

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

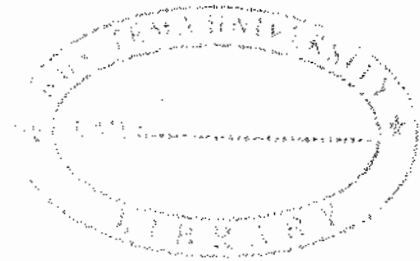
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

ASSESSMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC (IMPACTS) OF
THE RESTORATION OF NABBAJUZI WETLAND BY LAKE VICTORIA
ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROJECT (LVEMP II) TO THE COMMUNITY

A CASE OF MASAKA TOWN

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A RESEARCH PROPOSAL TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
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FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NATURAL
RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, am the sole author of this dissertation. The presented in this dissertation has never been submitted to Busitema University or in any other higher institution of learning for the award of a degree of Bachelor of Science in Natural Resource Economics. So the work is original, result of my own research, and where other related research is used the authors have been fully acknowledged.

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DEDICATION

I inclined to dedicate this work to the almighty Allah for His divine guidance, and to my dearly loved mother NALUBEGA TAUSI that I love her so much, my beloved brothers Lutaaya Asuman and Ssemwanga Ibrahim plus my sister Nakirijja Hasifah, my angel princess Shybah Katende Namakula the daughter and her father Katende Edrise, the well-wishers Mr. Kasujja John Robert and Ms. Namugenyi Lillian for their support throughout my studies my the almighty God bless the work of their hands.

I would like in a special way to dedicate this report to my late sister Nabukenya Sumayiya for the special way she catered for my Education, may her soul rest in eternal peace. I will live to remember you.

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ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

LVEMP II LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT PROJECT PHASE TWO

CDD	COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT
LVB	LAKE VICTORIA BASIN
LVBC	LAKE VICTORIA BASIN COMMISSION
UWA	UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY
NEMA	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
NFTPA	NATIONAL FORESTRY AND TREE PLANTING ACT
GDP	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
CBOs	COMMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS
NGOs	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
UBOS	UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EAC	EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
SPSS	STATISTICAL PACKAGE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE
MAYODO	MASAKA YOUTH DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION
MA	MILLENNIUM (ECOSYSTEM) ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

The research study was carried out on Nabajjuzi wetland Masaka town Masaka district. The wetland faced traces of degradation by human activities. This called for restoration from the LVEMP II through compensation activities. However, the restoration of the project has resulted to environmental and social economic impacts. The general objective of the study was to assess the environmental and social economic (impacts) of the restoration of Nabajjuzi wetland by Lake Victoria environment management project (LVEMP II) to the community.

The study was both qualitative and quantitative. The researcher used the questionnaires, observations, interviews and secondary data obtained from the university library, internet, journals, reports and newspapers. 60 questionnaires were used to collect data from the respondents. Data was summarized and analyzed using Microsoft Excel, SPSS and STATA where inferential and descriptive statistics was employed.

The results indicate that the compensation activities used by LVEMP II include modern bee hive, mango seedlings, orange seedlings, piggery, biogas plants and others like money in cash. The community has benefited from the activities of LVEMP II in restoration of the wetland and the benefits include the following increase in income levels, decrease in diseases, energy supply, improved standards of living and others. A great change in the state of the wetland due the project activities was also identified by the community members and the change is positive and observable which are change in vegetation colour, increase in water table, increase in papyrus, and many others.

Challenges were faced by the project leaders and even the community which include lack of enough sensitization to the group, limited training, late funding, and lack of co operation, un trust leaders, and corruption among others. Therefore, there is need to put in place the ways to reduce on the challenges and increase on the benefits to the stake holders.

CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter contains the background, problem statement, study objectives, research questions, conceptual frame work and significance of the study, justification of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study.

1.2 Back Ground of the Study

According to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), it estimates that wetlands covers 7% of the earth's surface and deliver 45% of the world's natural productivity and ecosystem services of which the benefits are estimated at US\$15 trillion a year (MA, 2005). Human demands for ecosystem services are growing rapidly mostly due to population growth but at the same time, humans are altering the structure and capability of ecosystems to continue the provision of important goods and services for human wellbeing. Turner et al. (2000) points out that the reasons why many wetlands around the world have been lost or are threatened to be lost despite various international agreements and national policies could include; (1) the public nature of many wetlands products and services, (2) user externalities imposed on other stakeholders, and (3) policy intervention failures that are due to lack of consistency among government policies in different areas (e.g. economic, environment, nature protection, physical planning, etc). The first argument is related to the fact that many of wetland functions and services are indeed a common pool resource that are difficult to exclude any potential beneficiaries from obtaining benefits from its use, and thus leading to problems of unclear boundaries and ownership. Argument number two is related to the conflicting interest of an individual and of a society as a whole and also to the difficulties of accounting for externalities of the use. The third argument addresses the issue of mismatches between different polices and lack of coordination of the measures taken. Planning and management of these relationships is required to enhance the contribution of ecosystem services to improve human well-being without affecting their long-term capacity to provide goods and services, but this requires significant changes in policies, institutions, decision and practices that are not currently under

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