Lagos, Nigeria

City Assessment Presentation
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City Overview

- Population: 18 Million+
- Growth rate: 6-8%
Solid Waste Sector

• Waste generation: 10,000 MTPD
• 3 major + 2 temporary landfill sites, 2 registered with CDM
• 2 transfer stations with a 3rd being commissioned in 2013/14
• 834 waste collection vehicles in operation (up from 18 vehicles in operation in 2005)
• 250 recycling banks + 12 residential recycling vehicles
• 1 privately owned and operated composting facility processing market waste, also registered with CDM.
• 3 plastics recycling facilities
Solid Waste Services

- Lagos Waste Management Authority (LAWMA) responsible for:
  - Residential and industrial waste collection and disposal and oversight of private waste collectors
  - Provision of commercial waste collection to state and local government
  - Transfer and disposal operations
  - Contracting and oversight
• 2008 LAWMA issued public tender for the Epe Project
• Private consortium contracted to conduct Phase 1 Master Plan
• LAWMA funded Phase 1, committed to providing land for the new site, improved waste collection coverage from 32% to 95% in order to guarantee 900 TPD and instituted residential collection fees
• LAWMA has also contracted an independent engineer and cultivated political support across key government stakeholders
• LAWMA planned to use carbon revenues from the LFG flaring projects as their equity contribution, but
In 2008, when the project was procured and at the height of the market, CER revenues were estimated at €20 million.

Today, LAWMA could stand to receive €300,000.

LAWMA needs to explore innovative financing mechanisms in the wake of declining markets.
Conclusions and Next Steps

• LAWMA needs to minimize risk to potential investors by either 1) attracting investors to provide equity or 2) reducing the debt to equity ratio and financing the Project almost exclusively with debt.

• CCI can evaluate opportunities to enhance the market value of end products such as compost and recyclables to help increase project revenues and offset costs.

• CCAC and its Partners should dialogue about ways to secure financing so that the Epe Project, and future projects developed through the initiative, can be realized.