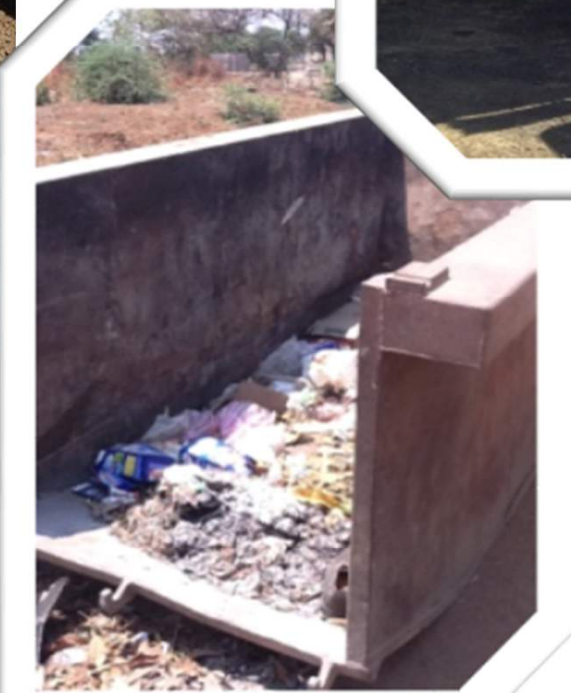


# Household Waste Reduction Initiative

## Kadoma City Zimbabwe



Daniel Chirundu  
2-4 Dec. Nairobi





# Kadoma Demographics

**Population: 96196**

**Households: 23 600**

**Average Hsehold Size: 4**

**Literacy Rate: 94%**

**Generation capita<sup>-1</sup>- 0.36kg day<sup>-1</sup>**

**IRD (2015)- 30t day<sup>-1</sup>**



**Dependent pop-37%**  
**Economic Active Pop:35%**  
**Unemployment Rate: 20%**





# Challenges in SWM

**Waste Generation**

**Waste  
Collection**

**Waste  
Minimisation**

**Recovery**

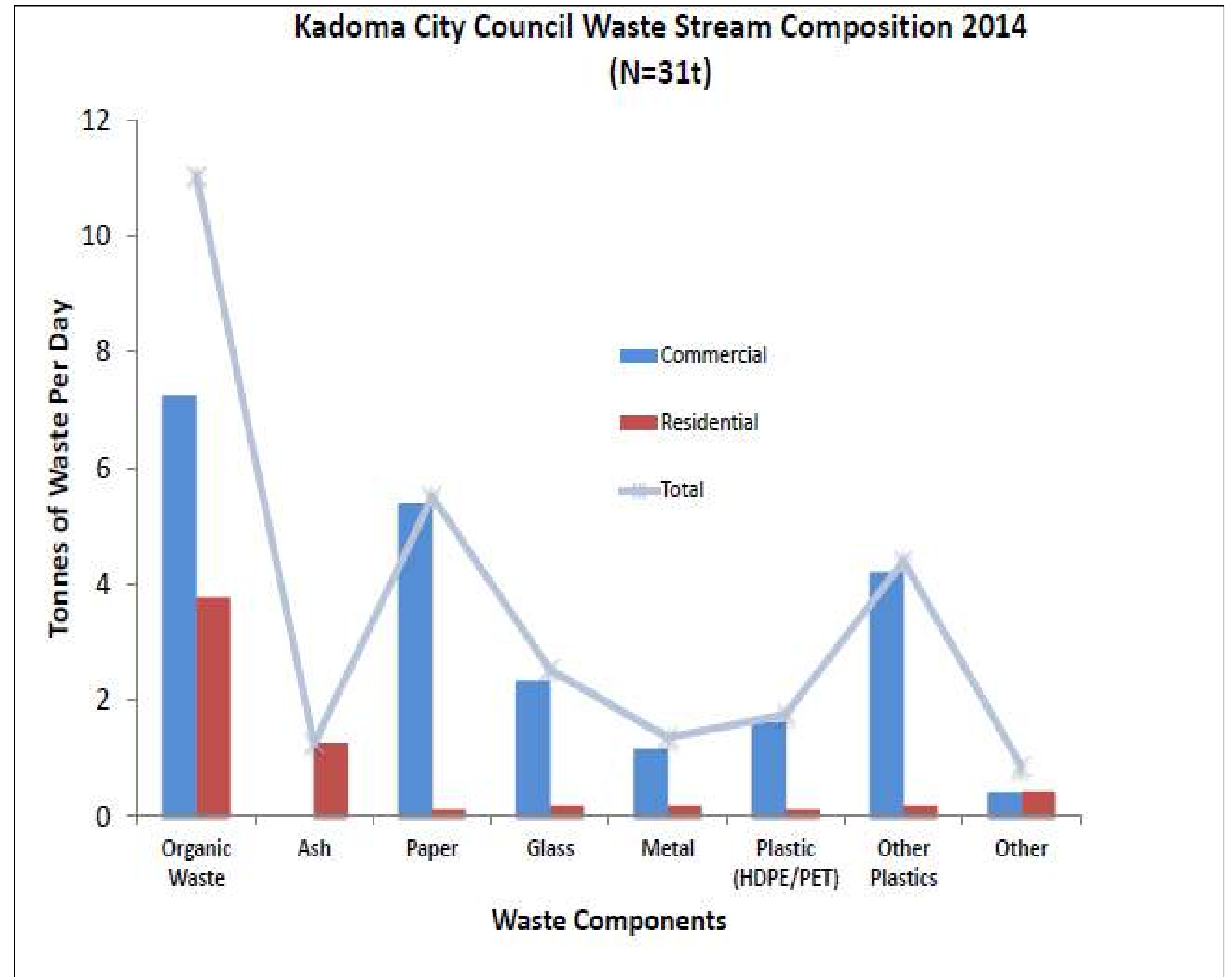
**Waste Disposal**

*Major Challenges are weak/ broken linkages in SWM functional Elements*



# Problem

- High percentage of organic component in waste stream...
  - Waste Receptacles filling up faster
  - Increases loads to waste dump
  - Nuisances-smells, flies
  - Increase in transport cost
  - Shortens life span of disposal Site





# Waste Reduction Innovation

Piloting use of  
composters

- Study being carried out at 10 households
- High density-2
- Medium Density-2
- Low Density-2
- Institutions-2



# Project So Far

- Tumblers procured and issued...
- Training held...
- Fortnightly follow up being done...

## Interim Results

- Acceptability is high
- Cost a bit high - US\$78
- Potential reduction of X ( $p=0.03$ )
- Potential to increase dump life span.





# Weakness

- Small sample sizes
  - Affects power of study
- Recommendations
  - More large scale multisite study
  - Incorporate a Knowledge attitude component

