

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
ISSUES AND PROSPECTS OF RESOURCE RECOVERY IN RUKUNGIRI
MUNICIPALITY.

BY

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DECLARATION

I **KATABARWA COLLINS**, hereby declare that this report is my own original work arrived at 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.

Signature..........

Date.....30/06/2015.....

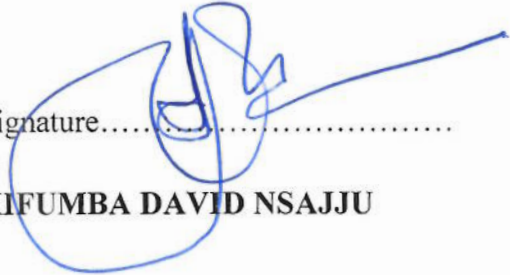
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APPROVAL

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.....

31/6/15

KIFUMBA DAVID NSAJJU

DEDICATION

I dedicate this report to my parents Mr. Katarbarwa Milton and Mrs. Mauda Katarbarwa, my Uncle Mr. Tindyebwa Obed to whom I owe my life so much, my brothers and sisters, relatives, course mates and to all my friends.

God bless you all as you pursue all your reveries.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------|---|
| SW | Solid Waste |
| SWM | Solid Waste Management |
| ISWM | Integrated Solid Waste Management |
| KCCA | Kampala Capital City Authority |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| ANOVA | Analysis Of Variance |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| SPSS | Statistical Package for Social Science |
| USEPA | United States Environmental Protection Agency |

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.

Community Participation: The action or fact of partaking, having or forming a part. The concept of community participation focuses on the use of four “terms”, that is; collaboration-input-sponsorship, community development, organization and empowering.

Recycling: Is defined as any process of collecting, sorting, cleansing, treating, and reconstituting materials that would otherwise become solid waste.

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

Human existence is dependent on the use of material resources some of which eventually become waste. The lack of management of solid waste as a resource, however, is of concern to Rukungiri Municipality administrators due to lack of incentives for direct community participation in beneficial utilization of components from the highly diversified solid waste stream. This study was carried out in Rukungiri Municipality which is located within Rukungiri District in South Western Uganda.

The main objective was to provide information on the quality and quantity of solid waste categories generated in the Municipality as this would be useful to determining cost effective uses to which solid waste would be put to use as incentives towards income generating and efficient SWM by Municipal authorities. A combination of both quantitative and qualitative methodologies were employed where questionnaire interviews and observations were used to gather the necessary primary data, while reference to relevant literature provided the study with the much needed secondary data.

The findings revealed that the majority proportion of the respondents in Rukungiri Municipality exhibited concern and an amount of sensitivity about solid waste though separation of solid waste is less adopted. The Municipality generates an estimated solid waste figure of 8567.16 kilograms with a major composition of food stuff wastes (53.1%). The collection, transfer, transportation and disposal of solid waste is currently done by the Rukungiri Municipality and this shows that the level of community participation in solid waste management in Rukungiri Municipality at present is low. There is need to recognize residents as hosts of indigenous knowledge and get them involved in initial planning stages, deliberations and discussions so that they can see themselves as part of the decision-making structure thus coming up with various innovations in the management of solid waste in a sustainable way.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Global perceptive on urban solid management

Solid waste management is increasingly becoming a big problem in many cities in sub-Saharan Africa of which Uganda is no exception. SW is not an isolated phenomenon that can be easily solved with one management strategy (Edmunson, 1981). It is particularly an urban issue that is closely related, directly or indirectly, to people's lifestyles that have to be put into consideration when coming up with a long-term solution. According to the State of the Environment Report for South Africa (DEAT, 1999), the country generates over 42 million m³ of solid waste every year. This is about 0.7 kg per person per day, which is more typical of developed countries than a developing country (DEAT, 1999).

Development comes along with increased waste generation. Data from Asia confirms that the more developed countries like Japan, Laos and Thailand, have more municipal waste generated per capita (UNEP, 2007:224). The rapid increase in waste generation has therefore made effective waste management in many countries, challenging. There are several factors that have facilitated increase in the volume of solid waste generated (UNEP, 2007). Urbanization automatically means increased demand for not only social services but also consumables which potentially present a larger base for waste generation-in most cases solid waste. The increase in the volumes of waste generated has also been proved to be synonymous with the "new lifestyles associated with greater affluence" which convert into higher consumption levels, thus generating more waste amidst changes in waste composition (UNEP, 2007:224). Affluence influences people to adopt superfluous demand and purchase patterns making people acquire more of what is not very necessary for their wellbeing.

Uganda's perception on urban solid management

Uganda is one of the countries in the world that rank low in urbanization but this notwithstanding, the urban population is growing. Actually, the urban population is growing faster (3.7%) than the national average (3.4%) (NEMA, 2005). The implication of this growth is that pollution issues such as solid waste management and the provision of adequate safe water alongside acceptable

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