



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: ufri@starcom.co.ug



**BUTTO-BUVUMA 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.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location of the sites

Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve Site consists of Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve. The forest is located in Kiringente sub county, Mawokoota County, Mpigi District, 25 Km along Kampala-Mityana road. This report detail the information captured during the third visit to the two forests (Mukasa-mu-nzo Cultural Forest and Mugomba Forest Reserve), the first visit and first revisit were carried out in 1995 and 2000 respectively.

The settlements that use the forest are Luvumbula-Kagezi and Malube. During this visit, the two settlements were sampled. The same settlements were studied during the first visit and first revisit. Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve is a government forest. Originally, Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve was management by the Forest Department, but now it is under the National Forest Authority. The history, use and management of the forest have been documented by UFRIC *et. al* 1995 and Gombya *et. al* 2000

During the 1995 and 2000 visits, evidence of timber harvesting was common and rampant in Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve. During the second revisit in 2005, the forest is now completely degraded consisting mainly of the uundersoteey and shrub species. There is increased forest degradation including land use / land cover change from forest to traditional agro forestry systems (maize, sugarcane, banana, sweet potatoes, leafy vegetables, etc).

The history of the settlements using Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve is documented by earlier UFRIC reports (Butto-buvuma 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 Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve and local people's livelihoods since the last visit
- ◆ Assess the level of livelihood that the community get from the forest
- ◆ Document the management strategies currently being applied by the local communities and National Forest Authority, which is managing the forest reserve
- ◆ 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 members of the forest team to locate sample positions of plots sampled during the first visit and first revisit. Therefore, current plot locations were in areas or close to areas where earlier plots were located.

2.3 Socio-economic Data

Socio-economic data about Luvumbula-Kiziko and Malube-Nalubugo settlements and its inhabitants were collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primarily, interviews/discussions and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) were conducted at the home of the LC 1 chairperson's home of Malube-Nalubugo settlement and at St.Kizito Primary School in Luvumbula-Kagezi settlement. Both PRA sessions were well attended by about 34 adult residents as they were held in the late afternoons after the heat from the sun had reduced, as it was a very dry season. The good attendance could also be attributed to the prior arrangements that were made especially through mobilization of residents. 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 settlement. 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

Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve has an area of 1196 hectares. The forest is located and approximately 1160 meters above sea level. The entire forest (the 1196 ha.) is used by the two settlements. Some of the major threats to forest, is harvesting for commercial fuelwood, charcoal burning and subsistence agricultural encroachment. Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 show the type of degradation that has been caused by the above mentioned illegal activities



Figure 1: Part of Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve cleared for agriculture: Here in the photo, sugarcane have been grown in the cleared forest area approximately 5 km from the Forest Station and about 2 km from access road

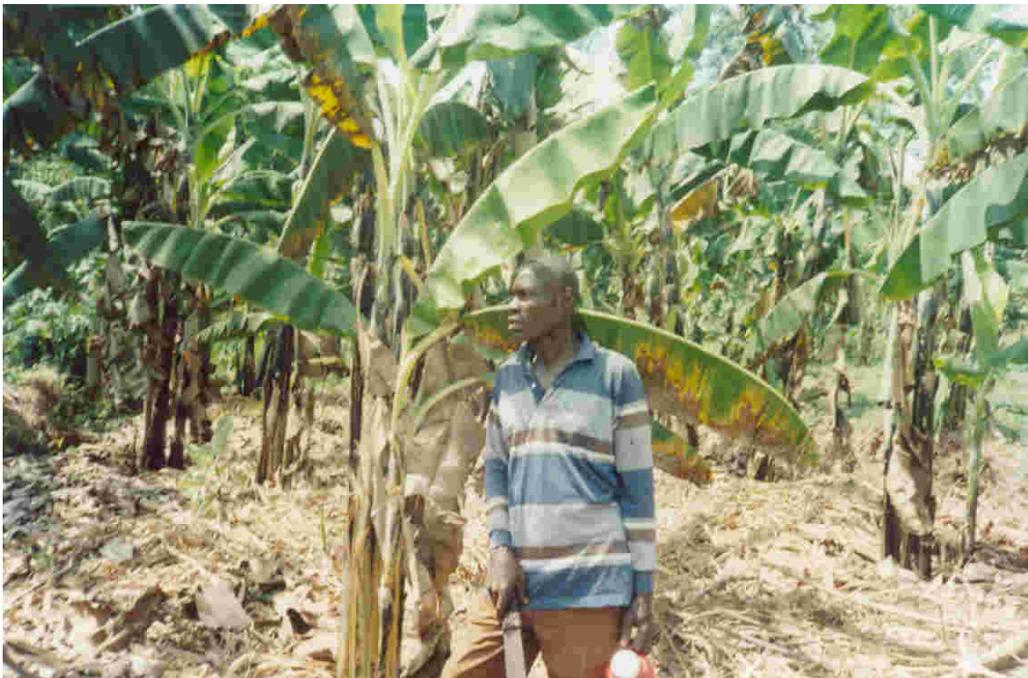


Figure 2: A banana plantation inside Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve approximately 5 km from the Forest Station and about 2 km from access road



Figure 3: Charcoal burning activities inside Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve and the structure of the degraded forest



Figure 4: A sand quarry in Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve approximately 5 km from the Forest Station and about 2 km from access road

3.1.2 General Comments on Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve

The total tree count in Butto-buvuma Forest Reserves had drastically decreased since the first visit in 1995 (from 193 to 118). Within the 30 forest plots, there were 90 plant species (Appendix1) compared to 65 tree species recorded in 2000 and 73 species recorded during the first visit in 1995. The density during the second revisit was 1079 trees/ha, while the density for saplings was 1359 saplings/ha. During the first revisit in the year 2000 and first visit in 1995, the densities for saplings were 2000 and 1525 respectively.

The sapling density slightly increases, from 184 in 2000 to 192 in 2005. During the first visit in 1995, there were 196 saplings (Table 1). The average number of trees per plot had drastically decreased. Accordingly, 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 Butto-buvuma Forest Reserves

	First visit		Second visit		Third visit	
	Saplings	Trees	Saplings	Trees	Saplings	Trees
Total Stem Count	196	193	184	160	192	118
Species Richness	25	31	20	17	18	18
Mean DBH (cm)	5.79	26.61	4.31	21.77	4.3	19.9
Mean Height (m)	3.41	13.07	3.75	10.36	3.4	10.6
Mean basal area/ha (m ²)	0.09	7.54	0.12	4.50	0.1	4.3
Mean volume/ha (m ³)	0.35	164	0.41	111	0.3	63.0

Note: The mean volume/ha of 63 is significantly different from the mean volume/ha of 164 recorded during the first visit

The largest tree species were the *Piptanediastrun africanum* - Mpewere with DBH 4Albizia zygia (Nongo) (DBH 32 and height 18). An average of 4.2 tree stems per sampled plot was recorded with an average DBH of 14.2 and an average height of 6.4 was recorded. The

decline in density, DBH and volume shown in Table 1 above indicate the level of degradation of the forest.

3.2 Evidence of disturbance

The level of pole harvesting, charcoal burning had greatly reduced, but increased cutting of trees for commercial firewood was noted.

3.2.1 Forest Improvement in Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve

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. The cultural patch (used for installing the Saaza chief (Mawokotoa) is also not maintained as was during the previous revisit. Shifting cultivation is practiced and most rampant and clearing the forest for agricultural expansion was observed to be on the increase.

4.0 Settlements and Forest Resources

4.1 Malube-Nalubugo Settlement

Malube-Nalubugo settlement came into existence around 1800. During its existence, the residents chronologically stated that a number of changes occurred as indicated below:

1930's: Pit sawyers from Kigezi (Kabale, Kisoro and Rukungiri Districts) came into the settlement. Cash crops such as cotton and coffee were introduced

1950's and 1960's: Introduction of portable charcoal kilns by Indians. Also, Exotic cattle were introduced into the settlement

1970's: Banyankole and Bakiga introduced charcoal burning using the Ankole traditional earth kilns. These replaced the portable kilns.

1979: The liberation war raged on but had little effect on the settlement

1981-1986: Civil war that greatly affected the area. Many people died and a lot of property was lost. Fighters mainly occupied the area. Baganda started engaging in charcoal burning for income generation.

1987-1994: People came back to rehabilitate their property. Intensification of charcoal burning occurred and commercial firewood harvesting also started.

1999-2001: Reduced income levels as a result of the outbreak of coffee wilt disease. Intensified illegal forest activities were witnessed

2002-2004: Forest almost completely degraded.

The major changes that have occurred since the first revisit to the site in 2000 include:

- ☞ The population has increased mainly due to births (Census 2002)
- ☞ There is increased poverty because the crops such as bananas and coffee have been affected by wilt disease. Dependency from the forest is also low
- ☞ There is a decrease in the number of parents who can afford to take their children to school as a result of poverty
- ☞ There are increased restrictions on the ways the forest is used as a result of the coming into place of NFA that is starting to enforce forest rules
- ☞ The forest is completely degraded as a result of intensified harvesting activities, both legal and illegal.

4.2 Luvumbula-Kagezi Settlement

Since Luvumbula-Kagezi settlement has never been visited, the discussion focussed on the history and current state of the forest resources and their use by the residents of Kagezi settlement.

This settlement, also referred to as Kagezi settlement, is reported to have come into place around 1700. Mythically, it is believed that the Kabaka (King) of Buganda had gone hunting and he became thirsty in that area. So, one of the residents gave him a local brew to quench his thirst and it so happened that the Kabaka liked the brew so much and he had never tasted such. He therefore declared that the people of that place had “discovered/manufactured” that brew, locally described as “Kuvumbula”, hence the name Luvumbula for the discoverers, and “Kagezi” was also used to describe the people because they were wise, thus the settlement name “Luvumbula-Kagezi”. It is further stated that when the Kabaka got drunk with that local brew, he saw two stones at a distance that looked like cows. He therefore asked his subjects what those things at a distance that looked like cows were [locally, Kiiiri kiki e’kiring’ente?]. This was taken as the name of the current sub county, Kiringente.

In the past, it was reported that the residents of Kagezi settlement were mainly engaged in hunting, agriculture and bark cloth production. Crops mainly grown were cotton and coffee. The cotton was destroyed in the 1960's after the introduction of cotton seeds that required spraying once planted. On the other hand, coffee has been destroyed in the 1990's by the coffee wilt disease. It was also asserted that civilization brought office work that has seen some people leave the settlement to go and work in other areas. The 1981-1986 NRM liberation war led to the fleeing of people from the area and death of several residents, and this contributed to the under-development in the area.

Currently, the settlement has a total population of 650 people with 165 households. The major economic activities for men include charcoal burning, timber harvesting and commercial firewood harvesting while the women are engaged in crop farming, livestock keeping and petty business, such as craft making.

5.0 User groups

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. In general, the subsistence users have similar rights, which are *de facto* while the commercial ones have no rights to use the forest as their activities are contrary to formal laws, hence illegal. Most of the individuals in the user groups live permanently within the settlements.

5.1 Usergroups in Malube-Nalubugo Settlement

There were two user groups in Malube-Nalubugo settlement that were identified as utilizing Buto-Buvuma CFR. These included:

1. Men of Malube-Nalubugo
2. Women of Malube-Nalubugo

○ *Men of Malube-Nalubugo*

This user group consists of men who reside in Malube-Nalubugo settlement and utilize Buto-Buvuma CFR for commercial purposes. These commercial purposes include crop cultivation within the forest reserve in addition to charcoal burning and commercial firewood harvesting. The men however harvest other products in addition to those mentioned as indicated in table 2. This user group is identifiable without formal organization, coupled with the fact their activities are illegal. It consists of about 300 men with 240 households. Baganda are the most dominant ethnic group (210 individuals) followed by Banyarwanda (60 individuals) while the Barundi (30 individuals) are the least. Catholics are the most dominant religious group followed by Protestants and Savedees (Balokole) respectively.

Table 2: Pair wise ranking of forest products by men of Malube-Nalubugo

Products								Score	Rank
	Charcoal [C]	Medicinal Plants [MP]	Hunting [H]	Building Poles [BP]	Fence Posts [FP]	Agric. Land [AL]	Comm. Firewood [CF]		
Charcoal [C]		C	C	C	C	AL	C	10	2
Medicinal Plants [MP]	C		MP	BP	FP	AL	CF	2	6
Hunting [H]	C	H		BP	FP	AL	CF	1	7
Building Poles [BP]	C	MP	BP		BP	AL	CF	5	4
Fence Posts	C	FP	FP	BP		AL	CF	4	5

[FP]									
Agric. Land [AL]	AL	AL	AL	AL	AL		AL	11	1
Comm. Firewood [CF]	C	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF		9	3

With reference to the occupational structure, most of the individuals in the user group (90%) are commercial farmers. They mainly rely on cultivation of vegetables in the forest. They also however use their land owned on tenancy terms for agricultural activities since there are only four (4) landlords in the settlement. The men still rely on charcoal and commercial firewood harvesting as the other income sources. They also keep livestock.

- *Women of Malube-Nalubugo*

This user group consists of mainly women, although there are some children, both male and female, who reside in Malube-Nalubugo settlement and utilize Buto-Buvuma CFR for mainly consumptive purposes. Buto-Buvuma CFR provides them which include firewood, water and medicinal plants. Most of the individuals in the user group are subsistence farmers. In addition to those products, women harvest other products from the forest as indicated in table 3. This user group is identifiable without formal organization. The women have *defacto* rights to harvest most of the products since they are for subsistence use. The user group consists of about 650 individuals with about 190 households. There are about 100 male children and 150 female children in the user group. Approximately 85% of the individuals are Baganda while Catholics and Protestants are the most dominant religious sects.

Table 3: Pair wise ranking of forest products by Women of Malube-Nalubugo

Products								Score	Rank
	Domestic Firewood [DF]	Njulu [NJ]	Water [W]	Agricultural Land [AL]	Medicinal Plants [MP]	Palm Leaves [PL]	Fruits [F]		
Domestic Firewood [DF]		DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	DF	12	1
Njulu [NJ]	DF		W	AL	MP	PL	NJ	2	6
Water [W]	DF	W		W	W	W	W	10	2
Agricultural Land [AL]	DF	AL	W		MP	AL	AL	6	4
Medicinal Plants [MP]	DF	MP	W	MP		MP	MP	8	3
Palm Leaves [PL]	DF	PL	W	AL	MP		F	3	5
Fruits [F]	DF	NJ	W	AL	MP	PL		1	7

With reference to the occupational structure, most of the individuals in the user group are engaged in subsistence farming, growing mainly food crops like beans, cassava and sweet potatoes among others. However, they are also engaged in livestock keeping. Pigs are the most preferred animals as they have a faster rate of reproduction thus enabling quicker

income generation. They also look after chicken and goats. Some few women engage in petty businesses.

5.2 Usergroups in Luvumbula-Kagezi Settlement

Two user groups in Luvumbula-Kagezi settlement were identified as utilizing Buto-Buvuma CFR, and these included:

1. Men of Luvumbula-Kagezi
2. Women of Luvumbula- Kagezi

o Men of Luvumbula-Kagezi

This user group is composed of males, aged 18 years and above, residing permanently in Luvumbula-Kagezi settlement. Their dependency on the forest is very high. They harvest products such as timber, commercial firewood and charcoal from which they get income. The user group does not seem to have an alternative source of income.

The men however harvest other products in addition to those mentioned as indicated in table 4. This user group is identifiable without formal organization, coupled with the fact their activities are illegal. It consists of about 230 men within 165 households. Baganda are the most dominant ethnic group followed Bakiga-Banyarwanda and Banyankole as the least. Catholics and Protestants are the most dominant religious sects.

Table 4: Pair wise ranking of forest products by men of Luvumbula-Kagezi

Products								Score	Rank
	Sand [S]	Timber [T]	Building Poles [BP]	Commercial Firewood [CF]	Charcoal [C]	Hunting [H]	Fruits [F]		
Sand [S]		T	S	CF	C	S	S	6	4
Timber [T]	T		T	T	T	T	T	12	1
Building Poles [BP]	S	T		CF	C	BP	BP	4	5
Commercial Firewood [CF]	CF	T	CF		CF	CF	CF	8	3
Charcoal [C]	C	T	C	C		C	C	10	2
Hunting [H]	S	T	BP	CF	C		F	0	7
Fruits [F]	S	T	BP	F	C	F		3	6

With reference to the occupational structure, most of the individuals in the user group are tenants or sub-tenants through inheritance. They rely mainly on the forest for income. They mainly harvest firewood, timber and charcoal.

○ *Women of Luvumbula-Kagezi*

This user group is composed of women who live permanently in Luvumbula-Kagezi settlement. All the women in this village depend fully on the forest for firewood and water.

The user group members are predominantly farmers. In carrying out the harvesting activities, they are assisted by their children.

In addition to those products, women harvest other products from the forest as indicated in table 5. The user group consists of about 295 individuals with about 90 female children and 100 male children. These are all in 165 households. Baganda are the most dominant ethnic group followed Bakiga-Banyarwanda and Banyankole as the least. Catholics and Protestants are the most dominant religious sects.

Table 5: Pair wise ranking of forest products by Women of Luvumbula-Kagezi

Products								Score	Rank
	Domestic Firewood [DF]	Palm Leaves [PL]	Njulu [NJ]	Obusso [OB]	Medicinal Plants [MP]	Water [W]	Clay [CL]		
Domestic Firewood [DF]	X	DF	DF	DF	DF	W	DF	10	2
Palm Leaves [PL]	DF	X	PL	PL	MP	W	PL	6	4
Njulu [NJ]	DF	PL	X	NJ	MP	W	NJ	4	5
Obusso [OB]	DF	PL	NJ	X	MP	W	OB	2	6
Medicinal Plants [MP]	DF	MP	MP	MP	X	W	MP	8	3
Water [W]	W	W	W	W	W	X	W	12	1
Clay [CL]	DF	PL	NJ	OB	MP	W	X	0	7

With reference to the occupational structure, most of the individuals in the user group are engaged in crop farming and livestock keeping. Most of them do not own land per se but live on their husbands' land.

6.0 Forest Governance

The role of governing Buto-Buvuma CFR was in the past the replaced Forest Department (FD). This has now been replaced by The National Forestry Authority (NFA). Under FD, there was a lot of degradation that even prompted the introduction of Joint Forest Management (JFM) in 1997 where locals were trained in forest management practices with the hope that their involvement would help in abating the degradation. Unfortunately, JFM failed to work well and collapsed shortly as a result of some stakeholders, especially FD and JFM officials, all struggling amongst themselves for seniority in forest management issues. FD Continued managing the forest alone until when it handed over to NFA in 2004. It was noted that the forest is completely degraded at the moment. However, the interventions of NFA through strict forest rules enforcement and monitoring may help in changing the condition of the forest. A number of forest degrading activities such as charcoal burning, and commercial firewood harvesting have been banned. There are however increased conflicts between NFA and the local people as the locals look at the forest as their only source of income.

7.0 Policy and Legislation

Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve is currently managed by the NFA, which follows the new Forest and Tree Planting Policy Of 2001. 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. Same applied during the first revisit in 2000. However, during the third visit, there are pending policies such as prescriptions of management activities on private forests by the National Forest Authority. 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. There is no sufficient awareness to the change in management. The external boundary of the forest are not maintained at the moment.

8.0 Problems Faced by Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve

The individuals feel that the type of conservation measures adopted in relation to this forest are now too strict characterized by militaristic enforcement. It is most likely that there is limited staff on the ground to patrol the entire forest. Consequently, community residents still enter the forest illegally. Most of the larger tree sizes had been cut for timber, commercial fuelwood or charcoal.

9.0. Conclusions

The following conclusions are drawn from the visit

1. The forest currently requires boundary re-opening for the NFA staff to patrol the forest effectively.
2. The tree, sapling and groundcover condition of the forest has decreased compared to the first visit in 1995 and first revisit in 2000
3. There was major evidence of old timber harvesting, fresh commercial fuel wood harvesting, and charcoal burning in the sampled plots of the forest. Lots of abandoned garden, charcoal kilns and timber harvesting pits were encountered. Some fresh gardens mainly of maize, banana, cassava, etc., were found.
4. The population in the two settlements studies had significantly increased.
5. More permanent constructions in the settlements were observed. This may lead to reduced forest degradation as source for poles.
6. Harvesting of forest products from Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve has increased compared to the 1995 visit and 2000 revisit.

Appendix 1

Master Species list 2005: Butto-buvuma Forest Reserve

	Botanical name	Local name	Uses.
1.	<i>Acalypha ornate</i>	Nsalabuti	Fire wood
2.	<i>Acalypha volkensii</i>	Jjerengesa	Unknown
3.	<i>Acanthus pubescens</i>	Matovu	Firewood
4.	<i>Ageratum conyzoids</i>	Namirembe	Unknown
5.	<i>Alangium chinense</i>	Kisiisa	Fuel wood
6.	<i>Albizia ferruginea</i>	Nongo	Timber
7.	<i>Albizia glaberrima</i>	Nongo	Timber
8.	<i>Albizia grandbracteata</i>	Nongo	Timber
9.	<i>Amaranthus sp</i>	Doodo	Vegetable
10.	<i>Ananasi sativa</i>	Nanansi	Fruit
11.	<i>Aningeria altissima</i>	Nkalti	Timber
12.	<i>Antiaris toxicaria</i>	Kirundu	Timber
13.	<i>Artocapus heterophylla</i>	Ffene	Fruits
14.	<i>Aspilia mossambicensis</i>	Makayi	Unknown
15.	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Ssere	Medicinal
16.	<i>Blighia unijugata</i>	Nkuzanyana	Fuel wood
17.	<i>Bosqueia phoberos</i>	Mugwi	Fuel wood
18.	<i>Bridelia micrantha</i>	Katazamiti	Fuel wood
19.	<i>Calcasia sp</i>	Unknown	Unknown
20.	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i>	Muwafu	Timber
21.	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflora</i>	Lunyerekesi	Unknown
22.	<i>Celtis Africana</i>	Kasiisa	Fuel wood
23.	<i>Celtis durandii</i>	Namununka	Fuel wood
24.	<i>Celtis mildbraedii</i>	Lufugo	Timber
25.	<i>Chaetacme aristata</i>	Muwanika	Firewood
26.	<i>Clausena anisata</i>	Musokolindo	Firewood
27.	<i>Coffea canephora</i>	Mwanyi	Cash crop
28.	<i>Cola gigantean</i>	Mutumbwe	Timber
29.	<i>Commelina sp</i>	Nanda	Unknown
30.	<i>Croton megalocarpas</i>	Musogasoga	Timber
31.	<i>Cyanthea sp</i>	Kayongo	Unknown
32.	<i>Diospyrosabyssinica</i>	Mpimbi	Poles
33.	<i>Dracaena fragrans</i>	Mpaanyi	Marker
34.	<i>Eaudenia eminens</i>	Unknown	Firewood
35.	<i>Entada abyssinica</i>	Mwolola	Fuel wood
36.	<i>Entandrophragma angolense</i>	Mukusu	Timber
37.	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Kalitunsi	Timber
38.	<i>Fagara lepreurii</i>	Munyenye	Timber
39.	<i>Ficus cyathitipula</i>	Uknown	Fuel wood
40.	<i>Ficus eribotryoides</i>	Uknown	Fuel wood
41.	<i>Ficus exasperate</i>	Luwawu	Fuel wood

42.	<i>Ficus mucoso</i>	Mukunyu	Fuel wood
43.	<i>Ficus stipulifera</i>	Unknown	Fuel wood
44.	<i>Ficus sur</i>	Kabalira	Fuel wood
45.	<i>Ficus urceolaris</i>	Kitonto	Fuel wood
46.	<i>Flacourtia indica</i>	Unknown	Fuel wood
47.	<i>Funtumia elastica</i>	Namukago	Timber
48.	<i>Gynandropsis gynandra</i>	Jjobyo	Vegetable
49.	<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	Mulilira	Firewood
50.	<i>Imparata cylindica</i>	Senke	Roofing
51.	<i>Leptapsis cochleata</i>	Unknown	Unknown
52.	<i>Lovoa brownie</i>	Nkoba	Timber
53.	<i>Macaranga monandra</i>	Mwokyanyama	Fuel wood
54.	<i>Maesopsis eminii</i>	Musizi	Timber
55.	<i>Marantochloa leucantha</i>	Mawulugungu	Craft
56.	<i>Momodic feotida</i>	Bombo	Medicinal
57.	<i>Ocimum suawava</i>	Mujaaja	Medicinal
58.	<i>Oxyanthus speciosus</i>		Firewood
		Kamwanyimwany i	
59.	<i>Oxyanthus unicularis</i>	Unknown	Unknown
61.	<i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	Jjoge	Timber
62.	<i>Phyllanthus discodias</i>	Kamenyambazi	Fuel wood
63.	<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Mpewere	Timber
64.	<i>Pittosporum manii</i>	Nabuluka	Fuel wood
65.	<i>Polia condensate</i>	Unknown	Unknown
66.	<i>Polyscias fulva</i>	Setaala	Fuel wood
67.	<i>Polyspatha paniculata</i>	Nantadabusa	Unknown
68.	<i>Prunus Africana</i>	Ntaseesa	Medicinal
69.	<i>Pseudarthia confertiflora</i>	Kikakala	Unknown
70.	<i>Pseudo.macro.</i>	Muziru	Fuel wood
71.	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Mapera	Fruits
72.	<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Mukonzikonzi	Unknown
73.	<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Lunaaba	Fuel wood
74.	<i>Rhubus keniensis</i>	Nkenene	Fruits
75.	<i>Salacia elegans</i>	Unknown	Unknown
76.	<i>Sapium ellipticum</i>	Musasa	Fuel wood
77.	<i>Scolopia rhamnophylla</i>	Nkanaga	Poles
78.	<i>Senna spectabilis</i>	Gasiya	Poles
79.	<i>Solanum gigantum</i>	Setaaba	Firewood
80.	<i>Solanum sp</i>	Nakati	Timber
81.	<i>Synzygium guineense</i>	Kalunginsanvu	Fuel wood
82.	<i>Tarbeanamontana holstii</i>	Kitwekyankima	Firewood
83.	<i>Teclea nobilis</i>	Nzo	Fuel wood
84.	<i>Terminalia iverensis</i>	Unknown	Timber
85.	<i>Trema orientaris</i>	Kisiisa	Firewood
86.	<i>Trichilia prieuriana</i>	Ssekoba	Timber

87.	<i>Trichilia prieuriana</i>	Ssesambya	Fuel wood
88.	<i>Triumpheta rombodea</i>	Luwugula	Unknown
89.	<i>Vangueria apiculata</i>	Tugunda	Fruits
90.	<i>Vernonia auriculifera</i>	Kikookoma	Fuel wood
91.	<i>Xymalos monospora</i>	Tookekulu	Firewood

Appendix 2

PRA ATTENDANCE LIST – 2005

1. Basalidde Richard
2. Mukiibi Tony
3. Bulesa Benson
4. Kasirye Godfrey
5. Kamoga Francis
6. Ahimbisibwe Francis
7. Lukyamuzi Hakim
8. Kitembo Eva
9. Tusiime D.
10. Ziraba Immaculate
11. Nabagwiza Scovia
12. Nsubuga Sunday
13. Kalebu Vincent
14. Nabukenya Joelia
15. Wanyana Annet
16. Mbaara Emmanuel
17. Zansanze Stathania
18. Nakatudde Mariam
19. Nabakozza Joyce
20. Nkato Emmanuel
21. Kitto Mukisa G.
22. Nsubuga J.

23. Sendawula J.
24. Matovu Edward
25. Birungi B.
26. Bukenya Justine
27. Babirye M.
28. Kiige
29. Najja Adam
30. Nantongo Milly
31. Ssalongo Sebirivanga
32. Bowazi
33. Kyaterekera Alex
34. Tindimwebwa Esau