

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

**THE ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF A LAND FILL TO THE SURROUNDING
COMMUNITIES: A CASE STUDY OF KITEEZI LANDFILL, WAKISO DISTRICT.**

BY

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BU UG 2012 134

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL
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JUNE 2015

DECLARATION

I **SSUUBI VICTORIA** hereby declare to the best of my knowledge that this research report is solely a result of my own research, effort and findings. I therefore affirm that it has never been submitted for an award of a degree or any other academic qualification in any university/ institute. Where other people's work and ideas were used, due acknowledgement was done accordingly in form of citations, quotations and references.

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17/06/2015

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APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research report titled **“The economic implications of a landfill to the surrounding communities. A case study of Kiteezi landfill, Wakiso district”** is the original and individual work of **Ssuubi Victoria**. It has been done under my supervision and is ready for submission to the board of examiners of the Faculty of Natural Resource and Environmental Sciences, Busitema University with my due knowledge.

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17/06/2018

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ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR ISABIRYE MOSES

RESEARCH SUPERVISOR

DEDICATION

Crossing my academic finishing line has not been a one man's effort. This race has been accomplished by the efforts, sacrifices and support of a number of generous hearts. I therefore wholeheartedly dedicate this publication to my maternal Uncles and Aunties especially Samuel and Hellen Lutwana.



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To my brothers, this is for us!!

SSUUBI VICTORIA

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to find out the economic implications of a landfill to the surrounding communities. A case of Kiteezi landfill, Wakiso district Uganda. To enable data collection, well designed questionnaires were presented for respondents to fill and give their opinions towards the study after which data was checked, edited and coded.

The main motive behind the carrying out of this study was to explore and unwrap the economic value of Solid Waste (SW) and landfills in general. It is common belief especially in developing countries that waste is something no longer useful and always codenamed trash. Little do they know that even some of the imported assets they treasure so much in their homes are trash to the developed countries but what makes them expensive and useful is simply because they were not thrown away into landfills!

With the literature, findings and results presented in the various next chapters, it was proved that SW and landfills in general are viable sources of income and therefore can steer an area or community to economic development coupled with sustainable use of resources through reducing, re-using and recycling of waste. Similarly the value of property in an area around a landfill can highly be influenced both positively and negatively depending on the individual's perceptions and social or economic status.

The potential of Kiteezi landfill however has not yet been fully utilised as the vast majority of the salvagers have no bank accounts with virtually no exposure to education, the job is delicate requiring sophistication to avoid getting hurt and the waste disposed is messy. Also the community has not yet fully exploited the potential spin offs of investing in Solid Waste Management (SWM). Armed with help from Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) or any other authority in terms of financial management, health and safety guidelines, the scavenging populations can benefit more from their business hence developing the communities around them. This can be done through sensitization about long term plans of sustainable income, investing in resource recovery through reusing, recycling and reduction and also empowering entrepreneurial groups within the salvaging populations

ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| BISL: | Bin-It-Services Limited |
| ELD: | European Landfill Directive |
| EPA: | Environmental Protection Acts |
| EU: | European Union |
| FEIL: | Farm Engineering Industries Limited |
| GIS: | Geographical Information System |
| GOU: | Government of Uganda |
| ILWIS: | Integrated Land Water Information System |
| KCC: | Kampala Capital City |
| KCCA : | Kampala Capital City Authority |
| LAS: | Landfill Allowance Scheme |
| MSW: | Municipal Solid Waste |
| NGOs | Non-Governmental Organisations |
| OECD: | Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development |
| SW: | Solid Waste |
| SWM: | Solid Waste Management |
| TPD: | Tons per Day |
| UK: | United Kingdom |
| WIP: | Waste Implementation Programme |
| WMW: | Waste Management World |

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the background of the study, problem statement, the general and specific objectives, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study and the conceptual frame work.

1.1 Background

According to Wikipedia, a **landfill** is a site for the disposal of waste materials. Historically, landfills have been the most common method of organised waste disposal and remain so in many places around the world. Some landfills are also used for waste management purposes such as temporary storage, consolidation and transfer and or processing of waste material by sorting, treatment or recycling.

Historically trash had just been “tossed” out of our living areas. In cities trash and human waste was simply thrown into the streets or outside the gates. As cities became more populated and disease spread mankind came to the realization that throwing waste into the streets was contributing to the spread of devastating disease outbreaks and making cities centres of filth and disease. Bubonic Plague, Cholera, and Typhoid fever were just a few of the diseases spread by filth that harboured rats, and contaminated water supplies. It was not uncommon for European city dwellers to throw their trash and human wastes out of the window to decompose in the street. During the 1800’s the connection between disease, sewage, trash and filth was discovered. Though there was tremendous resistance most famously in France, by the late 1800’s cities created garbage collection and disposal systems using horse-drawn carts to collect garbage and dispose of it in open dumps, incinerators, or at sea. In New York City in 1916 the garbage collection took in 4.6 pounds of garbage per person per day. (Gomez et al. 2011)

According to World Waste Management (WWM), during the first half of the 20th century when garbage was routinely collected incineration was a common method of disposal. Many apartment buildings were constructed with garbage incinerators in the basements and trash shoot systems. In the 1920’s it was common for garbage, incinerator ash, and dirt to be used to fill in swamps near cities which allowed the contamination of groundwater. The precursor to the modern landfill was first tried in California in 1935. Trash was thrown into a hole in the ground that was periodically covered with dirt. In 1959 the American Society of Civil Engineers first published guidelines for a “sanitary landfill” that suggested compacting waste and covering it with a layer of soil each day to reduce odours and control rodents. Even at this point landfills were designed by excavating a hole or trench, filling the excavation with trash, and covering the trash with soil. In most instances, the waste was placed directly on the underlying soils without a barrier or containment layer (liner) that prevented water percolating through the waste and picking up contaminants known as leachate from moving

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