Emerging Perspective in Social and Politics

Research Article
Volume 1(2), 2026, 117−128
https://doi.org/10.53623/epsp.v1i2.1272

Public Policy Analysis of Solid Waste Management in Urban Areas: A Case Study of Tanzania

Amani J. Mwambene*, Fatuma S. Kilongo

Mzumbe University, P.O. Box 1, Mzumbe, Morogoro, Tanzania

*Correspondence: amanijmwambene@gmail.com

SUBMITTED: 23 June 2026; REVISED: 14 October 2026; ACCEPTED: 21 October 2026

ABSTRACT: Rapid urbanisation in Tanzania has outpaced the institutional and financial capacity of local government authorities (LGAs) to manage solid waste, making waste governance one of the most pressing public policy concerns in the country's cities and municipalities. This study analyses the design, implementation, and performance of public policies governing urban solid waste management (SWM) in Tanzania, using a qualitative document-based policy analysis design complemented by descriptive synthesis of secondary performance indicators compiled from government reports and peer-reviewed literature published between 1994 and 2025. The analysis covers the evolution of the legal and institutional framework, waste generation and collection performance across categories of LGAs, budgetary allocation for SWM, governance and stakeholder participation challenges, and policy responses to plastic waste. Findings show that although Tanzania has progressively strengthened its legal framework for SWM since the 1980s, implementation remains constrained by chronic underfunding, weak enforcement, limited private-sector and community participation, and poor integration of the informal recycling sector. Collection coverage has improved in major cities but remains below 65% nationally, while rural and peri-urban district councils lag considerably behind. The study concludes that a more coherent public policy framework anchored on adequate financing, decentralised accountability, and inclusive governance is required to achieve sustainable urban waste management in Tanzania. Policy and practical implications are discussed.

KEYWORDS: Public policy analysis; solid waste management; urban governance; local government authorities; Tanzania

1. Introduction

Urban solid waste management (SWM) has become one of the most visible and politically sensitive public service delivery challenges confronting developing countries, and Tanzania is no exception. Rapid population growth, rural-to-urban migration, and the expansion of consumption-driven lifestyles have generated waste volumes that far outstrip the institutional, financial, and technical capacity of local government authorities (LGAs) to collect, transport, treat, and safely dispose of it [1, 2]. In Tanzania, the problem is particularly acute in cities such as Dar es Salaam, Mwanza, Arusha, Dodoma, and Mbeya, where municipal solid waste

generation has grown in tandem with urban population and economic activity, while the requisite collection infrastructure, equipment, and financing have lagged behind [1, 3].

As a public service, SWM sits squarely within the domain of public policy: it requires the state, through national ministries, regulatory agencies, and decentralised local authorities, to design legal instruments, allocate resources, coordinate multiple actors, and enforce compliance in pursuit of a clean and healthy urban environment. Tanzania's policy architecture for SWM has evolved considerably since the Environmental Management Act and subsequent solid waste management regulations were enacted, supported by a National Environmental Master Plan and, more recently, sector-specific strategies addressing plastics and extended producer responsibility [3−5]. Yet evidence from household-level and institutional studies consistently shows that policy intent has not translated into commensurate improvements in service delivery: less than half of the solid waste generated in many urban councils is collected, illegal dumping persists, and budgetary allocations for SWM remain far below what is required to operate an effective system [3, 4].

A growing body of scholarship has examined discrete dimensions of this problem in Tanzania, including households' willingness to pay for improved services [4], the potential for recycling and resource recovery [6−8], the role of public-private partnerships [8], and life-cycle assessments of alternative treatment technologies [9−11]. However, comparatively few studies have undertaken a systematic public policy analysis that integrates the legal-institutional trajectory of SWM governance with empirical performance data across categories of local government authorities, while also situating the problem within the broader context of governance, financing, and stakeholder participation that the policy analysis literature identifies as decisive for implementation success [5, 12, 13].

This study therefore set out to analyse public policy on urban solid waste management in Tanzania as a case study, with three specific objectives: (i) to trace the evolution of the legal and institutional framework governing urban SWM in Tanzania; (ii) to examine waste generation, collection, and financing performance across categories of local government authorities; and (iii) to identify the principal governance and implementation challenges, including the place of plastic waste policy and the informal recycling sector, that shape policy outcomes. By combining policy-document analysis with synthesis of secondary performance data, the study contributes a policy-oriented, evidence-based account that can inform the design of more effective and inclusive urban waste management policies, not only in Tanzania but in comparable Sub-Saharan African contexts facing similar urbanisation pressures [2, 11, 13].

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Research Design.

The study adopted a qualitative, document-based public policy analysis design, complemented by a descriptive quantitative synthesis of secondary performance indicators. Public policy analysis designs are appropriate where the research problem concerns the content, implementation, and outcomes of government policy instruments rather than the testing of causal hypotheses through primary experimental or survey data [5, 12]. The design enabled triangulation between qualitative analysis of legal and policy texts and quantitative description of waste generation, collection, and financing indicators drawn from secondary sources.

2.2. Study Area and Case Selection.

Tanzania (Mainland) was purposively selected as the case because it exhibits the typical urbanisation-driven waste management pressures common to Sub-Saharan Africa, while also possessing a relatively well-documented body of government reports and peer-reviewed studies on SWM performance. Within Tanzania, the analysis focused on urban local government authorities, distinguishing between city councils, municipal councils, town councils, and district councils, with particular attention to Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza, Arusha, and Mbeya as illustrative cases frequently reported in the national statistics and scholarly literature on urban waste performance [3, 4, 8, 9].

2.3. Data Sources and Collection Procedure.

Data were obtained entirely from secondary sources through a structured desk review conducted between January and May 2026. Three categories of sources were consulted: (a) primary legal and policy documents, including national environmental legislation, solid waste management regulations, and sector strategies; (b) government and regulatory reports containing waste generation, collection, and budgetary performance statistics for local government authorities; and (c) peer-reviewed journal articles reporting empirical findings on SWM policy, governance, financing, and stakeholder participation in Tanzania and comparable African contexts. Sources were retrieved through African Journals Online, Scopus-indexed publisher platforms, and institutional repositories, and were cross-checked against at least one additional source where quantitative figures were cited, to minimise the risk of single-source bias.

2.4. Selection Criteria and Sampling of Documents.

Documents and articles were included if they (i) addressed solid waste management policy, governance, financing, or performance in Tanzania or in an African urban context directly comparable to Tanzania; (ii) were published in a peer-reviewed journal or by a recognised government or regulatory authority; and (iii) reported verifiable empirical indicators or clearly described policy instruments. Purely opinion-based commentary without empirical or documentary grounding was excluded. This process yielded a final corpus of 19 peer-reviewed sources and accompanying government statistical reports, which formed the empirical and analytical base for the results presented in Section 3.

2.5. Data Analysis Technique.

Two complementary analytical techniques were applied. First, qualitative content and thematic analysis was used to code policy documents and the empirical literature into recurring themes, namely: legal-institutional evolution, financing and budgeting, governance and stakeholder participation, and plastic waste policy. Second, descriptive statistical synthesis was used to compile, tabulate, and visualise quantitative performance indicators (waste generation shares, collection rates, and budget allocation ratios) reported across the reviewed sources for the selected local government authorities, allowing comparison across categories of LGAs and across time where multi-year data were available. All compiled figures are explicitly attributed to their original sources in the results section.

2.6. Ethical Considerations.

Because the study relied exclusively on publicly available secondary documents and published statistics, no human participants were directly involved and no primary personal data were collected. All sources used are appropriately cited and acknowledged in the reference list, in line with standard academic and research ethics governing the use of secondary data and prior published work.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Evolution of The Legal and Institutional Framework for Urban Solid Waste Management in Tanzania.

As presented in Table 1, Tanzania's urban solid waste management framework has evolved from general environmental protection toward more specific regulations addressing waste collection, disposal, prevention, and resource recovery. The National Environmental Management Act of 1983 and National Environmental Policy of 1997 established the institutional and policy foundations, while the Environmental Management Act of 2004 and the 2009 Solid Waste Management Regulations introduced clearer operational responsibilities for local government authorities (LGAs). These developments strengthened the legal basis for municipal waste management but also increased the administrative and technical responsibilities of local authorities [3, 5, 14–16].

Table 1. Evolution of Key National Legal and Policy Instruments Governing Urban Solid Waste Management in Tanzania.

Year	Instrument	Key provision relevant to urban SWM
1983	National Environmental Management Act	Established the National Environment Management Council (NEMC) and a general mandate for environmental protection, including waste.
1997	National Environmental Policy	Set the overarching policy framework recognising waste management as an environmental and public-health priority.
2004	Environmental Management Act (EMA)	Provided the principal statutory basis for environmental management, including solid waste handling, storage, and disposal duties of LGAs.
2009	Environmental Management (Solid Waste Management) Regulations	Set operational standards for collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal of solid waste by local authorities and private operators.
1995–2018	Local government SWM contracting reforms	Enabled public-private partnership (PPP) arrangements for collection and transportation services in major cities such as Dar es Salaam.
2019	National plastic carrier bag ban	Prohibited the manufacture, importation, sale, and use of plastic carrier bags to curb plastic waste generation.
2022	National Environmental Master Plan for Strategic Intervention (2022–2032)	Articulated a ten-year strategic framework for environmental management, including targets for waste collection and minimisation.
2022–2024	Sector guidance on extended producer responsibility (EPR)	Introduced administrative, economic, and information-based instruments to assign producer responsibility for selected waste categories.

The local government contracting reforms implemented between 1995 and 2018 encouraged private-sector participation in waste collection and transportation, particularly in major cities such as Dar es Salaam. However, limited municipal financing, inadequate infrastructure, and weak contract supervision continued to constrain service delivery. The 2019 plastic carrier bag ban subsequently marked a shift toward waste prevention, while the National Environmental Master Plan (2022–2032) introduced longer-term priorities for waste minimisation and improved collection services. Emerging extended producer responsibility (EPR) guidance during 2022–2024 further reflected growing recognition of producer accountability and resource recovery [12–16]. Overall, Table 1 demonstrates that Tanzania has progressively strengthened its regulatory framework, but implementation challenges remain significant. The gap between national policy commitments and local institutional capacity highlights the need for sustainable financing, stronger enforcement, improved coordination, and clearer operational mechanisms to achieve effective urban solid waste management [3, 12, 13, 16].

3.2. Waste Generation and Collection Performance Across Local Government Authorities.

Table 2 presents substantial differences in solid waste generation and collection performance across the four categories of local government authorities (LGAs) in Tanzania. City councils recorded the highest collection rate (63.0%), followed by municipal councils (41.5%), town councils (24.8%), and district councils (7.7%). Although the six city councils represent only 3.3% of the 184 LGAs, they account for 15.5% of national solid waste generation. In contrast, the 137 district councils constitute approximately 74.5% of all LGAs and generate nearly half (49.2%) of the country's solid waste. These differences demonstrate that waste generation and collection capacity are unevenly distributed across administrative categories, with larger urban authorities generally achieving better collection performance [3]. The national average collection rate of 32.7% reported in Table 2 indicates that substantial quantities of generated solid waste remain outside formal collection systems. The collection rate in city councils is approximately 8.2 times that of district councils, highlighting considerable disparities in service provision. Higher collection performance in cities may be associated with greater municipal revenue, more developed infrastructure, higher population density, and stronger private-sector participation. Conversely, district councils often face dispersed settlements, limited transportation infrastructure, inadequate equipment, and financial constraints that increase the difficulty of providing regular collection services. These findings suggest that national waste management policies require differentiated implementation strategies that account for the financial, geographical, and institutional characteristics of each LGA category [3, 9].

Table 2. Solid Waste Generation and Collection Performance by Category of Local Government Authority in Tanzania.

LGA category	Number of LGAs	Share of national waste generated (%)	Collection rate (%)
City councils	6	15.5	63.0
Municipal councils	19	21.3	41.5
Town councils	22	14.0	24.8
District councils	137	49.2	7.7
National average	184	100.0	32.7

Figure 1 illustrates changes in solid waste collection coverage across five selected urban councils between 2014 and 2024. All five councils demonstrated improvements during the study period, indicating gradual progress in municipal waste collection services. Dar es Salaam achieved the highest reported coverage, reaching approximately 63% in 2024, and recorded the largest improvement over the decade. This performance may be associated with its relatively established public-private partnership arrangements, greater institutional experience, and more extensive waste collection infrastructure. However, the continued gap between collection coverage and universal service provision indicates that even comparatively well-resourced urban authorities face persistent challenges in meeting growing waste management demands [1, 3, 8]. The differences among councils presented in Figure 1 further demonstrate that improvements in waste collection have not occurred uniformly across Tanzania's urban areas. Smaller urban centres, including Mbeya and Dodoma, continued to exhibit lower collection coverage than Dar es Salaam, suggesting differences in financial resources, infrastructure availability, operational efficiency, and institutional capacity. Rapid urbanisation and population growth may further increase pressure on collection systems, particularly where service expansion does not keep pace with increasing waste generation. These findings indicate that improvements in collection coverage depend not only on national regulatory frameworks but also on local investment, effective service management, and sustained institutional support. Strengthening municipal financing, improving collection logistics, and expanding appropriately supervised private-sector participation may therefore help reduce disparities among urban councils [1, 4, 9].

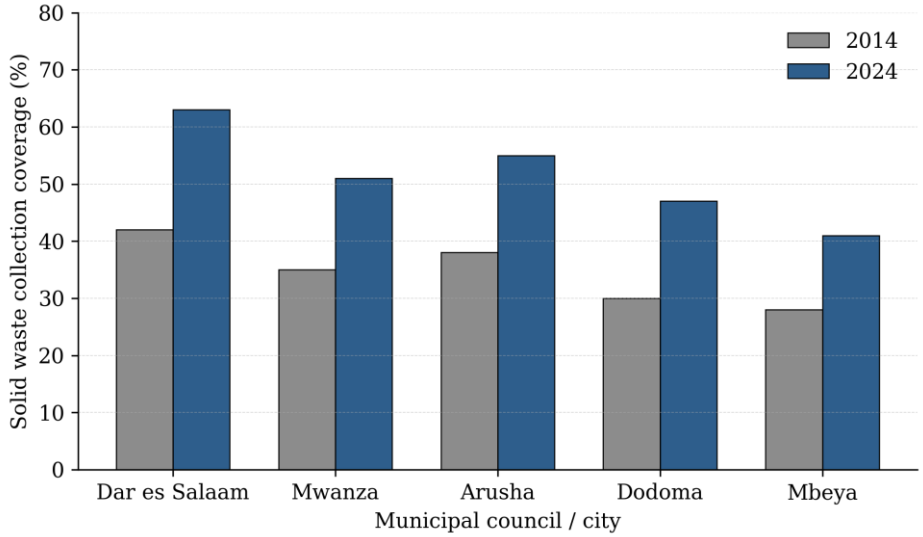


Figure 1. Solid Waste Collection Coverage (%) In Selected Urban Councils of Tanzania, 2014 and 2024. X-Axis: Municipal Council/City; Y-Axis: Collection Coverage (%).

3.3. Financing and Budgetary Capacity for Solid Waste Management.

Inadequate financing emerged consistently across the reviewed sources as the single most cited constraint on SWM policy implementation. Using a minimum unit cost benchmark for managing a tonne of generated waste, the national assessment found that budgetary allocations across cities fall well below the amount required to operate an effective collection and disposal system [3]. Table 3 provides an overview of the significant financial gaps affecting solid waste management (SWM) service delivery across selected urban councils in Tanzania. The allocated

budgets represent only a fraction of the estimated financial requirements needed to maintain an effective SWM system, including waste collection, transportation, treatment, and safe disposal. Among the assessed councils, Dodoma City Council recorded the highest budget allocation at 39.4% of the estimated requirement, although this still indicates a substantial funding deficit. In contrast, Tanga City Council allocated only 5.6% of the required budget, representing the most severe financial shortfall among the selected councils. Other urban councils, including Ilala, Mbeya, Arusha, and Mwanza, also showed considerable gaps, with allocations ranging from 10.2% to 25.1%. These variations highlight differences in local government financial capacity, revenue generation, and prioritization of SWM activities. However, the overall trend demonstrates that none of the councils allocate sufficient resources to fully support efficient waste management operations. The persistent underfunding limits the ability of municipalities to expand collection coverage, maintain equipment, improve disposal facilities, and implement sustainable waste reduction and recycling initiatives. Therefore, strengthening financial mechanisms through increased municipal revenue, improved budget prioritization, public–private partnerships, and targeted government support is essential for achieving effective SWM policy implementation in Tanzania.

Table 3. Estimated Solid Waste Management Budget Allocation as a Percentage of the Required Budget, Selected Urban Councils of Tanzania.

Council	Allocated budget (% of required budget)
Dodoma City Council	39.4
Ilala Municipal Council	25.1
Mbeya City Council	11.4
Tanga City Council	5.6
Arusha City Council	10.2
Mwanza City Council	14.8

Figure 2 extends this cross-sectional picture with a seven-year trend (2018–2024) for four of the councils, illustrating that while budgetary allocation has risen in nominal terms in most councils, the rate of increase has been uneven and remains modest relative to estimated needs [3].

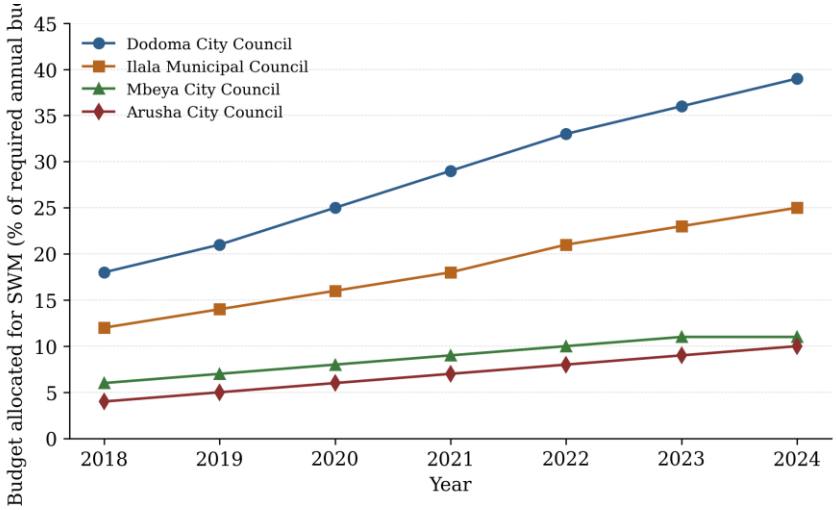


Figure 2. Trend in Solid Waste Management Budget Allocation (% of Required Annual Budget), Selected Councils, 2018–2024. X-Axis: Year; Y-Axis: Budget Allocated (% of Required Budget).

The persistence of a wide gap between required and allocated budgets, despite incremental year-on-year increases, suggests that financing constraints are structural rather than transitory. This finding is consistent with comparative evidence from Uganda, where waste management has been reported to receive less than 10 per cent of urban council budgets relative to other policy sectors [13], and from South Africa, where institutional under-resourcing has been identified as a central barrier to sustainable SWM despite a comparatively mature regulatory framework [12]. Underfunding has cascading effects on service quality: it constrains the purchase of collection vehicles and protective equipment, limits the number of designated disposal sites, and reduces the capacity of LGAs to enforce by-laws against illegal dumping [3, 4].

3.4. Institutional, Governance, and Stakeholder Participation Challenges.

Beyond financing, the reviewed literature converges on a set of recurring governance challenges that mediate the relationship between formal SWM policy and actual service outcomes. Table 4 synthesises these challenges thematically, drawing on evidence from Tanzania and comparable African contexts. The exclusion of the informal recycling sector from formal policy recognition is particularly significant from an equity and effectiveness standpoint. Comparative evidence on informal waste pickers in Sub-Saharan Africa shows that this segment of the urban workforce, although operating with limited legal protection and precarious livelihoods, performs a substantial share of material recovery that formal systems fail to capture, and that gendered vulnerabilities further shape working conditions and bargaining power within the sector [14]. Formal recognition and integration of waste pickers into municipal SWM systems-through licensing, cooperative formation, or inclusion in PPP frameworks-has been identified in the literature as a pathway to simultaneously improve recovery rates and livelihoods [14, 15].

Table 4. Institutional and Governance Challenges Affecting Implementation of Urban Solid Waste Management Policy.

Theme	Manifestation in urban local government authorities	Reference
Financing and cost recovery	Chronic underfunding relative to required budgets; low household willingness to pay constrains revenue from user fees.	[3, 4]
Infrastructure and equipment	Inadequate collection vehicles, transfer stations, and engineered disposal/landfill sites; reliance on open dumping.	[1, 3]
Community participation	Limited public awareness and inconsistent household engagement in waste sorting and fee payment.	[4, 7]
Private-sector engagement	Public-private partnerships exist but are constrained by short contract durations, weak monitoring, and unclear risk-sharing.	[8]
Informal sector recognition	Waste pickers and small-scale recyclers operate largely outside formal policy recognition, despite contributing materially to recovery rates.	[14, 15]
Monitoring and enforcement	Weak inter-agency coordination and limited enforcement capacity for by-laws on dumping and littering.	[5, 12, 13]

Public-private partnerships (PPPs), although formally embedded in Tanzania's SWM policy since the mid-1990s, have not consistently delivered the anticipated efficiency gains. Evidence from Kinondoni Municipality shows that PPP performance has been undermined by inexperienced technical staff, opaque contracting practices, and inadequate community

consultation, even though the underlying rationale for involving the private sector, namely complementing limited public capacity, remains sound [8]. This suggests that the policy instrument itself is not inherently deficient; rather, its implementation has suffered from inadequate institutional safeguards, a conclusion echoed in studies of decentralised SWM governance in Uganda and South Africa [12, 13].

3.5. Policy Responses to Plastic Waste and Extended Producer Responsibility.

Plastic waste has emerged as a distinct and increasingly prominent strand of urban SWM policy in Tanzania and across the African continent. Table 5 situates Tanzania's 2019 plastic carrier bag ban within a broader comparative landscape of African plastic waste policy instruments identified in the literature. Comparative policy-design analysis across Africa shows that while the continent has the highest regional adoption rate of single-use plastic bag policies globally, persistent plastic pollution suggests that adoption alone is not a sufficient indicator of policy effectiveness; gaps in product definitions, exemptions, and enforcement continue to undermine outcomes even where bans are nominally in force [16]. Tanzania's experience reflects this broader pattern: the 2019 ban has reduced visible plastic bag litter in major urban centres, but its effectiveness has been constrained by informal cross-border supply, limited availability of affordable substitutes, and uneven enforcement capacity at the local level, challenges that mirror experiences reported for other African plastic bag bans [16−18]. The shift toward extended producer responsibility instruments observed in South Africa and increasingly proposed for Tanzania's sector guidance represents a potentially complementary policy direction, shifting part of the financing and management burden from already overstretched municipal budgets toward producers and importers [3, 16].

Table 5. Selected Public Policy Instruments Addressing Plastic and Packaging Waste in African Countries, Including Tanzania.

Country	Policy instrument	Year introduced	Key feature
Tanzania	National plastic carrier bag ban	2019	Prohibits manufacture, importation, sale, and use of plastic carrier bags nationwide.
Rwanda	Plastic bag and packaging ban	2008	One of the earliest and most comprehensively enforced bans on polyethylene products in Africa.
Kenya	Plastic bag ban	2017	Bans manufacture, sale, and use of plastic carrier bags, with substantial penalties for non-compliance.
South Africa	Extended producer responsibility (EPR) regulations for packaging	2021	Mandates producers to finance collection and recycling of packaging and certain single-use plastics.
Multiple (39 of 55 African countries)	Single-use plastic policies (bans, levies, thickness restrictions)	2004–2023	Forty-eight active policies identified across the continent, varying in scope, product coverage, and enforcement design.

3.6. Synthesis: Towards an Integrated Public Policy Framework for Urban Waste Management.

Taken together, the findings indicate that Tanzania's urban SWM policy challenge is not primarily one of legal or regulatory absence but of implementation capacity, financing adequacy, and inclusive governance. The legal framework has matured considerably over four decades, yet collection performance remains starkly uneven across categories of LGAs, financing continues to fall well short of operational requirements, and governance arrangements-spanning private-sector partnerships, community participation, and informal-sector integration-remain only partially institutionalised. The emerging plastic waste policy agenda illustrates both the promise and the limits of regulatory instruments when unaccompanied by robust enforcement and complementary economic instruments such as EPR. These findings collectively support the proposition, advanced in the broader governance literature, that achieving sustainable development goals related to SWM in developing countries requires resolving underlying governance issues-clarity of mandates, financing mechanisms, and accountability structures-rather than relying on the addition of further legal instruments alone [5]. For Tanzania specifically, this implies that future policy reform should prioritise: (a) ring-fenced and predictable financing mechanisms for LGAs, potentially combining user fees, EPR-based producer contributions, and central government transfers; (b) strengthened, transparent PPP contracting frameworks with clear performance monitoring; (c) formal recognition and integration of informal waste pickers into municipal recovery systems; and (d) differentiated implementation support for lower-capacity town and district councils, which currently lag furthest behind city councils in collection performance.

4. Conclusion

This study analysed public policy on urban solid waste management in Tanzania through a document-based policy analysis design combined with descriptive synthesis of secondary performance data. The findings show that Tanzania has built a progressively more elaborate legal and regulatory framework for SWM, yet implementation outcomes remain constrained by inadequate financing, uneven institutional capacity across categories of local government authorities, partially institutionalised public-private and community participation arrangements, and an emerging but imperfectly enforced plastic waste policy regime. Addressing these constraints requires a more integrated public policy approach that couples legal instruments with predictable financing, strengthened local governance capacity, and the formal inclusion of informal-sector actors. The Tanzanian case offers transferable lessons for other rapidly urbanising Sub-Saharan African countries confronting similar policy implementation gaps in urban solid waste management.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests, financial or otherwise, that could have influenced the work reported in this article.

Author contributions

Both authors contributed equally to the conceptualisation, data collection, analysis, drafting, and revision of this article. Both authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Data availability

All data analysed in this study were derived from publicly available secondary sources, including peer-reviewed journal articles and government reports, which are fully cited in the reference list.

References

[1] Kazuva, E.; Zhang, J. (2019). Analyzing municipal solid waste treatment scenarios in rapidly urbanizing cities in developing countries: The case of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, *16*, 2035. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph16112035.

[2] Bundhoo, Z.M.A. (2018). Solid waste management in least developed countries: Current status and challenges faced. *Journal of Material Cycles and Waste Management*, *20*, 1867–1877. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10163-018-0728-3.

[3] Omar, H.M.; Bullu, S.L. (2022). Assessment of solid waste management practices in Tanzania's cities. *Global Journal of Engineering and Technology Advances*, *13*, 108–119. https://doi.org/10.30574/gjeta.2022.13.1.0180.

[4] Mushi, B. (2024). Willingness to pay for sustainable solid waste management in Dodoma Urban District, Tanzania. *Journal of Policy and Development Studies*, *17*, 181–198. https://doi.org/10.4314/jpds.v17i1.15.

[5] Rodić, L.; Wilson, D.C. (2017). Resolving governance issues to achieve priority sustainable development goals related to solid waste management in developing countries. *Sustainability*, *9*, 404. https://doi.org/10.3390/su9030404.

[6] Makinde, D.O.; Njau, K.N. (2014). The potential for solid waste recycling in urban area of Tanzania: The case of Dar es Salaam. *International Journal of Environmental Protection and Policy*, *2*, 147–152. https://doi.org/10.11648/j.ijepp.20140205.11.

[7] Nyampundu, K.; Mwegoha, W.J.S.; Millanzi, W.C. (2020). Sustainable solid waste management measures in Tanzania: An exploratory descriptive case study among vendors at Majengo market in Dodoma City. *BMC Public Health*, *20*, 1075. https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-08670-0.

[8] Kamugisha, P.; Ludete, J.; Mhanga, S. (2019). Public private partnerships for successful solid waste management and prospects for reducing public health risks in Kinondoni Municipality-Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. *Environmental Research and Technology*, *2*, 141–157. https://doi.org/10.35208/ert.601999.

[9] Richard, E.N.; Hilonga, A.; Machunda, R.L.; Njau, K.N. (2021). Life cycle analysis of potential municipal solid wastes management scenarios in Tanzania: The case of Arusha City. *Sustainable Environment Research*, *31*, 1–13. https://doi.org/10.1186/s42834-020-00075-3.

[10] Makundi, H.; Simba, C.G.; Jahari, C.; Tarmo, C. (2025). Urban solid waste management and the decent work: Insights from Tanzania's key cities. *Waste Management & Research*. https://doi.org/10.1177/0734242X251329016.

[11] Omar, H.M.; Bullu, S.L. (2022). Analysis of solid waste management practices in rural settings of Tanzania. *Global Journal of Engineering and Technology Advances*, *13*, 28–38. https://doi.org/10.30574/gjeta.2022.13.3.0208.

[12] Kubanza, N.S.; Simatele, M.D. (2020). Sustainable solid waste management in developing countries: A study of institutional strengthening for solid waste management in Johannesburg, South Africa. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management*, *63*, 175–188. https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2019.1576510.

[13] Okot-Okumu, J.; Nyenje, R. (2011). Municipal solid waste management under decentralisation in Uganda. *Habitat International*, *35*, 537–543. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2011.03.003.

[14] Bolaane, B. (2006). Constraints to promoting people-centred approaches in recycling. *Habitat International*, *30*, 731–740. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2005.10.002.
[15] Ogando, A.C.; Roever, S.; Rogan, M. (2017). Gender and informal livelihoods: Coping strategies and perceptions of waste pickers in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. *International Journal of Sociology and Social Policy*, *37*, 435–451. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSSP-06-2016-0077.
[16] Omondi, I.; Asari, M. (2024). Impact of policy design on plastic waste reduction in Africa. *Sustainability*, *16*, 4. https://doi.org/10.3390/su16010004.
[17] Nyathi, B.; Togo, C.A. (2020). Overview of legal and policy framework approaches for plastic bag waste management in African countries. *Journal of Environmental and Public Health*, *2020*, 8892773. https://doi.org/10.1155/2020/8892773.
[18] Romano, G.; Masserini, L. (2023). Does a zero-waste strategy in sustainable urban waste management affect hierarchy targets and costs? *Utilities Policy*, *85*, 101659. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jup.2023.101659.



© 2026 by the authors. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).