

**COMMUNITY-BASED SOLID WASTE HANDLING AND PAYMENT PRACTICES
AS EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES TOWARDS EFFICIENT URBAN SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT. CASE OF ARUA MUNICIPALITY**

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DECLARATION

I AJIDIRU JUDITH GUZU hereby declare that unless otherwise references quoted, the work embodied in this research dissertation is entirely a result of my own effort and has never been submitted to any other institution of higher learning for the award of Bachelor's degree

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research has been submitted with my approval as supervisor.

Signature


Date


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(Supervisor)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my dear beloved family, Mr. Adaku Chris, Ms. Asibiru Joyce, Ms. Karungi Joyous, Prisca, Mercy, Charity, Stacy, Warren and Ivan, including cousins, aunties, uncles and friends.

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I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to my class mates and friends for their support and assistance; not forgetting the Arua Municipal family and my great respondents who gave me their valuable time to provide me with all the data that I used to compile and present this work in its required form.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AMC	Arua Municipal Council
MC	Municipal Council
FY	Financial Year
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
USMID	Urban Support to Municipal Development
UBO	Uganda Bureau Of Statistics
UAAU	Urban Authority association of Uganda
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Practices
SW	Solid Waste
WTP	Willingness to Pay
WB	World Bank
SWMS	Solid Waste Management Strategies
SWMI	Solid Waste Management Initiatives
KMA	Kumasi Metropolitan

ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is a worldwide phenomenon. It is a big challenge all over the world for human beings. The problem of municipal solid waste management (MSWM) is also prevailing in the urban environment of Arua Municipality. This study was conducted in Arua municipality, Arua district during the month of January 2018. The Municipality is divided into two divisions, of which River Oli division has a population that is predominantly of a low-income and Arua Hill division is a high income area. In Arua town, the majority of the population is involved mostly in commercial and petty trading. The people who live in the surrounding areas depend mainly on subsistence agriculture. The general objective of the study was to develop solid waste management strategies for Arua Municipality and the specific objectives were to determine the reasons for the current solid waste storage, processing, collection and disposal activities practiced by the community of Arua Municipality, the problems accrued to the community consequent to the different types of solid wastes generated within the Municipality, the community's willingness to pay for processing of the solid wastes they generated and the type of inputs by management required to eliminate indiscriminate solid waste dumping sites in the municipality.

A pilot study was done to ensure that questions were valid, answerable and if they could generate data related to the objectives. The final questionnaires were administered to different respondents in six wards and two divisions. Observations, interacting with people and authentic record of Municipal Corporation. Data collected was entered and analyzed using Microsoft Excel to obtain a descriptive statistics.

It was found that the food remains are the most common solid wastes generated, followed by polythene and plastics. Most of the respondents do not sort their solid wastes and they dispose off their solid wastes in the rubbish pit. The most faced problems from the solid wastes are of foul smell and littering of the place.

Female respondents were willing to pay compared to males. Respondents who faced problems, especially business people and housewives, due to solid wastes generated were willing to pay for its management compared to the students and caterers who did not face them.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION.

1.1. Background.

1.1.1. What are solid wastes?

Solid wastes are defined as non-liquid or nongaseous products (e.g. trash, junk and or refuse) of human activities that are unwanted (The World Bank 2012). Generation of Municipal solid waste (MSW) increases in line with developmental rate of any country (Ecaat, 1999).

1.1.2. What is municipal solid waste?

Is heterogeneous with a variety of components. Constituents include food waste, garden (yard) and park waste, paper and cardboard, wood, textiles, nappies (disposable diapers), rubber and leather, plastics, metal, glass (and pottery and chairs), ash, soil, electronic waste (Ecaat, 1999) are household waste, commercial waste, demolition and construction waste, accumulated agricultural homogeneous wastes, homogeneous industrial and mineral wastes and bio-medical waste.

1.2. Management of solid wastes.

1.2.1 . Global review on Municipal Solid Wastes.

According to the World Bank Reports, (2017), solid waste management is a worldwide phenomenon. Waste management practices differ for developed and developing nations, for urban and rural areas, and for residential and industrial producers (Kumasi Metropolitan (KMA), 2006) In some cases management for nonhazardous residential and institutional waste in metropolitan areas is usually the responsibility of local government authorities, while management for hazardous commercial and industrial waste is usually the responsibility of the generator (personal comment). Developing effective waste management strategies is critical for nations all over the world, as many forms of waste can develop into a major problem when they are not handled properly (Tumpa, 2009). Numerous firms provide waste management services of a variety of types, and several governments also regulate the waste management industry for safety and efficacy (Tumpa, 2009).

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Practices, Concerns, and Willingness to Participate in Solid Waste Management in Two Urban Slums in Central Uganda

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