



**BUSITEMA  
UNIVERSITY**  
*Pursuing Excellence*

**FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE  
ECONOMICS**

**EFFECTS OF SEASONAL FLOODING OF NALWEKOMBA  
WETLAND ON THE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD OF NAMASAGALISUB  
COUNTY, KAMULI DISTRICT.**

**BY**

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**This final year project report is submitted to the Department of  
Natural Resource Economics in partial fulfillment of the  
requirement for the Award of the Degree of Bachelor of Science  
in Natural Resource Economics of Busitema University**

**SEPTEMBER, 2024**

**DECLARATION**

I Nkamushaba Penlope declare that the content of this research report is from my own original work and has never been submitted for an award to any other institution of learning for the award on any degree. Statements from other people’s work however, have duly been acknowledged

Signature ..... Date ...../...../.....

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**APPROVAL**

This is to certify that this research report titled, “Effects of seasonal flooding of Nalwekomba wetland on people's livelihood in Namasagali sub county Kamuli district”, is original work of Nkamushaba Penlope and has been submitted with my approval as the supervisor for the partial fulfilment of the Award of Bachelors of Science in Natural Resource Economics of Busitema University, Uganda

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this piece of work to my beloved family, my loving and hardworking mother, Mrs. Getridah, my father Mr. Robert, my brothers Ezra, Nicholas, Stuart and Martin and sisters that is Dicras and Marion plus all my friends that supported me financially, spiritually and academically throughout the course and completion of this report.

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## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

FAO	Food and Agricultural organization
ID	Identity Card
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
LC1	Local council one
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UPE	Universal Primary Education
WFP	World Food Program
W H O	World Health Organization
UBOS	Uganda National Bureau of statistics

## **ABSTRACT**

The study focused on the effects of seasonal flooding on people's livelihoods in Namasagali sub county kamuli district in villages of Kabaganda, kabanyoro and kaparaga. The study followed a case study design and employed simple random sampling and purposive sampling techniques to get the data from the sample size of 60 respondents. Data was collected from respondents such as farmers, businessmen and fishermen of age 10-40 years and above using self-administered questionnaires digitized in Kobo collect. Data from kobo collect was exported to SPSS 20 for editing, coding and analysis. The study found out that the group of people who are mostly affected by seasonal floods were mainly children followed by women, men were discovered to be the least group of people affected by floods. This was due to gender roles of women such as managing households and caregiving thus increasing their vulnerabilities. The effects of seasonal flooding included destruction of infrastructure, destruction of crops, loss of lives, disruption of fishing activities and increased diseases such as typhoid, malaria bilharzia and cholera. The strategies to minimize the effects of seasonal flooding on people's livelihoods were raising the road by putting the culverts, early planting of crops such that they reach harvesting time before heavy rain starts, creation of education and awareness about floods to people, provision of alternative source of income such as starting small scale businesses. The study concluded that strong measures should be put in place to reduce on the vulnerabilities caused by seasonal flooding on people's livelihood. The study recommended full implementation of laws and rules regarding wetland management, education and sensitization of local people about climate change, development and maintenance of effective drainage systems to manage excess water and prevent flooding and encourage community-led flood response initiatives, including localized early warning systems and emergency response plans.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background.

Floods are major weather-related events that continue to cause high economic and human losses all over the Globe, reaching, on average, tens of billions of \$US and thousands of fatalities per year (Kundzewicz et al, 2019). Seasonal floods are floods that occur seasonally by the over flow of the huge volume of water from rivers, lakes, oceans, or by heavy rains or down pours, hurricanes, cyclones, or tsunamis, seasonal floods either arise from over flowing of rivers, heavy rainfall over a short duration, or from an unusual inflow of sea water onto land which can be caused by storms such as hurricanes, high tides, seismic events such as tsunami with large landslides (Friday et al, 2022).

As our planet experiences the impacts of climate change and human activities continue to alter landscapes, understanding the main causes and effects of floods becomes increasingly crucial. Climate change is one of the greatest environmental, social and economic threats faced by the planet. Climate change scenarios generally imply an increase in rainfall variability and, on global average, an increase in total precipitation, which could lead to even more frequent and severe natural disaster such as drought and floods. Floods are natural disasters that have been affecting human lives over time. According to (Davies, Flood recovery, 2016) between 1995 and 2015, floods affected 2.3 billion people, which accounts for 56% of all those affected by weather-related disasters – considerably more than any other type of weather-related disaster. The report says that there is an increasing trend of flood disasters affecting ever wider areas, while at the same time becoming more severe.

Furthermore, flooding has a great impact on agriculture and food supplies, exacerbating malnutrition problems in poorer areas of the world. More so, floods strike in Asia and Africa more than other continents, but pose an increasing danger elsewhere. In South America, for example, 560,000 people were affected by floods on average each year between 1995 and 2004. By the following decade (2005-2014) that number had risen to 2.2 million people, nearly a four-fold increase. In the first eight months of 2015, another 820,000 people were affected by floods in the region (Davies, 2016).

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