BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

ASSESSING THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SIGNIFIANCE OF CHORCOAL PRODUCTION TO LOCAL FARMERS IN KABANYORO AND KABAGANDA VILLAGES IN NAMSAGALI SUB COUNTY, KAMULI DISTRICT.

BY

ASIIMWE KARUNGI.

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A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR A WARD OF BACHELORS IN NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS OF BUSITEMA UNIVERSITY.

DECLARATION.

I Asiimwe karungi declare that this research project has been through my own efforts and never has it been submitted to Busitema University or any other institution of higher for the ward of a degree or any other qualification.

Signature …… Date……

APPROVAL

I hereby certify that this research project titled “assessing the social and economic significance of charcoal production on the local farmers in Kabanyoro and Kabaganda villages in Namasagali Sub County, Kamuli district.” has been done under my supervision and it is ready to be submitted to the faculty of natural resources and environmental sciences Busitema University.

Signature

……

Mr. Henry Kisu –Kisira.

University supervisor.

Date;

……..

DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my dear mother Mrs. Ngabiye karungi, my late father Omuhereza Karungi Kasumba plus my sister Tuhaise karungi. the family of Charles , Madam Biingi Florence, Ms. Owemamabazi Becky and Mr. Alinda Bob for their endless support throughout my journey of education , May God bless and protect you always .I also dedicate this research to my course mates most especially Tugonzaruhanga Joseph , Luswata Emmanuel Reus , Byalebeka Mark Cedric , lokeris Pedo Claire for their cooperation throughout this course.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

SPSS	Statistical package for social scientists
NEMA	National Environmental Management authority.
NGO'S	Non – Governmental Organizations
NFA	National Forestry Authority
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
NFP	National Forestry Plan
NEMP	National Environmental Management Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NFP	National Forestry Plan
UEP	Uganda Energy Policy
REP	Renewable Energy Policy
CFR	Central Forest Reserves
NCSU	National Charcoal Survey Uganda
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
CBO	Charcoal Burners Organizations.

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ABSTRACT

This research project was conducted on the local farmers in the areas of Kabanyoro and Kabaganda Namasagali Sub County, Kamuli district the data was collected during the month of March 2023. The main objective of the study was to assess the socio economic significance of charcoal production to the local farmers.

The study was descriptive research design with both qualitative and quantitative approaches, primary data was collected using structured questionnaires and personal observation and secondary data by review of existing literature from journals, district reports and books. purposive sampling was to select the key informants and the sample size was 40 local farmers located in the areas of Kabanyoro and Kabaganda Namasagali sub county interviewed in the study, the primary data was coded ,cleaned and entered in Microsoft excel and the exported to statistical package for social scientists (SPSS) for descriptive statistical analysis

Findings showed that the most tree species used in charcoal production are non-fruit tree species, laws, policy and bye laws that govern charcoal production were restriction on fruit tree species like mango tree, avocado tree and others including practicing afforestation and re-afforestation, it was found that charcoal prices vary at different sites for example production site, roadside and village areas. Most local farmers were using traditional method of charcoal production because it cheap and easy.

It is concluded from the study that; Charcoal production is predominant economic activity for the majority of local farmers in Namasagali sub county Kamuli district due to high levels of poverty, a substantive number of local farmers sell charcoal to get income to afford basic necessities of life. The laws and policies that prohibit indiscriminate charcoal burning have been exploited over the years by local farmers that deal in charcoal production business. The study indicates that the local farmers in charcoal production use traditional methods of charcoal production facing related problems of hard surface area, harsh weather and climatic condition, increased damages and illness of local farmers as a result of snakes bites, a lot of heat from the production sites, cuts from sharp equipment's used and others.

Recommendation from the study include ; Relevant plans and programs should be developed that affect charcoal production , there should the need for sustainable development through preservation of natural resources such forests , strategies that are relevant to charcoal production inform of restoration of forest cover through re-afforestation and afforestation ,encouraging commercial tree planting on private land all those measures can stimulate

sustainable charcoal production hence contributing socially and economically to the local farmers. There should Compliance to existing laws and regulations, to reduce over harvesting by charcoal makers, harvesting plans should be revised in comply with available forest resources and existing to have sustainable harvesting of charcoal.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem statement, general and specific objectives, conceptual framework and the significance of the study

1.2 Back ground of the study

According to (Hosier ,1993) wood as fuel is considered to be the first energy resource used by human and with charcoal are the most globally used, furthermore, according to (van Beukering et al, 2007) 30,000 years ago commonly in cave drawing the natural wood charcoal has been used as energy source According to (FAO, 2007), globally 3.3 m3 of wood is used annually as energy source more than other biomass .in addition to developing countries especially rural areas over 2 billion people still rely on fuel wood as their main energy source (FAO,2010).this energy source estimated at 47 million metric tons; with 9% increase since 2004(FAO 2009).both fuel and charcoal provide more than 14% of the world's total energy production and this shows how important those energy resources are especially in developing countries where are considered as primary energy sources . According to (FAO, 2011), Africa alone use 63%of the global charcoal production especially in rural that accounts for 94% and 73% in urban areas.

In Uganda, charcoal production a cross Uganda, but it is concentrated in the districts near or well connected to Uganda's three main urban centers (Kampala Jinja and Entebbe), where wooded ecosystems and vast farming systems and vast farming systems coexist. The west central areas of Masindi, Nakasongola and Hioma are included in the sample; these predominately supply Kampala capital region. Our study sties have significant disparities in physical and institutional infrastructure, which allows us to investigate if the policy environment influences charcoal activity in various areas. (Fydees khundi, 2010).

In Kamuli charcoal production is a major economic activity, its production has reached unsustainable levels, and the charcoal production operations are increasingly a source of environmental concern, especially considering that slow growing hard wood tree species are targeted without plans for replacement planting. (KDLG. 2015)With anticipated increased demand for charcoal in the foreseeable future and given the current unsustainable production trends, the needs for proactive intervention to avert a looming energy (charcoal) supply crisis – with related ecological and environmental consequences -is more than urgent. The material most commonly used to generate charcoal is wood production is partly the reason why Uganda

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