SOUTHERN New Hampshire UNIVERSITY

AND

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA

EFFECTIVENESS OF WASTE MANAGEMENT ENDEAVOURS MANAGED BY THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF RECYCLABLE WASTE IN VINGUNGUTI WARD IN ILALA MUNICIPAL, DAR ES SALAAM
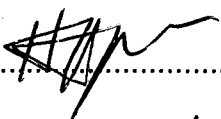

A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE SOUTHERN NEW HAMSHIRE UNIVERSITY AND THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA IN PARTIAL FULFULIMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE ON MASTER OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT YEAR 2005
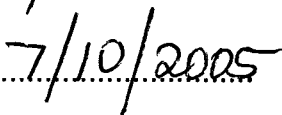

By: Ngonyani Zainab P.

SUPERVISOR CERTIFICATION

The undersigned that certifies he has read and hereby recommends effectiveness of waste management endeavors managed by the association for the collection and distribution of recyclable waste for acceptance by Southern New Hampshire University and Open University of Tanzania in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Science in Community Economic Development.

Supervisor's...

Signature..

Date....7./10./2005

COPYRIGHT

No part of this project report may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of the author or the Open University or Tanzania/Southern New Hampshire University in that behalf.

DECLARATION

I Ngonyani, Zainab declare that this dissertation for the partial fulfillment of Master of Science Degree in Community Economic Development is based on my own efforts and solely done by myself unless where quoted for learning purposes, it has been stated. This work has not been presented nor is it being presented at any University or Institution for Similar purpose.

....
Signature

....
Date

DEDICATION

I take this opportunity to dedicate this project assignment to my family, mother and friends for their contribution and support that they rendered to me throughout the study.

My special and most profound appreciation is extended to the sons Rama and Mrisho also to my beloved daughters Zena and Hadija their encouragement enthusing are highly appreciated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

So many people deserve my gratitude since it is not possible to thank every one individually.

I would like to thank all who directly or indirectly contributed to this project.
Much appreciation is due to Mr. Hamidu Shungu my supervisor for his tireless devotion, comments, challenges and encouragement for good logistic arrangement of study.

Also I would like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Benedict Mkude the Chairperson of UTADA CBO and other members with whom I was working for their continuous assistance.

I'm very grateful to the Director of Ilala Municipal Council and staffs for their financial, moral and material support.

I'm also very grateful to my family for their encouragement which has enabled me to do this project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS   Page

LIST OF ACRONOMYS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CP	Community Participation
SWM	Solid Waste Management
UTADA	Usambazaji na Ukusanyaji Takataka Dampo
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
EPM	Environmental Planning Management
DCC	Dar es Salaam City Council
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
ILO	International Labor Organization
LDCs	less Developed Countries
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
UN	United Nation
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal
SKAs	Skills Knowledge and positive Attitudes
MCDO	Municipal Community Development Officer
HIV/Aids	Human Immune-deficiency Virus Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDO	Community Development Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer
CED	Community Economic Development
KIWOHEDE	Kiota Women Health and Development

OPERATING DEFINITIONS

There is need to provide definitions of concepts which will be commonly used.

- **Community**

  In this concept the concept community refers to the basic social organization in a defined geographical are and temporal dimension where individuals of usually homogenous social – cultural and economic aspect interact and can have opinion heard. Also they can make decisions implement, monitor and evaluate them related to community management of solid waste in their environment. According to this study, the community should be perceived in the context of residents of Vingunguti area.

- **Community Participation**

  The study defines community participation (CP) as a process by which individuals and families assume, responsibility for their own social economic political welfare and for those of community, and develop the capacity to contribute to their own and the community's development such as solid waste management in collaboration with other stakeholders especially the government as the principal custodian of public interests. The role of the government and other stakeholders is partly to incorporate CP with a continuous mass education and awareness creation programme. This is deemed to empower the community members to realize the developmental problem through learning, seeing and doing and to define and play their roles in society that they are likely to assume for better performance (Rugumamu, 2000: 89)

- **Solid Waste Management**

  It is a public heath technology. It is defined in the context of local government as the act of maintaining the sanitary conditions in its area of justification by immediately removing solid waste generated from within the human living space in order to prevent risks of human health, property and natural environment arising from uncollected polluting waste (Mgale, 1996: 145). SWM consists five basic element namely, waste generation, collection and transport, storage at near the point of generation, street cleansing and disposal (Yhdego, 1985: 1)

- **Recycle**

  Convert waste material for re - use

ABSTRACT

Africa is currently undergoing rapid change. In most Africa countries a major population redistribution process is occurring as a result of rapid urbanization at the time when the economic performance of these countries is generally poor. Besieged by a plethora of problems, urban authorities are generally seen as incapable of dealing with the problems of rapid urbanization. One major area in which urban authorities appear to have failed to fulfill their duties is in waste management.

All African countries have Laws requiring urban authorities to manage waste. Yet, in most urban areas only fraction of waste generated daily is collected and safely disposed of by authorities. Collection of solid waste is usually confined to the city centre and high-income neighborhoods, and even there the service is usually irregular. Most parts of the city never benefit from public solid waste disposal.

Only a tiny fraction of urban households or firms are connected to a sewer network or to local septic tanks, and even for these households and firms, emptying or treatment services hardly exist. Industrial waste is usually disposed of, untreated, into the environment.

This report looks at whole the problems and opportunities of collection and recyclable of waste management in Dar es Salaam through community groups, private waste collectors, scavengers and institutions connected with waste management.

Therefore, the association for the collection and distribution of recyclable waste (UTADA) which is a community based organization. UTADA has started

composing organic wastes as means of improving community environmental condition and generating income through recyclable solid waste.

In terms of appropriate roles of CBOs and Local authorities the research provides evidence that communities are more than willing to provide for themselves urban service like waste management which Local Authorities are unable to do so, also in providing advice, training and credit to these CBOs is very important. While the resource of local authorities are best employed in regulating, coordinating and advising CBO and NGO efforts in the provision of urban service like waste management.

This study has also demonstrated the importance of preparing training manual for association in order to facilitate them on improve the health and well being of participants who live and work in dump areas.

CHAPTER ONE:

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CBO BACKGROUND

UTADA stands for "Chama cha Usambazaji na Ukusanyaji Takataka Dampo" literally meaning "Association for the Collection and Distribution of Recyclable Waste," It is a non profit making action based educational and development,

The society founded in 1992 and officially be registered 1 st February 2001 with Registration no. 10805 at Vingunguti Ward in Ilala Municipal, Dar es Salaam.

It consists of 50 members, 28 were women and 22 men who contribute their knowledge, experience and time in addressing environmental issues through buying and selling all recyclable materials from all Dumps in Dar es Salaam.

1.2 MISSION STATEMENT

To maintain a clean and safe environment for promoting their welfare by initiative income activities and skills training for sustainable development.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

From their constitution (specific objective) are:

- To assist and promote youth self – employment schemes through the collection, processing and selling recyclable waste.
- To offer health education to youth and its members on all matters that will enable them to operate safer occupationally and environmentally such as Aids, Drug abuse and other problems affecting youth in our community.

1

- Collection of all solid waste that can be recycled, sort and sell to recycling plants or process alone or cooperation, with any partner who will be ready to assist us in the establishment of small scale recycling plants that will be beneficial to both partners. Such recyclable solid waste includes:
  - Plastic and glass bottles
  - All types of iron waste
  - Waste papers
  - Recyclable beverage and good cans
  - All types of plastic and polyvinyl chloride waste.
  - Other recyclable waste that will be available from the Dump

- Control and authenticate safe disposal if food, drug and any material identified to be hazardous or unfit for human consumption.

1.4 PROGRAMS

- Strengthening their skills in facilitating community development planning and resource mobilization
- Keeping safe environmental
- Formulate savings and credit program to CBO members in order to be granted low profit loans aims at increasing the capital for activities.

1.5 CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- Capacity building of CBO members to training on;
  - Leadership and administration
  - Educate on occupational safety, health and hygiene to workers
  - Facilitate on members contribution
  - Improve of solid waste collection methods

- o Facilitate women in income generating projects
- Mobilizing resources for community contribution procedures
- Sensitization meetings with other cleaning groups on agree of collection of solid waste system and sell to UTADA society.
- Cleaning and collecting all by – product wastes at a dumping place
- Planting trees at their working place
- Using modern utensils in their activities
- Conducting training on saving and credit scheme.

1.6 The present structure of UTADA CBO is shown in the following organizational chart.

Figure 1:   ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF CBO

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

EXECUTIVE COMMITEE

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE	FINANCE COMMITTEE	HEALTH COMMITTEE	COUNCIL COMMITTEE	CENTRAL COMMITTEE
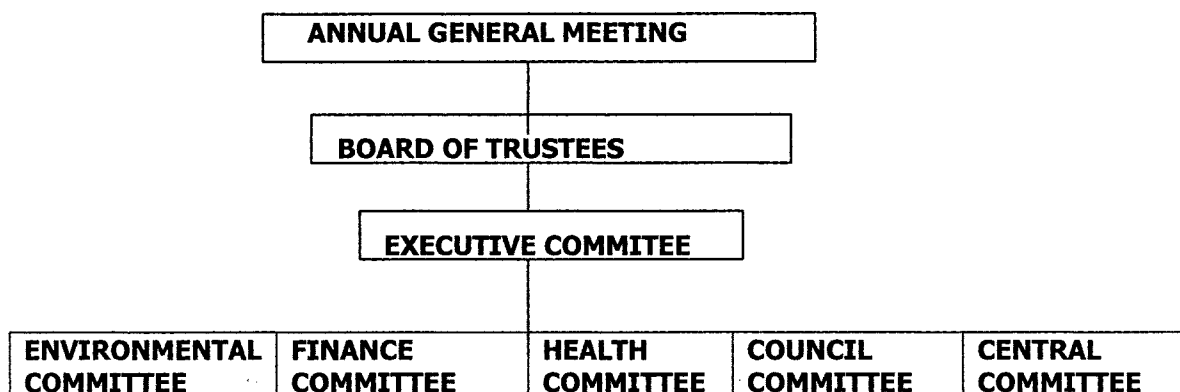
Source: UTADA 2004

From the above diagram, the supreme body is the Annual General Meeting which is an assembly of all the association members and it has further developed different committees which run various activities in representative basis.

At present the Board of trustees was selected by annual meeting normal has six members and its responsible for selection of chairperson and secretary of CBO. Also Board of trustee has power for plan all meetings schedule and activities.

During annual meeting selected them. The office bears and other committee members work on voluntary basics. In performing its duties the Executive Committee was cause the formation of other committee to undertake specific duties. They are appointees of the executive committee from itself or outside but among the members of the association.

At the present the Executive Committee is an overall in − charge of association activities. A part from the Executive Committee there are other committees that are;   - Environmental Committee

4

- Finance Committee
- Health Committee
- Council Committee and
- Central Committee. (Discussion with UTADA CBO top leaders, May 2004)

1.7   OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

This study attempts to explore the community based organization through community participation approaches for solid collection and recyclable system to improve and sustainable development due to a reasons that if waste is unmanaged or poorly managed it becomes a danger to health, a threat to the environment a nuisance an evading factor in civic morals and possibly a major social problem. Thus waste management is an important issue of urban governance. It involves the success or failure of the authorities to deal with this waste and the response of society to this success or failure.

The major focus in this study aimed at achieving the objectives are;

(a)   Integrating solid waste and hygiene promotion in recycling work to ensure sustainable improvements to health.

(b)   Enabling community to develop their capacity mostly operation in local needs and aspiration.

(c)   Chance collaboration between utilities and other service providers (other NGO, CBO).

(d)   To strengthening economic growth by creating more opportunities for employment, income generating and poverty alleviation while protecting environmental conditions.

2.0 CHAPTER TWO:
LITERATURE REVIEW

This section discusses an overview on background privatization of SWM; community participation in SWM, the theoretical review, Empirical review and policy review. The aim is to facilitate the Vingunguti residents to acquire solid waste management skill for their own economic advantage and prevention of health hazards resulting from solid waste.

2.1   THEORETICAL REVIEW
Background to the privatization of refuse collection services in Tanzania

Prior to 1994 solid   waste Management in Dar es salaam was a statutory responsibility of the Dar es salaam City Council (DCC). The Dar es Salaam City Council through its administrative Machinery and budget had the responsibility of providing the service in accordance with the urban master plan (Majani 2000, Kironde, 1995).

The DDC responsibility of solid waste management was among the three departments health works and planning. Refuse collection services were placed under the section of prevention services the health department. The department of works was responsible for maintenance of the solid waste collection trucks as well as the roads leading to the disposal sites or workshops. The Department of planning was responsible for urban planning including setting aside land for construction of refuse treatment and disposal facilities. The fragmentation undermined the importance of solid waste management collection service compared to other activities of the DCC. Because of the low priority attached to it the component had the smallest share of the total unit budget (JICA 1996, pp. 6-51). Refuse collection and disposal services received only 18 per cent of the total budget of health and social welfare unit (JICA, 1966 pp 1-26).

DDC performance in providing refuse collection service was good until early 1980s when the service collapse all together Evidence of the collapse included low solid waste collection rates compared to waste generated. Between 1989 and 1996, only 5 per cent of the 1,400 tones of waste generated per day were being collected (ILO, 2001; Majani, 2000, p III; JICA 1996, P.6; sdp 1994).

Another indicator for poor performance was the disproportionate growth of the demand for refuse collection on DDC budget until 1995, the DDC budget for refuse collection was 20 times less than the actual amount needed to provide the service at the appropriate level. For example the DDC had only 20 trucks and I skep truck when the actual requirement to meet the demand for refuse collection was 200 trucks (Barutiet al, 1992; effey, 199).

The collapse of the solid waste management in 1995 was further indicated by DCCs failure to extend the service to the growing unplanned areas Dar es salaam. It should be noted that until 1995, refuse collection service of the DDC was limited to planned areas (Halla, 1997; Armstrong, 1988). While few unplanned areas were obtaining the DCC refuse collection service through informal connections, more than 2.0 million people residing in these areas were left unsaved (Majani, 2000 p. 39; Misigaro, 1994).

The collapse of the refuse collection system in Dar es salaam resulted in serious problems of unhygienic conditions in the city. These included large amounts of garbage dumped open spaces, along streets and roads, at market places, and in the age systems drain (Majani 2000, 0.41; Ntukula; Ligalla 1997; Halla and Majani, 1999). Both the international donor community and the government of Tanzania attributed the collapse to the weakness of the urban planning and management system then in existence. Both the rigid standards and centralization of solid waste collection and the disposal responsibilities by the DCC hierarchy were identified as Major factor contributing to the collapse of

solid waste management system in Dar es salaam (Majani, 2000 0.31). Rigid standards including lack of recognition of unplanned areas accommodated more than 70 per cent of the population of Dar es Salaam. Against this background in 1992, the government of Tanzania with the support of international development partners introduced the Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) as a framework for coordination of private, public sector and community partnerships in urban development planning and management including solid waste management (Kombe 1997).

The EPM introduced working groups to work as consultative frameworks for identification of priority Environmental issues and solutions for addressing them. The working groups for solid waste management identified participation of the private sector in solid waste management as the key solution to the budgetary problems of DC. Concession was identified as the appropriate form of privatization to be adopted by the Dar es Salaam City Council.

The working group develop planning frameworks for solid waste management master plan spelling out goals, targets and strategies for the implementation of the privatization of solid waste management in Dar es Salaam Technical Support Team Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) assisted the working group in the development of the planning frameworks for solid waste management master plan (JICA, 1998 PP. 6 – 46). As stated in the planning frameworks, the goals of privatizing refuse collection and disposal services through cost sharing with communities. Other objectives of the privatization of refuse collection services included providing equal access to refuse collection and city cleaning services to all city residents regardless of their income. Cross subsidization was identified as the strategy for ensuring low – income groups had access to the privatized reduce collection services.

To facilitate equal access to refuse collection services by all City residents, the City was divided into four different services zones namely Urban Planned Areas (UPA), Semi Urban Planned Areas (SUPA), Urban Unplanned Areas (UUA), and Semi Urban Unplanned Areas (SUUA). The basis for classification of services zones included income levels of its residents/service user, level of solid waste generated per capita per day. Conformity to town planning laws and the availability of the basic services (JICA, 1996, PP. 8 – 12). Responsibility for solid waste provision for the four services was to be shared among the DCC and other non – government organizations. These factors determined the type of service and technology required for each service zone as well as the mode of financing the service provided. The DCC assumed responsibility for direct service provision in Urban Planned Areas specifically to government offices and buildings private companies with relatively high institutional capacity (financial and human) resources were to cater for urban planned and high income residential area as well as the central business area. The planning frameworks for solid waste management remained silent on service providers for unplanned urban and semi urban unplanned areas.

A tariff structure that segmented service users into subsidized and non – subsidized service areas was introduced. Highly subsidized collection fees were set for relatively low – income areas. Public financing without user contribution was applied in government offices/building areas. Private financing was applied in both high and medium income residential areas as well as central business areas.

A phased approach was adopted in the implementation of privatization of solid waste management in Dar es Salaam Phase one started in 1994 targeting selected areas in central business (Urban Planned) and high – income semi planned urban areas. Lessons from this phase were to inform the two subsequent phases. Phase two was to extend the services to all central and high

- income areas. Phase three was to extend the service to low income areas (semi unplanned urban areas). Contrary to the proposed phased approach the second and the third phases were implemented prior to completion of the first phase. Their implementation commenced at the time when experiences from the first phase were raising doubts on the effectiveness of privatization in addressing problems of solid waste management in high – income as well as central business areas of Dar es Salaam.

Privatization of Solid Waste Service

Privatization of solid waste service in Less Developed Countries(LDCs) municipalities dependent on refuse collection fee levied upon their majority poor residents is increasingly proving it effective in the short – run but not sustainable in the long term.   This is partly due to private companies' market oriented nature or profit maximization oriented cannot afford to serve the poor communities in the long-run (Bartone et al. 1994:56). Others view that a public body being non-profit oriented can feasibly provide SWM to the majority poor. If water, sewage, and refuse disposal are not made available by a public body or will be too expensive for the poor to afford (Neiss, 1993:3). However, this view is criticized by the fact the public sector in LDCs have failed to discharge solid waste service interalia other social services due to limited resources (Word Resources, 1996 – 97:130). Even if such public bodies were to introduce user fee and service charges on garbage collection at subsidized level, still could be unaffordable to the poor or uneconomical to service provider if set too low (Dillinger, 1994:2-3).

Traditional approach to solid waste management that Municipal government handle all aspects of collection, transport and disposal has been at best a mixed success in both developed and developing countries.

The search for more efficient economical solid waste collection programs has taken cities in several directions, most notably toward new partnerships with communities or private sector and toward new types of economic policy instruments such as recycling credit. (Payment to a recycler).

In developing world the Municipal system handles only a minor fraction of the wastes generated in a city. Avers network of urban waste picker's deals with more wastes. These waste pickers provide clear environmental and economic benefits to the city, saving resources through recycling raw material, reducing costs of waste disposal, allowing for the production of cheaper goods from recycled materials and creating much needed jobs.

Waste pickers are often highly organized and can account for a large share of waste collection.

The increasing recognition of the value of informal waste collection to urban functioning, efforts are now under way in a number of cities to integrate these activities into the formal urban economy and minimize the health safety risks of waste collection for those whose live-hood depend on it. Many of these efforts are droved by Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and face the organizations and financial difficulties common to voluntary efforts as a result few projects have led city wide programs and many have not survived even on a small scale.

Waste pickers are being organized into union or cooperatives; cooperatives can improve the efficiency of collection by pooling financial resources (e.g. by using community loans to upgrade collection equipment) and by giving waste pickers a greater political voice. Unions can appeal to the Municipality to allow them access to recyclables within the city and the city dumpsites. These groups take on social roles as well lobbing for improved sanitation facilities.

In other cities, the collectors can trade the recyclables for extra income, and the organics can be taken for small scale composting. In still others, waste pickers have been given picks, gloves, and boots to provide protection from cities and exposure to pathogens, however waste picking remains a hazardous occupation.

Solid waste management is a necessary undertaking in Modern day urban areas. Faced with rapid urbanization and limited resources, much of the solid waste generated is not collected by the public authorities where the waste is collected it is in most cases disposed of haphazardly by way of crude dumping. Collecting is usually confined to a few areas, mainly city center and high income areas, and even here collection is usually irregular.

The hinging of the situation of the problem of SWM on acquiring more capital equipment through the public sector has been found to be unsustainable.

Thus a Major initiative being undertaken in Dar es Salaam and in other Municipalities is privatization of solid waste management. All indications show that privatization can be a success; but major issues related to governance especially community participation, transparency and accountability must be addressed. The role of the various sections of community especially women and youth groups in urban solid waste management need to be investigated (J.M. Lusugga Kironde 2000) - The government coping strategies.

How SWM managed experience from other

For decades, King county like many local government dumped its trash into land fills that were subject to minimal environmental controls this practice came to an end in early 1980s as, one by one the landfills in Western Washington either closed or faced the need to speed millions on environmental controls. Businesses in Seattle had been sending their waste to a privately owned landfill north of King county until 1978 when it shut down residential waste from Seattle them went to a facility the city operated in a nearby suburb until 1986 when it closed.

The physical arrangements for handling solid waste in King county are complex and the legal authority to regulate the system is fragmented with respect to the collection of trash except for the small rural town of Enumclaw, it is handled by private firms not government agencies. In corporate cities can decide to contract with firms, to collect trash set the rates and conditions of collecting and require that home owners pay for pick up, including separate pick up for recyclable materials. In unincorporated areas and where cities do not exercise their authority to contract the state issues franchies to private firms giving them to exclusive right to collect garbage in specific areas. The Washington utilities and transportation commission, sets the rates and terms of service.

Although a city may require a home owner or business to pay for garbage pick - up it does not require use of the service for the all trash. Anyone can sell or donate their trash or can take it to a transfer station or landfill. Many large businesses contract directly for the collection of their trash to recycling firms and scrap yards. Safeway for example holds auctions every few weeks to sell the used card board boxes from its many stores; the auctions generate thousands of dollars each month. Boeing Co, the aircraft manufacturer has set up a small staff to assemble monthly packages of recyclable products which it offers to the highest bidder.

A vigorous small – scale recycling industry emerged in the 1970s that collects high value products such as aluminum cans and newspapers and sell them to manufacturers, producers of cans or pulp mills. Many churches and scout troops raise funds by collecting these materials.

In short, the collection of trash is largely the responsibility of cities and private firms. The county has no direct role in collecting trash other than preparing a county wide solid waste management plan.

King county's SWM plan is now built around comprehensive recycling this plan has made it possible for the suburbs to adopt various curbside recycling

Programs. Some require that home owners put glass paper, tin cans and other materials into separate containers, while others require that recyclable products be separated in masse from the rest of the trash some for bid mixing recyclables with trash and still others make separation voluntary.

In addition to requiring some kind of curbside recycling, King County is using three measures that can be classified as market or economic incentives;

First, is higher tipping fee for discarding trash cover the cost of cleaning up the landfills and building a reserve fund for incinerators.

Second, incentive is a variable rate for collection based on the number of trash cans pick up encourages people to go to the trouble of separating recyclables from the rest of their solid waste.

Third, incentive consists of array activities that are directed not at the supply of recyclable materials but at the demand, that is at what happens to recyclables after haulers pick them up. When Seattle and King County adopted recycling and waste reduction as their preferred approach to SWM citizens responded eagerly.

As a result the markets for most recyclables became glutted and the prices for some materials especially green grass and mixed waste paper fell sharply. In response both the county and the state have undertaken to build more markets for these elements of the waste stream organized the King county commission for marketing recyclable materials and the state established the clean Washington center as a division in the state department of trade and economic development.

In addition to the regulatory requirements, curbside recycling programs and economic incentives the county and cities have invested heavily in public education many of their efforts are broadly targeted at the populace as a whole.

Governance and its relevance to urban waste management

Although governance so broadly defined clearly covers all aspects of the complex and myriad relations between government and a people, this definition still fails

to highlight another aspect of governance, the role of civil society. The current conceptualization of governance sees it as encompassing the totality of the frameworks and processes for exercise of these powers and society at large, and the organizations a society sets up to respond to the state and promote society's interests. This report uses Bratton and Rothschild's (1992) concept of governance, a relational concept emphasizing the nature of the interactions between the state and the social actors and those among the social actors.

Bratton and Van de Walle (1992) argued that the prominence of the question of governance in recent years is due to a multitude of factors, including a backdrop of economic malaise, indignation over internal repression, corruption and austerity, resentment of the state's unresponsiveness to popular demands, the collapse of the communist regimes in Europe and various donors pressures for political reform (Bratton and Rothchild (1992). In part, the desire for openness and accountability is reinforced by a new awareness of the linkages between economic development and democratic processes (Mbembe 1989). This could be of crucial importance to urban governance in African cities, given the multiplicity of operations on the scene, including actors of civil society who make urban life tick but whose efforts and contributions are often ignored or even impeded by the state.

At the risk of oversimplification, it is possible to see urban governance at a subnational level in terms of a triadic relationship among central government, including national institutions, local government, and civil society. Civil society includes the private sector, non–governmental organizations (NGOs), and community – based organizations (CBOs).

There is considerable literature and debate on the concepts of the state and civil society, on how the two are related, and how the roles of civil society's constituent groups in democratization should be assessed. Although it is known

that state power exists outside government, the state is taken in this report in the sense of central and local governments and public institutions, including political parties.

Chazan (1992) defined *civil society* as that part of society that interacts with the state. This view, however, is considered to be too restrictive, as many associations and groups are informal in character and do not strive directly to influence the state, but they are important in the whole issue of governance. Barkan et al. (1991) saw civil society as comprising those intermediary and autonomous organizations that function and sometimes flourish in the space between the state and the household. In the same vein, Starr (1990) argued that *civil society* refers to a social space distinct from government and that the government is but one of several institutions coexisting in a pluralist social fabric. With a slight reservation, a definition appropriate for this report is the one used by Weigle and Butterfield (1992, p. 1):

The independent self organization of society, the constituent parts of which voluntarily engage in public activity to pursue individual, group, or national interests within the context of a legally defined state–society relationship.

The reservation is that the status of the civil society and its relationship with the state need not be legally defined or even recognized by the state.

Observers of urban governance (that is, the triadic relationship of central government, local government, and civil society) in Africa have shown concern with the predominance of central over local authorities. This means that local governments are highly dependent on and controlled by central governments (Stren 1992), particularly in the areas of access to resources and political maneuverability.

16

Furthermore, the relationship between the state and civil society has been an uneasy one, with civil society having gained in importance to some extent as a result of the failure of the state to perform its role. Partly as a result of the failure of the public authorities to perform their duties, alternative systems of urban management, embedded in or part of civil society, have emerged or gained in importance, but with little encouragement from the authorities. The central and local governments show a lack of democracy, transparency, accountability, and cooperation with the public in their operations and processes and in their relationship with civil society. Areas of the failure of the authorities include infrastructure investment and maintenance, provision of services, provision of shelter and land for development, management of the urban economy, and management of the environment (Stren and White 1989). The problem of solid-, liquid-, and industrial-waste management has been a major manifestation of this failure.

The public-good characteristics of urban-waste management

Waste management has importance in a governance perspective. High concentrations of population and economic activity in urban areas means that waste generated cannot be disposed of effectively on an individual basis. Waste has public - -good characteristics because it can be disposed of on public or private land and thus cause a nuisance or become an environmental or health hazard affecting society, although the private households and firms that generate waste may consider themselves to have done their duty by removing waste from their private domain. Waste management benefits the whole community and any resident can enjoy the benefit of the service without diminishing anyone else's benefit. Thus waste management stands squarely in the public domain as a public good and therefore citizens expect the governments responsible for waste management to act and keep the environment clean. Here the divisions of power responsibility, and resources

between levels of government and the relationships between these levels of government and civil society become important. The success of the authorities in waste management (as well as in other public services) hinges on the availability of resources and good governance and it creates hostility and distances the public from the state. This has important implications for resource generation, democracy, and accountability.

The question of waste management is closely tied to the evolution of local government in Tanzania, and this issue has shaped the triadic relationship of central government, local government, and civil society. The evolution of local government in Tanzania can be divided into four phases: the pre-local-government era (that is, before 1949), the pre decentralization era (1949–71), the decentralization era (1971–82), and the post decentralization era (since 1982).

The colonial system of urban management was based on racial segregation. Key public urban services were concentrated in areas set aside for Europeans, where as areas set aside for Africans received the least service (Kironde 1995). The colonial government strictly controlled the settlement of urban areas, which enabled it to exercise a measure of effective control over urban development, including the provision of services.

Up to the late 1950s, urban management hinged on the issue of public health. Medical officers of health were prominent in urban management.

By 1946 the agitation for local authority status for Dar es Salaam that had been going on since the 1930s was finally translated into Municipalities Ordinance. The central government enacted this legislation with Dar es Salaam in mind and used it to transfer many central-government powers and responsibilities of urban management to the municipal council of Dar es Salaam, which came into

existence in 1949. These included powers for solid waste management and for undertaking and charging for sewerage and other sanitary services.

Lower tiers of local government that is town councils could be formed under the local government ordinance of 1953, which was superseded by the local government (District Authorities) Act of 1982 for urban authorities. Like the municipal council, these authorities were given powers to raise revenue, to make bylaws, and to deal with many matters of local governance, including waste management.

A major change in local administration took place in 1971 with the adoption of a policy of decentralization. What this meant, however was the abolition of all local governments between 1972 and 1974 and their replacement by central authority.

Essentially, the stated intention of decentralization was to transfer some of the central government's administrative and financial authority to the regions and districts. Although the stated aims of decentralization were to give power to the people, speed up decision-making, and bring about rapid development by stimulating grassroots participation in decision-making, and planning, all observers agree that the major achievement of decentralization was to take power away from the people and to concentrate it in the central government.

2.2 EMPIRICAL REVIEW

It is estimated (Arross, el al, 1994) that 30 – 50% of solid waste generated within urban centers is left uncollected and dumped in any available waste ground. The result is the outbreak of diseases, since piles of garbage serve of as food and breeding grounds for disease vectors. Rubbish causing stagnant pools that may overflow and sometimes carrying excreta also block water courses and

open drain. During heavy rain periods the blocked brains may result in serious flooding with loss of life and property.

Similar studies by Hardy and Setterthaite (1989) showed that in 1987, around a quarrel of solid waste generated in Bangkok remained uncollected and were dumped mostly into vacant land or in canals and rivers. Almost all Senegalese towns had no provision for removal of household and public waste, while in Dar es salaam only a quarter of the city's refuse was being collected. In Jakarta, around 30% to the garbage is not collected and ends up in canal and rivers and along the roadsides where it clogs drainage canals and causes extensive flooding during the rain seasons. In Karachi, only one - third of the solid waste produced in the city is removed (Mahanga: 2002).

More than50% from 5% before 1992, CBOs were received city contract to collect waste and clean up the environment through recycling and better management of landfill sites. The city was cleaner and there was better understand of environmental hazards.

The cleanliness of the city has been improved and the waste collected and disposal on the official dumpsite has increased since 1998 after involving the local communities, various initiatives have been developed for supporting waste recycling, this sector is participating in poverty alleviation as it has already created about 1500 jobs which benefit women and youths.

It is estimated that 16% of total waste generated can be used and recovered in Dar es salaam form different points also there are about 1133 recyclers/scavengers are involved in picking of recyclable materials in the city. Recycled items, which find easy market both locally and in the neighboring countries, are metal, paper, glass and plastics.

The Association for the collection and Distribution of Recyclable waste (UTADA) is joined since 1992 to address environmental issues through collection of all solid waste that can be recycled sort and later on sell them to recycling plants or process alone or cooperation with any partner who will be ready to assist in the establishment of small scale recycling plants.

In Dar es salaam, many businesses depend on regular supplies of waste materials from these waste pickers, the small scale industries received 50 to 65% of their raw materials from waste pickers working land fill sites. Many of producers in steel, paper and glass are hearty dependent on recycled material inputs.

The current situation in relation to waste recycling more than half of the population lives in densely populated and unplanned areas. Most of those areas are hard to access. The City inhabitants are relatively young and unemployed, it is envisaged that it is the informal sector contribute 32% of the GDP.
The recycling activities form part of the informal sector whose contribute is significant to GDP. According to the JICA study level of recycling is at 8% with a potential of 12%.

The current waste generation is estimated at 2,400 tons/day with a collection efficiency of 30 – 40% (JICA 1997) while Ilala Municipal generates about 750 tons of solid waste per day out of which approximately 300 tons or about 40% are collected. The daily capital generation rate is about 0.7kg. About 58% of solid waste collected by private and CBO.

But still waste picking is driven by abject poverty, the only access to many of the resources they need for housing, clothing fuel and work comes from waste materials of the more affluent. Socially ostracized UTADA CBO many of whom

are women usually work in squalid unhealthful conditions for long hours and low return.

2.3 POLICY REVIEW

Although waste management could be considered a local issue, the central government and national institutions play a big role and carry considerable responsibility in the whole of urban waste management.

The Ministry of Natural Resources, Tourism and Environment oversees issues related to the environment including the prevention of pollution resulting from the indiscriminate disposal of waste.

The need to promote actively to strengthen and expand waste re – use and recycling systems was also recognized in Agenda 21. The consensus on sustainable development (Earth Summit) now must be transformed into action by engaging in a period of decentralized experimentation (Brugmann, 1994;129), Tanzania environmental control policy abides by concepts and principles of sustainable development to which it subscribed at the UN conference.

The National Environmental Management Council was established who scope of work included:

- Formulating a policy on environmental management and recommending its implementation to the government.
- Specifying standards norms and criteria for protection and maintenance of quality of the environment.
- Formulating proposals for legislation in the area of environment issues and recommending their implementation to the government.
- Forming co – cooperation between government, local authorities and other bodies.
- Stimulating public and private participation and activities.
- Understanding and promoting general environment education.

The *Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act* of 1982 gives considerable responsibility to urban authorities for waste collection and disposal. It requires urban authorities to among other things, "remove refuse and filth from any public or private place" (s.55(g)).

The *Dar es Salaam (Collection and Disposal of Refuse) By Laws* were passed to enable the privatization of waste disposal. They require occupiers of premises to maintain receptacles to keep waste and bind the DCC to collect and dispose of waste. Among other things, these bylaws prohibit people from causing a nuisance and throwing or depositing waste on streets or in open spaces not designated as collection points. The DCC may require an offender to remedy the situation.

However the DCC cannot enforce these rules and bylaws and is itself unable to fulfil its own duties.
Moreover, it could be argued that these rules are outdated, having been enacted during the colonial period. They do not reflect the circumstances prevailing today in urban areas.

Waste management license be obtained from the Waste Regulation Authority (under the control of pollution Act 1974 this is called the waste disposal authority)
Authorizing the treatment, keeping or disposal of any specified description of controlled waste in or on specified land or the treatment or disposal by means of specified mobile plant. The aims of licensing are to prevent:
- Pollution of the environment
- Harm to human health
- Serious detriment to the amenities of the locality.

CHAPTER THREE:

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The activities of study followed participatory Approach is employed as the principal research tool to obtain information from the Vingunguti community through communicative dialogue. Participatory Approach is richness in dealing with communities, problems an empowering by local people themselves; and the professionals are not teachers, and facilitators. (Chamber, 1999). Other methods are discussed under the research methodology of this study including questionnaires, interviews, and physical identification/survey.

Reasons of Selecting Vingunguti Ward

Vingunguti Ward in Ilala Municipality is selected for two main reason:-

Firstly, Vingunguti Ward is unplanned; it consists of middle and poor people. This qualifies one of the intentions of this study it to explore on the possibility of involving poor communities in SWM through community participation.

Secondly, this study intends to learn from the Vingunguti communities altitudes views and strategies to participate in SWM in their own environment specially to know what they should do on their part and municipal government on its part in order to complement these efforts in achieving a sustainable solution to the solid waste collection problem at the same can provide the services as a means of income generation in the study area.

3.2 RESEARCH APPROACH AND STRATEGY

(i) Participatory rural Appraisal (PRA)

This methods is also know as Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) which originally and exclusively used to appraise rural communicates oriented projects PRA is increasingly being adopted regardless whether they are rural or urban community based unlike the classical research are

heavily dependent on pre-determined questionnaire. The PRA is flexible, two way traffic information flow between the researcher and the respondent(s) Chamber(1999). Actually PRA is respondent centered. These qualities make it the best way of studying social group can easily be captured and interpreted.

(ii)   Quantitative and Qualitative Methods

The questionnaire methods will be employed to collect quantitative data e.g. demographic factors at household level, economic data include generation, collection and disposal of solid wastes from the group members. Also the methods applied included review of relevant documents, discussions with staffs of Municipal & Ward, Stakeholders and Government leaders.

(iii)   Interviews

People in individually approach especially the elder leaders and members those who know work or witnessed changes in handling solid wastes e.g. since the colonial time to the present independent governments. This information is important in crosschecking answers given by respondents who were interviewed using other methods of data collection.

(iv)   Transect walks

The study have conducted transect walks these are random cross – sectional walks in the area of study for the purpose of investigating the degree of extent of the solid waste problem in households and dump site. Transect walks was taken two forms following compass directions: North – South and East – West mid way a cross the study area field.

(v)   Participant observation method

This study was adopted this method due to its main advantage of directness on behavioral altitude, feelings even views of interviews thus minimizing the bias that can arise out interviewing respondents opportunism or resentment (Flyujerg 1998).

(vi)   Community Meeting

Before start my research I called the community members meeting in order to introduce the exercise in Vingunguti area basically at UTADA CBO. After agreement I was selected committee of 3 members who were be together in the research and supporting in the implementation process of the program and also in order to get information and real situation of the target area and involving the planning designing and implementation stages solving their priority problems.

(vii) Use of visual facilities

Some visual facilities were be used to store various catching information e.g. to secure photographs by camera.

3.3   SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

The study was chosen/selected a sample from a total number of 20 members that will be 40% of the group members in UTADA CBO to represent the whole population in data collection. The needed sample was obtained in a systematic way so as to avoid despairing from one sample to another and to reduce transport costs. The researcher listed all group members in the area then the sample was obtained through picking 20 members among 50 members. Questions were in written from in order to used for all respondents it is a relatively guide why of obtains data from members. Also it can be used for statistical analysis.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION

The study adopted a variety of methods in its review of data, electing of information and sharing information. Methods included;

- Questionnaires
- Various observation techniques
- Review relevant documentation
- Group discussions/ meetings and presentations

Table 1, shows the CBO Members wee interviewed in this study.

Also the activities undertaken, the personnel, stakeholders involved in each activity and methods adopted and date of these activities have been made in appendix VI.

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

Both qualitative and quantitative (descriptive statistics) techniques of analyzing the collected data from the surveys will be used. This will be done so as to arrive at research conclusion.

3.6 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Like many studies of this nature this study had its limitations. These limitations included scarcity of the time and financial resources for conducting field surveys. Due to time constraint it was not possible to undertake an exhausting study. This is especially evident in the relatively smaller sample size used for field questionnaires. One would have wished to have more interviewees for better results.

CHAPTER FOUR:

4.0   ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

Dar es Salaam is the industrial, commercial and governmental center of Tanzania serving the nation. The City's population has grown rapidly to 2.3 million with an estimated growth rate of 8%, one of the highest in Sub – Saharan Africa. Rapid growth has provided the urban population with many economic opportunities but has also led to the environmental problems.

Vingunguti ward is in Ilala Municipal Council within Dar es Salaam City. It situated about 6km away from the City Centre which can be reached easily by bus "daldala" using both Uhuru road and Nyerere road.

The ward has a population of 68,923 out of that 35,200 were male and 33,723 female.

The area is unplanned settlement with four 'Mitaa', namely Miembeni, Kombo, Mtakuja and Mtambani. For long time the Vingunguti area causedby infectious diseases such Cholera, Bilharzias,Diarrhea, HIV/AIDs and Malaria.

In each Mtaa there is an Association while UTADA CBO located at Miembeni area and has 50 Members, Male 22 and Female 28.

From data collected, 20 Members were interviewed 16 were society members and 4 were leaders. This covered 42.8% of total female members and 36% of total male members. The age range between 18 and 70 years but the average age was 40 years for both.

Most of the members were married and the study shows at least each society member had number of children which ranging between 1 – 8, this means that members depend on waste disposal and recyclable activities for their life.

Standards of education attained by members was dominated by primary education drop outs who actually carried a greatest percentage which was about 65% of total interviewed with a few who attained adult education they were only 20% and only 10% who held a secondary education at least one of the society leader had the standard of the college level.

The greatest percentage joined the association between 1992 – 2000, the idea of initiating the association came from chairperson, secretary and residents living along dampo site. In a study carried out members also engaged in different occupation, 4 leaders interviewed mentioned peasant, livestock and business activities were another income source.

The activities /projects were carried by the CBO. The major activities/projects was the collection and selling of solid wastes which the members said was the main source of revenue that's why they decided to carry such activity.

While the role of group members in the association included collection, buying, and selling products by 90% and 10% were distributed solid wastes to the industries, cooking blood, selling sulphate bags and making charcoal.

There various reasons which lead CBO members joining in this association, 80% of interviewed said the main reason were need money for family expenses in order to improve standard of life in community.

About 90% of members are contributing ideas on planning, decision making and implementation association activities through meeting attended. According to their schedule meetings were conducted every week and month.

The majority of members were attended seminars conducted by local or international organizations. These seminars were conducted for the purpose of educating members on environmental issues.

Table 2: Seminar Conducted by NGOs

S/N			Responses of CBO
1	Ngo Conducted Seminar	ILO	45%
		KIWOHEDE	55%
2	CBO Members attended	One Times	45%
		Two times	35%
		Three times	10%
		Not attended	10%
3	Skills obtained	Making product from solid waste	85%
		Preparing animal feeds	10%
		Environment education and management	5%

Source: CBO Members interviewed

Also members explained that they received technical assistance from Municipal Office which provided education on solid waste through Community Development Officer and Ward Executive Officer. Other assistance was from members who have long experience on waste education.

Other stakeholders such as KIWOHEDE and ILO provided equipments. The association received a lot of equipments from donor as donor funds. The association members benefited so much from the pieces of advice/assistance in various ways such as increased small amounts, education, different ideas and

assistance from others, getting money as most of the members joyful answered/ responded and some members said could easily built a house, solidarity with members, self employment and full participation which contributed to the increase of the income and hence improvement of the standards of living in general.

All members 100% said sources of capital for association were from membership contribution every member agreed to payment membership contribution. This played a greater role in bringing up the association.

About 40% of members kept their money in the houses and 60% preferred banks. There were reasons for keeping in the banks most of them said because is safety and easy to save. All the group members reported the lost of money were taken and disappear by the former secretary.

However, measures where taken to return the lost money. The cases were reported to the police and teams were selected to make follow ups, also after the matter was reported to police the account opened at Dar es Salaam Community Bank Ltd – (DCB) Saving account no. 2010000148.

Comments and recommendations

The suggestions and recommendations as far as the success and problems of the association were concerned were as follows:-

The members had a number of suggestions see on the Table3 below;

Table 3:   CBO Members suggestion and recommendation

S/n	Suggestion/recommendation	percentage
1	More capital required in order to be able to establish small project	20
2	Seeking donors	5
3	More education on environment , HIV/AIDs and Drug Abuse	25
4	Work equipments required	5
5	Provision of small loans	15
6	Training on business education and management	15
7	Establish of revolving funds	10
8	Security education	10

Source: UTADA CBO

Moreover, there future activities plan by CBO members. These were to promote the progression of their activities and also to benefit the members of the association. Others were plan for;

The establishment and sustainability of the projects to allow the enlargement of the association and hence meeting its goals, these sustainable projects demand planned actions of course to do well.

To export of the outputs/products to the foreign countries, this plan beefs up marketing of the association products and also putting them on the world markets showing a sign of competitions with other firms. And this plan would make it easy to find/get donor funds

The association also planned to own facilities which were not affordable to them, these facilities which were hired by them, now they had planned to own the

facilities which would improve the production of the outputs and high quality products.

Table below shows current solid waste collection status in dumpsites.

Table 4:   Current Solid Waste Status

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 (Up to Sept)
Waste generated	**1772**	**2145**	**2240**	**2400**	**2500**	**2600**
Waste disposed to official dumpsite	396.0	423	550	700	800	1000
Waste disposed to selected reclaim land and illegal dumps	51.3	98.1	103.8	200	250	275
Waste refuse recovered and recycled	34.2	65.4	69.2	100	150	180
Rate of collection and disposed	**32%**	**35%**	**40%**	**41%**	**48%**	**56%**

Source: Ilala Municipal Waste Disposal Department 2003

4.1 FINDINGS

Main findings from the study were as follows;

- o Within the scope of this study waste materials were commonly collected from household, restaurant and shop/office generation sources by individuals collectors. Scavengers also collect recyclable waste materials particulary from disposal site, illegal dumps and at discharge points. The amount of the major waste items recycled were estimated as paper, metal, bottles plastic, tyres and wood.

- o Most scavengers have been engaged in this work for long period with 60% and 17% having worked as scavengers for 6 – 12 years respectively. The working conditions are poor scavengers are working close to refuse and bulldozer and there are no proper protection measures against dangerous and hazardous waste. The major problems listed by scavengers were risk of injury, lack of toolsand lack of clean drinking water. Also reported of reduction in the incidence of environmental illness including diarrhoea and malaria, when engage in this activities lead them at risk for other health problems such as alcoholand drugs use wise spread in this area.

- o SWM is clearly priority concern of poor urban communities, waste collection and recycling activities offer a greater potential for improving the living conditions, contributing to poverty reduction especially for women and youth people among who unemployment rate is high.

- o CBO has little capacity in terms of technology and equipment to handle waste and low level of competence also inability to invest in SWM due to limitation of capital and uncertainties in cost recovery also lack of

adequate supporting infrastructure to facilitate the service delivery e.g. storage facilitate for waste collected and plant machinery for recycling.

o Urban authorities ability to manage solid waste was very limited due to lack of adequate resources and poor institutional arrangements therefore emphasizing on the significance of taking part in the management of solid waste.

o Composting of solid waste could greatly alleviate solid waste management problems in Dar es Salaam and it also showed that it was possible to manage waste at community level on cost - recovery basis therefore any strategies for improving the situation should be built around greater public awareness and wide spread application of existing knowledge.

o It is estimated that 16% of total waste generated can be recycled (400 tons/day), re – use and can be re – recovered, at the moment only 8% (180tons/day) of waste generated is recycled, re – use and recovered in Dar es Salaam from different points.

4.2 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study focuses on problems and opportunities of community based organization in waste management have started waste collection and recycling disposal wastes as means of improving community environmental conditions and generating income through the sale of the recycled materials.

Recommendations and general conclusions from different responds were as follows;

- o In terms of appropriate roles of CBOs and Local authorities the study provides evidence that communities are more than willing to provide for themselves urban service like waste management when local authorities are unable to do so. In providing advice, training and credit to these CBOs have an important role to play. The resource of local authorities are therefore best employed in regulating, coordinating and advising CBO efforts in the provision of urban service like waste management.

- o Stimulating the demand for recyclable waste materials through construction of new small scale industries which would use recyclable waste materials.

- o Increase the market stability for recyclable waste through improvement in the performance of large industries which reprocess waste materials in Dar es Salaam.

- o Provision of a number of vehicles that would be available for hire at lower rates than the market rates specifically for use for transporting recycled materials.

o Provision of a number of handcarts and other tools that could be available for hire on similar basis to assist in the collection of recyclable materials from around the City. In particular for paper recycling, the provision of a number of compressing baling machines on a rental basis to paper middleman would greatly increase the efficiently of paper transportation especially in a Moshi industry.

o Establishment of recycling fund which people engaged in recycling enterprise could apply to for assistance grants, low interest loans etc for purchasing tools and equipments.

o International organization with the full participation of NGO and local authorities should support the creation of regional network which promotes waste recycling and re-use.

o Relationship between City/Municipal, the private, NGOs, CBOs and recycling industries would be useful in sharing innovations and best practices in waste management such a network could also result in powerfully lobbing.

o The NGOs have successfully educated and motivated the CBOs on the benefits and opportunities of recycling materials. They are also attempting to build broad based support of waste collection and recycling through training. Also could mobilize wider support but they lack the financial and human resources to do so.

o Many donors' agencies already have extensive funding programs for NGOs/CBOs in developing countries. The CBO examined in this case study have received assistance of working tools from ILO. This is an effective method of funding local environment initiatives; at the same time they

must provide assistance to local authorities to improve their human resources and administrative and financial capacity. Investments in infrastructure and equipments will not be sustainable in long term because local authorities lack maintenance capacity.

o Informal sectors there are a need to improve employment conditions as well as access to support service and markets of recycling industries for those who deal on waste picking.

o Excellent opportunities exist for CBOs to provide wide range urban services including waste management in the communities because of its impact on community health, waste management fits well with the concerns of those groups dealing with issues of community concern. As for community members not directly active in the CBO, they need to participate in waste management by separating their wastes at source so that contamination is prevented and work of CBO and informal sector is facilitated.

CHAPTER FIVE:

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSIGNMENT

This study provides an overview of the conditions on which Vingunguti community are living with particular focus on the income generation that are related to solid waste collection and recyclable system.

Waste collection can be beneficial to urban poor in a number ways. The urban poor can provide the service as means of income generation or benefit from the service in terms of cleaner local environmental and improved health.

In many Cities of low – income countries local authorities intend to improve waste collection services but they don't have a clear strategy to ensure that the benefit of any improvement reach the poor. As a result either low – income areas receive no services or the urban poor don't benefit from the service in terms of employment or income generation.

Therefore in order UTADA CBO be able to manage on SWM there need of conducting training activities. The aim of this assignment is capacity building of CBO members in order;

- To impact knowledge on development of waste management systems for specific conditions/situation in relation to project activities.
- To enable participants to develop their plan for sustainable solid waste management which will encourage improving the standard of their live.
- To introduce suitable management methods for disposal sites to enable participants use participatory methods for community based waste management. More concentration on community participation and involvement.

- To enable participants share experiences of lessons learnt on solid waste management and use them in effective management of solid wastes in their own community.
- To create awareness of the value of self employment and enterprise it helps facilitate them to collect some revenue in return for providing refuse collection service which can them be used to support their operations or other activities within community.

5.1   A TRAINING PACKAGE FOR UTADA CBO

Introduction

This guide helps to provide information/education on enhancing CBO member's socio-economic empowerment and reduce health risks due to extreme weather conditions, and unsafe working environment.

The guide is mainly targeted to leaders/trainers animators of CBO groups as well as individuals and organizations dealing with CBO members in short for all those people who are partly or fully involved in organizing, planning, preparing or conducting any type of local organization training.

After exercise of data collection and analyzed from CBO members, I was required to prepare a training package for use by stakeholders and trainees who are expected to conduct training at their workplaces.

It contains topics aimed at empowering CBO socially and economically especially understanding of critical environmental issues, linkages between members and poverty, access and control over productive resources, capacity for CBO members as well as member's rights.

The overall objective of training;

- o To improve the welfare of community through promotion of more and better skills for CBO members under conditions that will encourage producing better quality and quantity materials.

The specific objectives;

- o To enhance the capacity of government officials, community members and CBO members to formulate and implement policies and programmes that will maximize the impact on community employment and the reduction of health risks.

The importance of training

Training has a direct impact on the success of community members if tailored to meet their needs. So skills training programmes should address the needs of the members of economic group, such as how to manage a business, market goods, improve the working environment, or use new production techniques, but there should also be training programmes for the leaders on how to manage the groups.

Good practices in training

The training of adults must be practical and useful. Training should be stimulating to allow members learn a lot from each other. Practical and useful training will allow for the following opportunities:

- o Members should identify particular problems they want to solve during training
- o Participants should be given enough time to describe their own solutions
- o Organize practical demonstrations
- o Organize exchange visits

- Hands-on training, perhaps in the workplace of one of the participants
- Always include as many practical experiences and examples as possible
- Use visual training aids, they make the training more lively, they help to better understand certain topics and will easily be remembered by participants.

5.2 TRAINING PROCESS

Curriculum Development

The course of study contains the following topics/subjects
- Environment and Health Education
- HIV'AIDs and Drugs Abuse Education
- Business and Organizational Management
- Project Proposal
- Social Security Education
- Savings and Credit Scheme

Module I
Environment and Health Education

Goals:
1. To enable participants to understand the benefit of working in a safe environment
2. To enable participants to understand various ill effects caused by poor working conditions and how to combat them
3. To enable participants to be aware of from hurt, injury, death, accident caused by occupation or environment in which she/he is working

Module II

HIV/AIDs & Drugs Abuse Education

Goals:

1. Participants to understand the physical and anatomical development of youth

2. Participants to understand sexually transmitted diseases and how they can contribute to spread of HIV infection

3. Participants to understand how to deal with adolescent sexuality and how the situation could contribute to increased youth labour.

Module III

Business and Organizational Management

Goal:

1. To enable participants to understand the importance of organizational and how organizational can help community members to address their socio-economic, needs and defend their right

2. To enable participants to understand the nature of members organization

3. To enable participants to understand why should members form an organization and what are roles and obligations

Module IV

Project Proposal

Goals:

1. To enable participants to understand how to develop a project proposal for grants funds

2. To enable participants to conduct a feasibility study

Module V

Social Security Education

Goals:

1. To enable participants to understand concept of social security
2. To enable participants to understand the scope and limitations of the existing national security systems
3. To enable participants to understand how poor and marginalized groups can launch their own social security

Module VI

Savings and Credit Scheme

Goals:

1. To enable participants understand the importance of credit for development of micro-enterprise
2. To enable participants understand how to carry out analysis of credit demand for their members
3. To enable participants understand different options for selecting a savings and credit scheme
4. To enable participants understands steps on how to launch a savings and credit scheme
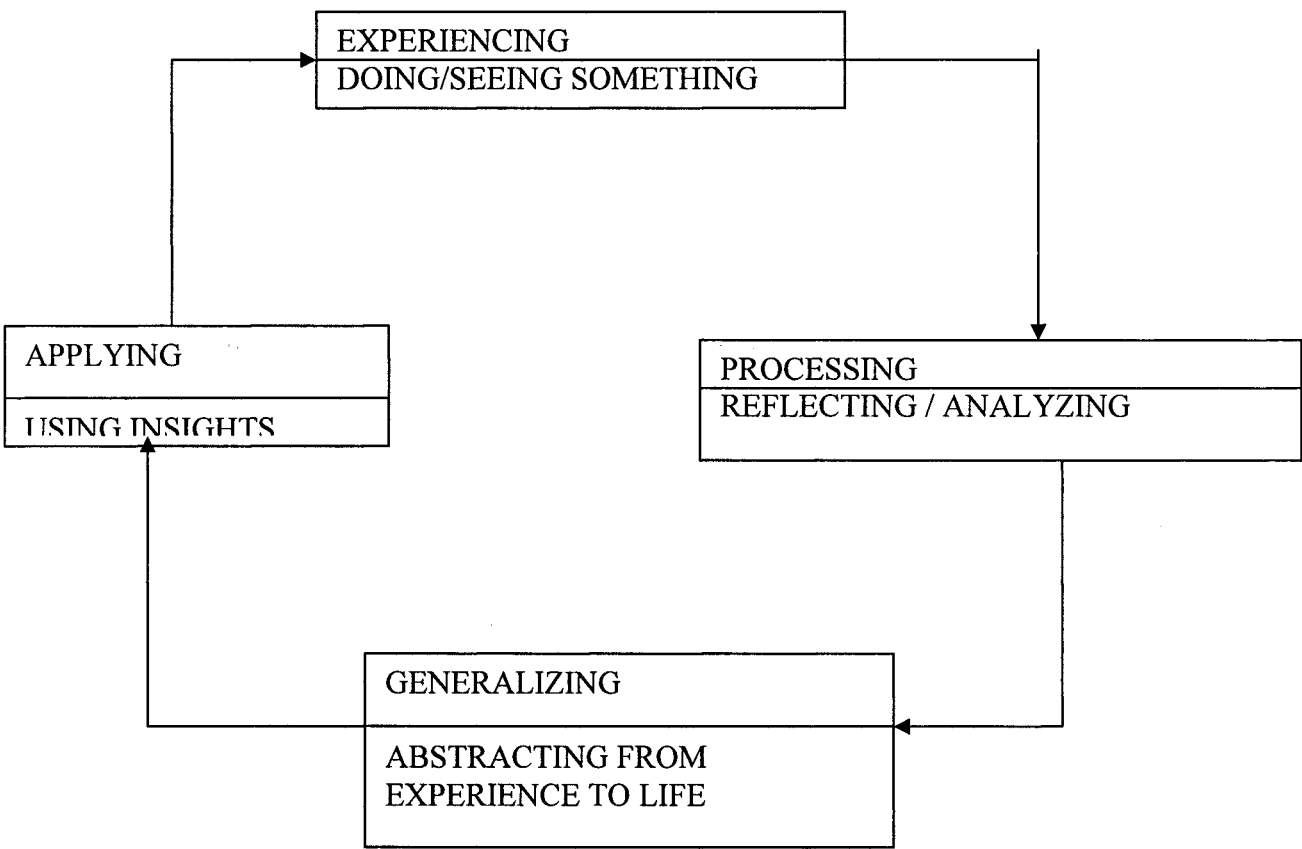
5.3 THE TRAINING APPROACH

The adult learning cycle can be very useful in applying the learning methods for conducting training programs. The participants bring to the training event a lot of experience that they have accumulated over years by doing things and seeing thing. Use this reservoir of experience in conducting training. Draw from experience, process the experience and

analyze the lessons learned use them as a ring board to abstract the underlying principles (generalizing) and apply them to the real life situations of the trainees.

The adult learning cycle below shows how you should apply the adult learning principles in conducting training;

Figure 2:   THE ADULT LEARNING CYCLE

```
          ┌─────────────────────────────────┐
      ┌──▶│ EXPERIENCING                    │──────────┐
      │   │ DOING/SEEING SOMETHING          │          │
      │   └─────────────────────────────────┘          │
      │                                                 ▼
┌──────────────────┐                    ┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ APPLYING         │                    │ PROCESSING                  │
│                  │                    │ REFLECTING / ANALYZING      │
│ USING INSIGHTS   │                    │                             │
└──────────────────┘                    └─────────────────────────────┘
      ▲                                                 │
      │         ┌─────────────────────────────┐         │
      └─────────│ GENERALIZING                │◀────────┘
                │                             │
                │ ABSTRACTING FROM            │
                │ EXPERIENCE TO LIFE          │
                └─────────────────────────────┘
```

Moreover, when the training is done in an educational or at workplace a training prefer active learning for adult participants include methods such as demonstration, discussion, study visits, practice by doing and avoid less active approaches such as lecturing and reading.

5.4 DEVELOP THE TRAINING MATERIAL

The identification and preparation of training materials that will be used in conducting the program includes:

- Working tools – pen, pencils, files note pads
- Comprehensive reading materials in the form of hand outs or bound booklets. These materials should highlight the basic underlying principles.
- Training notes that will use in conducting the program. These notes could be in the form of transparencies or flipchart notes
- Exercises and case studies together with the suggested solutions
- Equipment i.e. hardware such as OH projectors and flip chart stand
- Audio – Visual aids i.e. software transparencies, flip chart papers and video tapes.
- List of textbooks or journals and websites, which the trainee can use for an in depth study.

5.5 SELECTION OF FACILITATORS/TRAINERS

The facilitators/trainers is an experts on different topics that are needed during course design/modify. In each topic/subject will find trainer according to qualification or professional required.

It is vitally important that each trainer knows exactly his/her role in the subject, the methods, what tool and course materials are available in short, what is expected from him/her.

The facilitators should under no circumstances that was often the case in the past when the modules were less develop than they are today decide for themselves what, how and when they are going to contribute to a specific course. Their contribution must fit into the general approach and

design of a specific course and promote the achievement of the aim and objectives of a specific course.

To avoid embarrassing surprises during the course the facilitator must also be fully aware of whether she/he is expected to prepare materials for example instructions handouts, transparencies for the activities in which she/he is going to take part or whether such materials are already there.

Also facilitators should be fill the written agreement form which indicates terms of agreement between his/her and CBO management.

5.6 INDENTIFYING AND SELECTING OF PARTICIPANTS

The selection of course participants is done by the top leaders in close cooperation with Ward Community Development Officer and CED student. The target group include of;

- Non – council staff such as elected leaders, members of community groups and individuals
- UTADA CBO members
- CBO leaders within Vingunguti Ward
- Local government staffs in Ward level
- Municipal staff dealing in environment and health issues, coordinators of HIV/AIDs & youth programmes, MCDO, Trade and human employment sector, Social work sector and planning and economist sector
- Institutions involved in implementation of development activities in Vingunguti Ward
- Stakeholders engaging in collection and distribution of waste materials
- The Human Resources Development Officer in Municipal.

5.7 PREPARATION BEFORE CONDUCTING TRAINING

Preliminary booking of a training venue

The selection of a suitable course venue naturally depends on which education or training centers are available for the dated of the course. The standard of the course venue in turn obviously depends on what budget; resources are available for a specific course.

Within these limitations the task will to find a centre that can accommodate the number of participants that are expected for the course and of equal importance to find a place that has the facilities and tools for this particular course.

Invitation to the course

Once suitable centre has been secured through preliminary booking time is ripe to invite the participants to the course.

If the invitation is done in writing which always recommended the letter of invitation is should contain the following information

- Name of course
- Aims & objectives of course
- Specification of the target group (what kind of participants should be selected)
- Dates (what days the course will start and end)
- Time frames (daily time table)
- Venue (if need be a short description of how to get there)
- Whom to contact of further information is needed

The letter of invatation should normally be dispatched not later than seven to five days before course starts, to make sure that all other necessary preparations can be done in time.

Course design/ Programme modification

The facilitators will now have to go through the module materials (course book course guide) and decide session by session what modifications are needed to suit the actual target group.

There may also have been some special requests for additional topics to be included the course. These also have to be considered and incorporated if possible. If possible here does not only mean if the time frame allow such additions but also it is possible to find suitable facilitators for such additional topics.

In the course guides to each module there are detailed descriptions of all sessions of a module. The analysis of what modifications are needed for each session should include in the following order;

- The general structure of the session
- Subjects
- Objectives
- Methods
- Preparation of action plan guidelines
- Groups
- Time table
- Tools

5.8   REPORTING AND FOLLOW UP OF A COURSE

This could also be regarded as part of course planning although it happens after the course. The reporting and follow up of a course is also responsibility of the facilitator. A copy of the list of participants should be sent to the heads of departments concerned and also be sent to CBO Executive Chairperson concerned. Within 4 weeks after the course the facilitator should also contact each of participant and together with him/her fill in a course report form. When

all reports have been filled in, facilitator should make summary of these reports and share it with,

- The CED student
- The Head of department
- The CBO leaders
- The Ward Executive Officer

5.9   EVALUATION OF TRAININGS

By the word evaluation I here mean a critical review of training in order to assess its value. The evaluation should be done in relation to some criteria's that have been accepted and agreed upon normally the aim of training and the objectives of the different sessions of the course.

The purpose of this kind course evaluation is to give to course leaders, facilitators, designers of course modules, supervisors and other interested parties information about what extent the aim and objectives have been achieved and/or if asked for by the supervisors what the participants have learned on in what way they have benefited from the course.

The purpose and reasons for program evaluation

The facilitator should explain to the participants the objectives and the reasons for conducting program evaluation. Thus the facilitator should explain that we carry out program evaluation in order to

➤ Provide feedback to both the facilitators and participants during the program

➤ Determine how much learners acquired new Skills, Knowledge and positive Attitudes (SKAs) as the result of the program

➤ Inform about attainment of the objectives

> Increase confidence of both the learners of both the learners and facilitators as the result of improved SKAs

> Aid in the design of the program elements or modifying the program or program elements

> Determine whether participants were able to use the knowledge learned after completing the program

> Determine if the program had the anticipated impact on the participants and the organization

The sources of information for carrying out program evaluation

The facilitator should put a lot of emphasis on evaluating "within training outcomes" as opposed to post training outcomes. As such the source of information, which is relevant for evaluating training outcomes, consists of,

- Learners demonstrated SKAs during the program
- Work completed during the program by the learners such as case studies, exercise and action plan

Characteristics of effective program evaluation

The facilitator should emphasize to the participants that an effective program evaluation

> Must be objective i.e. must be based on factual information or data and it should be free of any bias or hearsay or rumors

> Should identify important program elements

> Should match the organizations mission, vision and philosophy with the program objectives

> Should use evaluation measures that are identifiable, quantifiable, measurable and accessible

> Should combine both the quantitative measures (involving some kind of assigning numerical value to the attribute being evaluated

> Should focus on both the process and outcome of the training activities

- ➢ Should be carefully planned and managed
- ➢ Must return more than it costs i.e. the benefits must exceed the costs of training by huge margin

Methods of program evaluation

Before participants begin the evaluation exercise the facilitator should explain the methods of evaluation that are going to be used and instruments that will be deployed. The facilitator should lead the learners through the evaluation instruments explaining in detail such things as the meaning of the questions asked, the key to the scale used for scoring responses and the meaning or interpretation of each score etc. Some of the commonly used methods of program evaluation include the following;

- a) Program Evaluation Questionnaires
- b) Knowledge tests/Examinations
- c) Observations of Performance
- d) Case Studies, Exercises, Presentations
- e) Class discussions with participants

Timing of Program Evaluation (When to Evaluate)

- a) Before the program begins (establish participants level of SKAs and size up their training needs through the use of a pre – training questionnaires
- b) During the program such as mid program evaluation
- c) Immediately at the end of the program (end of program evaluation)
- d) At work place after the participants have gone back to their workplace and have started to apply what they learned in the program. This could be part of the training in house follow up activity.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Advanced International Training Programme in SWM Part 2(November 2001), Solid Waste Management in DSM City - workshop reports

2. Beverley Booth, Kiran Martin, Ted Lankester (2001), Urban Health & Development – A practical Manual for use in Deloping Countries

3. Blair Badcock (2002), Making sense of cities - Published in Great Britain 2002

4. Christine Furedy (December 1990), Social Aspects of Solid Waste Recovery in Asian Cties Environmental Sanitation Reviews – Asian Institute of Technology , Bangkok Thailand

5. DCC, TUR of Tanzania & KOKUSAI KOGYO CO. LTD, Final Report volume IV – Annex

6. Kramarae, C. and Spender, D. (Eds) (1991), The Knowledge explosion: Generations of feminist Scholarship New York Harvester Wheatsheaf

7. Local in-House Training (SIPU 1994), General Training Guide Main Report for the Master Plan (September 1997), The study on the SWM for DSM City final report volume II

8. Mark R. Montgomery, Richard Stren, Barney Cohen and Holly E. Reed, Cities transformed Demographic Change and implications in the Developing world – Published in the UK in 2004

9. Michael Yhego (Waste Management and Research vol 9 1991), Scavenging solid wastes in Dar es Salaam – Tanzania

10. Milton Makongoro Mahanga (2002), Urban Housing and Poverty alleviation In Tanzania – Published in Tanzania by DSM University Press Ltd

11. Mission Report of Regional study tour on Waste Recycling and SWM Strategy in Bangalore, India (11 – 15 December 2000 – January 2001) ILO Area Office in DSM

12. Naivasha Report, Privatization of Municipal services in Eastern Africa

13. National Academy of public Admnistration (NAPA July 1994), The environment goes to market. The implementation of economic incentives for pollution control

14. PACE INTERNATIONAL LTD.(July 2003), TOT Manual – USRP Arusha

15. Prof. Tolly S. A Mbwette, Prof. Jamdu H. Y Katima, Dr. Harish B. Pratap and Dr. Sixtus Kayombo - 8th International Conference on Wetland Systems for water pollution control volume 1 & 2

16. Pettigrew, A. (1985), The Awakening Giant – Oxford Blackwell Marshall, J. (1992), Women Managers: Travellers in a Male World, John Wiley and sons

17. Suleiman Ngware and J. M Lusugga Kironde (2000), Urbanising Tanzania issues, iniatives and priorities. Published in Tanzania by DUP (1996) Ltd UDSM.

18. Suma Kaare (2002), Research on Poverty Alleviation – The role of privatisation in providing the urban poor access to social services

19. The Course Team (1992), Environmental Control and public health - water quality, analysis and management. Units 5 – 6 Open University of Tanzania & Units 8 – 9 (1993) Wastes MSWM

20. T. S. A Mbwette, J. H. Y Katima, S. E. Jorgensen WSP Project (2001), Application of Weltland systems & Waste Stabilization ponds in water pollution control – Published faculty of engineering UDSM

21. UTADA CBO Constitution