

American Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Research (AJHSSR)

e-ISSN :2378-703X

Volume-5, Issue-9, pp-107-114

www.ajhssr.com

Research Paper

Open Access

WILDLIFE AUTHORITY REVENUE SHARING SCHEME AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT; A CASE STUDY OF MGHAHINGA CONSERVATION AREA KISORO DISTRICT, UGANDA

Mr. Iradunkunda Sam, Dr. Agaba Moses,

Kabale University

Department of Management Science Kabale University, Uganda

ABSTRACT: Revenue sharing is currently a popular approach to wild life conservation in Uganda; it involves all communities around the national parks of Uganda and was introduced to change attitudes of communities around the national parks. The benefits from these protected areas are supposed to be shared by all communities around these protected. Women as vulnerable group may not be benefiting much due to marginalization while bearing much of the conservation costs. The objectives of the study were: (i) To identify the ways through which women participate in the revenue sharing scheme. (ii) To analyse the challenges women face in the revenue sharing scheme that hinder them from empowerment in revenue sharing. (iii) To identify appropriate strategies for enhancing women's empowerment in revenue sharing arrangements. This research therefore was carried out to analyse how the revenue sharing scheme is benefiting women around the protected areas. The overall aim of the study was to examine women empowerment in UWA's revenue sharing scheme. This research was carried out to analyze how the revenues sharing scheme is benefiting women around the protected areas. The research design employed in the study was descriptive research design and qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. The sample of the study comprised of seventy two (72) respondents selected from three parishes of Nteko, Nyamatsinda and Rukongi in Kisoro district all adjacent to the park. Data was collected using Questionnaires which were administered to individual house holds and interviews were conducted for key informants. The Findings indicate that women adjacent to protected areas are not empowered in revenue sharing scheme yet the scheme is meant for them. The barriers to empowerment include corruption by local councils and government officials who handle the revenue, political influence, gender bias towards women and lack of involvement in decision making as well as weak revenue sharing policy and other institutions to cater for women as a marginalized group of people in the community. The study recommends that government puts a law to deal with corrupt officials and even empower women to always refuse money in exchange for things agreed in project proposals. The study also recommends that women should be allowed to access some materials for weaving which can be sold to both foreigners and the local population to earn them extra income.

Key words: *Revenue sharing scheme, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Gender and Development; Community, Women empowerment, Kisoro.*

I. INTRODUCTION

This study was about an assessment of women empowerment in Uganda Wildlife Authority's Revenue Sharing Scheme among the communities adjacent to protected area (BMCA), which is shared by the three Districts of Kabale, Kanungu and Kisoro. The Conservation Area is composed of Bwindi Impenetrable (BINP) and Mgahinga Gorilla (MGNP) National Parks.

Because of increased needs for biodiversity conservation and tourism related activities, these areas were gazetted by the government of Uganda and the people around them were restricted from accessing them for their sustenance. The local communities especially women used to depend on the national parks for their livelihoods (Mamo et al 2007). However, due to their massive encroachment, they were gazetted, hence, they no longer have access to most of park products. More so, the Communities surrounding this area experience extensive crop damage by gorillas, monkeys and elephants. Often, cultivated crops are more easily accessed as a source of food than the thick forest. Women in the

communities adjacent to the protected areas are adversely affected by the problem of the park animals through crop raid but Uganda Wildlife Authority does not compensate for the losses, (Bwindi Mgahinga General Management plan 2001-2011).

The women in this area are among the poorest category of people within the communities around the forests. They are not well represented in decision making processes. They remain largely a marginalized group of people, not even respected in their community. They do not participate fully in many community activities as they are illiterate and discriminated by the men. This means that they find it difficult to benefit from group activities such as savings and credit schemes, or even accessing information from NGOs that is transmitted through groups (Kjersgard 1997). They feel that their needs have been marginalized even in the multiple use programmes like revenue sharing and yet the costs they incur due to the creation of the park are far greater than for other community members.

Women in rural areas, in most cases are excluded from important processes at household levels, community, administrative and or political levels in which a majority of people engage. This is a result of many factors including gender inequalities and cultural factors, lack of ownership of resources, poverty and illiteracy inequalities and cultural factors, and lack of ownership of resources, poverty and illiteracy among others. This leads to exclusion from participating in decisions and actions directly affecting the fulfillment of their rights (Namara, 2004). To ensure that local communities shouldering the burden of conservation costs around these protected areas also benefit directly from conservation efforts, Uganda National Parks (UNP) adopted a revenue sharing policy in 1999 which was passed by the Government under the Wildlife Statute of 1996. Through this revenue sharing arrangement, the local communities are to use 20% of the fees paid by the tourists as Gate fees, (Uganda Wildlife Statute 1996). The revenue sharing fund should ensure that local community needs are addressed sufficiently.

Revenue Sharing program provides for a share of park revenue to be favoured to the communities adjacent to protected areas to finance community projects proposed/prioritized by them. Government required that UWA disburse these funds to Local Governments in the respective qualifying areas as a provision of harmonizing the program target of the program are poor and marginalized people adjacent to protected areas who have foregone benefits following gazettement of area into parks and reserves and thus restricting access and general interaction with park resources. This is to ensure that households living adjacent to protected areas obtain benefits from their existence, improve their welfare, and ultimately strengthen partnerships between UWA, local communities, and local governments, for sustainable management of resources in and around protected areas (Kabanda et al 2004).

The revenue sharing scheme came with three major objectives of providing an enabling environment for establishing good relations between the protected Areas (PAs) and their neighbouring local communities, to demonstrate the economic value of protected areas and to solicit support and acceptance of PAs and conservation from local communities living adjacent these areas (Revenue Sharing policy, 2000). However, little is known how the local communities especially the women who are among the vulnerable groups of people share in the benefits and conservation costs in the area because its meant for them since they are adjacent to the national park where they are always affected by the park animals through crop raids among others.

The Problem of the study was to analyse how the revenue sharing scheme is benefiting women around the protected areas. The benefits from revenue sharing are supposed to reach most people in communities including women to improve their social well being, (Revenue Sharing Policy 2000). Although the approach involves men and women, they are not empowered to share on the revenue benefits from the gate collections from the gate fees and also, it does not address their priority needs and compensated for the costs they incur because of the existence of the conservation area. Women as vulnerable group may not be benefiting much due to marginalization while bearing much of the conservation costs.

The objectives of the study were: (i) To identify the ways through which women participate in the revenue sharing scheme. (ii) To analyse the challenges women face in the revenue sharing scheme that hinder them from empowerment in revenue sharing and (iii) To identify appropriate strategies for enhancing women's empowerment in revenue sharing arrangements.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Several studies have illustrated that rural women depend on common-pool natural resources for their livelihoods (Mamo et al. 2007). Common-pool resources like national park are a source of food, fodder, medicines for local use (Mugisha, 2002) but local people especially women also need these common pool resources as a means of off-farm employment (Cernea and Soltau (2006) and as gap fillers during times of financial hardship or famine Scherl et al. (2004). Revenue sharing scheme should provide planted forests where these local women would be extracting fire wood, medicine and other related forests products, so that they forget national parks. Also women empowered through revenue sharing funds to have their own planted trees, animals like goats, sheep, and rabbits among others.

Studies have further shown that generally, dependence on natural resources declines with income (Fisher 2004 and Narain et al 2005). Poorer households depend more on natural resources although their extraction is usually lower than that for wealthier households Vedeld, et al. (2007). With increasing depletion of the natural resource women and community members should be empowered to their own land and plant trees that are found in these national parks so that conservation of these protected areas is ensured by both local communities and UWA staff.

Namara (1994), laments “ that cattle keepers and mixed farmers tend to be the park’s nearest neighbors’. They also have the least positive perception of the park. The households living closest to the park boundary are less likely to achieve food security and while there are several factors that may be influencing this, the greater damage to crops caused by wildlife is probably the most important. In view of Namara, revenue sharing funds should equip neighbours with modern methods of farming like zero rearing of cows, improved farming and tree planting so that the protected areas are conserved for wildlife.

Women who live on the borders of the park have varying relationship with the park and even within communities, relationships and attitudes vary between individuals (Muhwezi 1994). Older women for example tend to have more negative opinions of the park than younger ones. While landless women tend to be more negative than land owners (Marquard et al., 1994). This has varying implications to the park and influence negatively local people’s participation in park related activities and revenue sharing programmes at large.

Women around wildlife areas are often economically marginalized and least able to bear those costs (Hulme, 2008). It’s not enough to merely allocate a fixed proportion of wildlife revenues to community development activities, the level and type of benefits provided must be closely tied to the magnitude of wildlife costs accruing to the communities. The revenue sharing funds must distribute among communities adjacent equitably with view of giving high portions to marginalized groups especially women. This would empower women to money to assist them in paying fees for their children and food security hence conserving of nature is guaranteed by communities around the park.

The review of revenue sharing strategy by (ICD, 2008) revealed that the revenue sharing programme supports community development projects within parishes bordering the two parks. At the time of this survey just one round of revenue sharing projects had been completed supporting one community project in each parish. In almost all cases these were infrastructure projects, notably rehabilitation/expansions of schools and health centres. According to Barrow et al (1996), Kenya wildlife services revenue sharing policy uses a wildlife development fund as a mechanism to distribute some of the revenues earned from the protected areas to local communities.

III. METHODS

The research design employed in the study was descriptive research design and qualitative and quantitative approaches were used. It largely captured the qualitative aspects, but embrace quantitative aspects concerning opportunities, constraints and strategies for revenue sharing. The qualitative survey method was used to obtain information from households of women, compile data on the opinions, views and attitudes of the respondents while interview guides was for key informants that included officials of LGs, CSOs and fieldworkers of various stakeholders including local governments and conservation agencies. Participatory action research approach was used for focused group meetings and discussions with women. Different respondents were randomly selected from the selected three parishes. Kisoro District was represented by three parish that is Nteko, Rukongi and Remera parish respectively. Some people who can’t read and write were directly interviewed by the researcher while filling in their responses in the questionnaires.

Study Population and sample size

In all the three parishes the population of 450 households heads, therefore using systematic sampling 45 households were selected, the key informants /opinion leaders had population of 36 and sample size of 3 from each parish was conducted and targeted 4 opinion leaders from each parish, there was total population of 45 focused groups of which a sample size of 5 groups were selected from each parish thus a total of 15 focused groups were interviewed. The researcher targeted household heads with special focus on women, female headed households, poor women, local women groups, government officials, Non Governmental organizations, CSOs and UWA staffs. Special designed questionnaires were distributed to households while interview guide was for the opinion leaders and focused group discussion. For the respondents who couldn't read and understand the questionnaires written in English, the questionnaires were interpreted in the local language by the researcher

The table showing population and sample size

HOUSE HOLDS	POPULATION	SAMPLE SIZE	SAMPLE CRETERIA
Households	450	45	Systematic sampling
Key informants /opinion leaders	36	12	Purposively sampling
Focused groups	45	15	Systematic sampling
Total	531	72	

Source: field data

The researchers collected data using different instruments that included Questionnaire, interview guides, documentary review and focused group discussion.

IV. DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

The researchers investigated if women were empowered in activities to develop village projects to be funded under revenue sharing scheme. Findings from the respondents were very interesting as presented below.

Table Showing women empowerment in revenue sharing scheme and decision making.

Empowerment	Frequency	Percentage
No	56	77.8
Yes	16	22.2
Total	72	100

Source: primary field data

Results revealed that the majority of women 56(77.8%) did not take part in the discussions to develop village projects to be funded by revenue sharing fund. When asked why they were not involved, households had this to say "we are never informed of the meetings about revenue sharing funds; it is always done in secrecy". Other respondents 16(22.2%) on the other hand said that they had partially empowered in the development of the village project to be funded under revenue sharing scheme. However, they revealed that their participation was more of passive as their views were not always considered in decision making. This denies majority of the women a chance from having their view and interests fulfilled. A few women only attended some meetings as village members, while others represented their groups. To the dismay of the few respondents who attended some meetings were always surprised to find that what they had agreed in meetings as their favorite's village projects were changed by their leaders in favor of what was not agreed in the meeting. A case was given where proposed for using the revenue to put up a fence mgahinga to guard against wild animals from destroying their crops, they waited in vain only to be told that the funds were used to complete a classroom block. Many cases related changing local peoples' proposed project was common. They concluded that "revenue sharing funds is always done under a hidden agenda" by their leaders from local councils which denies them an opportunity of empowering them in decision making.

The empowerment of women in revenue sharing is always influenced by their leaders (LCs). households revealed that the process of revenue sharing in the area that "while in meeting with our leaders to indentify our projects ,we are not asked to contribute, where we contribute, it ends in the meeting because what we propose are not considered most of the time ,we wonder why even go for meetings". This was revealed by women groups of Iremere parish Nyamatsinda village adjacent to Bwindi national park.

The area conservation manager of UWA had this to say in regard to women empowerment in revenue sharing and decision making “revenue sharing funds are for people adjacent to the park to enable them also get the benefits from it as they are affected by animals through crop raids”. This money is given through local government and the parish was identified as the lowest administrative unit to determine how it’s to be utilized. However, the problem is that the communities lack information are not empowered to participate in decision making.

Key barriers to women empowerment in revenue sharing scheme.

An inquiry was made about the barriers to women empowerment in revenue sharing scheme of UWA in the Bwindi/Mgahinga conservation area. The findings are presented in table 4.8 below.

Table showing Barriers to women empowerment in revenue sharing scheme.

BARRIER	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Corruption and bribery	69	24.5
Political influence	25	9.2
Lack of transparency	11	4.03
Disapproval of projects	12	4.3
Limited funds & accountability	9	3.3
Lack of training	16	5.7
In adequate information	19	7
Lack of monitoring	13	5
No dependent decision	9	3.3
Gender bias	60	21.2
Un equal benefit	15	5.5
Disappearing of project	12	4.4
Weak policy and institutions	5	2
Total	273	100

Source: survey data

From the above table corruption and bribery were ranked by households as the leading barrier to women empowerment in the revenue sharing scheme. The majority of respondents 67(24.5%) said that corruption and bribery had barred women from empowerment. Many respondents reported that most women in the area are poor but they are required to pay 3000 for application fee which is illegal. In addition, one has to first bribe the LCs if she is to be considered as a beneficiary of the scheme, this was revealed by Mrs. Aurelia Mihanda in Nteko parish.

From the focused group discussion, the respondents said that “LCI officials ask for some money before signing and stamping our applications, for example 1000 is charged per application at LCI”. Furthermore, they revealed that “at the meetings, we proposed that to given 5 sheep, but at the time of disbursing, we received 2sheep only”. When asked why, they said that they didn’t know, this reflects high level of corruption in the scheme.

Gender bias was the second barrier to women empowerment supported by 60(21.2%) of the respondents. Other various factors barring women empowerment were found to be limited funds from UWA 9(3.3%), lack of transparency among committees selecting the beneficiaries 11(4.03%), political influence by politicians denying the members of opposition groups chances to benefit 25(9.2%), lack of independency in decision making 9(3.3%) among others. The respondents revealed that the factors identified in table above have great obstacle to women empowerment which left most of them not realizing the benefits. Many households were not adjacent to the park were benefiting more than the women because they corrupted the LC officials and local government staffs while others were not aware of the real beneficiaries of the scheme. Many factors have combined to limit women’s empowerment in the revenue sharing scheme. From the documentary review of list of distribution of procured items from the revenue sharing funds, it indicated majority men benefiting than women thus showing that women are not fully empowered.

Gender bias against women limits their empowerment in revenue sharing scheme. Other various factors barring women empowerment were found to be limited funds from UWA since 1996 to 2012. Lack of transparency among committees selecting beneficiaries 11(4.03%), political influence by politicians denying the opposition chance to benefit 25(9.2%), lack of independency in decision making 9(3.3%) among others. All these factors combined limited women empowerment and participation in revenue sharing scheme. One widow complained that “I am denied revenue sharing funds under no circumstance, yet my land is at the park edge, this is very unfair”. As put by (Hulme and Marshall, 2001), there should be redistribution of wild life benefit, which

are currently balanced in favour of the people who live outside the area and often outside wildlife rich countries. If wild life has little or no value to local communities, there is no reason for conserving it. This implies that there is need to recognize women as marginalized group of people in the area and practical efforts must be made to remove the under mentioned barrier and involve, empower women in activities geared towards revenue sharing to enhance their livelihoods.

Strategies for empowerment of women in revenue sharing scheme.

Through interviews with the households, key informants (opinion leaders) and focused groups of women, the researcher investigated the strategies that would empower women both social and economically when implemented.

The main strategies identified are presented in the table below.

Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
Fight corruption	72	17
Sensitisation and information sharing	11	2.6
Regular meetings	13	3.1
Show money given out	54	12.7
Remove politics in the scheme	17	4
Monitor projects funded	15	3.5
Training communities	10	2.4
Form women groups	12	2.8
Revision of revenue policy	19	4.5
Involve NGOs and CBOs	55	13
Accountability reporting	21	5
Transparency and use village levels	53	12.5
Gender equity	72	17
Total	424	100

Source: survey data

From the table (4.9) above, it is apparent that there are strategies for empowerment of women which can enhance their livelihoods and participation in revenue sharing arrangements. Through the interview guide and the questionnaires, the respondents identified various strategies by mentioning more than one strategy. Fighting corruption by ensuring that women are put on committees that plan for the revenue sharing funds so that they can know that women groups are getting items under revenue sharing, this was revealed by 72(17%) of the respondents. Gender equity and awareness campaigns should also emphasized during meetings, workshops so that women are aware of their rights about revenue sharing scheme as they are the ones who affected by denying them access the protected area of Mgahinga and Bwindi national parks. this was revealed by 72(17%), this will empower women to conserve the protected areas. 55(13%) suggested that the women involvement of NGOs and CBOs in the scheme are assure way to ensure that women's livelihoods are enhanced since they can work as the watch dogs of the programs and promote women empowerment .

From 21(5%) respondents suggested that giving proper accountabilities, reporting and regularly meetings information displayed of what the funds were allocated to women and women groups would act as strategy for empowering women to actively participate in conserving the protected areas as they know their benefiting a lot from these parks. Other strategies identified include: conducting regular workshops between UWA and local communities in regard to revenue sharing scheme is concerned.

One case as comparison was cited where such strategies are being implemented and have registered progress success especially in the NAADS program. Corruption has been fought through imprisonment of corrupt officials while community members have been empowered through sensitisation among others. The government can now borrow a leaf from other programs to effect the empowerment of women in revenue sharing arrangements and enhance their livelihoods.

In nutshell, the findings of the study are that women are not fully empowered in the revenue sharing scheme. Their barriers to active empowerment include; corruption by local council and government official who handled the revenues, political influence, gender bias towards women and lack of involvement in decision making as well as weak revenue sharing policy and other institutions to cater for women as marginalized group in community . The appropriate strategies identified can suffice in improving their empowerment. They range from fighting corruption, community sensitisation, effective monitoring and evaluation to community organizing, revision of revenue policy, gender equity in revenue sharing among others.

V. CONCLUSION

Basing on findings of the study, the following conclusions have been drawn:

It has been found out that, women around the protected area of Mgahinga and Bwindi conservation area are not empowered in revenue sharing scheme and this is represented by 77% are not empowered at all and does not participate in revenue sharing scheme compared to 22% who said are empowered. This is attributed due to corruption and bribery, political influence, inadequate information to women, lack of training to mention but a few. This left women and community members especially women in poor social economic states with low standards of living. Most of women derived their livelihood in cultivation where their crops were always raided by wildlife and UWA had done little to compensate them. Majority of the women had resorted to selling labour to their neighbours not adjacent to the national parks as a way for enhancing their livelihood. This calls for amending the current revenue sharing policy, so that women empowerment strategies are put in place so that conservation of these protected areas is fully achieved.

The objective of revenue sharing scheme are to provide enabling environment for establishing good relations between the protected areas and their neighbours local communities, demonstrate the economic value of parks and conservation in general to local communities and solicit support and acceptance of protected areas and conservation from communities living adjacent to these protected areas (Revenue sharing scheme, 2000). However, most of the beneficiaries were not people around the protected area, yet the scheme is meant for them. Instead the local government officials and local council diverted the revenue to their own favoured at the expense of both local communities and women.

The appropriate strategies to empower women in the revenue sharing scheme are changing the existing revenue sharing scheme policy and put in place strategies would empower women around the protected areas of Bwindi and Mgahinga national parks among which are at least a third of the committee responsible revenue funds be women, women participate in decision making, women be given specific percentage and leaders who do not empower women in the revenue sharing funds be put into courts of laws. Once these are properly spelt out in the new revenue sharing policy, then women empowerment will be enhanced hence proper management of these protected areas.

The researcher concludes that empowerment of women can promote their active participation in managing the revenue sharing funds thus enabling them to benefit from conservation programmes in the area. This can be done through training women in the managerial, decision making and entrepreneur skills development of service, integrating women in conservation programmes, fight corruption and revising the revenue sharing scheme.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

Basing on the above conclusion and findings obtained during the research, the following recommendation are made to Uganda wild life authority, non government organizations, community members to ensure equity and effective empowerment and participation by all the stake holders in the revenue sharing scheme around Mgahinga/Bwindi conservation area.

Fight corruption

It was revealed in the research that corruption was a common problem in the revenue sharing scheme. This is revealed by 72(17%) of the total respondents. Some officials from the local government and local council were found exhorting money from women in form of application fees ranging from 1000 -3000 shillings if an application was to be considered for approval. More so, most of the official handling revenue sharing funds were not transparent; 11(4.03%) nor were they giving proper accountability. It was reported that in Nteko kikomo trading centre some women groups were to receive items under revenue sharing and in steady were given money in exchange of the things and the money given out by the sub county official was little compared to the items they were supposed to get, this money was drank by the beneficiaries at spot. The government should put a law to deal with corrupt official and even empower women to always refuse money in exchange for things agreed in the project proposals.

Education and awareness campaign through community dialogue

It was found out that majority of the respondents had low education at primary level while others had no education at all. This made them fail to empower in the decision making under revenue sharing scheme. Therefore both the government and nongovernmental organizations can come in to provide basic education for women. This can be in programmes of illiteracy campaign through adult education where women get basic education about conservation, revenue sharing arrangements and livelihood enhancement opportunities. Women

can use acquired knowledge and skills to get involved in self help projects and also demand their share from UWA and their leader what is due for them from revenue sharing scheme.

Allowing women to get some local materials from the park

It has been found that majority of the women in the conservation area 58(80.1) didn't get any benefit from it. Only a few women 14(19.4) revealed they benefited. Therefore, this calls for a consensus between government, UWA and women such that there is an increased benefit obtained by the local communities from the parks. Women should be allowed to access some materials for weaving which can be sold to both foreigners and the local population to earn them extra income. This recommendation is supported by (Makombo 2003) and (Mugisha 2002). They recommended that allowing the women to access the park (legal extraction of park resources, revenue sharing for instance of tourism gate fees) will enable both the government agencies and women benefit and participate in conservation programmes.

REFERENCES

- [1] Banobi, H, Achia, R, etal (2005), *Nature Watch: An environment and wildlife magazine* Vol 8. No 1.
- [2] Hulme, D & murphre, M (2001) *African wildlife and livelihoods: The promise and performance of community conservation* James curry ltd UK
- [3] Leach, M. and C. Green, (1995): '*Gender and Environmental History. Moving beyond the Narratives of the past.*' Contemporary Women- Environment policy Debates, Sussex.
- [4] Locked, C. (1990): '*Gender policy in joint Forest Management*' in Jeffery, R. and Sundar, N. (eds) *A New Moral Economy for India's Forests? Discourses of community and participation*, sage publication, New Delhi.
- [5] Kabanda, O e'tal (October 2004): *Assessment of community projects* funded under the revenue sharing programme in QEPA Host Districts (Kasese bushenyi, Rukungiri, Kanungu and Kamwengye).
- [6] Kamugisha J R, (1999): *Parks and people*, towards increased involvement and participation of Batwa/ Abayanda communities in conservation. Proceedings of workshop & proposals for field intervention. Mgahinga & Bwindi Impenetrable Conservation Trust Kabale.
- [7] Mayoux, L. (1995): *Beyond Nativity: Women, Gender Inequality and participatory Development*, Development and Change 26(2): 235- 58.
- [8] Mclean, D. (1995). *The 199 Annual Exchange*. The national Association of state park Directors and the Epply Institute. The University of Indiana/Indiana, USA.
- [9] Mgahinga Gorilla National Park Management plan (2001- 2011).
- [10] MFPED (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (2002). *Uganda participatory poverty assessment Report* – Depening the Understanding of poverty. Kampala, Uganda.
- [11] Moyini, Y, Lamtoo, G, Muhwezi, P. and G, Vuzara. (2001): *Mainstreaming environment at the district level*. Report prepared for the Royal Netherlands Embassy. Kampala, Uganda.
- [12] Namara A (1994): *Social – Economical Survey of Community in the Buffer zone of Lake Mburo National Park*
- [13] Ogeda, M, Moyini, Y, Ogwang, P. and others (2004): *Mainstreaming Environment in Local Government Budgeting and planning processes*. Report prepared for MoLG, NEMA and DFID. Kampala.
- [14] Plumtre, A. Kayitare, A etal (2004): The social- economic status of people living near the
- [15] Protected areas in the central Albertine rift. Albertine Rift technical Reports 4- 127 pp.
- [16] Pomeroy, D, & Tushabe H (2004). *The state of Uganda's Biodiversity*. Makerere University
- [17] Institute of Environment and Nautral Resources. Makerere University Kampala, Uganda.
- [18] Uganda Wildlife Authority Annual Report (2006-2007)
- [19] Uganda Wild life Authority Annual Report (2005-2006) Uganda Wildlife Authority Revenue sharing programme.
- [20] UWA (Uganda Wildlife Authority). 2002. The Uganda Wildlife Authority Strategic plan 2002-2007. Kampala, Uganda.
- [21] United Nations (1993). *Agenda 21: United Nations programme of action for the Environment*. New York, USA.