

CONTRIBUTION OF NGO'S AND PRIVATE SECTOR TO NATURAL FOREST
CONSERVATION OF NYUGWE NATIONAL PARK RWANDA

BY

DUHAYIMANA ALAIN SABBAS

10/F/BLUM/122/F

A RESEARCH REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF BACHELORS' DEGREE
OF LAND USE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OF KABALE UNIVERSITY

JULY 2014

ABSTRACT

This study aimed at assessing the contribution of non-government organizations (NGOs) and private sector to the conservation of Nyungwe natural forest in Nyaruguru district, southern province of Rwanda. The study relied on the following research objectives: to identify activities of NGOs and private sector in buffer zone of Nyungwe national park; to assess the effectiveness of NGOs and private sector on the conservation of Nyungwe national park; to investigate causes of failure of NGOs and private sector on the conservation of Nyungwe national park and to come up with strategies to improve the conservation of Nyungwe national park. The study employed a qualitative approach in data collection and analysis. Data was collected from 14 respondents including employees of Nshili-Kivu Tea Factory, New Forest Company and Agroforestry for the protection of rainforest Ecosystem (APRECO), STAFF OF Ewanda Environmental Management authority (REMA). District forest officer and executive secretaries of sectors. The researcher used the interview, observation and photographs to collect primary data and the documentation to collect secondary data. The study findings revealed that the most activities of NGOs and private sector organizations towards the conservation of Nyungwe national park are tress plantation, tree harvesting and reforestation, agriculture extension, training the population on forest conservation. The study findings showed that NGOs and private sector contributing to the conservation of Nyungwe national park are fairly effective. therefore, the use of fertilizers and chemicals in tea plantations, the plantation of tea near natural forest, the use of machines while harvesting trees and heavy truck in transportation of trees harvested, deforestation, poaching for bush-meat, illegal timber harvesting, charcoal burning, encroachment for farmland and erosion in buffer zones were the major challenges faced by NGOs and private sector organizations and hinder their effectiveness to the conservation of Nyungwe national park. The study found out that strategies to improve the conservation of Nyungwe national park were the restitution of some factory by energy such as chemical to avoid utilization of fertilizers and chemicals, to look for other land to plant tea and tress far from the buffer zone, a systematic harvesting of tress in buffer zone, to define clear and concise goals for the conservation of natural forest, the application of eco-system based management and a holistic approach in the conservation of natural forest. The reality captured by the study makes to conclude that the Government of Rwanda has to support NGOs and private sector to meet the conservation of natural forests.