
FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

NAMASAGALI CAMPUS

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

RESEARCH TOPIC:

**AN ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY PERCEPTION ON THE CAUSES AND
IMPACT OF DEFORESTATION IN TOKORA SUB COUNTY, NAKAPIRIPIT DISTRICT,
UGANDA**

REGISTRATION NUMBER: BU/UG/2019/0016

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**RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND
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FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NATURAL
RESOURCE ECONOMICS. BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

DECLARATION

I, LOKOL ABRAHAM hereby declare that this dissertation is my own work and has never been submitted to any institution of higher learning for any award

Signature.....

Date.....

APPROVAL

This dissertation has been done and completed under the supervision

Name: Mr. GEORGE EDEMA TAAKO

Supervisor

Signature.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work with great joy and appreciation to all my parents, Mr. ABURA AARON JOSEPH YOYO and Mrs. ALUPOT SANTINA and all my family members for the financial support and guidance they rendered to me towards the success of this research work, May the almighty GOD bless them abundantly.

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1.9 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and agricultural organization
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
DFO	District Forest Officer
NFA	National Forest Authority
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
PES	Payment for ecosystem services
NFP	National Forestry Plans
NDP	National Development Plans
FLR	Forest Land Restoration
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed at assessing the community perception on the causes and impacts of deforestation in Tokora Sub-County as a case study. Data was collected using three methods: interviewing, questionnaire, and observation. Both probability and non-probability sampling techniques were used to come up with a sample of 60 respondents. Data collected was analyzed using Microsoft excel.

From the study, it was found out that the majority of respondents stopped at post-primary level of education (45%), furthermore, 71.67% were males, 28.33% were females.

It was found out that charcoal burning, weak law enforcement and agricultural intensification were the major causes of deforestation in Tokora Sub-County, which led to adverse potential impacts like loss of some animal and plant species, increase in the frequency of drought and shortage of herbal medicine.

The study also revealed that other factors that caused deforestation in Tokora Sub-County were; high level of illiteracy, corruption, lack of alternative jobs, limited support in the agricultural sector among others.

The study concluded that more efforts were still needed to protect the forest cover in Tokora Sub-County this could be through creating alternative jobs, carrying out massive sensitization to create awareness, strengthening education among others.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the background of the study, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, limitations of the study and conceptual framework.

1.1 Back ground of the study.

Forest ecosystems are components of the world's biodiversity as many forests are more biodiverse than other ecosystems.

Forests cover thirty-one percent of the world's area. Approximately half the forest area is relatively intact (naturally regenerated forests of native species where there are no visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed).

More than half of the worlds are found in only five countries that is; the Russian federation, brazil, Canada, the united states of America and china and 66 percent of forests are found in ten countries.

Many of Eastern Africa's forests ecosystems, which harbor a unique and rich biodiversity, are transboundary. Trade of charcoal and timber spills across national boundaries, and issues such as deforestation, forest degradation and climate change transcend borders.

Deforestation and forest degradation are having a significant impact on regional forest cover. Uganda lost almost half of its forest cover between 1990-2015, going from 24% to 12.4% of total land area, and Tanzanian deforestation are among the largest globally. If they continue or

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