

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF HUMAN ENCROACHMENT ON CATCHMENT OF
RIVER MPAGA, FORT PORTAL MUNICIPALITY KABAROLE DISTRICT**

BY

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DECLARATION

I **JANUARY RONALD** do confirm that this research report is my original copy and has not been submitted to any University or any other institution of higher learning by any other person for assessment.

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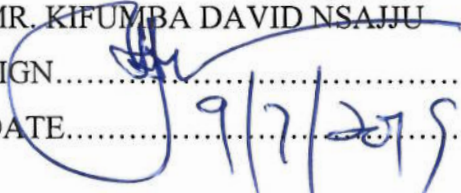
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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research report Titled “**SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECT OF HUMAN ENCROACHMENT ON CATCHMENT OF RIVER MPANGA, FORT PORTAL MUNICIPALITY KABAROLE DISTRICT**” is the original work for JANUARY RONALD.

It has been done under my supervision

MR. KIFUMBA DAVID NSAJJU

SIGN.....

DATE.....

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this report to my Aunt Mss. Mbabazi Plagia, my grandparents Mr and Mrs Kakorwa Morodocai and Mr and Mrs Bakidi Leo, my uncles Mr Mirimo Charles, Mr Baguma Cyprian, Mr. Katuramu, my beloved sister Kajunba Anges and all my relatives for their continuous support both emotionally and financially during the time of my academic journey.

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MAY THE ALMIGHTY GOD BLESS YOU ALL

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BOD Biological Oxygen Demand

BOD Biological Oxygen Demand

Cd Cadmium

CMA Catchment Management Agency

CMC Catchment Management Committee

COD Chemical Oxygen Demand

DO Dissolved Oxygen

EIA Environmental impact assessment

FAO Food and Agricultural Organization

IWRM Integrated Water Resources Management

MFT; Membrane Filtration Technique

NFA National Forestry Authority

NGO Non-Government Organization

NWSC National Water and Sewerage Corporation

SPSS Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

UN United Nations

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

WHO World Health organization

WRMD Water Resource Management Department

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

Freshwater ecosystem. The living organisms and non-living materials interacting as a system in an inland aquatic environment, such as a river.

Ecosystem services. The aspects of ecosystems that can be utilized (actively or passively) to produce benefits for humans.

Ecosystem functions. The role that specific ecosystem components and processes play in contributing to the overall working of the system.

River / river system. Natural streams of water flowing in channels and emptying into larger bodies of water.

River basin. The land area that is drained by a river and its tributaries

A catchment is an area of land that drains to a specific point. For these Guidelines, a catchment is the area of land that drains water to a pumping station, a spring, a well, a borehole, a reservoir or a hydroelectric power plant.

River basins or river catchments (the land area between the source and the mouth of a river, including all of the lands that drain into the river) and coastal and marine systems influenced by catchment discharges are important geographical units for considering the management of wetlands and water resources

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ABSTRACT

Good ecological quality is needed to maintain the integrity of a river system and depends on the preservation of natural (chemical, biological and physical) conditions of the river and the surrounding environment. Unsustainable use and pollution through various human activities can impair the ecological state of a natural system by altering its chemical composition and the biological communities that naturally occur in it. The study was conducted to support management activities in the Mpanga catchment by providing an overview on the current ecological quality state of streams and rivers within the catchment. Data about the socio economic effects of human encroachment on the catchment was collected within its catchment area. The data was collected from 60 respondents both men and women, youth and elders

The study area includes West division, South division and East division in fort portal municipality.

The overall objective was to assess the socio-economic effects of human encroachment on catchment of the river. The study involved the use of both quantitative and qualitative approaches to collect data, to analyze and present data. The methods of data collections were interview method, questionnaire and observation. Data analysis was done through comparison analysis to compare independent variables with dependent variables

The catchment has several socio-economic activities being undertaken within, by both public and private sectors. It is observed that drawing water is the leading activity carried out along the river for domestic use, irrigation and many others. It is also observed that poverty is the leading cause of activities carried out along the river. It is also observed that riverbank degradation leads to scarcity of freshwater as the leading challenge.

Therefore management measures are needed to be put in place and enforced to reduce the effects of riverbank degradation by regulating the activities carried out along the river.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Back ground of the study.

1.1.1. What is Encroachment?

Encroachment is “Unlawful entering upon the land, property, other possessions, or the rights of another”. For example, a building extending beyond the legal boundaries on to neighboring private or public land, or beyond the building-line of a road or street (Raihan and Kaiser ., 2012).

1.1.2. River catchment.

Globally, riparian reserves are classified and protected from encroachments under the Ramsar convention of 1971. Ramsar convention main mission is the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world (Kiithia et al. 2012).

Under the Ramsar Convention, a wide variety of natural and human-made habitat types ranging from rivers to coral reefs can be classified as wetlands. Wetlands include swamps, marshes, billabongs, lakes, salt marshes, mudflats, mangroves, coral reefs, fens, peat bogs, or bodies of water -whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary (Kithia & Khroda, 2011). Water within these areas can be static or flowing; fresh, brackish or saline; and can include inland rivers and coastal or marine water to a depth of six meters at low tide (Viney, 2013).

Riparian buffer strips are vegetated areas adjacent to streams, rivers, lakes, and other waterways that protect aquatic environments from excessive sedimentation, surface runoff pollutants, and contaminants from the adjacent landscape (Karisa, 2010). However, in Ruaka River, riparian buffer strip is facing major encroachment challenges and scientific support for using Ruaka river riparian buffer strip to mitigate changes in water resources is needed

In traditional African culture, there is no demarcation or separation of people from nature since nature and people are viewed to be the same (Lelo et al, 2005).

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