

The potential for solid waste recycling in Urban Area of Tanzania: The case of Dar Es Salaam

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Abstract: Recycling and reuse of solid waste has a number of benefits in the overall process of solid waste management. First, it reduces the amount of waste that has to be disposed off; be it in landfills or otherwise. In this way, it reduces constraints on other resources needed in the management of solid waste. Secondly, it is an economic activity through which new enterprises can be created and thus creating employment through collection and reselling recyclable materials, or working directly in the enterprises. In a solid waste characterisation study carried out in Dar es Salaam, it was found that despite the fact that 98% of solid waste generated per day can be recycled or composted, only 10% is recycled leaving 90% to be disposed in dumpsites. This paper we present the results and recommend formalisation of recycling activities in order to reduce solid waste management load to the authorities.

Keywords: Recycling, Composting, Solid Waste Characterisation, Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania

1. Introduction

Landfill is the traditional way of getting rid of solid waste though other means such as incineration are in use. However, the current trend emphasises approaches that are geared towards avoiding and reducing waste generation as disposal of solid waste can be costly and the waste can have disastrous effects to the environment and peoples' health. As a result, the focus is on composting, recycling and reuse as complementary means to landfilling. Through such means the cost of handling solid waste can be reduced significantly. Besides, such means have other economic benefits as they can be sources of cheaper raw materials for creating new products, create employment through establishment of enterprises for recycling and composting and selling recyclable materials and yet saving the environment and eliminating or reducing health hazards to the people. In fact, according to [1] recycling of materials will conserve resources, save energy and protect the environment, and can often stimulate employment and the

local economy. For example, composting can serve as source of organic fertilizers that can feed into initiatives like "Kilimo Kwanza" in Tanzania. In essence, attaching an economic value to some solid waste can save a lot of troubles for the authorities responsible for handling solid waste, the environment and peoples' health.

[3] define waste as 'something for which we have no further use and which we wish to get rid of' and according to [4] it is inclusive of all discarded solid, semi-solid and liquid materials. The aim of this study however, is solid waste (cardboards, organic matter, plastic, textile, metal, construction and demolition waste etc.) and focuses on the potential for reuse and recycling of this kind of waste. Recycling is defined as the redirection of materials from waste stream into the manufacturing, agricultural, horticultural and construction sectors for use in the creation of new products [2]. However, where the waste materials are redirected as delineated in this definition is immaterial. What is important is that waste materials are used in the creation of other new products. Inherent in this redirection

is that one must know what kind of material is fit for what purpose. That is, characterising the waste materials before deciding what to direct where. [5] argue that knowing the composition of the waste allows for defining the strategies for separation, collection and frequency of collection for recycling. This view is shared by [4] who contend that characterisation and quantification of the waste stream is critical for the successful solid waste management and potential for waste recycling. Furthermore, in a research carried in Mashhad City in Iran about recycling of dry solid waste, [6] noted that the most important of these mechanisms should be the separation of solid waste at the point of generation. The [6] statement is in consonant with the requirements of [7 & 8]. Reuse is simply the use of the material again for the original purpose. In this work however, recycling will be used to mean both recycling and reuse. Of course, composting is merely the recycling of organic waste and other biodegradables and thus fits in the earlier definition of recycling.

Solid waste management, being a global environmental challenge [9-13] has attracted a number of researchers. These include researchers on strategies, practices, methodologies and challenges such as [14-31]; on application of various techniques such as Geographical Information System (GIS) [32&33] and methodologies such as Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) like [34-38]. This category of researchers looks at solid waste from the management point of view. They look at planning mechanism and decisions, methodologies and approaches, techniques and practices geared to proper solid waste management – their failures and successes and room for improvement, cost implications and how they can be minimised, environmental impact of the waste; laws, regulations and directives to that effect.

Yet, some concentrated on modelling and forecasting. This category comprises of the works of [39-52]. This category of researchers is mainly dealing with solid waste generation, factors thereof; solid waste collection optimisation techniques, fleet management and routing mechanisms.

We also have those who specifically dealt with recycling of waste. Such works are accredited to [1-2, 6, 53-61]. These are mainly concerned with the recycling potential, sustainability of the recycling and public awareness and participation. Despite the divergent research interests, all these researchers do agree that “waste is not all waste”. Some are valuable and need to be recovered; either as energy or as raw materials for the creation of new products. 4 In this work we look at the recycling potential of the solid waste in urban areas of Tanzania based on a recent research carried in Dar es Salaam.

1.1. The Current Situation

The World Bank Report of 2012 estimates that Dar-es-Salaam was generating solid waste at a tune of 4200 tonnes per day in 2011 which is equivalent to 0.93kg/cap/day. Of these tonnes only 40% is collected, about 10% is recycled

the remaining 50% are buried, burned, or dumped by the road side or into drainage canals. However, the 10% recycled does not include animal dung that is sometimes used as fertilizers by horticulturalists, gardeners and food remains used to feed dogs and in piggery farms. When taken into account, these wastes may contribute another 10% of recycled waste. The materials that are usually known to be recycled are plastic and glass bottles, scrap metal, papers and aluminum cans as shown in Figure 1. So far, there has no recycling of ewaste though feasibility study shows that it is a profitable venture. Separation of recyclables suffers from a lack of knowledge regarding identification of materials, and appropriate techniques for handling, sorting, washing and grading.



Figure 1. Commonly recycled solid waste types

2. Methodology

In carrying out the research, the methodology used by [62] was employed. It involved sorting and weighing directly from the household where solid waste is generated. According to [63] this is an established method for characterising solid waste. The methodology involved the following steps: 1) selecting households for the study; 2) determining the number of samples; 3) sorting and quantifying the solid waste types and 4) analysing the results.

2.1. Selecting Households for Study

A total of 639 households were selected from three municipalities of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke that make up the city of Dar es Salaam. The number of households was selected proportionally depending on the population and total number of households in each municipality.

Table 1. Demographics of the studied areas and selected samples

Municipality	Wards	Population (selected wards)		Households	
		TOTAL	SAMPLE	TOTAL	SAMPLE
KINONDONI	3	177,599	817	46,509	229
ILALA	3	192,855	888	51,365	253
TEMEKE	3	127,656	587	31828	157
TOTAL	9	498,070	2292	129702	639

229 households were selected from Kinondoni, 253 from Ilala and 157 from Temeke as indicated in Table 1.

2.2. Determining the Number of Samples

The choice of number of samples was solely influenced by solid waste collection trend and the heterogeneity of the solid. Moreover, in the literature there is no specific method used for specifying the number of samples for solid waste characterisation [64]. Since solid waste was being collected from households once a week, we decide to sort and weigh the solid waste generated from each household once a week (a day before collection day) for seven consecutive weeks making it a total of 4,473 (1603 from Kinondoni, 1,771 from Ilala and 1,099 from Temeke) samples from the 639 households.

2.3. Sorting and Quantifying the Solid Waste Types

The solid waste was hand sorted and classified into eight categories as shown in Table 2. Sorting was based on the types found most common and those reported in previous studies [62]. The procedure adopted was the same for all waste found in the 639 households for all seven weeks.

3. Results and Discussion

Table 3 presents the waste generation rates and composition for the three municipalities. The results are grouped according to municipalities and proportional composition of the various types of waste in terms of percentages. The per capita waste generation rate was found to higher in Kinondoni 1.03kg/cap/day followed by Ilala and Temeke with 0.97 and 0.95 kg/cap/day respectively. We also note that the Ilala municipality produces more organic waste (60.9%) followed by Kinondoni with 58.6%. A more surprising scenario is that Temeke produces more plastic waste (21.6%) compared with Kinondoni (14.4%) and Ilala (13.2%). That notwithstanding, plastics waste is the second largest waste produced by all the municipalities. Notably, Kinondoni generates more ewaste compared to Ilala which is a central business district and hence expected to use more eproducts.

Table 2. Classification of solid waste types

TYPE OF WASTE	WASTE COMPONENTS
Organic waste	food waste, garden trimming, wood.
Plastics	any type of polymer content including materials such as PETE, HDPE, LDPE, PVC, PP, and other plastic materials such plastics bags and plastic bottles
Glass	any type of glass bottles, containers, sheets and any other type of glass including broken bottles
Paper and cardboards	any type of paper such as newspapers, wrapping materials, paper packaging materials etc.
Metals	any scrap metal and aluminum cans
eWaste	anything electronic such as mobile phones, batteries, TV, computer and computer accessories etc.
Textile	any cloth like material
Others	any other materials whose nature could not be immediately determined.

Table 3. Solid Waste Generation by Municipality and Type

Type of Waste	Municipal		Ilala		Temeke	
	Kinondoni	Percentage	Kilograms	Percentage	Kilograms	Percentage
Organic Waste	24,150.00	58.6	25,617.00	60.9	14,727.00	54.2
Paper and Cardboards	4,830.00	11.7	4,215.00	10.0	2,480.00	9.1
Plastics	5,950.00	14.4	5,547.00	13.2	5,867.00	21.6
Glass	3,852.00	9.3	4,150.00	9.9	2,267.00	8.3
Metals	923.00	2.2	1,215.00	2.9	952.00	3.5
Ewaste	789.00	1.9	625.00	1.5	453.00	1.7
Textiles	293.00	0.7	284.00	0.7	273.00	1.0
Others	458.00	1.1	433.00	1.03	172.00	0.6
Total	41,245.00	100.00	42,086.00	100.00	27,191.00	100.0
Generation (kg/cap/day)	1.03		0.97		0.95	

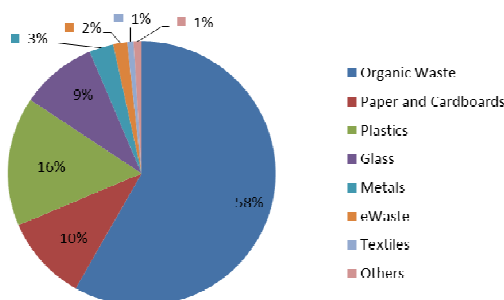


Figure 2. Average percentage composition of solid waste generation.

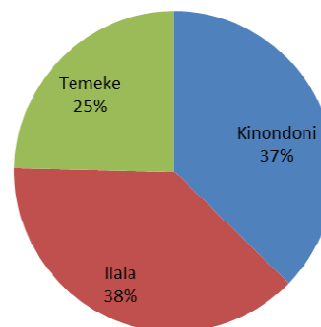


Figure 3. Percentage composition of the recyclables

Despite the variations in waste constituents in terms of percentages, the solid waste generated by the three municipalities exhibits similar characteristics in terms of the major contents. Organic waste accounts for more than fifty per cent followed by plastics and then paper and cardboards and glass. Figure 2 summarises the results and we find that 98% (organic waste, paper and cardboards, plastics, glass, metal and ewaste) of the solid waste generated is recyclable. Ideally, this means that if all recyclables were source separated and redirected to create new products the authorities would be remaining with only 2% to dispose.

The differences in composition of waste generated by the three municipalities can be explained in terms of the differences in consumption patterns derived from the differences in income levels. For example, the Ilala municipality which is the central business district has higher percentage of organic waste due to food wastes resulting from leftovers from hotels and food vending places compared to the other two municipalities. In total it has a higher percentage (38%) of the recyclables followed by Kinondoni with 37% and Temeke with 25% as shown in Figure 3.

4. Conclusion

The study indicates that solid waste generated in Dar es Salaam has high content of organic waste and recyclables (paper, plastics, glass, metals and ewaste) and all account for 98% of the total waste generated. Ideally, if all could be recycled the authorities would remain with only 2% to dispose. Investment in recycling and composting would create employment and engage a good number of the unemployed youth, greatly reduce the quantity of solid waste to be disposed in dumpsites and the cost thereof and encourage source separation as required by the [7&8]. Moreover recycling will recover raw materials which would otherwise be wasted. We therefore recommend that source separation, composting of the organic waste and recycling of the recyclables should be encouraged and formalised as these would greatly reduce the amount of solid waste to be disposed (to only 2%) into the dumping site, hence reducing the cost. This calls for the authorities to enact policies, rules and regulations to that effect. With enabling policies, residents can either as private individuals or through community-based organisations can set up investments for making items like briquettes, paper products like toilet tissues, gift bags, conference folders and even factories for recovering ewaste materials and smelting and molding plastics products. Such initiatives will not be income earning activities, but also reduce waste that must be disposed by municipal authorities and in the process reduce cost on the government. Furthermore, breeding places for mosquitoes and other disease vectors will be reduced and hence save lives which would otherwise be lost due to malaria and cholera. Besides, by setting up a composting facility, the manure will be a good input into urban agriculture.

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