

WASTE COLLECTION AND RECYCLING NETWORKS IN TANZANIA

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Agenda

- **Country context**
- **Governance of waste management**
- **Waste collection initiatives**
- **Profiles of initiatives**
- **Challenges of waste collectors**
- **Identified innovations**
- **Future direction of waste picker organizations**

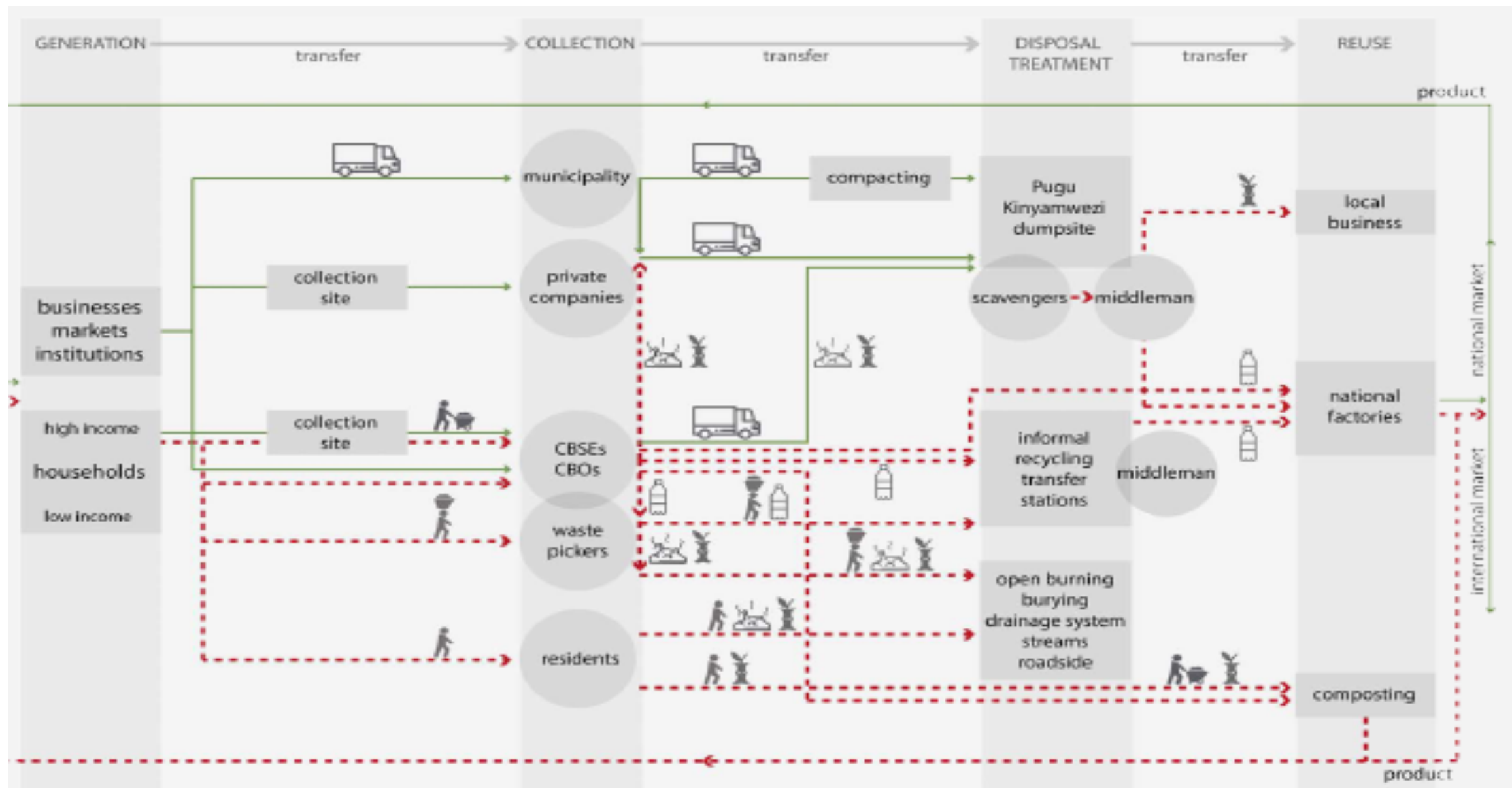
Country Context

- Tanzania is one of the poorest country in the world with the population of almost 50m people
- Dar es Salaam is the biggest city with a population of over 4.3m people and growth rate of 4.3 percent.
- It is the fastest growing city in Africa projected to have 7m people by 2025
- It generates 5,600 tons of waste on a daily basis
- Only 40% of the waste ends-up in the city's dumpsite
- The city waste production is growing at an estimated 10% per year.
- Approximately 50–60% of the waste is readily biodegradable

Governance of waste management

- Acts governing the waste management
 - Local Government Act (1982)
 - Environment Management Act (2004)
 - Solid Waste Management Regulations (2009)
- City Council-dumpsites' coordination, planning, financing, maintenance and closure.
- Municipal councils- collection and transportation of waste, fee collection, local waste recovery, recycling and composting
- Private sector (individuals, groups& companies)- collect waste directly from households

Waste management process



Waste collection initiatives

- i. City /municipal councils
- ii. Private waste collection companies
- iii. Small formal and informal groups
- iv. CBOs & NGOs
- v. Individuals/youth



Features of the initiatives

- Composition of initiatives
 - 43% -unregistered/informal community-based groups
 - 32% - private companies under coordination of wards and sub-wards
 - 11%- registered associations
 - 7%- self-help groups
 - 3.6% - registered CBOs
- Gender composition -Males (66%), females (34%)
- Gender varies according to the nature of specific operations
- Services provided:
 - Collection, transportation, disposal, sorting, processing, recycling, composting, buying and selling of waste materials

Features of the initiatives

- The waste collected is largely unsegregated
- Disposal of waste is formally done at Pugu Kinyamwezi dumpsite, 30km from the City Centre.
- Solid wastes are disposed in an open dump without any engineered safety features: no base liner, gas collection, soil cover, embankments and fence



Challenges of waste management

- Rapid urbanization / population growth / informal settlements
- The city has only one dumpsite which is almost exhausted
- Poor roads to access the dumpsite
- Access to unplanned settlements
- Low/no investment by municipal councils in waste collection
- Weak capacity of CBOs, cooperatives and groups
- Reluctance to pay the waste collection fee
- Negative perception of individual waste pickers

Challenges of waste management

- Limited/no value addition at the source
- Governance and control of waste pickers' organizations
- Incompetence of management and lack of modern equipment
- Low public awareness and participation
- Inadequate laws and by-laws enforcement

Identified innovations

- Transparency and financial control of waste picker groups
- Lobbying and negotiating for work space and better prices
- Joint saving and family support
- Capturing value locally
- Empowerment and capacity building of waste collection groups
- Mobilization of community participation



Future of waste pickers

- Expansion of income generating activities
- Strengthening linkages and collaborations
- Developing a sustainable PPP model
- Investment in infrastructure and equipment
- Governance and sustainability of initiatives
- Community participation

