

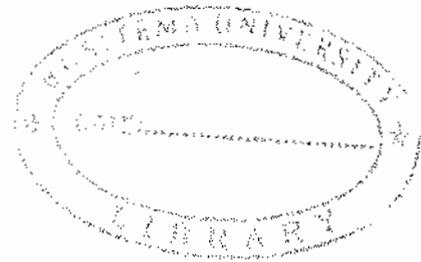
**ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN SOLID WASTE
RECOVERY AND RECYCLING PRACTICES IN BORDER
MUNICIPALITIES:**

ACASE OF BUSIA MUNICIPAL COUNCIL BUSIA DISTRICT

BY

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BU/UP/2013/234



**A RESEARCH DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF
NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELORS DEGREE IN
NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSTY**

JUNE 2016

DECLARATION

I WATTA DAVIS, declare that this is my personal research and has never been submitted to any institution for any academic award therefore I commit myself to any errors and omissions or otherwise.

Sign.....*Watta Davis*..... Date.....*2nd July 2016*.....

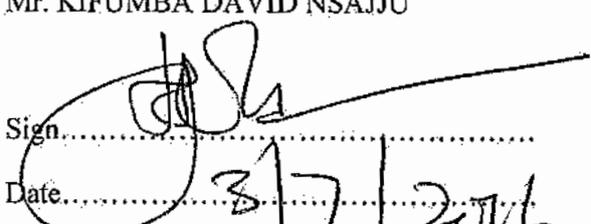
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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report was conducted under the supervision of the university supervisor and has been submitted with approval.

Mr. KIFUMBA DAVID NSAJJU

Sign.....

Date..... 3/7/2016

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my dear father Mr. Mangeni George my mother Mrs. Akumu christen, my sisters Nasirumbi Anna, Nabwire Doreen, Auma Fiona, Nafula Susan, Ajambo Elizabeth and brother Bwire Dankan Ebuneri and my sister Linnet who have stood with me in my studies.

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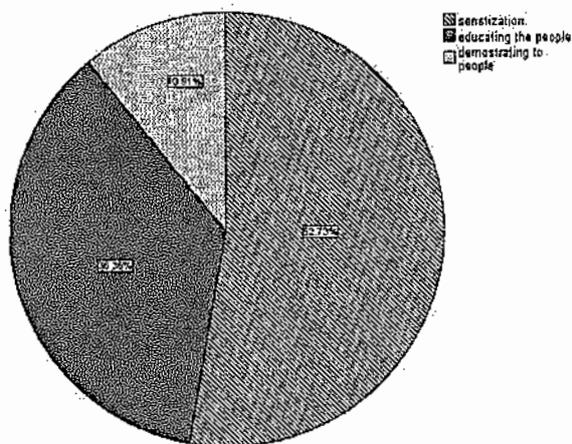
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ACRONYMS

VECs	village environmental committees
YES	youth environmental service
UNDP	united Nations Development programme
AMA	Accra metropolitan Assembly
MSW	Municipal solid waste
DEAT	Department of environmental affairs and tourism
PEAP	poverty eradication action plan

DEFINITION OF TERM

Solid waste recovery; this refers to putting the solid waste materials into further use.

Solid waste recycling; this refers to turning the solid waste into other valuable products

Solid waste storage; this refers to storing the solid waste at the point of generation before it is collected for either disposal or recycling

Solid waste collection; this refers gathering of solid waste and recyclable materials, transportation of these materials to the location where the collection vehicles are emptied.

Solid waste sorting; Waste sorting is the process by which waste is separated into different elements (Wikipedia).

Waste; something that has no further use to the owner or if used cannot fulfill the intended purpose

Waste management; refers to the collection, transfer, treatment, recycling, resources recovery and disposal of solid waste in urban areas (Ogwueleka, 2003)

ABSTRACT

Solid waste recovery and recycling practices have a lot of economic opportunities which includes income and savings that have been discovered in the study. Solid waste recovery has a lot of benefits not only economic but environmental and health benefits. However there are a number of challenges that affect these practices in most municipalities of which includes poor solid waste storage and disposal practices of solid waste among others.

The study was conducted in Busia municipal council located at the border between Uganda and Kenya. The aim of the study was to obtain information on ways of establishing and integrating cost effective practices of managing solid waste in the cross-border town of Busia into the community. Self administered questionnaires and focused group discussions were used to obtain information on the existing solid waste challenges that could be hindering solid waste recovery and recycling in Busia municipality.

The obtained information was coded in SPSS and analyzed using pie charts and bar graphs. The findings indicate that most people store wastes in, sacks. They also dispose of waste in the open space, there is no daily collection of solid waste by municipal council. The prices charged on recycled products were too high. For these; Absence of reliable storage containers could continue limiting the residents of Busia municipality from effective solid waste storage. Lack of daily collection of solid waste by the municipal council could course hern to the health of the residents due to too much flies that occupy the uncollected heaps of decomposing organic solid waste, majority of the residents can not afford to buy the recycled products, and the high prices could reduce on the market size for the recycled products.

CAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground of the study

1.1.1. Global perspective of urban solid waste recycling

Inevitably every human activity generates waste. The waste generated varies in nature/type, volume and size. The management of the solid waste is increasingly becoming a problem in almost all cities, municipalities and towns in many sub-Sahara Africa countries of which Uganda is inclusive. It is a complex phenomenon that calls for more than one management strategy (Ntambi, 2006).

Waste management is an area of concern by almost all countries worldwide but the level of achieving effective waste management varies from one nation to another with the western countries doing better than the African countries. According to the environment report for the Southern Africa (DEAT, 1999), the country generates over 42 million of solid waste per year. This is about 0.7 kg per day per individual which equivalent to that of the highly developed countries as compared to the developing countries in the east and central Africa

When a consumer no longer wants to keep a product, any of the following options may be possible. The product might be; reused (as with old furniture), remanufactured (as with copier machines or automobile alternators), recycled into the same use in a "closed loop" (as with asphalt pavements), recycled into a lower valued use (as with recycled plastic molded into park benches), Incinerated (as with burning paper to recover energy), Land filled (as with most MSW) Discarded directly to the environment (as with littering)

Despite efforts of the Environmental Protection Agency ("Documents" 1999) and the legislation and regulations mandating recycling programs, there is no consensus on what constitutes MSW recycling, either on which postconsumer waste is included in MSW or on how to measure the fraction of material that is recovered for reuse.

Generally, a manufacturing plant, service center, or office, house hold, or any waste generating company would like to reduce its costs and so calculates whether recycling is less costly than disposal. A well-run company will recycle waste if it costs them less than disposing of it. This is called the economic-environmental criterion. This means that the market prices of scrap, landfill costs, and separating and transport costs determine whether "waste" is recycled or land filled. Thus, the first form of the economic environmental criterion is to recycle only if the cost of

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