



Introduction

The environmental problems of Kampala city have existed for over 20 years. Currently with a population of about 2 million people living in Kampala, the generated garbage now ranges between 500-700 tones per day. However, Kampala City council has no feasible plan for this increased garbage. Kampala slums still lack refuse handling equipment, lack of community willingness and affordability to participate in the cleaning, weak law enforcement for keeping the environment clean, lack of development environmental controls and the limited garbage collection to less than 50% of that generated in the whole city¹.

Slum Dwellers consider waste collection to be Kampala City Council's responsibility not theirs, despite the suffering they have to encounter. City dwellers are, however, not environmentally conscious to the level expected of them with open dumping of garbage becoming the order of the day to most of them. Slum dwellers usually deliver waste to the KCC skips or dump it in swamps/channels, pit latrine and road sides.

In an era of shrinking Kampala City Council (K.C.C.) budgets and the ever increasing population of Kampala city and the scope of the K.C.C. jurisdiction, the problem has intensified. There is a need to devise alternate approaches to the management of solid waste in Kampala through sensitization and empowerment

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Many Ugandans perceive waste collection as a luxury but not a necessity². The concept of collecting garbage is still new to most people. Their attitudes and behaviors are still inclined towards waste management by the authorities. It therefore, becomes evident that the communities get sensitized through a rigorously planned project to bring about positive change towards managing the solid waste they generate.

¹ 'Kampala Sinking in its own garbage' by Kimbowa Richard

² United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

Kampala City Council (K.C.C) has the obligation of collecting all the rubbish and garbage that the city accumulates. This responsibility has turned out to be overwhelming due to the public and K.C.C's attitude towards solid waste management. Slum Dwellers blame KCC for this gap..

There is a need to devise alternate approaches of managing slum domestic waste. People have to be sensitized about community development initiatives on waste management. Self management initiatives will help slum dwellers to overcome some of the so many problems emanating from poor waste management mechanisms

GOAL OF THE PROJECT

To establishment a sustainable solid waste management system that is geared towards the reduction of the problems posed by solid waste in Kampala.

PURPOSE

To strengthen the community structures through building the capacity of community leaders and support group members to effectively participate in the management of solid waste in Kisenyi II, Nakulabye and Naguru slums.

Objectives

- i. To build a positive community's' attitude and behaviors towards the management of waste through sensitization.
- ii. To see that the community embrace waste as a resource and start transforming it into an income generating activity.
- iii. To increase cooperation between community, private sector and Kampala city council to effectively manage municipal solid waste.

TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Direct beneficiaries

- Urban slum communities
- People living in Kampala targeted slum areas.

Indirect beneficiaries

- KCC
- local council leaders
- Private sector
- Other Urban dwellers

Justification

Slum Dwellers consider waste collection to be Kampala City Council's responsibility not theirs, despite the suffering they have to encounter. In an era of shrinking Kampala City Council (K.C.C.) budgets and the ever increasing population of Kampala city and the scope of the K.C.C. jurisdiction, the problem has intensified,

People need to participate in the solid waste management of their communities. The element of income and energy generating activities can comprehensively and effectively be integrated into the system of solid waste management through awareness and sensitization of the public that simplifies the process of waste conversion through salvaging, segregation and recycling. Therefore, empowering the community to participate in the management of solid waste will contribute substantively to the establishment of a durable and sustainable municipal solid waste management system for Kampala.

In order to reinforce the existing solid waste management strategy in Kampala, this project intends to strengthen community structures through capacity building programs, advocacy, sensitization and facilitation to effectively have people participate in the management of the solid waste they generate in an environmentally and socially satisfactory manner using the most economical means available

Implementation plan

Slum Aid Project will work with the community leaders, Support groups and community volunteers to create awareness and change attitudes of the community on solid waste management in the slum areas. This will be done through community meetings and seminars. Trainings for all stakeholders, Mobilization of the community and community campaigns using IEC materials (T- shirts, Posters and banners).

The project intends to use its available competent staff and recruit one project manager with the experience in environmental management. SAP will use their existing slum support groups, volunteers to mobilize other slum leaders for trainings in various fields regarding solid waste management. It is

through the support groups and community leaders' activities that the community will be sensitized so as to usher in a social transformation that will positive and sustainable change.

SAP proposes that in order to monitor and evaluate the performance of the project there will be a management Information system (MIS) to impute and analyze the information that will be generated through field visits, weekly project reviews. Progress reports will also be made by the secretariat to give a report on the progress of the project .But the most important of all will be the end of project evaluation to assess its success and generate lessons learnt for replication to all the slum areas in Uganda