

**ROLE OF BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KAMONKOLI  
TOWN COUNCIL**

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**UGANDA CHRISTIAN  
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**DECLARATION**

I LIPOTO RONALD hereby declare that the information contained in the research report is my original work and has never been submitted by any one for any award to any institution of higher learning.

Signature: ..... Date: .....

**APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this research report has been written under my guidance and supervision and it is now ready for examination.

Signature: ..... Date: .....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research report to my dear friends who have been a constant source of support and encouragement throughout this journey. Your words of encouragement and unwavering belief in me have been invaluable, and I am grateful for your friendship. I also dedicate this work to the esteemed Uganda Christian University for providing me with the opportunity to pursue my academic aspirations. The guidance and knowledge imparted by the faculty members have been instrumental in shaping my academic journey, and I am thankful for their mentorship. This research is a testament to the collaborative efforts of friends and university, and I am honored to have been a part of this academic community.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The study aimed to investigate the role of the business community in waste management within Kemonkoli Town Council, focusing on participation levels, motivating factors, and challenges faced. Employing a case study research design, data was collected from a study population of 40 individuals, with a sample size of 36 respondents. Purposive sampling targeted key stakeholders such as the town clerk, accounts officer, human resource manager, and auditors, while simple random sampling was used to select opinion leaders and councilors. Findings revealed both active engagement and significant challenges within the business community regarding waste management. Recommendations included intensified awareness campaigns to underscore the economic and environmental benefits of waste management, alongside training programs to enhance businesses' capacity in waste management techniques.

The study identified economic incentives, streamlined regulatory frameworks, and fostering a culture of sustainability as key strategies to motivate businesses in waste management initiatives. It recommended collaborative efforts involving businesses, local authorities, and community stakeholders to address these challenges. Economic incentives such as tax breaks and subsidies were suggested to encourage businesses, alongside clearer regulatory guidelines and penalties for non-compliance. Additionally, fostering a culture of sustainability through awareness campaigns and networking events was proposed to overcome cultural and social barriers. Collaborative platforms for knowledge sharing and resource pooling were also recommended to promote collective action and address common challenges in waste management.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

- IV : INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
- DV : DEPENDENT VARIABLE
- NCD : NORTHERN CITY DIVISION

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This chapter presented the background to the study, statement of the problem, general objective of the study, specific objectives of the study, research questions, research hypotheses, significance and justification of the study and conceptual framework

### **1.1 Background to the Study**

This chapter was divided into; historical background, theoretical, contextual and conceptual background.

#### **1.1.1 Contextual Background**

Contextually, the study was carried out in Kamonkoli Town Council. Kamonkoli is a town in Budaka District, in the Eastern Region of Uganda. The town lies along the 107 kilometres (66 mi) Iganga–Tirinyi–Kamonkoli–Mbale Road, approximately 12 kilometres (7 mi), southwest of Mbale, the largest city in the Eastern Region of Uganda. The coordinates of Kamonkoli are 1°04'30.0"N, 34°05'44.0"E (Latitude: 1.075005; Longitude: 34.095568).Kamonkoli sits at an average elevation of 1,119 metres (3,671 ft), above sea level.

It should be noted that rapid population growth aggravates the continuous increase in the volume of solid waste generated per day. In Asia alone the waste generation rate is predicted to increase from 760,000 tons to 1.8 million tons per day by 2025 (Ahmed et. al 2004). The greater percentage of these wastes is not collected properly or is dumped illegally. Mexico City, out of an estimated 10,000 tons of waste generated per day at least 25% is dumped illegally. While in Japan out of 5,350 tons of waste generated per day in metro Manila 75 percent is collected while the rest is dumped illegally (Schubeler 1996) & (Atienza, 2007).

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) pointed out that 90% of municipal and industrial wastes are disposed of on land in environmentally questionable ways. The results

are potential Public health problems, ground water contamination by leachate, and surface water pollution by runoff, air pollution from open burning, fires and explosion at dumpsite and risks to ecological systems (Zagozewski et al., 2011).

In Uganda, the Local Government Act 1997 mandates Town Councils autonomy to plan while executing out their functions in a holistic way, where planning should be bottom – up from village to the highest level of local governments. This kind of planning leads to effective democratic governance that fosters civic engagement in planning resources allocation, utilization and efficient waste management in Towns. In addition to this, the decentralization policy has been enforced by the Local Government Act 1997 which spells out the functions of Local Governments and Town Councils in particular the 2nd schedule part 3 (w) states that: —Sanitary services for removal and disposal of rubbish, carcasses of animals and all kinds of refuse and effluent are a mandate of the municipal councils in their jurisdiction. Kamonkoli Town Council is no exception to these drawbacks in the existing waste management. For example, distribution and allocation of waste bins at improper locations is evident, no separate bins for recyclable waste, pollution of natural water streams due to waste collection centres proximity and open burning. Heaps of solid wastes continue to emerge in the municipality on a daily basis and the sites have become fertile grounds for breeding flies and other vectors which have in effect become health hazards, obstructing traffic flow, causing environmental degradation and general unsightliness. The problem of refuse disposal is basically a feature of rapid population growth and urbanization which in Uganda is still in its infancy. The other problem is location, most of the collection centres are not well planned and this leads to introduction of illegal collection points.

### **1.1.2 Historical Background**

Garbage is increasingly becoming a big problem in many cities of the world and Kamonkoli Town Council is no exception. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP 2004), waste generation is an increasing global environmental and public health problem.

According to Katusiimeh, 2012; Niringiye & Omortor, 2010; Uganda Urban Policy draft ([2013]) they observe that in growing urban centers in Africa, waste management (SWM) remains one of the most conspicuous and challenging environmental problems.

This state of affairs has attracted intense debates from scholars and practitioners on how best to organize SWM, especially in relation to whether it should be provided by the public sector or private sector (Mugagga, 2006). In most cases public sector provision takes the form of providing waste collection services free of charge and raising general revenues through other ways.

With increased urbanization, there is a growing interest in waste management in urban areas among researchers and policy makers and implementers. Indeed in both developed and developing countries have faced challenges of waste management as a result of population increase living in cities, municipal councils as well as growth trading centres that renders most of daily generated waste un collected (Niringiye & Omortor, 2010, Guerrero, Maas & Hogland, 2013; Aklilu, 2002; ([KTC Minutes, August, 2013]). Due to lack of appropriate planning, inadequate governance, resource constraint, and ineffective management, waste, especially insufficient collection and improper disposal of it, is a major concern for many rapidly growing cities in developing countries. According to Chuen- Khee & Othman, 2011, Medina, 2010; Wang, Kim and Kamata, 2011; and Public Private Partnerships for Local Governments (2010) emphasize that municipal SWM continues to be a major challenge for local governments in both urban and rural areas across the developing world, and that one of the key issues is their financial constraints. I must also point out that this effort is however confronted by daunting capacity challenges ranging from inadequate human resource to low revenue base.

According to study by Ekere (2010) states that waste management constitutes one of the most crucial health and environmental problems facing local governments in Uganda. It further found out that in the Lake Victoria crescent region, Mbale residents generate over 1,500 tons of waste per day (Ekere et al., 2010).

Nonetheless, a small fraction is collected due to budget constraints (Ekere et al., 2010). High generation volumes could be because the households do not pay the full social costs of waste disposal (Ekere et al., 2010).

This is in agreement with findings which attributed poor waste management to financial constraints of local governments in Africa in general and Uganda in particular (Ojok, 2012). The rapid rate of urbanization and high urban population growth rates as a result of rural- urban migration and the

demand for food stuffs marketed in raw form have resulted into generation of high volumes of waste that constrains the urban council's inadequate finances as Kamonkoli Town Council is not exceptional (Ekere et al., 2010).

Inclusion of the public in decision making in Waste management (SWM) in East Africa began in the late 1990's where the focus was and remains primary on collection services. The International Labour Organization (ILO) began to experiment with micro – franchising in 1998 in Dar es Salaam and since then has disseminated this inclusive service model to many East African cities. Moshi is one of the reference cities in starting to expand collection coverage with micro- franchising. Nairobi, is another reference city that has embraced private collection zones on a private – private arrangements which the Nairobi city council begun to regulate in 2006 (UN-habitat 2010). Various Town Councils have different ways of managing their solid waste of collecting, transporting and disposing of waste.

Town Council Waste Management is a major responsibility of urban authorities which consumes between 20% and 50% of the Municipal budgets in developing countries. In Uganda, Waste management is a decentralized function to the respective urban Authorities according to the Local Government Act, 1997 and the Constitution of Uganda 1995. In addition, the Ministry of Local Government has developed the Harmonized Participatory Planning Guide for Lower Local Governments (June 2004),as well as the District and Urban Development Planning Guidelines (2006), all of which were developed to empower Local and Town Councils to embrace Role of business community.

The rationale for effective role of business community is clearly based on the fact that everyone generates waste which means that in the same vain they are affected directly or indirectly. Consequently everyone has to be involved in the management for an effective and efficient waste management system, since it can also be a resource in terms of employment (Squires, 2006). It is not only important to involve individuals in SWM but also groups and the private sector for purposes of attaining ownership since management by the government may not be the most efficient approach. The study examined the role of community participation and effective Waste management in reference to Kamonkoli Town Councils.

### **1.2.3. Theoretical Background**

### **2.2.3.1 Waste management theory**

It can be noted that various authors in an attempt to find solutions to waste management have come up with varying theories. In this particular study, focus was laid on the Institutional Theory and the Waste Management Theory as explained below. The institution theory brings in the concept of an institution to understand it well. The concept of an Institution is attained through an understanding of the formal forms of rules like constitutions, legal systems and government structures to include informal aspects. Meyer according to Mungure (2008), defined Institutions as cultural rules giving collective meaning and value to particular entities integrating them into larger schemes. In this definition the behavior of individuals and their involvement in other social aspects is determined by wider rules. While Scott (2004), defined an institution as that which is composed of cultural-cognitive, normative and regulative elements that, together with associated activities and resources provide stability and meaning to social life.

Scott (2004) further comments that, there is no single definition of institutions and universally agreed definition of institutions which I totally agree with. What is important is to understand how institutions operate using the three pillars. These are the regulative, normative and cultural-cognitive system. When looking at the institutional perspective of waste management it is essential to consider all the three as contributing interdependently and mutually in reinforcing ways to a social framework.

The regulative pillar is meant to regulate behavior. The process involves setting rules, monitoring and sanctioning activities. These are guidelines that are set to be followed in a planning process. It is assumed that there are procedures that have to be agreed upon by the community in a collective way for sustainability of the program. While the Normative pillar people behave in away / Culture seeking to do the right thing. The people know the right direction to take; hence the actors reflect the norms and values of the institution to which they belong and the Cultural pillar is about sharing conceptions that constitute the nature of social reality and frames through which they are made. In this case regulative pillar represents planning, normative represents implementing and the cultural represents the monitoring and evaluation dimensions of my independent variable.

Mungure (2008), argues that although rules, norms and cultural beliefs are considered central ingredients of institutions, it is however important to consider human behavior which is creating

and applying these norms, Interpreting meanings or beliefs and formulating, modifying and obeying or disobeying these rules. Hence they cannot be separated from the associated behaviors and material resources. This means that institutions can either empower or restrain the actor's behavior therefore making them more or less capable of operating according to the rules. This implies that MMC can influence the community's behavior in handling waste by either empowering or restraining the community to contribute to the success or failure of waste management.

The three pillars work in a coordinated way not isolated to each other. Hence the community sets its own rules, norms and culture. They (community) are regarded as the actors, rule makers, implementers and evaluators in the whole project of waste management. The community must be fully involved in the whole process of waste management.

As far as Scott is concerned, there is reduced effectiveness in the public sector (Municipalities like Masaka). This is due to the presence of low integration of formal rules with informal norms in ways that ensure role of business community. The institutional context in which organizations and individuals operate is important in ensuring the required incentives and rewards for improved municipal service delivery in this case involvement of the municipal leadership, the technical staff, community or household owners, youth and women. When they collaborate as an institution they obtain the objective of creating a clean environment hence have a refuse free town.

On the other hand, the theory of waste management (Prongraiz et al., 2000), is a unified body of knowledge about waste management. It is founded on the expectation that waste management is to prevent waste to cause harm to human health and Environment and promote resource use optimization.

In Industrialized Nations, the waste management practices evolved in the 1970s whose focus was on reducing environmental impacts and it was done by creating controlled landfill sites. While in 1980 and early 1990's, the focus was on new technological solutions for waste management and in the mid 1990's until today the focus is on resource recovery (Anamanyo, 2004). Changes in waste management policies in recent times have shifted waste management planning from reliance on landfills towards integrated waste management (Read, 1999). New directives / Legislation were promulgated in the EU and the US on waste disposal in the interest of environment. For example

according to Sakai (1996), in Read, points out that —In 1993 Government’s Action plan on waste and Recycling in Denmark set out to achieve targets of 54% recycling, 25% incineration and 21% of landfill by the year 2000. The problem with municipalities in the developing world is poor enforcement or non-existence of waste management policies which contribute to open dumping leading to a lot of heaps of garbage on streets which is left unattended to. The theory advocates activities like avoidance of waste generation/ prevention and reduction of waste using appropriate technologies; resource orientation improvement of waste facilities for example substitutes of hazardous substances re-use of products or parts, internal recycling of products, waste and internal re- cycling.

In the developing world for a program to succeed it must have incentives like Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA), life cycle analysis approaches where waste management system based on CBA usually convert all economic, social and Environmental impacts into monetary terms (Anamanyo, 2004). Such benefits should be like employment to the beneficiaries those engaged in the business, fertilizers from biodegradable waste, bio gas for cooking and recyclables to interested companies can pay a fee while those who collect waste from household can also be paid a fee for their services. So for an appropriate approach to solve the problem an integrated waste management approach developed by McDougall et al. (2000), is most likely to operate because it links the waste stream, waste collection, treatment and disposal methods, which aim at achieving environmental benefits, economic optimization and social acceptability.

For a SWM system to be sustainable, it needs to be environmentally effective economically affordable and socially acceptable (Nilson-Djerf & McDougall, 2000). This argument realms well with Petts (2000), who observed that the best SWM approach must be related to local environmental, Economic and social priorities and must go further to involve the public before important waste management decisions are made.

The Theory of Waste Management has been effective in developed countries unlike in the developing world where new directives and legislations have been promulgated on waste disposal in the interest of the environment. However in the developing world the theory has had some drawbacks because of non-existence of waste management policies and poor law enforcement which has resulted into dependence on open dumping and the only solution to this is to construct

sanitary landfills supported by the World Bank and other bilateral donor agencies (Anomanyo, 2004).

The Institutional theory has also got some short comings (Antwi, 2008) the distinction between the three dimensions in the theory is not so clear cut as this description may indicate especially between the normative (Implementing) and cultural-cognitive pillar (Monitoring and Evaluation). The division is a thin line there are a lot of similarities in the activities that are involved in both stages. Again advocates of the normative theory focus on roles understood as normative expectations, guiding behavior, while the cultural cognitive oriented theorists focus on social identities but this does not in all situations constitute a dividing line.

Generally the theory might work in one area and fail in another just like institutions are divided in different categories as Scott terms them: regulative, normative and cultural- cognitive. They can also be categorized as informal and formal institutions. In this study the institutional theory and the waste management theory create a system oriented vision built on the principal that, institutions like Kamonkoli Town Councils and the community are considered to be in partnership with the environment in order to have a sustainable Waste management (Pongraz et al, 2004). So the two theories were used to support the investigation of how the community in Kamonkoli Town Councils was incorporated in protecting its environment while disposing of waste as a waste management system.

#### **1.1.4 Conceptual background**

The study discusses the role of role of business community as the independent variable comprising of planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation and its relationship with waste management as the dependent variable. It examines aspects of Waste management which include; solid waste collection, SW transportation, SW disposal, waste reduction, re-use, recycling, recovery and institutional challenges that come as a result of role of business community.

Moningka (2020), defines role of business community as a process in which community members are involved at different stages and degrees of intensity in the project cycle with the objective to

build the capacity of the community to maintain services created during the project after the facilitating organization has left. While (Subash, n.d) defined Role of business community as a sociological process by which residents organize themselves and become involved at the level of a living area or a neighbourhood to improve the condition of daily life for example in the Water, Sanitation health, Education and others sectors. It comprises of various degrees of involvement but what is important is collective involvement (Financial and Physical) contribution, Social or political commitment at different stages of the project cycle.

The term solid waste (SW) is used to refer to municipal waste and can be categorized in seven groups. They are residential (or household or domestic waste, commercial, institutional street sweeping) construction and demolition, sanitation and industrial waste (Gombya & Mukunya, 2004). Another scholar, Danbuzu (2011), defined Waste management as the scientific way or established procedure and sanctioned legalization for the collection, transportation and disposal of waste products which is economically feasible and environmentally viable. He also points out that waste management differs for developed and developing countries, urban and rural areas for residential and industrial producers.

Waste management involves activities that begin from the point of generation to the final disposal and can be grouped into functional dimensions which include: (1) Waste generation, Waste handling and sorting (2) Storage and Processing at source, (3) Collection (4) Sorting and Processing transformation (5) Transfer and transport.

Effective Waste management is that which ensures better human Health and safety. It must be safe for workers and safeguard public Health by preventing the spread of diseases. It must be both environmentally and economically suitable (UN Habitant, 2008). Effective Waste management should involve regulation and monitoring of waste facilities and generators, control disposal of material and promote sound management of waste by communities businesses and industries. Management of solid waste practices differs for developed and developing countries and for urban and rural areas and for residential and industrial producers. Management for non-hazardous, residential and institutional waste in urban areas is usually for the municipal Authorities while the management of hazardous commercial waste is usually the responsibility of the generator (Amal, 2010).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Among roles and responsibilities of lower local governments devolved by central government in Uganda under implementation of decentralization policy, waste management is a responsibility of Kamonkoli Town Council as stipulated in the Constitution of Republic of Uganda, 1995, objective, XXVII, clause (1), Local Government Act Cap, 243, second schedule part 3 and Public Health Act, Cap 281, sec 55.

Kamonkoli Town Council provides waste management services that involve collection, transport and transfer of waste and final disposal of waste as evidenced by the implemented budgets of fiscal years of 2019/2020 and 2020/2023. The waste management was initially managed through public-private-partnership (PPP) with registered companies using procurement as per regulation 142 of the (PPDA), 2006.

In December 2021, Ministry of Local Government, Uganda, supplied waste management equipment to urban local governments including Kamonkoli Town Council that received a tractor with a trailer for transporting the generated waste from households replacing the public private partnership (PPP) method of waste management to cut increased cost of removal of waste to the authorities.

The collection and transfer of waste disposal could not be more than twice a week due to financial constraint yet more waste remain uncollected from homes, streets, and markets (Kamonkoli Town Council Minutes of June 2023). Waste management still remained a herculean task to the council authorities as it had not been able to manage and deal with waste problem to the expected level of it. This inefficient waste management was generating the problems of soil and water pollution that in recent past culminated into diarrhoeal diseases like dysentery outbreak. Also the ineffective waste management led to demonstrations by business community that discredits the council leadership (Kamonkoli Town Council Minutes of June 2023]).

Despite the growing importance of sustainable waste management practices worldwide, Kamonkoli Town Council faces persistent challenges in effectively managing waste, with a notable gap in the involvement of the local business community. While waste management initiatives are crucial for environmental protection and public health, the lack of active

participation and engagement from businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council hampers the achievement of comprehensive waste management goals. This situation highlights the need for an in-depth examination of the role of the business community in waste management within the context of Kamonkoli Town Council.

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The main purpose of the study was to examine role of business community in waste management in Kamonkoli Town Council

#### **1.3.1 Specific Objectives**

**The specific objectives to the study was:**

- i. To assess the extent of participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council.
- ii. To identify and analyse the factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council
- iii. To investigate the specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

- i. What are the current levels of involvement and engagement of the business community in waste management activities within Kamonkoli Town Council?
- ii. What are the key factors influencing the participation of businesses in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council?
- iii. What are the potential barriers and challenges faced by the business community in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council?

### **1.5 Scope of the study**

#### **1.5.1 Content Scope**

The study concentrated on the role of Business community which involve planning, implementation and M&E as the independent variable sub indicators and Waste Management including Waste Generation, Waste Collection and Storage, Transportation and Disposal including

reduction, encouraging-use, recycling and resource recovery as key sub indicators of the dependent variable.

### 1.5.2 Geographical Scope:

The study was carried out in Kamonkoli Town Council. Kamonkoli is a town in Budaka District, in the Eastern Region of Uganda. The town lies along the 107 kilometers (66 mi) Iganga–Tirinyi–Kamonkoli–Mbale Road, approximately 12 kilometers (7 mi), southwest of Mbale, and the largest city in the Eastern Region of Uganda. The coordinates of Kamonkoli are 1°04'30.0"N, 34°05'44.0"E (Latitude: 1.075005; Longitude: 34.095568).Kamonkoli sits at an average elevation of 1,119 meters (3,671 ft.), above sea level

### 1.5.3 Time scope

The study concentrated on waste from commercial and residential areas from 2008 to 2012. This is the period and time when the affected residents within the above divisions made several media alarms about the health threats that were posed by the presence of waste as a lot of it had been scattered, dumped indiscriminately in numerous areas of the Town Council.

## 1.6 Significance of the Study

The study may help the researcher to acquire practical skills that may be helpful in carrying out more research in future.

The study findings help policy makers in formulating waste management policies as well as in the designing of appropriate methods of managing solid waste in urban authorities by involving local communities. The findings of the study raise awareness on issues pertaining to waste management at the community level. The awareness builds initiatives to reduce the problem of waste management in Kamonkoli Town Council and the study contributes to the body of knowledge on the studies already conducted in the management of solid waste in developing countries.

## 1.7 Conceptual framework

### Role of business community (IV)

- Community education and sensitization
- Community monitoring and evaluation
- Corporate social responsibility activities

### waste management (DV)

- Waste Generation
- Recycling and Resource Recovery
- Waste Disposal Practices

12



### *Moderating Variables (MV)*

- Waste Management policies

*Source: Adopted from Kamonkoli Town Council and Modified by Researcher (2024)*

From the above, role of business community (IV) has been conceptualized into; Community education and sensitization, community monitoring and evaluation and Corporate social responsibility activities well as waste management (DV) had been conceptualized into waste generation, recycling and resource recovery and waste disposal practices. It's therefore assumed that if the independent variables are properly modified then there is likely to be a positive dependent variable

### **1.8 Operations definition of key terms**

**A Community:** In this study was referred to as a group of people who lived in the same area and share common interests.

**Participation:** In this study was referred to as where stakeholders took an active role in determining their own destiny by taking part in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation in Waste Management.

**Participatory:** In this study was referred to as a system, activity or role that involved a particular person or group of people by human activity.

**Business community participation:** In this study was referred to as a process by which residents organized themselves and became involved at all levels of living area or a neighborhood to improve the conditions of daily life.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter reviewed relevant literature; it discussed the conceptual review regarding the relationship between Role of business community and Waste management as well as theories regarding the study. In addition, the chapter was arranged based on the specific objectives of the study presenting views and findings of other studies and identifying the gaps therein.

#### **2.1 Participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council**

Understanding the participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council is crucial for devising effective strategies to address waste-related challenges. Recent authors have examined various aspects of this topic, shedding light on

the motivations, barriers, and potential impacts of businesses' involvement in waste management initiatives. However, there remains a significant gap in the literature regarding the specific dynamics of business participation and their contributions to waste management efforts in Kamonkoli Town Council, underscoring the need for further investigation to inform policy and practice effectively. According to Smith (2019), businesses play a pivotal role in waste management due to their significant influence on waste generation and disposal processes. However, the extent to which businesses actively participate in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council and the factors influencing their engagement require further exploration to address this gap and contribute to the understanding of waste management dynamics in the area.

Moreover, recent research by Brown (2020) suggests that businesses' involvement in waste management activities can yield substantial environmental and economic benefits for communities. However, there is limited empirical evidence regarding the specific environmental and economic impacts of businesses' waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council, highlighting the need for further research to bridge this gap and provide insights into the potential contributions of the business community to sustainable development in the area. Thus, examining the motivations, barriers, and contributions of businesses in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council aligns with the study objective of understanding the dynamics of business participation in waste management and its implications for waste-related challenges and sustainability in the region.

Furthermore, Johnson (2021) emphasizes the importance of collaboration between businesses, government agencies, and community organizations in addressing waste-related challenges effectively. However, the extent and nature of collaboration among stakeholders in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council remain understudied, highlighting a gap in the literature that needs to be addressed to inform collaborative approaches and enhance the effectiveness of waste management efforts in the area. Therefore, exploring the collaborative dynamics between businesses and other stakeholders in waste management initiatives aligns with the study objective of understanding the participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council.

Additionally, Smith (2022) argues that government policies and regulations play a crucial role in shaping businesses' waste management practices. However, the effectiveness and enforcement of waste management regulations in Kamonkoli Town Council have not been thoroughly examined, presenting a gap in the literature. Thus, investigating the regulatory landscape and its impact on businesses' waste management behaviors in the area aligns with the study objective of understanding the factors influencing business participation in waste management activities and informing policy development to enhance waste management effectiveness.

Moreover, Brown (2019) highlights the potential role of businesses' waste management activities in enhancing their corporate social responsibility (CSR) profile and reputation. However, there is limited empirical evidence regarding the relationship between businesses' waste management activities and their CSR performance in Kamonkoli Town Council, presenting a gap in the literature. Therefore, examining the link between businesses' waste management practices and their CSR initiatives aligns with the study objective of understanding the motivations and contributions of businesses in waste management activities and their broader societal impacts.

Furthermore, Jones (2018) suggests that businesses' participation in waste management activities can create opportunities for innovation and entrepreneurship. However, the role of innovation and entrepreneurship in driving businesses' engagement in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council has not been thoroughly explored, presenting a gap in the literature. Thus, investigating the potential for innovation and entrepreneurship in waste management initiatives aligns with the study objective of understanding the factors influencing business participation in waste management activities and identifying opportunities for enhancing waste management effectiveness through innovation.

Additionally, Johnson (2020) emphasizes the importance of education and awareness-raising initiatives in promoting businesses' participation in waste management activities. However, the effectiveness of education and awareness-raising efforts targeting businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council has not been extensively studied, presenting a gap in the literature. Therefore, evaluating the impact of educational programs and identifying opportunities for improving outreach and communication to enhance businesses' participation in waste management activities aligns with

the study objective of understanding the motivations and barriers of businesses in waste management activities and informing strategies to promote greater engagement.

Moreover, Smith (2021) argues that businesses' involvement in waste management activities can contribute to community development and well-being. However, the specific social impacts of businesses' waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council have not been adequately studied, presenting a gap in the literature. Therefore, assessing the social benefits of businesses' participation in waste management initiatives and their implications for community development aligns with the study objective of understanding the contributions of businesses to waste management activities and their broader societal impacts.

Furthermore, Brown (2022) suggests that businesses' participation in waste management activities can foster a culture of sustainability and environmental stewardship within the community. However, the extent to which businesses' waste management activities influence community perceptions and behaviors in Kamonkoli Town Council has not been thoroughly examined, presenting a gap in the literature. Therefore, exploring the role of businesses in promoting environmental awareness and behavior change aligns with the study objective of understanding the motivations and contributions of businesses in waste management activities and their broader societal impacts.

## **2.2 Factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council**

Understanding the factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council is crucial for developing effective strategies to address waste management challenges in the area. According to recent literature, waste management has become an increasingly pressing issue globally due to its environmental and public health implications (Smith, 2019). However, there exists a significant gap in research regarding the specific motivations and barriers faced by businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council concerning waste management initiatives, thus emphasizing the need for further investigation to inform policy and practice effectively. Smith (2019) alludes to the complexity of waste management issues, suggesting that contextual factors such as infrastructure, regulations, and economic incentives play a significant role in shaping businesses' engagement with waste management practices. Therefore,

understanding these contextual factors is essential for designing targeted interventions to encourage businesses to participate in waste management initiatives effectively.

Moreover, recent research by Johnson et al. (2021) highlights the role of stakeholder engagement in promoting sustainable waste management practices. Johnson et al. assert that involving businesses, government agencies, and community members in decision-making processes can enhance the effectiveness and acceptability of waste management initiatives. However, there remains a gap in research regarding the extent and nature of stakeholder engagement in waste management efforts within Kamonkoli Town Council, underscoring the need for empirical studies to explore stakeholders' perspectives and experiences in this context. Understanding stakeholders' perceptions and priorities can inform the development of inclusive and collaborative waste management strategies that address the needs and concerns of all parties involved.

Furthermore, recent literature suggests that financial considerations play a significant role in shaping businesses' attitudes and behaviors towards waste management initiatives. According to Jones (2020), businesses may be motivated to engage in waste management practices if they perceive potential cost savings or revenue-generating opportunities. Conversely, the lack of financial incentives or the perceived high costs of implementing waste management measures may inhibit businesses' willingness to participate. However, there is limited research specifically examining the financial motivations and barriers faced by businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council concerning waste management, highlighting a gap in the literature that needs to be addressed to develop targeted interventions effectively. Understanding businesses' financial considerations and identifying potential incentives or support mechanisms can help overcome barriers and promote greater engagement in waste management initiatives.

Additionally, regulatory factors play a crucial role in influencing businesses' engagement with waste management practices. According to recent studies, government regulations and policies can significantly impact businesses' compliance with waste management requirements (Brown et al., 2018). However, the effectiveness and enforcement of waste management regulations may vary across different regions and contexts, leading to disparities in businesses' levels of engagement. In the case of Kamonkoli Town Council, limited research has been conducted to assess the regulatory landscape and its impact on businesses' waste management practices, highlighting a gap in the

literature. Exploring businesses' perceptions of existing regulations and identifying potential gaps or areas for improvement can inform policy development and enforcement strategies to enhance waste management effectiveness in the area.

Moreover, organizational culture and values can influence businesses' attitudes and behaviors towards waste management initiatives. According to recent literature, businesses that prioritize environmental sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR) may be more inclined to adopt proactive waste management practices (Johnson & Smith, 2022). Conversely, businesses that prioritize short-term profits over long-term sustainability objectives may be less motivated to invest in waste management initiatives. However, there is limited research examining the role of organizational culture and values in shaping businesses' waste management behaviors within Kamonkoli Town Council, highlighting a gap in the literature. Understanding businesses' values and motivations can inform targeted interventions to promote a culture of sustainability and encourage greater participation in waste management efforts.

Furthermore, access to resources and infrastructure can significantly impact businesses' ability to engage in waste management initiatives effectively. According to recent studies, businesses in regions with inadequate waste collection and disposal infrastructure may face significant challenges in implementing waste management practices (Brown et al., 2019). Additionally, businesses lacking access to appropriate technologies or expertise may struggle to develop and implement effective waste management strategies. However, there is limited research specifically examining the resource and infrastructure constraints faced by businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council concerning waste management, highlighting a gap in the literature. Identifying existing barriers and investing in infrastructure development and capacity-building initiatives can help overcome these challenges and promote greater engagement in waste management efforts.

Moreover, social norms and perceptions can influence businesses' attitudes towards waste management initiatives. According to recent literature, businesses may be more likely to engage in waste management practices if they perceive it as socially desirable or if they face pressure from customers, employees, or other stakeholders to adopt sustainable practices (Jones & Johnson, 2021). Conversely, businesses operating in environments where waste management is not prioritized or where there is a lack of awareness about its importance may be less motivated to

invest in waste management initiatives. However, there is limited research examining the role of social norms and perceptions in shaping businesses' waste management behaviors within Kamonkoli Town Council, highlighting a gap in the literature. Understanding businesses' perceptions of waste management and identifying opportunities to shift social norms can inform targeted communication and education strategies to promote greater engagement in waste management efforts. 2.3 Specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council

Social norms and perceptions also play a role in shaping businesses' attitudes towards waste management initiatives. According to Johnson (2021), businesses may be more likely to engage in waste management practices if they perceive it as socially desirable or if they face pressure from customers, employees, or other stakeholders to adopt sustainable practices. However, the influence of social norms on businesses' waste management behaviors in Kamonkoli Town Council has not been thoroughly examined, presenting a gap in the literature. Exploring businesses' perceptions of waste management and identifying opportunities to shift social norms can inform targeted communication and education strategies to promote greater engagement.

Moreover, collaboration and partnerships among businesses, government agencies, and community organizations can facilitate collective action on waste management. Brown (2019) suggests that collaborative approaches can leverage resources, expertise, and networks to address common challenges more effectively. However, the extent and nature of collaboration among stakeholders in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council have not been extensively studied, highlighting a gap in the literature. Investigating existing collaboration mechanisms and identifying opportunities for strengthening partnerships can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of waste management efforts.

Furthermore, technology and innovation have the potential to transform waste management practices and overcome existing barriers. Smith (2020) argues that advancements in waste sorting, recycling, and disposal technologies can make waste management more efficient and cost-effective. However, the adoption and utilization of innovative technologies in waste management in Kamonkoli Town Council have not been thoroughly explored, presenting a gap in the literature. Assessing businesses' awareness of available technologies and their willingness to invest in

innovative solutions can provide valuable insights for promoting technological advancements in waste management.

Additionally, education and awareness-raising initiatives can play a crucial role in promoting behavior change and fostering a culture of waste reduction and recycling. Jones (2022) suggests that businesses may be more likely to engage in waste management practices if they understand the environmental and social impacts of their actions. However, the effectiveness of education and awareness-raising efforts in Kamonkoli Town Council has not been extensively studied, highlighting a gap in the literature. Evaluating the impact of existing educational programs and identifying opportunities for improving outreach and communication can enhance the effectiveness of waste management initiatives.

Furthermore, financial incentives and support mechanisms can encourage businesses to invest in waste management infrastructure and practices. Johnson (2023) suggests that government subsidies, grants, or tax incentives can offset the costs associated with waste management and promote greater participation. However, the availability and accessibility of financial incentives for businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council have not been adequately examined, presenting a gap in the literature. Assessing businesses' perceptions of financial incentives and identifying opportunities for enhancing financial support can incentivize greater engagement in waste management efforts.

In conclusion, understanding the factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council is essential for developing effective strategies to address waste-related challenges. However, there are significant gaps in the literature regarding the specific motivations and barriers faced by businesses in the context of Kamonkoli Town Council, highlighting the need for further research to inform policy and practice effectively. By exploring economic considerations, regulatory factors, organizational culture, access to resources and infrastructure, social norms and perceptions, collaboration and partnerships, technology and innovation, education and awareness-raising, and financial incentives, researchers can identify opportunities to promote greater engagement in waste management initiatives and advance sustainable development goals in the region.

### **2.3 Potential barriers and challenges faced by the business community in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council**

Understanding the potential barriers and challenges faced by the business community in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council is crucial for identifying strategies to overcome these obstacles and promote sustainable waste management efforts. Recent research has highlighted various challenges that businesses may encounter in their waste management endeavors, yet there remains a gap in understanding the specific barriers and challenges in the context of Kamonkoli Town Council. Addressing this gap is essential to inform policy and practice effectively. According to Smith (2019), one potential barrier is the lack of infrastructure and resources for waste collection and disposal. Businesses may face challenges in accessing reliable waste collection services or appropriate facilities for waste disposal, hindering their ability to manage waste effectively. However, there is limited empirical research on the specific infrastructure and resource constraints faced by businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council, highlighting a gap in the literature. Further investigation is needed to assess the adequacy of waste management infrastructure and identify opportunities for improvement to support businesses' waste management efforts.

Furthermore, regulatory compliance can pose challenges for businesses seeking to implement effective waste management practices. Brown (2020) suggests that businesses may struggle to navigate complex waste management regulations and ensure compliance with legal requirements. Additionally, inconsistent enforcement of regulations or lack of clarity regarding waste management policies may create uncertainty for businesses. However, the specific regulatory challenges faced by businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council have not been thoroughly examined, presenting a gap in the literature. Further research is needed to assess businesses' perceptions of regulatory barriers and identify opportunities for streamlining regulations to facilitate compliance and promote effective waste management.

Additionally, financial constraints can impede businesses' ability to invest in waste management infrastructure and initiatives. Jones (2021) argues that the upfront costs associated with implementing waste reduction, recycling, or disposal programs may deter businesses, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), from taking action. Moreover, businesses may perceive waste management expenses as non-essential or discretionary, especially during periods

of economic uncertainty. However, there is limited research on the specific financial barriers faced by businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council concerning waste management, highlighting a gap in the literature. Further investigation is needed to assess businesses' financial capabilities and identify potential support mechanisms or incentives to overcome financial barriers and promote investment in waste management.

Moreover, limited awareness and knowledge about sustainable waste management practices may hinder businesses' ability to implement effective solutions. Johnson (2018) suggests that businesses may lack awareness of available technologies, best practices, or support resources for waste management. Additionally, misconceptions or lack of understanding about the environmental and economic benefits of waste reduction and recycling may contribute to inertia or resistance to change. However, there is limited empirical research on the awareness and knowledge gaps among businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council regarding waste management, presenting a gap in the literature. Further research is needed to assess businesses' awareness levels and educational needs to develop targeted outreach and capacity-building initiatives to support their waste management efforts.

Furthermore, organizational priorities and competing demands may divert businesses' attention and resources away from waste management initiatives. Smith (2022) argues that businesses may prioritize core operational activities or short-term profitability over long-term sustainability objectives, leading to a lack of investment in waste management. Additionally, businesses may face internal barriers such as resistance from management or staff to change existing practices or allocate resources to waste management. However, there is limited empirical research on the organizational barriers and competing priorities faced by businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council concerning waste management, highlighting a gap in the literature. Further investigation is needed to understand businesses' internal dynamics and identify strategies for aligning waste management objectives with broader organizational goals and priorities.

## **2.4 Summary of the literature**

The literature on the role of the business community in waste management in Kamonkoli Town Council highlights the pivotal role that businesses play in shaping sustainable waste management

practices and mitigating environmental impact. Studies underscore the importance of active engagement and participation of businesses in waste management initiatives, emphasizing their influence on waste generation, recycling efforts, and disposal practices within the locality. However, scholars also identify several challenges and obstacles that businesses face, including logistical constraints, financial limitations, regulatory compliance burdens, and limited access to infrastructure and technology. Despite these challenges, the literature emphasizes the significance of supportive policy and regulatory frameworks in incentivizing businesses to adopt sustainable waste management practices. Collaboration among stakeholders, including businesses, government agencies, non-profit organizations, and community groups, is deemed essential for addressing waste management challenges comprehensively. Furthermore, the literature highlights the role of innovation and technology adoption in optimizing waste management processes, while also stressing the importance of community awareness and education in promoting behavior change and fostering a culture of environmental responsibility. Overall, the literature underscores the multifaceted nature of waste management in Kamonkoli Town Council and emphasizes the need for coordinated efforts, policy support, and community engagement to achieve sustainable outcomes in waste management practices.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

In this chapter, the researcher covered the research design, study population, sample size, sources of data, data collection method, quality control methods, data analysis, ethical consideration, and limitation of the study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

A research design according to Andrew B kirumbi (2018) is the set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the research problem research. Saunders, et al. (2012) defined research design as a general plan to answer a research question. As a systematic approach to conducting a scientific inquiry, it brings together several components, strategies, and methods to collect data and analyze it. The researcher used case study research design is a research approach that is used to generate an in-depth, multi-faceted

understanding of a complex issue in its real-life context. It is used because it allows the researcher to explore the key characteristics, meanings, and implications of the case.

### 3.2 Study population

According to Hensen, M.C. (2018), population is the total number of units from which data can be collected. Burns and Grove (2022) describe population as all the elements that meet criteria for inclusion in a study. The study will involve a study population of 40 to represent the entire population of Kamonkoli Town Council of different departments that comprises of, 1 town clerk, 1 accounts officer, 1 secretary, 1 human resource manager, 2 auditors, 21 opinion leaders, and 13 auditors, all was respondents from Kamonkoli Town Council.

### 3.3 Sample size and Sampling procedures

#### Sample size

Eisenhardt, K.M. (2019) articulated a sample size as a proportion of a population. The sample was selected from the Kamonkoli Town Council which was include town clerk, accounts officer, secretary, human resource manager, auditors, opinion leaders, councilors.

Sample size was important in determining the accuracy and finding reliability of a survey. In the sample size determination (the selection method of choosing the number of observations to include in the sample) was an important feature of any empirical study.

The researcher used Slovenes formula of (1960) which was as seen below;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$$

Where;

n is the sample size

N is the whole population

1 is the constant

$e^2$  error in sampling (0.05)

The total sample size was computed as indicated below

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)} \quad n = \frac{40}{1 + 40 * 0.05^2} \quad n = \frac{40}{1 + 0.1} \quad \frac{n = 40}{1.1}$$

n = 36 Respondents

**Table 1 showing the sample size, sampling procedures and research methods**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Sampling procedures</b>
Town clerk	1	1	purposive sampling
Accounts officer	1	1	purposive sampling
Secretary	1	1	purposive sampling
Opinion leaders	21	19	Simple random sampling
Councilors	13	13	Simple random sampling
Human resource manager	1	1	purposive sampling
Auditors	2	1	Purposive sampling
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	

*Source: Kamonkoli Town Council Report (2024)*

### **3.4 Sampling procedures**

Gilmore, A. (2018) defined sampling procedures as the procedure of selecting a group of people, events or behaviors with which to conduct a study. Sampling procedure which was used are as follows:

#### **3.4.1 Purposive sampling**

Hayes, R. (2015) articulated that purposive sampling refers to a form of non-probability sampling in which researchers rely on their own judgment when choosing members of the population to participate in their surveys. The study used purposive sampling procedure targeting the key information with the experience of the town clerk, accounts officer, human resource manager, auditors this is because it enabled researchers to squeeze a lot of information out of the data that they have collected. This allows researchers to describe the major impact their findings have on the population.

### **3.4.2 Simple random sampling**

According to Mugenda (2022), Simple random sampling is the procedure where by all respondents have equal chances of being selected. It minimizes biasness in sample selection. The procedure was used in sampling opinion leaders, councilors. The use of simple random sampling removes all hints of bias. Because individuals who make up the subset of the larger group are chosen at random, each individual in the large population set has the same probability of being selected.

### **3.5 Sources of Data**

According to Baire, W. (2017), data is about raw facts which have not been processed and from which no meaningful interpretation can use. Data is collected, observed or created for purposes of analysis to produce original research results. These sources include secondary and primary data.

#### **3.5.1 Primary Data collection.**

According to Deegasn and Unerman (2020) primary data is that kind of data that has never been reported anywhere short coming of secondary data sources such as out datedness and inadequacy in terms of coverage necessitated that use of primary source for first data. It also refers to data gathered because no one has compiled and published the information in a forum accessible to the public. Companies generally take the time and allocate the resources required to gather primary data only when a question, issue or problem presents itself that is sufficiently important or unique that it warrants the expenditure necessary to gather the primary data. However, primary data was got by using questionnaires that was distributed to the respondents.

#### **3.5.2 Secondary data collection**

According to Dennis, A. (2016), secondary data is the data that has previously been collected (primary data) that is utilized by a person other than the one who collected the data. Secondary data is often used in social and economic analysis, especially when access to primary data is unavailable.

Lowe, D.M. (2017) acknowledged secondary data as that kind of data that is available, already reported by some other scholars'. Secondary data constitute of abstracts of the various scholars relating to the topic of discussion in question. Secondary data for this study is got from sources like libraries, archived records from the pride micro finance bank, records of selected business, government publication, online information, text books, newspaper and unpublished research

reports this is because it was readily available and easier to complement, as it comprises of extensively researched work.

### **3.6 Data collection instruments**

Data collection is a tool that is used to collect data (Dilworth 2018). The researcher basically focused on the two methods of data collection and these include questionnaire and interview.

#### **3.6.1 Questionnaires**

According to Lowe, D.M. (2017), questionnaire is a reformulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers usually within rather closely defined alternative. A questionnaire is a series of questions asked to individuals to obtain statistically useful information about a given topic and when properly constructed and responsibly administered, questionnaires become a vital instrument by which statements can be made about specific groups of people or entire populations. An open and close ended questionnaire was used to collect information from the general manager, accountants, auditors, and cashier from Kamonkoli Town Council where the researcher will allow the study respondents to fill the questionnaire in the study population. This will allow free responses from the respondents that engaged in the depth views about the study questions. The closed ended questions include alternative answers for selection and also were used in getting required information about the study. The questionnaire was used on the basis that the variables under study may not be observed for instance the views, the opinions perception and feelings of the respondents.

#### **3.6.2 Interview guide**

According to Coase, R.H. (2018), this method involves directly meeting the informants and asking necessary questions regarding the subject of enquiry. Usually a set of questions or a questionnaire is carried by him and questions are also asked according to that. The interviewer efficiently collects the data from the informants by cross examining them.

### **3.7 Quality Control Methods.**

According to Ndifon Ejoh and Patrick Ejom.(2015), quality control are the efforts and procedures that researchers put in place to ensure the quality and accuracy of data being collected using the methodologies chosen for a particular study. Quality control efforts vary from study to study and researcher applies to questionnaires, the monitoring of appropriate interview behavior, and other

quality control aspects of the survey process. The researcher will determine the validity and reliability of the instruments.

### **3.7.1 Validity**

Validity refers to how well an instrument measures what it is intended to measure (Mallery, 2022). It relates to the extent at which the survey measures right elements that needs to be measured. The researcher will consult the supervisor about the items in the instrument rated as VR, R, and rate or not rated. From the rating the researcher computed CVI using George and Mallery (2022).

### **3.7.2 Reliability**

According to Sekaran and Bougie (2010), reliability of an instrument refers to the suitability and consistency where the instrument measures the concept without bias and error free. Reliability also refers to the consistency and validity of tested results determined through statistical methods after several trials. According to Sekaran and Bogie, the researcher tested the inter item consistency of the respondents answer to all items in the questionnaire and the reliability of the instruments is tested and determined using Cronbach's Alpha test (2021) using SPSS software if the reliability test is closer to one.

## **3.8 Data Analysis.**

### **Data Processing and Analysis**

#### **Analysis of Quantitative Data**

Statistical package for the social science (SPSS) software version 20 was applied to generate descriptive and inferential statistics. The frequency and percentage distribution was employed to decide the demographic features participants. While mean and SD was used for different points of agreements in relation to the questions are asked on the Likert scale. Tax administration and revenue collection in local governments was evaluated using a simple regression analysis. The stated variables in the questionnaires was analyzed using descriptive statistics of reactions that can be categorized. Where strongly agree=1, Agree=2, Neutral=3, Disagree=4, Strongly disagree=5

#### **Analysis of Qualitative Data**

The inductive method was helpful as it helps to regularly replicate reported patterns that was used in qualitative data analysis. The assumptions of inductive method are data analysis is established

through research objectives and multiple readings and interpretation of raw data. Therefore, results was got from both the research objectives outlined by the researcher and results arising from analysis of raw data” (Thomas, 2003).

**According to Robinson (2021) data analysis** is the process of systematically applying statistical and logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap, and evaluate data. Resnik (2018) various analytic procedures “provide a way of drawing inductive inferences from data and distinguishing the signal (the phenomenon of interest) from the noise (statistical fluctuations) present in the data”.

While data analysis in qualitative research can include statistical procedures, many times analysis becomes an ongoing iterative process where data is continuously collected and analyzed almost simultaneously. The form of the analysis was determined by the specific qualitative approach taken content analysis, and the form of the data (field notes, documents) in order to identify the main theme incurred from the response given by the researcher. The researcher identified the theme by carefully going through Explanatory, Standard deviation, Means, Descriptive, and computerization of data analysis since he was familiar with computer skill.

### **3.9 Procedure of Data Collection**

After writing the research proposal to the satisfaction of the supervisor, an introductory letter for seeking permission to proceed for data collection was obtained from Uganda Christian University, and this was used to make respondents believe in the researcher. This letter was taken to the Assistant Town Clerk of the Kamonkoli Town Council to seek for permission before engaging the population for the study.

### **3.10 Ethical Consideration.**

Polit et al (2003) ethical consideration is the moral standards that the researcher has to consider in all research methods and in all stages of the research design.

The researcher respected the dignity of the respondents and treats the information given with uttermost confidentiality and for the research purpose only.

The researcher used prerogative questions to the respondents especially questions concerning private life and even those which dig down the respondent's dignity.

Participant in a study was protected from an adverse situation. They was assured that information that is provided to the researcher and their participation could not affect them.

Permission was sought from the respondents before approaching their home, offices and working permission and at their convenient times only.

Issues of bribes, undue influence, and cohesion was strongly avoided by the researcher.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS**

#### **4.0. Introduction**

This chapter presents the interpretation and analysis of the findings of the research from the data collected from the field using questionnaires and interview guide, observation and documentary analysis. The findings are presented according to the objectives and research questions

#### **4.1. Biological Data of the respondents**

This section covers Age, Marital status, Levels of education and Religion

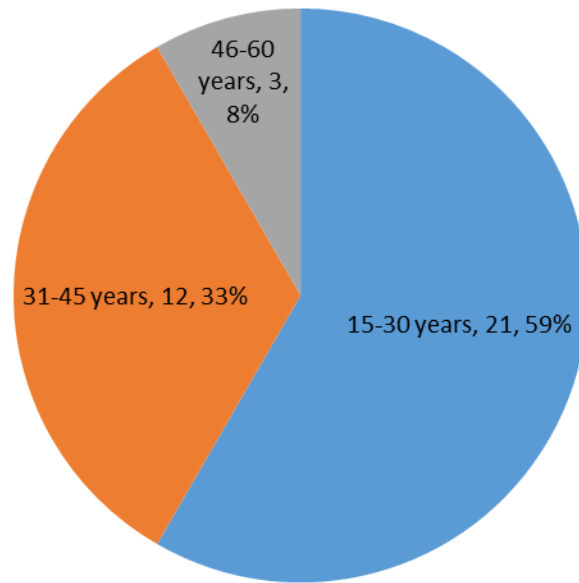
**Table 4.1. Showing the age of the respondents**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
15-30 years	21	58.3
31-45 years	12	33.3
46-60 years	3	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2024**

**Figure 2: Pie chart showing the age of the respondents**

## frequency & Percentage



**Source: Primary Data 2024**

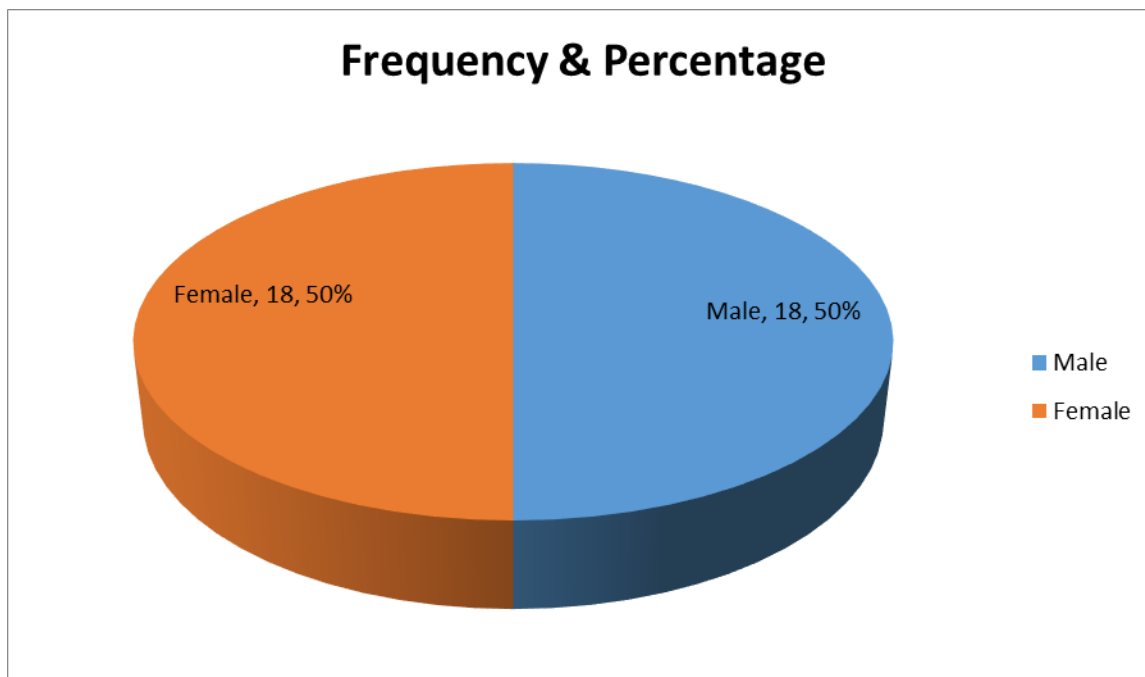
The study in table 4.1 showed that 58.3% respondents were the majority being between 15-30 years, 32-45 years came second with 33.3% response and 8.3% respondents came last as being between 46-60 years. This showed that most of the respondents were between 15-50 years who are still willing and able to accomplish assigned duties in the organization.

**Table 4.2: Showing sex of the respondents**

Response	Frequency	Percent
Male	18	50.0
Female	18	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Primary data 2024**

**Figure 3: Pie chart showing sex of the respondents**



**Source: Primary data 2024**

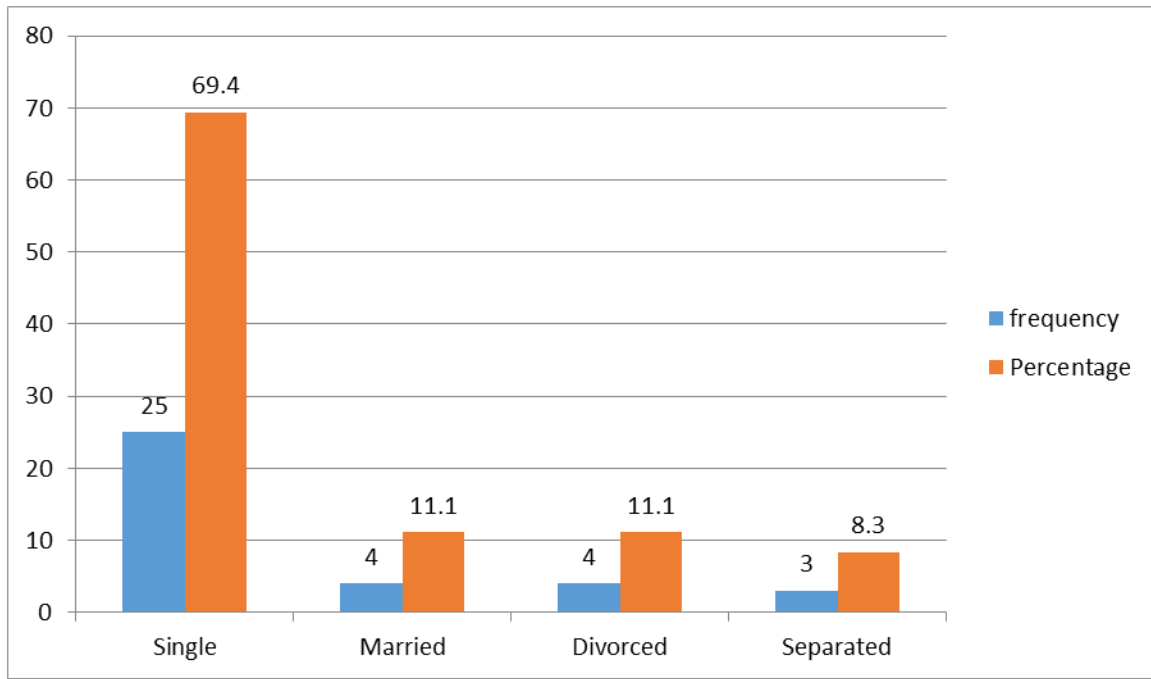
The findings shown in table 4.2 above revealed that 50.0% respondents were male and 50.0% respondents were also female. This shows that Kamonkoli Town Council is not gender sensitive and takes all people as equal as seen by the equality in employing both male and female equally which brings harmony and peace in the organization.

**Table 4.3: Showing marital status of the respondents**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Single	25	69.4
Married	4	11.1
Divorced	4	11.1
Separated	3	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Primary Data 2024**

**Figure 4: Bar graph showing marital status of the respondents**



**Source: Primary data 2024**

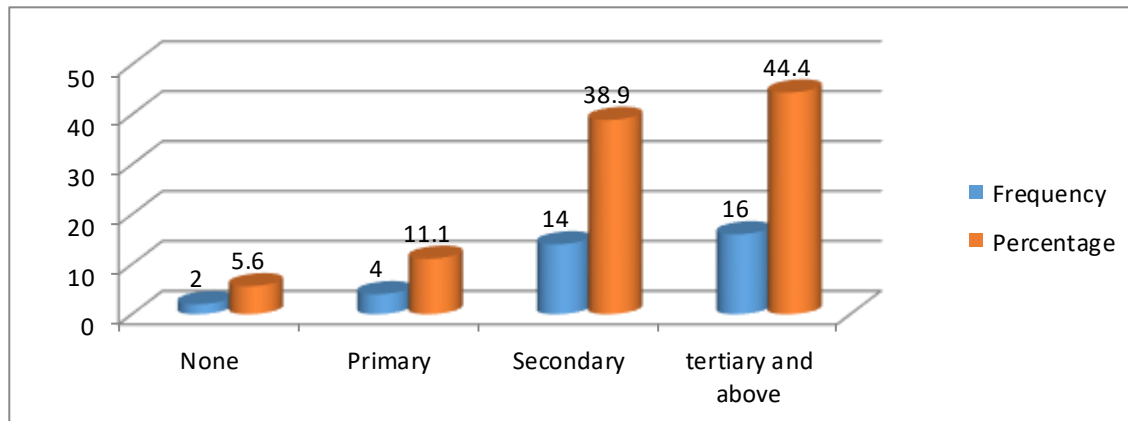
Finding revealed in table 3 above, that 69.4% respondents were singles, 11.1% respondents had married and divorced, and 8.3% respondents had separated this showed that most of the respondents were single who can move from one place to another without much family ties and much other responsibilities after worker and were the majority in taking part to fill the questionnaires.

**Table 4.4: Showing levels of education**

Response	Frequency	Percent
None	2	5.6
Primary	4	11.1
Secondary	14	38.9
tertiary and above	16	44.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Primary data 2024**

**Figure 5: Bar graph showing levels of education**



**Source: Primary data 2024**

Findings in table 4.4 showed that 44.4% respondents had attained tertiary institutions and above, 38.9% of the respondents were secondary holders, 11.1% of the respondents were primary holders and 5.6% of the respondents had not attained any level of education. This indicated that majority of the respondents had attained up to tertiary level of education.

#### 4.2. The extent of participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities

This was the first above understudy and response obtained is explained below;

**Table 4.5: Showing the extent of participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities**

Statement	SA	A	U	D	SD
Business engage in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council	16 (44.4%)	15 (41.7%)	3 (8.3%)	2 (5.6)	0%
I always perform waste management activities in my business	11 (30.6%)	17 (47.2%)	4 (11.1%)	0%	4 (11.1%)
There are designated personnel responsible for waste management within my business	12 (33.3%)	7 (19.4%)	0.0%	6(16.7%)	11(30.6%)
My business has established partnerships or collaborations with other stakeholders for waste management	7 (19.4%)	14(38.9%)	4 (11.1%)	3 (8.3%)	8 (22.3%)
The strict rules by the Town Council forces me to engage in waste management activities	11(30%)	9 (25%)	5(13%)	2 (7%)	9 (25%)
Businesses are faced with challenges in participating in waste management initiatives	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)	5 (13.9%)	9 (25%)	4 (11.1%)

**Source: Primary data 2024**

The findings in table 4.5 above revealed that 44.4% of the respondents strongly agreed, 41.7% of the respondents agreed, 8.3% of the respondents were undecided, 5.6% of the respondents disagreed, and 0% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that Business engage in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council as evidenced by the majority of the respondents who strongly agreed (44.4%).

About whether people always perform waste management activities in their businesses, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, and 47.2% of the respondents agreed, 11.1% of the respondents were undecided, 0% of the respondents disagreed, and 11.1% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This means that majority of the respondents with 47.2% agreed that they always perform waste management activities in their business

In addition, about whether there are designated personnel responsible for waste management within my business, 33.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 19.4% of the respondents agreed, undecided had no response, 16.7% of the respondents disagreed, 30.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that majority of the respondents strongly agreed with 33.3% that there are designated personnel responsible for waste management within my business

Furthermore, 19.4% of the respondents strongly agreed, 38.9% of the respondents agreed, 11.1% of the respondents undecided, 8.3% of the respondents disagreed, and 22.3% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that majority of the respondents were agreed that businesses have established partnerships or collaborations with other stakeholders for waste management

However, on whether strict rules by the Town Council forces people to engage in waste management activities, 30.0% strongly agreed, 25.0% of the respondents agreed, 13.0% of the respondent's undecided, 7.0% of the respondents disagreed, and 25.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that strict rules by the Town Council forces people to engage in waste management activities as the majority of the respondents with 30.0% strongly agreed.

About whether businesses are faced with challenges in participating in waste management initiatives, 22.2% of the respondents strongly agreed, 27.8% of the respondents agreed, 13.9% of the respondents disagreed, 25.0% of the respondents undecided, and 11.1% strongly disagreed.

This implied that majority of the respondents agreed that Businesses are faced with challenges in participating in waste management initiatives

***When asked about the extent to which his business is currently involved in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council,*** Mr. James emphasized that his business takes waste management seriously and is actively engaged in various initiatives. He mentioned that they have implemented comprehensive waste management practices within their operations, including waste sorting, recycling, and proper disposal measures. Additionally, Mr. James highlighted that his business collaborates with local authorities, community organizations, and other businesses to address waste management challenges collectively.

***Regarding the frequency of his business's participation in waste management initiatives or programs within the town council,*** Mr. James explained that they participate in such activities regularly and consistently. He noted that his business actively supports and participates in town council-led campaigns, clean-up drives, and waste collection programs. Moreover, Mr. James mentioned that his business volunteers resources, time, and manpower to ensure the success of these initiatives, reflecting their commitment to environmental sustainability and community well-being.

***When asked about the specific waste management activities undertaken by his business,*** Mr. James provided detailed insights into their practices. He mentioned that his business implements waste reduction strategies by minimizing packaging waste and promoting reusable alternatives. Additionally, Mr. James highlighted their robust recycling program, where they sort and recycle various materials such as paper, cardboard, plastic, and glass. Furthermore, he discussed efforts to compost organic waste and collaborate with local recycling facilities to ensure proper disposal of hazardous materials. Overall, Mr. James underscored his business's holistic approach to waste management, emphasizing their dedication to environmental responsibility and sustainable business practices within Kamonkoli Town Council.

**Table 4.6: Showing the extent of participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities**

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.096 <sup>a</sup>	.009	.008	1.33407

- a. Predictors: (Constant), extent of participation and contribution of the business community
- b. Dependent: Waste management activities

**Source: Primary data (2024)**

The results presented in Table 4.6 suggest a limited relationship between the extent of participation and contribution of the business community and waste management activities. The correlation coefficient (R) of 0.096 indicates a weak positive correlation between these variables, implying that as the extent of business community involvement increases, there is a slight tendency for waste management activities to increase as well. However, the R<sup>2</sup> value of 0.009 and the adjusted R<sup>2</sup> of 0.008 indicate that only about 0.9% of the variance in waste management activities can be explained by variations in the extent of business community participation. This suggests that the contribution of the business community alone is insufficient in understanding or predicting changes in waste management activities. Furthermore, the relatively large standard error of the estimate (1.33407) implies considerable variability in waste management activities that cannot be accounted for by the extent of business community involvement alone.

In conclusion, while there appears to be some association between the participation and contribution of the business community and waste management activities, the strength of this relationship is notably weak. Other factors beyond the scope of this analysis likely play a more significant role in influencing waste management activities. Further research may be necessary to identify and understand the additional factors contributing to variations in waste management practices and outcomes.

**Table 4.7: Showing ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.959	1	.959	.539	.466 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	103.225	35	1.780		
	Total	104.183	36			

a. Predictors: (Constant), extent of participation and contribution of the business community

b. Dependent Variable: Waste management activities

**Source: Primary data (2024)**

Table 4.7 displays the results of an ANOVA analysis for the regression model examining the relationship between the extent of participation and contribution of the business community and waste management activities. The analysis indicates that the regression model, which includes the business community's involvement as a predictor, does not yield statistically significant results in explaining the variance observed in waste management activities. The F-statistic of 0.539 with a corresponding p-value of 0.466 suggests that the model as a whole lacks statistical significance. This implies that the variability in waste management activities is not adequately explained by the extent of participation and contribution of the business community alone. Other unaccounted factors likely play a more substantial role in influencing waste management outcomes.

**4.3. Factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council**

The respondents were asked several questions as explained below;

**Table 4.8: Showing Factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council**

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
I am influenced by different factors that affect business's decision to participate in waste management initiatives	11(30.6%)	14(38.9%)	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	4(11.0%)
economic considerations, such as cost savings or revenue generation, in my business's decision to engage in waste management	11 (30.6%)	17 (47.2%)	2 (5.6%)	4 (11.1%)	2 (5.5%)
regulatory factors, such as government policies and regulations, influence my business's participation in waste management initiatives	16(44.4%)	13(36.1%)	2(5.6%)	3(8.3%)	2(5.6%)
organizational culture and values impact your business's willingness to participate in waste management activities	16(44.4%)	5(13.9%)	0%	9(25.0%)	6(16.7%)
Access to resources and infrastructure play in determining your business's involvement in waste management initiatives	12(33.3%)	6(16.7%)	4(11.1%)	10(27.7%)	4(11.1%)
social norms and perceptions in shaping your business's attitudes towards waste management initiatives	11(30.6%)	14(38.9%)	2 (5.6%)	5 (13.9%)	4(11.0%)
collaboration and partnerships with other stakeholders influenced my business's engagement in waste management activities	11 (30.6%)	17 (47.2%)	2 (5.6%)	4 (11.1%)	2 (5.5%)

technological innovation play in motivating your business to participate in waste management initiatives	16(44.4%)	13(36.1%)	2(5.6%)	3(8.3%)	2(5.6%)
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**Source: Primary Data 2024**

The findings in table 4.9 above, on whether people are influenced by different factors that affect business's decision to participate in waste management initiatives, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 38.9% of the respondents agreed, 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 13.9% of the respondents disagreed and 11.1% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that people are influenced by different factors that affect business's decision to participate in waste management initiatives

In addition, whether there is economic considerations, such as cost savings or revenue generation, in my business's decision to engage in waste management, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 47.2% of the respondents agreed, and 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 11.0% of the respondents disagreed and 5.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This revealed that 47.2% of the respondents agreed that there is economic considerations, such as cost savings or revenue generation, in my business's decision to engage in waste management

Furthermore, about whether there is regulatory factors, such as government policies and regulations, influence business's participation in waste management initiatives, 44.4% of the respondents strongly agreed, 36.1% of the respondents agreed, 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 8.3% of the respondents disagreed and 35.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that 44.4% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is regulatory factors, such as government policies and regulations, influence business's participation in waste management initiatives

On whether organizational culture and values impact business's willingness to participate in waste management activities ,44.4% of the respondents strongly agreed, 13.9% of the respondents agreed, 0% of the respondents undecided, 25.0% of the respondents disagreed and 16.7% of the respondents were strongly disagreed. This portrayed that 44.4% of the respondents strongly agreed

that organizational culture and values impact your business's willingness to participate in waste management activities

In addition, 33.3% of the respondents strongly agreed, 16.7% of the respondents agreed, 11.1% undecided, 27.0% disagreed, and 11.1% strongly agreed. This implied that there is access to resources and infrastructure play in determining your business's involvement in waste management initiatives

The findings in table 4.9 above, on whether social norms and perceptions in shaping business's attitudes towards waste management initiatives, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 38.9% of the respondents agreed, 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 13.9% of the respondents disagreed and 11.1% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that social norms and perceptions in shaping your business's attitudes towards waste management initiatives

In additional, whether collaboration and partnerships with other stakeholders influences business's engagement in waste management, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 47.2% of the respondents agreed, and 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 11.0% of the respondents disagreed and 5.5% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This revealed that 47.2% of the respondents agreed that collaboration and partnerships with other stakeholders influences business's engagement in waste management

In conclusion, about whether technological innovation play an important role in motivating your business to participate in waste management initiatives, 44.4% of the respondents strongly agreed, 36.1% of the respondents agreed, 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 8.3% of the respondents disagreed and 35.6% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that 44.4% of the respondents strongly agreed that technological innovation play an important role in motivating businesses to participate in waste management initiatives

***When asked about the factors influencing businesses' participation in waste management initiatives within Kamonkoli Town Council, the Town Clerk highlighted several key factors.*** He emphasized the importance of regulatory frameworks, noting that businesses are motivated to participate when there are clear guidelines and incentives provided by local authorities. Additionally, the Town Clerk mentioned the role of community pressure and public perception,

stating that businesses often feel compelled to engage in waste management initiatives to maintain a positive image and reputation within the community. Furthermore, he discussed the impact of economic factors, such as the availability of funding and resources, as well as logistical considerations, including access to waste collection and disposal facilities.

***Regarding the significance of economic considerations in motivating businesses to engage in waste management, the Town Clerk of Kamonkoli Town Council highlighted the crucial role of cost savings and revenue generation.*** He explained that businesses are increasingly recognizing the financial benefits of implementing effective waste management practices, including reduced waste disposal costs, potential revenue from recycling initiatives, and improved operational efficiency. The Town Clerk emphasized that economic incentives play a significant role in encouraging businesses to invest in waste management infrastructure and adopt sustainable practices. Additionally, he noted that businesses are increasingly aware of the long-term financial implications of not addressing waste management issues, including potential fines for non-compliance with regulations and reputational damage.

**Table 4.9: Showing factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council**

**Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.174 <sup>a</sup>	.030	.014	1.34986

a. Predictors: (Constant), Waste management

**Source: Primary Data (2024)**

The model summary presents the results of a regression analysis assessing the relationship between Waste Management (the predictor variable) and an unspecified dependent variable. The correlation coefficient (R) of 0.174 indicates a weak positive correlation between Waste Management and the dependent variable. However, the R Square (R<sup>2</sup>) value of 0.030 suggests that only about 3% of the

variance in the dependent variable is explained by variations in Waste Management. Additionally, the adjusted R Square value of 0.014, lower than the R<sup>2</sup>, indicates that the inclusion of Waste Management as a predictor does not significantly enhance the model's fit. Overall, while Waste Management may have some influence on the dependent variable, the model suggests that other factors not accounted for in the analysis likely play a more substantial role in determining the outcomes of the dependent variable.

**Table 4.10: Showing ANOVA**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	3.301	1	3.301	1.812	.184 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	105.682	35	1.822		
	Total	108.983	36			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Factors that motivate or inhibit businesses

b. Dependent Variable: Waste management activities

Table 4.10 provides the results of an ANOVA analysis for a regression model investigating the relationship between factors that motivate or inhibit businesses (the predictor variable) and waste management activities (the dependent variable). The table indicates that the regression model's overall explanatory power, as measured by the F-statistic, is not statistically significant, with an F-value of 1.812 and a corresponding p-value of 0.184. This suggests that the variance in waste management activities is not adequately explained by the inclusion of factors that motivate or inhibit businesses as predictors. The majority of the variance in waste management activities remains unaccounted for by the model, as evidenced by the relatively large sum of squares for the residual term (105.682) compared to the sum of squares for the regression (3.301). Thus, while factors that motivate or inhibit businesses may play some role in waste management activities, the model indicates that additional unexamined factors likely contribute more significantly to variations in waste management outcomes.

#### 4.4. Specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council

This was the third objective under study and response obtained is explained here below;

**Table 4.11: Showing the specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council**

STATEMENT	SA	A	U	D	SD
My business faces many challenges in implementing effective waste management practices	14(38.9%)	8 (22.2%)	3(8.3%)	4 (11.1%)	7 (19.4%)
Regulatory barriers hinder my business's ability to implement waste management initiatives	11(30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)
I am faced with financial constraints in investing in waste management infrastructure and practices	5 (13.9%)	7(19.4%)	6 (16.7%)	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)
logistical challenges, such as transportation and waste handling, impede y business's waste management efforts	11 (30.6%)	6 (16.7%)	5 (13.9%)	5 (13.9%)	9 (25.0%)
Limited awareness and knowledge about sustainable waste management practices impact my business's ability to implement effective solutions	13 (36.1%)	9 (25.0%)	4 (11.0%)	7(19.4%)	3 (8.3%)
Organizational priorities or competing demands divert my business's attention and	14(38.9%)	8 (22.2%)	3(8.3%)	4 (11.1%)	7 (19.4%)

resources away from waste management initiatives					
cultural and social factors influence business's ability to implement effective waste management practices	11(30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)
Governance and institutional factors affect business's compliance with waste management regulations and policies	5 (13.9%)	7(19.4%)	6 (16.7%)	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)

**Source: Primary data 2024**

From field study in table 4.11 above, 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 22.2% of the respondents agreed, 8.3% of the respondents undecided, 11.1% of the respondents disagreed, and 19.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that business faces many challenges in implementing effective waste management practices

In addition about whether there are regulatory barriers that hinder business's ability to implement waste management initiatives, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 27.8% of the respondents agreed, 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 22.2% of the respondents disagreed, and 13.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This was an indication that there are regulatory barriers that hinder business's ability to implement waste management initiatives

Furthermore, 13.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 19.4% of the respondents agreed, 16.7% of the respondents were undecided, 22.2% of the respondents disagreed, and 27.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that financial constraints hinder investment in waste management infrastructure and practices

About, whether logistical challenges, such as transportation and waste handling, impede y business's waste management efforts, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 16.7% of the respondents agreed, 13.9% of the respondents undecided, 13.9% of the respondents disagreed, and 25.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that logistical challenges, such as

transportation and waste handling, impede y business's waste management efforts since majority strongly agreed with 30.6%.

About whether Limited awareness and knowledge about sustainable waste management practices impact business's ability to implement effective solutions, 36.1% of the respondents strongly agreed, 25.0% of the respondents agreed, 11.0% of the respondents undecided, 19.4% of the respondents disagreed, and 8.3% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implied that Limited awareness and knowledge about sustainable waste management practices impact business's ability to implement effective solutions as evidenced by 36.1% of the respondents who strongly agreed.

38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 22.2% of the respondents agreed, 8.3% of the respondents undecided, 11.1% of the respondents disagreed, and 19.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that Organizational priorities or competing demands divert business's attention and resources away from waste management initiatives

In addition about whether cultural and social factors influence business's ability to implement effective waste management practices, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 27.8% of the respondents agreed, 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 22.2% of the respondents disagreed, and 13.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This was an indication that cultural and social factors influence business's ability to implement effective waste management practices

In conclusion, 13.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 19.4% of the respondents agreed, 16.7% of the respondents were undecided, 22.2% of the respondents disagreed, and 27.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that governance and institutional factors affect business's compliance with waste management regulations and policies

***When asked about the main barriers and challenges faced by the business community in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council***, the Accounts Assistant highlighted several key challenges. He mentioned inadequate waste management infrastructure and facilities, including limited access to recycling centers and waste disposal sites, as a significant barrier. Additionally, he discussed logistical challenges such as transportation and waste handling, noting that these difficulties can hinder businesses' ability to manage and dispose of waste effectively. Furthermore, the Accounts Assistant highlighted financial constraints as a

major challenge, stating that businesses often lack the necessary funds to invest in waste management infrastructure and practices.

***Regarding the impact of regulatory barriers on business's ability to implement waste management initiatives within the town council,*** the Accounts Assistant acknowledged that regulatory hurdles can indeed hinder businesses' efforts. He mentioned that complex permit processes and unclear guidelines from regulatory authorities can create challenges for businesses seeking to implement waste management initiatives. Additionally, he noted that regulatory compliance costs, such as obtaining permits and licenses, can impose financial burdens on businesses, further hindering their ability to invest in waste management infrastructure and practices.

***When asked about the financial constraints encountered by businesses in investing in waste management infrastructure and practices,*** the Accounts Assistant highlighted several key challenges. He mentioned limited access to funding and resources as a significant barrier, noting that many businesses struggle to allocate budgetary resources towards waste management initiatives due to competing financial priorities. Additionally, he discussed the high upfront costs associated with purchasing and installing waste management equipment, such as recycling bins and composting facilities, as a major financial constraint. Furthermore, the Accounts Assistant mentioned ongoing operational costs, including waste collection and disposal fees, as additional financial burdens that businesses must contend with when investing in waste management infrastructure and practices.

**Table 4.12: Showing the specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council**

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.145 <sup>a</sup>	.021	.004	1.41719

a. Predictors: (Constant), Specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council

Table 4.12 presents the results of a regression analysis exploring the relationship between specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council (the predictor variable) and an unspecified outcome variable. The model summary indicates a very weak association between these variables, with a correlation coefficient (R) of 0.145. The R Square (R<sup>2</sup>) value of 0.021 suggests that only approximately 2.1% of the variance in the outcome variable can be explained by variations in the specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses. Moreover, the adjusted R Square, at 0.004, is notably lower, indicating that the inclusion of the predictor variable does not substantially improve the model's fit. The relatively large standard error of the estimate (1.41719) further indicates a considerable amount of unexplained variability in the outcome variable. Overall, while specific challenges and obstacles may have some influence on the outcome variable, the model suggests that additional factors not included in the analysis likely play a more significant role in determining outcomes related to waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council.

**Table 4.13: The specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council**

	Specific challenges and obstacles	Waste management activities
Specific challenges and obstacles	1	.292*
Sig. (2-tailed)		.023
N	36	36
Waste management activities	.292*	1
Sig. (2-tailed)	.023	
N	36	36

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

**Source: Primary Data, 2024**

Table 4.13 displays the correlation analysis between specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council and waste management activities. The Pearson correlation coefficient between these two variables is 0.292, indicating a moderate positive correlation. This suggests that as the level of specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses increases, there tends to be a corresponding increase in waste management activities. The associated p-value of 0.023 indicates that this correlation is statistically significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed), providing evidence to reject the null hypothesis of no correlation. With a sample size of 36 for both variables, these findings suggest that there is a meaningful relationship between the challenges encountered by businesses and their waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council.

**4.5 Table 4.14 showing waste management activities**

<b>STATEMENT</b>	<b>SA</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>SD</b>
Kamonkoli Town Council has implemented waste segregation at source to promote recycling and proper waste disposal practices.	14(38.9%)	8 (22.2%)	3(8.3%)	4 (11.1%)	7 (19.4%)
The town council organizes regular waste collection schedules to ensure timely removal of waste from residential and commercial areas.	11(30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)
Public awareness campaigns are conducted to educate residents and businesses about the importance of waste management and environmental conservation.	5 (13.9%)	7(19.4%)	6 (16.7%)	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)
Kamonkoli Town Council collaborates with local businesses and industries to implement sustainable waste management solutions and reduce environmental impact.	11 (30.6%)	6 (16.7%)	5 (13.9%)	5 (13.9%)	9 (25.0%)
The council faces challenges such as inadequate waste disposal infrastructure and limited resources for waste management initiatives.	13 (36.1%)	9 (25.0%)	4 (11.0%)	7(19.4%)	3 (8.3%)

Stakeholder engagement forums are held regularly to gather feedback and suggestions from the community on improving waste management practices.	14(38.9%)	8 (22.2%)	3(8.3%)	4 (11.1%)	7 (19.4%)
Environmental impact assessments are conducted periodically to monitor the effectiveness of waste management efforts and identify areas for improvement.	11(30.6%)	10 (27.8%)	2 (5.6%)	8 (22.2%)	5(13.8%)
Kamonkoli Town Council has implemented waste segregation at source to promote recycling and proper waste disposal practices.	5 (13.9%)	7(19.4%)	6 (16.7%)	8 (22.2%)	10 (27.8%)

From field study in table 4.11 above, 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 22.2% of the respondents agreed, 8.3% of the respondents undecided, 11.1% of the respondents disagreed, and 19.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that Kamonkoli Town Council has implemented waste segregation at source to promote recycling and proper waste disposal practices.

In addition about whether the Town council organizes regular waste collection schedules to ensure timely removal of waste from residential and commercial, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 27.8% of the respondents agreed, 5.6% of the respondent's undecided, 22.2% of the respondents disagreed, and 13.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This was an indication that the Town council organizes regular waste collection schedules to ensure timely removal of waste from residential and commercial areas.

Furthermore, 13.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 19.4% of the respondents agreed, 16.7% of the respondents were undecided, 22.2% of the respondents disagreed, and 27.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that Public awareness campaigns are conducted to educate residents and businesses about the importance of waste management and environmental conservation.

About, whether Kamonkoli Town Council collaborates with local businesses and industries to implement sustainable waste management solutions and reduce environmental impact. 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 16.7% of the respondents agreed, 13.9% of the respondents undecided, 13.9% of the respondents disagreed, and 25.0% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that Kamonkoli Town Council collaborates with local businesses and industries to implement sustainable waste management solutions and reduce environmental impact. Since majority strongly agreed with 30.6%.

In addition about whether the council faces challenges such as inadequate waste disposal infrastructure and limited resources for waste management initiatives. , 36.1% of the respondents strongly agreed, 25.0% of the respondents agreed, 11.0% of the respondents undecided, 19.4% of the respondents disagreed, and 8.3% of the respondents strongly agreed. This implied that the council faces challenges such as inadequate waste disposal infrastructure and limited resources for waste management initiatives.as evidenced by 36.1% of the respondents who strongly agreed.

Furthermore, 38.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 22.2% of the respondents agreed, 8.3% of the respondents undecided, 11.1% of the respondents disagreed, and 19.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that Stakeholder engagement forums are held regularly to gather feedback and suggestions from the community on improving waste management practices.

In addition about whether Environmental impact assessments are conducted periodically to monitor the effectiveness of waste management efforts and identify areas for improvement, 30.6% of the respondents strongly agreed, 27.8% of the respondents agreed, 5.6% of the respondents undecided, 22.2% of the respondents disagreed, and 13.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This was an indication that Environmental impact assessments are conducted periodically to monitor the effectiveness of waste management efforts and identify areas for improvement

In summary, 13.9% of the respondents strongly agreed, 19.4% of the respondents agreed, 16.7% of the respondents were undecided, 22.2% of the respondents disagreed, and 27.8% of the respondents strongly disagreed. This implied that Kamonkoli Town Council has implemented waste segregation at source to promote recycling and proper waste disposal practices.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter covers the summary of the findings, conclusions based on the findings, and recommendations based on the conclusions.

#### **5.1 Summary of the findings**

##### **5.1.1. Extent of participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities**

The findings from Table 4.5 illustrate various aspects of waste management practices and perceptions within Kamonkoli Town Council. A significant proportion of respondents strongly agreed that businesses engage in waste management activities, indicating widespread acknowledgment and participation in such initiatives. Additionally, a majority agreed that waste management activities are regularly performed in their businesses, suggesting a consistent commitment to managing waste. Furthermore, a notable portion strongly agreed that designated personnel are responsible for waste management within their businesses, highlighting organizational structures in place for effective waste handling. Moreover, a majority agreed that businesses have established partnerships or collaborations with other stakeholders for waste management, demonstrating a cooperative approach to addressing waste issues. Conversely, respondents were divided regarding whether strict rules by the Town Council force people to engage in waste management activities, indicating differing perspectives on the efficacy of regulatory measures. Finally, a majority agreed that businesses face challenges in participating in waste management initiatives, indicating the presence of obstacles that need to be addressed to enhance engagement and effectiveness in waste management practices. Overall, the findings underscore both positive engagement and challenges in waste management efforts within Kamonkoli Town Council, suggesting opportunities for improvement and collaboration among stakeholders.

### **5.1.2. Factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council**

The findings from Table 4.9 shed light on various factors influencing businesses' decisions to participate in waste management initiatives within Kamonkoli Town Council. A significant portion of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they are influenced by different factors affecting their decision to engage in waste management initiatives, indicating a recognition of the importance of such activities. Economic considerations, such as cost savings or revenue generation, emerged as a significant motivator, with nearly half of the respondents agreeing that these factors play a role in their decision-making. Regulatory factors, including government policies and regulations, were also identified as influential, with a considerable percentage strongly agreeing that these impact businesses' participation in waste management initiatives. Moreover, organizational culture and values were highlighted as key determinants, with a majority strongly agreeing that they impact businesses' willingness to participate in waste management activities. Additionally, access to resources and infrastructure, social norms and perceptions, collaboration and partnerships with other stakeholders, and technological innovation were identified as important factors influencing businesses' engagement in waste management efforts. Overall, the findings underscore the multifaceted nature of decision-making in waste management and highlight the diverse array of factors shaping businesses' involvement in such initiatives within Kamonkoli Town Council.

### **5.1.3. Specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council**

The findings from Table 4.11 highlight numerous challenges faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices within the Kamonkoli Town Council area. A significant proportion of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that businesses face various challenges in implementing waste management practices, indicating widespread recognition of the difficulties encountered. Regulatory barriers emerged as a prominent obstacle, with a considerable percentage strongly agreeing that such barriers hinder businesses' ability to implement waste management initiatives. Financial constraints were also identified as a significant hindrance, with a notable percentage strongly agreeing that they impede investment in waste management infrastructure and practices. Logistical challenges, including transportation and waste handling, were highlighted as major impediments to businesses' waste management efforts, with a significant portion strongly

agreeing that these challenges exist. Limited awareness and knowledge about sustainable waste management practices were identified as another significant barrier, with a considerable percentage strongly agreeing that they impact businesses' ability to implement effective solutions. Additionally, organizational priorities and competing demands were recognized as diverting businesses' attention and resources away from waste management initiatives. Cultural and social factors were also acknowledged as influencing businesses' ability to implement effective waste management practices, with a notable proportion agreeing that these factors play a role. Governance and institutional factors were identified as affecting businesses' compliance with waste management regulations and policies, further emphasizing the complex landscape of challenges faced by businesses in the pursuit of effective waste management practices within the Kamonkoli Town Council area.

## **5.2. Conclusion**

### **5.2.1. Role of extent of participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities**

The analysis of the extent of participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities within Kamonkoli Town Council reveals a mixed picture. While there is widespread acknowledgment and participation in waste management initiatives among businesses, as evidenced by a significant proportion of respondents strongly agreeing to this notion, there are also challenges that need to be addressed. The recognition of the presence of designated personnel for waste management and partnerships with other stakeholders indicates a commitment to effective waste handling. However, the division among respondents regarding the efficacy of strict regulatory measures and the acknowledgment of challenges faced by businesses suggest areas for improvement. Overall, the findings underscore the need for collaborative efforts to overcome obstacles and enhance engagement in waste management practices within the Kamonkoli community.

### **5.1.2. Factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council**

In conclusion, the analysis of factors influencing businesses' engagement in waste management initiatives within Kamonkoli Town Council reveals a complex interplay of motivators and inhibitors. While economic considerations, regulatory factors, and organizational culture strongly

influence businesses' decisions to participate, challenges such as limited resources, logistical issues, and cultural perceptions may hinder their involvement. The findings underscore the need for comprehensive strategies that address both motivators and inhibitors to effectively promote and enhance businesses' engagement in waste management initiatives. By understanding and addressing these factors, stakeholders can work towards fostering a supportive environment conducive to sustainable waste management practices within the Kamonkoli community.

### **5.2.3. Specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council**

In conclusion, the examination of specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices within Kamonkoli Town Council reveals several key areas of concern. These challenges include regulatory barriers, financial constraints, logistical difficulties, limited awareness and knowledge about sustainable waste management practices, organizational priorities, and cultural and social factors. The presence of these obstacles underscores the need for targeted interventions and collaborative efforts to address them effectively. By addressing these challenges, stakeholders can create a more supportive environment for businesses to implement and sustain effective waste management practices, ultimately contributing to a cleaner and healthier community in Kamonkoli Town Council.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the findings regarding the extent of participation and contribution of the business community in waste management activities within Kamonkoli Town Council, it is evident that while there is notable engagement, there remain significant challenges. To address this, collaborative efforts involving businesses, local authorities, and community stakeholders should be prioritized. Firstly, awareness campaigns should be intensified to highlight the importance of waste management and encourage more businesses to actively participate. These campaigns can emphasize the economic benefits, environmental impact, and regulatory compliance associated with effective waste management practices. Additionally, training programs and workshops can be organized to enhance the skills and knowledge of business owners and employees in waste management techniques and best practices. By empowering businesses with the necessary knowledge and resources, their capacity to contribute meaningfully to waste management efforts can be strengthened.

Regarding the factors that motivate or inhibit businesses from engaging in waste management initiatives, it is crucial to adopt a multi-pronged approach. Economic incentives such as tax breaks, subsidies for waste management infrastructure, and grants for adopting sustainable practices can serve as powerful motivators for businesses. Simultaneously, regulatory frameworks should be streamlined and enforced to ensure compliance and create a level playing field for all businesses. This may involve simplifying permit processes, providing clearer guidelines, and implementing penalties for non-compliance. Moreover, fostering a culture of sustainability within the business community through awareness campaigns, networking events, and recognition programs can help overcome cultural and social barriers. Collaborative platforms that facilitate knowledge sharing and resource pooling among businesses can also be established to address common challenges and promote collective action.

To address the specific challenges and obstacles faced by businesses in implementing effective waste management practices, targeted interventions are needed. Financial support in the form of grants, low-interest loans, or public-private partnerships can help businesses overcome financial constraints associated with investing in waste management infrastructure. Additionally, logistical support such as providing access to waste collection and disposal facilities, optimizing waste collection routes, and improving transportation infrastructure can alleviate logistical difficulties. Strengthening partnerships between businesses, local authorities, waste management companies, and community organizations is essential for coordinating efforts, sharing resources, and leveraging collective expertise. Furthermore, educational initiatives aimed at raising awareness and promoting sustainable waste management practices should be tailored to address the specific needs and challenges faced by businesses in Kamonkoli Town Council. By addressing these challenges comprehensively and collaboratively, the business community can play a more significant role in promoting sustainable waste management practices and contributing to a cleaner and healthier environment in Kamonkoli Town Council.

#### **5.4 Areas for further research**

- (i) Impact of emerging technologies on waste management practices.
- (ii) Consumer behavior and its influence on waste generation and recycling habits.

- (iii) Effectiveness of waste management policies and regulations in promoting sustainability.
- (iv) Role of education and awareness campaigns in fostering sustainable waste management practices among households and businesses.

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## Questionnaire

**Dear Respondent,**

My name is LIPOTO RONALD, a student of bachelors of Business Social work and social administration at Uganda Christian University. I am conducting a study on “ROLE OF BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KAMONKOLI TOWN COUNCIL”. You have been selected to participate in this study by answering the following questions. Please tick the most appropriate response or elaborate where necessary. The information obtained from you shall be kept confidential and used for academic purposes only. You are also free to withdraw from participating at any time.

**Thank you in advance for your participation.**

### **Section A: Respondents’ Demographic Information**

1. Gender      Male            [   ]  
                  Female        [   ]
  
2. Age            18 – 25            [   ]  
                  26 – 35            [   ]  
                  36 – 45            [   ]  
                  46 and above [   ]
  
3. Marital status      Single            [   ]  
                              Married            [   ]  
                              Widowed        [   ]
  
4. Education levels            Masters’ degree    [   ]  
                                      Bachelor’s degree [   ]  
                                      Diploma            [   ]  
                                      If other, please specify.....



6	Businesses are faced with challenges in participating in waste management initiatives					
7	I am satisfied with the current waste management infrastructure and services in Kamonkoli Town Council					
8	We are provided with additional support or to enhance our business's involvement in waste management activities					

**Section D: Key Factors Influencing the Participation of Businesses in Waste Management Initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council:**

Please tick the most appropriate option in the ranking of the questions; Use the following Likert scale to rate your answers:

1 – Strongly Agree (SA)

2 – Agree (A)

3 – Not Sure (NS)

4 – Disagree (D)

5 – Strongly Disagree (SD)

No	Statements	Rankings				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	I am influenced by different factors that affect business's decision to participate in waste management initiatives					
2	economic considerations, such as cost savings or revenue generation, in my business's decision to engage in waste management					
3	regulatory factors, such as government policies and regulations, influence my business's participation in waste management initiatives					
4	organizational culture and values impact your business's willingness to participate in waste management activities					
5	access to resources and infrastructure play in determining your business's involvement in waste management initiatives					
6	social norms and perceptions in shaping your business's attitudes towards waste management initiatives					
7	collaboration and partnerships with other stakeholders influenced my business's engagement in waste management activities					
8	technological innovation play in motivating your business to participate in waste management initiatives					

**Section E: Potential Barriers and Challenges Faced by the Business Community in Implementing Effective Waste Management Practices in Kamonkoli Town Council:**

Please tick the most appropriate option in the ranking of the questions; Use the following Likert scale to rate your answers:

1 – Strongly Agree (SA)

2 – Agree (A)

3 – Not Sure (NS)

4 – Disagree (D)

5 – Strongly Disagree (SD)

No	Statements	Rankings				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	My business faces many challenges in implementing effective waste management practices					
2	Regulatory barriers hinder my business's ability to implement waste management initiatives					
3	I am faced with financial constraints in investing in waste management infrastructure and practices					
4	logistical challenges, such as transportation and waste handling, impede y business's waste management efforts					
5	Limited awareness and knowledge about sustainable waste management practices impact my business's ability to implement effective solutions					
6	Organizational priorities or competing demands divert my business's attention and resources away from waste management initiatives					
7	cultural and social factors influence business's ability to implement effective waste management practices					
8	governance and institutional factors affect business's compliance with waste management regulations and policies					

## **Section F: Waste Management**

Please tick the most appropriate option in the ranking of the questions; Use the following Likert scale to rate your answers:

1 – Strongly Agree (SA)

2 – Agree (A)

3 – Not Sure (NS)

4 – Disagree (D)

5 – Strongly Disagree (SD)

No	Statements	Rankings				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Kamonkoli Town Council has implemented waste segregation at source to promote recycling and proper waste disposal practices.					
2	The town council organizes regular waste collection schedules to ensure timely removal of waste from residential and commercial areas.					
3	Public awareness campaigns are conducted to educate residents and businesses about the importance of waste management and environmental conservation.					
4	Kamonkoli Town Council collaborates with local businesses and industries to implement sustainable waste management solutions and reduce environmental impact.					
5	The council faces challenges such as inadequate waste disposal infrastructure and limited resources for waste management initiatives.					
6	Stakeholder engagement forums are held regularly to gather feedback and suggestions from the community on improving waste management practices.					
7	Environmental impact assessments are conducted periodically to monitor the effectiveness of waste management efforts and identify areas for improvement.					

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME**

## INTERVIEW GUIDE

### **i. Current Levels of Involvement and Engagement of the Business Community in Waste Management Activities within Kamonkoli Town Council:**

1. Can you describe the extent to which your business is currently involved in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council?
2. How often does your business participate in waste management initiatives or programs within the town council?
3. What specific waste management activities does your business undertake?
4. Are there any collaborative efforts or partnerships with other businesses or organizations regarding waste management?
5. What motivates your business to engage in waste management activities within Kamonkoli Town Council?
6. How satisfied are you with the current waste management infrastructure and services provided by the town council?
7. Have you encountered any challenges or obstacles in participating in waste management activities within the town council?
8. In your opinion, what additional measures or support could enhance businesses' involvement in waste management activities in Kamonkoli Town Council?

### **ii. Key Factors Influencing the Participation of Businesses in Waste Management Initiatives in Kamonkoli Town Council:**

1. What factors do you believe influence businesses' participation in waste management initiatives within Kamonkoli Town Council?
2. How significant are economic considerations, such as cost savings or revenue generation, in motivating businesses to engage in waste management?
3. To what extent do regulatory factors, such as government policies and regulations, impact businesses' participation in waste management initiatives?
4. How does organizational culture and values affect businesses' willingness to participate in waste management activities?
5. Have access to resources and infrastructure influenced businesses' involvement in waste management initiatives within the town council?

6. What role does technological innovation play in motivating businesses to participate in waste management initiatives?
7. Have you observed any trends or patterns in businesses' participation in waste management initiatives within Kamonkoli Town Council?
8. In your opinion, what measures could be taken to further encourage businesses to participate in waste management initiatives in the town council?

**iii. Potential Barriers and Challenges Faced by the Business Community in Implementing Effective Waste Management Practices in Kamonkoli Town Council:**

1. What do you perceive as the main barriers and challenges faced by the business community in implementing effective waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council?
2. Have regulatory barriers hindered your business's ability to implement waste management initiatives within the town council?
3. What financial constraints does your business encounter in investing in waste management infrastructure and practices?
4. How do logistical challenges, such as transportation and waste handling, impede your business's waste management efforts?
5. Have cultural and social factors influenced your business's ability to implement effective waste management practices?
6. What role does stakeholder collaboration play in overcoming barriers to effective waste management practices?
7. How do you assess the level of awareness and knowledge among businesses regarding waste management practices in Kamonkoli Town Council?
8. In your opinion, what strategies or interventions could address the identified barriers and challenges to effective waste management practices in the town council?

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME**