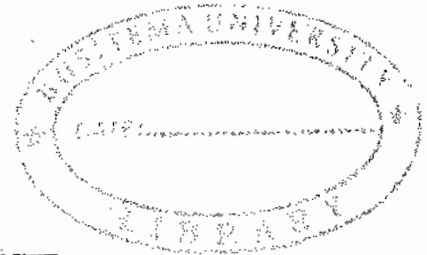


**ECONOMIC VALUATION OF HOUSEHOLD PREFERENCES
FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS**

A CASE STUDY OF MUKONO MUNICIPALITY

BY



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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCE
AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
IN NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF
BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

JUNE 2016

DECLARATION

I **OWEMBABAZI STEPHANIE**, hereby declare that this report is my own original work accomplished as a result of my knowledge and under the guidance of my research supervisor. It has never been submitted for any academic award in any other university or higher institute of learning. I, therefore, take full responsibility for any errors that may arise from this work arising from omission or otherwise.

Signature..........

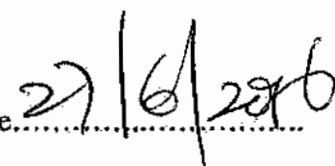
Date.....*26th June 2016*.....

OWEMBABAZI STEPHANIE

APPROVAL

This work has been thoroughly supervised and approved to have fulfilled the requirements leading to the award of a Bachelor of Science in Natural Resource Economics of Busitema University. Therefore, this report has been submitted for examination with my approval as University supervisor of Busitema University.

Signature.....

Date.....

KIFUMBA DAVID NSAJJU

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my parents, The Late Donald E. Akugizibwe Karasanyi and Ms Nakuya Jane Harriet who began the work in me. Not forgetting my siblings Rukundo Arnold Jothams and Ayesiga Mercy Tess who have stood with at all times.

God bless you all abundantly.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCB	Central communal bins
HHC	House to House collection
SW	Solid Waste
SWM	Solid Waste Management
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WTP	Willingness To Pay

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Wastes: Substances or objects which are disposed off or are intended to be disposed off or are required to be disposed off by the provisions of national law. In most cases, the definition of waste depends on the type or category of waste under consideration. Some of the dominant types of waste include; municipal waste, solid waste, hazardous waste and electronic waste.

Solid waste: Organic and inorganic waste materials produced by households, commercial, institutional and industrial activities that have lost value in the sight of the initial user.

Municipal waste: Refers to wastes from domestic, commercial, institutional, municipal and industrial sources but excluding excreta, except when it is mixed with solid waste.

Solid Waste Management: The collection, transportation, processing, recycling or disposal of waste materials, including the supervision of such operations and after-care of disposal sites.

Resource recovery: Refers to the extraction and utilization of materials and energy from solid waste.

Composting: A biological process that submits biodegradable waste to anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, and results in a product that is recovered.

Willingness to pay: In economics, the willingness to pay is the maximum amount a person would pay, sacrifice or exchange in order to receive a good or to avoid something undesirable such as pollution.

ABSTRACT

In most developing countries policies and frameworks that govern solid waste management strategies have often been directed at the waste management service providers and less attention is often given to the demand side of the problem. This study reports regarding households' willingness to pay for improved residential solid waste management. The data for the study originated from a contingent valuation survey that was conducted in 50 households in Mukono Municipality, Uganda. Using SPSS version 16 and Stata version 11 was used to account for some factors influencing the respondents' willingness to pay for different SWM service options. The results show that more than 78 % of the respondents were in support of the residential waste management. The respondents were willing to pay an average of Waste composting for 6222.22, Provision of waste separation facilities at source for 3793.10, Communal bins for 3485.93 and storage bins for 3137.93 (Ugshs)each month. Income, education, Marital status, gender positively influenced the respondents' willingness to pay. The type of household ownership, household size and occupation had negative influence. The findings from this study could contribute to the knowledge regarding the design of a more sustainable residential waste management strategy in Mukono municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

1.1.1. Drivers of increasing Solid waste generation

Management of solid waste resulting from rapid urbanization has generated a lot of concern in most developing countries. Especially during the last decade the volume and complexity of solid waste generated particularly in large cities, have been increasing at an unprecedented rate. This increase has been attributed to two main drivers: intensification of urbanization and rising living standards (Rathi, 2007). The solid waste management (SWM) system comprises four activities: waste generation, collection, transportation and disposal (Mahmood & Trevedi, 2007). The current practice of collecting, processing and disposing municipal solid wastes is also considered to be least efficient in the developing countries. The typical problems are ;low collection coverage and irregular collection services, crude open dumping and burning without air and water pollution control, the breeding of flies and vermin, and the handling and control of informal waste picking or scavenging activities (Bartone, 1995). Although some cities do spend significant portions of their municipal revenues on waste management (Coitreau, 1984, 1994; Thomas-Hope, 1998; Schübeler, 1996 and Bartone, 2000), they are often unable to keep pace with the scope of the problem.

1.1.2 Access to Solid waste management services

Senkoro (2003) indicated that for many African countries, only less than 30% of the urban population has access to proper and regular garbage removal. SWM therefore requires adequate infrastructure provision and maintenance for all four activities. When not managed adequately, solid waste generates several public health and environmental hazards. According to Coitreau (1984), in most cities in developing countries, municipal SWM costs consume 20-50% of municipal revenues yet collection service levels remain low with only 50-70% of residents receiving service and most disposals being unsafe. This deplorable situation is not different in the urban areas of Uganda such as Kampala, Mukono, Jinja, Masaka, Entebbe and others to mention but a few.

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