

Introduction:

The purpose of this study was to examine the knowledge, attitude and practices regarding domestic waste disposal among residents of Mirimu zone, Ndejje, in Wakiso district.

Methods used to collect data:

This study used a cross sectional research design with a quantitative research approach in which quantitative data was obtained for analysis. A sample of 162 of 280 adults was selected and a questionnaire used to collect data and then analyzed using SPSS.

Results of the study:

It was revealed that knowledge, attitude and practices played a fundamental role regarding waste disposal in Mirimu Zone. 51.9% of the respondents would not interpret waste disposal message on sign posts, no training programs were in place as revealed by 66.9% of the respondents and 65% of respondents had no knowledge about coded and colored garbage. It was noted that community members were not sorting, recycling waste and complained about the distance to dumping sites. 35% were not willing to recycle, 59% found it hard to separate waste and 44% believe the local counsels were responsible for waste disposal.

There were no laws and regulations against poor disposal as revealed by 43.8% of the respondents and only 1.3% respondent agreed to presence of penalties by local authorities against poor disposal. 79.4% of the respondents pointed out that there were no containers for disposing different forms of waste and 40.6% reported fees paid for disposal.

Conclusion:

From this study majority, a lot of waste per day was produced since the majority of homes had a big number of members, 6 – 8 people. The study discovered knowledge gap concerning waste disposal because people were not conversant with the disposal sites yet they were unable to interpret waste disposal message on sign posts. However the study cited room for change because members knew the dangers pertaining to poor disposal.

The attitude of community members regarding waste disposal was still negative as they neglected sorting of waste, recycling of reusable waste and many felt it was the responsibility of the local authorities to dispose waste. The absence of laws, regulations, and penalties and the absence of marked

areas of waste disposal and coded bins increased the illegal littering of waste in Mirimu zone also were revealed.

Recommendations:

The study recommended the Government of Uganda to advocate for population control. Other recommendations included improving training, recycling waste, setting stringent policies, rules and regulations and provision of adequate waste disposal bins.

The study also suggested that the factors influencing domestic waste disposal, the impact of laws and regulations in ensuring proper waste disposal and effect of population growth on waste management within Mirimu Zone be investigated by future researchers in order to increase the understanding of the waste disposal.