FACTSHEET

Waste Wise Cities Tool in Kiomboi, Tanzania

WASTE WISE CITIES

Step 1: Preparation

Step 2: Household MSW Generation and Composition

Step 3: Non-Household MSW Generation

Step 4: MSW Received by Recovery Facilities and Control Level of Recovery Facilities

Step 5: MSW Received by Disposal Facilities and Control Level of Disposals Facilities

Step 6: Waste Composition at Disposal Facilities

Step 7: Calculating Food Waste, Recycling, Plastic Leakage, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Air Pollution

In the rapidly urbanizing world, the crisis in waste management and plastic pollution is a reflection of current unsustainable lifestyles.

The availability of fact-based data on municipal solid waste can guide evidence-based planning and lead to increasingly effective and efficient solid waste collection systems, enhanced local resource recovery and controlled waste disposal, thereby improving the quality of life for urban residents.

UN-Habitat's Waste Wise Cities Tool (WaCT) assesses the parameters for Sustainable Development Goal indicator 11.6.1 - the proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal solid waste generated, by the city. It consists of seven steps and provides the necessary data to support evidence-based decision making by city managers.

Together we can achieve a sustainable future.

Have a look at the Waste Wise Cities website, learn about the WaCT and how its application created impact on the ground in other cities.
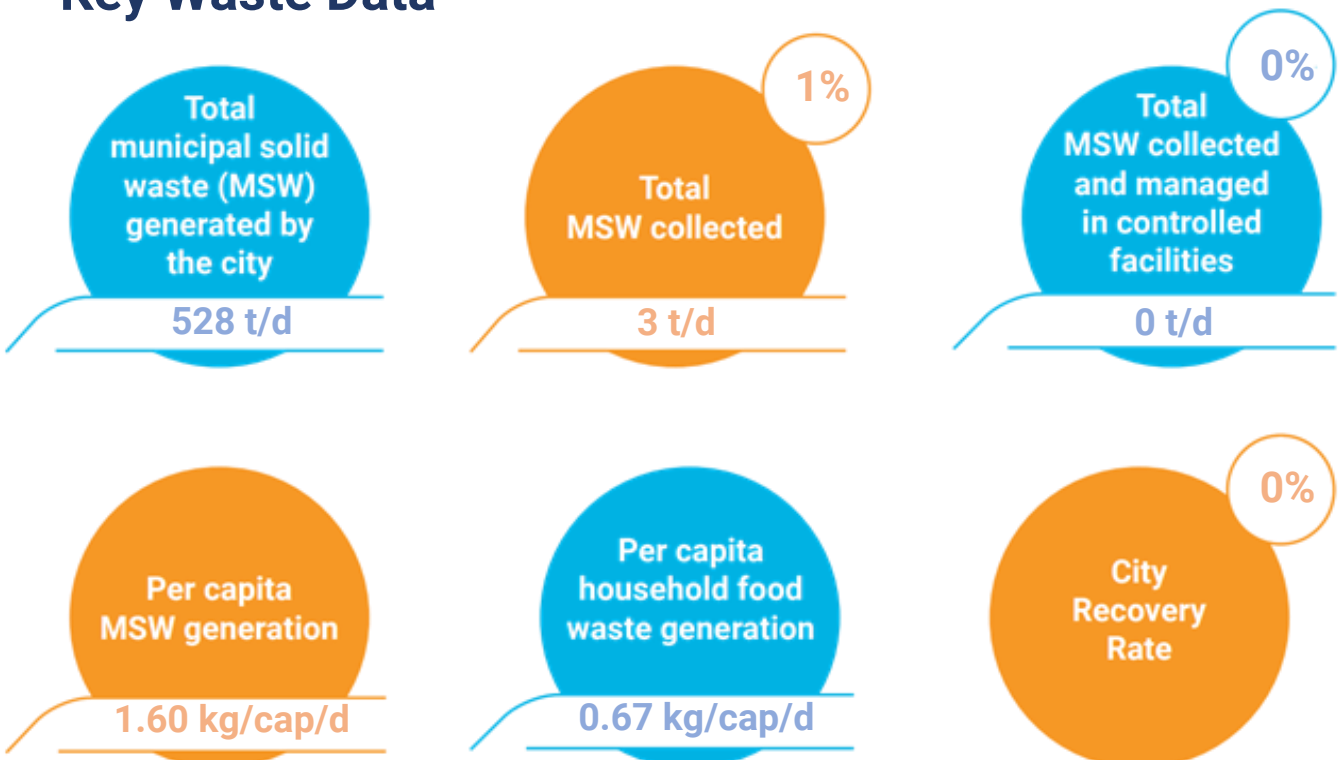
City: **Kiomboi**
Country: **Tanzania**

Population: **328,912 (2022)**

Year of WaCT Survey: **2023**

## Key Waste Data

Total municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by the city
528 t/d

Total MSW collected — 1%
3 t/d

Total MSW collected and managed in controlled facilities — 0%
0 t/d

Per capita MSW generation
1.60 kg/cap/d

Per capita household food waste generation
0.67 kg/cap/d

City Recovery Rate — 0%

Household and non-household waste generation

|	Average household waste generation (kg/capita/day)	Total population	Total MSW generated by households (t/day)
High income	0.23	24,629	6
Middle income	0.52	41,679	22
Low income	1.81	262,604	474
TOTAL	**1.52**	**328,912**	**501**

Total MSW generated from non-household sources (t/day) **26**
calculated using proxy of 5 % of total MSW

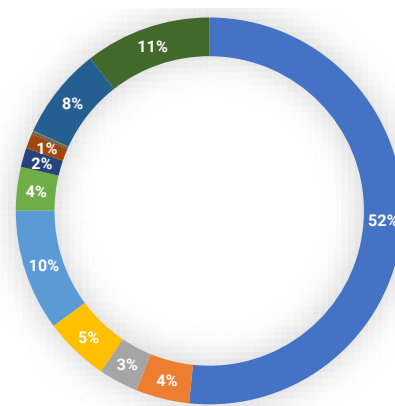# Composition of waste at the households and at the disposal site
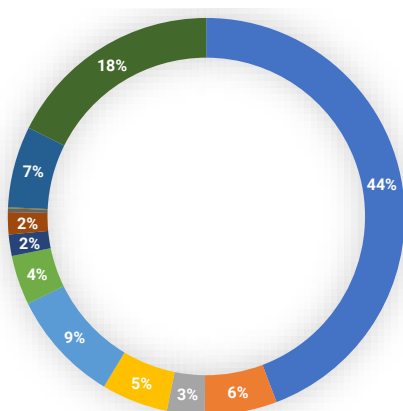
Household waste composition higher income areas

6%, 9%, 3%, 5%, 9%, 1%, 3%, 8%, 1%, 1%, 55%
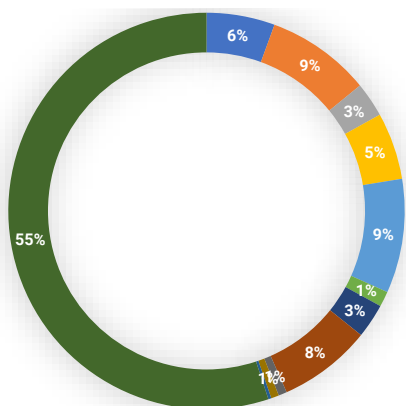
Household waste composition middle income areas

9%, 14%, 2%, 5%, 3%, 7%, 2%, 4%, 1%, 2%, 51%
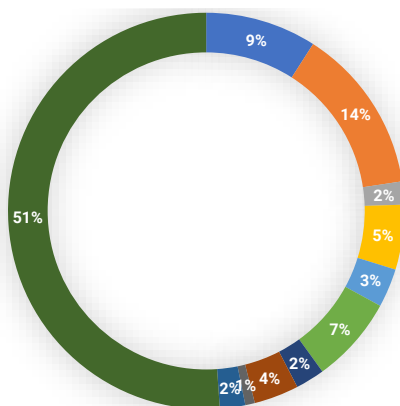
Household waste composition lower income areas

11%, 8%, 1%, 2%, 4%, 10%, 5%, 3%, 4%, 52%

Average household waste composition

18%, 7%, 2%, 2%, 4%, 9%, 5%, 3%, 6%, 44%

Waste composition at disposal site
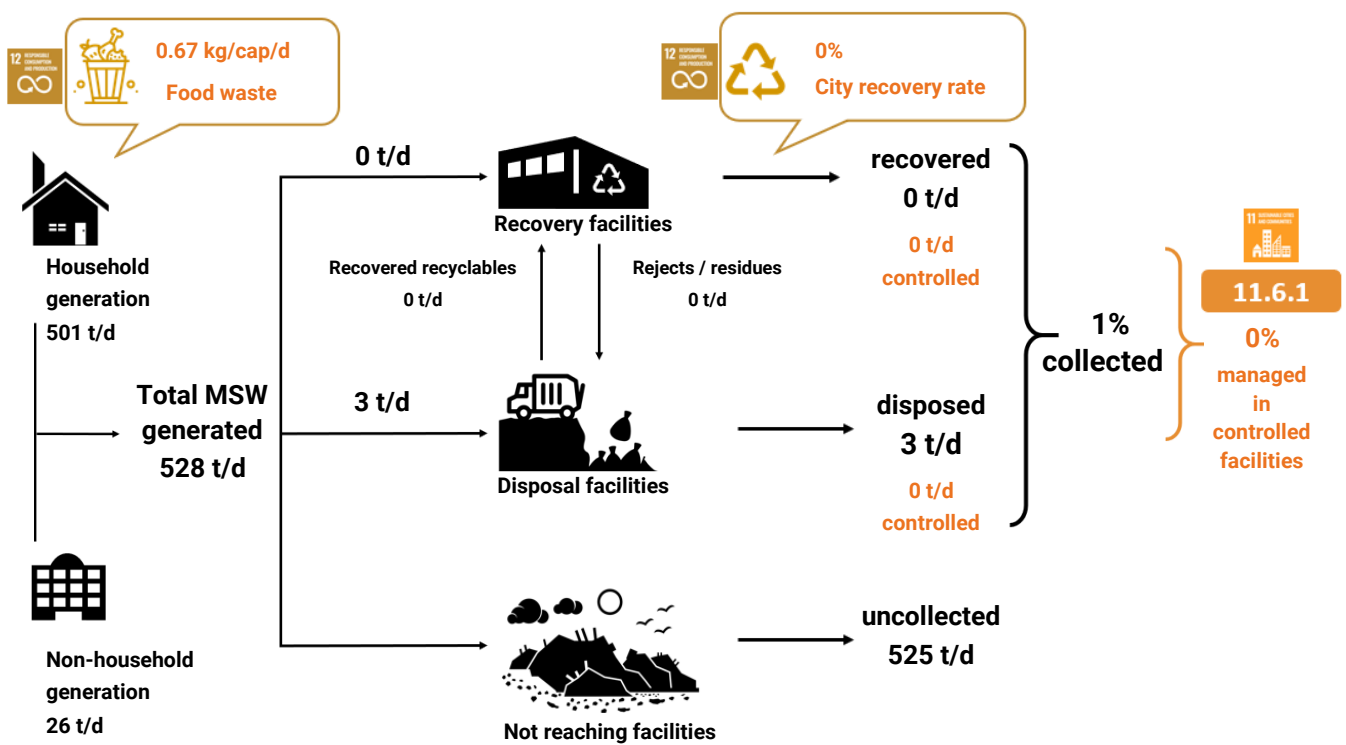

4%, 1%, 1%, 3%, 3%, 9%, 4%, 75%
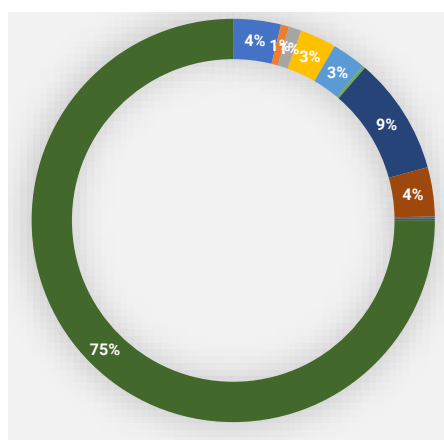
Legend:
- Kitchen / canteen
- Garden / park
- Paper / cardboard
- Plastic film
- Plastics dense
- Metals
- Glass
- Textiles / shoes
- Wood (processed)
- Special wastes
- Composite products
- Other

Potential recyclables from households

Types	Recyclable waste generation from households (t/day)
Food waste	222
Plastic film	27
Plastic dense	46
Paper and cardboard	15
Glass	9
Metal	20
Total	339

WaCT Flow Chart

0.67 kg/cap/d
Food waste

0%
City recovery rate

0 t/d

Recovery facilities

recovered
0 t/d
0 t/d
controlled

Household generation
501 t/d

Recovered recyclables
0 t/d

Rejects / residues
0 t/d

11.6.1

0%
managed in controlled facilities

1%
collected

Total MSW generated
528 t/d

3 t/d

Disposal facilities

disposed
3 t/d
0 t/d
controlled

Non-household generation
26 t/d

Not reaching facilities

uncollected
525 t/d

For more info and if interested in WaCT application contact the Waste Wise Cities Team at WasteWiseCities@un.org