Community participation in solid waste management in the City of Bulawayo





Nkanyiso Ndlovu ZIMBABWE

1. Starting Point:

- ☐ Until the early 1990s, the City of Bulawayo was regarded as the cleanest city in the country.
- □SWM was traditionally a domain of the employed workers
- ☐ Residents were just consumers and admirers of SWM services
- ☐ Economic meltdown saw the city failing to mainatin SWM services
- ☐ Cleanliness standards started deteriorating
- ☐ There was realisation that the greatest asset that the city had was its people



2. Institutional setting:

- The city is obliged in terms of the Urban Council, Public Health and Environmental Management Acts to ensure that the environment is clean
- Residents longed to see their city reclaiming its former glory of being known as a clean city



3. Policy & Management:

3.1 COMMUNITY SWEEPING GROUPS

- ☐ Existence is due to a council resolution
- ☐ Councilor selects group members for his/her ward
- □Community groups sign "performance based" contract and are supervised by the Director of Health
- ☐ Council pays the groups a monthly allowance
- ☐ Groups responsible for PPE and tools
- ☐ Monthly peer review meeting





3.2 Informal Waste Salvagers

- ☐ Informal tender invitation for the salvaging of waste materials from the landfill
- Community members form groups and tender to salvage particular materials
- ☐ Groups pay a small monthly fee for salvaging material
- ☐ Salvaged materials is sold to private companies







3. 3 BULAWAYO SOLID WASTE IMPROVEMENT PLATFORM (BSWIP) Existence is due to a Council resolution Members include: Captains of industry & commerce, tertiary institutions, churches, NGO, Artists, Government Departments, Residents Associations Patron of BSWIP is the His Worship Mayor of Bulawayo ☐ Chaired by a Pastor of a local church. Deputy Chair is a Senior Manager of one of the national retail chain stores.

4. Outputs:



- ☐ Residential areas are now more cleaner
- ☐Staff costs have been significantly reduced
- ☐ Residents are now more responsible for their environment
 - *Heightened community self-policing
 - *Increased number of community organised cleanups
 - * Donations and resources have been sourced towards SWM







Outputs

ACTIVITY

Community
Participation in
Solid Waste
Management

BENEFITS

Members who are mostly women are empowered economically as they are paid allowances that they can use to buy food, send their children to school, send themselves and their children to hospital

Streets are made cleaner, illegal dumps reduced ,diseases (e.g. cholera, bubonic plague) are prevented. Environmental Pollution is minimised

LINKED MDGs

MDG 1: Poverty eradication and hunger

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

MDG 3: Promote gender equality

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

MDG 6: Combat diseases such as cholera, bubonic plague

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability



5. Lessons:

LESSONS

- ☐ Involving the community reaps more friends for SWM
- ☐ Political will is crucial for the success of SWM activities

OUTSTANDING QUESTION

■ Medical Insurance

6. Transfer

- ☐ Common understanding on identified gaps
- ☐Political will
- ☐ Successfully implemented and improved in Kadoma



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Thank You

