

**FORESTRY GOVERNANCE, A CASE STUDY OF
BUSITEMA SUB-COUNTY, BUSIA DISTRICT**

BY

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DECLARATION

I Mudulo Eric Wasike, declare that this research report is my own work and has never been submitted to any institution of higher learning for any award.

Signature..... Mudulo Eric Wasike


Date..... 9th / 07 / 2013

APPROVAL

This research report has been submitted with my approval.

Mr. Masaba Sowedi

Signature:

 9/7/13

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research report to my dear parents Mr. Ngolobe Benjamin, Mrs. Ngolobe Erosa and Mrs. Ngolobe Ayidah for their effort and struggle to raise and educate me.

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My great appreciation goes to the Almighty God for enabling me have this gift of education and being in position to write this research report.

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God may award you abundantly.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	Community Based Organization
CF	Community Forests
CFM	Community Forest Management
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CLA	Community Land Association
IFRI	International Forestry Resources and Institutions
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
MLG	Multi-Level Governance
MUIENR	Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources
MWLE	Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NES	National Environment Statute
NFP	National Forestry Policy
NR	Natural Resources
PEAP	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PFE	Permanent Forest Estate
THF	Tropical High Forests
UHDR	Uganda Human Development Report
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority

ABSTRACT

The forest resources in the Eastern Africa are disappearing fast due to deforestation and the quality of the remaining forest is gradually degrading. In Uganda, forest resources are being over exploited and some tree species are undergoing extinction. This study sought to analyze whether there was effective implementation of the forest policies, laws, rules and regulations to attain good governance in forestry in Busitema sub-county. Interviews were conducted among the residents of the area to find out the extent of forestry policy implementation and stakeholders participation in the management of the forest resource in the sub-county. Here, data was collected using the questionnaires, documentary reviews, and observation techniques. The study findings indicated that to a large extent there was good forest governance in Busitema sub-county because community Participation in Forest Resource Management projects was a concept much debated and in international development planning and policy-making processes since it led to proper governance of the resources. Thus, conservation and good management of the resources led to effective forest governance in Busitema sub-county. There were still some areas that require further research and analysis in order to improve and attain effective governance in forestry. The government should ensure trans-national learning and preparedness so that feasible understanding is improved in international networks and processes about effective action for improved social justice in forestry. The areas of future research include: need to adequately find out whether there is transparency and accountability in management of the forest resource in the area; need to find out whether there is sustainable use of forest resources in the area; and need to find out whether forestry policy implementation leads to better livelihood in the area.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This introduces governance across different levels; background of the study; statement of the problem; objectives of the study; research questions; justification statement; significance of the study; scope of the study; and organization of the study.

Governance is the act of governing which relates to decisions that define expectations, grant power, or verify performance. It consists of either a separate process or part of decision making or leadership processes, (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governance). Since governance is the process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented, an analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision making and implementing the decisions made and the formal and informal structures that have been set in place to arrive at and implement the decision. Government is one of the actors and the other actors include influential land lords, associations of peasant farmers, cooperatives, NGOs, research institutes, religious leaders, financial institutions, political parties, the police, and learning institutions.

Good governance involves participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society, (Bahati et al, 2007).

According to Babar et al (on line: 25th/May/2013), poor governance of natural resources (NR) in different parts of the world is resulting in communal disharmony, social tension, and even armed conflict. Consequently, it causes extensive loss of life, damage to property, and harm to the environment. In many instances, mismanagement and poor governance of NR are caused by non-participatory, centralized and

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