

Dar es Salaam - Reality Check Workshop
hosted by GIZ and Dar es Salaam City Council

Challenges to the Waste and Waste-Water Sector in Dar es Salaam



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WASTE and WASTE WATER GENERATION

Solid Waste

- The proper management of waste is one of the most pressing and challenging environmental problems in the Dar es salaam city.

Municipality	Generated amount (tons/day)	Collected amount (tons/day)	% collected
Ilala	1100	430	39
Temeke	1,035	280	27
Kinondoni	2,026	823	41
Total	4,161	1,533	37

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Recycling and resource recovery

- Recycling in the city is done at a small scale and in a disorganized manner.
- The recycling activities take place informally at point of generation, collection, illegal dump sites and final disposal sites and apply mostly to household and commercial wastes.

Management of clinical waste

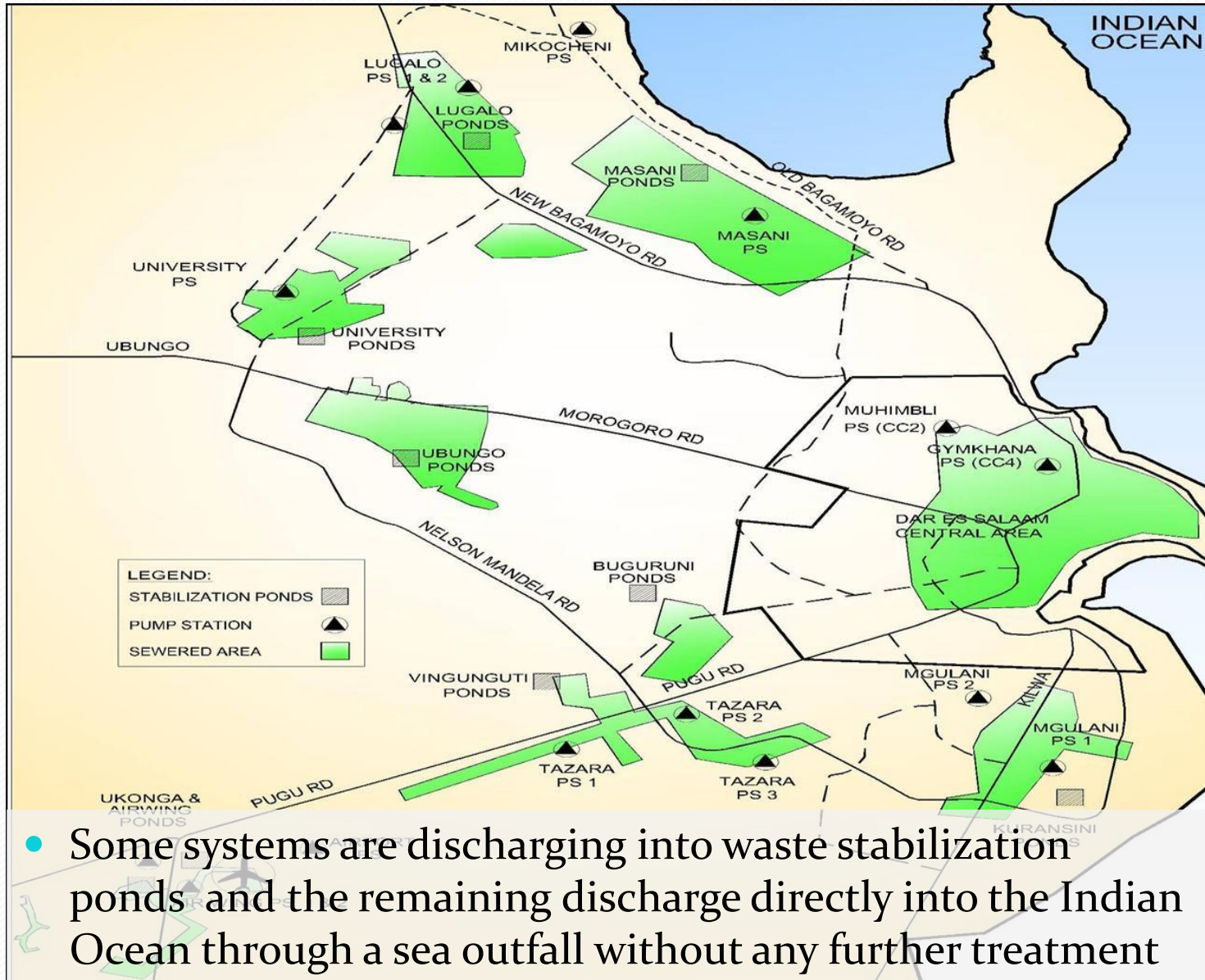
- In most healthcare facilities clinical wastes are not properly managed.
- The MoHSW in 2006 formulated and adopted the Healthcare Waste Management Policy, Guidelines and Monitoring Plan for its management.

Solid Waste Management

- The dumpsite is located about 30Km from city centre of Dar es Salaam and it is poorly managed.
- Hence informal dumpsites are found in various parts of the city, including along river valleys.



Waste water – Sewerage System



- Some systems are discharging into waste stabilization ponds and the remaining discharge directly into the Indian Ocean through a sea outfall without any further treatment

Distribution of Sewers in DSM

Water Management – Current Situation

Sludge management

- Sludge from septic tanks and pit on latrines is discharged into wastewater stabilization ponds.
- However, there are no facilities for handling sludge from the waste stabilization ponds.

Storm water drainage

- Most areas, including much of the city centre have no formal storm water drainage system.
- The drains are frequently used for waste water which thus reaches the natural drainage system without treatment.

Initiatives

- **Involvement of private contractors** in solid waste collection who collects 50% of all collected wastes .
- **Recycling activities** of metal scraps, glass and plastics is very high and many plants have been established.
- Educational campaigns and awareness creation.



Awareness campaign

Challenges

- **Collection** of solid waste from unplanned areas is difficult.
- **Willingness** of the people to pay for waste management services is low.
- **People** do not frequently appear during cleanup campaigns.
- **Inadequate** waste and waste water infrastructure to cope with the demand.
- **Limited resources** and low level of private sector involvement in waste and waste water investments.

Wayforward

- **Enforcement** of law and regulations and make people participate in cleanup campaigns.
- **Raise people awareness** and understanding on waste management issues and make them pay for the services.
- **Encourage the private sector** to partner with the LGA'S in developing a sustainable waste management in the city in terms of INVESTMENTS.
- **Promoting composting** activities as the solid waste generated is 80% organic

A KEY QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION

- *How can the private sector be encouraged to participate in the development of more **Resilient Waste Management Infrastructures**, like disposal sites, drainage structures and waste water infrastructures, in partnership with LGA's?*

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**THANK YOU FOR LISTENING
ASANTENI SANA**



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