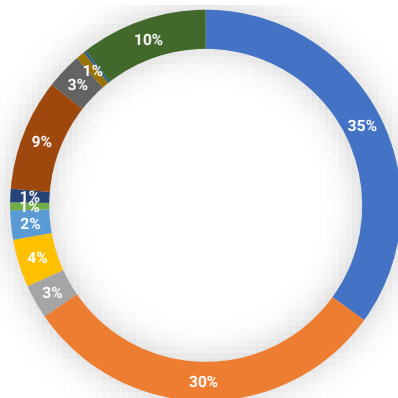
Household waste composition
middle income areas



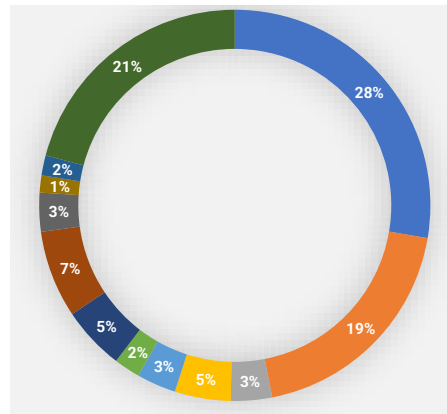
Household waste composition
lower income areas



Average household waste
composition



Waste composition at disposal site



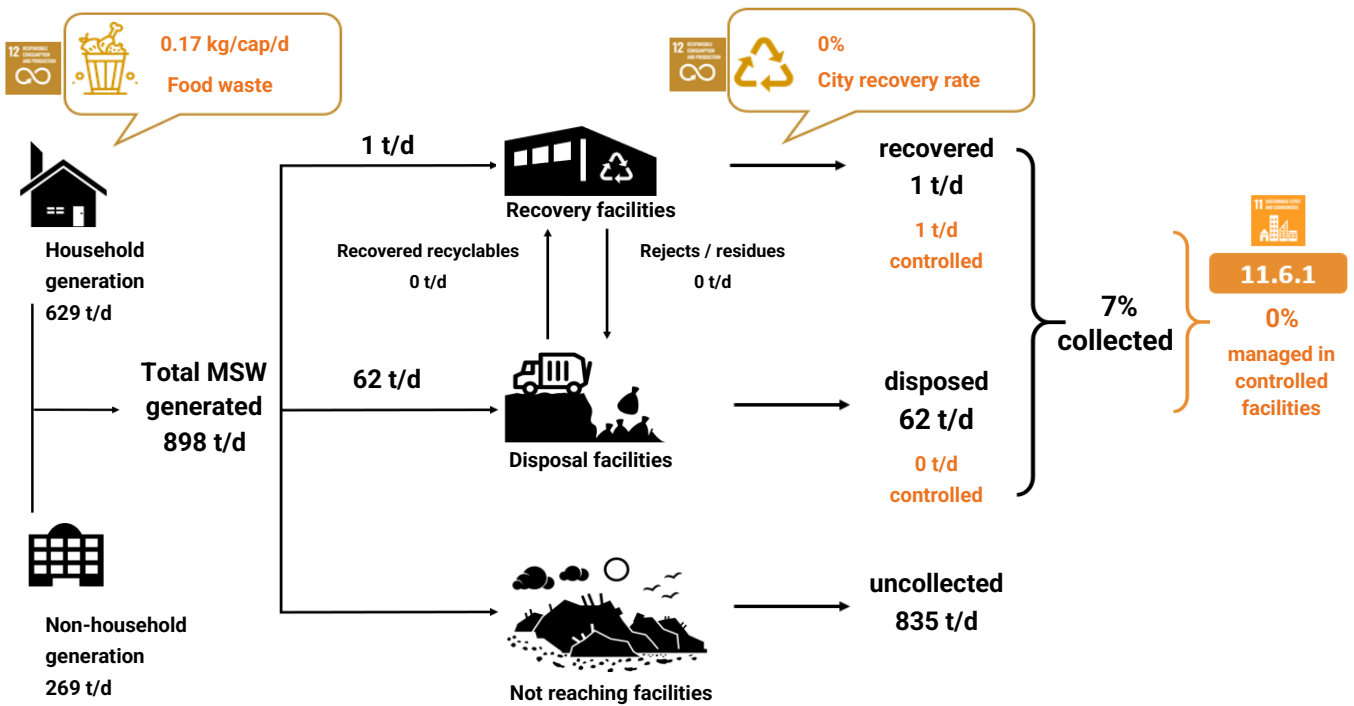
- Kitchen / canteen
- Garden / park
- Paper / cardboard
- Plastic film
- Plastics dense
- Metals
- Glass
- Textiles / shoes
- Wood (processed)
- Special wastes
- Composite products
- Other

Potential recyclables from households



Types	Recyclable waste generation from households (t/day)
Food waste	220
Plastic film	25
Plastic dense	15
Paper and cardboard	18
Glass	7
Metal	4
Total	347

WaCT Flow Chart



For more info and if interested in WaCT application contact the Waste Wise Cities Team at WasteWiseCities@un.org

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

WASTE WISE CITIES

Andre Dzikus,
Chief Urban Basic Services Section

WasteWiseCities@un.org
[#WasteWiseCities](https://twitter.com/WasteWiseCities)

P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi 00100, Kenya
T: +254-20-76263120
E: unhabitat-info@un.org

