

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT
WITHIN JINJA MUNICIPALITY,**

A CASE OF JINJA CENTRAL DIVISION.

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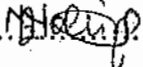
**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF
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UNIVERSITY.**

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JUNE 2015

DECLARATION

I **MUTESI NOELINE**, declare that the work presented in this research report is a result of my own investigation, and it has never been submitted by any student in a higher institution of learning for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science Natural Resource Economics

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report has been submitted to the Faculty of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences-Busitema University, with my approval as the university supervisor.

Signature.....

Mr. Kifumba David

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Date:

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my parents, Mr. & Mrs. Manana George, my sisters and brothers.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF FIGURES	viii
ACRONYMS.....	ix
DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	x
ABSTRACT.....	xi
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the study.....	1
1.1.1 Global perspective of urban solid waste management	1
1.1.2 Solid waste management in Uganda's urban areas	2
1.2 Problem statement.....	3
1.3 Justification.....	4
1.4 Aim of the study.....	4
1.4.1 Objectives.....	4
1.5 Questions	5
1.6 The solid waste management system in Jinja Central Division.....	5
1.7 Scope of the study.....	6
1.8 Study area	6
1.8.1 Location	6
1.8.2 Topography	6
1.8.3 Climate	6
1.8.4 Demographics.....	6
1.8.5 Economic activities.....	7
1.8.6 Culture	7
1.9 Limitations and delimitations	7
1.9.1 Limitations.....	7
1.9.2 Delimitations.....	7
CHAPTER TWO	8
2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
2.1 Solid waste composition	8

2.1.1	Solid waste management challenges.....	8
2.2	Means of storage and collection for solid waste	9
2.2.1	Storage containers for solid waste.....	9
2.2.2	Open burning of solid waste	9
2.2.3	Solid waste sorting.....	10
2.1.5	Public solid waste storage and collection facilities.....	11
2.2	Problems associated with the different forms of solid waste generated.....	12
2.2.1	Introduction.....	12
2.2.2	Impact of poor solid waste management on residents and the environment.....	12
2.3	The adequacy of transfer facilities.....	14
2.3.1	Transportation of solid waste.....	14
CHAPTER THREE.....		15
3.0	METHODS OF THE STUDY	15
3.1	Study site	15
3.2	Pilot study.....	15
3.2.1	Selection of sampling sites.....	15
3.2.2	Pretesting of the data collection tools.....	15
3.3	The study population	15
3.3.1	Sample population	15
3.4	Sample selection and sampling method.....	15
3.4.1	Sample selection	15
3.4.2	Sample size.....	16
3.5	Methods of data collection.....	16
3.5.1	Questionnaires.....	16
3.6	Data analysis and interpretation.....	16
CHAPTER FOUR.....		17
4.0	RESULTS.....	17
4.1	Introduction	17
4.1.1	Demographics.....	17
(a)	Gender	17
4.2	Storage and collection of solid waste	19
4.2.1	The forms of solid waste generated	19
4.2.3	Solid waste sorting by the community living in JCD.....	26
4.3	Problems associated with the different forms of solid waste generated	29

4.3.1 Scattered waste.....	29
4.3 The adequacy of transfer facilities for solid waste.....	33
4.3.1. Transfer facilities for solid waste.....	33
CHAPTER FIVE	37
5.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	37
5.1 Discussions	37
5.1.1 Generation, storage, and collection of solid waste	37
5.1.2 Problems associated with the different forms of solid waste generated.	39
5.1.3 Adequacy of transfer facilities for solid waste.	40
5.3 Recommendations.	41
REFERENCES.....	43
APPENDIX.....	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1.	Gender of respondents in JCD.	17
Figure 4.2.	Education levels of respondents in JCD.	18
Figure 4.3.	Age of respondents in JCD.	18
Figure 4.4.	Family sizes of respondents in JCD.	19
Figure 4.5.	Forms of solid waste generated by the members of JCD.	20
Figure 4.6.	General solid waste composition within JMC.	20
Figure 4.7.	Comparison of different types of solid waste generated in JCD by gender.	21
Figure 4.8.	Possession of solid waste storage containers.	21
Figure 4.9.	Alternative storage in case of no container.	22
Figure 4.10.	Comparison of container type by the material from which it is made.	23
Figure 4.11.	Provider of container.	23
Figure 4.12.	Cost of solid waste containers in shillings.	24
Figure 4.13.	Availability and sufficiency of public solid waste storage facility.	25
Figure 4.14.	Contentment of JCD community members about public solid waste storage sites location.	26
Figure 4.15.	Comparison of sorting and none sorting practices in JCD.	26
(a).	Reasons for sorting solid.	27
(b).	Reasons for not sorting solid waste.	27
Figure 4.16.	Reasons for sorting and not sorting solid waste generated by community in JCD or JMC.	27
Figure 4.17.	Comparison of solid waste sorting by gender.	28
Figure 4.18.	Comparison of solid waste sorting among females by at their work places.	29
Figure 4.19.	Presence of scattered waste on streets.	30
Figure 4.20.	Forms of solid waste scattered on streets.	30
Figure 4.21.	Reasons for the presence of scattered waste on the streets.	31
Figure 4.22.	Community's rating of the status of solid presence in JCD or JMC environment.	32
Figure 4.23.	Community's ranking of the seriousness of the problems resulting from solid waste.	32
Figure 4.24.	Means of by which solid waste is transported.	33
Figure 4.25.	The number of transfer facilities for solid waste.	34
Figure 4.26.	Frequency of transfer of solid waste.	34
Figure 4.27.	Solid waste processing at different sites.	35
Figure 4.28.	The price of compost manure in shillings.	36

ACRONYMS

AMA	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
EPA	Environment Protection Agency
IMSWM	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management
IPCC	Inter-government Panel on Climate Change
JCD	Jinja Central Division
JMC	Jinja Municipal Council
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NCC	Nairobi City Council
UNDFW	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNEPA	United Nations Environment Programme Agency
UNU	United Nations University
USEPA	United States Environment Protection Agency
WHO	World Health Organization
ZUSP	Zanzibar Urban Services Project

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Land fill: A place where solid waste is buried.

Onsite storage: Keeping of solid waste at the place of generation

Open air burning: Refers to burning of waste in open space.

Solid waste collection: Includes gathering of solid waste and recyclable materials, and transportation the wastes to a place where the collection vehicles are emptied.

Solid waste disposal: Final destination of solid waste.

Solid waste sorting: Refers to separation of solid waste, according to the various constituents.

Waste management: Includes all processes associated with the generation, processing, and disposal of all categories of waste produced by human activities.

Waste: Refers to anything that can no longer be used by the owner.

ABSTRACT

Solid waste has and is continuously becoming a big problem in many urban centres in the world, of which Uganda is part and parcel. It is evident in many municipalities of developing countries, particularly those in East Africa, where there is typically lack of financial resources and the skills needed to cope with the crisis of solid waste management. This brings on board the issue of how to deliver quality service in the face of skill and financial constraints in the public sector.

The increase in urban solid waste produced by society is becoming a huge problem all over the world, leading to high levels of pollution and destruction of natural resources (Thomas-Hope 1998, Schübeler 1996, Bartone 2000). The insufficient collection and inappropriate disposal of solid wastes represent a source of water, land and air pollution, and pose risks to human health and the environment (Thomas-Hope 1998).

The study was carried out in Jinja central division. The aim was to obtain information about the means of solid waste storage, the associated problems. The objectives of the study were; to establish the means of storage and collection for solid waste in JCD, the associated problems, and to assess the adequacy of transfer facilities for solid waste generated.

Self administered questionnaires were used to obtain the relevant information. For data analysis, pie charts were used to display the contribution of each value to a total, while histograms were used to create a picture of the data distribution. The bars represent the frequency of occurrence by classes of data.

The findings indicated that residents mostly used plastic containers and nylon sacks for solid waste storage, and that those who did not have storage containers resorted to open burning of the solid waste. It was also revealed that residents did not sort their wastes.

For all this, there is a great risk for environmental and human health risks.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

1.1.1 Global perspective of urban solid waste management

Solid waste management has become an issue of growing global concern as urban populations continue to increase and consumption patterns change. The health and environmental implications associated with poor solid waste management are mounting in urgency, particularly in developing countries. However, the growth of the solid-waste market, increasing resource scarcity and the availability of new technologies are offering opportunities for turning solid waste into a resource (UNEP, October 2013).

Urbanization has increased in speed and scale in recent decades, with more than half the world's population now living in urban centres (Tacoli, 2012; UNPD, 2012a). By 2050, urban dwellers probably will account for 86 per cent of the population in developed countries and for 64 per cent of the population in developing countries (UNPD, 2012a). Rapid urban population growth has resulted in a number of land-use and infrastructural challenges, including municipal solid-waste management. National and municipal governments often have insufficient capacity or funding to meet the growing demand for solid-waste management services (Tacoli, 2012). The issue becomes even more complicated, considering that solid-waste management is the largest budget item for many cities (World Bank, 2012; UN-HABITAT, 2010).

Global urban Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) production, which has nearly doubled in the last 10 years, is projected to double again in the next 15 years, increasing from 1.3 billion tons a year in 2010 to 2.2 billion tons a year in 2025 (Hoornweg, , Bhada-Tata, 2012). The increase is mostly attributed to developing countries, where it is driven by the combination of high urbanization rates and economic development. When people's revenues increase, consumption, and consequently, waste production, do too. In developing countries, the per capita waste generation rate ranges from 0.4 to 1.1 kg per

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