

THE IMPACTS OF REVENUE SHARING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF BUHOMA
COMMUNITY IN KANUNGU DISTRICT

BY

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12/A/BTM/0422/F

A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF A BACHELORS
DEGREE IN TOURISM OF
KABALE UNIVERSITY

OCTOBER, 2017

DECLARATION

I, Kato Jacob, declare that this research report is my original work and has never been presented for any award in any University from the best of my knowledge.

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APPROVAL

This research report has been done under my supervision and is now ready for submission to the faculty of Science of Kabale University.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my beloved parent Pastor Sanyu Betty, sisters and brothers for the financial and logistical support rendered to me in this time for preparing the research report.

God bless you all

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I thank God for the shield He has given me up to this level of producing this research report. Many people have charitably donated to the final outcome in one way or another. It may therefore be disastrous if I don't distinguish their vigorous efforts much as it would be absolute pretence for me to promise that I will mention them all. But whether mentioned or not, your contributions were highly felt and appreciated.

I extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to my university supervisor **Mr. Rugumambaju Stephen** for encouragement and guidance he rendered to me during the compilation of this work. May the almighty God bless her abundantly.

I feel so much obliged to all lecturers of Tourism Course units who imparted knowledge up to this level of academic field and not forgetting friends and relatives whose moral, material. financial support and positive criticism led to the successful completion of this report.

God bless you!

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BINP	Bwindi Impenetrable National Park
<i>NGOs</i>	Non Governmental Organization
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WCU	World Conservation Union
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

ABSTRACT

The study focused on the effects of revenue sharing programme towards the development of communities neighboring Bwindi Impenetrable National Park a case study of Buhoma community. It was set to; assess the impact of revenue sharing on development of residents neighboring Bwindi National park, find out challenges faced by people neighboring Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and assess the community based natural resource management strategy in place at Buhoma community. Both questionnaires and interview guide were key instruments for this research

This study used a descriptive research design which utilized qualitative analysis. The design was chosen because it could enable the researcher to capture the list of the respondent's views in their own words with in an appropriate time frame. On whether people share revenues from the park disbursed to communities, majority respondents revealed that they last accessed revenue from Buhoma Community bataka groups, others showed that they had not acquired any revenue resource from the bataka groups while some were hoping to access revenue in some future time.

Majority respondents revealed that rotating savings schemes had a close relationship with the revenue institutions yet the bataka groups had a close link with Uganda Cooperative alliance.

Respondents revealed the impact of revenue sharing on development of residents neighboring Bwindi National Park as training on saving habits, increasing access to revenue services and improvement of household welfare. This implied that indeed small savings and credit schemes were important to Buhoma communities.

However it was recommended that there was a need for conserving institutions to be transparent and accountable and fight other hardships that clients may be facing if they are to design effective interventions before the situation fails out. This can enhance revenue acquisition increase performance of employees since transparency and accountability smoothen the performance of any institution yet a National Park is an institution in itself.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Over the years, global conservation strategies have shifted in nature mainly to respond to pressures that natural resources face in an ever dynamic world. Earlier, challenges such as declining biodiversity populations and habitat transformation attracted attention and support to the creation of protected areas that separated humans from nature. It appears however to have been only a quick fix to the problem. While protected areas have proved to be largely effective in stemming species extinction evidence suggests that they may be negatively affecting human survival (Adams, 2004).

The negative effects of protected areas on peoples' livelihoods undermine local support (Adams & William M. et al. 2004). Most notable of these negative effects arise from crop raiding and foregone access to resources. Incompatibility of the development aspirations of local populations and the preservationist objectives of park authorities is usually a breeding ground for animosity and serves to increase the challenge of conservation.

To counteract the negative effects of protected areas, a number of approaches have been formulated to reduce tensions between local communities and protected areas management. Allowing for access to the park has to be incorporated into park management plans to cater for the interests of local communities. Bwindi Impenetrable National Park lies in one of Uganda's most densely populated regions, with more than 300 persons per square kilometer in some areas and an annual population growth rate of 3.5% (UBOS, 2008). The majority of local people are Bantu agriculturalists (Bakiga and Bafumbira) and the minority (0.5%) is Batwa.

The agricultural land around Bwindi has become less productive due to over-cultivation and soil erosion and the park is often seen as a potential fertile area for expansion of subsistence agriculture. Upgrading Bwindi from a Forest Reserve to a National Park in 1991 was intended to protect the 'tiny 330-squarekilometre of biodiversity' that was threatened by large-scale logging, poaching and other activities by people. As a National Park, access was forbidden for communities in search of herbs and firewood (Hecker, 2005; Namara & Nsabasagani. 2003).

The closure of park access was not an effective conservation solution. Instead, it ignited resentment among communities as they were denied income from forest resources and wild foods like honey and mushrooms (Nowak, 1995). This led to conflicts between communities and park staff, manifested in sixteen fires started in and around the park by communities in 1992 and other confrontations (A WF, 2009), resource deprivation and crop raiding (by baboons, monkeys, gorillas, and forest elephants) led to negative community attitudes towards the park (Hamilton et al., 2000; Nowak, 1995). As a result, conservation actors became concerned that local hostility to the park undermined its protection.

To mitigate this conflict, the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) started implementing a handful of community conservation interventions aimed at harnessing community needs with conservation, controlling problem animals, conservation awareness campaigns but also the 'stick' mechanism to enforce park regulations. Some of the interventions consist(ed) of various combinations of the following: collaborative resource management arrangements, problem animal management, conservation education and awareness programs, and demarcation of park boundaries (Chhetri et al, 2003; UW A, 2004). Under collaborative resource management, access by the local community to some park resources like medicinal plants, firewood (dead wood), mushrooms, and honey (whose harvesting does not have serious negative conservation impacts) was allowed with permission from the Chief Warden. This means that communities' access is still very much controlled.

Several problem-animal control mechanisms have since been put in place, including thorn hedge and red pepper growing (against primates and forest elephants) in some parts of the park with the intention of stopping wildlife from crossing community gardens. Conservation education and communication has also been implemented through drama organized in schools around the park and conservation messages sent over the radio and through meetings with local leaders in areas around the park. In addition, park boundary demarcation has been employed to tame conflicts arising from ignorance of park boundaries. This has been implemented through the plantation of eucalyptus trees as land marks to separate the park and community private land.

Basing on the above background, the researcher would like to proceed to the field and investigate the impact of revenue sharing on the development of Buhoma communities of Kayonza sub county, Kanungu district

1.2 Problem statement

While there is a general change in conservation doctrine to involve communities more as a means of soliciting their cooperation and support, local communities are allocated large responsibilities under the resource-use programs yet reciprocal benefits remain minimal. As a source of firewood, medicinal herbs, forest foods, fish, building poles and other subsistence products, BINP had always been important in the livelihoods of the local communities, till its elevation to park status in 1991 which henceforth disenfranchised local people by making access illegal. Without doubt, the change in the status of the park greatly changed the way local people relate with the park and the resources therein.

At Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, whether or not revenue sharing has been to the advantage of local people is uncertain. In addition, whether revenue sharing has necessitated community development is also uncertain yet direct funding has been implemented in BINP to increase benefit flow from the park. The revenue is also expected to have multiplier effects that will positively affect peoples' incomes and their livelihoods. There is hope that unless benefits accruing from revenue sharing programme is not appreciated by the communities, Uganda Wild life authority will suddenly ignore implementing the programme and as such community development would be deprived hence a need for this study to findout the impact of revenue sharing on community development with particular focus on Buhoma communities in Kanungu district.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1. To establish the effects of revenue sharing on the development of Buhoma communities.
11. To findout the challenges faced in implementing revenue sharing in Buhoma communities.
112. To identify the community based natural resource management strategy ¹¹¹ place at Buhoma Community.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the effects of revenue sharing on the development of Buhoma communities?
11. What are the challenges faced in implementing revenue sharing in Buhoma communities?

What are the community based natural resource management strategies in place at Buhoma Community?

1.5. Scope

1.5.1. Content Scope

The study was limited to the effects of revenue sharing to Buhoma communities. It also studied challenges faced in implementing revenue sharing in Buhoma communities and identified the community based natural resource management strategies in place at Buhoma Community.

1.5.2 Time scope

The study considered data for a period of ten years that is from 2006 to 2017 and data collection was done in the period of two months that is June to August.

1.5.2. Geographical Scope

The study was carried out in Buhoma Community in Northern part of Bwindi Impenetrable national park.

MAP OF BUHOMA AREA



Figure 1: Showing Map of Buhoma Area 1.6

Significance of the Study

1. Policy makers will be alerted on the challenges in revenue sharing and it is hoped that the study will end up with appropriate recommendations and strategies to be adopted. This can be used as a basis for planning successful revenue sharing mechanisms.

2. The study findings will help the local communities to appreciate the benefits of revenue sharing and will work hand in hand with Uganda wild life officials to conserve biodiversity for generations.
3. The private sector will use the findings of this study in enhancing capacity development services to the local communities for example promoting savings, adopting appropriate savings methodology by the local communities under study.
4. Finally, although the focus of this current study is Buhoma Community, the findings will provide an important reference material for those implementing similar studies or intending to replicate revenue sharing policy.

1.7 Conceptual Frame work

Independent Variable

Dependent variable

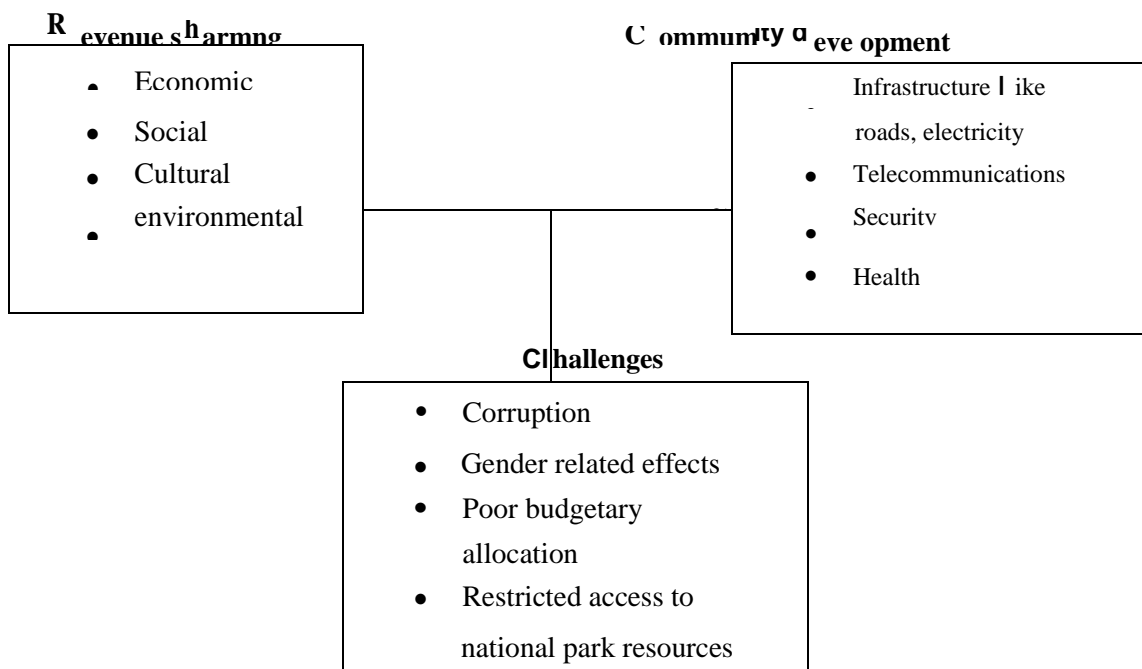


Figure2: Showing the Conceptual frame work

According to figure 2 showing the conceptual frame work, the effect of revenue sharing may be Economic, Social, Cultural or pose an environmental effect on community development amidst several challenges affecting the programme implementers namely; Corruption, Gender related effects, Poor budgetary allocation and restricted access to national park resources.

In return community development is seen in terms of improved health, Infrastructure development like roads, schools, electricity, telecommunications and enhanced Security of communities and their -properties.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of the previous works done in similar or related contexts. Specifically, the chapter focuses on the effect of revenue sharing on development of communities, the challenges faced in revenue sharing and identify the community based natural resource management in place at Buhoma Community.

2.1 The effect of revenue sharing on development of Buhoma Communities

Conservation promotes tourism which can cause changes or loss of local identity and values, through: Commercialization of local culture. Tourism can commodify local culture if religious traditions, local customs and festivals are altered to conform to tourist expectations, resulting in what has been called "reconstructed ethnicity", Standardization due to having to satisfy tourists desires that is to say although landscape, accommodation, food and drinks, etc., must meet the tourists' desire for the new and unfamiliar, they must at the same time not be too strange to be sellable, Adaptation to tourist demands whereby tourists want souvenirs. arts and crafts. and to experience the local culture and In many tourist destinations, craftsmen have responded to this growing demand and have made changes in the design of their products to make them more saleable to customers, (Brandon K. 2004).

Nygren (1998, p. 213) shows that NGOs rely heavily on the "western division between nature and culture." NGO publications frequently present nature as a static object, separate from human beings. By extension, they present the ecological effects of human activities-as part of culture as unnatural. In other cases, they may present indigenous peoples as ecologically noble savages, whose cultures are somehow closer to nature. Whether indigenous peoples are imagined. or project themselves (Adams 2003), as inside or outside nature, however, the imposition of this putative nature/culture dichotomy has had significant material and social impacts, either by forcefully excluding people from their land or holding them to discursive standards that are nearly impossible to live up to in practice (Igoe 2005, West 2001).

Erosion of legitimacy of local institution, the colonial period marked the beginning of major .change in forest resource management in the regions through the introduction of the state

structure. It seems b the forest management undermined the local people capacity for sustainable *forest* management the colonial legacy has left local communities with little right over the source they purportedly own. It is argued that the stringent regulation of the colonial government in east Africa have had negative effects such as discouraging tree planting and conservation by the **local** people, (Adams C. 2003)

According to Timson (2003) Wildlife conservation poses a particular challenge to the global community because wildlife has an impact not only on people living in areas where wildlife is found, but also on people located considerable distances away. The problem is that the costs and benefits of wildlife exploitation facing "source" states differ substantially from those faced by other countries. Many of the costs of harvesting wildlife are not appropriately taken into account. In particular, the values that wildlife such as elephants, tigers and rhinoceros have for people who may someday view them in the wild and the values that such fauna have for people who are simply delighted to know that such wildlife exist (having no intention of ever viewing them) are ignored in most harvesting decisions. Further, when property rights are insecure, those who harvest wildlife do not take into account the cost of their actions on the future availability of the resource because they do not have a stake in wildlife beyond those accessible to them today. This cost is referred to as the "user cost" and it is typically ignored in harvest decisions unless property rights are clearly stated, and protected. As a result, in situ wildlife is undervalued leading to their possible over exploitation.

According to (Cohen1986) community can be a dynamic system of value and moral codes which provides the members with sense of identity. No communities live in isolation but are connected to others and to society in general. The communities are also dynamic and variable over time and for different people at different time with varying roles.

Although current writing on the community based conservations assert that community is central to renewable resource management, they seldom devote much attention to analyzing the concept of community or explaining precisely how community affects outcome. some author refuses to elaborate on what it might mean, preferring to let reader infer its contour in the description of specific case(Western and Wright I 994).Most studies however refer to the bundle of concept

related to space, size, composition, interactions interest and objectives. Much of this literature sees community in three ways; as spatial unit, as social structure and as set of shared norms.

According to Kamugisha et-al (1997) there is now growing awareness among conservationist of **me** needs of local people that live adjacent to the protected area and depend on the resource for their livelihood. This has in turn led to community project aim at ultimately conserving protected resources through promotion of social economic development and providing local people with alternative income sources that do not threaten the resource within the protected area and hence reduce both real and potential pressure. Many of these approaches have as their primary strategy, the mitigation of poverty through development activities and are based on t5he assumption that lack of livelihood options forces local *people* to exploit resources in un sustainable ways and in order to break this trend, it's important to reduce poverty and improve income level, nutrition, health care and education.

The process of developing memoranda of understanding has varied between parks, the communities involved and in relation to the nature and extent of the project support for a process. The first initiative to formalize the resource use by local communities will be undertaken in Bwindi Impenetrable national park, in 1992 (Wild and mute bi 1996). the initiative has been supported by CARE development through conservation project and the process of developing memoranda of understandings required the selection of the pilot parishes based on the data provided(SCOT 1992).Community resource user will be formed and taken through process identifying key resources and nominating specific users. The user group assisted in the analysis of the availability of the resource they are interested in within the area specified by the park authorities as being open to resource use. The level of use will be negotiated and agreed.

In Mt .Elgon national park the IUCN (World. Conservation Union) project assisted the park management in the development of the agreement with two parishes over the use. of the forest resource (Hinchey and Turyomurugendo 2000, Hoet loot 1997). The most important resources included in the agreement is bamboo, shoots which have great local cultural significance. despite the process undertaken to develop the memoranda of understanding there remams considerable dissatisfaction within among community(U ganda forest department et al 1996) the communities apparently agreed to sign the agreement not because they thought they will be fair or reasonable but because they believed that they will be the best they would get at the time.

lhe process of memorandums of understanding development seems to have been insufficiently participatory and the communities of what they would and they would not allow and what will be expected of the communities in returns

The Inter-organizational Committee on Guidelines and Principles for Social Assessment (1994)

cited in Glasson 2000) defined impacts as 'the consequences to human populations of any **public** or private actions that alter the ways in which people live, work, play, relate to one another, organize to meet their needs, and generally cope as members of society'. Social impacts are the 'people impacts' of development actions. Social impact assessments focus on the human dimension of environments, and seek to identify the impacts on people who benefits and who **loses**.

Distribution of the costs and benefits of conservation vanes widely across conservation strategies. In the case of protected areas, there is increasing recognition that many costs of protected areas are borne locally particularly by poor communities while benefits accrue globally (IUCN 2005). Local costs, particularly associated with stricter forms of protected areas, can include physical displacement, restrictions on use of natural resources, restrictions on access for religious and cultural purposes, conflicts arising from enforcement activities and human-wildlife conflicts.

Concern with the social impacts of conservation both positive (benefits and negative (costs)).It has developed as part of broader concerns about social justice in conservation policy since the 1970s, and in practice since the 1980s through approaches such as integrated conservation and development and community-based natural resource management (Adams & Hutton 2007).

In Ugandan context Revenue sharing earnings from Tourism provide the development opportunities to the rural areas especially to the communities neighboring the protected area. Over 600,000 Ugandans living in parishes surrounding the national parks have enjoyed number of benefits including sharing of revenue accruing from tourism. The Uganda wild life provides 20% of all entry fee collected to the total cash flow directed to the relevant community. So far the total collected since 2000 has been US\$ 1.8millions (UW A 2008) of this US\$1.2 Million has been disbursed to the communities neighboring to the protected area. These funds will be used for roads construction. clinics construction, schools construction and water sources.

According to the state of the environment report for Uganda (2008), different ecosystem provides ecological services that contribute to human welfare and livelihood. Forest for instance contributes to the protection of the water catchment, control of soil erosion. moderation of the local climate and a reservoir for diversity.

These functions are increasingly receiving greater attention especially in the light of the climate change. Deforestation on previously forested steep terrains has led to soil erosion, siltation of the river and lakes and loss of water catchment area which has affected areas such as Mbale, Kapchorwa, Kisoro and Kabale. In Uganda, the forest water shed catchment value has been calculated as US\$13 .2 million per year (Moyi et al 2002).

According to (UWA 2007/2008), the benefits of revenue sharing to the public from Uganda wild life Authority are economic, ecological and recreational. These includes the following; revenue for the government from tourism sector, employment opportunities in wild life and tourism related business, Research and education opportunities that is institutions use protected areas for education purposes, income for the local communities directly through revenue sharing like sale of hand craft, food and other products, favorable climatic conditions that supports a agriculture and livestock, ecological balances such as soil fertility in mountain area, control of land slide soil erosion and flooding.

According to Anthony.B (2007) the attitude of the neighboring communities towards the protected area are increasingly being considered in the establishment of management of the national park. In South Africa more inclusive policies have been introduced which seeks to improve neighboring communities in policy formulation of Kruger national park. The park has benefited people through generation of the employment to the house hold members. age and demure traditional authority affiliation influenced more positive attitude towards Kruger national park.

Mlengeya.T, et-al (2006) argued on Kitavi national park in Tanzania that areas within the park are deeply integrated in the local and national culture and economics; the land scape and ecosystem of the national park are results of long co-existence of the nature and human activities(farming),tree growing, cattle keeping, mineral extraction and building activities. National parks are included in local and regional economies. It is the central goals of

management of each park to let neighboring villages benefit from positive effects of the park in order to increase the acceptance and compensation for the loss of access to valuable natural resources.

According to threatened kingdom, the story of mountain gorilla by international gorilla conservation program (2003), the forest provides the number of resources for the local communities that is free from both inside and outside. The areas adjacent to the park are used for lumber and fire wood collection, vegetation is used for animal feed and shelter. Maintaining health forest is important to sustaining productive water shade which in turn provides important resources such as medicinal plants, better soil fertility buffer for potential diseases to domestic animals and human.

According to Uganda State of the Environment Report (2004/2005), although there has been a lot of efforts from international development partner and national level to ensure efficient management of wild life resource, many challenges still remain for instance; high level of poverty and population pressure have contributed to the encroachment into wild life area. indiscriminate commercial poaching poses challenges, inadequate funding, conflicting government policies and very little public awareness towards sustained conservation of the wild life in Uganda.

Inadequate representation of the interest of some members, Experience from the international forestry resource and institution (IFRI) site in east Africa clearly revealed that communities are not fully represented. In all stratified communities, the interest of some actors is represented only inadequately. Because of the presence of hierarchies and the problem of representation and accountability that can undermine existing asymmetries and prevent new one from becoming entrenched. In this sense decentralization in forest resource management in the region cannot ever be taken as accomplished fact but only as process in making, (Day et al 2012)

Political leaders at the macro level: There has been lack of political will at the centre to give power to communities and grass root organizations because this entails reduction of their own powers as Smoke (1993) argues in the case of Kenya, in Tanzania the decentralization exercise of 1972 will be seen as more of de-concentration than devolution due to the same reason (Conyers, 1981). Inadequate valuation of the wild life resource: It appears that benefits

must be significant if community is to go to the trouble of establishing and enforcing g rules about resource use (Campbell et al, 1999). In addition the benefits must be greater than those that would be obtained from competing land use. It is clear that from Duru-Haitemba. Bahati. Tanzania and Butto-Buvuma, Uganda cases that one of the key components of the successful community-based forest resource management scheme is that the benefits are substantial(Kasembe and Mango, 1999) this begs the question as whether the community based forest management project initiated in east Africa have sufficient value to stimulate community participation. This remains puzzle to most project in region (Cunningham, 1995).

Cunningham(1995) argued persuasively that if biodiversity conservation is a goal, local control is less likely to achieve this goal in area where arable potential is high. Thus in areas of good soils and high rain fall such as Kilimanjaro mountain in Tanzania and Kenya where closed canopy forest are found, local people are more likely to want to convert the forest to enable production under these ecological conditions, state control need to be strong if biodiversity and habitat conservation are of primary concern.

According to Jim Colbert (2004) the habit of reserve faces threats from invasive species such as exotic weed lantana. pyrethrum and cassia; national park resource are exploited by locals communities through encroachment, increasing population growth rate brings about challenges to the management of the reserve, incident of killing cattle by tiger and leopard Management of wild life outside the protected area.

According to the state of environment report (2002) wild life is found on private or communally obtained land outside the protected area system. However the state still owns the wild life on such land. The wild life statute 1996 empowers UWA to manage wild life everywhere. consequently the land owners or land users do not benefits from wild life in habituating their land and so do not take the responsibility for their management or protection resulting in change of land use, increased human wild life conflicts and illegal hunting. This have in turn contributed to the decline in animal population level and consequently extinction species. loss of qualities of wild life of wild life resource and continued perception of wild life and habitat as non-viable land use.

Local people make the decisions concerning land use and resource exploitation. It is costly to enforce prohibitions against their chosen activities, and so prohibitions often increase monitoring **cost** without conservation benefits. This is because the conversion of reserve lands and incursions for wildlife poaching halt when local people want it to do so, not when they are told to **CO** so. The least costly policies provide incentives for the local people to support the reserve's designated uses, not bans against non-designated uses. This implies that the most successful **policies** for the conservation of wildlife and wild lands have been those that encourage their limited and managed development. For a review of experiences in the context of crocodile management, roughly consistent with this insight. refer to Hutton et al (2001).

The challenge facing conservationists is to identify strategies to mitigate conflict between wildlife and people, be they resident communities or visiting tourists, so that mutually sustainable benefits can be derived for both sides (IUCN/UNEP/WWF, 1980; Boo, 1990). This is an extremely difficult task, requiring a detailed understanding of the issues in each particular case, and careful monitoring and adaptive management on the basis of informed decision-making and consensus among stakeholders.

2.2 Challenges faced in implementing revenue sharing.

Despite the positive contribution of the tourism industry to socio-economic development. the industry has many problems hindering local communities' socio-economic development. For example, some scholars argue that the development of tourism results in restricted access to natural resources among some local communities. For instance in china the 1994 regulations on nature reserves banned local residents from quarrying, hunting, mining, and logging in protected areas (Ma, et al, 2009).

In communities other than those in china such as Uganda, local residents experience restricted access to resources which were once accessible without any restrictions, especially before the advocacy nature resource protection for sustainable development for the next generation (Roe, 2004). Although restricted access to natural resources is an important mechanism for ensuring that resources are not over used and also fragile resources are not disturbed. most local residents do not appreciate this fact. It should be noted that although some of them may respect restricted access, poverty forces them to demand access to protected resources. In abide to ensure that local

communities fully appreciate and understand the issue of restricted access to protected areas. revenue from the protected areas is shared with the community surrounding the protected areas Roe, 2004).

Although the efforts of Social Conservationism intended to increase awareness of local people's needs and concerns, they have largely failed to integrate women into the conservation discourse. Women remained mostly absent from conservation efforts; often they were marginalized for numerous reasons, including lack of capital and lack of time to go meetings and workshops (Sodhi et al, 2010). Writing in 1991, in "Gender, Ecology, and the Science of Survival: Stories and Lessons from Kenya," Rocheleau declares, "Researchers and practitioners have paid little attention to gender," and she continues to point out the invisibility of women in protected area conservation. The scholarly literature illustrates how women and men move differently in the natural environment (Ray 2007, Mwangi et al. 201). In the example of the Zambrana-Chacuey region of the Dominican Republic, Rocheleau (2001) found that women are responsible for food trees, and those that provide medicine, shade, and firewood, while men specifically work with timber trees for economic gain.

Poorly designed revenue sharing regimes can also exacerbate regional inequalities. For instance, the revenue sharing regime in Brazil disproportionately benefits oil-rich Rio de Janeiro, the nation's third wealthiest state in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita.

Corruption and mismanagement within sub national governments as well as local Dutch disease-which refers to absorption of revenue windfalls through higher prices rather than more projects and services have been suggested as explanations of these counterintuitive results.

2.3 Community based natural resource management

A lot of debate has recently emerged on the subject of biodiversity conservation and how to reconcile the costs of conservation with the needs and aspirations of rural people dwelling near biodiversity rich ecosystems (e.g Scher! et al. 2004). Early conservation efforts supported the separation of humans from natural resources under a strict protectionist strategy code named "fortress conservation" or the fences and fences approach (Adams, M. William & Hulme 2001; Namara 2006; Wells, M. 1992). Criticisms later emerged about the disregard for human rights and wellbeing in pursuit of more protection for nature as it became clearer that protectionist approaches deprived rural people of resources they so much depended on for their livelihoods.

The highlight of the people-parks debate has been the birth of two opposing schools of thought; **for** and against the establishment of protected areas to conserve nature, with each enjoying hegemony at different times in the recent past. Establishment of protected areas will be a popular strategy in nineteenth century and will be based on the American notion of parks as pristine areas **of** biodiversity (Adams, M. William & Hulme 2001). This will be quickly adopted especially in **sub-** Saharan Africa with the creation of so many parks.

(Cernea, M Michael 2006; Maisel et al. 2007), creation of criminal spaces (West & Brockington 2006) and rising prices where tourism activities occur (Lepp 2007). Successive World Parks Conferences have acknowledged this fact and since the Bali conference in 1982, there have been increasing calls to reconcile conservation with human needs (McNeely and Miller (1984) in Scherl et al. 2004).

The preceding presentation shows that parks and local people are in direct conflict with each other. This is not universal truth. There are several cases where local people have embraced parks and reported significant benefits. Under such cases, conservation agencies have maintained some degree of access to resources from the park by local people and/or instituted other transfer mechanisms to ensure that local costs are transferred to national and international levels (Balmford & Whitten 2003). These approaches range from revenue sharing like in Uganda (Archabald & Naughton-Treves 2002) and implementation of other types of integrated community development projects (ICPD) (Barrett & Arcese 1995; Brandon & Wells 1992; Johannesen & Skonhøft 2005).

Implementation of ICDPs may include infrastructural developments like local schools and health centers (Lepp 2007; Makombo 2003). Such infrastructural developments improve local attitudes towards the park. More telling success stories can be found in southern Africa like the Luangwa Integrated Resource Development Project (LIRD) in Zambia (Child & Dalal-Clayton 2004). Several debates arise about the effectiveness of any conservation strategy with some researchers stating that parks are the most effective way to conserve biodiversity (Bruner et al. 2001).

The main argument is that community based resource management is characterized by empowerment and control of forest resources by the community, which in turn leads to efficient, effective, equitable and sustainable forest management (Namara & Nsabagasani 2003). One of the strengths of community conservation is its ability to instill cultural pride and identity (Roe et

2000) of the communities neighbouring the park. The communities apply and rediscover **migenous** knowledge of controlling, monitoring and managing the parks. They feel responsible the management of the protected as they get involved in management decision making. This **ever** in some schools of thoughts is seen as the weakness of the discourse because in most uses traditional methods fail to define issues beyond the wildlife and its habitat.

the socio-economic value of the resource is rarely known due to technical incapacibilities. Kiss **1990**) observed that..... wildlife management and utilization (beyond informal hunting) may require various types of knowledge, skills and capabilities which the people do not have. and vestment which they cannot make. They also may not be aware of the real value of wildlife .. particularly the recreational value. The fortress approach creates conflict and animosity between **local** populations and protected area managers, with activities such as local communities setting sections of protected areas ablaze or poisoning wildlife in protest (Mutebi 2003). Community based conservation on the other hand meant to reduce animosity between communities and protected area authorities and extend benefits to local communities as incentives for them to assume responsibilities to support conservation (Namara & Nsabagasani 2003).

In addition, most governments have neither the financial, human or institutional capacity to affect protectionist approaches to natural resource management. Conservation agencies manpower resources are already over stretched and cannot cope with the task of managing all protected areas (Wells, P. M. & McShane 2004). This is exacerbated by the poor enumeration of staff and corruption. The use of the local communities who live nearest the protected area resources and on which their livelihoods is based can be enlisted and could be a better alternative.

There are other benefits from the parks under community management. Community members get paid employment for scouting or general management work especially when some special projects are done in the area. For instance the people around Bwindi national park in Uganda and also direct benefits the community gets from gate collection fees. Roe, Mayers et al. (2000) reported that the Sankuno protected area of Botswana employs about 16% of the local people under a joint venture agreement with other stakeholders on tourism.

Critics have raised concerns about the over simplification of community participation in natural resource management as a sustainable mechanism (Ribot 2002). The main arguments arising from this discourse include: concern that without adequate and appropriate institutional forms and powers, community participation may not deliver expected benefits such as efficiency, equity, improved service provision and development (Ribot 2002) secondly, due to the differentiated nature of the communities, community involvement may benefit certain elite, social classes and ethnic groups while other resource users are marginalized thus ruling out equitable benefits, as communities are more dynamic and highly differentiated than assumed (Leach 1999 cited in (Namara & Nsabagasani 2003). As noted by Mutebi (2003) there is a danger of capture by influential or elite groups who can further disenfranchise the weak and poor. According to Barrow and Murphree" s (2001) the strength of a collaborative management agreement is subject to the level of benefits derived from resource use and the contribution to local livelihoods that such resources make. Since community members do not equally benefit, the community will be stratified in terms of motivation and enthusiasm to fulfill their obligation and may also result into intercommunity tensions (Namara 2006).

2.4 Conclusion

In conclusion therefore, the above literature reviewed confirm that wildlife conservation do not only cause negative social impacts to the communities and people's quality of life around them but also positively revenue sharing is a powerful tool for wealth creation and poverty reduction. The potential for conservation agendas to empower and enrich local groups is recognised in many quarters. Yet the full impact of these revenue schemes requires a good understanding of their impact on local peoples' livelihoods and of the opportunity costs incurred by setting aside land for conservation on community set up.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

This study used a mixed method approach which utilized both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The design was chosen because it would enable the researcher to capture the list of the respondent's views in their own words within an appropriate time frame.

3.2 Area of the study

The study focused on the effect of revenue sharing on community development neighboring Bwindi National park with a particular case study of Buhoma Community of Kayonza Sub County located in Kinkiizi west constituency in Kanungu district. The distance from Kayonza to Uganda's capital Kampala (Kampala) is approximately 761 km. The coordinates of the district are: 00 57S, 29 47E

The people of Buhoma and Kayonza inclusive are agriculturalists mostly of cereals like rice, millet and cash crops including tea, and tobacco and as of today the place is achieving results of development associated to tourism growth around the area stimulated Gorilla tracking in Bwindi Impenetrable National park. The place was selected because of easy accessibility because as it was the researcher's area of origin.

3.3 Study population

Community members from Buhoma Community around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park were considered for the study. The targeted population of this study was 80 respondents.

3.4 Sample size

3.4.1 Sample selection

The respondents from each community were selected by simple random method and purposive. This included community association leaders neighboring the park, community members and stake holders who were directly involved in Revenue sharing among others. This was an appropriate sampling method because the findings could not be biased.

3.4.2 Sample size and sampling techniques

Krejcie and Morgan Table of 1970 was used to select the appropriate sample size for this study. The sample size was 60 respondents constituted as in the table below;

Table 3.1: Shows Categories of Respondents

Categories of respondents	Number of respondents
Community members	40
UW A Staff and Opinion leaders	10
Other stakeholders	10
Total	60

Source: Primary data

3.5 Research instruments

The researcher employed two instruments of data collection namely; interview guide and a questionnaire survey.

3.5.1 Interview Guide

A key informant interview is a loosely structured conversation with people who have specialized knowledge about the subject matter. The researcher considered this instrument due to its strength to provide information and insights on impacts of revenue sharing as it was held in-depth, one on-one exchange with intensive probing in which the researcher and selected individuals discussed topics related to the research.

The researcher interviewed different stake holders, UW A Staff, Opinion leaders and some community members at different intervals. This helped him to assess the impact of revenue sharing on development of Buhoma communities.

3.5.2. Questionnaire Survey

A Questionnaire is a set of questions that will be answered without supervision or explanation by the interviewer and the researcher used questionnaire survey to collect data which was prepared by the researcher and sent to different respondents for filling in and later collected by the

researcher to analyze data. The questionnaires were used to access information which respondents failed to reveal in interviews. This was used on UW A Staff, Opinion leaders and some other relevant stake holders who often interface revenue sharing issues in Buhoma communities. This helped to cover a large area in a short period.

3.6 Reliability and validity of instruments

Validity of an instrument is the degree of success to which it measures, while reliability is its degree of consistence. Therefore, to ensure reliability and validity of instruments, the researcher ensured that both the research instruments were examined by the research supervisor.

3.7 Research Procedure

The researcher presented the topic to the Head of Department for approval, followed by going out to the library to investigate into the research problem, and review what other scholars had written in relation to the research topic. He then designed the research methodology and came out with a comprehensive research proposal which was submitted to the supervisor for approval and was permitted to design the tools for data collection.

When the process of designing tools for collecting data was done, the researcher received a letter of introduction from the faculty Head, seeking permission to administer the instruments. From there, the researcher formed group discussions as planned.

The researcher after compilation of the data needed presented and analyzed it, and finally discussed, recommended and drew conclusions on the findings. This enabled him to come up with a comprehensive research report ready for submission to the supervisor for approval.

3.8 Data analysis

Data was collected from respondents by use of key formative interviews, and focus group discussions and was analyzed qualitatively mainly through content analysis and categorizing data statistically. Collected data was put into table form for simplicity and time effectiveness. The percentage of the total sample on qualitative data analysis was used. The data collected was presented in form of tables.

3.8.1 Editing

This was done so as to fill in missing information gaps. This assisted in proper recording and for purposes of accuracy, coherence and comprehensiveness.

3.8.2 Coding

This involved assigning and categorizing given answers into answer codes so as to avoid overlapping and mutually inclusive answers.

3.8.3 Tabulation

This was largely used to present the descriptive data in form of statistical tables most of which were manually made.

3.9 Limitations of the study

The execution of this research study was largely affected by the following limitations.

- Weather related factors like temperature, humidity and rainfall affected the entire process of data collection. However the researcher availed himself with logistics like Gumboots, Umbrella and rain coat to ensure collection of data with ease.
- Some respondents failed to understand the purpose of the study clearly and gave wrong answers. They also thought that the information given would affect their future in their communities.
- Language barrier since some of the respondents failed to understand the contents of the study or even fail to understand the language. The researcher however carefully interpreted the questions and explained for such people using interpreters and accomplish the task fully with ease.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

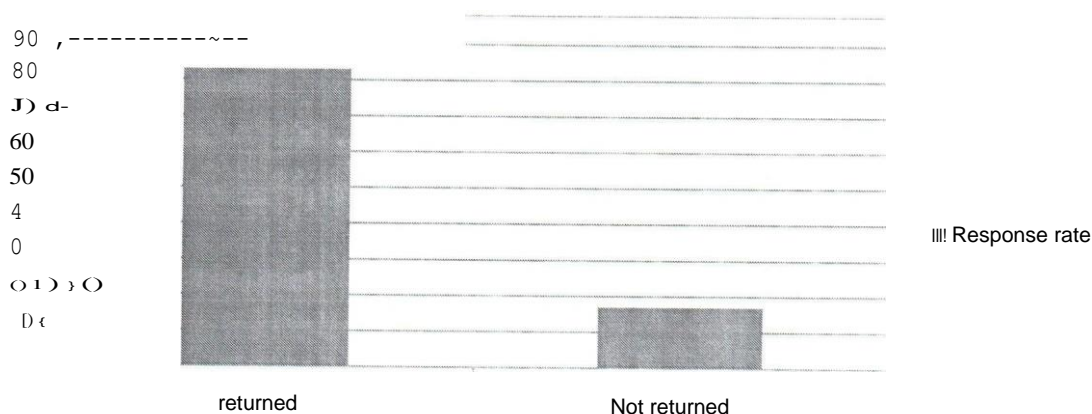
This chapter presents and analyses the findings in relation to the study objectives as shown below.

4.1 Social demographic characteristics of the respondents.

4.1.1. Response Rate

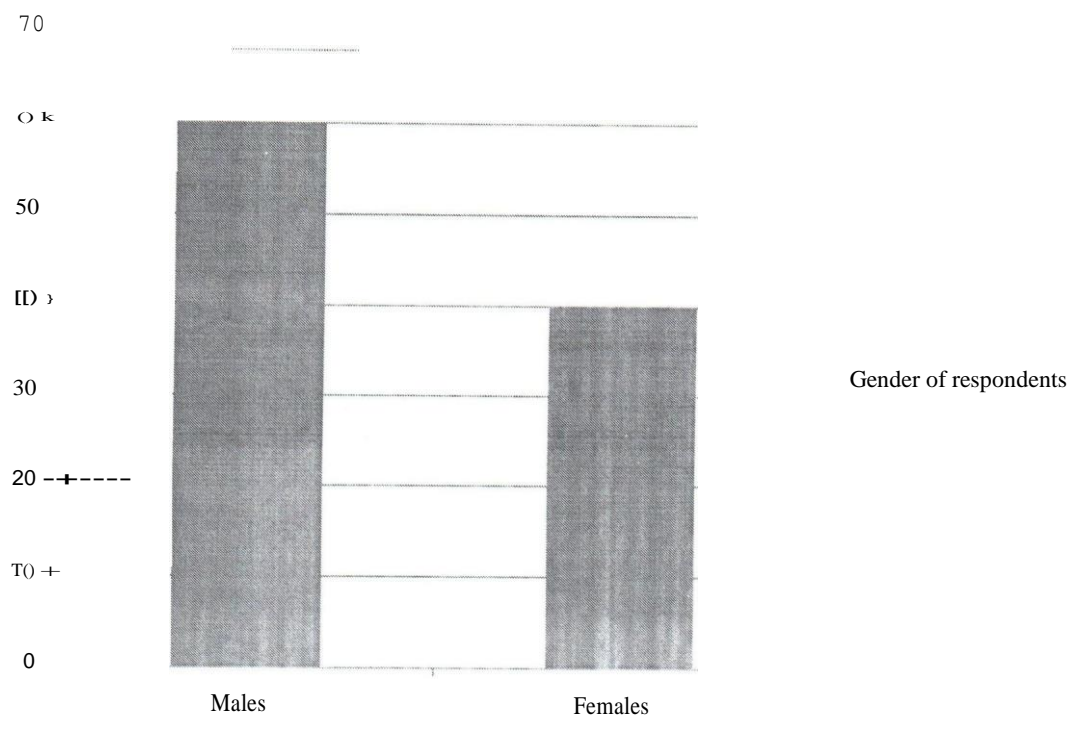
The researcher interviewed various respondents in the field. The information and findings were further illustrated in the figure below.

Figure 1: A column graph showing the Response Rate



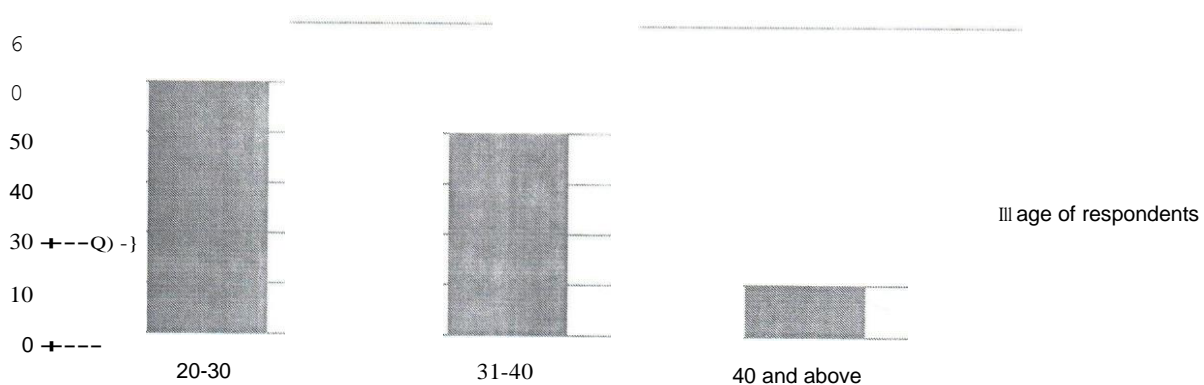
Source: Primary data (2017).

Figure 1 above indicates that out of the 60 total questionnaires that were issued to respondents 50 questionnaires which is 83% were returned and 10(17%) questionnaires were not returned due to time unavailability as some respondents argued. Therefore all findings presented here are for 50(fifty) respondents who gave valid results as regards the themes of the study.

Figure 2: Findings on Gender of Respondents

Source: Primary data (September, 2017)

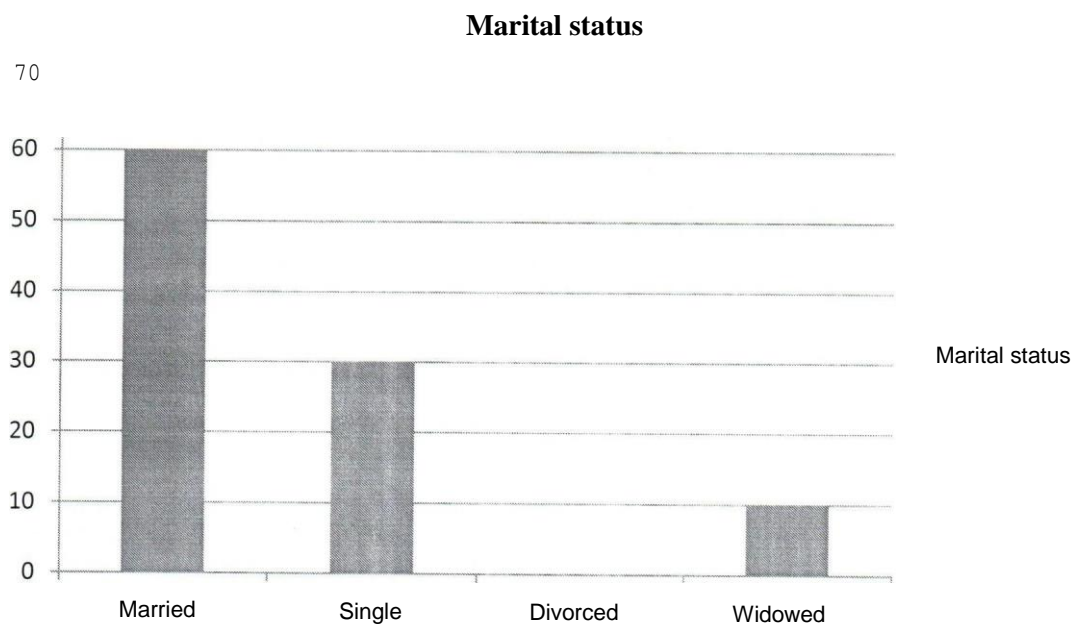
The figure above shows that most of the respondents 60 (60%) were males and 20(40%) were females. This was due to the fact that most males are mostly involved in income generating projects and women are left home to care for the family.

Figure 3: Showing age brackets of respondents

Source: Primary data (September, 2017)

The Findings in figure 3 above showed that the majority of the respondents were in the Age bracket from 20-30 (50%), followed by the Age bracket 31-40 (40%) and lastly (10%) being those above 40 years of age. This implied that the researcher considered age as a determining factor for the views that would be collected from respondents since it was clear that the youthful ages 20-40 are the active working ages hence were most dominant in Buhoma Community.

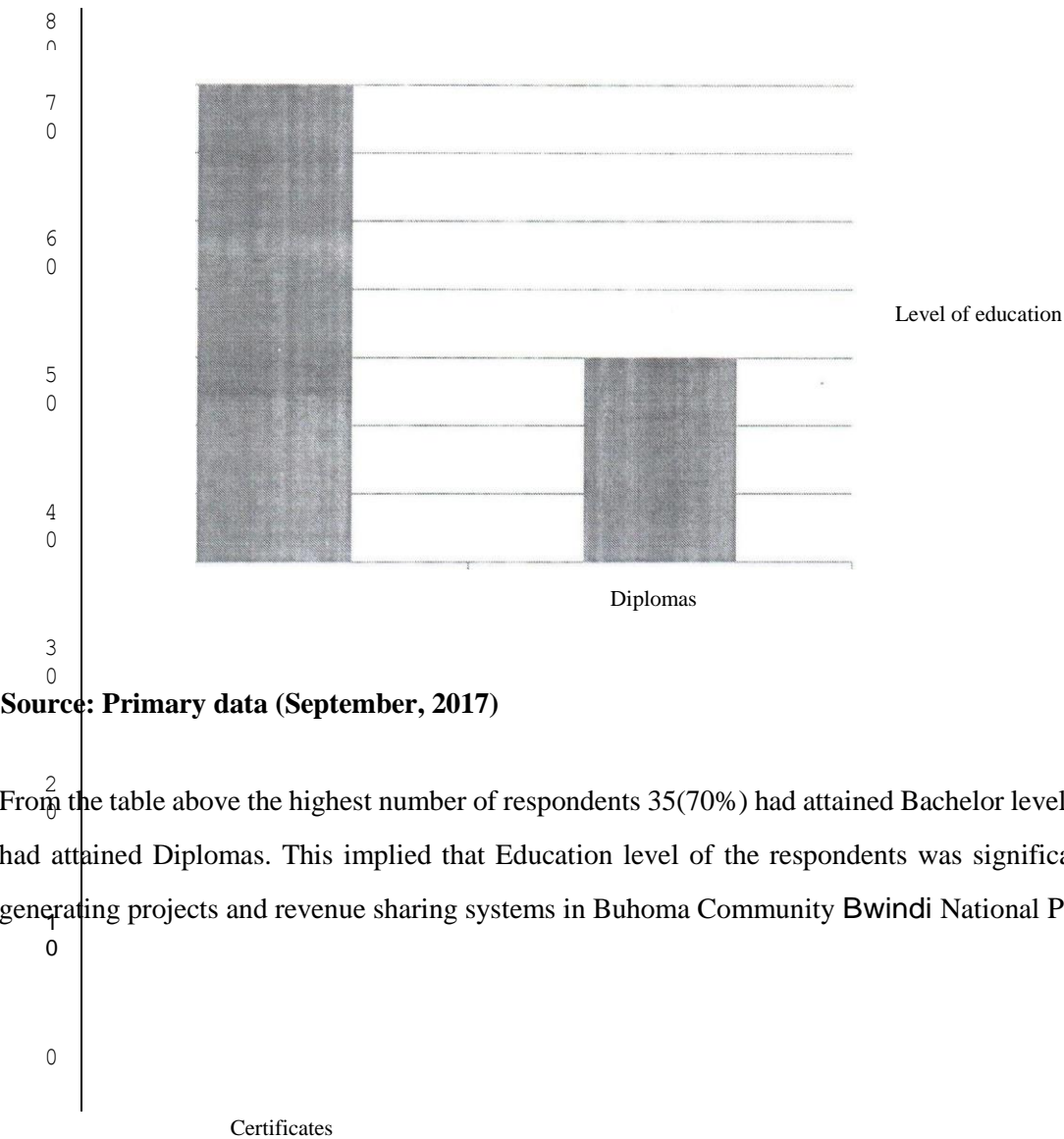
Figure 4: Showing the Respondents' Marital Status



Source: Primary data (September, 2017)

From the figure above, the majority of the respondents were married with 60 percent and followed by respondents who were single with (30%). This implied that most of the employees and clients in Buhoma Community were married who usually have more family related issues and thus use Buhoma Community services like goats. The results from the table above also revealed that 10% of the respondents in Buhoma Community groups were widowed and there was no respondent who had divorced.

Figure 5: Showing Education level of the respondents



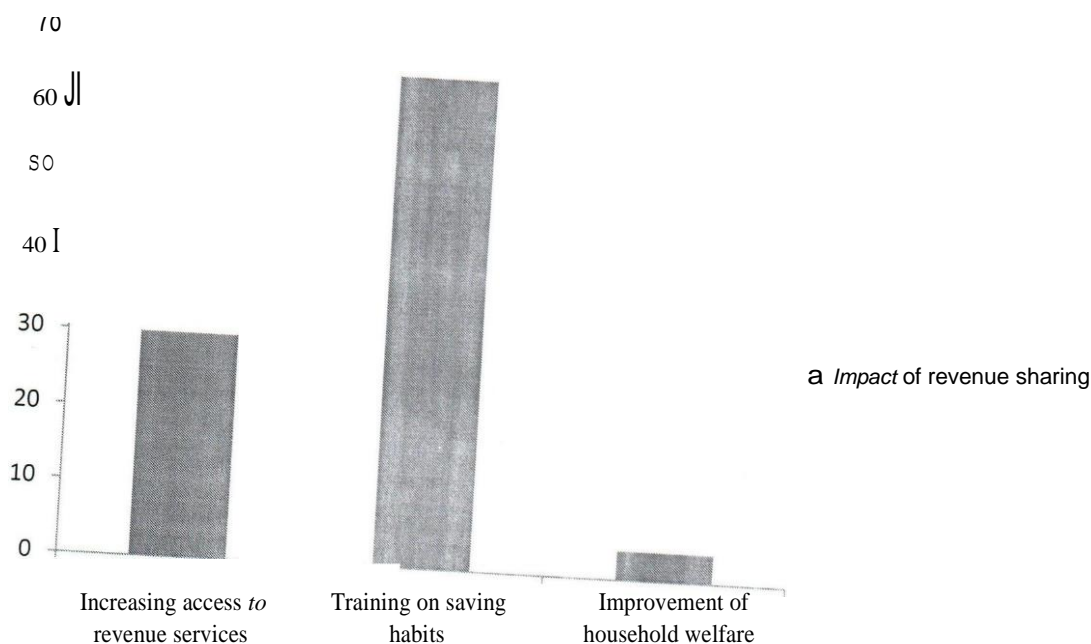
Source: Primary data (September, 2017)

From the table above the highest number of respondents 35(70%) had attained Bachelor level and 15(30%) had attained Diplomas. This implied that Education level of the respondents was significant in income generating projects and revenue sharing systems in Buhoma Community Bwindi National Park.

4.2 Empirical findings

4.2.1 The impact of revenue sharing on development of residents neighboring Bwindi National Park

Figure 6: Showing the impact of revenue sharing on development of residents neighboring Bwindi National Park



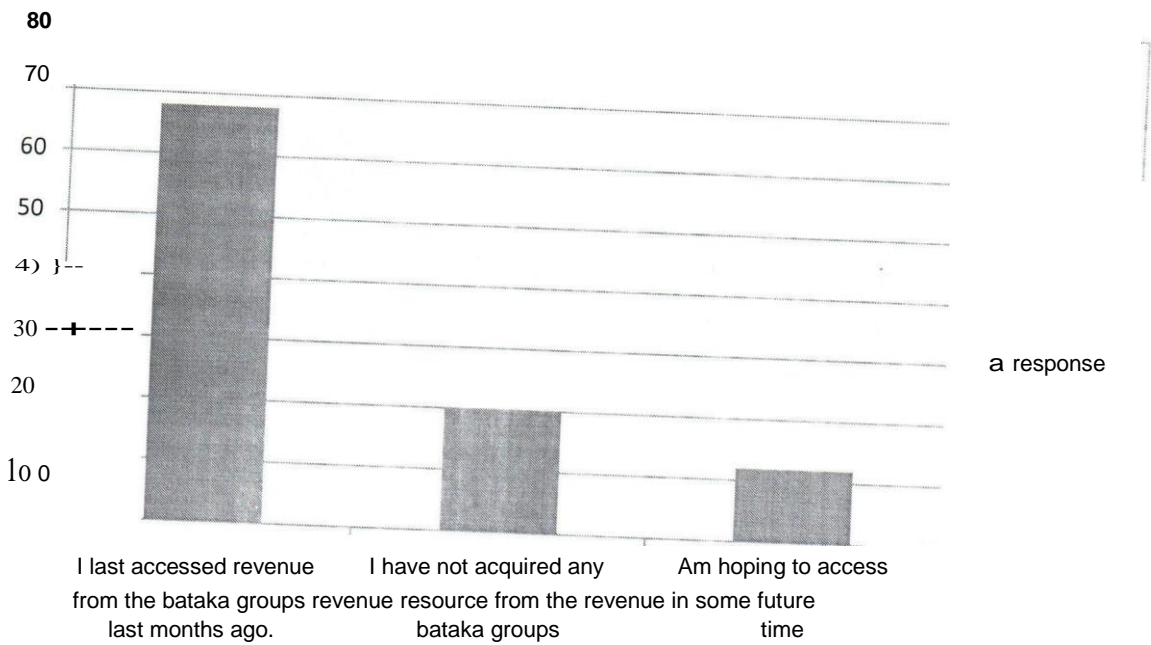
Source: Primary data (September, 2017)

According to figure 6 showing the impact of revenue sharing on development of residents neighboring Bwindi National Park, training on saving habits was ranked 66%. 30% increasing access to revenue services while improvement of household welfare was put at 4%. This implies that indeed small savings and credit schemes were important to Buhoma communities.

The findings agree with UW A (2007/2008) which explains that the benefits of revenue sharing to the public from Uganda Wildlife Authority are economic, ecological and recreational. These include the following; revenue for the government from the tourism sector, employment opportunities in wildlife and tourism-related business, Research and education opportunities that institutions use protected areas for education purposes, income for the local communities directly through revenue sharing like sale of hand craft, food and other products, favorable

climatic conditions that supports a agriculture and livestock, *ecological* balances such as soil fertility in mountain area, control of land slide soil erosion and flooding

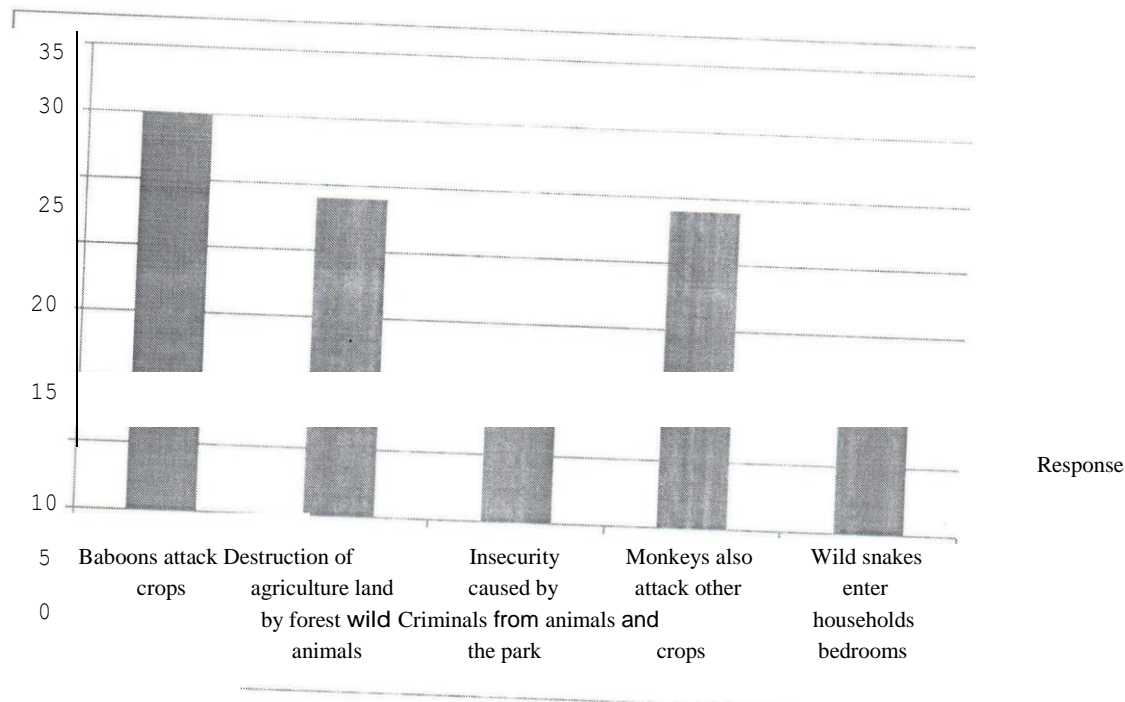
Figure 7: Showing whether people share revenues from the park disbursed to communities



Source: Primary data (September, 2017)

According to figure 7 showing whether people share revenues from the park disbursed to communities, majority respondents revealed that they had ever accessed revenue from Buhoma Community bataka groups, other 20% showed that they had not acquired any revenue resource from the bataka groups while 12% were hoping to access revenue in some future time.

Figure 8: showing the challenges faced by people neighboring Bwindi Impenetrable National Park



Source: Primary data (September, 2017)

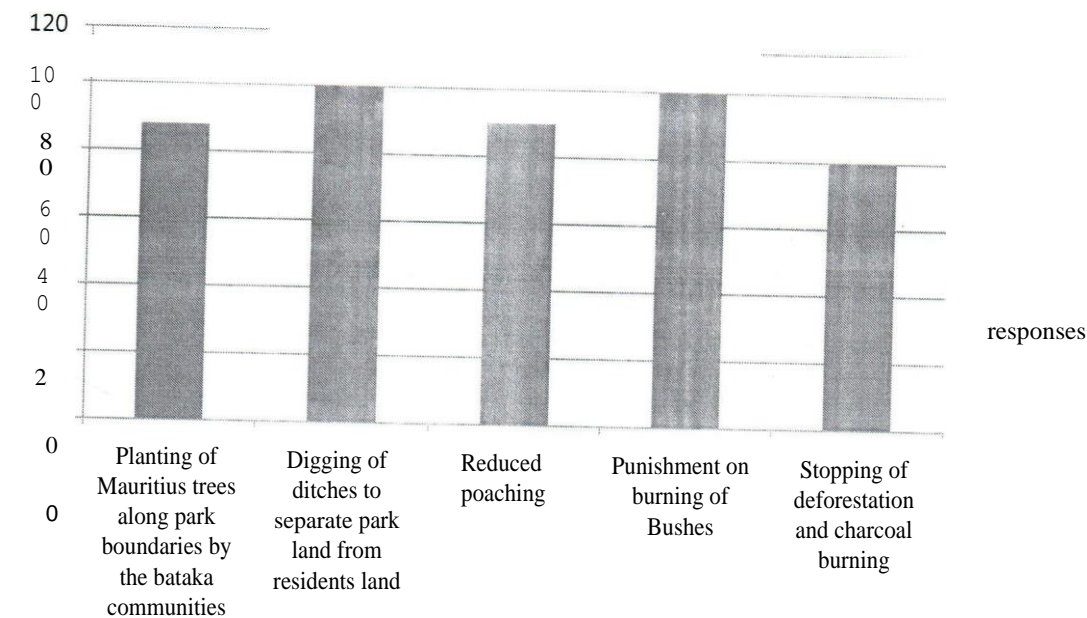
According to table 4. 7 showing the challenges faced by people neighboring Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, baboons that attack residents crops were highlighted key challenges faced by 15(30%) respondents, Monkeys *also* attack other animals and crops 12(24%), Wild snakes enter households bedrooms 6(12%) respondents, Insecurity caused by Criminals from the park 5(10%) respondents, destruction of agriculture land by forest *wild* animals 12(24%) respondents. This implies that there were *several* challenges that affected peoples neighboring national parks.

Welch, 2005). One of the greatest challenges is that biomes are not able to shift in concert with the predicted changes in climate; many species face barriers to migration. and even those usually capable of migration cannot do so quickly enough to adapt to rapid climate change.

A lot of debate has recently emerged on the subject of biodiversity conservation and how to reconcile the costs of conservation with the needs and aspirations of rural people dwelling near biodiversity rich ecosystems (e.g Scher] et al. 2004). Early conservation efforts supported the separation of humans from natural resources under a strict protectionist strategy code named "fortress conservation" or the fences and fences approach (Adams, M. William & Hulme 2001; Lamara 2006; Wells, M. 1992). Criticisms later emerged about the disregard for human rights

and wellbeing in pursuit of more protection for nature as it became clearer that protectionist approaches deprived rural people of resources they so much depended on for their livelihoods.

Figure 9: Showing the community Based natural resource Management strategy in Place at Buhoma Community



Source: Primary Data (September, 2017)

Figure 9 regarding the community Based natural resource Management strategy ¹¹¹ Place at Buhoma Community, Planting of Mauritius trees along park boundaries by the bataka communities was reflected by 44(88%) respondents, Digging of ditches to separate park land from residents land 50(100%) respondents, reduced poaching 45(90%) respondents, punishment on burning of bushes 50(100%) respondents while Stopping of deforestation and charcoal burning was represented by 40(80%) respondents. This implies that community Based natural resource Management strategies were in Place at Buhoma Community.

As Scott (2002) asserts. based on a study of predicted vegetation change, it was found that in five of six climate change scenarios; over half of Canada's national parks would experience changes **in** their biomes in a situation where the current carbon dioxide concentrations are *doubled*.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 5.0

Introduction

This chapter consists of summary, conclusions, recommendations and areas for future research in regard to the study conducted "revenue sharing on community development in Buhoma Community".

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 The importance of revenue sharing to the people in Buhoma Community

Regarding whether people share revenues from the park disbursed to communities, majority respondents revealed that they had ever accessed revenue from Buhoma Community bataka groups, other respondents showed that they had not acquired any revenue resource from the bataka groups while some other respondents were hoping to access revenue in some future time.

5.1.2 The challenges faced by people neighboring national parks

On the challenges faced by people neighboring Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, baboons that attack resident's crops were highlighted key challenges faced by respondents, Monkeys Wild snakes, Insecurity caused by Criminals from the park, destruction of agriculture land by forest wild animals. This implies that there were several challenges that affected people neighboring national parks.

5.1.3 Community Based natural Resource Management strategy in Place at Buhoma Community

On the community Based natural resource Management strategy in Place at Buhoma Community, Planting of Mauritius trees along park boundaries by the bataka communities was reflected by majority respondents, Digging of ditches to separate park land from residents land, reduced poaching, punishment on burning of bushes while Stopping of deforestation and charcoal burning was also noted. This implies that community Based natural resource Management strategies were in Place at Buhoma Community.

5.2 Conclusions

On whether people share revenues from the park disbursed to communities, majority respondents revealed that they last accessed revenue from Buhoma Community bataka groups, others showed that they had not acquired any revenue resource from the bataka groups while some were hoping to access revenue in some future time.

Majority respondents revealed that rotating savings schemes had a close relationship with the revenue institutions yet the bataka groups had a close link with Uganda Cooperative alliance.

Respondents revealed the impact of revenue sharing on development of residents neighboring Bwindi National Park as training on saving habits, increasing access to revenue services and improvement of household welfare. This implied that indeed small savings and credit schemes were important to Buhoma communities.

5.3 Recommendations

There is a need for conserving institutions to be transparent and accountable and fight other hardships that clients may be facing if they are to design effective interventions before the situation fails out. This can enhance revenue acquisition increase performance of employees since transparency and accountability smoothens the performance of any institution yet a National Park is an institution in itself.

There is a need to allow employees (subordinates) to make decision in some performance aspects. This will make them feel a heart of belonging thereby achieving the set goals.

There is a need to continue ensuring that skilled and competent goats personnel are employed in the National Parks since competency in calculation of revenue amounts disbursed to any client may be easy for them to deal with in an effort to improve revenue performance.

The University should also extend the period for research since the time allocated alongside course works and revision is never satisfying. This also results in contradiction of course works and research works.

5.4 Areas for future research A

study should be conducted on;

The implications of revenue sharing on community development in Buhoma Community 32

A study on the effect of inclusive budgeting towards community development ¹¹¹ relation to revenue sharing should also be conducted.

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APPENDICES QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR RESPONDENTS

Dear respondent,

Am Kato Jacob a student of Kabale University.

This is research being done as part of my studies in Certificates in Tourism Management at Kabale University. It seeks to assess the impact of revenue sharing on social economic development of Buhoma Community in Kanungu District.

You have been randomly chosen from this community to be a respondent. Confidentiality is key in the survey and for this reason you will not be asked for any identifying information. While there is no wrong and right answer, I will be grateful if provide me with honest answers.

Instructions: Fill in blank spaces provided

Section A: Bio data

1. Gender of the respondents

- a) Male ☐ b) Female ☐

2. Age

- (a) Below 21 ☐ 21-50 ☐ 51-60 ☐ 61-70 ☐ 71-80 ☐ 81-90 ☐ 91-100 ☐
- e) Others specify _____

3. Respondents level of education

- a) Certificate ☐ b) Diploma ☐ c) Degree ☐ d) Doctorate ☐

Section B: The effects of revenue sharing on the development of Buhoma community The following abbreviations will be used: Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Not Sure (NS), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SDA)

Statement	S I @			D	
Revenue sharing has led to the development of roads					
Revenue sharing has encouraged savings among community groups					
Revenue sharing has enabled youths get access to employment in the National Park					
Revenue sharing has promoted sanitation among communities					
Revenue sharing has prevented encroachment of the National Park by neighbouring communities					
Revenue sharing has discouraged residents from carrying out poaching					
Section C: The Challenges faced in Implementing Revenue sharing					

The following abbreviations will be used: Strongly agree (SA), Agree (A), Not Sure (NS), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SDA)

Statement	SA	A	NS	D	SDA
In revenue sharing, there are self interests by Uganda Wildlife Authority staff by apportioning more revenue to their interested areas					
Political Influence has affected revenue sharing in Buhoma					
Unreliable funding by Uganda Wildlife Authority to the communities has affected the process of revenue sharing					
Ghost residents neighbouring the park have affected the process of revenue sharing					
Failure by the community to appreciate the revenue apportioned to it has been one of the challenges					
Poor stakeholder involvement in the process of revenue sharing has affected the process of revenue sharing					
Rampant corruption and embezzlement of funds meant for revenue sharing by the Park Officials has been noticed					

Section D: The Community Natural Resource Management Strategy in Place at Buhoma Community

Community Natural Resource Management Strategy	SA	A	NS	D	SDA
Digging of ditches to separate park land from residents land					
Planting of Mauritius trees along park boundaries by the Bataka communities					
There are Punishments in place on burning of Bushes					
There has been reduced poaching by the residents					
The National Park management has stopped deforestation and charcoal burning					
The community has fully been involved in planning for revenues to be shared					

APPENDIX II: INTERVIEW GUIDE

1. What is the impact of revenue sharing on development of residents neighboring Bwindi **National park**.
2. What are the challenges faced by people neighboring Bwindi Impenetrable National **Park**?
3. *What is the* community based natural resource management strategy in place at *Buhoma community*.
4. Could you rec a *II the* amounts of forest products and how they have been utili zed?
5. What is the most important constrain in accessing park resources?

APPENDIX H

PARTICULAR	PRICE @ BUDGET	SUB-TOTAL
Typing	50x300	15000/=
Internet services	10000	10,000/=
Flash disk	20000x1	20,000!/=
Stationary	16000x1	160000/=
Printing	50x200	10,000!/=
Photocopying	50X100	50,000!/=
Communication	15000	15,000/=
Transport	4000 10 days	40,000!/=
GRAND TOTAL		330,000/=

APPENDIX IV

WORK PLAN

Activity	October-November 2016	December 2016-January July 2017	February- August / 2017	October 2017
Research topic submission				
Research proposal writing				
Data collection				
Research report writing				
Research report Submission				