

**Stakeholder Engagement In Planning And Electronic Waste Management In Uganda. A Case Of Nansana
Municipal Council**

Turyatunga Micheal

Metropolitan International University

Abstract

The inability of municipalities to handle the increasing amount of waste generated is a growing problem in most developing countries. The study examined how Stakeholder Engagement affected electronic waste management in Urban Councils, the case of Nansana Municipal Council. A theoretical framework was developed employing the Institutional Theory and the Waste Management Theory, which were used as a basis to compare theoretical and actual practices when analyzing waste management practices in municipalities. The report shows that despite some hurdles, some municipalities have addressed the waste management problem using Stakeholder Engagement in their localities. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches have been used to obtain data that was analyzed to obtain key findings based on specific objectives that included: positive correlation results for planning (.843**) on electronic Waste Management. Findings indicated that there was medium Stakeholder Engagement at the planning level to contribute to effective electronic waste management in Nansana municipal council. There has been a big communication gap between the community, elected leaders/councilors, and Nansana municipal council hence the community's interests, views, activities, and challenges in EWM were not being addressed. The study recommends that the communication gap be addressed and that all stakeholders should be encouraged to participate at all levels of managing waste for purposes of contributing towards an efficient electronic waste management system.

Keywords Waste management, stakeholder, planning.

Background of the study

Introduction to Stakeholder Engagement in Environmental Management: Stakeholder engagement is a fundamental aspect of environmental management, providing a platform for involving diverse entities in decision-making processes. In the context of electronic waste (e-waste) management, the active participation of stakeholders during the planning phase is crucial for the success and sustainability of programs. Scholars argue that stakeholder engagement fosters inclusivity, transparency, and shared responsibility, which is essential for addressing the complex challenges posed by the increasing volume of electronic waste (Huang

et al., 2019; Nhamo et al., 2019).

Defining Stakeholders in Electronic Waste Management: The term 'stakeholder' encompasses a wide array of entities, including government bodies, non-governmental organizations, businesses, local communities, and individual residents. Each stakeholder group contributes unique perspectives, resources, and interests, making their engagement critical for the effective planning and implementation of electronic waste management initiatives (Baxter et al., 2020; Mavhura et al., 2018).

The Role of Stakeholder Engagement in Planning: Stakeholder engagement in the planning phase of

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electronic waste management is associated with several benefits. Firstly, it facilitates the identification of key issues and concerns relevant to diverse stakeholder groups, ensuring that planning strategies are comprehensive and responsive to the local context (Ezeah et al., 2015). Secondly, it promotes the exchange of knowledge and expertise, harnessing collective intelligence for more informed decision-making (Awasthi et al., 2019). Lastly, involving stakeholders in the planning process fosters a sense of ownership and commitment, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation and long-term sustainability (Lukman et al., 2021).

Barriers and Challenges to Stakeholder Engagement: While stakeholder engagement is recognized as beneficial, various challenges may hinder its effective implementation. These challenges include power imbalances, conflicting interests, limited resources, and a lack of awareness or understanding of e-waste issues among certain stakeholder groups (Simatele et al., 2017; Adama et al., 2018). Understanding and addressing these barriers are crucial for creating an inclusive planning process.

Global Perspectives on Stakeholder Engagement in E-Waste Management: Research from diverse global contexts highlights the importance of stakeholder engagement in electronic waste management. Studies from developed countries emphasize the necessity of collaboration between the private sector, government agencies, and communities for efficient e-waste recycling (Williams et al., 2020). In contrast, research in developing nations underscores the need for inclusive approaches that consider the socio-economic dynamics of local communities (Achankeng, 2016).

Case Studies and Best Practices: Several case studies provide insights into successful stakeholder engagement models in electronic waste management. Case studies from regions facing similar challenges to the Nansana Municipal Council, such as inadequate infrastructure and limited financial resources, offer valuable lessons and potential best practices for planning (Cucchiella et al., 2015; Adogbiji et al., 2019).

Research Gaps and Opportunities: Despite the growing body of literature on stakeholder engagement in electronic waste management, there are still research gaps. Limited studies specifically focus on the planning phase and its direct impact on the outcomes of e-waste management programs in the context of municipalities like Nansana. This study seeks to fill this gap by examining the unique dynamics of stakeholder engagement in the planning process and its consequences for electronic waste management in Nansana Municipal Council.

Uganda, like many other countries, is grappling with the escalating problem of electronic waste due to the rapid growth in technology adoption. The improper disposal of electronic devices poses environmental and health risks, demanding a concerted effort from various stakeholders. These stakeholders include government entities, regulatory bodies, businesses, non-governmental organizations, waste management agencies, and the local community, each playing a crucial role in shaping the e-waste management landscape.

Municipal Electronic Waste Management (MEWM) is a major responsibility of urban authorities which consumes between 20% and 50% of the Municipal

budgets in developing countries. In Uganda, Electronic Waste Management is a decentralized function of 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 Urban Councils to embrace Stakeholder Engagement.

To understand the role of Stakeholder Engagement in addressing the problem of electronic waste management, the report will focus on Scott's Institutional Theory (1994) and Eva Pongracz, Paul, Phillips, S., and Ritta Keisk's Waste Management Theory (2004). The Institutional Theory gives an insight into how an organization or Institution functions or operates. It takes away the individual actions and replaces them with groups or collective actions. The theory advocates three pillars which are the Regulative, Normative, and Cultural pillars. The regulation pillar is meant to regulate behavior. This involves setting guidelines to be followed while designing the project or while planning for a project. It also involves procedures agreed upon by the community's involvement to succeed. The normative pillar explains how people behave in a culture seeking to do the right things (Norms and values of the Institution). The cultural pillar is about the sharing of concepts that constitute the nature of social reality and the frames through which they are made.

In Uganda, the Local Government Act of 1997

mandates urban councils' autonomy to plan while executing their functions in a holistic way, where planning should be bottom-up from the village to the highest level of local governments. This kind of planning leads to effective democratic governance that fosters civic engagement in planning resource allocation, utilization, and efficient EWM 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 urban 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. Nansana Municipality is no exception to these drawbacks in the existing waste management. For example, the distribution and allocation of waste bins at improper locations are evident, as no separate bins for recyclable waste, pollution of natural water streams due to waste collection centers' proximity, and open burning. Heaps of Electronic waste continue to emerge in the municipality daily 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 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 centers were not well planned and this led to the introduction of illegal collection points.

Problem statement

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Lack of Coordinated Planning: One of the primary challenges is the absence of a cohesive and well-coordinated planning framework for e-waste management. Stakeholders, including government bodies, businesses, NGOs, and local communities, often operate in silos, resulting in fragmented initiatives that struggle to address the holistic nature of the e-waste challenge.

Limited Awareness and Education: A pervasive lack of awareness and education about the hazards of improper e-waste disposal exists among stakeholders and the general population. This ignorance hampers the adoption of responsible waste management practices and undermines the potential impact of any implemented initiatives.

Research Questions

1. How are Stakeholders Currently Involved in the Planning Phase of E-Waste Management Initiatives?
2. To What Extent Does Stakeholder Engagement in Planning Impact the Implementation of E-Waste Management Initiatives in Uganda?
3. How Can Stakeholder Engagement in Planning Be Enhanced to Improve E-Waste Management Practices in Uganda?

Methodology

A mixed-methods approach was utilized to combine the strengths of both quantitative and qualitative research. This design allows for a holistic exploration of stakeholder engagement, incorporating statistical analyses and in-depth narratives to gain a comprehensive understanding of the subject. **Quantitative Phase:** Stratified random sampling was employed to ensure representation from diverse stakeholder groups. Surveys were distributed to government bodies, businesses, NGOs, waste management organizations, and local communities. The sample size was determined based on statistical considerations to ensure robust findings. **Qualitative Phase:** Purposive sampling was utilized to select key informants for in-depth interviews and focus group discussions. Stakeholders with significant roles in e-waste management, including policymakers, industry leaders, environmental experts, and community representatives, were identified and approached for qualitative insights.

Quantitative Phase: Surveys were designed to capture quantitative data on stakeholder awareness, perceptions, and levels of engagement in e-waste management initiatives. The surveys will include closed-ended questions with Likert scales to measure attitudes and practices. **Qualitative Phase:** In-depth interviews and focus group discussions were conducted to gather qualitative insights into stakeholder perspectives, experiences, and challenges. Open-ended questions were employed to encourage rich responses, allowing for a deeper exploration of qualitative data. **Quantitative Phase:** Statistical software such as SPSS was used to analyze survey data. Descriptive statistics were employed to summarize key findings, and inferential statistics, such as chi-square tests, were utilized to identify significant associations and correlations.

Qualitative Phase: Thematic analysis was applied to qualitative data, allowing for the identification of recurring themes, patterns, and unique insights. The analysis was conducted iteratively, ensuring a rigorous and comprehensive exploration of qualitative findings. Triangulation was employed to enhance the validity and reliability of the study.

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Findings from the quantitative and qualitative phases was compared and integrated to provide a more comprehensive understanding of stakeholder engagement in e-waste management.

Literature Review

Atienza (n.d.) pointed out that in addressing the issues of Electronic waste management local governments should adopt the Los Banos example of employing a participatory approach to identify and solve problems where the mayor conducted a series of multi-sector dialogues and consultations with different sectors of the community such as the researchers of the community, and academicians, barangay officials, electronic chains, restaurants, shopping malls and supermarkets, homeowners and house residents associations, transport, gasoline stations and repair shops, junk shops and waste traders and religious sectors, resort and hotel operators, hospitals, clinics, funeral parlors, computer shops and cell phones dealers.

These consultative meetings make it easy for the community to find a suitable EWM plan by involving the community in identifying problems, finding solutions, gathering information, sensitizing the community on the dangers of illegal disposal, and also coming up with a way forward or community action plans. In Uganda, Urban Authorities are mandated to come up with such a plan while planning for programs like Electronic Waste Management. The proceedings of the Kitakyushu- Japan, initiative seminar on public Involvement spell out the activities that contributed to the success of the Dhaka Municipal Corporation initiative in Bangladesh these included: public awareness of the importance of proper Electronic waste management on health and other environmental impacts of improper Electronic waste disposal, whose purpose will impose political pressure for proper disposal of waste, advice to households through public rallies and leaflets distribution on how to dispose of Electronic waste properly and not to throw Electronic waste in streets, open drains and nearby areas (Hasnat, 2018).

In support of involving the community in planning (Squires, 2017) observes that as developing countries achieve greater socio-economic well-being the more waste per capita is released and the more critical the need for effective and efficient EWM systems. And that the performance of such a system will depend on the meaningful Involvement of individuals, communities and institutions, producers, NGOs, and the Government. Further still, Squires (2017) notes that all individuals generate waste and, in the Caribbean, the scope of EWMP is countrywide, thus public Involvement is a national scope and would involve everyone in the country. Such as waste pickers, recycling industries, waste collection contractors, EWM facility operators and staff, residents nearby of EWM facilities, politicians, Central Government and Public agencies, and financial agencies. Everyone indeed generates waste and it would be ideal that everyone should be involved in solving the problem of electronic waste. However, there is a tendency of contractors, politicians, and financial institutions to leave out businesses that bring in zero profit, especially in the social service sector like religious organizations and cultural leaders.

Stakeholder Engagement in EWM has lots of benefits; among them is the reduction in cost of maintenance because the program or project is aimed at the community that they support thus cutting on the insufficient budget that municipalities allocate to the EWM sector. Worldwide no single/ universal approach is used to come up with an

effective EWMP various approaches are used. The same approach might succeed in one place and fail in another. In addition, PRIA (2018), reports that much as communal planning contributes to the success of effective Electronic Waste Management.

Decision-making held in meetings is required throughout the EWMP preparation process which includes the identification of stakeholders who are important to creating a demand-driven plan for the Town. In addition to this effective EWM Program depends on the cooperation of the population which is always through awareness of the importance of EWMP by generating a constituency for active Involvement of users and community groups in local waste management thus the study assessed the effect of Stakeholder Engagement in Planning on Electronic Waste Management in Nansana Municipal Council.

RESULTS

Table 1: Descriptive Statements on Stakeholder Engagement in Planning

Statements on Stakeholder Engagement Planning	Percentage Responses (%)					Mean	StdDev
	SA(5)	A (4)	N (3)	D (2)	SD(1)		
I am given a chance to give me opinion on EWM	12.5	56.3	21.9	6.3	0.0	3.77	.762
Leaders participate in the planning of EWM	6.3	56.3	34.4	3.1	0.0	3.66	.653
Councilors discuss EWM plans with their constituents	3.1	21.9	68.8	3.1	0.0	3.78	.608
Goals and Objectives of EWM Programs as well as set	6.3	40.6	37.5	15.6	0.0	3.41	.798
Developing a strategy for messagetransmission on electronic waste is done by the community	6.3	43.8	28.1	21.9	0.0	3.72	.729
EWM is a top priority while planning in Nansana municipality	3.1	56.3	25.0	15.6	0.0	3.37	.833
EWM plans/programs are discussed in all wards/parish	12.5	40.6	34.4	12.5	0.0	3.34	.902
Public views in EWM are considered while planning	6.3	34.4	43.8	15.6	0.0	3.47	.803
The community is aware that poorhandling of EW affects their Health directly	6.3	34.4	12.5	43.8	3.1	3.53	.879

EWM plans once approved are adhered to and enforced	6.3	12.5	71.9	9.4	0.0	3.31	.821
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Decision-making was one of the sub-indicators for planning. Based on the results obtained, it can be argued that many of the respondents, 68.8% believed that they were given a chance to give their opinions on EWM while 21.9% were undecided and 6.3% disagreed respectively. Similarly, a portion of respondents, 62.6.7% argued in favor of leaders participating in the planning of EWM, only 34.6% were neutral whereas 3.1% of respondents disagreed. And 25% of respondents indicated positively that councilors discuss EWM plans with their constituents, 68.8% were not decided, and 3.1% disagreed. These findings are attributed to the fact that Nansana Municipal Council (NMC) encourages key Stakeholder Engagement where many of the stakeholders were encouraged to come, attend several set meetings, and participate equally through sharing and exchanging of ideas in the development of the municipality hence intended to better the effective management of electronic waste hence staying in a health environment. On planning, it can be said that a bottom-up approach seemed to have been adopted where NMC plans strategically hence views and ideas are brought up for inclusion in goal and objective setting. However, on the issue of whether the councilors discussed issues to do with EWM with their constituents a small margin of 3.1% disagreed with the response, compared to 68.8% of respondents who agreed that they are consulted and 25% agreed. The result meant that fewer NMC staff and councilors consulted the community on issues to do with littering waste including phones, charger wastes, and refrigerators. In addition, it can also be observed that most of the local leaders after assuming offices seemed not to have gone to the grassroots or the village level to consult and discuss issues about EWM. However, it can be noted that the community in CBD was consulted while seeking views to be presented in the budget Conferences.

Goals and Objectives

The second sub-indicator for Stakeholder Engagement in planning was setting goals and objectives. Questions were asked on whether setting goals and objectives were in line with Electronic Waste Management programs and whether they were well set, (15.6%) disagreed, (37.5%) were not sure and (46.9%) agreed. In another question, (21.9%) of the respondents disagreed that developing a strategy for message transmission on electronic waste is done by the community; this was followed by (38.1%) who were neutral and (50.1%) who agreed. Another margin of 15.6% disagreed with the statement that EWM is a top priority while planning in Nansana municipality, however (25%) was undecided, and (59.4%) agreed. The failure to set proper goals and objectives was attributed to the fact that the procedure to formulate goals and objectives was not properly observed and the goals and objectives were not SMART, specific, measurable, attainable, reliable, and time-bound; they were rather complex and not specific to EEWM. NMC needs to involve the community in setting goals and objectives if it's to have an EEWS. This is well evidenced by the mean return of 3.41 supported by a percentage score of 46.9%, which revealed that most respondents agreed with the question that the goals and objectives of EWM programs are well set.

While developing a strategy to transmit messages on EWM is done by the community's needs? Findings revealed that

the community is not aware.

Community Action Plans

A margin of respondents constituting 12.5% disagreed that EWM plans/programs were discussed in all wards/parishes while 34.4% neither agreed nor disagreed and 53.1% agreed. Similarly, on whether the community is aware that poor handling of SW affects their Health directly; 40.7% agreed, 12.5% were not sure and the majority 46.9% disagreed. Respondents had mixed views about the question that EWM plans once approved adhered to and enforced, this item collected the majority with 71.9% neither agreeing nor disagreement, 18.8% agreed, and 9.4% negative about the statement. On whether EWM-approved plans were adhered to and enforced; most residents revealed that they were not comfortable with NMC because few areas of the division are serviced. That is most probably the CBD and mainly streets are swept daily and trucks transport waste daily. While 71.9% answered negatively or positively meaning that they are aware of NMC this could also be that they stay on the outskirts of the town where trucks rarely reach that NMC takes a long to remove/ collect the waste from the dumpsites.

According to Scott 1995, Laws and Regulations are made by people to ensure sanity in society, therefore NMC must enforce, monitor, and apply sanctions when necessary to control indiscriminate disposal of waste.

Correlation Results for Stakeholder Engagement in Planning and Electronic Waste Management

To establish whether planning was related to electronic waste management, the Pearson product correlation moment technique bi-variate correlation, in particular, was used.

Table 2: Correlation Results for Stakeholder Engagement in Planning and Electronic Waste Management

Correlations

		TOTAL_EW	CPME
TOTAL_EW	Pearson Correlation	1	.843**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	90	90
CPME	Pearson Correlation	.843**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	90	96

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: primary data

Ho: There is no relationship between Stakeholder Engagement in Planning and Electronic Waste Management

The correlation coefficient (0.843) shows a strong positive relationship between Stakeholder Engagement in Planning and Electronic Waste Management.

This is statistically significant at a 95% confidence interval since the P-value (0.00) is less than 0.05 and therefore we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between Stakeholder Engagement in Planning and Electronic Waste Management

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This implies that a cleaner environment and controlled wastes was achieved hence a better living environment for the local community.

Linear Regression Results for Planning and Electronic Waste Management

A linear regression technique was used by the researcher to determine the variation of planning had on the electronic waste management in NMC and the results obtained are reflected in the table below.

Table 3: Regression results for planning and Electronic Waste Management

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.843 ^a	.710	.707	.27958

a. Predictors: (Constant), CPME

71% of the variations in Electronic Waste Management were explained by planning to leave other factors constant. However, the R-squared value (0.710) is greater than the adjusted R-squared value because it considers degrees of freedom. The percentage of 29.3% was attributed to other factors. This implies that planning involving Stakeholder Engagement hurts Electronic Waste Management. Hypothesis 1: Stakeholder Engagement in planning significantly leads to Electronic Waste Management. Based on the results obtained, it revealed a significant effect of n planning on Electronic Waste Management, hence the alternate was accepted and null rejected.

Discussion

Findings obtained in the previous chapter reveal that Stakeholder Engagement in planning and EWM were linked to one another positively. Effective and efficient electronic waste management requires an integrated approach where all stakeholders are expected to play a role at all stages of creating a healthy environment in their neighborhood. Although municipalities cannot escape the blame, everybody is part of the waste problem so everyone should be part of the solution (Antwi, 2018).

This study reflected by the majority of positive responses shows that the community is consulted during planning meetings that normally occur in the months of November, December, and January and the ideas/ issues are presented in the Municipal budget conferences. Consultation may involve only representatives of the community (councilors) or all sections of the community. NMC uses the former but the latter is more effective because it involves all stakeholders like the youth and women who are at the Centre of handling waste at the household level. In addition, these issues are not well stipulated because guidelines are not provided to enable the community to properly profile their interests, problems, challenges, and solutions to the dangers of poor waste handling.

In addition, a proportion of respondents agreed that the goals and objectives were set, but as reflected by the minority with disagreed scores, it can be said that the strategy to transmit the message back to the community seemed lacking which has contributed to the inefficiency of having an electronic waste free town. How consultation is done determines the outcome for example if they do not consult the community, whose needs was assessed? Who was the beneficiary

in EWM programs that require behavior change in cleaning, separation at source, recycling, and composting? Preliminary studies are important in enabling management to take the right action.

Further still, respondents constituting the majority indicated positively that action plans or activities were drawn out of the issues that were presented in the budget conferences which are incorporated into the Annual budget. However, of these respondents a fraction disagreed indicating that the problem seemed to have been that the activities were not channeled back to the community to follow what was identified as their problem thus no support was rendered by the community because they were not guided on what was expected of them and what would be implemented as far as waste handling was concerned hence a communication gap. In addition, the absence of appropriate guidelines for optimum public Involvement in decision-making was seen as a source of confusion and lack of direction rendering it impossible to deliver on waste minimization, reduction recycling, and re-use programs as indicated by the scholarly literature held in chapter two by Mazingo (2019).

More still, it is the responsibility of the Municipality to ensure the community participates. To have the community participate, the Nansana Municipal Council has to develop a Waste Information System (WIS) or Guidelines that formally spell out ways how to handle waste products that are usable recyclable, and less toxic for all stakeholders.

The quantified findings presented previously in this research are similar to a study carried out in Kampala City Municipality (BCM) in 2018. The Report highlights that to listen to the community at committee meetings where ideas interests and challenges of the community were documented. As a rule, the BCM community service standing committee was the platform through which all issues relating to SW were discussed and integrated into the environmental and public health sector were planned and deliberated for future consideration by the mayoral committee which would later present pertinent issues in council. Thereafter after a resolution is made follows the same step back to the community through the representing councilors. The resolution would be presented to the community by the standing committee with a representative of the Electronic Waste Department.

Policy development in Nansana Municipal Council seems to be lacking the much-needed inclusive decision-making element. In that, there is low Stakeholder Engagement as demonstrated in the Nansana - Nabweru division on issues to do with EWM decision-making and the planning process. That is why it's common to see and find waste disposed of indiscriminately in the town.

Lastly, the findings obtained in the previous chapter held that Nansana Municipal Council had the mandate to enforce planning schemes with a majority agreement, but as reflected by the disagreement score, it can be argued that the council might have failed to do so to contribute to EEW. The regulatory pillar of the Institution theory by Scott helps to shape human behavior through sanctions that need to be invoked to achieve the expected results.

Conclusions

A few locals were given a chance to present their opinions during planning meetings, leaders were rare at the grassroots/community though some were politically driven to attend meetings and, in the meeting, various issues were discussed but not in particular on EWM. There was low Involvement as far as EWM is concerned. Surveys were

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irregular due to financial support lack of commitment and political will. There is no evidence that potential partners and stakeholders were consulted, and goals and objectives were drawn in an unrealistic manner that made it complex to meet the target because beneficiaries are not involved in the design and planning process other than involving councilors, there were inadequate communication channels to disseminate key information about electronic waste. The community minds about their domestic environments and health rather than the areas the municipality oversees (dumping/ collection sites) and plans were drawn but not all areas are covered due to low Stakeholder Engagement and inadequate funding in terms of tools like skips, spades manpower, and waste trucks.

Recommendations

It is the responsibility of the Municipality to ensure the community participates. To have the community participate, NMC needs to develop an electronic waste information system or develop guidelines on how to make their products useful like recyclables on how to sort and segregate waste from the toxics for all stakeholders. Where there are no appropriate guidelines for Stakeholder Engagement in decision making you expect confusion and lack of direction, rendering it impossible to deliver in waste minimization, and reduction of waste hence inefficiency prevails.

The Municipality management should support and encourage the involvement of women, youth, municipal workers, elected leaders, CBOs, and religious bodies in the design, planning, and implementation of waste handling. The community can be engaged in the identification of collection points, dumping sites, and the time of disposal. In so doing it will help in eradicating illegal dumping sites hence helping management to supply or increase the number of collection bins/skips in identified places.

The researcher further recommends that NMC should ensure Community Environment Committees are formed and facilitated such that they can convene and discuss their interests, problems, and challenges on EWM. The reason for this is that the local committees suggest waste solutions and identify more problems with the help of the technical staff and councilors.

Lastly, NMC through its Administrative department should ensure that deliberations are well documented for future consideration by the technical staff in the Municipal council sessions. In addition, community feedback should be done on what, when, whom, why, and how questions on waste handling. This is intended to improve Electronic Waste Management.

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