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FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS.

**COMMUNITY WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF KAMULI MUNICIPALITY, KAMULI
DISTRICT.**

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IN NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.**

2020

DECLARATION

I BIRUNGI JOAN hereby declare that this research report has been from my own efforts and to the best of my knowledge it has never been submitted to any institution of high learning for the award of a Degree or other academic qualification.

Signature

.....*BJoan*.....

BIRUNGI JOAN

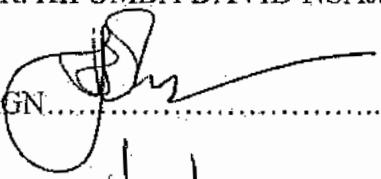
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APPROVAL.

This is to certify that this research report Titled "COMMUNITY WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: A CASE OF KAMULI MUNICIPALITY, KAMULI DISTRICT" is the original work for Birungi Joan. It has been done under my supervision.

MR. KIFUMBA DAVID NSAJU

SIGN.....


DATE.....11/02/2024.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my mother Ms. Nambassa Peruth who has been encouraging me during the period of study. Through her support, encouragement and facilitation I have been able to pursue this course till its completion.

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I wish to thank the Almighty God for his care, blessings and grace that has enabled me to get this far.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

KDEAP	Kamuli District Environment Action Plan.
KDLG	Kamuli District Local Government.
Kgs	kilo grams
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MSWM	Municipal Solid Waste Management.
NALCOI	Nature for Life Conservation Initiative.
NEMA	National Environment Management authority.
NGOs	Non-Governmental organizations
REG. NO	Registration Number
SWM	Solid waste management
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme.
WTP	Willingness To Accept.
WTA	Willingness To Pay.
%	Percent

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ABSTRACT

Municipal solid waste includes solid waste generated from domestic commercial and construction activities by persons that is collected and treated by municipalities. Exponential global population growth rate, urbanization and growth of businesses have resulted into increased municipal solid wastes generated hence an increase in the effective waste management cost by the municipal councils.

The major objective was to assess the economic effectiveness of the existing solid waste management practices. Specific objectives were to determine the physical composition of solid wastes generated among different residents, evaluate current challenges associated with existing solid waste management practices carried out, and establish stakeholders' WTP for implementing preferred integrated solid waste management practices in Kamuli Municipality.

Used a case study and descriptive research design to access 60 respondents. Purposive and stratified random sampling was done using direct observation, questionnaires and interviews to collect primary data. Reviewed Kamuli Municipal solid waste management reports, statistical abstracts, Kamuli District Environmental Action Plan (KDEAP), Journals, Newspapers and internet to obtain secondary data. Qualitative analysis was done in MS Excel.

Findings show that the respondents who attained tertiary level of education and government classes of people are willing to pay the maximum fee and the unemployed are willing to pay the minimum fee for integrated solid waste management.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background to the study.

1.1.1. Definition of terms

Wastes.

European Union (2010) defines wastes as substances or objects, which are disposed or are intended to be disposed or are required to be disposed by the provisions of national law.

According to Mukisa (2009), wastes refer to items, materials or substances which individuals consider useless at a given time and place.

Usually, the definition of waste depends on types or categories and characteristics of waste under consideration (*personal comment*). Some of the dominant types of waste include; municipal waste, solid waste, hazardous waste and electronic waste

Solid waste

National Solid Waste Management Association (NSWMA,) (2011) defines solid waste as all types of solid waste generated by households and commercial establishments and collected usually by local bodies. It includes both organic and inorganic solid wastes. It refers to solid material, substances or objects generated in daily life or from activities which provide services for daily life (*personal comment*).

Solid waste management practices.

Encompass all activities undertaken from the point of waste generation to final disposal. Solid waste management practices are collection, transportation, processing, recycling or disposal of garbage (MUGAMBWA, E, KIZITO, 2009).

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