

**ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF MUNICIPAL WASTE
MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

CASE STUDY OF IGANGA MUNICIPALITY

BY

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DECLARATION

I Muwaya Brian hereby declare that this is my original report submitted to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Science in partial fulfillment for the award of bachelors' degree in Natural Resource Economics of Busitema University and all the information in this report is rightfully obtained and is of my own knowledge and effort put in.

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that I have read through and analyzed the content in this report submitted by Muwaya Brian a student of Busitema University under the faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Science. Therefore I approve that the report has been successfully completed under the supervision of;

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Signature.....

Date.....

DEDICATION

I would also like to dedicate this field report to my family members especially my dad Mr. Wakabi James, my mum Mrs. Jessica Wakabi, my brothers and sisters, for their financial support and the care they shown me. I also dedicate this report to my course mates, my supervisor and the students of Busitema University.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank the almighty God who has enabled me to complete my dissertation successfully. I would also like to appreciate my family members especially my parents, my brothers and sisters for their support in all aspects of life. I also extend my sincere appreciation to the Iganga District Environmental Officer and Natural Resource Officer who availed me with all the information that I needed from them. I would also like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Mr. Kifumba David who guided me all through on how to go about with research work

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DEO	District Environmental Officer
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRO	Natural Resources Officer
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
SSWRS	Sustainable Sanitation & Water Renewal Systems
SWM	Solid Waste Management
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
SW	Solid Waste
WTP	Willingness To Pay
WTA	Willingness To Accept

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ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is both an urban and rural problem. Every person is a potential generator of solid waste and thus a contributor to this problem. The rate of solid waste generation is increasing at a very high rate and this is due to the increasing rate of urbanization and population growth rate. Poor solid waste management results into environmental degradation due to wastes such as polythene bags which are non-bio degradable and it also affects human health.

The study was carried out in the central division of Iganga Municipality with the major aim of generating information on the most cost effective techniques that can be applied in Iganga municipality to ensure efficient solid waste management. The main objective of the study was to assess and evaluate the economic implication of poor solid waste management in Iganga municipality. This is to ensure that people attach economic value to the wastes from their households or business enterprise. The specific objectives of the study included; establishment of the types of wastes generated by the business enterprises, institutions and households, some of the challenges faced by the municipality as regards to solid waste management, the techniques of solid waste management and the willingness to pay for cost effective solid waste management

Data was obtained by use of questionnaires, face to face interview and observation. Data was analyzed using Excel and SPSS, bar graphs and pie charts were used to present the results because they are easy to interpret and understand.

Polythene is the major solid waste type generated, majority of the residents store their solid wastes in nylon sacks. There is limited utilization of the solid wastes generated because of residents' ignorance about the benefits of solid waste sorting. Residents' willingness to pay for effective solid waste management is low and the municipal council were considered not to be effective by most of the residents.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground of study

1.1. 1 . Definition of solid waste

According to Harris et al (2001) a material is only a waste if it is useless but as soon as it is usable it becomes a resource. The European Union (2008) defines solid waste as any substance or object which the holder discards, intends to discard or is required to discard. Municipal solid waste refers to waste in solid state generated by human activities in municipal centers and residential. It includes both organic and inorganic solid wastes.

1.1.2. Global perspective of municipal solid waste generation, composition and management

Municipal solid waste is the abridgment of the solid waste generation from domestic, commercial and construction activities by persons that is collected and treated by the municipalities (chen et al, 2010). Exponential growth of population and urbanization and the development of social economy coupled with the improvement of the living standards have resulted into an increase in the amount of municipal solid wastes generation throughout the world. On average the developed countries typically generate 521.95-759.2kg per person per year and 109.5-525.6kg per person typically by developing countries (Mugaga, 2006). According to Hoornweg (1999) recent estimates suggest that the municipal solid waste generation globally exceeds 2billion tons per year, which is a potential threat to the environmental dilapidation. Therefore municipal solid waste management (MSWM) seems to be one of the key topics for environmental protection in present days and also in the future.

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