BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

THE MONETARY VALUE OF WATER TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY AROUND LAKE NABUGABO, MASAKA DISTRICT

BY

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A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION

I Bwebale Julius, declare that this is my own work and has never been submitted to any institution of higher learning or university for any award.

Signature of student:.....

Date:9th July 2013.....

APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research report Titled "Economic *Value of water to the local community around Lake Nabugabo*" by Bwebale Julius has been done under my supervision.

Mr. Masaba Sowedi (Supervisor)

Signature:.....

Date .....9/7/13.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my father, Mr. Ssensiko Joseph, my brothers; William Mulema, Innocent Ssesaazi, Paul Mulungi, and my sisters; Cossy Nakyanzi and Josephine Nabasumba who have always been there for me during my education both morally and financially.

May God bless you.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CBA	Cost Benefit Analysis
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
ESD	Ecologically Sustainable Development
ICWE	International conference on Water and the environment
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management.
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non Government Organisations
NWP	National Water Policy
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
TEV	Total economic value
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of statistics
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on environment and Development
UWASNET	Uganda Water and Sanitation Network.
WAP	Water Action Plan
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTA	Willingness to accept
WTP	Willingness to pay

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at examining the economic value of water to the local community around Lake Nabugabo. The researcher used cross sectional design. This is because data was collected from the respondents at one point in time, thus giving a reflection of a state of a problem at hand. The researcher also used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection.

The Primary data was collected through household interviews and observation while Secondary was collected from documentaries and literature from public libraries. The market valuation technique was used in the research where market prices of water were mainly considered.

The data collected was entered into EXCEL and SPSS (version 20) where the findings from the questionnaires were analysed.

The findings indicate that on average every household uses 54.4 litres of water for domestic purposes valued at 762 Ug.shs. The average amount of water used for irrigation and other cultivation activities was found out to be 50.4 litres valued at 742 Ug.shs per household. For livestock, it was observed that the average amount of water used daily is 49.8 litres valued at 690 Ug.shs averagely per household.

The monetary value of water to the local community around Lake Nabugabo is estimated at 4,016,667,870 Ug.Shs indicating that water is of a very high economic value. The government should therefore lay all strategies to protect water resources. The researcher also recommends that government should encourage private investments in the water resources for example the investment in recreation activities like beaches, engine boats and water rafting. This will increase the level of tourism activities in the area. The researcher also recommends co-management of the water resource, stake holder involvement and participation in decision making and policy implementation concerning the management of the resource.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the back ground of the study, problem statement, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions and significance of the study.

1.2 Background of the study

Water can be deemed an essential environmental resource. From an anthropogenic perspective, its most important role lies in human sustenance. Humans utilise water directly for many purposes; municipal water supply, sanitation, irrigation, transportation, industrial water supply, hydro electric power generation and recreation. In recent years, with the rise of environmental ethics, the value of water has been given a broader definition with a more systematic and integrated approach. The idea that the value of water is determined solely through the interest of humans is increasingly questioned. Water plays an absolutely necessary and irreplaceable role in many ecosystem services, such as habitat creation, nutrient cycling, the hydrological cycle, and climactic regulation.

Globally, as human populations and economies grow, the amount of freshwater in the world remains roughly the same as it has been throughout history. The total quantity of water in the world is immense, but most is either saltwater (97.5%) or locked in ice caps (1.75%). The amount economically available for human use is only 0.007% of the total, or about 13,500 km^3 , which is about 2300 m^3 per a person – a 37% drop since 1970 (United Nations, 1997). This increasing scarcity is made more complex because almost half the globe's land surface lies within international watersheds – that is, that land which contributes to the world's 263 trans-boundary waterways.

Both water quantity and water quality have been neglected to the point of catastrophe. More than a billion people lack access to safe water supplies, almost three billion do not have access to adequate sanitation, five to ten million people die each year from water-related diseases or inadequate sanitation, twenty percent of the world's irrigated lands are salt-laden, affecting crop production.

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