

**EFFECTIVE HOUSEHOLD SOLID WASTE UTILIZATION IN
IGANGA MUNICIPALITY, IGANGA DISTRICT:
OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESOURCE AND PRODUCTS
RECOVERY**

BY

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Appendix 5. SIGNIFICANCE OF SORTING SOLID WASTES BEFORE STORAGE IN DETERMINING THE METHOD OF SOLID WASTE STORAGE TO BE USED BY THE HOUSEHOLD

ANOVA


Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.697	1	1.697	1.358	0.250
	Residual	59.983	48	1.250		
	Total	61.680	49			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sorting before storing the solid wastes

b. Dependent Variable: Method of solid waste storage

DECLARATION

I KEDI SHARON declare that this research report is my original work and has never been submitted to any other higher institution of learning for any academic award.

Signature: 

KEDI SHARON

Date: 6/07/2015

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report by KEDI SHARON has been submitted with my approval to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences of Busitema University.

Signature: 

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SUPERVISOR

Date: 

DEDICATION

To my dear parents and lovely siblings, thanks for the love and support. May the good Lord abundantly bless you.

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My heartfelt gratitude to the Lord Almighty for making me what I am today. I never would have made it without you Lord.

I appreciate the staff of Busitema University Namasagali Campus for the academic support and also the opportunity given to me for field research.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non Governmental 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
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Waste is traditionally thought of having no value. Focus is more on downstream or end-of-pipe solutions and local governments spend significant amount of money on waste collection and disposal without adequate consideration on resource saving measures and their economic return or input. Due to poor solid waste disposal and management, there has been an increase in indiscriminately dumped solid wastes in Iganga municipality.

The main objective of the study was to generate information about the quantity and types of solid wastes generated by households.

The specific objectives of the study included finding out reasons for current sources and amounts of different types of solid waste generated and dispersed by households, determining key reasons for current solid waste storage, collection and disposal methods practiced by households and lastly, identifying social and economic factors that will determine people's willingness to engage in solid waste resource and product recovery activities in the municipality. Out of the eleven parishes in the municipality, five parishes were considered for the study and they include Nakavule, Nabidhonga, Kasokoso, Nkono and Bugumba. A sample size of 50 households was considered. Primary data was obtained by administering questionnaires to the respondents, observation and face to face interview with the municipality NRO.

All households generated kitchen waste regardless of the source of income of their household head, this is naturally decomposable and therefore a higher opportunity for composting. It was found out that the Municipal council offered solid waste collection services free of charge, 80% of the households did not utilize their solid waste due to limited awareness about the practice (94%). However, all households were willing to participate in product and resource recovery activities like composting, biogas production, selling compost and collection of scattered solid waste. The study therefore, recommended awareness on proper solid waste management practices to the households and community at large by the responsible authorities.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

1.1.1. What is solid waste utilization?

Waste is traditionally thought of having no value. Thus not utilized, utilization means using something and solid waste utilization therefore means using the solid wastes in any way. Focus is more on downstream or end-of-pipe solutions and local governments spend significant amount of money on waste collection & disposal without adequate consideration on resource saving measures and their economic return or input (<https://smartech.gatech.edu/>). In most cases, the use of the solid wastes is ignored at the source or generation of the solid wastes yet waste is an input to economic activity, whether through material or energy recovery (<https://smartech.gatech.edu/>).

1.1.2. Definitions of solid waste

The Sustainable Development and Regional Planning Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica (2007) broadly defines solid waste as non-hazardous, industrial, commercial and domestic refuse including household organic trash, street sweepings, hospital and institutional garbage, and construction wastes.

Waste is inevitable. However, human activities such as use of resources wastefully, lack of methods for reuse of waste and lack of waste disposal facilities for example latrines and rubbish pits, increase waste in the environment (NEMA, 1998). According to Manu (2012) waste is classified in different ways and basing on its physical properties, waste can be categorized into solid and liquid waste for example garbage and sewerage respectively.

Solid waste according to www.smartranger.net is usually termed as; Garbage (food waste), Rubbish, refuse and litter.

1.1.3. Definition of a household

Water Aid in Uganda Final Report (2011) defines a household as individuals who comprise a family unit and who live together under the same roof, dwelling in the same place and comprise a family, sometimes encompassing domestic help or all those who are under the

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