

BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

AN ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY WILLINGNESS TO RELOCATE FROM WETLAND
RESOURCE; THE CASE OF KABOBO WETLAND IN IGORORA TOWN COUNCIL
IBANDA DISTRICT

BY

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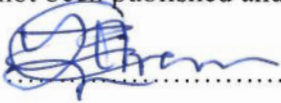
A RESEARCH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCE
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BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION

I TAREMWA NOBERT do hereby declare that this is my original special project report and has not been published and/or submitted for any other degree award to any university

.....

Date: 24th/06/2014.

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APPROVAL

This certify that this special project report by TAREMWA Noberi has been successfully completed under my supervisor and I recommend it for submission to the faculty of Natural resources and environmental sciences of Busitema University with my approval

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Signature

Date

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this work to the Almighty God for his divine guidance, and to my beloved family members, I would like also to dedicate this report to my dearest grandmother Mrs. Theresa Kimanywenda and also to my late grandmother Mrs. Bibiyana Munaga may your soul rest in everlasting peace.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To God be the glory and honor for he is the reason for my credible achievements both now and in time to come. For your great care I have come to the end of this project successful, I lionize you lord and May my descendants live to glorify your name

For the intellectual and unexpected support that I received from the staff of Busitema University, I stand to recognize that special attention you rendered to me specifically Mr. Taako Edema George may the almighty God bless you for you did not only appear as a supervisor of my research but also as a parent to me.

Lastly to my dear dad Mr. Twine Adriane and dear mum Mrs. Nyinomugisha Edreda for it's your love and guidance that is affiliated to me that that has resulted in this piece work. Great thanks for nurturing me.

DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS

Sustainable use: Means utilization which ensures that the products or services derived from that use are available at the same level for the foreseeable future. For example, yields from fishing or harvesting of papyrus should be set at a level that can be maintained for the foreseeable future.

Community; People of Igorora town council in Ibanda district

Paradigm shift; Pattern or a model towards sustainable utilization of a resource from un sustainable uses which acts as example

Relocation feasibility survey: A study towards a viable transfer of resources and uses from one way to another. Basically shifting from unsustainable utilization of wetland resources towards sustainable uses

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 conceptual framework	3
Figure 2.2 Trends in wetland coverage.....	7
Figure: 4. 3 representation of the wetland by dependence of the gender.....	20
Figure 4.4 representation of respondents' education level.....	21
Figure: 4. 5 Activities practiced in the wetland.....	22
Figure: 4. 6 Analysis for activity done in the wetland with time spent.....	24
Figure: 4. 7 Representation of the benefits derived from the wetland resource	25
Figure: 4. 8 Analysis of the usefulness of the wetland to individuals' livelihood.....	26
Figure: 4. 9 Respondents' education level and their response on the extent to which the wetland is useful	28
Figure: 4. 10 Activity to be done apart from that based in the wetland	29
Figure: 4. 11 most accepted activity recommended by the authority	30
Figure: 4. 12 Representation for the extent to which age influences the activity done in the wetland.....	31
Figure: 4. 13 Representation of Individual's acceptance to forego benefits derived from the wetland.....	32
Figure: 4. 14 Representation of Individual's acceptances to forego benefits derived from the wetland per acre and the activities they take part in	33
Figure: 4. 15 the relationship between gender of the respondents and activity done in the wetland.....	35
Figure: 4. 16 Respondents' consideration to undertake other activities	36
Figure: 4. 17 a representation of reasons for not considering the alternative.....	37
Figure: 4. 18 considerations from relevant authority and most acceptable activities recommended by the authority.....	39
Figure: 4. 19 Relationship between WTS and relevant improvements.....	40

LIST OF TABLES

Table: 2. 1 Ecosystem goods and services provided by the wetland	11
Table: 2. 2 Methods for involving stakeholders.	14
Table: 4. 3 Chi-square Tests for time spent doing the activity to the activity done in the wetland	23
Table: 4.4 chi-square tests for respondents' education level and their response on the extent to which the wetland is useful	27
Table: 4. 5 chi- square Tests for the extent to which age influences the activity done in the wetland.....	30
Table: 4. 6 Chi-square test for the significance of between Individual's acceptances to forego benefits derived from the wetland per acre and the activities they take part in.....	33
Table: 4. 7 Chi-square tests for relationship between gender and activity done by respondent....	34
Table: 4. 8 Chi-square tests for considerations from relevant authority and most acceptable activities recommended by the authority	38
Table: 4. 9 Chi-Square Tests for suggestions to improve alternatives and Individual's WTS from the wetland carried out in the wetland to alternatives.....	40

ABSTRACT

The study conducted on assessment of community willingness to relocate from wetland resource; the case of Kabobo wetland in Igorora town council Ibanda district south western part of Uganda. The main objective was to assess the willingness of the community to relocate from Kabobo wetland in Igorora town council Ibanda district south western part of Uganda specifically; to find out the value community attach to the wetland resource, to establish the shifting options for sustainable wetland resource use by dependent households and to establish the willingness of the community to accept the shifting options. Research questions included: How does the community value the wetland resource? What are the shifting options available for sustainable wetland resource use by dependant households? Is the community willing to accept the shifting options available? And what is the best and acceptable community option for the use of the Wetland?

The study composed of a sample of 120 respondents. Questionnaires and interviews were used to gather information on the wetland; this involved interviewing local people living near and using wetland and the Local Government officials at ITC and IDLG officials. The methods of analysis that were used included; tabular analysis which involved computation of percentages and frequencies including pie charts and bar charts of the analyzed data in excel and SPS (version 16) software.

The findings of the study show that the shifting options recommended by the authority (**figure 4.11**) tend to be more environmentally friendly compared to some of those which individuals are considering by themselves (**figure 4.10**). According to the findings the activities which respondents are considering to undertake by themselves include the following; small scale enterprise 37.84%, modern farming 25.68%, boda boda 14.86%, charcoal burning 1.35%, coffee processing 1.36% , construction 4.05%, poultry 14.86% while the various alternatives were recommended by the authority and respondents acceptance towards this alternatives varied as follows; small scale enterprise 39.13%, modern farming which improve yields outside the wetland 13.04%, boda boda riding 8.70% previous activities outside the wetland 23.91% and 15.22% of the respondents did not accept any alternative recommended by the authority

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	i
APPROVAL.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.....	v
DEFINITION OF THE KEY TERMS.....	vi
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
ABSTRACT.....	ix
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
1.1 Background to the study.....	1
1.2 Background to the study.....	1
1.3 Problem statement.....	2
1.4 General objective of the study.....	2
1.4.1 Specific objectives of the study.....	3
1.5 Research hypotheses.....	3
1.6 Conceptual frame.....	3
1.7 Justification of the study.....	4
1.8 Scope of the study.....	4
1.8.1 Content scope.....	4
1.8.2 Geographical and time scope.....	4
CHAPTER TWO.....	5
2.0 Introduction.....	5
2.1 Wetlands.....	5
2.1.1 Wetlands in Uganda.....	5

2.2 Theoretical literature about wetlands	6
2.2.1 Trends and future scenarios	6
2.2.2 Population explosion and Climate Change	8
2.2.3 Political Interference	8
2.3 Empirical literature review	9
2.3.1 Value of Wetlands	9
2.3.2 Wetland Degradation and Loss	12
2.3.3 Balancing wetland conservation with the needs of people	13
2.3.4 Engaging local users in wetland management	13
2.3.5 Paradigm shift for Sustainable wetland utilization	14
2.3.5.1 Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES):	14
2.3.5.2 Creating markets that support conservation:	15
2.3.5.3 Establishment of Property rights:	15
2.3.5.4 Influencing policies and plans	16
2.4 Summary of literature review	16
METHODOLOGY	17
3.1 Introduction	17
3.2 Research design	17
3.3 Study area	17
3.4 Target population	17
3.5 Sample size and sampling procedure	17
3.5.1 Sample size	17
3.5.2 Sampling techniques and procedure	18
3.6 Data types and collection methods:	18
3.6.1 Data types	18
3.6.2 Data collection methods	18
3.6.2.1 Observation	18

3.6.2.2 Questionnaires.....	18
3.7 validity and reliability of data collection instruments.....	19
3.7.1 Validity of data collection instruments.....	19
3.7.2 Reliability of data collection instruments.....	19
3.8 Data analysis.....	19
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS.....	20
4.0 Introduction.....	20
4.1.1. General information.....	20
4.1.2 Gender of respondents.....	20
4.1.3 Education level of respondents.....	21
4.1.4 Activities carried out in the wetland resource.....	22
4.2:0 The value community attach to the wetland.....	23
4.2.1 The extent of relationship between time spent doing the activity and the activity done in the wetland.....	23
4.2.2 Benefits derived from individuals association with the wetland.....	24
4.2.3 Analysis of the usefulness of the wetland to individuals' livelihood.....	25
4.2.4 Relationship between respondents' education level and their response on the extent to which the wetland is useful.....	27
4.3 Shifting options for sustainable wetland resource use by dependent households.....	28
4.3.1 Analysis of the activity to be done apart from that based in the wetland.....	28
4.3.2 Analysis of the activity recommended by the authority to be done apart from that based in the wetland.....	29
4.3.3 The extent to which age influences the activity done in the wetland.....	30
4.3.4 Individual's acceptance to forego benefits derived from the wetland.....	31
4.3.5 Analyzing the relationship between individual's acceptances to forego benefits derived from the wetland per acre and the activities they take part in.....	33
4.3.6 The relationship between gender and activity done by respondents in the wetland.....	34
4.4.0 The willingness of the community to accept the shifting options.....	35

4.4.1 Respondents considering other activities apart from those based in the wetland.	36
4.4.2 Assessing the Individuals reasons for not considering alternatives	37
4.4.3 Analyzing the relationship between considerations from relevant authority and most acceptable activities recommended by the authority	37
4.4.4 Analyzing the relationship between suggestions to improve alternatives and Individual's WTS from the wetland carried out in the wetland to alternatives	39
CHAPTER FIVE.....	41
5.1 Introduction.	41
5.2 Summary of the findings	41
5.3 Conclusions	42
5.4 Recommendations	43
5.4 Areas of future research	44
REFERENCES.....	45
APPENDICES.....	48

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Background to the study

This chapter introduces the study topic, background, the problem statement, objectives, and research questions of the study, conceptual frame work, justification and scope of the study.

1.2 Background to the study

In Uganda, wetlands are normally referred to as swamps. The most common vegetation in Uganda's wetlands is papyrus but other wetlands include bogs, flood plains and swamp forests. In Uganda, wetlands occupy about 13% of the country's total area. Uganda occupies an area of 241,038 square kilometers (sq. kms) of which 43,941 sq.kms is open water and swamps, and 197,097 sq.kms is land. The altitude above sea level ranges from 620 metres (Albert Nile) to 5,111 metres (Mt. Rwenzori peak) (UBOS 2002) they are mostly located in the central region of the country. Some are found in the West, Eastern and southern areas. Wetlands are mostly found bounding Rivers and lakes. In general, wetlands are shallow water bodies teeming with life of complex fauna and flora. Wetlands represent one of the vital natural resources Uganda is endowed with. They provide an ecological service (climate modification, water purification, waste water treatment, flood control and water storage and distribution in space and time); they have direct uses such as acting as a source of water for domestic purposes, livestock watering, a source of fish, medicinal plants and animals, and various other materials. The primary indirect drivers of degradation and loss of inland wetlands have been population growth and increasing economic development. These include infrastructure development, land conversion, water withdrawal, pollution, overharvesting and overexploitation. The communities that access these wetlands and use them for agriculture and extraction of various raw materials and fishing have greatly contributed to their degradation. The limited wetland areas of Uganda are under considerable pressure from a growing population and industrial development. Poor natural resource management, coupled with poorly planned or executed development activities have, and are continuing to deplete the limited renewable natural resource base of the country. Consideration for economic development has outweighed the benefits from wetlands, thus leading to wetland utilization and exploitation. This has led to the overutilization of these resources, resulting in wetland loss and degradation. The fundamental cause of wetlands destruction is the greedy desire of both the rich and the poor to obtain livelihoods from them.

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