

# **Assessing The Effectiveness Of The National Environment Management Policy Of Uganda (1994) In Solid Waste Management: A Case Study Of The Kampala Capital City Authority, Makindye Ssabagabo Municipal Council**

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**Keywords:** *solid waste, performance management*

## **Introduction**

The study was about the effectiveness of the National Environment Management Policy for Uganda of 1994 in solid waste management in Makindye Ssabagabo Municipal Council of Kampala Capital City Authority.

## **Objectives**

The study was guided by the following objectives;

1. to establish how the National Environment Management Policy for Uganda provided for effective solid waste management in Makindye Ssabagabo Municipal Council,
2. to analyse the effectiveness of the National Environment Management Policy for Uganda in ensuring solid waste management in Makindye Ssabagabo Municipal Council,
3. to identify the limitations of the National Environment Management Policy for Uganda in the management of solid waste in Makindye Ssabagabo Municipal Council,

and

4. to examine what can be amended to the National Environment Management Policy for Uganda to improve on solid waste management in Makindye Ssabagabo Municipal Council.

## **Methodology**

Descriptive and correlation research designs were used for this study, as well as qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were collected from a sample of 193 respondents. The questionnaire and interview were used as data collection methods, while self-administered questionnaires and an interview guide were used as the data collection instruments. Quantitative data were analyzed using frequency counts, means, and percentages while qualitative data were analyzed by tallying the numbers of similar responses.

## **Key findings**

The policy created a National Environment Management Authority to manage solid waste. The National Environment Management Policy formed the backbone of the 2000 Kampala City Council Ordinance on garbage/ solid waste management enjoins the KCCA to collect, transport, and dispose of solid wastes. The policy provided a definite plan for handling solid wastes, hence the Council could contract private waste management companies to handle the collection of waste and keep the area clean and tidy.

However, the study also revealed that there were huge piles of

solid waste generated around markets, homes, and restaurants. The capacity of homesteads to collect, process, dispose of or cost-effectively reuse solid waste was significantly limited.

### **Key recommendations**

The study recommended that there should be a revision of the National Environment Management Policy to provide for faster Solid waste management; that there should be an amendment to the policy to make it compulsory for the local administration to put up garbage skips every 100 meters; and that solid waste management should be made a focal point of a new and amended National Environment Management Policy for Uganda so that solid waste management becomes a responsibility of everybody.

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