

Optimization of solid waste collections in Blantyre, Malawi

Author: Nicolas Seemann-Ricard

Supervisor: Elizabeth Tilley

Tutor: Florian Dörfler

28 November 2022

Abstract

Your abstract should succinctly summarise the research gap, the methods you employed, your results, conclusions, and recommendations. Don’t use acronyms if possible and keep the language as general as possible. Keep the abstract to a maximum of 500 words. The abstract stays on its own page.

Contents

[1 Introduction 5](#_Toc120281458)

[1.1 Municipal Solid Waste Management 5](#_Toc120281459)

[1.2 MSWM in Malawi 5](#_Toc120281460)

[1.3 Justification and Research Questions 5](#_Toc120281461)

[2 Data analysis 7](#_Toc120281462)

[2.1 Data 7](#_Toc120281463)

[2.1.1 Dump arrivals logs 8](#_Toc120281464)

[2.1.2 Skips filling data 8](#_Toc120281465)

[2.2 Methods 10](#_Toc120281466)

[2.2.1 Distance matrix 10](#_Toc120281467)

[2.2.2 Filling rates 10](#_Toc120281468)

[2.2.3 Dump logs 12](#_Toc120281469)

[2.3 Results 12](#_Toc120281470)

[2.3.1 Filling rates 12](#_Toc120281471)

[2.3.2 Dump logs 15](#_Toc120281472)

[2.3.3 Extrapolating filling rates 17](#_Toc120281473)

[2.4 Data analysis insights and estimates 20](#_Toc120281474)

[3 Optimization model 21](#_Toc120281475)

[3.1 Methods 22](#_Toc120281476)

[3.1.1 Pre-processing, scenario creation and selection 23](#_Toc120281477)

[3.1.2 Problem formulation 24](#_Toc120281478)

[3.1.3 Problem solving 25](#_Toc120281479)

[3.2 Results 26](#_Toc120281480)

[4 Conclusions 26](#_Toc120281481)

[4.1 Capital expenditure 26](#_Toc120281482)

[4.2 Operational planning 26](#_Toc120281483)

[5 Outlook 26](#_Toc120281484)

[5.1 Implementation 26](#_Toc120281485)

[5.1.1 Set variable optimization 26](#_Toc120281486)

[5.1.2 Monitoring strategy 26](#_Toc120281487)

[5.2 Current organizational and operational state 26](#_Toc120281488)

[6 References 26](#_Toc120281489)

# Introduction

## Municipal Solid Waste Management

Municipal solid waste management (MSWM) is crucial for public and environmental health, to ensure the quality of the urban environment, to support the economy and to generate employment for the population (Schübeler, n.d.). Municipal waste is constituted of numerous streams, which connect sources and disposal for waste of widely varying characteristics. The sources include household waste, commercial waste (e.g. markets), institutional waste (e.g. hospitals), street sweepings, hazardous waste, construction debris etc. (Coffey & Coad, 2010; Okot-Okumu, 2012). Some characteristics of waste include generation rate, density and composition (plastic, organic), which vary depending on the region (Diaz et al., 2005). In addition, MSWM involves a large range of stakeholders, existing in the public sector, but in some cases involving the private formal and informal sectors. This forms complex systems with political, legal, managerial, economic, technological and social implications.

## MSWM in Malawi

Broadly speaking, MSWM in Sub-Saharan Africa is a challenge because of quickly rising urbanisation, lack of waste management infrastructure, lack of resources, insufficient technical expertise and lack of planning. Malawi has an annual urban growth rate of more than 5%/annum, resulting in 80% of the housing demand met through informal housing (UN-Habitat, 2020). In Blantyre, this results, amongst others, in an unacceptable level of service for MSWM. It is estimated that 70% of solid waste generated in the city is not collected. Therefore, methods of disposal include rubbish pits, road-side dumping, and dumping in empty spaces (CEPA, 2019; Zeleza-Manda, 2009). The Blantyre City Council (BCC) is responsible for solid waste management in the city, and does so in the less wealthy parts through 53 community skips, each 7m3, that are serviced by 2 trucks that carry those skips to Mzedi dump.

## Justification and Research Questions

In many low to middle-income countries, the large majority of MSMW costs are in collection. This is especially true in a system where the dumping site is not strongly regulated (Coffey & Coad, 2010; Kalina & Tilley, 2020) and where there is no showcase of effective planning and scheduling. As discussed in this work, current operation of the service in Blantyre is irregular and results in significant overflowing of trash. In addition to the direct effects of uncollected trash, there are instances of trash burning, in order to avoid pests and to save space (Coffey & Coad, 2010; Zeleza-Manda, 2009). Irregularity of service has also been linked to a loss of trust in the authorities, which makes it more difficult to introduce other initiatives such as waste sorting at the skips or at the household levels. While regularity is less important in community skip collections than in curbside and door-to-door collections, consistent schedules and itineraries may also improve the internal organization of the service and help budget and plan in the longer-term (Coffey & Coad, 2010).

The quantitative data surrounding waste in Blantyre is quite scarce. Efforts have been made to characterize the dynamics of waste at several skips and the current operation of the collection service (**DATA FROM THE RESEARCHER IN MALAWI, FORGOT HIS NAME**), from which some estimations of the required level of service can be extracted.

Assessments have already been done to improve the sanitary conditions in Blantyre (Kalina & Tilley, 2020; Kasinja & Tilley, 2018; Mpanang’ombe et al., 2021; Ndau & Tilley, 2018; Zeleza-Manda, 2009). However, the benefits and costs of specific interventions have yet to be quantified. Which changes to the operation of the MSWM service are optimal is also challenging to determine.

This project therefore seeks to minimize the costs of collection of the municipal solid waste management service in Blantyre Malawi, while eliminating overflowing and assigning regular collection schedules.

The approach is to develop an operational model at the daily level, encompassing costs, schedules and constraints on the system. On the shorter term, it seeks to provide an optimal weekly schedule. In the longer-term, it gives insights into potential interventions, such as investment in equipment capital, as well as the sensitivity of the system to changes, such as an increase in usage.

More concisely:

1. How can the Blantyre MSWM service be modelled with limited data?
2. How many trucks are needed to service all the skips?
3. What would be the mileage and costs of servicing all skips without overflow?
4. What would be the optimal routing schedule?
5. What would be the impact of introducing more skips and vehicles?

## Operation research methods

This work therefore takes an operation research approach. (Raucq et al., 2019) presents a problem formulation for a roll-on-roll-off waste collection system. (Baptista et al., 2002; Coene et al., 2010) give periodic routing problems, both assigning “patterns” or “scenarios” to customers.

# Data analysis

## Data

In order to formulate feasible and pertinent recommendations, parameters reflecting the situation need to be calculated.

The data analysis is based on three datasets. The first is a timeseries of specific skips’ levels over a certain period of time. However, the scope of it is quite narrow, with only 12 useful filling rates extracted, all in a small area of Blantyre. A second dataset gives the arrivals at Mzedi dump, the main inorganic waste landfill in Blantyre. Though it covers all the skips studied, it presents strong limitations. Namely, arrivals at the dump do not reflect the speed at which the skips fill up. Indeed, the individual filling data show that some skips go a long time without being emptied, overflowing and presenting a public health risk.

Each skip is 7m3. All of the 53 skips are assumed to be mixed waste (organic and inorganic) except for the ones explicitly said to be organic and inorganic. The skips, the municipal dump (Mzedi dump), the truck storage facility and the compost facility are mapped in Figure 1.

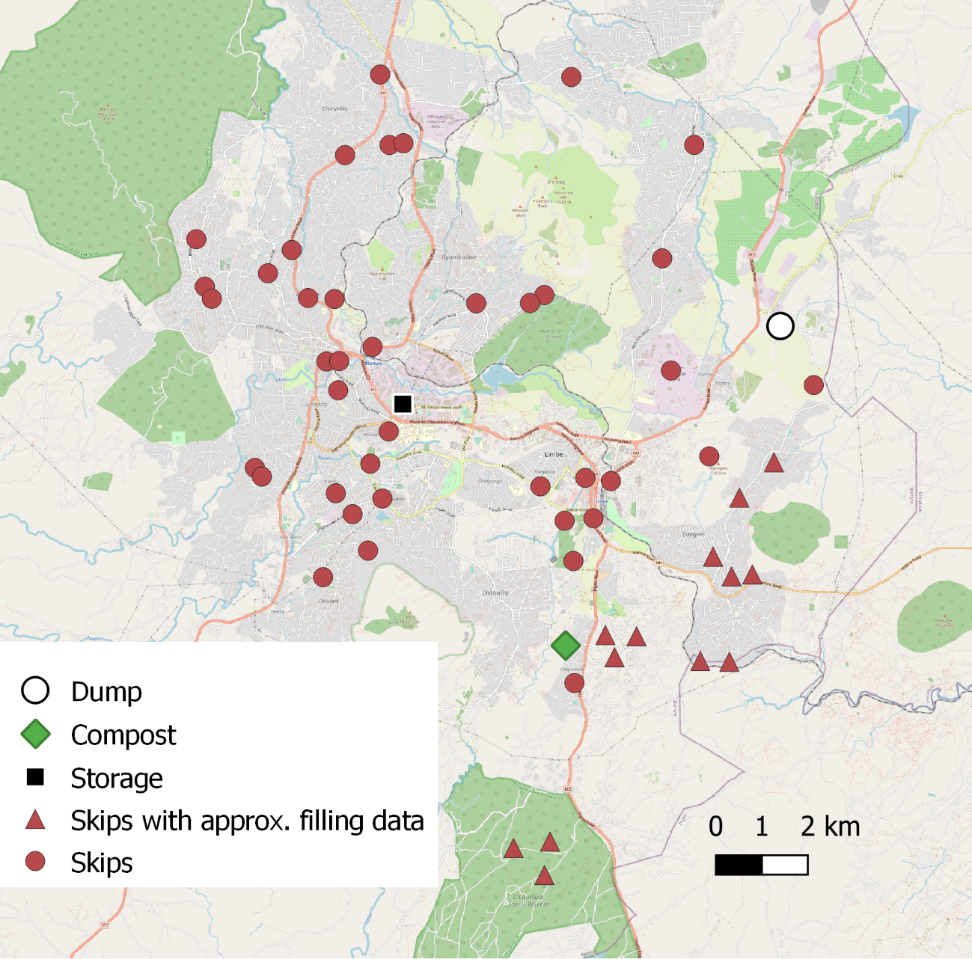


Figure Locations of skips, dump, compost facility and truck storage in Blantyre

### Dump arrivals logs

This is a log lists arrivals at the Mzedi dump, along with the origin of the skip carried by each truck. The origins match exactly the geographical locations in Figure 1. The period of this series is 2020-12-05 to 2021-12-31.

### Skips filling data

Filling data for several skips is provided. Which skips from Figure 1 they exactly refer to is ambiguous, but the skips within the area which could match are annotated as “Skips with approx.. filling data”. The areas are *Bangwe*, *BCA*, *Chigumula* and *Naizi*.

Over a certain period (depending on the skip), a measurement on a scale from 1-5 was taken visually (generally) every day at those skips. A score between 0 and 4 indicate the estimated fullness of the skip, while a 5 means the skip was overflowing. Three of the 14 provided sets are shown inFigure 2**-**4.

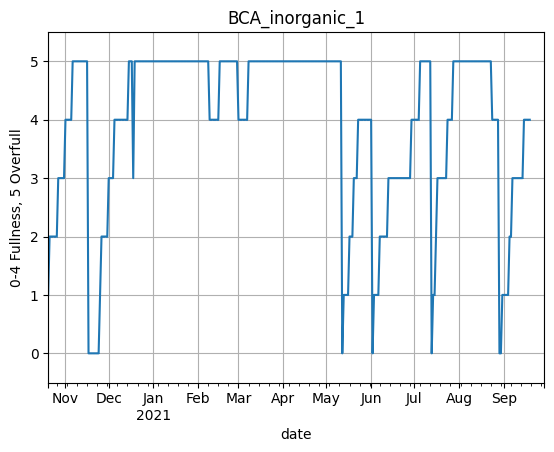


Figure Skip filling data for “BCA inorganic 1”



Figure Skip filling data for “Chigumula\_inorganic\_2”



Figure Skip filling data for “Bangwe\_inorganic\_1”

*“BCA Inorganic 1”* gives a good example of a profile from which rising trends (ramps) are discernible and allow to easily calculate a filling rate. This is useful in estimating the frequency at which the skip needs to be serviced. *“Chigumula Inorganic 2”*, however, simply does not have enough data points and has to be dismissed. Finally, the data from *“Bangwe inorganic 1”* indicates that it fills up extremely fast, sometimes within a day.

## Methods

### Distance matrix

A distance matrix is used to estimate the travel distances between any two skips, the dump, and the depot. OpenRoutingService, an optimal routing plugin for QGIS based on OpenStreetMap, is used to generate the optimal route distances between the points of interest. Local expert opinion and tracking of the trucks to get more accurate distance and time data is crucial to get an accurate overview of travel times. Computer-aided optimal routing is an interesting area of research but cannot match the situational awareness and context of a complex city such as Blantyre (Coffey & Coad, 2010).

### Filling rates

Filling rates are extracted from the skip-level data. The goal is to identify a rising trend over several days, and to compute the filling rate as the slope of this ramp. It performs the following steps:

1. Removing spikes

Spikes occur in the dataset frequently. These are points where the level quickly drops or increases before going back to its original level. Those are assumed to be measurement errors. Figure 5 shows the action of the filter for “*Chigumula\_inorganic\_1*”. The limitations of this method is that quick filling might be dismissed as a spike, effectively putting a lower bound of 0.5 skip/day filling rate.

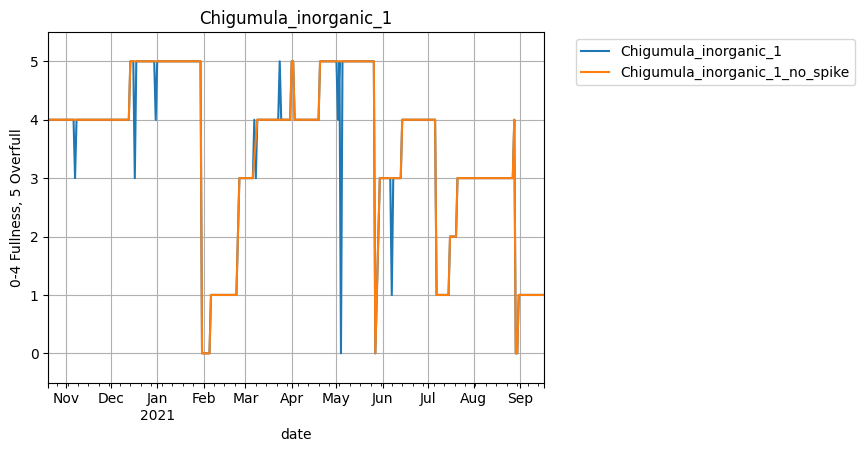


Figure Action of filtering spikes

1. Detecting the top of ramps

The top of the ramp is the end point of a rising ramp fitted to the time series. These may occur at any level. They are determined by a forward and a backward pass through the series. The forward pass identifies top “ends”, when the next value of fullness is smaller than the current one (which characterises the skip being emptied). A top end is also identified when the current value is 4 and the next is a 5 (or overfull). The reasoning behind this is the preference for ramps to finish with a 4. This level is defined as full, which is more precise than the “overfull” denomination. Still, in the absence of an intermediate 4 (e.g. a direct transition between 3 and 5), the top value will be the 5.

A backward pass detects the first date at which the top value appears. These are considered to be the time where the skip achieves the fullness level at which it is emptied, or when it reaches full capacity. Finding this date is particularly important when the skip stays overfull for long periods of time. Using the top ends to calculate the filling rate would bias it to a lower rate.

1. Eliminating downgrading

Downrating is clear in

Figure 6 (a zoomed in version of Figure 2), on two occasions between February and April. These events might occur for several reasons, such as:

* Trash being burned to eliminate the overflowing waste.
* Waste being cleared by another party.
* An error in data collection or the ambiguity in the measurement scale.

In the backward pass described in 2), the top values at the end of derating periods are removed by adding a condition that deletes the current top end if the level rises.

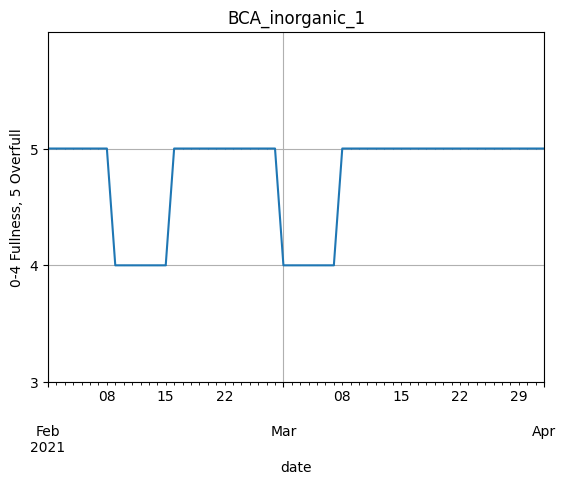


Figure Zoomed in "BCA\_inorganic\_1" filling data

1. Detecting the bottom of ramps

Finally, the bottom values and dates are extracted iterating backward from each top beginning, until the previous value is larger than the current one, at which point it is assumed the skip has just been emptied.

### Dump logs

As previously mentioned, dump logs are useful in characterizing the current operation

## Results

### Filling rates

The result is shown in Figure 7 for BCA inorganic 1 and in Figure 8 for Bangwe inorganic 1. Clearly, the fit in the second case is less ideal. In this case, it is more accurate to not to remove spikes, leading to the ramps shown in Figure 9.



Figure Results of ramps for “BCA inorganic 1”



Figure Results of ramps for “Bangwe\_inorganic\_1” **with** spikes removed

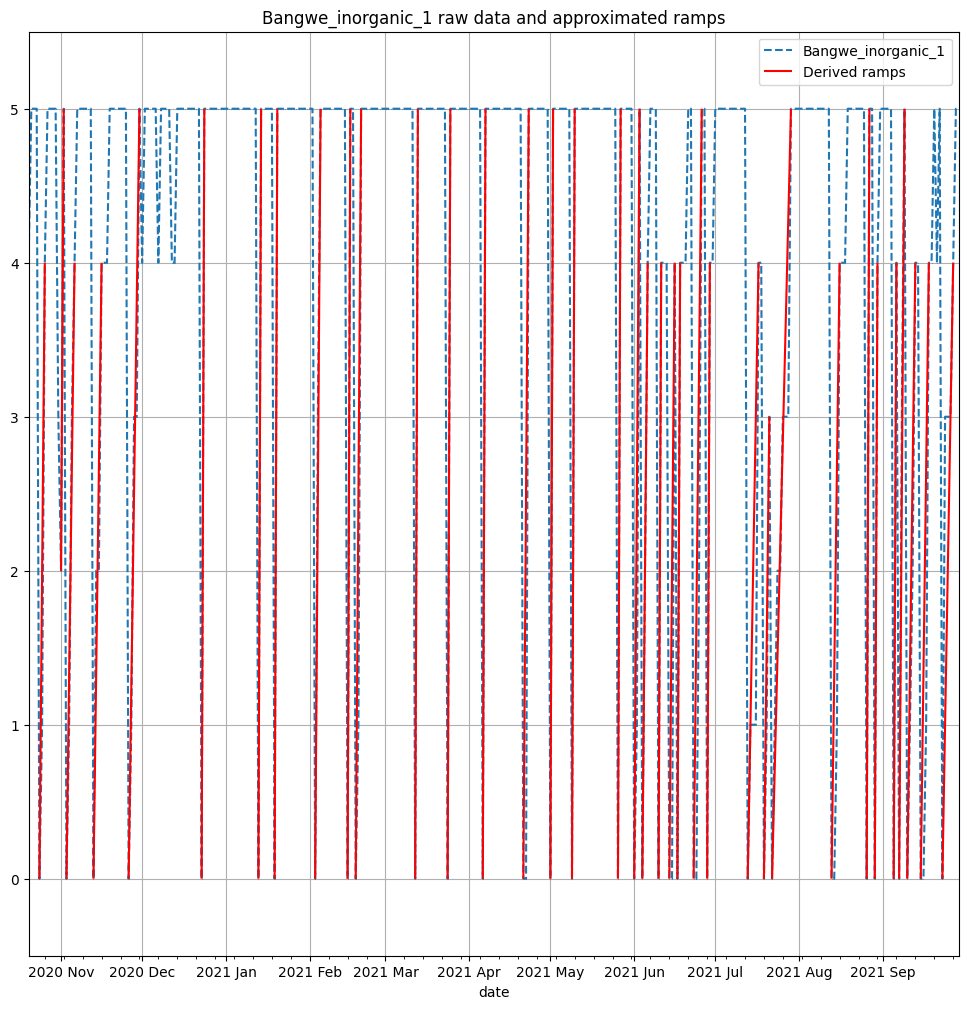


Figure Results of ramps for “Bangwe\_inorganic\_1” **without** spikes removed

The average slopes of the ramps are calculated for each skip in the dataset for the case where spikes are removed and where they are not. This corresponds to the minimum and maximum average filling rates respectively in Table 1. For skips such as “*Bangwe\_inorganic\_1”*, there is a large difference, as spikes and quick filling of the skip are confounded. “*Chigumula\_inorganic\_1”* also has a large difference between the minimum and maximum filling rates. However, in this case and as shown in Figure 9, removing the spikes produces accurate ramps. The process is repeated for each skip based on the visual fit. In Table 1, the filling rates determined to be more accurate is highlighted.

Table Aggregate data from ramps analysis. Highlighted filling rates are selected to be the most accurate based on visual fit of the ramps. # indicates the number of ramps fitted. Prop. overfull is the proportion of days where the level is 5. The period is the period over which levels were measured

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Skip | Avg filling rate min | Avg filling rate max | # min | # max | Prop. overfull | Period (days) |
| Bangwe\_Organic\_1 | **0.215** | 0.215 | **24** | 26 | 0.258 | 341 |
| Bangwe\_Organic\_2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bangwe\_inorganic\_1 | 0.49 | **0.766** | 23 | **36** | 0.725 | 345 |
| Bangwe\_inorganic\_2 | 0.4 | **0.541** | 16 | **20** | 0.737 | 265 |
| BCA\_Organic\_1 | **0.091** | 0.105 | **11** | 13 | 0.386 | 324 |
| BCA\_Organic\_2 | **0.077** | 0.077 | **2** | 2 | 0 | 54 |
| BCA\_inorganic\_1 | **0.063** | 0.126 | **6** | 7 | 0.536 | 335 |
| BCA\_inorganic\_2 | **0.038** | 0.047 | **1** | 2 | 0.627 | 178 |
| Naizi\_Organic\_1 | **0.046** | 0.046 | **8** | 8 | 0.21 | 324 |
| Naizi\_Organic\_2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Naizi\_inorganic\_1 | **0.144** | 0.161 | **15** | 17 | 0.293 | 342 |
| Naizi\_inorganic\_2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chigumula\_Organic\_1 | **0.158** | 0.212 | **21** | 24 | 0.183 | 327 |
| Chigumula\_Organic\_2 | **0.127** | 0.142 | **13** | 19 | 0.106 | 223 |
| Chigumula\_inorganic\_1 | **0.056** | 0.308 | **4** | 9 | 0.256 | 333 |
| Chigumula\_inorganic\_2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

### Dump logs

The sum of arrivals in each week is shown in Figure 10**.** A sizeable gap is noticeable between January 20th and February 26th . This is reflected in the skips filling data, where many skips were overflowing and not emptied during this period. The reason for this gap is unknown but assumed here to be the service simply not operating. Intra-weekly, the arrivals are relatively homogeneous, except for Sunday, as illustrated in Figure 11. This pattern does not change significantly before and after the service gap.

Of particular interest is the number of days between arrivals at the dump for each skip. The analysis of these gaps is shown in Figure 12. A noticeable characteristic is the variability of the time gaps, as illustrated by the size of the boxes and whiskers. For areas that are serviced often, such as Blantyre Flea Market, Limbe, Ndirande and Chirimba (where the median gap is at most 3), the outliers are frequent, indicating gaps where the skips are likely overflowing.

Importantly, the arrivals at the dump provide useful insights into the current operation of the municipal solid waste management system in Blantyre. It does not, however, allow by itself to infer the filling rate of bins. As seen in Table 1, at least some skips spend a considerable amount of time overfull. As such, the time between collections is dependent on other factors as well.



Figure Sum of deliveries (arrivals) at Mzedi dump over the entire period of measurements



Figure Sum of deliveries to Mzedi dump per weekday over the entire period of measurements

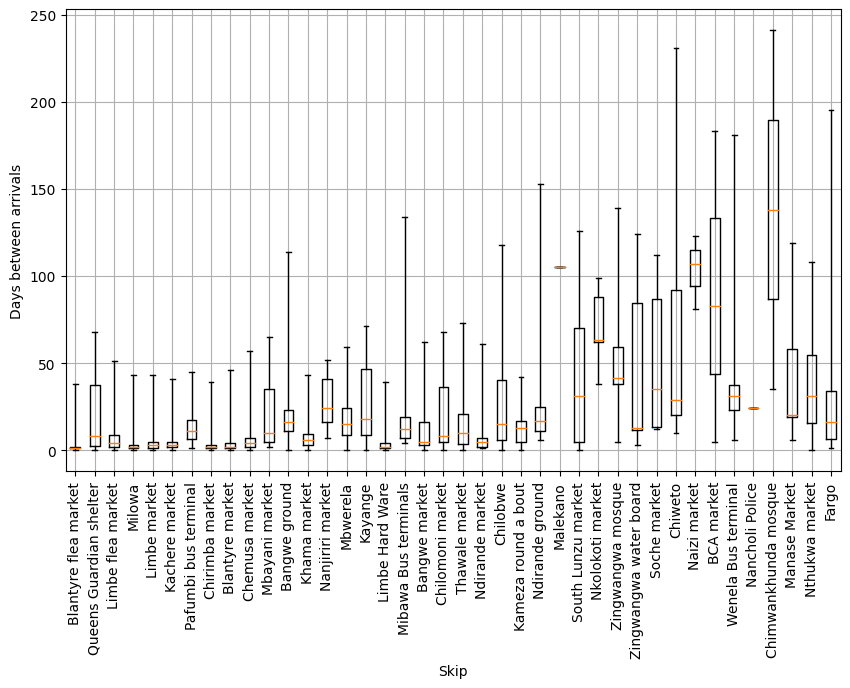


Figure Box plots of number of days between arrivals for each skip. The boxes represent the range between the quantiles Q1 (0.25) and Q3 (0.75). The whiskers extend to the minimum and maximum gaps.

### Extrapolating filling rates

As previously mentioned, the first dataset, though useful in estimating the filling rates, is limited to twelve skips. Those skips are also concentrated in one area of Blantyre, as seen in Figure 1. This makes it difficult to extrapolate to other areas in the city. It is attempted to use characteristics from the two datasets to get filling rates estimates for each skip. Since the skips in the filling dataset and the areas from the dump logs do not match, they are aggregated as shown in Table 2. Chigumula, though in the original list of skips, does not appear in the dump arrival logs. This despite the fact that skip filling data indicates the inorganic skip was emptied 4 times in the period. The organic skips are not considered since they should be processed at the composting facility.

Table Aggregation of skips and skip areas and number of data points

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aggregate area | Skips from filling data | # ramps | Area from dump logs | # arrivals |
| Bangwe | Bangwe\_inorganic\_1  Bangwe\_inorganic\_2 | 23  16 | Bangwe ground  Bangwe market | 14  31 |
| BCA | BCA\_inorganic\_1  BCA\_inorganic\_2 | 6  1 | BCA market | 4 |
| Naizi | Naizi\_inorganic\_1 | 15 | Naizi market | 4 |
| Chigumula | Chigumula\_inorganic\_1 | 4 | none |  |

Since it is known that not all Bangwe ground and Bangwe market skips are included in the skips filling data, the emptying events (which are the “bottom” dates described in 2.2.1) should all fit within the arrival events described in the Mzedi dump logs. Figure 13 contradicts this notion for Bangwe, however. It shows many skip emptying events do not match with arrivals at the dump. Furthermore, there are noticeable clusters of emptying events and dump arrivals that do not match one another. In Figure 16, the proportion of emptying events matching arrival events is plotted, with a “padding”. An emptying event is said to match if it is within a period of time defined as the padding. For example, if a ramp event occurs on November 13th, and the padding is set to 2, the emptying event and arrival will match if there is an arrival on November 13th, November 12th or November 11th. As padding is increased, more events match, but with a median time between arrivals of just a few days, events get confounded. Furthermore, for Naizi and BCA, the maximum matching for reasonable padding is 14% and 0% respectively.

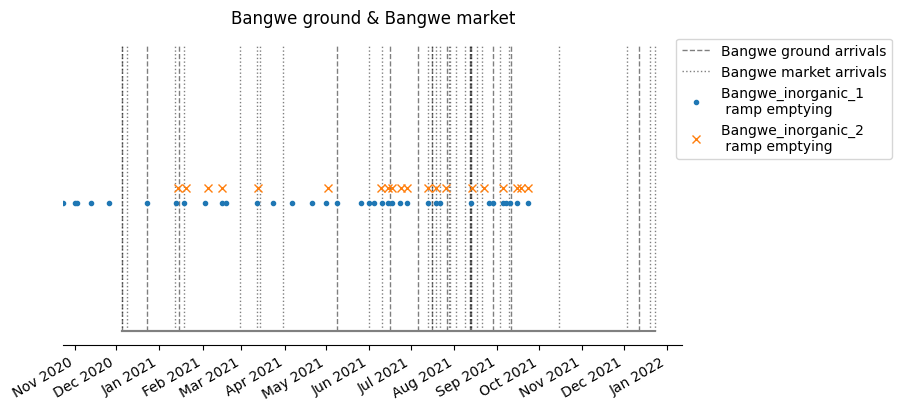


Figure Timeline of Bangwe arrivals at Mzedi dump and emptying events of select skips

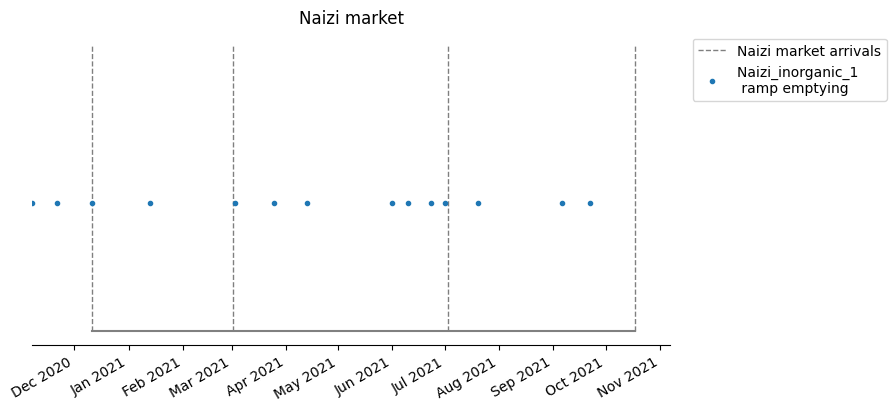
`

Figure Timeline of Naizi market arrivals at Mzedi dump and emptying events of select skips

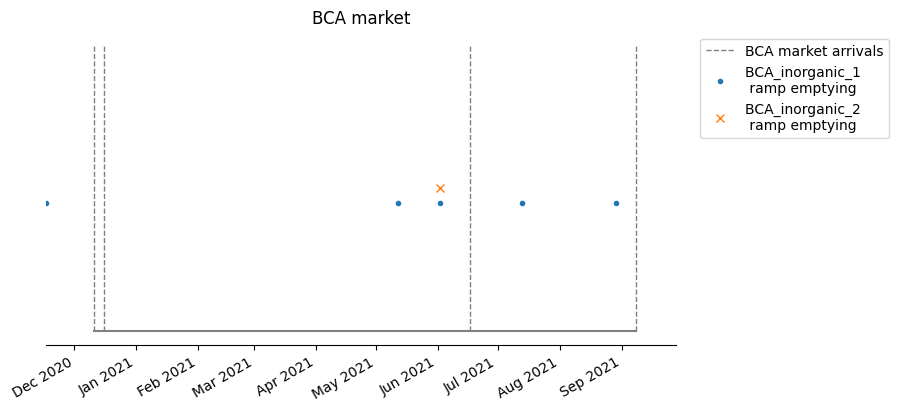


Figure Timeline of BCA market arrivals at Mzedi dump and emptying events of select skips

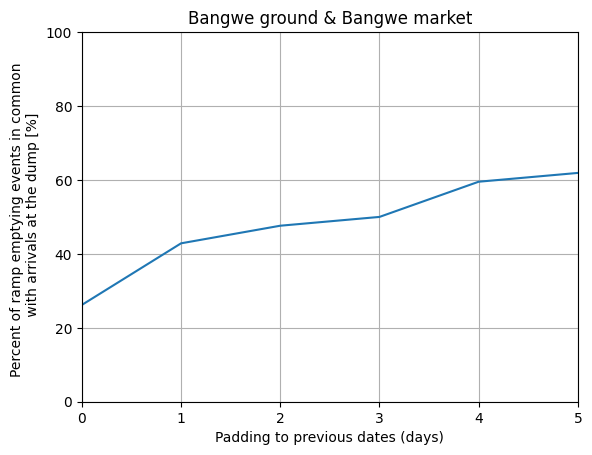


Figure Percentage of skip emptying events matching arrivals at the dump for Bangwe area, with padding to allow for error

Possible reasons for this mismatch are:

* Inaccuracies in the ramps fitting method
* Measurement errors in the skip filling data
* Issues with data logging at Mzedi dump, such as not all arrivals being logged

## Data analysis insights and estimates

Several findings are drawn to build the optimization model. The service operates at reduced capacity on Sunday. It is therefore assumed that no skip emptying can be scheduled on Sunday. Additionally, there is high variability in collection periods for both skips that are serviced on a low and high frequency. This may point to unreliable service from the municipality and/or to varying filling rates, either in the long or short-term. While the filling rates data is currently insufficient to model these variations in waste production, implementation should allow for it.

The six extracted filling rates for inorganic skips can be used to estimate the filling rates in Bangwe, BCA, Naizi and Chigumula, based on the location in which each monitored skip is placed. For skips not covered in these four areas, the filling rates are estimated using:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | () |

Where is the estimated filling rate for the skips in area i. is the first quartile (0.25) of arrivals at Mzedi dump for area i. is the number of skips in area i. For skips that are not covered in the two groups, an assumed filling rate of 0.2 is assigned.

# Optimization model

The goal of the model is to assign a regular schedule to each skip, so that they are reliably emptied before they overflow. This benefits the general population, which will not be exposed to solid waste or smoke from the burning of it. Additionally, this benefits its users, which will see this service as an added value and may increase general usage which would reduce the use of other more detrimental waste disposal methods.

An optimization is therefore done over a one week period, also taking into account skips that fill so slowly that they are emptied at a period of more than a week. Each day is split into two periods, set to be morning and afternoon, of specified time length.

The collections are structured as roll-on-roll-off with an empty skip at the beginning. This means that each skip is only visited once when it is emptied. The truck arrives with an empty skip at a location, swaps it with the full one, goes to the dump to empty it, then moves on to the next skip location with the freshly emptied skip. Therefore, the order in which skips are visited does not matter, since the truck always travels between a skip and the dump. The exception is the first skip to be visited in a period, since the truck has to travel between the depot and the skip. At the end of the period, the truck does the trip from the dump to the depot. When there are multiple trucks operating in the same period, the number of first skips to be visited as well as the number of return trips from the dump to the depot are equal to the number of vehicles. An example collection pattern for a single period with two trucks and five skips to be serviced is shown in Figure 17.

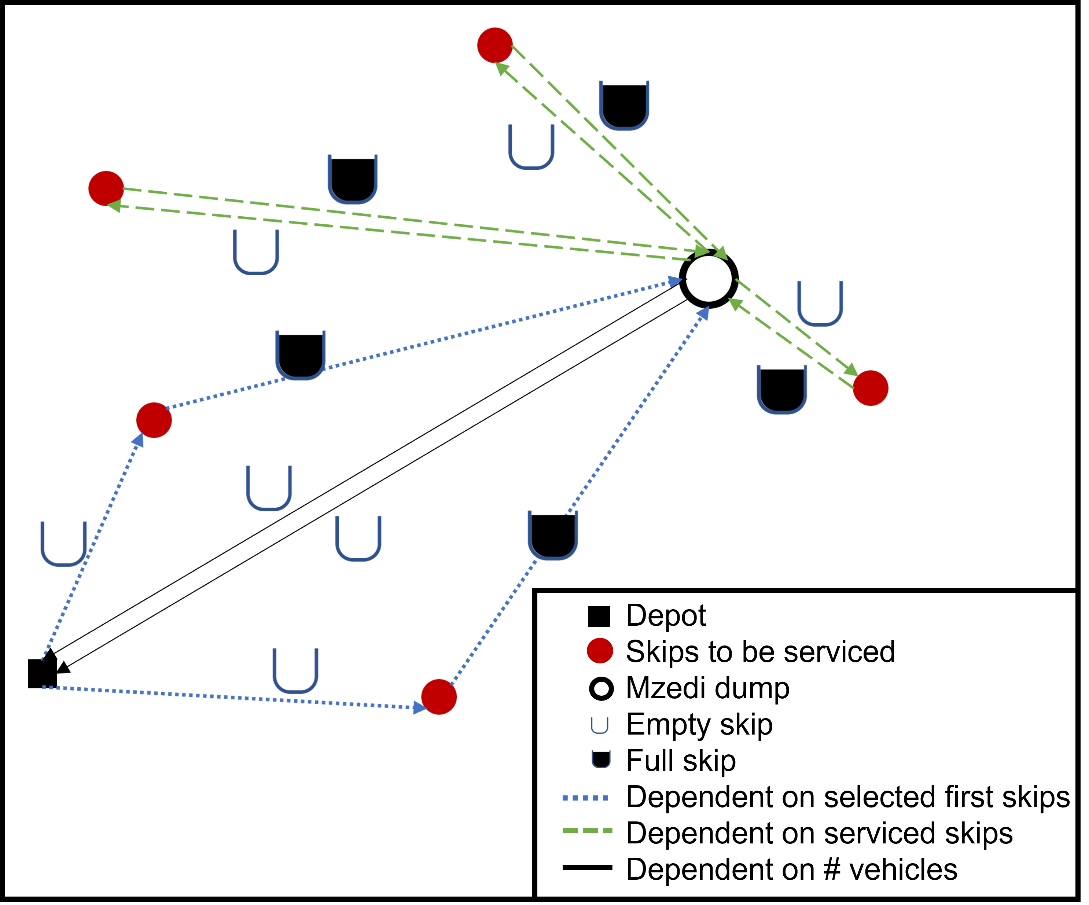


Figure Example collection pattern for a single period. There are two trucks operating, five skips to be serviced. The dashed arrows are only dependent on the serviced skips in this period, and are not assigned to a specific vehicle. The single black arrows represent the vehicles returning from the dump to the depot. There are exactly as many returns to the depot as there are vehicles operating on that period. The dotted routes are dependent on the selected first skips to be serviced in that period.

## Methods

The optimization problem is an integer program with most variables constrained to binary. Importantly, the problem relies on a number of parameters which are used at different stages.

The *pre-processing parameters* are not used directly in the problem fed to the solver, but are set to prepare decision variables, to reduce the complexity of the problem, and as variables to test the sensitivity of the model. Importantly, changing some of these parameters changes the structure of the optimization problem, as discussed in 3.1.1.

The *optimization problem parameters* are used directly in the optimization problem. They are directly related to the objective function (costs) and to constraints (maximum number of added skips and maximum travel time).

Finally, the *optimizer parameter* is the bound gap. For each feasible (but not optimal) solution the solver outputs in the iterative process, it also generates a lower bound on the objective function. As the solutions get closer to the optimal, the objective function and its lower bound converge. For a solution that outputs 1500 USD/week with a bound gap of 3%, the infimum dual solution is 1455 USD/week. At this point, the uncertainties are assumed greater than this gap.

The parameters are shown in Table 3, with the values that are used as default and their units.

Table Problem parameters

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stage | Parameters | Default value | Unit |
| Pre-processing parameters | Average speed | 30[[1]](#footnote-1) | km/h |
| Days in optimization horizon | 7 | days |
| Periods per day | 2 | periods/day |
| Under-usage threshold | 0.6 | - |
| Possible additional skips for each existing location | 2 | skip/skip |
| Number of weekly collections above which additional skips are considered | 3 | collections/week |
| Default skip filling rate where missing | 0.2 | skip/day |
| Wage structure (1 if constant wage per day, 0 if dependent on number of vehicles out per period) | 1 | - |
| Optimization problem parameters | Labour cost of operating a truck for one period (or daily labour costs if the wage structure is 1) | 5400[[2]](#footnote-2) | million MWK |
| Cost of travel | 384[[3]](#footnote-3) | MWK/km |
| Maximum number of additional skip | 0 | skips |
| Maximum number of vehicles | 2[[4]](#footnote-4) | trucks |
| Maximum travel time per period | 4[[5]](#footnote-5) | hours/period |
| Optimizer parameter | Bound gap (trade-off between computation time and proximity to optimal solution) | 1 | % |

### Pre-processing, scenario creation and selection

A number of computations are done before the optimization, which reduces the number of constraints and variables, which in turn reduces the computation time.

Because of possible variations of filling rates during the week, the filling rates have a length of 14, which is the number of periods. For now, they are set as constant throughout these periods, as described in 2.4.

A number of possible skips schedules are generated. These are referred to as scenarios. For each period of the week, the scenario vector is assigned either a 1 or a 0. A 1 indicates the skip is serviced in that period. *Intra-weekly (once a week up to 6 times a week)* and *extra-weekly (once every two, three and four weeks)* scenarios are generated, with a combination of morning and afternoon collections. *The difference between the smallest and longest gap between collections may not be larger than 1 day (or 2 periods), which constrains the collection scenarios to be regular* (e.g. for a 4 period scenario, [1 0 1 0 1] is possible while [1 1 1 0 0] is considered too irregular). No scenario can have a collection on the two periods corresponding to Sunday. The *extra-weekly scenarios* are assigned a cost divisor, which, in the objective function, is multiplied by the collection costs of a skip it is assigned to, in order to give the *average cost of collection over several weeks*.

Next, each skip, is assigned its *feasible scenarios*. The filling rates of each skip is combined with each scenario, and if a scenario does not result in overflowing, it is added to the possible scenarios for this particular skip. Additionally, *scenarios which result in the skips being underutilized* (i.e. consistently emptied when it is below the under-usage threshold), are not considered, to reduce the number of possible scenarios and therefore the size of the problem.

Depending on the waste characteristics, environmental parameters, a lower bound on the collection frequency may have to be put in place to limit fly breeding, public comfort and decomposition, which have a detrimental impact on public health (Coffey & Coad, 2010).

There are also scenarios where *additional skips* are added. These are considered for a particular skip if it has above a certain number of collections in a week or if no other scenarios are feasible. Additional skips simply divide the filling rate of the existing skip and add a number of skips to the optimization problem.

### Problem formulation

*Variables*

The top-level decision variables are the scenario selected for each skip, the number of vehicles operating on each period and the first skip to be serviced on each round. Consequent variables are the *number of added skips* (which results from the selected scenarios) and the number of crews[[6]](#footnote-6).

*Objective* *function*

The objective function adds all the considered costs. It assumes optimal operation of the system (roll-on-roll-off with an empty skip following optimal routes at a constant speed). The costs are split into operation costs, which in this case is the distance travel cost (fuel costs), and labour costs (based on the number crews). The aggregated costs are minimized.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | () |

Where is the total costs in period . is a period in the set 𝒫= {1,2,…,14}. is the number of crews being paid in period , is the cost of labour for one crew, or operating vehicle in one period. is the set of all skips . is the set of skips to be serviced first in period . is the set of other skips serviced in period . , the cost of travelling a kilometre and is the distance between point a and b.

*Constraints*

The first constraint is the maximum time length of a period. In a period, this is the sum of the time to go to from the depot to the first skips, to the dump, then do the back and forth between subsequent skips and the dump, and finally ending from the dump to the depot. Notice . This constraint assumes the set of skips to be serviced can be partitioned amongst the vehicles to satisfy individual vehicle time constraints.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | () |

Where is the total time needed to complete the servicing of all the skips in and . is the maximum time in a time period for a single truck. is the number of trucks operating in . is the time spent between point a and b. In the current version of the problem, it is based on a constant speed assumption based on the travel distances between points.

There is an upper limit on the number of vehicles, such that:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | () |

Where is the parameter indicating the number of available vehicles in the system.

In the case of a constant wage, where staff are on a constant payroll:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | () |

Where is the number of crews available in the system.

And when labour costs are dependent on active vehicles, meaning crews are paid depending on the number of periods they operate:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | () |

Finally, there is a constraint on the number of additional skips, such that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | () |

Where is the number of additional skips, which is dependent on the selected scenarios.

### Problem solving

The problem is implemented in MATLAB and solved with the commercial solver Gurobi through the YALMIP interface. This is done to leverage MATLAB’s matrix capabilities, useful in problems with as many decision variables as this one, and Gurobi’s versatility.

## Results

With the parameters given in Table 3, the model is infeasible. With the 2 current trucks and without adding any skips, there is no combination of schedules that satisfy the constraints. In fact, any number of additional skips is infeasible with 2 vehicles.

Additionally, setting the maximum number of vehicles to 3 and the maximum added number of skips to 2 is also infeasible. . This is simply because skips for which filling rates higher than 2/3 skip/day require an extra skip in order to not overflow over the Saturday-Monday gap.

Setting the number of vehicles to 3, with the maximum added number of skips to 5 and a maximum added number of skips to each existing location of 1, converges. The results are shown in Figure 18-Figure 20. The total costs for a week is MWK1.390 million.

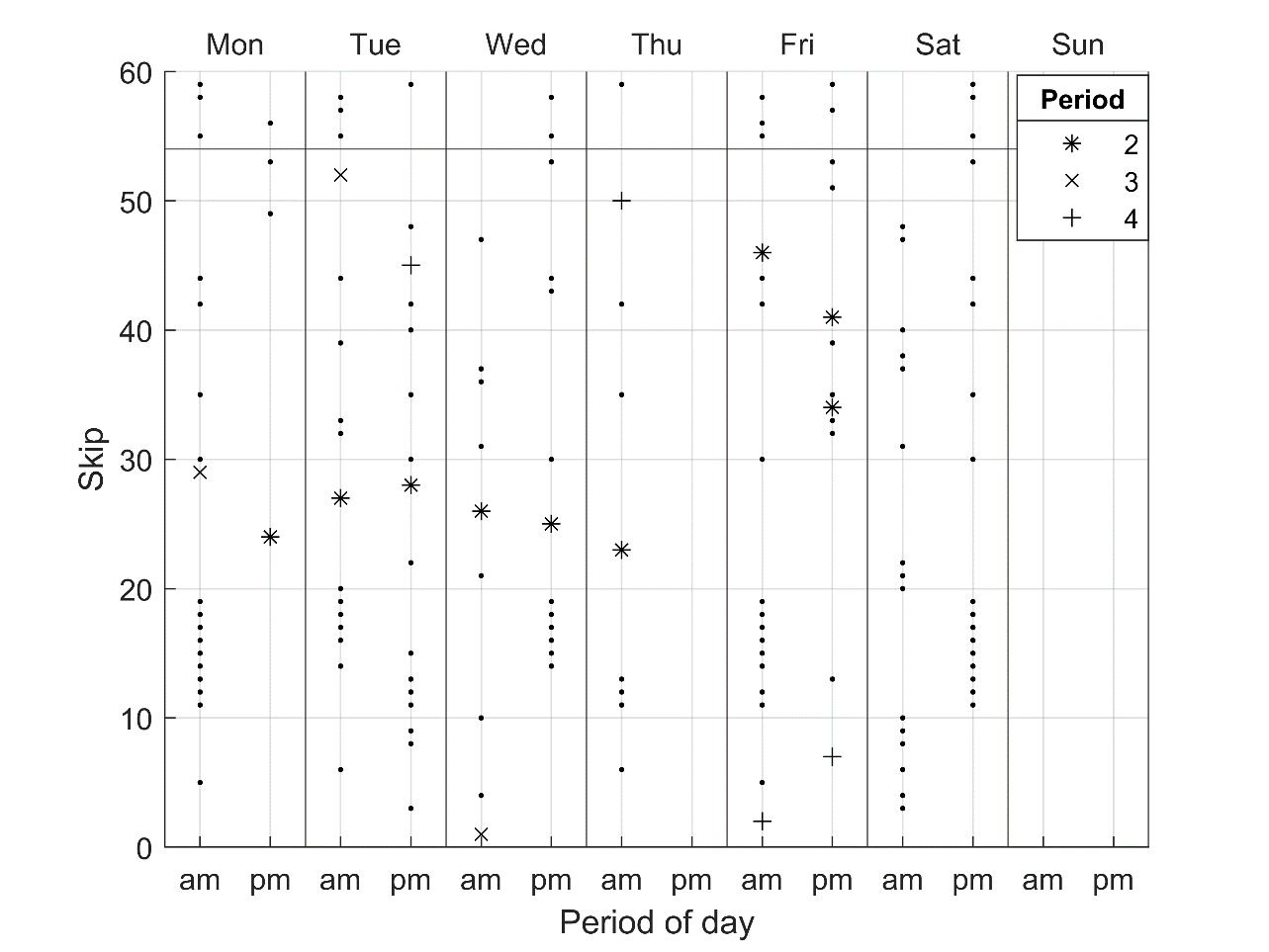


Figure Schedule for the existing and added skips. The points above the horizontal line are added to the system. Special points (the \*, x and +) represent extra-weekly collections.

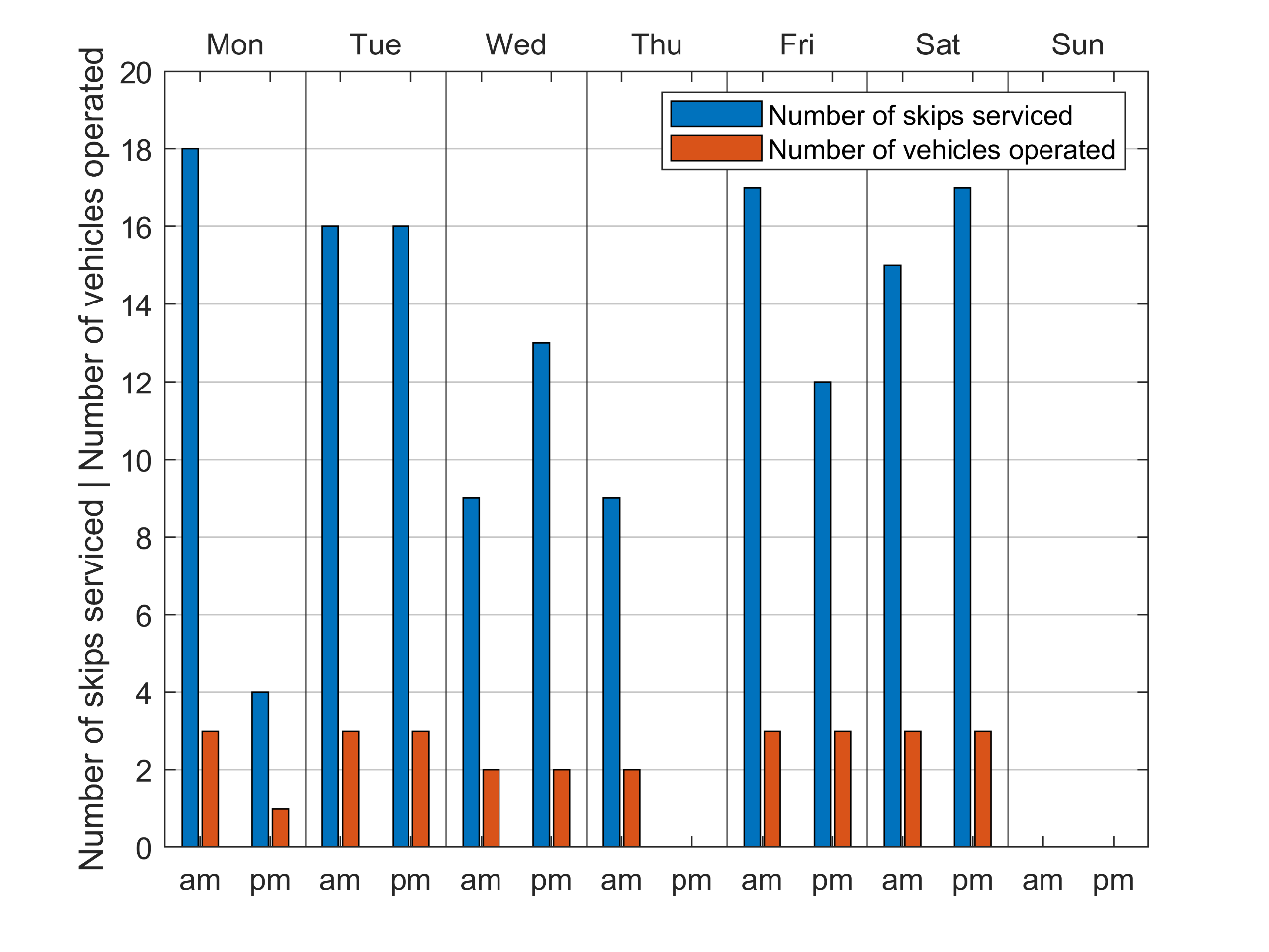


Figure Number of skips serviced and number of vehicles operated on each day.

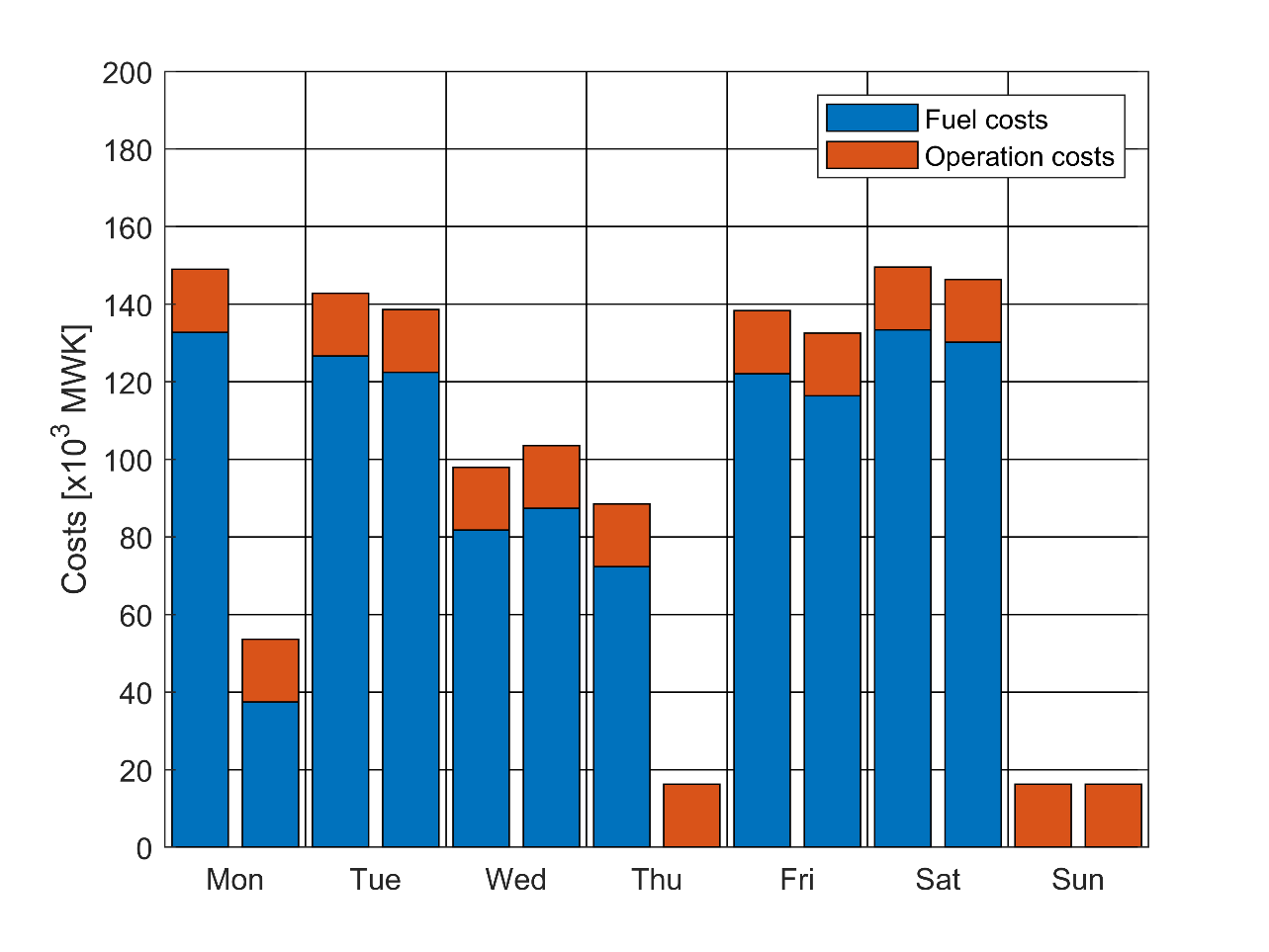


Figure Costs for each day

From there, comparisons can be done between different scenarios, including adding more skips and calculating the benefits/costs, and calculating the sensitivity to a number of parameters, such as average vehicle speed.

# Conclusions

## Capital expenditure

## Operational planning

# Outlook

## Implementation

### Set variable optimization

### Monitoring strategy

* Skip-level data
* **More complete data**, with a more robust scale, two measurements per day and a more spatially and categorically representative set of skips.

## Current organizational and operational state

* Current operational protocols
* More specific constraints
* Accurate costs analysis
* Measured time of travel between skips
* Stakeholder analysis

# References

Baptista, S., Oliveira, R. C., & Zúquete, E. (2002). A period vehicle routing case study. *European Journal of Operational Research*, *139*(2), 220–229. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0377-2217(01)00363-0

CEPA. (2019). *NATIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY*. MALAWI GOVERNMENT.

Coene, S., Arnout, A., & Spieksma, F. C. R. (2010). On a periodic vehicle routing problem. *Journal of the Operational Research Society*, *61*(12), 1719–1728. https://doi.org/10.1057/jors.2009.154

Coffey, M., & Coad, A. (2010). *Collection of municipal solid waste in developing countries*. UN-HABITAT.

Diaz, L., Savage, G., & Eggerth, L. (2005). *SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT*. UNEP.

Kalina, M., & Tilley, E. (2020). ‘BAD’ TRASH: PROBLEMATISING WASTE IN BLANTYRE, MALAWI. *Detritus*, *12*, 187–200. https://doi.org/10.31025/2611-4135/2020.13994

Kasinja, C., & Tilley, E. (2018). Formalization of Informal Waste Pickers’ Cooperatives in Blantyre, Malawi: A Feasibility Assessment. *Sustainability*, *10*(4), 1149. https://doi.org/10.3390/su10041149

Malawi 24. (2022, April 28). *Govt increases civil servants’ salaries*. Malawi 24. https://malawi24.com/2022/04/28/govt-increases-civil-servants-salaries/

MERA. (2022, September 14). REVIEW OF PRICES OF PETROL, DIESEL, AND PARAFFIN FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 2022. *Malawi Energy Regulatory Authority*. https://mera.mw/2022/09/14/review-of-prices-of-petrol-diesel-and-paraffin-for-the-month-of-september-2022/

Mpanang’ombe, W., Mallory, A., & Tilley, E. (2021). Poverty, politics and plastic: Organic waste sorting in Blantyre’s public markets. *Journal of Urban Management*, *10*(3), 192–204. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jum.2021.05.001

Ndau, H., & Tilley, E. (2018). Willingness to Pay for Improved Household Solid Waste Collection in Blantyre, Malawi. *Economies*, *6*(4), Article 4. https://doi.org/10.3390/economies6040054

Okot-Okumu, J. (2012). Solid Waste Management in African Cities – East Africa. In *Waste Management—An Integrated Vision*. IntechOpen. https://doi.org/10.5772/50241

Raucq, J., Sörensen, K., & Cattrysse, D. (2019). Solving a real-life roll-on–roll-off waste collection problem with column generation. *Journal on Vehicle Routing Algorithms*, *2*(1–4), 41–54. https://doi.org/10.1007/s41604-019-00013-6

Schübeler, P. (n.d.). *ConceptualFramework*. 59.

UN-Habitat. (2020). *Urbanization in Malawi: Building inclusive & sustainable cities*. https://unhabitat.org/malawi

USAID, & Nathan Associates Inc. (2018). *MALAWI WAGE BILL ANALYSIS, Leadership in Public Financial Management II* (p. 47). USAID.

Zeleza-Manda, M. A. (2009). *Water and sanitation in urban Malawi: Can the millennium development goals be met? : a study of informal settlements in three cities*. International Institute for Environment and Development.

1. Intentionally a low estimate to account for standing time at the skips and the dump. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Based on a 2-person crew (Coffey & Coad, 2010), the average public servant salaries for grades N to R based on (USAID & Nathan Associates Inc., 2018) and adjusted to recent increases according to (Malawi 24, 2022). This results in MWK1.965 million/year. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Based on MWK1,920.00/L for diesel (MERA, 2022) and an estimated 20L/100km fuel consumption. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Current number of trucks operating in Blantyre, Malawi. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Assuming an 8 hour work day split into two periods of 4 hours each. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. When the wage structure is fixed salaries for all employed collection workers, the number of crews is a decision variable constant every day but constrained to be the maximum number of crews dispatched at the same time over the horizon. This is equivalent to a number of workers on constant payroll. If the workers are paid per collection period, the number of crews are individual to the period and corresponds to the number of vehicles out on that specific period. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)