

**IMPACTS OF WETLAND DEGRADATION BY BRICK LAYING ON PEOPLES  
LIVELIHOODS: A CASE OF NAKISUNGA SUB-COUNTY,  
MUKONO.DISTRICT.**

**BY  
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**DECLARATION**

I ELUNGAT SAM declare that this research is my original work and has never been submitted for any award in any institution of learning.

Sign..........

Date.....25/06/2014.....

## APPROVAL SHEET

I hereby certify that the research has been under my supervision in writing of this piece of work

Signed..........

Supervisor..... ARIANGO ESTHER .....

Date..... 25<sup>th</sup>/06/2014 .....

## **DEDICATION**

This piece of work is dedicated to my parents especially Charles Odikor who never spared any few coins in his wallets while struggling for my upbringing as well as education.

I also dedicate this work to my supervisor madam Ariango Esther for her patience, advice, guidance and continued support throughout my time of writing this report

My dedication also goes to my dearly friends Wanune Mathias, Turyhabwe Davis, Mageni Peter, Obale Joseph and so many others for their advice and material support. May the Almighty God reward them accordingly not forgetting my young siblings Okiror Jacob, Otim Enos and Rhoda.

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May God bless you all.

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NWCMP	National Wetland Conservation and Management Policy
CWA	Clean Water Act
CBINEA	Community Based Impact assessment Network for East Africa

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## ABSTRACT

The research was conducted on Nakisunga wetland Mukono central division. It focused on assessing the impact of wet land degradation by brick making on the people's livelihood on Nakisunga wetland in Mukono central division Nakisunga village, the sampling size of the study comprised of 40 respondents from Nkisunga wetland in Mukono central division Nakisunga village, the sample frame work was composed of all stakeholders involved in wetland conservation and use. The research used random and purposive criterion in selecting respondents according to their respective wetland allocations. During data collection, various methods were used which include, making personal observation, interviews, using key informants, questionnaires, and data analysis, the data collected was analyzed using excel and findings were presented in form of frequency tables and percentages. The research found out that the major activities conducted on the wetland, that contributed for their degradation were brick making, construction of settlements, agriculture, clay excavation, the causative factor for the above mentioned activities in order of prevalence include, lack of wetland ownership rights, soil infertility, poverty, ignorance, land storage, urbanization and negligence or attitude. The reported outstanding impacts were categorized into social and economic impacts. The social ecological impacts include, Reduction in water quality and quantity, increment of water related diseases such as malaria and flooding especially in the rainy season. The economic impacts reported were decrease in harvested wetland resources, decreased in soil fertility, poor agricultural yields and decrement in number of wet land animals which attracted tourists and provide game meat for sell.

## CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter involves the following. Statement of the problem, study area, background information of the study, research questions, scope of the study and significance

### 1.1. Background

Brick making is the act of process or occupation of making bricks. It's a traditional unorganized industry generally confined to rural and pre-urban areas. The availability of good alluvium soils makes the wetland areas to be dotted with brick kilns and consequently it has become one of the major focuses in bringing about land cover changes in environment around Mukono district. Brick making is an economic activity done mostly in wetlands because of the presence of the raw materials that is to say clay and water, it involves the extraction of clay into heaps from clay grounds, baking and moulds. This clay form bricks, which could be piled and hardened in oven like brick kilns. Right from the preparation, to the final step of making, it creates points of environmental degradation.

Wetlands are one of the most fragile ecosystems, and a number of them are already facing serious pressure from human activities (Sekagya , 2001).The excavation of clay kill the biodiversity, the large earth scarifications disfigure the entire landscape and trap water where vectors for water bone diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis thrive. Brick making is a long-standing socio-economic activity in Mukono distinct, which since the late 1980s, has undergone rapid growth especially around Njogezi wetland, in Nakisunga Sub county Mukono district. It takes place mostly in valleys, dominated by swamp grassland and forest. It is low technology enterprises, which require manual labour, clays, water, fuel wood, grass thatch simple tools and transport. Depending on the purpose of the bricks, the requirements of the input differs , some bricks makes hire labor especially for digging clay piling, that is kiln preparation but in most cases brick makers work individually (Omagor, 1995).

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