MUNICIPALITY OF CHINHOYI



Opportunities for Waste Separation and Recycling at Household Level. A pilot study for Gadzema residential area.

Zimbabwe

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Tanzania workshop on ISWM

1.Problem/Challenge:

- In 2008 the index case for Cholera reported from Gadzema.
- Poor waste management attributed to poor health and hygiene
- Costs of transferring such wastes to the landfill are high and fills up valuable space unnecessarily.

* **Justification** - A waste characterization study conducted in 2013 indicated a high generation of recyclable waste from residential areas



2. Institutional Setting

- Constitution of Zimbabwe Upholding Constitutional rights to a clean environment using the waste minimizing principles of Reduction, Recycling and Reuse
- Community development Promoting community responsibility in managing waste
- Education Educate and raise awareness in a proactive manner
- To promote a culture of waste separation at source so as to reduce the amount of waste collected and disposed of at the dumpsites.
- Gender and economic empowerment- Strengthen gender approach in waste separation
- Stakeholder participation- Jointly recommended by Council and GIZ (implementing partner) to promote waste separation from the Waste Characterization study

3. Approach:

- Log frame Approach to plan out activities in a matrix
- Community mobilization raise awareness through community Health promoters
- Questionnaires to assess levels of education, waste disposal practices,
- Interviews to assess knowledge and perceptions on waste separation
- **Distribution of bin liners** x3 per property per week
- Observations to assess commitment by residents to take out separate waste in coded bags during scheduled days
- Mesh Cages to store separated waste
- Compost point for organic waste
- Sorting and weighing- further separate waste collected at the dumpsite
- Engaged recycling companies for collection



4. OUTPUTS

- 1&2 Separated waste at household level
- 3&4 Sorting and Separation at dumpsite





- A decent degree of behaviour change by residents on household waste separation
- Knowledge transferred- by health promoters to residents
- Reduced waste disposal or illegal dumps
- Marketed recyclable material
- An operational scheduled collection time table
- Responsive recycling companies ready market
- Empowered community
- An operational waste separation point established at the dumpsite



5. Lessons:

- Residents were keen on seperating waste evidenced from their responses
- Durable material for seperation is required.
- There is need to promote communal seperation points Construction of communal bins for seperate waste.
- Collection of separate waste is possible utilizing regular collection times
- Trailer drawn equipment is more suitable to convey the seperated material with minimal interference to the dumpsite.
- There is a ready market for seperated waste which can be be a possible business to individuals and organizations
- Although there was no ready market for organic waste at the dumpsite, more education needs to be intensified for backyard composting
- Requires very minimal capital investment



- Potential to generate communal organic composts.
- Some organic waste can be used as animal feed
- Saves valuable space at the landfills and potentially reducing underground pollution from leachate
- Possibility of a biogas project for Chinhoyi

Recommended strategies:

Behaviour rewarded = Behaviour Repeated.

Incentivize residents for waste separation

- Discount their rates on bin collection
- Buy or promote local entrepreneurs to buy recyclable material from residents



6. Transfer:

- Problem identification identify the challenges
- Engage the community- leaders
- Project planning –including budgeting
- Implement
- Evaluate progress, challenges
- Report results
- Roll out programme to the next ward



Thank you

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