

**BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS**

**ESTIMATING THE MONETARY VALUE OF DIRECT FOREST USES IN**  
**PAKANYI SUB COUNTY, MASINDI DISTRICT, UGANDA**

**BY**

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**A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE**  
**AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NATURAL**  
**RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY**

**JULY 2018**

## DECLARATION

I AMANYA GOVINE certify that this is my original work and has never been submitted to any University or Institution of higher learning for an academic award.

Signature.....

Date.....*2<sup>nd</sup> / 07 / 2018*.....

## APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research report titled “**Estimating the monetary value of direct forest uses in Pakanyi Sub County, Masindi district, Uganda**” by Amanya Govine has been done under my supervision.

Signature

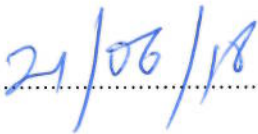


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**Dr. Sowed Masaba**

**(Supervisor)**

Date:



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## DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my Mother Ms. Nyakato Joyce Dezi Adyeeri, and my entire family.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

GOU	Government of Uganda
NFA	National Forestry Authority
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
UGX	Uganda shillings
USD	US Dollars
DUV	Direct use values
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
CVM	Contingent Valuation Method
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
Kg	Kilograms
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
NFTPs	Non Timber Forest Products
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.

## ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to estimate the monetary value of direct use benefits of forests in Pakanyi Sub County, Masindi district. The specific objectives were to identify the direct uses of forests, quantify the direct uses of forests, and attach monetary value to the direct uses of forests. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Data were collected using questionnaires, observation, and existing literature. Data were entered and managed in Microsoft Excel and SPSS, and analyzed using descriptive statistics.

The study findings revealed the quantity of direct forest uses as follows: 1612 pieces of timber, 235 bundles of firewood, 64kgs of local herbs, 295 sacks of charcoal, 2155 poles for construction, 613 kg of game meat, 144 bundles of grass for thatching, 70 bundles of fibers, 28 and 34 basins of mushrooms and white ants respectively, and 338 liters of honey.

The study findings indicate various direct forest uses: timber, fencing posts, poles, wild foods, fibers, firewood, charcoal and local herbs. The study estimates the total monetary value of the direct forest benefits at Uganda shillings **33,886,812** annually.

## CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

### 1.0 Introduction

Forests are renewable and complex ecosystems capable of providing a wide range of environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits. They supply various products and services, which contribute directly to the well being of people and are vital to the economy and the environmental conditions of the country. While essential roles of forests are increasingly recognized by the Ugandan society as a whole, their benefits and functions are differently valued amongst people and society segments. Moreover, such valuation continues to modify over time, due to changing needs and expectations of society (Dođru 2001). Forests have been central to human survival for as long as we have inhabited the earth. How people use and value forests at a particular place and time, however, depends in large part on their scarcity or abundance relative to changing human needs.

Historical patterns of forest land use reflected the cumulative effect of centuries of individual or small group decisions about where to hunt, where to settle, what land to clear for agriculture and what land to reserve for religious or other purposes. The values associated with conventional forest products, such as lumber and pulp and paper, pass directly through markets. On the other hand, many benefits that are derived from forests do not pass through markets, such as hunting, fishing, or bird watching, or the value of the role that forests play in regulating weather patterns. Therefore, it is becoming increasingly important to identify and evaluate these benefits due to the increased pressures on the natural resources, the increased demand for non-market resources, and society's strong desire to preserve the natural heritage for future generations (Condon 1997).

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