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DODOMA



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

**FIELD ATTACHMENT REPORT FOLLOWING FIELD WORK CONDUCTED
AT TANGA CITY COUNCIL**

PREPARED

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ABSTRACT

The practical component of this field attachment was carried out at the Department of Environment and Sanitation within Tanga City Council, located in Tanzania's Tanga Region. The training spanned an eight-week period from August 8th to August 29th, 2025, providing comprehensive exposure to urban environmental management systems. This report documents the field experience through several key sections: an introduction to the host organization, presentation and discussion of findings, and conclusive recommendations based on observations. The attachment focused specifically on solid waste management systems, encompassing the full cycle from collection and transportation to disposal and potential recycling initiatives. Additional areas of study included wastewater management, clean water supply mechanisms, and occupational health safety protocols for municipal workers. These components are crucial for understanding how urban centers control environmental pollutants and maintain public health standards. Through field visits to various locations within the municipal jurisdiction, the training provided practical insights into environmental conservation and monitoring practices. Data was gathered through multiple approaches including direct observation, structured interviews with municipal staff and residents, physical inspections of facilities, and consultations with department officials. These methodologies revealed several systemic challenges, including inadequate drainage infrastructure, significant distances between collection points and the final disposal site, equipment and protective gear shortages, absence of wastewater stabilization ponds, and financial constraints limiting operational capacity. The attachment further explored how human activities contribute to land and water pollution, examining both the sources of contamination and the treatment methods employed by the municipality. A recurring theme throughout was the need for enhanced public education on environmental conservation practices, as limited awareness was observed to significantly impact waste management effectiveness across the community..

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBOs	-	Community Based Organization
CEMO's	-	City Environmental Management officers
CESO	-	City Environmental and Sanitation Officer
EHO's	-	Environmental Health Officers
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
HSE	-	Health Safety and Environment
IRDP	-	Institute of Rural Development Planning
NEMC	-	National Environment Management Council
NGO	-	Non-Governmental Organization
NLL	-	Neelkanth Lime Limited
SWM	-	Solid Waste Management
TARURA	-	Tanzania Rural and Urban Roads Agency
TBS	-	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TCC	-	Tanga City Council
WB	-	World Bank
WSP	-	Waste Stabilization Pond

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Waste refers to unwanted materials that have been discarded by the user after their primary use, having no further value in their present form. These materials may be by-products of human activities, industrial processes, or commercial operations (United Nations Environment Programme, 2021).

Sanitation encompasses the provision of facilities and services for the safe management of human excreta and sewage, including the maintenance of hygienic conditions through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal. More broadly, it refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of human waste and sewage (World Health Organization, 2022).

Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new products and objects, thereby preventing the waste of potentially useful materials, reducing the consumption of fresh raw materials, and decreasing energy usage, air pollution, and water pollution (US Environmental Protection Agency, 2023).

Sanitary Landfill is an engineered method for waste disposal on land designed to minimize environmental and public health impacts. This technique utilizes principles of engineering to confine waste to the smallest practical area, reduce volume through compaction, and employ protective measures such as impermeable liners and leachate collection systems to prevent contamination of surrounding environments (World Bank Group, 2020).

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The study is conducted at Tanga city council since it's the city which has good environmental conditions and have been winning the various awards for city environmental competition. also, there is presence of city dump site that forced me to make my study at this city.

Therefore, the study is conducted under the department of city environment and sanitation. The field study was based on the environmental activities especially solid waste management which include their collection, storage and treatment. This is because the course which am studying is Bachelor degree in urban development and Environment management concerned with environment that is the reason to conduct the field in this department. Also It is my pleasure to see our environments, so this forced me to study this field in order to get knowledge for environmental management.

This report comprises various process of environmental conservation especially in solid waste management. It explains various process of collecting, storage, and treatment of solid waste at Tanga city council. In this report also there is explanation of TSCP its objectives and outcomes which is conducted in four cities and Tanga is among of them. We explain about TSCP because it provides important project of construction of Mpirani sanitary landfill which is the main dumping site for storage of waste for Tanga city council.

1.1 Profile of Tanga city council

Tanga City Council is one among the five Municipalities of the City found in Tanga and it was established on 10th November, 1999 under the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act, 1982 No. 8 Sections 8 and 9. Tanga City council (TCC) is located on the eastern coast of Tanzania along the Indian Ocean which is the regional administrative center. Tanga city has estimated population of 393,429 with annual growth rate about 2.5% (as projected by Census reports of 2022). The total land area is about 474 square kilometers. The city composed of 27 administrative wards. Tanga city lies between 3810'East and 515'south and between 0 and 17 meters above the sea level. Its landscape comprises of small, gentle sloping hills punctuated by valleys with rivers and streams.

The performed Economic activities are Agriculture, livestock keeping, fishing, tourism and industrial development. The birth rate is recorded at 38.16 per 1000 population, while death

rate is 16.71/1000 population, the sex ratio is 0.98 males/female; infant mortality rate is 98.54 (per 1000 live births); life expectancy is at 45 years; the total fertility rate is 5.06%; literacy rate is 78.25%; GDP-Real growth rate is 5.8%; population below poverty line is 36%; inflation rate is 5.4% and a total of 60,000 people live in rural Ward that makes the approximate of 22%. Water supply in Tanga city council comes from TANGA UWASA supply, rain water, and bore (well) holes, where by most of people there obtain water from water supply and few from wells. Also, social services provided in Tanga city council are health services, Education services and infrastructure.

The climate is characteristically of coast areas which is tropical with always a district long and hot temperature with a mean daily temperatures range of between 24C and 33C. The temperature varies inversely with altitude. While the main rain seasons begins from late October to May with short dry spell 2-3 weeks in January or February, followed by prolonged dry season from June to October, the annual rainfall variably ranges from 500mm-1400m

1.1.1 Physical And Geographical Location

Tanga City is located in the Northern East of Tanzania along the Indian Ocean. The city is boarders to Muheza District in west and south, Mkinga District in Northern west and Indian Ocean in the East.

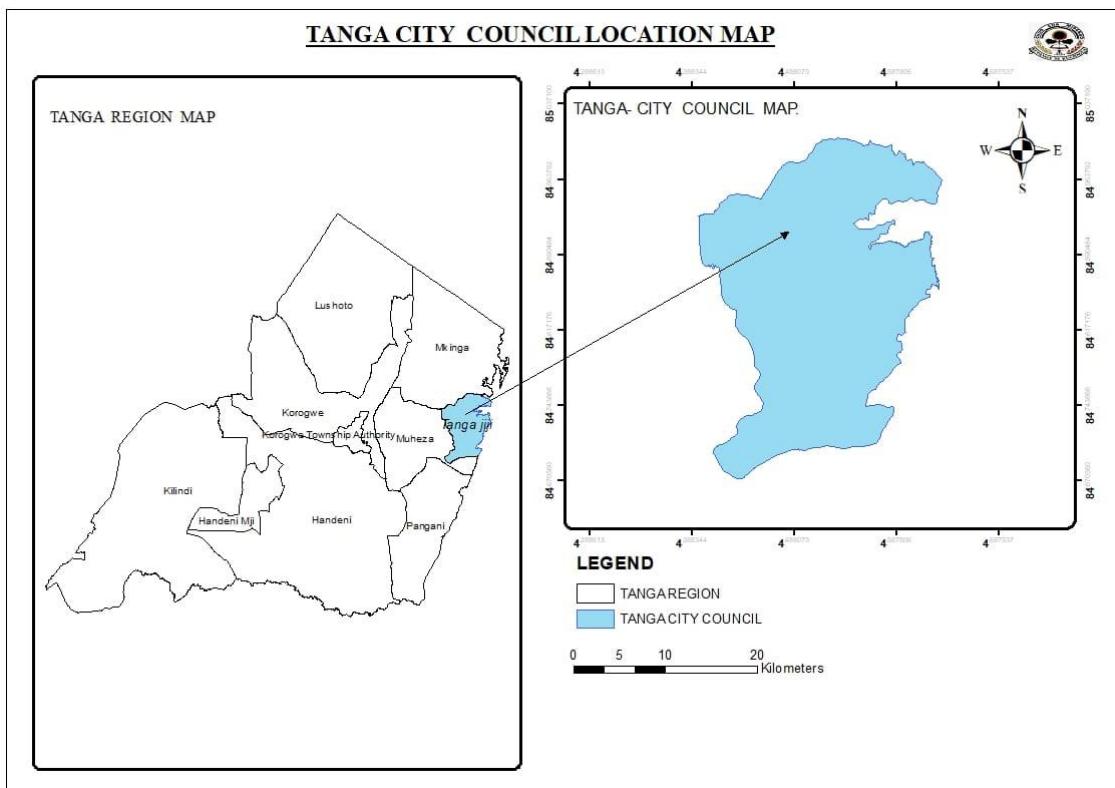


Figure 1: Map of Tanga City Council

Source: Tanga City Council, 2024

1.2 Description Of The Organization

1.2.1 Core Activities Of The Organization

Tanga city council has different department in which each has its own core activities of performance. The following are main core activities performed by environmental department at Tanga city council include;

- **Cleanliness supervision**

The environmental department at Tanga city council is responsible for supervise all cleanliness activities by ensuring that all individual participating on cleanliness of their areas so as to ensure that the environment is clean and safe as shown on Plate 1.



Plate 1: Cleanliness supervision at Tanga municipality.

- **Management of solid wastes.**

The environmental department at Tanga city council is responsible for collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste produced (Plate 2) within a community so as to ensure the all waste produced in the environment are managed and does not pollute the environment so as to prevent the eruption of diseases and other effects that can arise due to poor management of waste.



Plate 2: Waste management using excavators

- **Inspection of what??**

The environmental department at Tanga city council is responsible for inspecting the industries which are located within the municipality to see the industrial operations and the management of wastes produced in industries but also inspect the houses that are found within the municipal so as to see if the environment is well cleaned and managed. Example inspection of Neelkanth lime industries and Tanga pharmaceutical plastic Limited.

- **Implement environmental laws and regulations**

In Tanga city council people are recommended to obey environmental laws and regulations that have been putted by the municipal. Example, every shop and market should have dustbins if one does not have, they are given a fine of 50,000 Tshs but since it is not strictly adhered most of the people use plastic bags, dustbins and sacks as means of storage facilities in case of domestic area.

- **Liquid waste management**

This includes the following; Control of public toilets, Surveying and monitoring of liquid waste management situation, Consultation and liaison with DAWASA and work department,

Development of statistical record on liquid waste management, follow up and supervise all cesspit emptying services in the municipality, Control of operating procedures

- **Road hygiene**

Road sanitation in various parts of Tanga city is in good condition due to the efforts of the department of environmental and solid waste management. This has been influenced by partnership of private companies that has been partnering with the government to strengthen the whole issue of sanitation. Street sweeping involves the general cleanliness of tarmac roads (Plate 3). Cleanliness of roads is mainly done manually were street sweepers use simple tools including hard brooms, palm straw brooms, rakes, spades and wheelbarrow for short distance waste haulage. Not only some selected roads and markets are cleaned daily, but also mostly the ceremonial ones. Some streets are cleaned periodically, say once or twice a week depending on the nature of its dirtiness or cleanliness index and cleanliness requirements. Actually, the TCC requires having vacuum street sweeper truck to ensure that all tarmac roads are cleaned regularly.



Plate 3: Road hygiene managements

- **Marketing hygiene**

Food and commodity market managers who are under the Department of Sanitation and solid waste management are promoting the whole issue of environmental cleanliness and solid waste collection and keep the market environmental clean.

- **Sanitation of storm-water drainage**

The city's sanitation and environment Department has been overseeing the clean-up of rainwater drainage ditches to prevent outbreak of disease during the rainy season in various areas (Plate 4).



Plate 4: Water sanitation area

Source: Field Data, 2025

- **cleaning of the environment**

For areas with shrubs and long grasses, the Tanga city council through the Environmental department has ensured that sanitation in those areas is carried out in a timely and efficient manner.

- **Enforcement of sanitation and environmental laws**

The enforcement of sanitation and Environmental laws is also the responsibility of the Tanga City Council under the Environmental department. Where all the rules are in Environmental Management Act of 2004 and for those who violates those rules are taken actions.

- **Maintenance and operation of a solid waste disposal site**

Another core activity performed by the organization of environment department is to ensure that the collection points of wastes (dump-sites) are well managed and maintained (Plate 5).



Plate 5: One of the waste disposal site

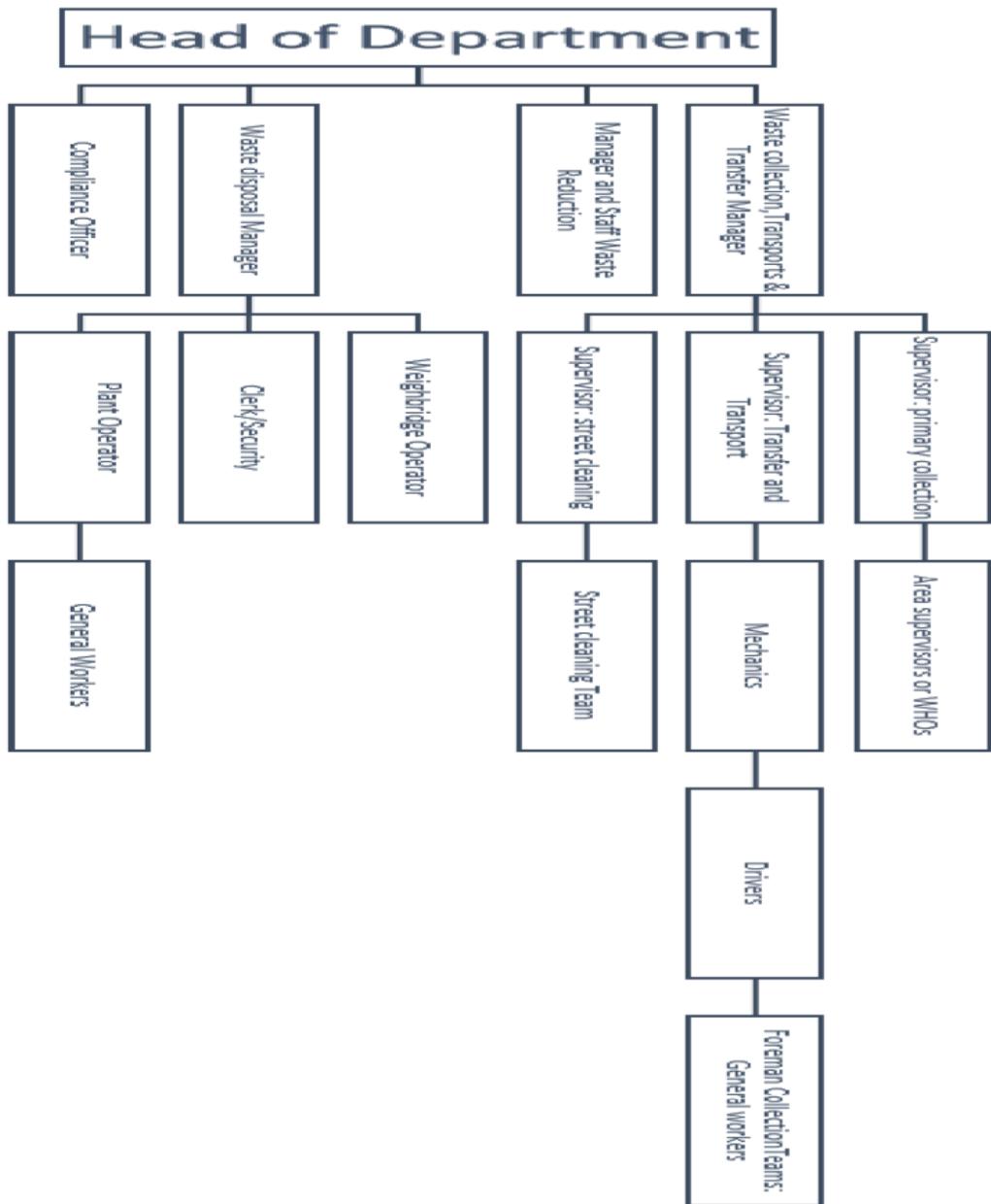
Source: Field Data, 2025

1.3 Organization Structure

1.3.1 Organization Structure

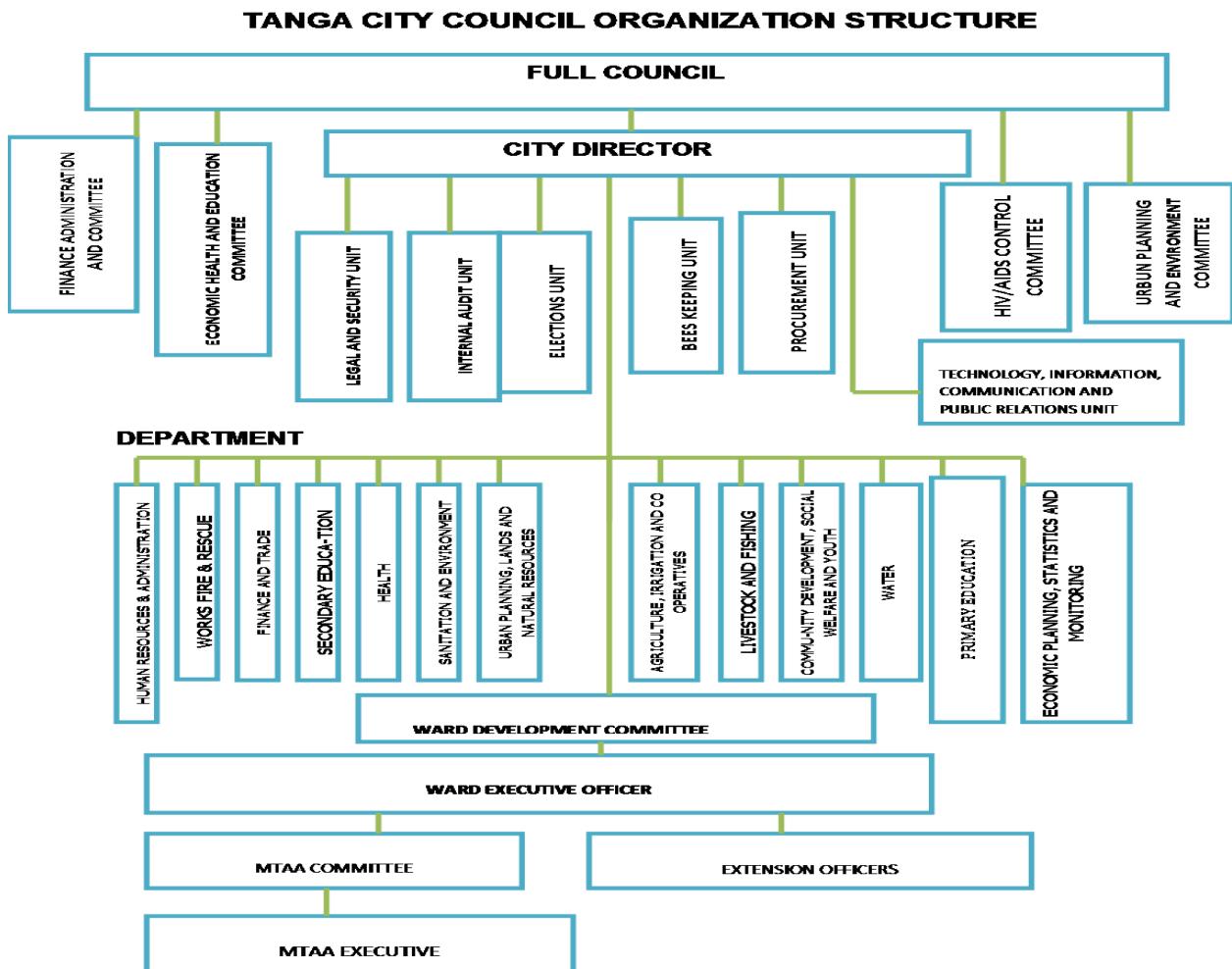
Tanga City council decision making structure consist of full council with 35 members and the city director as secretary, four standing committee at the higher local Government. At lower local government the decision-making structure has ward development committee, ward committee, village committee. Further there Kitongoji committee, at Kitongoji level which is under Village government. Tanga City council's executive arm consist of thirteen departments and six units at higher local government such as Human resources and administration, finance and trades, economic planning, statistics and monitoring, primary education, secondary education, Health, Sanitation and environment, Agriculture, irrigation and co-operatives, Urban planning, land and Natural resources, work, fire and rescue, water and community development, social welfare and Youths.

Sanitation and environment department structure



Source: Tanga City Council

TANGA CITY COUNCIL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



Source: Tanga City Council, 2024

Functions of the organization Department of Environment and Sanitation of Tanga city works under the Environment Management Act, 2004. This Act applies to Mainland Tanzania. According to this Act, the City Environment and Sanitation Officer shall perform the following;

- Promote environmental awareness in the area he belongs on the protection of the environment and the conservation of natural resources.
- Monitor the preparation, review and approval of Environmental impact assessments for local investments.
- Review by-laws on environmental management and on sector specific activities related to the environment.

- Ensure the enforcement of this Act in the respective area to which lie belongs.
- Perform such other functions as the local government authority may from time to time assign him etc.

Also, there is the Local Government (Urban authorities) Act 1982 which imposes under urban authorities the responsibility “to remove refuse and filth from any public or private place” (sect. 55 g) and to provide and maintain public refuse containers for the temporary deposit and collection of rubbish. The city council plays an important role in the financing, planning and providing waste collection and disposal services. Under the city council, waste management belongs to the structure of the Waste management Department.

1.3.3 Objective Of The Department

The main objective of this department is to make Tanga city council to be the best clean city in Tanzania. Other objectives include;

- To make good ways of collecting waste from all streets such as providing good bucket for storage of waste in all markets such as Tangamano and Mgandini market.
- To make sure there is good sewage system which can also be affordable and available to all streets of Tanga City Council.
- To make TCC as clean city and competitions in every environmental competition.

1.3.4 Function Of The Department

Supervising collection of waste daily in all streets of TCC and providing collecting instruments.

Providing good storage of waste and make sure they cannot disperse to the people areas.

To make good treatment of waste which can be good to human health. This is done to the dumpsite constructed which is far from people lives.

1.3.5 Vision and Mission

Vision

To have a community which is highly motivated, dynamics with developed socioeconomic infrastructure.

Mission

To assist investors in their investment activities.

An emerging public, private, partnership in development underpins.

1.4 Employment Statistics Of Tanga City Council.

Tanga city council councilor currently has records for the employment of the EE, MISE, ESM and ELST graduates can be preliminary traced by the organization activities performed by the organization. The departments in which EE, ESM and MISE graduates can be employed directly in environmental and water department. The other department SEST graduates can be employed is land, water department. Below are the few of Tanga city council employees with the position, course/program they studied.

Table 1: Employment statistics of Tanga City Council in 2025

S/N	COURSES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
1.	Environmental engineering	2
2.	Municipal and industrial services engineering	2
3.	Environmental science and management	2
4.	Environmental laboratory science and technology	1
5.	Geography and environmental studies	2

Source: Tanga City Council, 2025

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 PRESENTATION OF THE EXPERIENCES FROM THE FIELD

This chapter presents a concise overview of the activities undertaken and experiences gained during the eight-week field attachment at the Tanga City Council's Department of Environment and Sanitation. The purpose is to detail the student's direct involvement in the organization's daily operations, which provides the necessary context for the analysis of problems and successes that follows. This practical engagement was fundamental for understanding the application of environmental planning and management principles in a real-world municipal setting.

2.1 Involvement In Organizational Activities

My involvement was structured to provide a comprehensive understanding of the department's functions, spanning from initial orientation and strategic planning to hands-on field operations and data collection for major projects.

2.1.1 First Week

The first week served as an extensive orientation to the operational environment of the Tanga City Council. I was introduced to the complex social, cultural, and political dynamics that influence environmental management in the city. A critical learning was understanding the department's service delivery model. It was revealed that solid waste management services are directly provided in only 11 of the city's 27 wards. In these wards, the council and its contractors, such as TKT Suma, are responsible for all scheduled activities, including waste collection from markets, industries, private institutions, and households, as well as liquid waste disposal. This initial overview was essential for contextualizing the scope and scale of the challenges faced by the department.

2.1.2 Second Week

The focus shifted to the practicalities of service delivery. This week involved accompanying council officers to supervise cleanliness and waste management activities in wards including

Chumbageni, Majengo, and Ngamiani Kati. I observed the deployment of skip bins for waste disposal and the operation of collection trucks at designated points. A significant part of the week was dedicated to community engagement; we met with residents in hard-to-reach areas to listen to their complaints and views, particularly regarding service delays from private contractors. This highlighted the critical gap between service planning and on-the-ground execution, as well as the communication challenges between contractors and the communities they serve.

2.1.3 Third Week

This week provided insight into high-level planning and project oversight. I attended an introductory meeting for the ENABEL (SASA) project, a strategic initiative aimed at enhancing the cleanliness and attractiveness of Tanga City. The week was also marked by a high-profile visit from the District Commissioner, who conducted an inspection tour to assess the state of the environment across the district. Furthermore, a site visit to the Mpirani dumpsite was conducted. This visit was crucial for understanding the final destination of the city's waste stream, observing the operations at this ultimate disposal site that receives all solid waste from the 11 serviced wards.

2.1.4 Fourth Week

This week was dedicated to a large-scale data collection exercise for the ENABEL (SASA) project's Waste Management Portal. The task involved gathering data from all 27 wards of Tanga City, which emphasized the extent of the unserved population. We collected information from designated disposal points in areas like Mtupie, Chumbageni, and Pongwe, and also engaged with informal sector actors like waste dealers and pickers. This process involved documenting their operational methods, the challenges they face (such as access to waste and market prices), and their successes, providing a holistic view of the entire waste ecosystem, both formal and informal.

2.1.5 Fifth Week

Activities during this week coincided with the Farmers' Day (Nanenane) celebrations. The focus remained on maintaining core services, with a special initiative for sustainable solid

waste collection across all wards. I observed the coordinated efforts between the Tanga City Council's trucks and those of private contractors in collecting waste from designated points and transporting it for final disposal at the Mabokweni dumpsite in Mpirani Village. This demonstrated the logistical coordination required for city-wide operations, even during public holidays.

2.1.6 Sixth Week

The focus this week was on infrastructure audit and community feedback. I participated in inspections of key waste collection centers, noting that each site was equipped with a skip having a capacity of 5 to 9 tons. These centers were primarily located in major markets like Majengo, Ngamiani, and Mabawa. A significant part of the week involved community liaison: listening to the needs and grievances of ward representatives regarding the quality and reliability of services provided by the council and its contractors. This directly revealed the operational challenges, including insufficient skip capacity, irregular collection schedules, and poor contractor accountability.

2.1.7 Seventh Week

This week involved evaluating innovative value-addition initiatives. We visited waste banks established in five wards (Kati, Chumbageni, Nguvumali, Mzingani) by the council's contractor, ZAID Company. The objective of these banks is to promote waste segregation, add economic value to recyclables, and empower local waste dealers and recyclers. Subsequently, I attended an ENABEL (SASA) orientation seminar for council staff, including health and transport officers. The training focused on operating the Waste Management Portal, a crucial tool for leveraging the collected data to improve planning, monitoring, and decision-making for the entire solid waste Management System.

2.1.8 Eighth Week

this week, we were taken to Neelkanth lime limited industry purposely for occupation, health and safety issues. As Neelkanth lime limited industry deals with production of four (4) major goods which are; Grounded calcium carbonate (GCC), quicklime (Cao), hydrated lime and magnesium oxide (MgO). The workers involved in NLL include the skilled and unskilled in

which they are about 1500-2000 workers which are the laboratory technicians, mechanical and electrical engineers, health safety and environment department (HSE), security guards, machine operators, mama sorting, cleaners, supervisors and top managers of the industry. HSE department deals with emergency procedures, hazard communication, chemical safety, protective equipment, safety data sheets, compressed gas safety, electrical safety and flammable liquid safety.



Plate 6: Site visiting at Neelkanth lime limited industry

2.2 Problems Identified And Success

2.2.1 Problems Identified

Several critical challenges were observed that significantly hinder the department's efficiency:

- i. **Limited Service Coverage:** A fundamental issue is the stark inequality in service delivery. Only 11 out of 27 wards receive direct waste collection services from the council or its

contractors, leaving a majority of the population to manage their waste independently, which often leads to illegal dumping and environmental degradation.

- ii. **Contractor Performance and Monitoring.** There's a significant gap in the oversight of private contractors. For example, residents in high-density areas like Ngamiani or Mabawa frequently report that their waste is collected erratically sometimes only once every two weeks instead of the scheduled weekly pickup. This inconsistent service leads to overflowing bins and illegal dumping in local drainage channels, yet there is no simple, well-publicized system like a WhatsApp number for citizens to report these failures directly to the council for immediate action.
- iii. **Data Management and Utilization.** The department lacks a permanent system for using data in its planning. Without accurate data, the council cannot efficiently deploy resources. For instance, a collection truck might be sent to a low-waste residential area like Ras Kazone with the same frequency as a high-waste commercial zone like the Central Market, leading to wasted fuel and inefficient use of staff. This prevents evidence-based planning and keeps the council in a constant state of reacting to problems rather than preventing them.
- iv. **Inadequate Infrastructure for Recycling.** Tanga City's recycling infrastructure is underdeveloped. While a waste bank in a ward like Chumbageni is a positive step, it only targets a few materials like plastic bottles. A huge opportunity is missed as there is no formal system to capture the large volumes of organic waste from hotels along the beachfront for composting, or to recover cardboard and metals from the port and nearby industrial areas. This means valuable resources are buried at the main dumpsite, increasing strain on the landfill.
- v. **Community Engagement Gaps.** There's a lack of sustained and targeted community education. For example, despite the recurring problem of plastic waste clogging drainage systems and causing seasonal flooding in low-lying areas like Mwakidila, there are no ongoing, neighborhood-specific campaigns to promote alternatives or explain the direct link between littering and local flooding. This gap in public awareness is a major barrier to achieving the long-term behavioral change needed for a cleaner city.

2.2.2 Successes Achieved

Despite the challenges, the department has made notable strides:

- i. **Strategic Public-Private Partnerships:** The council has successfully engaged contractors like TKT Suma and ZAID Company to extend its service delivery capacity, demonstrating a commitment to leveraging external resources.
- ii. **Implementation of a Sanitary Landfill:** The operation of the Mpirani dumpsite as the city's primary disposal location, though with room for improvement, represents a centralized and more controlled endpoint for waste compared to uncontrolled dumping.
- iii. **Innovation in Waste Valorization:** The establishment of waste banks in five wards is a successful pilot project that adds economic value to waste and empowers the informal sector. This initiative promotes recycling and provides a model that can be scaled up.
- iv. **Securing International Support:** The partnership with the ENABEL (SASA) project is a significant achievement. It provides not only funding but also technical expertise for critical systems like the Waste Management Portal, which is foundational for modernizing the city's waste management operations.
- v. **High-Level Political Engagement:** The visit and inspection by the District Commissioner indicate that environmental cleanliness is a priority on the city's political agenda, which is crucial for securing support and resources.

2.3 Conclusion and Recommendations

2.3.1 Conclusion

In summary, the field attachment revealed that the Tanga City Council Environment Department is operating within significant constraints, particularly concerning equitable service coverage and reliable contractor management. However, it is also a department actively seeking solutions, as evidenced by its engagement in strategic projects like ENABEL and its piloting of innovative concepts like waste banks. The core challenge lies in transitioning from a fragmented, reactive approach to an integrated, data-driven, and proactive waste management system that serves all citizens.

2.3.2 Recommendations

Based on the conclusions, the following actionable solutions are advised:

1. **Develop a Ward-Based Service Expansion Plan:** Use the data from the ENABEL portal to create a phased, costed plan for extending waste collection services to the 16 unserved

wards. This could involve exploring differentiated service models, including franchising or supporting community-based organizations (CBOs) in these areas.

2. **Strengthen Contractor Management:** Develop and implement a robust Key Performance Indicator (KPI) system for all contractors, with clear penalties for non-compliance and rewards for excellent performance. Incorporate community feedback mechanisms into the evaluation process to ensure accountability.
3. **Institutionalize Data Management:** Advocate for the council to adopt and fund the Waste Management Portal as a permanent tool for the department. Train a dedicated staff member to manage it, ensuring continuous data entry and analysis to inform daily operations and long-term strategy.
4. **Scale Up Waste Valorization:** Expand the waste bank model to more wards and integrate it with a public awareness campaign on waste segregation at source. Explore partnerships with private recyclers to create a stable market for the collected materials, ensuring the economic sustainability of the initiative.
5. **Launch a Sustained Public Education Campaign:** Design and implement a city-wide campaign using radio, community meetings, and school programs to educate citizens on waste reduction, proper storage, the importance of paying collection fees, and how to utilize the new waste banks effectively.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Arrival Notification Form

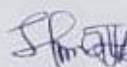
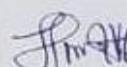
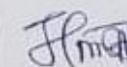
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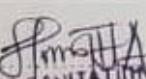


FIELD ATTACHMENT ARRIVAL NOTIFICATION FORM

1. Name of Student..... RASHID NURENI KIBWANA.
2. Registration Number..... IRAP/BDIUDEN/23/0030.
3. I declare that I have started working with (Mention the name of the FA station)
Tanga City Council (waste Management & Sanitation department)
4. P. O. Box..... 178 Tanga
5. DISTRICT/REGION..... Tanga
6. Date of Starting field Attachment..... 8 July 2025
7. Name of Department..... Waste management and Sanitation Department
8. Name of Immediate Supervisor..... Juma Ziota
9. His/ Her Position..... Environmental Officer
10. Mobile Phone Number..... 0755 444 007
11. Signature..... [Signature] 08/07/2025
12. Official Stamp:

Appendix 2: Logbook

FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK				
 Student Name: RASHID NURENI KIWAATA Field Attachment Station: Tanga City Council Number of Contact Days: 1 week From: 8/July/25 To: 11/July/2025				
DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Holiday	Holiday	-	
TUESDAY	Orientation	Orientation	-	
WEDNESDAY	Instruction how to work in the office	Instruction of Working.	-	
THURSDAY	Explanation on office working schedule	Working Schedule	-	
FRIDAY	Placement of the Clients	client services.	-	

Signature of Field Supervisor:  11/07/2025
 CITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION OFFICER
TANGA
 Official Stamp:


FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name RASIDIA, AERZADI KENYANA.

Field Attachment Station Tanga City Council.

Number of Contact Days: 2 Weeks From 17/July/2025 To 18/July/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Introduction on Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	—	
TUESDAY	Training on Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management	—	
WEDNESDAY	Street & Market Visiting	Street Visiting	—	
THURSDAY	Community engagement in areas	Community Cleanups	—	
FRIDAY	Receiving Clients Complaints	Clients Complaints	—	

Signature of Field Supervisor Date 18/07/2025

CITY ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITATION OFFICE
TANGA
Official Stamp

Kny. Mkurugenzi
JULIE Tanga

FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: **RASID NUREKI KIRUNANA**

Field Attachment Station: **Tanga City Council**

Number of Contact Days: **3 weeks** From **21/July/2025** To **26/July/2025**

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Meeting Attendant	Meeting	-	
TUESDAY	Visiting Area of Completeness	Complaints Process.	-	
WEDNESDAY	Cleaness Site Inspection	Site Cleaness	-	
THURSDAY	Damp Siting.	Damp.	-	
FRIDAY	Receiving Customer Claims	Client Claims.	-	

Signature of Field Supervisor:

Date: **25/July/2025**

Official Stamp:

FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: **RASHID NURENDI KIBWANDA**

Field Attachment Station: **Tanga City Council**

Number of Contact Days: **4 weeks** From **28/July/21** To **01/AUG/2025**

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Data Collection Meeting	Meetings	-	
TUESDAY	Data Collection Meeting	Meetings	-	
WEDNESDAY	Data Collection Process	Data Collecting	-	
THURSDAY	Data Collection	Data Collection	-	
FRIDAY	Data Collection	Data Collection	-	

Signature of Field Supervisor

Date **01/AUG/2025**

Official Stamp

Eny. Mkurugenzi
Tanga Tanga

FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: RASHID MURZANI, KIBWANA,

Field Attachment Station: Tanga City Council

Number of Contact Days: Six days From 4/AUG/25 To 8/AUG/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Trucking Waste Transport	Waste Transportation	-	
TUESDAY	Trucking Waste Transport	Transportation of Waste	-	
WEDNESDAY	Waste Transport by Trucking	Transportation of Waste	-	
THURSDAY	Waste Transport	Waste Transport	-	
FRIDAY	Holiday	HOLIDAY.	-	

Signature of Field Supervisor:

Date: 8/AUG/2025

Official Stamp:

Kny: Mkurugenzi
Jili la Tano

FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: Rosario NURELLI KIRUNAHO
 Field Attachment Station: Tanga city Council
 Number of Contact Days: 6 weeks From 11/08/2025 To 15/08/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Visiting Collection point	Waste collection point	—	
TUESDAY	Visiting collection point	Waste collection point	—	
WEDNESDAY	Visiting collection point	Waste collection point	—	
THURSDAY	Visiting collection point	Waste collection point	—	
FRIDAY	Visiting collection point.	Waste collection point.	—	

Signature of Field Supervisor:

Date: 15/08/2025

Official Stamp:

*Kny. Mkurugenzi
Jiji la Tangaz*

FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK



Student Name: **RASHID MURZENI KIRUNGOZA**
 Field Attachment Station: **Tanga City Council**
 Number of Contact Days: **7 week From 18/AUG/2025 To 22/AUG/2025.**

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Visiting Waste Bank	Waste Bank	—	
TUESDAY	Visiting Waste Bank	Waste Bank	—	
WEDNESDAY	Seminar	Seminar	—	
THURSDAY	Seminar	Seminar	—	
FRIDAY	Seminar	Seminar	—	

Signature of Field Supervisor:

Date: **22/AUG/2025**

Official Stamp:

**Kny. Mkurugenzi
Jiji la Tanga**

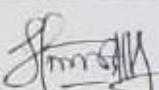
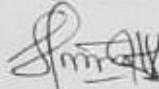
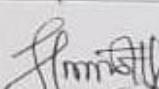
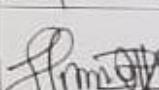
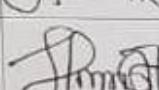
FIELD ATTACHMENT LOG BOOK

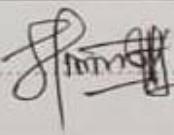


Student Name: RASHID MURZANI KIRWANA

Field Attachment Station: Tanga City Council

Number of Contact Days: 8 weeks From: 25/AUG/25 To: 29/AUG/2025

DAY/DATE	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACCOMPLISHED ACTIVITIES	ACTIVITIES NOT ACCOMPLISHED	SIGNATURE OF THE FIELD SUPERVISOR
MONDAY	Industrial	Industrial	-	
TUESDAY	Industrial	Industrial	-	
WEDNESDAY	Industrial	Industrial	-	
THURSDAY	Industrial	Industrial	-	
FRIDAY	Industrial	Industrial	-	

Signature of Field Supervisor: 

Date: 29/AUG/2025.

Official Stamp:

Kny. Mkurugenzi
Jili la Tanga