

PROJECT CONCEPT

Project Title:	Waste (Garbage) Management in Kazo
Name of Organization:	KICVOP Uganda
Type of Organization:	NGO
Year of Establishment:	2019/2020
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Estimated Budget:	111,112,000/= and Garbage Truck (26,144 euro)
Estimated Implementation Period:	12 Calendar Months
Project Site (s):	Kazo, Nansana Municipality, Uganda

Project Summary and Significance

Solid waste management is one of the major environmental challenges facing city (urban) municipalities in Uganda today. In Nansana Municipality, like any other city in Uganda and in many other African/developing countries, this service is based on the local government centralized collection, transportation and disposal strategy. Currently in Nansana, this approach has proved to be very inefficient due to the very heavy financial and machinery requirements involved. There is an urgent need for the safe collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste generated by urban residents and businesses in Nansana as a whole and more so in small vulnerable communities like Kazo. The increase in urban, economic and industrial activities, as well as the resultant population increase has led to a gradual increase in the quantity of solid waste generated.

The state of solid waste management in Kazo needs immediate attention if the urban (slum) environment is to be saved from further deterioration. This concept therefore seeks to acquire knowledge, machinery and financial support from your enterprise.

In Uganda today, the rapid and often unauthorized growth of the urban areas has in many cases outpaced the ability of the urban authorities to provide adequate housing, roads, water supplies, sewers, collection (transportation and disposal) of solid waste. Although the environmental problems associated with garbage do not disappear with the collection, uncollected garbage exacerbates many of the environmental hazards associated with urban centers/municipalities just like Nansana. Such hazards include fire breakouts, pests and disease vectors which create human health problems. Uncontrolled disposal by burning and dumping by roadsides (which is a common practice in Kazo) adds to atmospheric and hydrologic pollution loads, clogs waterways and increases the dangers of flooding. This has been often experienced in the six sub cells of Kazo and the rest of Nansana Municipality. The most pervasive impression of Kazo is that of filth and squalor, unswept streets and lanes, scattered dumps of accumulated trash and refuse whose removal and disposal appear to be beyond the capability of the authorities who are currently in charge hence the intervention by NGOs and community based organizations like KICVOP Uganda and the partners.

Nansana Municipality has an estimated population of 365,124 people accommodated within 90,742 households. From this, Kazo takes its share of 38,424 people accommodated within 8,309 households. Based on these figures, the total number of households not living in decent dwellings is 76,542 which is exactly the same figure that generates uncontrolled solid waste in Nansana Municipality.

Nansana Municipality is made up of four divisions within which one of them shares the same name Nansana. Nansana as a division has parishes locally referred to as ward. These wards are further subdivided into cell. Kazo is a parish (ward) with a total number of six cells. With its population, it's considered to be the biggest parish in the whole of Nansana Municipality.

The main constraint faced by Kazo carrying out the noble task of solid waste management is lack of adequate transport receptacle and vehicle designated for the role. With a population of 365,124 people, the municipality has only one designated truck for the job and it is not always in good working condition. This adds enormously to repair burdens due to lack of spare parts. This huge inadequacy results into irregular collection and transportation at best, and over accumulation at transfer sites, hence contributing to aesthetic and scavenging problems. At times, the vehicle is diverted to other uses not related to garbage collection and transportation.

Solid waste generated in Kazo is largely composed of vegetable matter from discarded foods. There are two broad categories of waste in Kazo: Residential and commercial. Household waste contains mainly wet organic material. Today, a very unreasonably minimal percentage of households in Kazo are served by the Nansana Municipality garbage management services while the remaining waste is disposed of by the generating households. Waste from the markets within Kazo is mainly raw vegetable matter, food refuse, scrap metal and other inorganic materials.

The other forms of solid waste are primarily commercial waste from offices like KICVOP Uganda, retail shops, small warehouses for big businesses outside Kazo, small hotels and schools. This is composed of mainly packaging materials, food wastes, metal, plastic and textiles. Street waste is generated from street sweeping and consists of sand, litter, dust and drain cleanings, animal fecal material and actual dead animals. Abandoned vehicles as well as special waste generated from health centers, slaughter houses and cesspool waste are also part of the huge issue that needs attention.

Currently, Nansana municipality is being assisted by private companies like Bin-it which collect garbage for disposal from individual households on a private arrangement. Bin-it operates in a number of parishes (ward) including Kazo. They charge a fee for their service depending on the size of the household. The fee and what it's based on has left so many households not attended while providing the service.

In Kazo, as a result of uncollected garbage, rats, flies and other pests have become adapted to the urban environment. Nansana has failed to control the population growth of rodents which in the end have become a public nuisance. The best solution to these kinds of uprisings is to clear the area of the garbage and when these pests and rodents fail to get enough to feed on, they will surely migrate to other places (underground) or die in the process.

Secondly, during the wet season (rainy period of about four months), the same garbage flows into the surrounding water streams hence blocking the smooth flow of the sewerage. Unfortunately, the

sewerage then bounces back into the roads and small water channels, plus spring water wells where the general population fetches the water for all their domestic use. This has registered an unimaginable numbers of typhoid in Kazo and the close neighborhood.





Garbage forms hips that then allow water to stagnate within surrounding water channels and dry places. These stagnation points have continuously provided shelter and breeding space for the mosquitoes that unfortunately play the natural role of spreading malaria. This cycle continues because even in dry seasons, mosquitoes continue to breed and spread due to a conducive environment provided to them by the society itself through their uncontrolled waste disposal.



It's in that regards therefore, that KICVOP Uganda seeks assistance to try and alleviate the problem associated with solid waste management in the local area of Kazo parish (ward). The door-to-door garbage collection services which existed in the past can be re-introduced with modifications. In this sense, KICVOP Uganda would supply about 10 wheelbarrows to each local council cell within Kazo parish. Each local council cell would designate a collection center and a few days in the month for the activity. Due to the challenges already experienced by the community, there has been exhibited will for people to volunteer if given the necessary and right tools to do the job right.

It's at this stage that a proper transporting mechanism is needed to collect the garbage from all the designated centers within Kazo parish (ward). In the availability of a garbage truck, KICVOP Uganda intends to work in cooperation with the Nansana Municipality department of Health responsible for disposing of garbage to provide us with space at the garbage site.

KICVOP Uganda also intends to take on the urgent task of educating the masses about the need to properly dispose of solid waste and any other waste carefully. This will be done through Local Councils (LCs), NGOs and Community Bases Organizations (CBOs), schools and local mass media. All the channels have proven effective in disseminating information to the local population. Such programs will address the importance of effective (planned) solid waste disposal as a prerequisite to society's proper environmental management. Emphasis will also be placed on the need to conserve the environment since it is a requirement for successful economic development. As a measure to check how fast and far the message is spreading, competitions will be held at schools and at LC levels on environmental conservation and how to keep it clean, organized by KICVOP Uganda.

Target Population:

Households in Kazo Parish (38,424 People)

Requested Items:

Wheelbarrows and Garbage Truck

The Administrative stature of Nansana Municipality

