

ASSESSMENT OF SOILD WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN KABOWOHE
DIVISION, SHEEMA MUINICIPAL COUNCIL, SHEEMA DISTRICT

BY

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DECLARATION

I **Karungi Hilda** registration number **15/A/BEHS/1006/w** hereby declare and ascertain that this research report is entirely my own production and has never been presented to any University or Institute.

Signed; 

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ABSTRACT

Solid waste management is one of the major environmental problems facing municipalities today. Kabwohe Division, Sheema Municipality, like other urban centers in Uganda and in most other developing countries, this important service is based on the city's centralized collection, transportation, and disposal strategy. Currently, this approach has proven to be inefficient due to the heavy financial requirements involved.

Background: Kabwohe Division generates 20,580 metric tons of solid waste annually, of which only 17,215 metric tons (59.6%) are collected annually. This clarifies that 2.72 metric tons of solid waste are generated per day, with only 48.47 metric tons collected or removed from landfills and other areas, with the composition of solid waste generated being (83.6%) organic or plant origin, (0.9%) waste paper, 1.2% waste plastics, 0.3% waste metals, 0.1% sasscullet materials, and (3.9%) other materials (District Environmental Health Annual Report, 2014).

Objective of the study: To examine solid waste management practices and the challenges faced in Solid waste management in Kabwohe division, Sheema Municipality

Methodology: The study was carried out in Kabwohe Division, Sheema Municipality, and Sheema District. It was a cross-sectional study with both qualitative and quantitative data **collection** methods. Qualitative data collection tools like key informants and quantitative data collection tools like questionnaires and observation were employed. Simple random sampling was used to select respondents (SWHs) from the cells, and key informants were purposefully selected in relation to their knowledge on solid waste management in the division.