

**THE ROLE OF IN-KIND INCENTIVES IN THE SURVIVAL AND  
CONSERVATION OF MILICIA EXCELSA (MVULE) IN THE BUSOGA  
REGION-UGANDA, THE CASE OF KAMULI DISTRICT.**

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**DECLARATION**

I OBUTO Solomon hereby declare that this report is my original work. It has never been submitted to any university or any higher institution of learning for any academic award. Thus I accept to be responsible for everything contained in it.

Signature

  
.....

OBUTO SOLOMON

DATE... 22/09/2015 .....

## APPROVAL

This is to acknowledge that the work entitled “the role of in-kind incentives in the conservation of *Milicia excelsa* (Mvule) in the Busoga region” has been done under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the faculty of Natural resource and environmental science.

Signature



.....

**TAAKO EDEMA GEORGE**

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Date 22/09/2015

## DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family members especially my parents, Rev. Levi OTUBA and Toto Joyce Mary IMALINGAT and all friends who sacrificed everything with prayers to ensure my academic success, thank you for giving me such a moral foundation on which I have managed to reach this far. May the almighty GOD bless you.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONMS**

IUCN	:	The International Union for Conservation of Nature
GHG	:	Green House Gases
CO <sub>2</sub>	:	Carbon dioxide
GPS	:	Geographical Positioning System.
GIS	:	Geographical Information System.
FAO	:	Food And Agriculture Organization
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
NECI	:	Namasagali Environmental Conservation Initiative

## ABSTRACT

The overall objective of this study was to analyze the role of in kind incentives in the survival and planting of *Milicia excelsa* (Mvule tree) species in Busoga sub region.

Research Questions in the study include the following;

1. What is the survival rate of *Milicia excelsa* in relation to other fruit trees and plantations?
2. Which factors are responsible for the survival of *Milicia excelsa* and fruit trees?
3. What are the best alternative incentives frames that promote people's desire to plant and conserve *Milicia excelsa*?

The methods used to collect data were interviews, questionnaire, field observation and mapping using GPS. The data collected was analyzed using stata SPSS which facilitated the formation of frequency tables, pie charts.

From the findings, we recognized that the role of in kind incentives is not yielding a greater percentage in the survival of *Milicia excelsa*. There are other factors that result in the non survival of *Milicia excelsa* especially occurrence of diseases and the limited care extended by the university to help the community in terms of sensitization such that they plant and fight hard to ensure that *Milicia excelsa* survives.

The conclusion of the research study show that as the use of in kind incentives by Busitema University does not yield to a greater percentage in the planting, conservation and conservation of *Milicia excelsa* because the community expect a greater follow up by the university with extended care and sensitization. This will help the community to replant and conserve the already existing trees other than just giving them in kind incentives.

The recommendation captures the need for the University of Busitema Namasagali campus, in addition to giving the in kind incentives, to extend care to the tree seedling project established around the community so that people get sensitized on the best knowledge and skills on proper tree management.

## CHAPTER ONE

### GENERAL INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Introduction

This chapter involves the description of the background of the study which includes the general information about the tree, statement of the problem, Objectives of the study, General/major objective of the study, Specific objectives of the study, Research hypotheses/ Questions, Conceptual framework, Significance/Justification of the study, Justification of the study, Limitations of the study, Operational definitions of key terms/concepts.

#### **General Information about the Tree:**

One of the most important timber species, but over-exploitation has made it very rare. The heartwood is brown to yellow and easy to work. The wood resists termite attack almost as well as teak.

#### 1.2 Background to the study

*Milicia excelsa* is distributed from Guinea Bissau eastward to Ethiopia and southward to Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The wood of *Milicia excelsa* and the closely related *Milicia regia* (A.Chev, C.C.Berg) are not distinguished in the timber trade, and are traded under the trade name 'iroko', or 'odum' in Ghana. Other frequently used trade names for *Milicia excelsa* are 'kambala' and 'Mvule'. Iroko is a highly valued commercial timber in Africa, for which demand is large. It is used for construction work, ship building and marine carpentry, sluice gates, framework, trucks, draining boards, outdoor and indoor joinery, stairs, doors, frames, garden furniture, cabinet work, paneling, flooring and profile boards for decorative and structural uses. It is also used for carving, domestic utensils, musical instruments and toys. As it is resistant to acids and bases, it is used for tanks and barrels for food and chemical products and for laboratory benches. It is used as sliced veneer but only rarely as rotary veneer. The wood is also used as firewood and for making charcoal.

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