MAKERERE UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF FORESTRY AND NATURE CONSERVATION
UGANDA FORESTRY RESOURCES AND INSTITUTIONS CENTER
P.O. BOX 7062 KAMPALA
***Tel:* 256-41-543204, 543647/8**
Mobile: 077- 441-993
***E-mail:* ufric@starcom.co.ug**

MUGOMBA FOREST RESERVE SITE REPORT:

THIRD VISIT - 2005

By

Members of Uganda Forestry Resources and Institutions Center (UFRIC)

The Members of the team include, Dr. Gombya-Ssembajjwe (*Team Leader*), Dr. Y. A. Banana (*Co-Team Leader*), Mr. Bahati Joseph (*Forester*), Ms. E. Namubiru, Ms. C. Mukasa, Mr. Daniel Waiswa (*PRA*), Mr. Sekindi Serevest - (*Plant Specialist*) and Mr. Matovu Samuel (*Forest Specialist).*

For copies of this report, please contact Dr. Gombya-Ssembajjwe, Director, UFRIC: Makerere University, Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation, Kampala, Uganda.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Acknowledgement

The Uganda Forestry Resources and Institutions Center (UFRIC) research team is grateful to Ford Foundation for the financial support that enabled conducting the fieldwork. We are grateful for the co-operation and time spent by the local communities, community leaders and the staff of National Forest Authority (NFA) during the fieldwork. Last but not least, UFRIC research team is grateful to Makerere University, Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation for the continued permission to allow us commit time off our academic schedule to carry out the fieldwork.

1.0: Introduction

1.1: Location of the site

Mugomba site is located between $32^0$30`E and $00^0$15` at an elevation of 1220m, in Mpigi District, Entebbe Sub-District, Busiro County. The site has several forests, namely; Mugomba, Mukasa-mu-Nzo, Serinnya, and Luyinda. Mugomba Forest Reserve, a permanent swamp forest, and Mukasa-mu-Nzo, a grass land forest patch were covered by the study. The site lies north east of Entebbe Town at about 10 km from the town along Kisubi - Nakawuka road. (Appendix 1: Map showing location of Mugomba Forest Reserve). About 100ha of the Mugomba Forest Reserve is covered by an extensive rocky area which is covered with very thin soil layer which can only permit growth of grasses. Regardless of its proximity to Entebbe Town and Kampala City, the site is very rural in setting, has no piped water, the road network is very poor, no clinic, school, etc., but it is functioning like an urban site due to Entebbe and Kampala influences. Subsistence agriculture is the major economic activity, with coffee as the major cash crop.

1.2: Utilisation of forest resources

The site comprises of four settlements (Lutaba, Ssissa, Kasuku, Buswa, and Ngongolo), but the study covered Lutaba and Ngongolo settlement. Lutaba settlement comprises of three cells namely; Lutaba, Bukasa, and Kagolo. The residents of the settlement use Mukasa-mu-nzo, Luyinda and Serinnya, for non-consumptive purposes as sacred groves; Mugomba Forest Reserve and Ntokota private forest for consumptive purposes. Ntokota is located in a different settlement (Zziru LCI).

Mugomba Forest Reserve has been over harvested and degraded for commercial firewood, charcoal and to a less extent timber. Species which were cut *include Maesopsis eminii, Lovoa brownii*, *Trichilia dregeana* and *Pseudospondias macrcarpa*. Although Mugomba Forest Reserve is a permanent swamp forest whose dominant species should be *Mitrogyna stipulosa*, currently, it is dominated by *Raphia farinifera*. In some areas, for example near Lutaba LC 1, it has been reduced to undergrowth vegetation. There was also agricultural encroachment for cultivation of food crops such as cassava and sweet-potatoes and clay mining by brick makers (Gombya-Ssembajjwe, 1996). Because of high degradation,

Mugomba Forest Reserve was leased to the local communities for private woodlot establishment. The arable areas are now cultivated with Eucalyptus grandis species, which is now described as a Peri-Urban Plantation Forest. On the other hand, Mukasa-mu-Nzo a shrine for Mukasa the god of Lake Victoria (Nalubaale, the lake of gods) is well preserved by members of the settlement and is in no danger of deforestation. Members have great respect for the spirit of Mukasa, and there is no conflict between owners and users (Gombya-Ssembajjwe, 1997).

1.3: Objectives of the study

This study is part of the ongoing study that has been developed under International Forest Resources and Institutions (IFRI) in order to collect data for monitoring a systematic analysis of forest systems (IFRI, 1998). Therefore the aim of this study was to collect data for monitoring the condition of Mugomba Forest Reserve and Mukasa-mu-nzo and the livelihood of the local communities that use them.

The specific objectives were to:-

1. Determine the current level of stocking in both forests since the last visit in 2000.

2. Identify and document strategies developed by members of the settlement to manage the forests.
3. Identify measures taken by members to implement their strategies.
4. Determine social and economic developments that have taken place in the settlement since the last visit.
5. Establish the livelihood dependency of the communities on the forest

2.0: Data collection methods

IFRI data collection instruments were used during the data collection process. This included gathering information on the site overview, settlement, forest, forest plots, user groups, products, forest user group relationships, organizational inventory and inter-organizational arrangements.

2.1: Forest Condition: Forest data

2.1.1: Methods

Fieldwork started with a site survey of the forest external boundary. Geographical Positioning System (GPS) positions at corner points were recorded. Universal Thematic Mapper (UTM) format was used for recording the position. The reconnaissance enabled the sketching of the forest extent to establish if the forest had increased, decreased or remained stable. The selection and physical distribution of the plots in the reserve was determined after sketching the accessibility of the entire area and establishing the extent of the monoculture crop compared to the patches that are uncultivated or covered by swamps.

Using a sketch of each reserve, the forest was stratified into three strata: a) the swampy forest patch, b) the monoculture forest and the dry-uncultivated areas. Of the three the monoculture forest area was the largest. The other two strata were really small. Few plots were located in each. Because of its limited species variability, the monoculture forest had few plots as well. Thus a total of only **14** plots were established.

In the Mukasa-mu-mzo cultural forest, two (2) plots were randomly sampled. This cultural forest patch is very small (approximately 30 m x 30 m).

A set of random X-Y coordinates were designated to locate the center of forest plots. Once the center of a plot was located, three concentric circles were marked. In the first circle (1 m radius), the amount of percent ground covered by herbs and seedlings was estimated and the species were identified and recorded on the plot form. Seedlings were counted. In the next circle (3 m radius) shrubs and tree saplings were identified and their heights and stem diameters measured (saplings were defined as young trees with a maximum stem diameter

greater than 2.5 cm, but less than 10cm). Trees were identified and measured (both for DBH and height) in the third concentric circle, which had a radius of 10 meters. (DBH refers to the diameter at breast height, usually measured at 1.3 m from the ground; and this was measured using tree diameter calipers). The heights were estimated using a hypsometer (Ostrom, 1993)

2.1.2: The General Condition of the Forest

Mugomba Forest Reserve (MFR) is about 15 km from Entebbe. The reserve is predominantly swampy and rural in setting and the population is sparse. The forest has been privatized. Therefore, access by local residents as it used to be during the first visit and first revisit is now limited. The harvesting of the few trees still remaining was however observed. The population, especially the youth, still depend on the forest reserve for brick burning. One major road passes on the edge of the reserve linking Entebbe-Kampala road to surrounding communities. R. Mugomba, and the tributaries of R. Lumpewo and R. Namasuga traverse the reserve.

In comparison to the first visit, MFR has depreciated in quality. Because of continued trends of forest degradation and a lack of financial support to facilitate patrolling, and ensure tree planting in the reserve, the then Forest Department, which is now NFA decided to divide the reserve into 5 hectare plots and lease these plots to individual farmers for tree planting. The lease is currently for 5 years. Some farmers have responded positively. Consequently, there is now a new monoculture crop growing in the arable areas that are not covered by swamps.

The external boundary is clearly marked with corner Cairns. Nevertheless, some of the corner cairns have been removed by agricultural encroachers. With the help of the local residents, access to these corner positions can still be observed. The forest is categorized as a production forest. Because of the swampy nature of the reserve, tree replacement/recruitment, tree growth appears to be slower and tree death rate is high due to water logged environment that limit tree germination, vigor, and health

2.1.3: The Condition of the Trees

Because the forest had been leased for private woodlot establishment only 14 forest plots in the Mugomba Forest Reserve and 2 plots in Mukasa mu nzo Cultural Forest were sampled (Table 1). Out of the 14 plots, only 4 plots representing 29% frequency had trees in them. 11 plots representing 79% frequency had saplings and shrubs and all the 14 plots representing 100% frequency had groundcover (Table 1). The trees category recorded a species richness of 3 species, while the saplings and groundcover recorded a species richness of 16 and 43 species respectively (Table 1).

Table 1: Plots, stem count and species richness in Mugomba Forest Reserve and Mukasa Mu Nzo Cultural Forest

Mugomba Forest Reserve				**Mukasa mu nzo Cultural Forest**			
No. plots	*Freq*	*Stem count*	*Species richness*	*No. plots*	*Freq*	*Stem count*	*Species richness*
4	29	12	3	2	100	13	5
11	79	45	16	2	100	13	6
14	100	63	43	2	100	12	9

NB Monoculture woodlots are affecting the species richness in Mugomba Forest Reserve, especially in the tree growth category

The Eucalyptus and Pine have overtaken the native tree species. Among the trees, the most common were *Eucalyptus grandis, Teclea nobilis and Raphia farinifera.* An average of 4 tree stems per sampled plot was recorded. Others are still saplings. An average density of 125 tree stems per hectare is estimated. Probably, this is due to the fact that the monoculture crop is still in seedling and the sapling growth stage.

2.1.4: Forest Improvement

A good crop of Eucalyptus and Pine is replacing the several native species. This is on the land leased for private woodlot establishment. On the remaining forest patches, the National Forest Authority (NFA), who are the custodian authorized to manage the reserve have no adequate personnel and other resources to carry out enrichment planting and effective patrols. In addition, the rural people who did not get leases have no incentive to improve the remaining forest patches (Swampy and dry and uncultivated areas).

2.1.5: Condition of Saplings

An average of 5 saplings per plot were recorded. The highest recorded sapling stem count were 11, found in plot 7 located near the edge of the reserve in the Eucalyptus garden. The highest concentration of saplings was found in plots located in monoculture gardens, indicating that natural regeneration can still occur in monoculture plantations.

2.1.6: The Condition of the Groundcover (Herbs and Seedling stock)

There was great variation in species among the plants forming the undergrowth, with about 43 species encountered. Percentage vegetation cover varied considerably from plot to plot, highest cover being recorded in the moderately dry plots. *Bidens pilosa* grass present in 5 plots was the most wide spread, covering 15 percent of the ground cover. This was followed by *Acalypha volkensii* (Jjelengesa), present in 4 plots with an average of 15 percent. Other species with high groundcover percentage were *Conyza floribunda*, *Momodica foetida* and *Lantana camara.* These species are typical in uncultivated lands around Mugomba Forest Reserve

Most plots showed little spread of humus and leaf fall. Possibly, this may be attributed to most plots being located in waterlogged areas. The mature trees are either dead or in poor health with little leaf crowns. Therefore, the amount of humus deposit in the soil surface is minimal. This s consistent with Barnes et al. 1998 and Oosting 1958, who emphasized that under a waterlogged forest environment, humus is minimal and plant diversity & recruitment are affected.

2.2: Socio-economic data

Social data of Lutaba settlement and its inhabitants was collected from both field and secondary sources. The secondary sources included use of information available in the library and discussions with the Zonal Forest Officer (ZFO) to obtain the management history of the reserve. In the field, interviews/discussions and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) were conducted at the home of the settlement Local Council (L.C. 1). In addition, indepth interviews were conducted in peoples respective homes. The discussions mainly focused on general information such as the socio-demographic and occupational structure of the residents in the settlement and their previous and current use of the forest resource. During this second revisit, the reception was very good probably because the number of people in Lutaba LC 1 depending on the forest reserve for income had reduced. The local residents complained on the unfairness on land allocation, hoping that the team would assist them in the re-allocation of the remaining uncultivated forest patches.

3.0: Results and Discussion

3.1: The forest Resource

The forest is now converted to a plantation mainly of Eucalyptus species (see Table 1 above). The monoculture woodlot system is probably a suitable explanation for the decrease in species that were observed during the visit. The new crop is still young. In some plots, the land is being cultivated with annual food crops, which perform very well before the canopy closure. Also, the increasing population in the surrounding communities are now facing the problem of inadequate access to forest products.

Furthermore, there were fluctuations of species represented at the different growth levels of the forest. Table 2 shows the five most represented species and their corresponding numbers at the different growth levels. In the plots sampled, Eucalyptus grandis is predominant at the sapling and tree stage

Table 2: Five most represented species at the different growth levels

	Species		
Vegetation growth stage	**1995**	**2000**	**2005**
Ground cover	1. *Acalypha sp.* 2. *Aspiria usambarensis* *3. Cardiospermum sp.* *4. Drecean sp.* *5. Leptapsis sp.*	1. *Acalypha sp.* *2. Cardiospermum usambarensis* *3. Leptapsis sp.* *4. Polypatha discoides* *5. Afrosersalisia cerasifera*	*Bidens pilosa* *Conyza floribunda* *Lantana camara* *Commelina sp* *Agelatum conyzoides*
Saplings	*1. Antiaris toxicaria* *2. Bosgueia phoberos* *3. Macaranga sp.* *4. Polypatha Discoides* *5. Teclea nobilis*	1. *Dombeya sp.* *2. Coffea canephora* *3. Celtis sp.* *4. Macaranga* *5. Ficus sp.*	*Eucalyptus grandis* *Macaranga schweinfurthii* *Uapaca guineense* *Burtydyevia nyasika* *Pinus caribaea*
Trees	1. *Funtumia sp.* *2. Maesopsis eminii* *3. Lovoa brownii* *4. Mitragyna stipulosa* *5. Scolopia rhamnophylla*	1. *Funtumia sp.* *2. Macaranga sp.* *3. Mitragyna stipulosa* *4. Sapium ellipticum* *5. Celtis sp.*	*Eucalyptus grandis* *Rahia farinifera* *Alstonea boonei* *Teclea nobilis* *Mimusops bagshawei*

N.B: Where as the groundcover is dominated by mostly species usually existing in cultivated areas in the vicinity, the sapling and tree records showed Eucalyptus species as the most frequent and abundant in the plots sampled

3.2. Social information

3.2.1 History of Lutaba settlement

The history of this site is document by Ssembajjwe *et al* 1995 and Ssembajjwe *et al* 2000 (Site Reports for the first visit and first revisit respectively). Otherwise, communication from the elder members of the community revealed that the land on which Lutaba LCI is located was occupied in the pre-historical era. Formerly part of the land was a lake, and the extensive rock was as a result of under water volcanic activity. As the waters of Lake Victoria receded the volcanic rock was exposed. Over time, soil formation took place and natural grasses were established and became a grazing ground for royal livestock. One the ancestors of the settlement, Kambagira, of the lungfish clan, was given the responsibility of managing the land on behalf of the Kabaka (king) of Buganda as he was the head of the royal herdsmen. Kambagira invited his clan members to settle on the land and for a long time, only lungfish clan members inhabited this area. When the British introduced their form of administration, whereby chiefs were allocated land the title was given to one of Kambagira's descendants.

Legent has it that, Kayitayita-Sserubanjwa, son of Kambagira, got possessed by the spirit of Mukasa, god of Nalubaale. In his encounter with Mukasa, Sserubanjwa was given instructions on how to govern the people in an orderly way and how to worship Mukasa. At the site where the encounter took place an *Albizia* (Nnongo) tree grew and this became a shrine for worshipping Mukasa. With time around the tree a small forest dominated mainly by *Teclea nobilis* (Nzo) trees was established and it is now known as Mukasa-Mu-Nzo. Mukasa's shrine now comprise of this forest.

The women descendants of Sserubanjwa have the responsibility of being the custodians of Mukasa-mu-Nzo. The women become to be the custodians because when Sserubanjwa died Mukusa's spirit possessed his auntie. As custodians of Mukasa-mu-Nzo, they control entry into the forest and serve as spiritual healers. However, due introduced religions and modern treatment, residents revealed that the frequency of visits to this forest had reduced. Inspite of this, the forest has maintained its spiritual and cultural importance. Consequently, it is

respected and is in good condition. During the second revisit a second settlement Ngongolo was also visited.

4.0 Major changes in Lutaba and Ngongolo settlements and forest resources

(a) Lutaba settlement

A number of changes have occurred in Lutaba settlement since the last visit in 2000. These changes include:

- Forests have been degraded due to charcoal burning
- The forest has been leased out to private plantation developers.
- There is a reduced supply of forest products in the settlement.
- There are more droughts now than in the past, probably due to the loss of the natural forest cover.
- There is reduced access to the forest due to privitization
- The population has increased by about 15% due to mainly births.
- The level of poverty has increase amongst the residents, because of the lack of alternative sources of income.

(b) ƉƉongolo Settlement

A number of changes have occurred in ƉƉongolo settlement since the last visit in 2000. These changes include:

- The forest has been leased out to private plantation developers.
- There are more droughts now than in the past, probably due to the loss of the natural forest cover.
- There is reduced access to the forest due to privitization
- The population has increased due to births.
- The level of poverty has increase amongst the residents, because of the lack of alternative sources of income.
- There is a reduced supply of forest products in the settlement.

4.1 User groups

4.1.1 General Information

The term user group refers to a group of people who harvest from, use and/or maintain a forest and who share the same rights and duties to products from a forest(s), even though they may not be formally organized. Mugomba site is a unique site because it consists of user groups that consist of people who live in the settlements while others live outside the settlement. The user groups include:

- Private forest owners of both Lutaba and Ŋŋongolo settlements
- Men of Ŋŋongolo settlement

For all the user groups, none of the groups was self- consciously formed. The private forest owners have *de jure* rights while the men user groups have *de facto* rights as they assume that they also have a stake in forests. There are quite a number of conflicts amongst the private forest owners and the other user groups arising from the fact that the other user groups continue extracting products from the forester reserve despite being restricted by the owners. Local residents are resisting the reduced access to the forest resources because of privatization.

According to the residents of Ŋŋongolo settlement, wealth was defined as owning land and a house while poverty was defined as having no land for cultivation, and the majority of the residents regarded themselves as poor.

4.1.2 Description of the user groups

- ***Private Forest Owners of both Lutaba and* Ŋŋongolo *Settlements***

This user group consists of men and women who live mainly outside Lutaba and Ŋŋongolo settlements but own plots in Mugomba Forest Reserve where they have planted Eucalyptus. There are however some few individuals in the settlements who also own plots in the forest reserve under the lease agreement. The total number of private forest owners is about 50 and each one averagely owns 5 hectares of land. There is no formal organization amongst the private forest owners and they are only known by National Forestry Authority that regulates their activities. The lease is legally for five years and each hectare is 5, 000/= per year.

The private forest owners are just investors and therefore multi-ethnic. Their main objective is to supply wood to the urban centers. In their view, the venture is very costly that only a few middle class people can afford it. They however see a lot of prospects in their businesses as the wood supply in the country forecasted to continue to decrease. The occupational structure of individuals in the user group is such that most of them are public servants who have opted to invest in forestry as a future source of income.

- ***Men of* Ŋŋongolo *settlement***

This user group consists of men who live in Ŋŋongolo settlement and utilize Mugomba Forest Reserve for consumptive uses. The consumptive uses include mainly extraction of fence posts for commercial purposes. The species used is *Phoenix reclinata.* The user group is identifiable without formal organization, and consists of household members or residents in the same locality such as a Trading Center.

Baganda are the most dominant ethnic group followed by Barundi and Banyarwanda while Catholics are the most dominant religious group followed by Protestants and Moslems.
The occupational structure of individuals in the user group is such that most of them are subsistence farmers.

5.0 Forest Governance

The local people are not engaged in the governance of the forest reserve. It is the private forest owners who are in charge of the forest reserve in accordance with the lease agreements that they signed with the forest governing body, National Forestry Authority. As a result, the views of the local people with regard to the changes in the environment and scarcity of forest products brought about by the leasing out of the forest reserve cannot be listened too, and this has contributed to continued conflicts between the private forest owners and the local people. Furthermore, the local people are so poverty stricken that they feel their alienation from forest resources to which they were dependent was unrealistic. As a result of the dissatisfaction, some plantations have been set on fire while in others, trees

have been stolen. There is a need to harmonize the relationship between them for successful forest management to occur.

Some other possible reasons for the reduction in size of the Women and Men User groups include:-

a) A reduction in the number of women distilling 'Nguli' (Local gin) to only one individual who is now using a different forest in a different settlement.
b) Women are no longer using this forest as a source of income through the sale of firewood.
c) The main source of income for the men is quarrying
d) Introduction of improved cook stoves which was accompanied by a reduction in the quantity of firewood required by each household

6: User group relationships

The relationship described below covers the Women, the Men and the Private woodlot owners. The Women and the Men user groups permanently live near the forest (1-2 km from the forest) and they have user rights for the forest patches that were not allocated for private woodlot development. Otherwise, where the forest is privatized, the community residents have no rights to harvest forest products, except in limited cases after harvesting. The off-cuts may be collected by local residents.

From the information given by some residents few individuals from the two settlements are employed outside the settlement. They have mostly left the settlements for the nearby town/trading centers.

Initially (during he first visit and first revisit), charcoal/brick burning and commercial fuelwood harvesting were common. Currently, these have drastically reduced as a result of resource depletion. There were hardly any clearly defined paths leading into the forest and this was a further indication of reduction in activity.

The sacred forest, Mukasa-mu-nzo, of about 0.25 ha on private land is mainly used for non-consumptive purposes and has therefore remained intact over the years.

6.0 Problems faced by Mugomba Forest Reserve.

The following problems were mentioned by the residents of both Lutaba and Ngongolo settlements

1. Poverty and lack of land as the forest was privatized. The non timber forest products, the brick making and charcoal burning businesses are no longer possible.
2. NFA staff are not available to sensitize and educate local residents on alternative source of income activities.
3. Conflict between woodlot owners and the community residents has increased. For example, there is the problem of shortage of grazing areas. Where domestic animals were grazing is turning to be private woodlots

7.0: Conclusion

The conclusions are subdivided into two; forest condition and social-economic.

7.1 Forest Condition

1. Most of the arable land has been planted with Eucalyptus species, replacing the diverse community of native species.
2. The local residents complained of not being located any lease in the forest. Only a few community leaders were given. Unfortunately, even those given have not planted trees on their plots due to the costs involved.
3. There was reduced use of the forest for subsistence use observed as the forest woodlots were privately owned. Unlike during the previous visits, there was report of charcoal burning and commercial firewood collection as a result of resource depletion.
4. The carrying capacity of the forest may increase due to monoculture establishment

7.2. Social economic issues

1. Mukasa mu nzo forest continues to be of spiritual/cultural value to Lutaba settlement and its future is more certain as compared to that of Mugomba.
2. There has been a reduction of the youth population due to emigration to urban centers (Nakawuka, Kisubi, Entebbe and Kampala) in search for employment opportunities.

References

1. Barnes, B. V; Zak, D. R.; Denton, S. R.; and Spurr, H. Stephen (1998). Forest Ecology, 4th edition. Wiley and Sons Inc. New York 774p.

2. Oosting, J. Henry 1958. The study of Plant Ecology, 2end edition. W. H. Freeman and Company, San Fransisco. 440p.

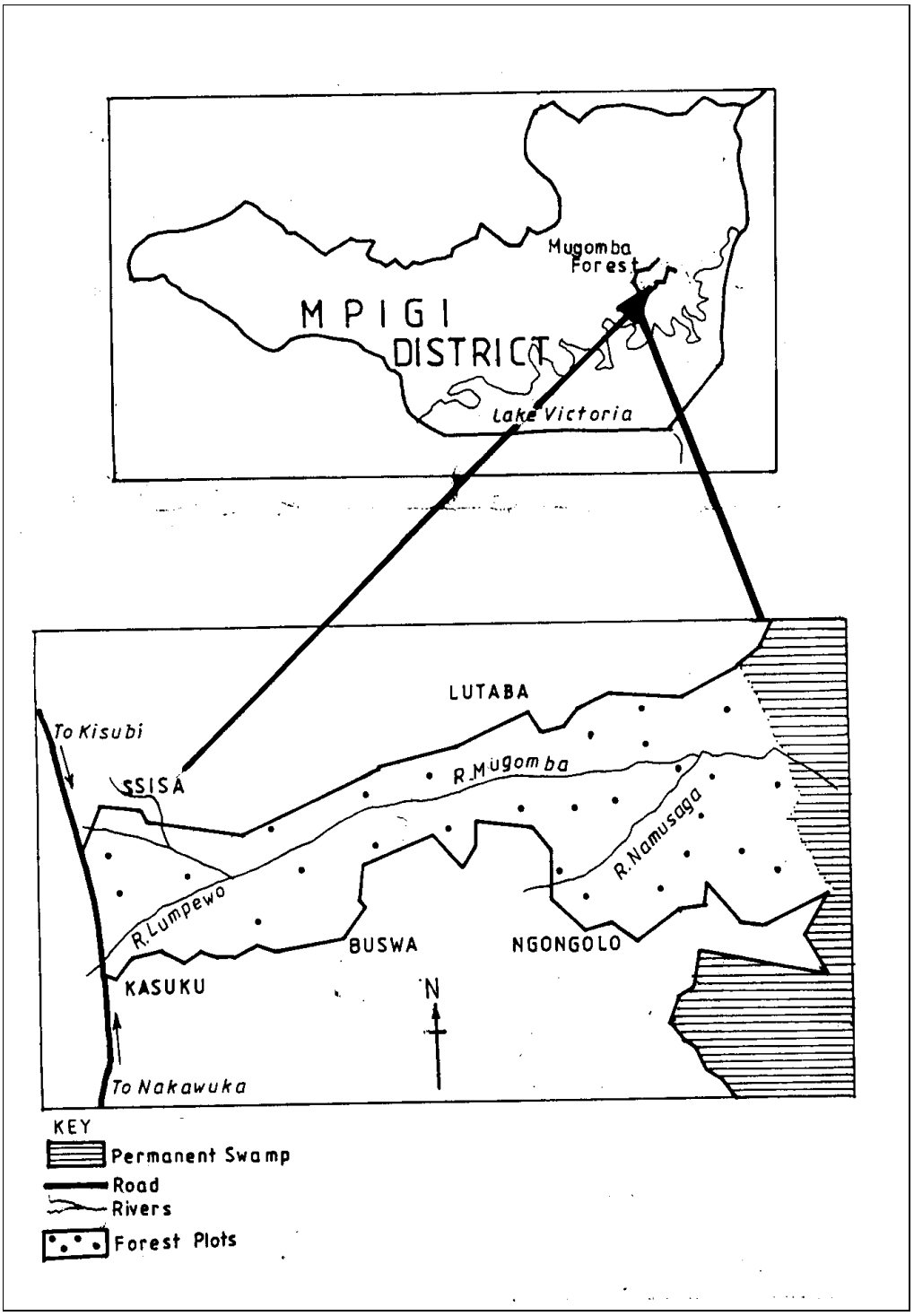
3. Ostom, Elinor (1993). IFRI Data Collection and Instruction Manual. International forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) Research Programm. Version 8.2. Workshop in Politicaal Theory and Policy Analysis. Indiana.

4. Ostom, Elinor (1998). IFRI Data Collection and Instruction Manual. International forestry Resources and Institutions (IFRI) Research Programm. Version 9.5 Workshop in Politicaal Theory and Policy Analysis. Indiana

5. Gombya-Ssembajjwe, William (1996). Analysis of Institutional Incentives for Sustainable Management of Tropical Moist Forests: A case of Mengo Forests, Uganda. Ph.D. Thesis. University of North Wales, Bango. UK.

6. Gombya-Ssembajjwe, William (1997). Indigenous Knowledge and Forest Management: A Case Study of Secred Groves (Traditional Forest Reserves), Mpigi District, Uganda. Research Note No. 1, 1997. Uganda Forestry Resources and Institutions Center. Makerere University, Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation. Kampala.

Appendix 1: Map of Mugomba Forest Showing Location of the forest during the 2005 Site Re-visit



Appendix 2: Master Species List – Mugomba Forest Reserve, second revisit 2005

	Botanical name	Local name	Importance	Use
1	*Acalypha volkensii*	Jjerengesa	Unkown	Unknown
2	*Aeschynomene cristata*	Unknown	Unkown	Unknown
3	*Afomomum mildbraedii*	Matungulu	Fruits	Home use
4	*Ageratum conyzoides*	Kafumbe	Unkown	Unknown
5	*Albizia zygia*	Nongo	Timber	Construction
6	*Alchornea cordifolia*	Luzibaziba	Fuel wood	Home use
7	*Alstonia boonei*	Unknown	Timber	Construction
8	*Antidesma laciniatum*	Unknown	Poles	Construction
9	*Aspilia mossicambensis*	Makayi	Medicinal	Home use
10	*Bidens pilosa*	Ssere	Medicinal	Home use
11	*Blighia unijugata*	Nkuzanyana	Timber	Construction
12	*Brichiaria brizantha*	Kifuta	Fodder	Cattle feed
13	*Burtydyevia nyasika*	Unknown	Timber	Construction
14	*Commelina africana*	Nanda	Unkown	Unknown
15	*Conyza floribunda*	Namirembe	Medicinal	Home use
16	*Cupressus lustanica*	Unknown	Timber	Construction
17	*Cyanthea sp*	Kayongo	Unkown	Unknown
18	*Cynodon doctylon*	Lumundi	Unkown	Unknown
19	*Cyperus rotundus*	Katabuteme	Unkown	Unknown
20	*Dracaena fragrans*	Mpaanyi	Marker	Boundaries
21	*Euadenia eminens*	Unknown	Firewood	Home use
22	*Eucalyprus grandis*	Kalitunsi	Timber	Construction
23	*Ficus sur*	Kabalira	Fuel wood	Commercial
24	*Ficus urceolaris*	Kitonto	Firewood	Home use
25	*Harungana madagascariensis*	Mulirira	Firewood	Home use
26	*Imperata cylindrica*	Lusenke	Roofing	Home use
27	*Lantana camara*	Kayukiyuki	Firewood	Home use
28	*Macaranga schweinfurthii*	Mweganza	Fuel wood	Commercial
29	*Maesa lanceolata*	Kiwondowondo	Firewood	Home use
30	*Memecylon jasminoides*	Mukutulankizi	Unkown	Unknown
31	*Microglosa angolensis*	Kafugankande	Medicinal	Home use
32	*Milicia excelsa*	Muvule	Timber	Furniture
33	*Mitragyna stipulosa*	Nzingu	Timber	Construction
34	*Momodic foetida*	Bbombo	Medicinal	Home use
35	*Oxalis corniculata*	Kanyebwa	Unkown	Unknown
36	*Paspalum sp*	Unknown	Unkown	Unknown
37	*Passiflora edulis*	Katunda	Fruits	Home use
38	*Pinus caribaea*	Unknown	Timber	Commercial
39	*Piper umbletum*	Kigamansole	Medicinal	Home use
40	*Pittosporum manii*	Nabuluka	Firewood	Home use
41	*Pseudarthia confertiflora*	Kikakala	Unkown	Unknown
42	*Pseudo.macrocarpa*	Muziru	Fuel wood	Commercial
43	*Psidium guajava*	Mapeera	Fruits	Home use
44	*Raphia farinifera*	Kibo	Fibre	Handcraft
45	*Securinega virosa*	Lukandwa	Firewood	Home use

46	*Senna spectabilis*	Gasiya	Poles/fuelwood	Construction
47	*Sida acuta*	Keyeyo	Broom	Home use
48	*Solanum gigantea*	Setaaba	Firewood	Home use
49	*Spondianthus preusii*	Mimbiri	Timber	Construction
50	*Sporobolus pyramidalis*	Kasibante	Unkown	Unknown
51	*Teclea nobilis*	Nzo	Fuel wood	Commercial
52	*Terminalia iverensis*	Unknown	Timber	Commercial
53	*Trimeria bakeri*	Jjemberyambogo	Firewood	Home use
54	*Triumphetta rhombodea*	Luwugula	Unkown	Unknown
55	*Uapaca guineensis*	Namagulu	Timber	Construction
56	Unknown1	Unknown	Unkown	Unknown

Appendix 3: Master Species List – Mukasa mu nzo Cultural Forest, Second revisit 2005

	Botanical name	Local name	Importance value
1	*Albizia zygia*	Nongo	Cultural
2	*Aningeria altissimum*	Nkalati	Cultural
3	*Antiaris toxicaria*	Kirundu	Cultural
4	*Blighia unijugata*	Nkuzanyana	Cultural
5	*Chaetacme aristata*	Muwanika	Cultural
6	*Chaetacme aristata*	Muwanika	Cultural
7	*Garcinia huillensis*	Musaali	Cultural
8	*Linociera johnsonii*	Mukutulankizi	Cultural
9	*Mimosops bagshawei*	Nkalati	Cultural
10	*Phylanthus capilaris*	Mutunuka	Cultural
11	*Polysias fulva*	Setala	Cultural
12	*Scolopia rhamnophylla*	Nkanaga	Cultural
13	*Senservaria dawei*	Kigoogwa	Cultural
14	*Teclea nobilis*	Nzo	Cultural
15	*Trichilia prieuriana*	Ssesambya	Cultural

Appendix 4: List of Participants. – Mugomba 2005

1. Mr. Lawrence Mukasa
2. Mr. John Kizito
3. Mrs. Betty Kizito
4. Mr. Mbadde
5. Mr. Kasajjaki
6. Mrs. Kasajjaki
7. Mr. Fidel Majambere Gumiriza
8. Ms. Betty Sibakwesiga
9. Mr. Christopher
10. Mr. Gabriel Nisago
11. Mr. Francis Kamwangire
12. Mr. Yokana Mulengera
13. Mr. Petero Makubo