

The methods used by the non-governmental organization in solid waste management; are they effective in combating waste in Zanzibar

Nurudeen Abdul Rahaman*, Fathiya Abdulla Said

*Nurudeen Abdul-Rahaman , University of Science and Technology of China, China

Abstract

The aim of this study is to evaluate the methods (composting, recycling and segregation) used by Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in solid waste management in Zanzibar, Tanzania. The qualitative methodology was used to analyzed data. Purposive and simple random sampling was applied to select the NGOs, respondents. Both primary and secondary data were used in this study. The questionnaire was established from related literature. An informal interview was also conducted with some members of Zanzibar municipal council office so as to situate and understand which of the methods is simpler and therefore the challenges facing solid waste management in Zanzibar. The descriptive statistics was used as a statistical tool to analyze data. The study found that the methods employed by Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) especially recycling features a significant impact on solid waste management in Zanzibar.

Waste management emerges from the beginning of human existence. Thousand years ago within the world, citizenry were always involved in some activities to manage waste. Earlier from the 1950s to 1960s, there have been efficient waste management strategies thanks to the adequate resources and lower number of urban population. The initial method used was digging the bottom and burying waste. This method was the best for that period since there was not so much waste. Burying waste helped to guard the people against various diseases caused by different animals in waste like the mouse, rodents, et al. Okot-Okumu & Nyenje . Most African countries are facing challenges in improving their solid waste management system thanks to the increase and rapid urbanization Abduroul & Bakari . In Tanzania, solid waste management has been an enormous concern since the colonial era. In urban areas, solid waste management was recognized as a service provided by the government as a duty to its citizens and payment has to be made for the services Ntakumulenga . However, some of the citizens were unwilling to pay for the services, as a result, the urban authorities faced many challenges including rapid population growth and inadequate of funds and lack of the involvement of the people. There was much increase of waste in the cities where the system of waste management from the collection, transportation, and disposal was despondency . Environmental pollution in the Islands of Zanzibar is a very serious problem because of the rapid growth of the population that leads to the increasing of solid wastes in the environment McIntyre C & McIntyre S . The emerging of solid wastes is an

inevitable outcome caused by day to day individual activities whereby its management leads to environmental impacts and safeguard of human health . Noted that there's the necessity of analyzing technical and nontechnical aspects of waste management system as an entire because there's a deep relation between them hence; there are linked to each other in accomplishing waste management goals like the way the methods used in solid waste management (composting, recycling and segregation) are linked with one another. After independence in 1964, the increasing of solid wastes has been seen because the explanation for numerous diseases and poverty that cause suffering within the society. Therefore, the combat of all types of wastes in Zanzibar has become the crucial aspect of Zanzibar government's macro policies . After independence in 1964, the govt immediately passed waste management regulations to manage the waste management activities. The Vision 2020 and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP), National Health Policy (2011), Education Policy (2006), Zanzibar Investment Policy (2004), National Land Use Plan (1995) and many other sectors based policies indicated the significance of waste management for socioeconomic and sustainable development in the country. The Zanzibar government, therefore, established the tools and methods to handle and control the waste management. Both strategies aimed toward improving waste management system and reducing negative environmental and health impacts (Zanzibar Environmental Policy, 2013: United Nation Conference on Sustainable Development, 2012). Taken into consideration the efforts the govt put in situ to enhance solid waste management but yet Zanzibar has been badly littered by wastes thanks to the absence of national mechanism on waste management which has led to diseases and suffering among the people. Blomstrand . In addition, the blending of various sorts of waste along side hazardous waste in uncontrolled dumpsites heightens environmental and public health risks (UNCSD, 2012). Moreover, dwellers, tourists also as some hotels dumped solid wastes round the residential areas or within the sea. There is a high quantity of solid wastes that are generally left by the municipal council as unmanaged . The collection of wastes and disposal done by the municipality cannot compete with much of the waste produced in a day . The decayed wastes and odors near the living and public areas end in pollution and hence posing some human health risks Ally . This problem becoming openly worse every year with low investments and low effort in

managing the problem Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Zanzibar recognized the incapability of the government to meet the requirements then , therefore, NGOs have come on board to the enhancement of governmental and personal efforts in managing solid waste in Zanzibar. NGO's are different methods that include composting, recycling and

segregation. This study seeks to evaluate the methods used in solid waste management to see which is the most effective in reducing solid waste in Zanzibar.

Keywords: Composting, non-governmental organizations, recycling, segregation, solid waste management.