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## KATEBO SITE REPORT: THIRD VISIT - 2004

By

Members of Uganda Forestry Resources and Institutions Center (UFRIC)

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Location of the sites**

Kstebo Site consists of Magezigoomu and Mukasa forests and Kyango, Bulunda, Nansekera and Katebo settlements. The two forests are located in Buwama sub county, Mawokoota County, Mpigi District on the shores of L. Victoria (Appendix1). This report detail the information captured during the third visit to the same forests, the first and second revisit having been done in 1995 and 2000 respectively.

Both forests (Magezigoomu and Mukasa cultural forests) are located between 0°0' S and 32° 03' E at an elevation of 1160 m above sea level. The settlements that use the two forests include Katebo, Kyango, Bulunda and Nansekera. But two settlements, Kyango and Bulunda mostly use the two forests. Originally, both Magezigoomu and Mukasa forests were used as sacred forests. Later on, agriculture started encroaching on the land. The origin of these two forests and the cultural use of the forests have been documented by Gombya *et. al* 1995 and Banana *et. al* 2000

During the 1994 and 2000 visits, evidence of timber harvesting were common in Magezigoomu forest and less in Mukasa forest. During the third visit in 2004, timber was no longer being harvested either due to scarcity of the larger sizes or because there is an alternative source for timber in the surrounding communities.

The history of both settlements using Magezigoomu and Mukasa forests dates back to 1300. The first settlers were members of Kayozi clan whose leader, Magambo came with Kintu to fight Bemba-Musota who was the Kabaka of Buganda at that time (Katebo Site Report 1995, 2000).

### **1.2 Objectives of the study**

This is one of the 25 UFRIC sites in Uganda. The overall goal of UFRIC is to study and monitor the impact of institutional arrangement and incentives on forest resources in East

Africa. UFRIC is a Collaborative Research Center in Uganda. The others are CRC-Kenya in Kenya and TZ-CRC in Tanzania

For this study, the specific objectives were:

- ◆ Assess changes in the condition of Magezigoomu and Mukasa forests and local people's livelihoods since the last visit
- ◆ Document the management strategies developed by local communities and forest owner(s) for managing the forest(s) and
- ◆ Evaluate local communities dependency on these forests by valuing and quantifying the different products that are harvested from the forests

## **2.0 DATA COLLECTION METHODS**

### **2.1 General**

As in the previous visits, IFRI data collection instruments and methodology were used during the data collection process. This included gathering information using the site overview, settlement, forest, forest plots, user groups, forest products, forest-user group relationships, organizational inventory and inter-organizational arrangements forms.

### **2.2 Forest sampling method**

#### *2.2.1 Reconnaissance*

Fieldwork started with a survey of the forest external boundary by the entire research team. 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 randomization of the plots to cover the reserve in addition to providing prior information to the socio-economic data collection sub-team before interacting with the users of the forests in the settlement.

### **2.3 Socio-economic Data**

Socio-economic data about Katebo, Kyango and Bulunda settlements and their inhabitants was collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primarily, interviews/discussions and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) were conducted at the home of Kyango LC 1 chairperson's home located at Katebo Landing Site and at Bulunda Trading Center. Both women, children, men and LC officials attended the PRAs. In total, the attendance was of good as the visit coincided with a dry spell that had rendered people less active in agricultural activities. Discussions mainly focused on general information such as the socio-demographic, produce harvested and occupational structure of the residents in the settlement and their previous and current use of the forest resource. Secondary sources included use of recorded information available with key informants (village officials), especially about the management history of the forests and the population of the two settlements. Information about the changes in the forest and the community were investigated as well.

## **3.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

### **3.1: Forest Condition: Forest data**

#### *3.1.1 The General Condition of the Forest*

Magezigoomu, a private cultural forest and Mukasa cultural forest (MCFs) are 20 & 1.6 hectares respectively. They are located at 1160 meters above sea level in Buwama subcounty, Mawokota County, Mpigi District. Both forests are relatively small, but sufficient to meet the fuelwood needs of the local communities. One major threat to both forests, especially Magezigoomu is subsistence agricultural encroachment and isolated cases of charcoal and building pole harvesting. Recently, Magezigoomu forest land equivalent to 8 ha. Was sold for construction of a hospital, church and a school (Figure 1).



**Figure 1:** The signpost shows the area where trees have been cut to construct a school

In addition, agricultural encroachers have cleared part of the forest for growing coffee, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and banana. However, despite this encroachment, there is part of the forest that is strictly protected for use as cultural forest (Figure 2). The unprotected part of the forest is accessed for firewood and harvesting of other forest products.



**Figure 2:** The Sacred site- strictly protected for sacred functions



### 3.1.2 General Comments on Magezigoomu Cultural Forest

The total tree count in Magezigoomu Cultural Forests had decreased since the first visit in 1995 (from 193 to 118). Within the 30 forest plots, there were 90 plant species (Appendix 1) compared to 65 tree species recorded in 2000 and 73 species recorded during the first visit, 1995. The

The sapling density slightly increases, from 202 in 2000 to 222 in 2004. During the first visit in 1995, there were 245 saplings (Table 1). A total of 130 seedlings were recorded in the groundcover. The observations recorded a reduced level of tree cutting. Although the average number of trees per plot had drastically decreased, tree DBH showed a gradual decrease across the three visits to the forest (Table 1). The most dominant species were *Lovoa brownii* (Nkoba) *Maesopsis eminii* (Musizi) *Bosquiea phoberos* (Mugwi); *Antiaris toxicaria* (Kirundu) *Pycnanthus angolense* (Lunaba) and *Macaranga* sp. (Mwokyanyama)

**Table 1:** Projected stem counts and richness in Magezigoomu Cultural Forests

	First visit		Second visit		Third visit	
	Saplings	Trees	Saplings	Trees	Saplings	Trees
Total Stem Count	245	193	201	177	222	118
Projected Stem Count/ha	830	3141	1131	1425	1079.0	1359.5
Species Richness	23	35	18	19	17.2	18.1
Mean DBH (cm)	5.79	26.61	4.84	22.82	4.6	21.8
Mean Height (m)	4.73	13.07	3.75	11.56	3.6	11.0
Mean basal area/ha (m <sup>2</sup> )	0.10	7.54	0.12	4.50	0.1	4.3
Mean volume/ha (m <sup>3</sup> )	0.54	190.03	0.47	100.67	0.4	96.0

The largest tree species were still *Canarium Schweinfurthii* - Muwafu (DBH 130 and height 22); *Piptadeniastrum africanum*-Mpewere (DBH 95 and height 25, *Trichilia dregeana*-Sekooba (DBH 66 and height 25 and *Pseudospondias microcarpa*-Muziru (DBH 63 and height 20). An average of 4.8 tree stems per sampled plot was recorded with an average DBH of 22.8 and an average height of 11.3 were recorded. A projected density of 1360 stems per hectare was estimated compared to 3141 and 1425 for 1995 and 2000 respectively (Table 1).

An average of 4.5 saplings per plot was recorded. This record was again the least compared to the previous two visits. However, there was a general increase in the average DBH and average height growth in the forest. Clearly, the level of pole harvesting, charcoal burning had greatly reduced. This evidence corroborates with the PRA information showing a significant growth of permanent buildings in the community that uses fewer poles.

### ***3.1.2.1 Forest Improvement in Magezigoomu Cultural Forest***

There is no forest improvement being carried in the forest. Furthermore, the rural community is not yet encouraged to participate in improving the forest resource. There is a deliberate attempt to protect the forest patch that is used for cultural activities. A fence has been constructed around it. However, there are no attempts to protect the rest of the forest patch. Shifting cultivation is practiced. Abandoned forestland reverts back to forest in 3-5 years. Therefore, there are no forest improvement activities taking place in the forest. What was evident was clearing the forest for agricultural expansion (Figure 3)



**Figure 3:** Agricultural encroachment in Magezigoomu Cultural Forest

### 3.1.3 General Comments on Mukasa Cultural Forest

The total tree count in Mukasa Cultural Forests had increased since the first visit in 1995, but slightly reduced in 2004 compared to the 2000 visit results (Table 3). Within the 30 forest plots, there were 18 plant species (Appendix 2). The sapling density significantly increases from 25 in 1995 to 144 in 2000 and 137 in 2004. There was no tree cutting observed in the Mukasa Cultural Forest.

**Table 2:** Projected stem counts and richness in Mukasa Cultural Forests

	First visit		Second visit		Third visit	
	<i>Saplings</i>	<i>Trees</i>	<i>Saplings</i>	<i>Trees</i>	<i>Saplings</i>	<i>Trees</i>
Total Stem Count	25	64	141	59	136.6	57.8
Projected Stem Count/ha	352	904	1784	873	1728.7	854.7
Species Richness	7	16	16	18	15.5	17.6
Mean DBH (cm)	5.72	43.95	5.37	26.13	5.2	25.6
Mean Height (m)	4.22	17.77	4.02	13.13	3.9	12.9
Mean basal area/ha (m <sup>2</sup> )	0.16	10.96	0.35	4.07	0.3	4.0
Mean volume/ha (m <sup>3</sup> )	0.77	274.55	1.54	99.91	1.5	97.8

Across the three visits, there is significant increase in stem density, although the mean DBH and mean heights showed slight decrease (Table 2). Variations in the projected stem basal area and volumes per hectare were significantly different between the first and second revisit, but not significantly different between the second revisit and third visit ( $p= 0.05$ ) an indication that harvesting had reduced between the most recent two visits.

#### 3.1.3.1 Forest Improvement in Mukasa Cultural Forest

There is no forest improvement being carried in Mukasa Cultural Forest. There was no evidence of forest use for forest products, but one cultural tree within the forest patch was being treated for sacred purposes.

#### 3.1.3.2 Other general observations for Magezigoomu and Mukasa Cultural Forests

The results show that the vegetation cover decreased between the first and second visit, but increased between the second and third visit (Table 3). The increasing population in the

surrounding communities with few forest trees for timber with the forest inadequately managed and the over dependence on the forest for fuelwood, may partly explain the decrease. Also, agricultural encroachment, burning of bricks inside the forest and illegal building pole harvesting in the forest is still a problem.

**Table 3:** Stem count represented at the different growth levels

Vegetation growth stage	Number of stems		
	1995	2000	2004
Ground cover (seedlings)	112	133	144
Saplings	245	201	222
Trees	193	177	118

**NB:** Generally, the groundcover and saplings showed an increase, while the trees reduced in 2004, but they increased in DBH. No harvesting was observed during the 2004 visit.

### 3.2 Major changes in Kyango LC1 settlement and the forest resources

There is more economic growth compared to the last two visits. There are more permanent house structures and small businesses in the area. The population has also increased (Table 4), coupled with increasing ethnic diversity. At the time of the visit, there was drought, thus less self-sufficiency in food. There is reported reduction in forest product supply. According to the residents, the cause of the above changes is attributed to the following: (1) Exposure markets for the forest produce has played a role in economic growth, (2) There are more births in the area in addition to immigration from different parts of the country and (3) degradation of forests has also contributed to lack of adequate forest products. From observations, drought had been persistent for the last 2 – 3 years. Consequently most of the gardens were abandoned.

**Table 4: Changes in the population characteristics of Kyango LC1 Settlement**

	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>% Increase</b>
No. of households	80	200	150
Nuclear families	65	180	177
Individuals	425	1400	230
Literacy level (% of the total population)	70	75	7

The great increase in total number of households could be explained by the fact that as individuals grow up, they become independent and start setting up their own homes. Furthermore, there has been increased immigration in the area since 2000 due to the booming fishing industry that has of recent got a set back through the tough restrictions on fishing gear. The increased births could also explain the increase in number of individuals. Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme introduced in 1997 still explains the increase in literacy levels.

The settlement pattern was noted not to have changed so much from the 2000 visit as it has remained mainly nucleated. The standard of living of the individuals in general has continued to improve as evidenced by the increases in the daily wage labour rate in addition to the changes in infrastructures and income generating activities. Some members in the user groups had relatives who are not leaving locally that could send them remittances and assist them in form of cash and household requirements when they visited the settlement.

Other changes in the settlement are as presented in Table 5.

**Table 5: Changes in the socio-economic status of Kyango LC 1 settlement**

	<b>1994</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>
Settlement pattern	Dispersed	Nucleated	Nucleated
Income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cultivation of food crops</li> <li>○ Fishing</li> <li>○ Pitsawing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fishing</li> <li>○ Pitsawing</li> <li>○ Commercial firewood collection</li> <li>○ Cultivation of both food crops and high value crops like tomatoes and water melons</li> <li>○ Animal husbandry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Fishing</li> <li>○ Crop cultivation</li> <li>○ Animal rearing</li> <li>○ Charcoal Burning</li> <li>○ Carpentry</li> </ul>
Main crops grown	Cassava, bananas, sweet potatoes, maize	Tomatoes, water melons, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize	Tomatoes, water melons, cassava, sweet potatoes, maize
Total months of the year for which most residents consume their own food	12	10	7
Standard wage labour rate per day	Ush.500 (for both men and women)	Ush.1000 (for both women and men)	Women: Ush.1500 Men: Ush. 2000
Housing structures (ranked according to frequency level)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mudbrick house roofed with iron sheets</li> <li>2. Grass, waddle house roofed with iron sheets</li> <li>3. Concrete or brick house roofed with iron sheets</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concrete or brick house roofed with iron sheets</li> <li>2. Mudbrick house roofed with iron sheets</li> <li>3. Grass, waddle house roofed with iron sheets</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mudbrick house roofed with corrugated or sheet metal, warped shingles</li> <li>2. Mudbrick house roofed with thatch/straw/ other vegetation</li> <li>3. Stone/concrete/brick house with corrugated or sheet metal, warped shingles</li> </ol>

### 3.3 User groups

#### 3.3.1 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. For all the user groups, none of the groups was self-consciously formed. The users have similar rights, which are either *de facto* (for the user groups harvesting for subsistence purposes) or bought from the owner (for the commercial user groups). All the individuals in the user groups live permanently in the settlement at an average distance of 1 km from the forest. There are nearly no cases of conflicts amongst the user groups. Unlike in 2000 when all the user groups defined to “own land” as to have a land title for a given piece of land, it is currently taken to refer to having tenancy that requires paying annual rent to the landlord. Most of the individuals in the settlement are tenants. Wealth was defined as having children in addition to owning land, house and livestock. Most of the individuals in the settlement regard themselves as poor due to their inability to conform to the wealthy definition.

#### 3.3.2 Description of the user groups

Three main user groups were identified in the settlement. These included:

	1995	2000	2004
Men of Katebo	220	186	400
Women of Katebo	7	10	300
Children of Katebo	?	?	350

**NB:** The children usergroup was a new group

##### 3.3.2.1 Men of Katebo

This user group consists of men who utilize Mukasa and Magezigoomu forests for both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. The consumptive uses include harvesting of

products such as building poles, charcoal, fibers, wild meat and farming. The user group is unique in that it is the only one that harvests such products from the forest. However, it also utilizes the forest for sacred purposes. The user group is identifiable without formal organization. This user group has changed in that it has grown in number in addition to changes in ethnic composition. It consists of about 300 individuals with about 120 households. Baganda are the most dominant ethnic group (60%) followed by Basamia (30%) and Baruli (5%) while Catholics are the most dominant religious group (40%) followed by Protestants (30%) and Born-Agains (20%). Furthermore, some products that used to be collected like timber harvesting are nearly non-existent, and this has been attributed to the fact that all the harvestable trees are depleted. The quantity of products being harvested from the forest has also reduced.

The occupational structure of individuals in the user group is such that most of them (90%) are subsistence farmers, producing usually surplus which they sale. About 20% solely depend on charcoal burning for family incomes while 80% are dependent on fishing. About four (4) households depend significantly on the forest for their family incomes through charcoal burning, commercial firewood harvesting and carpentry. The most common combinations of occupations include fishing and farming, petty trading and farming, and carpentry with farming.

### **3.3.2.2 Women of Katebo**

This user group consists of women who utilize Mukasa and Magezigoomu forests for both consumptive and non-consumptive uses. The consumptive uses include harvesting of products such as fruits, medicines and palm leaves in addition to utilizing firewood from the forests. However, Mukasa is mainly utilized for sacred purposes. The user group is identifiable without formal organization. This user group has changed in that it has grown in number in addition to changes in ethnic composition. It consists of about 400 individuals with about 100 households. Baganda are the most dominant ethnic group (55%) followed by Basamia (30%) and Baruli (5%) while Catholics are the most dominant religious group (40%) followed by Protestants (30%) and Born-Agains (20%). The user group has also



focused on utilizing the forests for commercial through harvesting palm leaves that are used to make crafts for sale. The quantity of products being harvested from the forest has also reduced, as manifested by the long distances that have to be moved in order to reach the harvesting points in the forest.

The group consists of mainly subsistence farmers with little surplus for sale. Most of the individuals depend on the forest for crafts materials to earn them a living in addition to petty trading. The most common combinations of occupations include petty trading with farming and crop cultivation with livestock rearing.

### **3.3.2.3 Children of Katebo**

This user group consists of children, both male and female, who utilize Magezigoomu forest for harvesting of firewood as the main product. The user group is identifiable without formal organization. It is a unique user group in that within the settlement, approximately 90% of the subsistence firewood harvesters are children. This user group has changed in that it has grown in number in addition to changes in ethnic composition. The children belong to the households of either the women or men user groups; hence there are no households for this user group.

## **4.0 Policy and Legislation**

During the first visit, there were no pending policies that would have had an impact on the forest user group/forest associations and /or governance relationships. However, during the second visit, there were pending policies such as prescriptions of management activities on private forests by the national forest authorities. This process of formulating management guidelines for private forest management have different implications depending on whether or not the forest owners are involved and the stage at which they are involved. Currently, it can be asserted that despite the putting in place of the Uganda National Forestry Policy in 2001 and its associated structures such as the National Forestry Authority and District Forestry Services in 2003, little impact has been felt on the ground. This has been attributed

to the lack of awareness amongst the locals, including landlords. The rules operational in the settlement with respect to forest management are put in place by the landlords, as both Mukasa and Magezigoomu are private forests.

## **5.0 Forest Governance**

The role of governing the forest is under the landlords since the forests are private. No other person apart from the landlord and his representatives make rules regarding forest use. None of the individuals in the user group acted as a leader investing time, energy, and perhaps money in trying to work out co-ordinated strategies within the group concerning maintenance, investment in upgrading the forest or harvesting forest products. There are some forest improvement activities like enrichment planting by the landlords, in addition to some tenants also establishing trees on their bibanja but still under the fear of insecure tenure. In reality the actual management of the forest is under Mr. Kulanema who represents the clan of the Magezigoomu family

The rules related to harvesting the various products have evolved over a long period of time and there are no stories about their origins. Since the forest is privately owned, the rules relating to harvesting and processing of the various forest products are as follows:

- Individuals are supposed to buy timber harvesting rights from the forest owner
- Collection of products for subsistence purposes such as firewood and medicines for subsistence purposes should be after authorization by the forest owner (landlord).
- The Forest Department does not permit the use of power saws during harvesting.

It should however be followed that some of these rules are not followed. This is because the landlords have less ability to enforce rules. Furthermore, officials of both National Forestry Authority and District Forestry Services are not yet on the ground to help in enforcing rules.

## **6.0 Problems Faced by Magezigoomu Forest**

The individuals feel that the type of conservation measures adopted in relation to this forest are too lax, and that if harvesting continues at this rate, sustainability of this forest is

endangered. Some of the user groups' estimate of the most serious problems that they and those responsible for managing the forest are facing during the next five years include:

- Reduction of forest cover leading to scarcity of forest products especially firewood.
- Some members in the user group harvest immature trees, mainly because the right harvesting procedure is not followed by these pitsawyers. As a result, no prior measurement of the trees to be harvested is made. This is bound to cause resource depletion.
- During the third visit, Mukasa Cultural Forest had no evidence of management problems.

## **7.0 Forest Status**

Most of the users consider the forests as both sacred and economic resources. Mukasa is in a better condition as compared to Magezigoomu. Magezigoomu is more degraded due to the consumptive activities that take place within it although with some portions that are still intact because of the high sacred values attached to those portions. It can therefore be asserted that the stronger the sacred value, the higher the degree of forest conservation.

## **8.0. Conclusions**

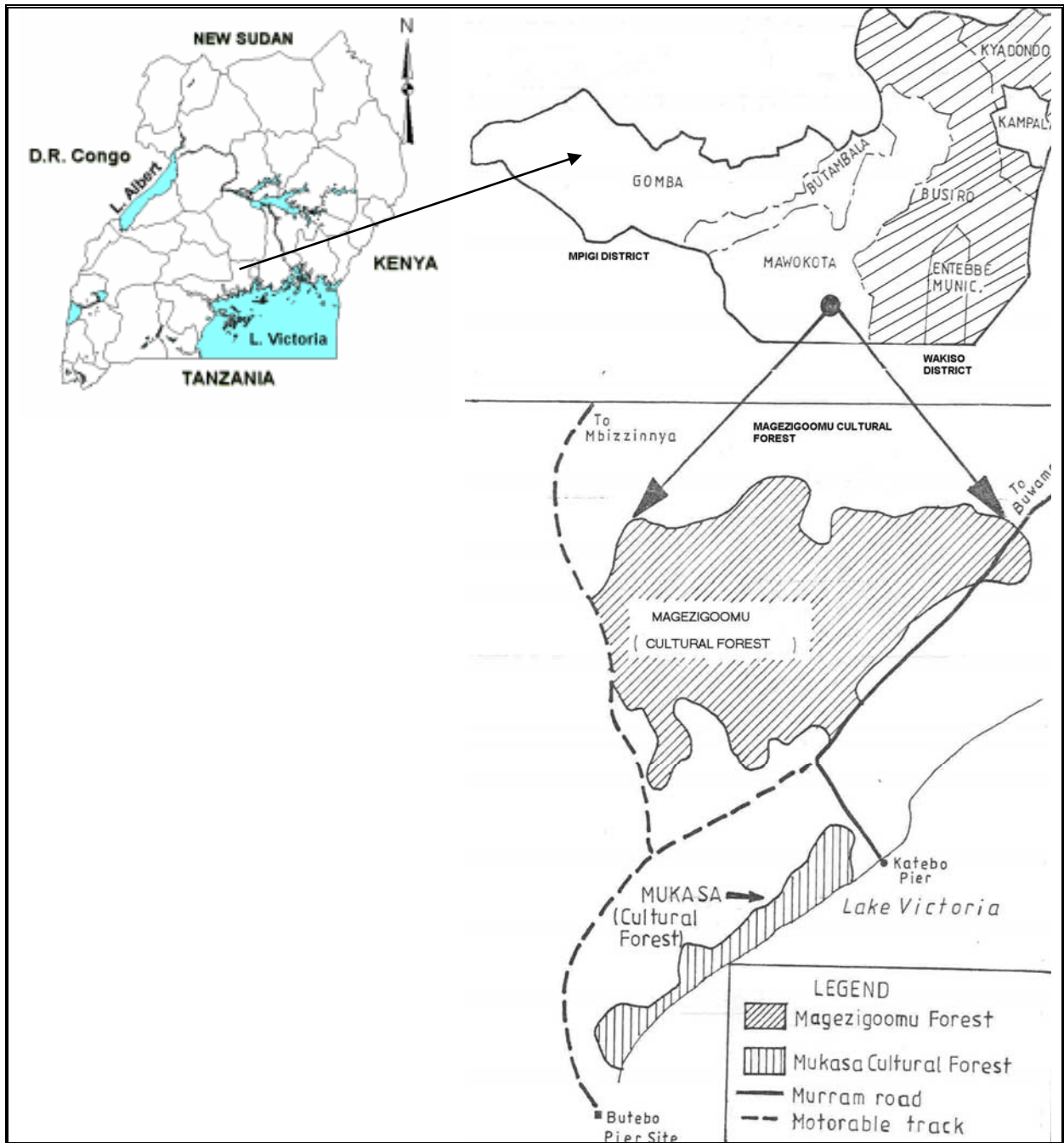
The following conclusions are drawn from the visit and cover both Magezigoomu and Mukasa Cultural forests.

1. The tree, sapling and groundcover condition of the forest has improved compared to the second revisit in 2000
2. There was no timber harvesting and charcoal burning observed in the sampled plots of the forest. However, lots of abandoned garden were encountered. Some fresh gardens mainly of tomatoes were found.
3. The drought in the last two years has affected the agricultural activities in this site and may explain the agricultural encroachment trends observed.
4. The population in the settlements studies had significantly increased due to births and immigration.

- 5 More permanent constructions in the settlements were observed, which means a lot to reduced forest degradation as source for poles. The fact that timber is used in the settlements and no timber harvesting is observed in the forest suggests that there is an alternative source for timber being used.
- 6 Harvesting of forest products from Magezigoomu cultural forest is open access.
- 7 Mukasa cultural forest was not disturbed at all. However, tomato gardens were up to the edge of the forest

# Appendix 1

Sketch Map Showing Magezigoomu and Mukasa Cultural Forests



## Appendix 2

### Master Species list 2004: Mukasa Cultural Forest

	<b><i>Botanical names</i></b>	Local names
1.	<b><i>Afrosersalisia ceracifera</i></b>	Nkalati
2.	<i>Albizia zygia</i>	Nongo
3.	<i>Blighia unijugata</i>	Nkuzanyana
4.	<i>Bosqueia phoberos</i>	Mugwi
5.	<i>Coffea canephora</i>	Mwanyi
6.	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	Jjirikiti
7.	<i>Ficus sur</i>	Kabalira
8.	<i>Leptapsis cochleata</i>	Unknown
9.	<i>Markhamia lutea</i>	Musambya
10.	<i>Milicia exelsa</i>	Muvule
11.	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Mukindukindu
12.	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Mpewere
13.	<i>Pseudospondias macrocarpa</i>	Muziru
14.	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Lunaaba
15.	<i>Rothmania urcelliformis</i>	Unknown
16.	<i>Selacia elegans</i>	Unknown
17.	<i>Teclea nobilis</i>	Nzo
18.	<i>Trichilia dregeana</i>	Sekkoba

### Appendix 3

#### Master Species List 2004: Magezigoomu Cultural Forest

1.	<i>Acacia hockii</i>	Kasaana
2.	<i>Albizia coriaria</i>	Mugavu
3.	<i>Albizia zygia</i>	Nongo
4.	<i>Alchornea cordifolia</i>	Luzibaziba
5.	<i>Alchornea schweinfurthii</i>	Unknow
6.	<i>Allophyllus macrobotrys</i>	Unknown
7.	<i>Ananas sativa</i>	Nanansi
8.	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i>	Kirundu
9.	<i>Antidesma laciniatum</i>	Kafuluma
10.	<i>Argomuelleria macrophylla</i>	Nkusakusa
11.	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	Ffene
12.	<i>Blighia unijugat</i>	Nkuzanyana
13.	<i>Bosqueia phoberos</i>	Mugwi
14.	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	Katazamiti
15.	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	Muwafu
16.	<i>Canthium volgaris</i>	Kabajansamu
17.	<i>Celtis durandii</i>	Namununka
18.	<i>Clausena anisata</i>	Musokolindo
19.	<i>Coffea canephora</i>	Mwanyi
20.	<i>Commelina sp</i>	Nanda
21.	<i>Conyza floribunda</i>	Kafumbe
22.	<i>Croton megalocarpas</i>	Nkulumire
23.	<i>Cymbopon sp</i>	Teete
24.	<i>Cynodon sp</i>	Lumundi
25.	<i>Dictyandra arborescens</i>	Mubambanjobe
26.	<i>Diospyros abyssinica</i>	Mpimbi
27.	<i>Dovyalis microcalyx</i>	Unknow
28.	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	Luwaanyi
29.	<i>Ekebergia senegalensis</i>	Mutwalabafu
30.	<i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>	Jjirikiti
31.	<i>Fagara angolense</i>	Munyenye
32.	<i>Fagara lepreurii</i>	Munyenye
33.	<i>Ficus urceolaris</i>	Kitonto
34.	<i>Ficus exasperata</i>	Luwawu
35.	<i>Ficus stipulifera</i>	Unknow
36.	<i>Ficus thoningii</i>	Unknown
37.	<i>Funtumia africana</i>	Namukago
37.	<i>Garcinia huillensis</i>	Musaali
38.	<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	Mulirila
39.	<i>Holoptelea grandis</i>	Mumuli
40.	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Ssenke
41.	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Kayukiyuki

42.	<i>Laudetia kagerensis</i>	Lukuli
42.	<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Kifumufumu
43.	<i>Leptacarium sp</i>	Unknown
44.	<i>Leptapsis cochleata</i>	Unknown
45.	<i>Lovoa brownii</i>	Nkoba
46.	<i>Macaranga lancifolia</i>	Mwokyanyama
47.	<i>Macaranga monandra</i>	Mwokyanyama
48.	<i>Maesa laceolata</i>	Kiwondowondo
49.	<i>Maesopsis eminii</i>	Musizi
50.	<i>Majidea fosteri</i>	Munda
51.	<i>Mangifera ndica</i>	Muyembe
52.	<i>Manhot esaculenta</i>	Muwogo
53.	<i>Momodic foetida</i>	Bombo
54.	<i>Morinda lucida</i>	Kabajjansai
55.	<i>Musa cultiva</i>	Kitooke
56.	<i>Olaila latifolia</i>	Lumondi
57.	<i>Oxyanthus speciosus</i>	Kamwanyimwany
58.	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Mukonzikonzi
59.	<i>Parkia filicoides</i>	Jjoge
60.	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Mukindikindu
61.	<i>Phyllanthus margeritaria</i>	Kamenyambazi
62.	<i>Phyllanthus capilaris</i>	Mutunuka
63.	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Mpewere
64.	<i>Pittisporum maii</i>	Nabuluka
65.	<i>Polycious fulva</i>	Setaala
66.	<i>Pseudospondias macrocarpa</i>	Muziru
67.	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Lunaaba
68.	<i>Rhus volgaria</i>	Kakansokanso
69.	<i>Rothmania urcelliformis</i>	Unknown
70.	<i>Sanserveria dawei</i>	Bugoogwa
71.	<i>Sapium ellipticum</i>	Musasa
72.	<i>Scolopia rhanophylla</i>	Nkanaga
73.	<i>Securinega virosa</i>	Lukandwa
74.	<i>Selcia ellegans</i>	Unknown
75.	<i>Solanum gigantum</i>	Setaaba
76.	<i>Syanthea sp</i>	Kayongo
77.	<i>Synzygium cordatum</i>	Kalunginsanvu
78.	<i>Teclea nobilis</i>	Nzo
79.	<i>Teclea nobilis</i>	Nzo
80.	<i>Treculia africana</i>	Muzinda
81.	<i>Trema orientaris</i>	Kisiisa
82.	<i>Trichilia dregeana</i>	Sekkoba
89.	<i>Triumphetta rhombodea</i>	Luwugula
90.	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Mululuza



## Appendix 4

### List of people who attended PRA meetings in Kyango and Bulunda settlements

1. Nalongo Nakiganda
2. Habyarima Joseph
3. Yokana Lukwago
4. Gerald Seruyange
5. Salongo Lowrence
7. Kirunda Charlse
8. Kato D
9. Tony
10. Musisi Joseph
11. Elias
12. Mbonimpa Bumali
13. Nsubuga charlse
14. Kalule David (chair person)
15. Rehema Mbazila
16. Christine Nakato
17. Nandawula Grace
18. Kigundu Sulaiman
19. Naziwa Nalu
20. Sendaula Lawrence
21. Yusufu Lugandiye
22. Henry Lubowa
23. Kiwanuka E
24. Nankabirwa F
25. Nanyonga Ttatu
26. Nakato Teddy
27. Namuddu Justine
28. Nakakande Ester
29. Nansubuga Merry
30. Nabudde Teopista
31. Nakayiza Magret
32. Namuddu H
34. Balwany
35. Sejjemba Christopher
36. Musisi B
37. Tadeo Nakibinge
38. Ssekade Ali
39. Samu Ndantya
40. Odumba Francis
41. Kisolo Samuel
42. Masembe God
43. Awoko Florence
44. Ojambo Patric
45. Namanji Rosemary
46. Nakitto edith
47. Nakanwagi Harriet
48. Mufuma Hassan
49. Serunjogi A
50. Zakaliya Avutiya
51. Suna John
52. Kawesa Jackson
53. Monday
54. Abudu
55. Mondy Jafari
56. Kawesi Lonard
57. Mmeme Kevina
58. Nalukwago Merg
59. Nalebe
60. Migadde Patrick
61. Ongoye
62. Odwori John
63. Mulongo
64. Awuma F
65. Nakibuka
66. Nanyihodo
67. Nabwire Suzan
68. Butiya
69. Nasazi
70. Semuko
71. Nakyejwe
72. Ssuna Iohn
73. Mujjabi
74. Sserwanga
75. Robert Lumu
76. Sejengo wiliberforce
78. Lukwago leo
79. Nakiwu Afuwa
80. Nakafero
81. Ntabaazi Robert
82. Fina
83. Tebuseeke