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FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ECONOMICS

MITIGATING IMPACTS OF CEMENT PRODUCTION TO LIVELIHOODS  
AND ENVIRONMENT:

CASE OF TORORO CEMENT INDUSTRY, OSUKURU SUB-COUNTY.

BY

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## **DECLARATION**

I Amidia Paul BU/UP/2018/3336 declare that this research is my original report that has not been submitted to any institution or University for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Natural Resource Economics in Busitema University.

**Signature**..... **Date**.....

**APPROVAL**

This is to acknowledge that the work entitled “mitigating impacts of cement production to people’s livelihood and environment” Case of Tororo Cement Factory, Osukuru Sub County; it has been done under my supervision.

MR. KIFUMBA DAVID NSAJJU

**Signature**.....

**Date**.....

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research to my mother Ketula Ida and my sisters Athieno Eunice and Akello Caroline for their love, guidance and support throughout the course of the study, their intervention has been so important during the entire course. God bless you all.

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## **LIST OF ABRIVIATIONS**

TCL	Tororo Cement Limited
UCI	Uganda Cement Industry
UBOS	Uganda Bureau Of Statistics
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Conceptual framework. ....	6
Figure 3. Map of the study area (Osukuru). ....	13
Figure 4.1. Gender of respondents. ....	17
Figure 4.2. Age distribution of the respondents. ....	17
Figure 4.3. Distribution of respondents according to education level. ....	18
Figure 4. 4. Marital statuses of respondents. ....	19
Figure 4.5. Distribution of respondents' occupation. ....	19
<b>Figure 4.6. Comparison of number of respondents affected by dust due to blasting. ....</b>	<b>20</b>
Figure 4.7. Effects of noise due to blasting to the respondents. ....	20
Figure 4.8. Effect of vibration due to blasting to the respondents. ....	21
Figure 4.9. Comparison of different impacts from cement production by ranking. ....	21
<b>Figure 4.10. Comparison of effects of dust due to blasting on health. ....</b>	<b>22</b>
Figure 4.11. Effects of noise on health. ....	23
Figure 4.12. Effects of vibration due to blasting on health of respondents. ....	23
Figure 4.13. Comparison of different effects of dust, noise and vibration due to blasting in villages. ....	24
Figure 4.14 Comparison of effects of dust, noise and vibration due to cement production to respondents by sex ....	25
Figure 4.15 Comparison of impacts due to dust, noise and vibration from blasting ....	26
Figure 4.16. Comparison of effects from cement factory faced by source of livelihood due to dust, noise and vibration and impacts. ....	27
Figure 4.17. Comparison of distribution of respondents by their source of livelihoods. ....	27
Figure 4.18. Solutions to effects of dust. ....	28
Figure 4.19. Solutions to effects of noise. ....	28
Figure 4.20. Solutions to effects of vibration. ....	29
Figure 4. 21. Comparison of other effects that affect people by ranking. ....	30

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION .....	i
APPROVAL .....	ii
DEDICATION .....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	iv
LIST OF ABRIVIATIONS.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES .....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
CHAPTER ONE .....	1
1.0. INTRODUCTION. ....	1
1.1. What is cement?.....	1
1.1.1. Background of the study. ....	1
1.1.2. Manufacture of cement. ....	2
1.2. Statement of the problem .....	3
1.3. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC RESEARCH OJECTIVES.....	4
1.3.1. General objective. ....	4
1.3.2. Specific objectives. ....	4
.1.3.3. Research questions.....	4
1.4. Scope of the study.....	5
1.4.1. Significance of the study.....	5
<b>1.5. Conceptual framework.....</b>	<b>5</b>
CHAPTER TWO .....	7
2.0. LITERATURE REVIEW .....	7
2.1.1. Impacts of dust on the people’s health.....	7
2.3. Tororo Cement factory impacts on the environment. ....	8
2.4. Tororo cement factory Impacts to the livelihood.....	10
2.5. Tororo cement factory Impacts on plants and animals. ....	10
CHAPTER THREE .....	12
MAP OF THE STUDY UGANDA SHOWING THE AREA .....	13
3.2.3. Biophysical environment. ....	14



3.3. Sampling .....	14
3.3.1. Sampling size.....	14
3.3.2. Simple random sampling.....	15
3.4. Methods of data collection.....	15
3.4.1. Data processing and editing.....	16
3.4.2. Data analysis.....	16
CHAPTER FOUR.....	17
4.1. Bio data.....	17
4.1.1. Gender of respondents.....	17
4.1.2. Age of respondents.....	17
4.1.3. Education level of respondents.....	18
4.1.4. Marital status of respondents.....	18
Figure 4. 4. Marital statuses of respondents.....	19
4.1.5. Occupation of the respondents.....	19
4.2.1. Ranking of different impacts due to cement production.....	21
4.2.3. Effects of noise on health.....	22
4.2.4. Effects of vibration on health.....	23
4.2.2. Comparison of effects due to dust, noise and vibration in different villages.....	24
4.2.4. Comparison of cement production impacts by gender.....	24
4.2.5. Comparison of effects with age group.....	25
CHAPTER FIVIE.....	31
5.0. DICUSSION.....	31
5.1. Impacts of cement industry.....	31
5.1.1. Impact on Health.....	31
5.1.2. Impact Cement industry on source of livelihood.....	33
5.1.3. Solutions.....	33
6.0 conclusion and recommendations.....	35
6.1. Conclusion.....	35
6.3 Areas for further research.....	36
REFERENCE.....	37

## ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to find out mitigative measures to the impact of cement factory on health, livelihoods and environment in Osukuru Sub County, Tororo district. The study mainly unearthed the impact of cement production on physical, social and economic spheres of the environment. The study also relied on the information collected qualitatively through individual interviews coupled with personal observation. The findings in the study reveal that the activity has led to a small scale ecological destruction during the extraction of raw materials to be used for cement production thus destroying people's ability to survive hence trade of the products are unbalanced yet the natural resource without taking the responsibility of the environmental damage to the community where resources are exploited for cement production.

Descriptive design was used where simple random samplings were obtained from respondents and only a total of 60 respondents were considered in the study.

The researcher use primary data to conduct a comprehensive study by the use of questionnaire.

Qualitative data collection was coded, entered in to excel software for presentation using pie charts and graphs. It was discovered that the impacts produced by the factory from cement manufacturing produced hazardous impacts that affected the surrounding residents of Osukuru, like dust, noise and vibration in Mudakor village were affected equally, age group of 18-25 years, and females more than males.

In conclusion, there should be monitoring of the impacts regularly to create a health environment to the welfare of the respondents Osukuru since health and livelihoods were affected most

## CHAPTER ONE

### 1.0. INTRODUCTION.

#### 1.1. What is cement?

Cement is a substance used to bind together other materials by a combination of chemical processes known collectively as setting (Mohsen et al, 2015). Cements are dry powders and should not be confused with concretes or mortars, but they are important constituent of both materials used in construction, in which they act as the 'glue' that gives strength to structures. Mortar is a mixture of cement and sand whereas concrete also includes rough aggregates because it is a major component of both of these building materials, cement is an extremely important construction material. It is used in the production of the many structures that make up the modern world including buildings, bridges, harbors, runways and roads. It is also used for facades and other decorative features on buildings. The constant demand for all of these structures, increasingly from the developing world, means that cement is the second most consumed commodity in the world after water (francesca, 2010)

##### 1.1.1. Background of the study.

An extensive study of carbonate limestone, was carried out by building research in United Kingdom (UK), Russia and Japan, it was decided that cement factory was built in Uganda (Tororo) to utilize the carbonate limestone as raw materials, the study outlined the steps to be taken to process the raw materials for the production of Portland cement. In December 1952, Uganda cement industry (UCI) limited was incorporated; it was taken by Uganda Development Corporation (UDC) in 1953.

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