

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PRIVATISED SOLID WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES IN
NAKAWA DIVISION, KAMPALA CITY

BY

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DECLARATION

I **Semakula Emmanuel** declare that this research report is my own work and to the best of my knowledge it has never been submitted to any other institution of higher learning for any award.

Signature



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Date

10th/07/2013
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APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research report titled “The effectiveness of privatised solid waste collection services in Nakawa Division, Kampala city” by Semakula Emmanuel has been done under my supervision and is ready for submission to the board of examiners Busitema University.

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Mr. MASABA SOWEDI

SUPERVISOR

Date:



DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my deceased Auntie Miss Kasango Anne, RIP

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I wish to acknowledge the following persons who tirelessly gave me a hand during the course of the research. My relatives Mr. Mushomi John and his family who were there during all those trying times my supervisor Mr. Masaba Sowedu who committed his precious time over and over again to read through my research. I also acknowledge the moral, mental and words of encouragement given to me by my dear parents, friends, brothers and sisters. I love you all and may the Almighty God reward you abundantly. Thank you and I love you so much may the almighty God bless you. I also dedicate this piece of work to the almighty God that has provided the knowledge and understanding to the completion of this report, am so grateful and humbled.

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ABSTRACT

The problem of solid waste collection is as a result of structural monopolies that demand that only municipal authorities have the responsibility to collect waste. This has resulted increased calls for privatization of solid waste collection services so as to improve on the efficiency in the sector. This study was to identify user's perception of privatized solid waste service delivery in Nakawa Division, Kampala city.

The study used questionnaires delivered to respondents as well as interviews and observations techniques in the area of study. The findings showed a positive perception towards the operation of private solid waste collection service. Respondents were willing to pay as much as 1% of their annual incomes for the services. Private waste collectors complained that the market was not fully liberalized from control by municipal authorities.

The study in conclusion recommends further reforms that liberalize the market so that the operators don't rely on tenders since this leads to creation of monopolies in their respective areas of operation and more participation by municipal authorities especially in the low income and unplanned areas.

ACRONYMS

KCCA	Kampala City Council Authority
NIE	New Institutional Economic
KCC	Kampala City Council
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
FEIL	Farm Engineering Industries limited
BISL	Bin-It-Services Limited
USAID	United States Aid
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
CBO	Community-Based Organization
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
SWM	Solid Waste Management
DCC	Dar es Salaam City Council

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, problem statement, the general and specific objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study and the conceptual framework

1.1 Background

Waste is anything solid or semi-solid that the processor considers of sufficient no value to retain. Sources of waste are generally related to the land use and zoning. They are usually categorised in the following categories residential, commercial, institutional, construction and demolition, municipal services, industrial and agricultural. Residential waste consists of the organic solid waste from residential and commercial establishments. The organic fraction of residential waste consist of materials such as food waste, paper and the inorganic consist of all types of items such as rubber, leather, glass. Wastes that decompose rapidly especially in warm weather are known as putrescible wastes and include preparation, cooking and eating foods. Often decomposition will lead to development of offensive odours and breeding of flies. These call for design of waste collection systems that are swift and efficient in operation. Data on distribution of MSW shows that residential and commercial make up 50-70% of the MSW generated in a community. The actual percentage of distribution depends on extent of municipal services provided. The percentage of waste food is high because most vegetables and fruits are not pre trimmed; there essentially no kitchen food waste grinders and amounts of other components are small.

Most of the KCC garbage skips bought to hold this solid waste were purchased in 1993 and placed at selected strategic locations but because they are emptied after a long time they have rusted. This has resulted in a lot of waste lying uncollected on the streets which attracted innovative privately owned companies like farm engineering industries limited (FEIL) to take part in waste collection at a fee. Others are globe clean services, great waste and recycling foundation and bin it among others. These use local made materials to build their tractors and employ local man power Kasozi (2008) mohinder, the manager FEIL says their loader can be used in commercial, industrial and market places and compatible to all skips. The compactor is a self-loading garbage collector, is useful in residential areas and business centres like kikuubo. However their area of business is normally in the rich suburbs like kololo or other

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