



**BUSITEMA
UNIVERSITY**
Pursuing Excellence

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND WATER RESOURCES

ENGINEERING

FINAL YEAR PROJECT

**ASSESSING AND REDESIGNING OF KYAMBOGO KINAWATAKA FLOOD
CHANNEL CULVERTS (NAKAWA DIVISION)**

BY

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
GPS	Global Positioning System
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Co-operation
GoU	Government of Uganda
KCCA	Kampala Capital City Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority

DECLARATION

I Patrick Mubyagula declare that the work presented here is out of my own research except where due references are made especially from KDMP. It has not been partially or wholly submitted for any academic award to any institution of higher learning for any award whatsoever.

SIGN.....

APPROVAL

This is to certify that this research proposal has been carried out under my supervision and that it is ready for submission to the department.

SUPERVISOR: MR. MOHAMED BADAZA

SIGN.....

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CHAPTER ONE

This chapter outlines the relevant information about the project: background, problem statement, and justification, objectives of the study, purpose of the study and the scope of the study

1.1 Background

A flood is an overflow of water that submerges land that is usually dry. In the urban areas, the type of flood is called Urban flooding is the accumulation of floodwaters that result when the inflow of storm water exceeds the capacity of a drainage system to infiltrate water into the soil or to carry it away.

Kampala is the capital and largest city of Uganda with a population of 1,208,544 (2002). It is located in the district of Kampala at 0°19'N 32°35'E, at 3,900 ft (1,189 m) above sea level. Kampala is popularly known as the city on many hills because it extends over 10 hills. Temperatures in Kampala range from 15.15 to 29.3 (Celsius). And the Rainfall in Kampala varies from 204.0 to 669.0 (mm/month).

Flooding in the city is most in settlements that have been established in areas that were once wetlands or swamps. Flooding is linked to climate change, changing weather patterns plus, the lowland areas of Kampala, coupled with the poor-quality soils to absorb water; these make the city susceptible to flooding. (Dr. Bateganya). Additionally, the poor drainage system and poor disposal of urban waste in the city are major Causes. To mitigate this calamity, Kampala needs a good storm water management system, which should focus on preserving critical green spaces such as Centenary Park, protecting the wetlands from encroachment and fostering plans that aim to harvest rain water. (Dr Amin Tamale Kiggundu)

KCCA

Since its establishment in 2011, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) has upgraded a number of drainage channels to divert floods. However, the problem seems far from over. The problem is that the main drainages, which are at times overpowered by the heavy run-off waters. These main channels such as Nakivubo ought to be helped by the small drainages to ease the flow.

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