

Menace of Waste Management in Kawempe Division Kampala- Uganda

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Introduction

Lack of solid waste management is one of the menaces that greatly affect Kawempe Division in Kampala capital city. A couple of sub-parishes within Kawempe division are encompassed by many an unlawful sets of landfills and solid waste disposal places. These landfills are locally termed “garbage pits”. These open waste collection facilities have led to spread of some diseases like typhoid as result of Leachet finding its way to ground and surface water sources and contaminating it in the neighborhood of these waste collection areas. More to that, it's very easy for pathogen carrying organisms such as flies to get to these waste collection facilities in quest for what to feed on and move to nearby homesteads increasing the likelihood of spread of diseases to people staying around. Poor law enforcement mechanisms, public laxity on what really matters most when it comes to minding about general cleanliness of the area and of course not forgetting poor policy formulation by stakeholders as cheap politics of the government and opposition are always at play not considering what finally affects the society most.

Failure of management to put forth sustainable environmental management practices while drafting the inclusive development strategy of the area, insufficient resources to manage waste. All this has seen the natives of the area go through tough times especially during the rainy season when there is too much bad odor because of the already stressed issues in the above text.

With hasty increasing economy and population of the area, variations in consumption of both agricultural and industrial products due to increased incomes among the natives, waste especially the solid waste will consequently increase on its scale which will increase the menace of waste management if the recommendations made in this paper are not considered. Materials that no longer have any value to the person who is responsible for it and is not intended to be discharged through a pipe has been increasingly seen in many areas of “Kawempe division” in Kampala capital city, case study area. Many of these wastes that have turned into a big menace have been originating through;

- Agricultural waste that result from abattoir after slaughtering animals, processing animal products and crops such as maize which generate maize corbs, fruits like mangoes whose seeds lead to infestation of the flies in the vicinity during harvest season of mangoes from majority of the city suppliers.

- Industrial wastes that are generated from the industrial processes and manufacturing plants. These generate refuses which have been seen quite often join streams within the city even when they are not treated. This has led to increased toxicity in the natural water sources around town.

- Residential wastes. These in most cases are generated from homes after consumption of agricultural and industrial produces.
- Continued bad practices of solid waste management with in the division are most likely going to result into.
- To foul and bad odor near the storage bins, compost pits and collection centers.
- Blocking of the drainage channels and water conveyance systems leading to waste water overflow.
- Leachet from solid waste has led to increased pollution of the surface and ground water with in the division.
- This has led to increased pathogen transmission by carrying agents because of poor disposal of the hospital wastes.

Solid waste generation that has basically been determined by use of the production data, imported goods and the material flow method can be best mitigated by seeking consensus from the general public about best disposal mechanisms, embracing the act of solid waste management that was passed by the city hall of Kampala Capital city with the due guidance of the different division representatives [1,2].

This calls for a systematic control of the generated waste, better and improved collection mechanisms like use of satellite garbage collection trucks to recover and dispose of the solid wastes, gazzating of waste collection spots to limit access to animals which may carry pathogens from there, better practices like composting which gets waste sieved through various stages hence reducing on bad odor that could arise from uncontrolled decomposition process.

Conclusively, the menace of solid waste deficiency can be best mitigated if the well thought ideas mentioned above are practiced.

References

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