

## 3.7 Uganda Waste Management and Disposal Providers

# Uganda Waste Management and Disposal Providers

In Uganda, the rapid population growth in the urban areas has greatly outpaced the ability of the urban authorities to provide adequate housing, roads, water supplies, sewers and collection of solid waste. Although the environmental problems associated with garbage do not disappear with collection, uncollected garbage exacerbates many of the environmental hazards associated with urban centres. Such hazards include fire, pests and disease vectors which create human health problems. Uncontrolled disposal by burning and dumping adds to atmospheric and hydrologic pollution loads, clogs waterways and increases the danger of flooding, which has been experienced in some parts of the country.

Solid waste management in Kampala city is done by the Kampala Capital City Authority assisted by some private garbage collectors and in other towns; it's the responsibility of the town council..

Generally, some of the materials are recycled for use.

Plans are underway by the government to establish a waste recycling plant that will produce fertilisers, generate power and a host of other materials, including job creation for those involved. Current challenges encountered by KCCA are issues of open dumping, lack of adequate transport receptacles and vehicles, lack of spare parts, corrosion of the waste containers.

### 4.1 Uganda Government Contact List

## Waste Disposal - Non Hazardous

Solid waste generated in the city is largely composed of vegetable matter from discarded foods. Household waste consisting of wet organic materials and only about 10% of the households in the city are served by KCCA, assisted by other private garbage collection firms, while the remaining waste is disposed of by the generating households. Waste from markets is mainly raw vegetable matter, food refuse, and some scrap metal and other inorganic materials.

Other forms of solid wastes are primarily commercial waste from offices, retail shops, warehouses and hotels. Industrial waste is composed mainly of packaging material, food wastes, metal, plastics, textiles and fuel ash. Street waste is generated from street sweeping and consists of sand, litter, and drain cleanings, animal fecal material and actual dead animals. Construction and demolition wastes include lumber, pipes, bricks, masonry and other construction materials from cleared building sites. Abandoned vehicles, as well as special waste generated from hospitals, slaughter houses and cesspool waste are problems of special importance.

## **Waste Disposal – Hazardous**

Hazardous waste should be disposed of as per national and local regulations.