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**FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
SCIENCES**

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

**ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
CASE OF KABALE MUNICIPALITY**

BY

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NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work presented in this research report is original and has not been submitted to any university or any other institution of higher learning for any academic award.

Signature.....

Date.....15th / 07 / 2017.....

KAGUTA OSBERT



APPROVAL

This is to certify that **KAGUTA OSBERT** did research and this report is a true representation of the findings, I therefore recommend that this report be submitted to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences of Busitema University.

SUPERVISOR

.....

DATE

MR. KIFUMBA DAVID NSAJJU

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my dear father Mr. Mujuni Geoffrey, my mother Turinawe Jackline and Pr. Charles Kwesiga, my brothers Elton and sisters who tirelessly provided me with financial and moral support just for the purpose of seeing me excel in life.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Aerobic Digestion
CVM	Contingent Valuation Method
DLG	District Local Government
FY	Financial Year
Kg	Kilogram
KM	Kabale Municipality
KMC	Kabale Municipal Council
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
MC	Municipal Council
MSEs	Micro- and Small Enterprise
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
SMW	Solid Waste Management
SW	Solid Waste
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Ugx	Uganda shillings
WB	World Bank
WTP	Willingness To Pay

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ABSTRACT

Solid waste separation and collection is one of the most pressing problems faced by many municipalities in Uganda today. This is due to inadequate revenue by municipalities to manage solid waste collection and ignorance of the households about solid waste separation activities. The study was conducted in Kabale municipality with the major aim of generating information on the economic effectiveness of current solid waste separation and collection activities to help guide and design cost effective methods of separating and collecting solid wastes by residents based on internally generated funds from composting activities by municipal council.

The main objective was to assess the economic effectiveness of current solid waste management activities and the other objectives were to identify solid waste separation and collection practices, residents' willingness to pay for separating and collecting different types of solid wastes they generate and identifying possible solutions to current solid waste separation and collection challenges.

The data was collected using questionnaires which were both open and close ended, observation, and existing literature from the journals, websites and reports. Data was entered and analyzed using Microsoft Excel and SPSS because they are user friendly as compared to other soft wares.

Majority of residents in Kabale municipality do not separate the solid wastes they generate because, they lack separation facilities and do not have knowledge about solid waste separation and its benefits except residents in hotels. Collection of solid wastes is expensive due to long distances of the households from the collection facilities especially boys' quarters and residents with higher education levels and more family members are willing to pay a higher value for solid waste separation and collection than residents with lower education levels and few family members for a better and healthy environment of Kabale municipality.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

1.1.1. Solid waste management in economically diverse societies

Solid waste is inextricably linked to urbanization and economic development (Bank & America, 1999), as countries urbanize, their economic wealth increases. As standards of living and disposable incomes increase, consumption of goods and services increases, which results in a corresponding increase in the amount of waste generated. Simelane & Mohee (2012) estimate that at present almost 1.3 billion tonnes of MSW are generated globally every year, or 1.2 kg/capita/day in the world cities and towns. The actual per capita rates, however, are highly variable, as there are considerable differences in waste generation rates across countries, between cities, and even within cities (Bank & America, 1999).

Financial sustainability in solid waste management is a major issue for cities all over the world. According to World Bank (WB) solid waste management represents a high proportion of 20- 50% the recurrent budget in developing and transitional country cities with 80-90% spent on solid waste collection, yet it is also common that half the urban solid waste remains uncollected and half the city population unserved (Rodic, 2010).

1.1.2. Solid waste management practices in Uganda's urban centers

Uganda is facing rapid urbanization of 5.1% per annum, leading to overcrowding and the development of slums and informal settlements with poor waste management practices (Report, Solid, Management, & Governments, 2013). Margaret, (2013) notes that solid waste separation and collection is one of the most pressing problems faced by many urban centers in Uganda today.

In Uganda, the local government authorities are responsible for SWM services, but these services are only at secondary level where by primary level collection is neglected (Banga, Lokina, & Mkenda, 2011). The solid waste problem is due to high waste generation, inadequate waste collection and poor disposal habits by the households with limited sorting. According to (Banga, Lokina, & Mkenda, 2011) observes that lack of infrastructure, an

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