



**Final Report for Expanded Consultations
for REDD-Plus Preparation Proposal for Uganda
Project No.: R-PP: EA/NFA 01/10**

BY
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Summary

Environmental Alert (EA) was contracted by National Forestry Authority (NFA) on behalf of the REDD-Plus working group to conduct, coordinate and facilitate REDD-Plus expanded consultations together with other NGO's which include Tree Talk, ACODE, ECOTRUST, IPAC/Tabori and NAPE/CODECA and Water Governance Institute/Care Uganda for Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-Plus) in southwestern Uganda, western Uganda, north western, northern, and eastern, Karamoja and Central regions of Uganda.

The consultations involved a wide range of stakeholders (photographs provided)¹ with particular emphasis on the inclusion of forest dependent communities such as: Timber dealers, hunters, Charcoal burners, Non timber Forest products Users (Sand miners, herbalists, Handcraft artisans, Brick makers, Collaborative forest management groups, Community Executive Committees, Local community leaders. Furthermore, consultative meetings were held with the stakeholders at regional level and these included Non-governmental Organisations, Local Governments and Government Parastatals. In total the expanded consultation on REDD plus engaged 2071 participants/stakeholders including 1359 males and 623 females at local and village levels².

Prior to the regional consultations interactive radio talk shows and radio announcements for mobilization were conducted in some regions (i.e. West Nile, Northern Uganda and Karamoja regions) in order to create more awareness to a much wider stakeholder base beyond the primary target participants for the consultations. The radio shows allowed callers to air their views on deforestation, forest degradation and strategies role of stakeholders, challenges and benefits among others aspects as well as clarifying REDD-Plus and the R-PP process in Uganda. Experts from the District Environment Offices and the District Forest Services within the region were invited to be panelists. The views captured from the talk shows have been synthesized to fit into a general framework of views on REDD-Plus from the relevant regions.

Regional mobilization was done by respective NGO's to invite targeted stakeholder groups for participation in expanded consultations on REDD-Plus at both community and local regional forums. Highly interactive participatory methods/approaches and tools were used throughout the consultations to allow free sharing of information, knowledge and experiences among participants. In this regard, key facilitation tools including flip charts, content presentations about expounding on simple definitions of REDD-Plus and using local examples were used. Content materials (presentations, brochures and flyers) used during the workshop were distributed to participants for reference. Focus group discussions were used to generate in-depth data on the drivers and solutions to deforestation and forest degradation. Groups were formed according to the socio economic status of participants each group made its presentation including testimonies given by group members.

The key factors driving deforestation and forest degradation region were found to be (a) expansion for agriculture as a result of increased population, soil degradation, and commercialized plantation agriculture (b) urbanisation as a result of population dynamics, population growth (c) insecurity (d) moral decadency (e)

¹ See annex 1 for further details

² See Annex 2 for further details

poor forest governance leading to policy failure-the main factors being lack of transparency in the operations of the sector and corruption (f) unsustainable harvesting of forest produce like charcoal and firewood as result of lack of alternative sources of energy (g) lack of alternative sources of livelihood especially for the youth, over exploitation timber (h) political interference and policy changes/weaknesses as well as lack of political will and politically engineered boundary or ownership conflicts leading encroachment (i) lack of community involvement in forest management and lack of awareness (j) presence of vermin and problem animals (k) Overgrazing and burning forests for new pastures. Deforestation and forest degradation was found to be occurring both on forest reserves and private land but more pronounced on private land.

Deforestation and degradation was observed to have had significant impacts on livelihoods and conservation. In addition consultations noted that they also lead to loss of biological diversity, silting of rivers and other water sources, low production, Soil erosion and infertility, floods, long extreme weather changes leading to food shortage/scarcity, increased rural-urban migration (especially the youth) and migration from barren/exhausted land as a result of landslides and other calamities to forest reserves, drying of swamps and rivers, Loss and scarcity of wild foods/fruits/vegetables/mushrooms/medicinal plants, changes in rain patterns, air pollution, rampant outbreak of epidemics, increased incidences of crop raid by vermin and problem animals and conflicts due to poor management of forest resources (such as unclear forest boundaries conflicts between communities and protected area management).

Consultations identified need for participatory stakeholder involvement in forest management especially at community level, capacity building, massive growing of trees sensitization and awareness rising for all stakeholders; alternative livelihoods and energy sources and well as policy improvements and fighting corruption as the solutions to deforestation and forest degradation. Regarding land tenure, resource use rights and property rights participants were unanimous that local people should be granted ownership rights of trees grown in the forest reserves and or access rights over forest reserve land to plant trees and full carbon rights over trees in forest portions under collaborative arrangements. It came out clearly that vulnerable groups require affirmative actions for effective participation and benefiting from REDD-plus. The stakeholders also recommended compensation to the communities for the environmental services provided as well as the costs incurred in conservation.

Nevertheless, it was evident that there are quite a number of on-going initiatives by government, CSOs and likeminded development partners to support tree planting, awareness rising on climate change and environmental management as well as sustainable agriculture production. However, the outreach of these programmes has had little impact due to limited resources.

Generally, the consultations were successful and achieved their objectives in terms of establishing causes/drivers and effects of deforestation and forest degradation, role of interest groups, land tenure resource use rights and property right, strategies and on-going initiatives to address the causes and effects as well as mechanisms for conflict resolution and redress in case of anticipated conflict as outlined in the subsequent sections. Subsequent sections provide details of consultations as picked and documented from different regions.

Introduction

This is a consolidated final report highlighting proceedings and outputs from REDD –Plus expanded consultations that were conducted between January 2011 and February 2011 by Environmental Alert together with other NGO's including Tree Talk, ACODE, ECOTRUST, IPAC/Tabori and NAPE/CODECA and Water Governance Institute/Care Uganda for Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-Plus) in southwestern Uganda, western Uganda, north western, northern, and eastern, Karamoja and Central regions of Uganda. It gives a brief on how these consultations were conducted and hence a snapshot of the consultation processes and outcomes in terms of information generated and stakeholders reached.

1.0 Background

National Forestry Authority (NFA) on behalf of REDD-Plus Working Group engaged the services of Environmental Alert to assist coordinate and facilitate expanded consultations together with other NGO's (such as Tree Talk, ACODE, ECOTRUST, IPAC/Tabori and NAPE/CODECA and Water Governance Institute/Care Uganda) for Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) for Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD-Plus) in southwestern Uganda, western Uganda, north western, northern, and eastern, Karamoja and Central regions of Uganda.

The basis for engaging Environmental Alert was a result of the consultations that were conducted in eastern, northern, western, central regions in May 2010 and one workshop for special groups in Kampala at beginning of June 2010, spearheaded R-PP Secretariat. The outputs from these consultations were found inadequate in terms of addressing the requirements for stakeholder consultations under the R-PP process.

In this regards NFA solicited funding from Norway Government to expand the consultations to involve more stakeholders, including forest dependent communities and policy level actors. In June 2010, The Royal Norwegian Government/Embassy approved funding amounting US\$ 183,500 from Norway-GoU Programme "Support to Sustained National Forestry Authority with Enhanced Focus on Northern Uganda" to provide additional financial and technical support for an expanded program for REDD-plus consultations in the context of the Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). The approval was in response to a proposal submitted by NFA on 18th May 2010 titled "Request for financial and technical support for an expanded program for REDD-plus consultation in the context of the R-PP process" in Uganda.

The Uganda process of preparing the REDD-Plus Readiness Proposal seeks to; a) undertake a situation analysis of the current situation with regards to deforestation and forest degradation and assess drivers and impact of deforestation and forest degradation and relevant forest governance issues, b) carry out a multi stakeholder consultation at all levels and among various sectors and engage them in development of REDD-Plus Readiness strategies and actions to reduce deforestation and/or forest degradation, c) develop an institutional and legal implementation framework for REDD-Plus Readiness Strategy including a monitoring system to measure, report and verify (MRV) the effect of REDD-Plus strategies.

1.1 Objectives for consultation

Specific objectives of the consultations included the following:

- To generate information on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- To seek to understand the current situation on the impacts or effects of deforestation and or forest degradation on environment and people's livelihoods;
- To identify ongoing efforts to address effects of deforestation and forest degradation;
- To generate strategies or actions that can be deployed to address these effects or address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;

1.2 Methodologies and approaches used during consultations

The methodologies used during consultations allowed bottom up participation of participants. Information sharing and awareness rising was done before the actual consultations in a timely manner to allow conceptualisation of REDD-Plus issues in all the regions. In total the expanded consultations engaged 1690 participants/stakeholders at local and village levels. The details of the participants, approach and tools used in each region are highlighted in Table 1.

Table 1. Participants, approach and tools used for consultations by region

Institution	Region Covered	Participants	Methods, Approach and Tools used	Number of stakeholders consulted (Males and females)
Tree talk	Northern Region in the districts of Amuru, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader, Agago and Gulu Middle level consultations were held for the Lango sub-region in Lira Kole, Oyam, Apac, Amolatar Dokolo, Lira, Alebtong and Otuke.	Timber dealers, charcoal burners, representatives of forest user groups and forest dependent communities high profile people in the Environment and Natural Resources Sector, opinion leaders and district leaders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Workshop</i> Two consultative workshops were held, one for the Lango sub-region and the other for the Acholi sub-region. • <i>Community public hearing, group meetings and Focused Group Discussion</i> This was intended to get grass root knowledge and experiences on activities relating to deforestation and forest destruction. • <i>Interviews</i> Tree Talk interviewed through a face to face approach to know the perspectives and dynamics of society, the legal and policy frameworks vis a vis the entrenchment of environment and natural resources entrenchment in the National Development Plan. • <i>The Radio approach</i> Radio talk shows on four radio stations were conducted on Pol FM in Kitgum, Luo FM in Pader, Rupinny FM in Gulu and Lira FM in Lira. During the shows, Environment Officers and District Forest Officers 	Total consulted 475 (284 males and 191females)

Institution	Region Covered	Participants	Methods, Approach and Tools used	Number of stakeholders consulted (Males and females)
			knowledgeable about the REDD-Plus process in Uganda and have a clear understanding of the current status for environment and natural resources were invited to participate as panelists.	
ECOTRUST	Western Region in the districts of Bushenyi, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Kabarole, Hoima, Masindi, Kyenjojo, Budibugyo, Kyegegwa, Kiboga and Kibale.	Forest dependent communities, Timber dealers, Charcoal burners, Non timber Forest products Users (hunters, Sand miners, herbalists, Handcraft artisans, brick makers, CFM & CLA Executive Committees and LC leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Focus Group Discussions</i>; Targeting the Forest Dependant Groups • <i>Key Informant Interviews</i>: held with selected opinion leaders in the various communities • <i>Consultative workshops</i>: These were two general consultative meetings involving stake holders at regional level 	Total consulted 245 (187males and 62 females)
Water Governance Institute and Care Uganda	South western Uganda Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Isingiro and Mbarara Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Members • Policy Makers • Civil Society Organizations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The southwestern region was divided into two regions i.e. Mbarara-Isingiro-Ntungamo and Kabale-Kisoro-Kanungu districts • The entry point for the was at the ecosystems level focusing on Kerere-Mafuga, Bwindi Impenetrable, Echuya and Rwoho forest reserves traversing the two administrative regions. • Field visits, community meetings in the vicinity of the forest reserves, policymakers and civil society organization workshops, focus group discussions (FDGs) and key informant interviews. 	Total Consulted 298 (137males and 61Females)
NAPE and CODECA	Central Region in 9 districts of Nakasongola Rakai Masaka Mubende Kalangala Wakiso Mukono Buikwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest adjacent communities • CFM groups and individual famers adjacent • Unorganized individuals in villages adjacent to natural and private forests • Small holder farmers; • Charcoal burners; • Herbal medicinal plants gathers; • Local leaders i.e. Sub county councilors and Local council village leaders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified and mobilised the target stakeholders through NFA field staff, District Forest Officers and our local partners in the all the districts • Raised awareness on REDD-plus among the stakeholders using customised materials on REDD-Plus • Meetings with the stakeholders before actual consultations. • Workshops at community level • Mini-presentations, brainstorming, question and answer, • Focus group discussions • One-to-one interviews with community opinion leaders, DFOs and NFA field staff. 	Total Consulted 360 (220 males and 140 females)

Institution	Region Covered	Participants	Methods, Approach and Tools used	Number of stakeholders consulted (Males and females)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious leaders; • Civil servants like Teachers, • Petty business dealers; • District Forest officers in the respective districts; • NFA field forest Managers i.e. Forest patrol men, Supervisors and Sector managers; • Private forest owners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple interview guide/checklist was utilised. 	
ACODE	South Busoga CFRs (16,382 ha) and Bukaleba CFR (9,663 ha) in Mayuge district, Mt. Elgon National Park & Namatale CFR (663 ha) in Mbale & Sironko districts and West Bugwe CFR (3,054 ha) in Busia District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender equity and representation, involvement of vulnerable groups in the community was emphasised. • Policy makers including district and lower local government officials, key field staff of National Forest Authority and Wild life Authority and leaders of community based organizations. • Local communities and community based organisations in selected districts especially communities living adjacent to critical natural forests ecosystems and wildlife conservation areas. 	<p>Two levels were used Pre-visit and actual consultations I</p> <p>The meetings were convened at selected sub-county headquarters</p> <p>Three local languages were used: Lugisu, Luganda and Lusoga.</p> <p>At every meeting, two presentations were made followed by question and answer session, group work and ended with group presentations and discussions.</p> <p>Mobilisation of participants for the meetings, to create awareness, disseminate literature and determine venues was also done.</p>	Total Participants 235 (44 females and 189 males)

Institution	Region Covered	Participants	Methods, Approach and Tools used	Number of stakeholders consulted (Males and females)
Environmental Alert	West Nile region (North West Region) Yumbe, Adjumani and Moyo Reserves namely Kei in Yumbe and Zoka in Adjumani. Stakeholders from Moyo district were also consulted together with those from Adjumani district.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land owners, • Farmers, • Timber dealers Dealers/carpenters, • Cattle keepers, • Fuel wood collectors, • Tobacco growers, • Charcoal Burners • Fire wood Sellers, • Education/ institutions • District Technical persons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional mobilization. EA used its regional office in Moyo to mobilize targeted stakeholder groups for participation in expanded consultations on REDD-Plus at both community and regional forums organized in Yumbe and Adjumani districts. • Interactive Radio programme on radio parais • Discussions to allow free sharing of information, knowledge and experiences among participants. • Flip charts were used. Content materials (presentations, brochures and flyers) used during the workshop were distributed to participants for reference. • Focus group discussions were used to generate in-depth data on the drivers and solutions to deforestation and forest degradation. 	Total Participants 245 (60 female and 185 male)
IPAC/Tabora	Karamoja covered 4 districts with protected forest reserves namely; Nakapiripirit (Kadam Forest reserve), Moroto (Moroto Forest reserve), Napak district (Napak/Kamalinga Forest reserve), and Kaabong district (Zulia forest reserve, Morungole FR, Napore/Nyangia Forest reserves, Timu forest)	community forest dependent, forest resource users, local government, and business community members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Radio messages</i> • Mobilisation was done using 4 radio announcements • <i>General group discussions</i> They were instrumental in setting the ground for building trust and confidence with participants • <i>Time trend analyses</i> • <i>Focus group discussions</i> (FGD) were employed to get information from identified social or economic categories to investigate specific aspects relating to experiences with deforestation and forest degradation, • <i>Key informants interviews</i> (KII) were instrumental in getting information from service providers and forest resources consumers on the state of deforestation and anticipated solutions to the catastrophe. • <i>Social, resource and historical maps</i> were used to present effects in comparison to the past among social groups and categories as well as reasons for this effects they attributed to 	Total 222 65 females 157 Males

Institution	Region Covered	Participants	Methods, Approach and Tools used	Number of stakeholders consulted (Males and females)
			<p>alien influence into the core Karimojong culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Analysis</i> was done using PAIRWISE MATRIX RANKING • to generate Preference of the major community felt problems and and finally come up with Community intervention modalities on REDD-Plus 	

1.4 Key outputs from consultations

The key outputs from the consultations in each region varied and this could be due differences in the level of awareness, understanding on the importance of forests, development levels and extent of dependence on forestry resources. For instance in western region major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation range from expansion for agriculture, infrastructural developments for urbanization and development in general, population growth and policies changes while in the West Nile region they range from poor land use planning and over population (construction for housing), poor agricultural practices including bush burning and over grazing, local industrial activities (brick making, tobacco curing, charcoal burning etc), corruption, political interference and instability.

Issues that came up during consultation among the key stakeholders in western region

- Need for harmonizing existing policies and laws such as harvesting of old and mature trees especially in national parks to reduce on methane lost into the atmosphere (there is need to prove that this is true for NFA/UWA to change this)
- Sharing of revenue by community and LG with NFA should be increased. There is need to involve stakeholders in such decisions on revenue sharing
- There is need for a carbon producing and buying bill that is guiding laws/PES policy
- There is need to clarify on the CFM benefit sharing policy
- What type of tenure is in CFRs and game parks? This may be a threat to REDD-Plus in future where government may be required to prove ownership
- Maintain the protected area land areas to benefit from REDD-Plus

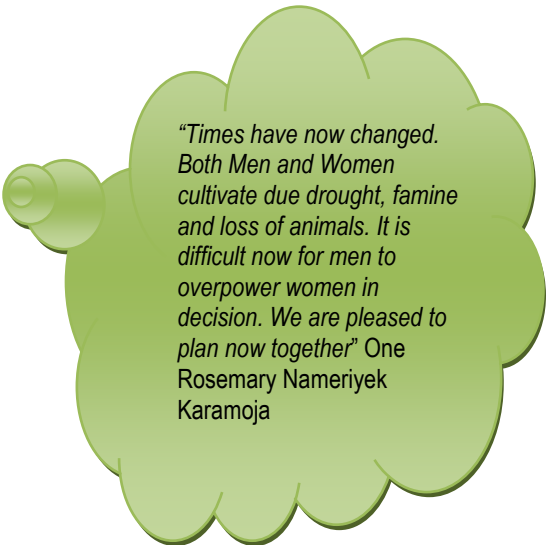
In Northern Region there is heavy encroachment and change of land use in almost all the forest reserves in the region however this cannot be verified because the District Forest Officers have limited capacity to capture and present data on the forest reserves under their mandate. In Kitgum and Lamwo district for example, participants worked out subjective/rough estimates of degradation as provided in the Table 2.

Table 2. Degradation rates for forest reserves in Kitgum and Lamwo district as estimated by communities

Local forest reserves	%degradation	Comment
Palbel kal (6 hectares)	100	Located near urban settlement, formerly an IDP camp
Padibe (5 hectares)	55	A few scattered woody species often used as a source of firewood by neighboring communities
Labongo Layamo (5 hectares)	100	Heavily settled
Kitgum Matidi (6 hectares)	100	Heavily settled
Namokora (5 hectares)	80	
Central Forest Reserves		
Pajimo 158 (hectares)	40	Part of the reserve has been replanted with Teak by the National Forest Authority
Agoro-Agu (1,400 hectares)	60	Over 60% of the reserves is bare hill
Paoenyeme (250 hectares)	75	A proportion of the reserve has bamboo left.
Lamogi-Onguu (250 hectares)	25	Bamboo is the remaining species
Ayul A&B 36ha	90	The biggest threat is settlement

Vulnerable groups were given an opportunity to be heard during these consultations in western Uganda forest dependent communities shared freely during the focus group discussion which generated information on resource use this group comprised of hunters, Sand miners, herbalists, Handcraft artisans and brick makers. In addition Women in Wakiso noted that everything belongs to the man. It's the man to do all transactions, even when the resources belong to the woman.

In Karamoja consultations established that as long as there are financial benefits attached to an activity gender differences do not matter and this largely contributing to deforestation and forest degradation as harsh environmental conditions, drought, insecurity, widespread human and animal diseases and integration in wider economic survival strategies and processes have resulted into changes in gender roles.



"Times have now changed. Both Men and Women cultivate due drought, famine and loss of animals. It is difficult now for men to overpower women in decision. We are pleased to plan now together" One Rosemary Nameriyek Karamoja

Community members around gazetted forest reserves in Southwestern and Eastern Uganda participation are discouraged to participate in conservation of forests because of problem animals which destroy their crops and are not compensated. The responsibility for managing vermin is one of the functions decentralized to district local administrations under the Local governments Act (Cap.laws of Uganda, 2000). The dilemma with problem animals' management presently is that the mandate to manage all wildlife in Uganda is vested in the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). Local governments are only expected

to recruit, from their own funds, a vermin control officer who should work closely with UWA. Currently all funds spent by district local governments come from the central government in form conditional grants. Local governments cannot recruit and pay vermin control officers by themselves unless when a conditional grant for management of problem animals comes from the central government.

In the south western region community members around the vicinity of Bwindi Impenetrable forest are over relying on tourism which is undermining food production and community members' strive to develop alternative incomes sources. Consequently, this is perpetuating food insecurity, hunger and famine among the communities. In addition, restricted activities by authorities such as limited community' access to natural resources such as herbs/local medicine and gold situated within the gazetted forest reserves and viewing wild animals within the protected area (National Park) has resulted to illegal activities by community members leading to deforestation and forest degradation.

In Karamoja majority of the participants were ignorant of Government policies including decentralization and what it meant to them in terms of governance and service delivery. They complained that the district and lower local governments have done very little in terms of environmental issues yet they are facing enormous challenges in addressing these issues. They attribute the environmental protection and promotion issues on CSOs operating in the region.

The consultations generated major concerns on how REDD-Plus benefits and in particular payment for carbon stocks will trickle down to the communities. In central Uganda there no clarity on benefit sharing between collaborative forest management (CFM) groups and National Forestry Authority given the costs incurred by the CFM communities in forest protection. There was expression of community dissatisfaction in Eastern Uganda considering that the country's governance structures are not well streamlined to channel payments for REDD-Plus credits for local communities through their district local governments. In the same region community members expressed dissatisfaction with the manner NAADS funds and UWA revenue sharing money has been handled. They raised questions on how communities under collaborative Forest Management will access payment for carbon credit since the current arrangement prohibit National Forestry Authority from sharing revenue from the forests.

Communities were concerned about information flow as they noted that there are no established structures at the community level through which information regarding trees and forestry is communicated and



Figure 1. One of the participants giving his views on deforestation and Forest Degradation in Masaka



Figure 2. Women in Karamoja in a group discussion during consultations

communities in many cases depend on rumors circulated by politicians. In Eastern region the communities indicated that they did not know their district forest officers and rarely get any information from the district regarding forestry.

From group discussion and presentations it was clear that there is encroachment in the gazetted forest reserves in Northern Uganda. The communities living near the forest reserves are not clear about the boundaries. It was reported by the District Forest Officers that most forest reserves do not have management plans and no proper/organized forest management activities have been implemented in the Local Forest Reserves and some Central Forest Reserves for decades.

There is also a general lack of political spirit to support the management of forest resources in the districts. Often political figures get involved in setting free culprits of environment crime – particularly during the time of politicking for votes. Politicians have not fully embraced NFA's efforts to thump out illegal settlements in the forest reserves. For the local forest reserves directly under the mandate of the districts, the political leadership of the districts have not supported the District Forest Services to wipe out all illegalities.

For lack of political support, law enforcement has always been a dilemma. The National Forestry Authority used to have a Law Enforcement Unit, based at the headquarters with frequent visits to central forest reserves in Uganda. For instance this unit fought illegalities in many of the forest reserves in Lango and Acholi sub-region. It fought encroachment; settled forest and reserve boundary issues. The Law Enforcement Unit of the NFA often times supported the DFS in enforcement at community level. This in turn reduced illegalities in the forest management beats. However following disbandment of the unit by the NFA, there seem to be no watchdog and the forest resource is at God's mercy

There is low level of appreciation of the economic value and contribution of forestry to the economic development of society, the districts do not see immediate revenue if they invest in forestry and thus forestry is accorded a low pecking order when it comes to prioritizing sector investments. It is because this general low status accorded to forestry that even communities cannot appreciate the values. It is an uphill task to re-orient the minds and attitudes. In Eastern Uganda consultations noted the need to address the alternative sources of livelihood for communities to take on REDD plus initiative. The communities expressed satisfaction with REDD-Plus objectives but doubted the attainment of the objectives unless the following issues are addressed: the alternative sources of livelihood to divert attention from forests for survival especially the poor communities; creating opportunities to participate in tree planting and sharing payments for carbon credit; addressing issues of vermin and



Figure 3. Participants giving their views in Adjumani



Figure 4. Group discussion during regional Level consultations in Western Uganda

problem animals that stray on peoples gardens that instigate anger to cut down the neighboring habitant; and minimizing politically instigated encroachment and boundary conflicts.

The issue of addressing alternative income sources is critical for managing deforestation and degradation. When crops fail, communities resort to forests and trees as gap-fillers and safety nets to take them through to the next crop bumper harvest. Local people said that they burn charcoal for survival; they graze animals in the forest reserves because they have no pasture on their private land holdings and yet they need extra-income to supplement crops sales. Therefore REDD-Plus must factor in alternative income generating preferably eco-friendly enterprises, energy saving stoves as substitutes to charcoal burning, animal grazing.



Figure 5 Charcoal burning in the Pocket Forests of Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park, Kisoro District

The stakeholders noted that the different land tenure systems have had a direct relationship with the rate of forest degradation and deforestation. Customary land was seen to be the highest promoter of land degradation followed by leasehold. This was attributed to lack of a clear ownership in the case of customary land and temporary ownership in the case of leasehold. Mailo and freehold were perceived to be the most conservation friendly. The forest dependant communities observed that the current management regimes have infringed with their use rights. Access to protected areas is restricted to permits and resource use agreements yet the protected area management have not invested in supporting communities to acquire these permits. The Communities feel that with the policy changes, they lost control and ownership of the forests to NFA and some claim that they lost some of their land in the process of gazettement forest reserves for instance Rwenzori National Park. The communities also mentioned that degradation has reduced access to resources with community members have to walk deeper into the forest for forest resources such as firewood leading to rape, harassment and attack from wild animals.



Figure 6. Participants discuss during group work exercise Bufumbo (Namatale)

In addition, the consultations mainly generated information on drivers of deforestation and forest degradation by regions concerning; community understanding of the current situation on the effects of deforestation and forest degradation, identify ongoing efforts to address effects and strategies or actions that can be deployed to address these effects from different regions (Table 3).

Table 3 Feed back from consultations on key issues such as causes/drivers, effects, strategic practical actions and on-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation from each region

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
West Nile (Adjumani, Moyo and Yumbe)	Land owners; Honey gatherers; Hunters; Farmers; Timber dealers Dealers/carpenters; Cattle keepers; fuel wood collectors; Tobacco growers; Charcoal Burners and fire wood Sellers; Education/ institutions; District Technical persons	Poor land use planning and over Population (construction for housing)	Reduced forest cover Loss of biological diversity Siltng of rivers and other water sources	Government should support development and implementation of land use plans at local government level Environmental concerns should be integrated into other programs such as PRDP, NAADs etc Develop and promote alternative materials for construction and furniture	Family planning to control population growth; Establishment of tree nurseries and woodlots and Planting of new tree species (British American Tobacco Company); Practicing sustainable agriculture including crop rotation; Environmental awareness (local government and NGOs Bee keeping;
		Poor agricultural practices including bush burning and over grazing	Low production Soil erosion and infertility Floods Drying of swamps and rivers Loss of wild foods/fruits	Improved farming methods such as agro forestry and controlled grazing	Issuing of environmental compliance certificates to contractors, Ordinance and bylaws LoGs, Issuing of license to charcoal , firewood and timber dealers; Promotion of food crop production to replace tobacco growing (NAADs);
		Industrial activities (brick making, tobacco curing, charcoal burning etc)	Rain patterns changed Hot temperature increases Air pollution Rampart outbreak of epidemics	Massive a forestation and reforestation Government should give loans to engage people in other activities	Tree planting in the former settlement areas of refugees (facilitated by UNHR, DFO,FIEFOC, UNHR, Tree Talk); Provision of simple hand tools to conservation to community groups (private tree nursery operators, District Forestry Services);
		Corruption, political interference and instability	Misuse of natural resources/policies Conflicts of political interest	Improvement of enforcement of laws and policies Government should bring in more programmes to alleviate poverty	Radio awareness programs and Sensitization/ workshops (Local Government, Environmental Alert);

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
		Few number of personnel/ capacity	Inadequate management of forest resources Limited capacity to enforce regulations	Increase budget allocation to the forest sector Government should employ more forest guides	Energy saving stoves (facilitated by UNHR, GTZ, VEDCO and also by district forest Association in partnership with GTZ);
		Poverty, unemployment and limited knowledge about environmental management	Harvesting pre-mature trees for commercial purposes	Sensitization of the community of wise use of resources Massive community sensitization programme in place at all levels Government should give loans to engage people in other activities	Enforcement of forest regulation and Proper demarcation of forest reserves Capacity building of farmers-LoGs Promotion of shear nut trees (Nile women Initiative support by UNDP under GEF);
		Poor technology in regard to forest resource use especially for energy provision	Inadequate energy sources such as fuel wood	Use of energy saving technologies such as modern saving stoves and briquettes Advance commercial charcoal/ firewood production Participatory monitoring of charcoal/ firewood production	Resource allocation to District forest Sectors/capacity; Benefit/resource sharing at all levels Monitoring implementation;
		Poor enforcement of laws and policy on forest management	Encroachment on protected areas Illegal pit sawing	Participatory involvement of all stakeholders in forestry programmes especially at local level Formulate and pass bylaws Ensure equitable benefit sharing of forest resources in protected areas between government and communities	Some private farmers have started projects on their own; Government support through FIEFOC/ NAADs/ LGDP/LGSM and PRDP
		Clearing land for farming and grazing animals (Demand for land(agriculture, livelihood), Poverty/lack of alternative livelihood, Population pressure on natural resources, traditional agricultural systems);	Loss of biodiversity Micro climate change (heat waves/ increased temperature Water shed degradation	awareness creation tree growing sustainable agriculture(agro forestry, crop rotation, SFM) Agriculture development production Support alternative income	

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
		<p>Uncontrolled bush burning (Limited sensitization and ignorance among the community, Poor management of existing forests, Smoking, Security/ by government to look for rebels);</p> <p>Illegal logging, charcoal burning and fuel wood collection (Over whelming market in Sudan for forest products, Weak policy implementation, Inadequate knowledge on forest conservation);</p> <p>Hunting habits of the community/honey (Cultural attitudes of the community, Leisure/prestige;</p> <p>Clearing land for Settlement, Urbanization, Civil wars/insecurity/ internal conflict);</p> <p>Clearing of forests to establish roads (Infrastructural Development)</p>	<p>Soil and land degradation</p> <p>Introduction of alien species</p> <p>Pests and diseases</p> <p>Food insecurity due to loss of soil fertility</p> <p>Loss of income</p> <p>Loss of scenic beauty</p> <p>Reduced water quality and quantity</p> <p>Drought and floods (erratic rains)</p> <p>Global warming</p> <p>Disease and malnutrition</p> <p>Water logging and drought refugee influx and DDP camp</p> <p>Increase in domestic violence</p> <p>Loss of biodiversity</p>	<p>generating activities (IGAs) e.g. bee keeping, establishment of tree nurseries</p> <p>Family planning to control population pressure</p> <p>Enforcement of existing laws</p> <p>Management plans for actions</p> <p>Training of farmers on BB technology</p> <p>Controlled burning</p> <p>Planting of indigenous species production</p> <p>Energy conservation /improved stoves</p> <p>In cooperating environmental management in school curriculum</p> <p>Formulation of environment management committee(task force)</p> <p>Promotion of eco tourism</p> <p>Sensitization at all levels</p> <p>Conservation of natural forest</p> <p>Organizing campaigns through drama, songs , poems</p> <p>Formulation of ordinance with full involvement of the community</p> <p>Establishing of environmental management committees at all levels</p>	

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
Western Region in the districts of Bushenyi, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Kabarole, Hoima, Masindi, Kyenjojo, Budibugyo, Kyegegwa, Kiboga and Kibale.	Forest dependent communities	<p>Insecurity (Armed rebellion, liberation wars, etc). Increasing illegal activities within the protected areas;</p> <p>Expansion for Agriculture (Mainly clearance for Tobacco & Sugarcane plantations, Tobacco nurseries inside forests, Poles for tobacco kilns, Contributing to population growth due to availability of employment from factories);</p> <p>Infrastructural Developments for Urbanisation & Development in general (Roads especially associated with the factories, Increase in demand for timber for construction). This has led to Selective logging (illegal & legal) for the timber species Mahogany spp, cordia, mellicia and albizia leading to scarcity of these species;</p> <p>Population growth especially due to emigrant workers. These provide cheap labour for timber harvesting and have also cut down forest for settlements. This has also led to excessive hunting and grazing of animals in the forests, which also causes fires;</p> <p>Policies changes and/or issues (Especially change from Forest Department to National Forest Authority & Changing Rwenzori from a Forest Reserve to a National Park). This has led to the weakening District Forest Services,</p>	<p>Human Wildlife Conflicts: Increase in problem animals & Scarcity of game meat. Although in some areas vermin has left due to forest clearance leading to Diversification of agricultural crops</p> <p>Livelihoods: Very high prices for forest products, e.g. timber charcoal, poles, Reduced agricultural yields and Death due to scarcity of herbal medicine</p> <p>Environmental: Soil erosion, Erratic rains, Drying up of water sources, reduction in selected tree species – high value timber species, shrubs</p> <p>Land Conflicts: the increasing population has led to land scarcity in the area and land conflicts are common especially</p>	<p><i>Sensitization & Awareness</i> raising for all stakeholders; on the value of forests, effects of climate change & possible solutions, participation & benefits of REDD)</p> <p><i>Capacity Building:</i> sustainable hunting & harvesting methods, self defense in case of animal attacks, Development of more conservation community groups and activities</p> <p><i>Policies and laws:</i> Making of forest management byelaws at the lower local governments, Proper demarcation of forest boundaries, support communities to manage and control the forest resources, stop migrations. Enact policy / laws that make it compulsory to have tree planting on private land, guidelines on use of endangered species</p> <p><i>Conflict Management:</i> Compensation fund for people who were killed or crops destroyed by the animals as well as those lost in the process of gazettelement, revenue sharing, Carbon payments</p> <p>Fight Corruption E.g. proper remuneration of government conservation as a motivation to reduce on the bribes</p>	<p>Collaborative Natural Resource Management arrangements e.g. CFM, Resource use agreements, Communal Land Associations;</p> <p>Tree planting on private land;</p> <p>There are stakeholders e.g. Chimpanzee Sanctuary and Wildlife Conservation Trust, NAHI, ECOTRUST, TIST, WWF, WCS that are piloting REDD-Plus initiatives;</p> <p>There is an Albertine Rift REDD-Plus working group coordinated by WCS.</p>

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
		<p>characterized by Poor facilitation for forestry employees, poor enforcement of policies leading to increased deforestation on private land. Management of the forests has weakened;</p> <p>Unclear forest boundaries Failure of Forest Dept & NFA to such good policies and laws like CFM</p>	in kyangwali where grabbing of forest land has been experienced	<p><i>Alternative sources of livelihood:</i> Create alternative raw materials e.g. synthetic threads to hunters instead of using raffia to make hunting threads, Provision of alternative sources of meat like goats, pigs, cattle and poultry birds to control hunting, provision of protected water sources Alternative Energy: Rural electrification</p>	
		<p>Moral decadence, Corruption and political interference by the government and agencies such as the NFA coupled with a general lack of respect for the policies in place for natural resources by various stakeholders;</p> <p>Oil Exploration: The area where Oil exploration is done is cleared of any vegetation to allow for the exercise to take place;</p> <p>International illegal trade: such as timber from Congo going through Uganda;</p> <p>Unclear land tenure: Most land owners lack titles and fear of land grabbing which leads to deforestation Limited livelihoods: Land is a means of survival for all peoples;</p> <p>Illiteracy and poor technologies resulting in unsustainable harvesting of forest</p>	<p>Poverty and a reduction in productivity. The control of access of the forest is a source of conflict between UWA and the communities. Despite accessibility through some systems such as the CFM system being in place, these are not considered a wholesome package. Poor accountability in tourism which leads to reduced tourism. An example is that communities and culture have preserved forests for generations with a</p>	<p>Sensitisation: diversification of livelihoods, natural resource management Capacity Building: for UWA, NFA, & related programmes e.g. NAADS, PMA, national interests rather than personal interests in the management of resources, Management plans, sustainable agricultural practices, increased mandate – environmental police Guidelines for resource Access: controlled access to forest resources, clear forest and restoration of buffer zones around Protected Areas, management of forest harvesting should be decentralized rather than being under UWA and NFA. The Environmental police at the district level should help in management of the forests.</p>	<p>Projects promoting: sustainable natural resource management;</p> <p>Advocacy for conservation Benefit sharing mechanisms, CFM plans & agreements Communal Land Associations for management of community forests</p> <p>REDD pilot projects</p> <p>REDD+ baseline assessments</p> <p>Afforestation</p> <p>Carbon sequestration (TIST, Trees for Global Benefits)</p> <p>Management planning for private forests</p>

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
		<p>products;</p> <p>Expansion for Agriculture: There is encroachment due to the need for land clearing for agriculture in western Uganda. This is also driven by the poor management of forest land</p> <p>Commercial interests: The cutting of indigenous trees versus the planting of exotic trees. It was stated that the end use is a key determinant in this factor. There is illegal selective harvesting of forests resources;</p> <p>Policy: The presence of weaknesses in the legislature such as Tree Planting Act 2003 Act, private owned forests is completely under the control of the owner;</p> <p>Natural hazards such as landslides.</p>	<p>sense of ownership but this has been taken away through management of the forests by government.</p>	<p>Alternative energy sources: Biogas, rural electrification, charcoal production efficiency and other fuel saving devices. Harsh punishments should be handed to those who abuse the use of the forests.</p> <p>Livelihoods: Support for the already existing sources of livelihood and train the farmers to increase productivity, resource use alternatives tourism, payment for environmental services</p> <p>Policy: Ordinances & by-laws, clearing house mechanism, DFS to issue certificates, Alternative Energy;.,</p>	
<p>South western Uganda Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Isingiro and Mbarara Districts</p>	<p>Forest dependent Communities in vicinity of forest estates</p>	<p>Poverty;</p> <p>Shortage of land for cultivation;</p> <p>Need for construction materials;</p> <p>Need for fuel;</p> <p>Need for agricultural land;</p>	<p>Likely reduction in oxygen;</p> <p>Soil erosion and landslides;</p> <p>Opening spaces in forests;</p> <p>Extended drought spells and water scarcity leading to desertification;</p> <p>Water and Air pollution leading to Destruction of Ozone Layer;</p> <p>Extinction of species</p>	<p>Strengthening the existing laws and creating bi-laws e.g. ensuring that, if a tree is cut, another must be planted;</p> <p>Use of live fencing other than dead fences from dry wood;</p> <p>Use alternative sources of energy to fuel wood such as biogas, hydropower and solar (Government support is needed on this regard).</p> <p>Need for mass sensitization on conservation and importance of forests and alternative livelihoods;</p>	<p>The community collectively clears a tract of land surrounding the forest to prevent fires gutting the forest;</p> <p>Use of petrol to supplement the use, demand and reduce costs of firewood by brick makers i.e. one pick-up truck of firewood is supplemented with 20 litres of petrol to burn bricks in a Kiln, instead of using 3 trucks of firewood which is more expensive;</p> <p>Planting trees, especially Eucalyptus and Pine as sources of alternative income, firewood, timber and construction materials;</p>

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
			of both flora and fauna; Destruction of animal habitats; Wind related problems e.g. Destruction of property;	Conserve and plant indigenous tree species; Restrain from encroachment of wetlands; Need for support in form of food aid; Need for rural electrification; Need for free provision of indigenous tree seedlings; Reduce tax (tariff) on hydropower electricity; Enforce policy on cutting and planting trees i.e. "for every tree cut, plant 2 of the same species cut" Use of briquettes from coffee husks, millet husks, sawdust, peelings, charcoal dust as an efficient use energy	Planting trees and sustainable management of forest estates through a Carbon Financing Mechanism with NFA; Use of banana fibre-cow dung made bee hives instead of wood/ timber to produce honey as an alternative sources of incomes; Keeping bees/apiary in private forest estates as a defence mechanism against forest encroachers and trespassers; Zero-grazing of cattle Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) agreements between NFA and communities in the vicinity of forest estates;
	Policy makers and civil society organizations	Expensive alternative forms of energy e.g. Hydropower, Solar, Biogas; Inadequate access to cleaner forms of energy e.g. Electricity, solar, etc; Population pressure; Booming construction industry which requires timber, stones, bricks, poles; Increase of small scale industries in tea, tobacco, alcohol distillation, brick makers; Unemployment causing dependence on nature; Inadequate policies/regulations and enforcement;	Climate change Landslides e.g. Kyozezo and Rubaya in Kabale District; Siltling and inundation of water bodies (i.e. rivers, streams & lakes); Unpredictable weather patterns, droughts and floods; Biodiversity loss; Increase in diseases and pests/disease vectors; Crop failure due	Invest in rural electrification; Promote alternative sources of income; Strengthen law enforcement against deforestation and forest degradation, including provisions for fighting bush fires Decentralization of the REDD-Plus program to the grass-root communities; Promotion of indigenous knowledge on conservation of forests; Promotion of environmentally friendly activities e.g. Good agricultural practices and forest	Collaborative Forest Management Agreements with forest dependent communities facilitated by NFA; Planting trees and sustainable management of forest estates through a Carbon Financing Mechanism with community members; Production, multiplication and supply/sale of tree seedlings to community members; Awareness raising on the importance of forests and avoidance of deforestation and forest degradation; Promotion of energy saving stoves (firewood &

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
		<p>Interference by Politicians encouraging encroachment on forest estates;</p> <p>Low levels of education and understanding of the roles of forests; Need for settlement land;</p> <p>Need to extract (mine) minerals/metals from forested land;</p>	<p>seasonal variations; Increased temperatures; Water scarcity and drying of water systems e.g. Karuruma in Kabale</p>	<p>fencing; Promotion of fuel and energy saving technologies Afforestation; Provision of tree planting incentives; Family planning; Improve the quality of education;</p>	<p>charcoal stoves); Promotion of the production of briquettes from peelings, saw-dust and charcoal-dust as alternative energy sources using clay and Laterite as stabilization material</p>
Central Region in 9 districts of Nakasongola Rakai Masaka Mubende Kalangala Wakiso Mukono Buikwe	<p>Forest dependent communities including Local leaders, charcoal burners, herb gatherers, Civil servants (teachers), Religious leaders, DFOs, NFA field staff.</p>	<p>Poverty due to limited sources of income among community members; Land shortage for Agricultural Expansion;</p> <p>Search for better/fertile soils for farming Unemployment;</p> <p>Decrease in agricultural production Political interference due to political capital;</p> <p>Plantation agriculture in case of Kalangala;</p> <p>Over grazing/ Livestock farming Charcoal production especially in Nakasongola district as well as unsustainable harvesting of fuel wood;</p> <p>Lack of enforcement of applicable laws; Human Settlement due to increased population;</p> <p>Lack of Knowledge about forestry resources/ Ignorance of important tree species;</p>	<p>High incidence of diseases in both plants and animals;</p> <p>Loss of soil fertility Migration of wild animals;</p> <p>Loss of important forest species of both animals and plants Changes in climatic and weather conditions(climate variability resulting into climate change);</p> <p>Reduction in Quality and quantity of herbal medicine;</p> <p>Decline in Non-timber forest products;</p> <p>Quality of breathing</p>	<p>Sensitization and Environmental conservation educational programmes for the communities and the politicians Development and enforcement of Environment and Natural resources ordinances and bye-laws; Alternative sources of energy for example Bio gas or energy saving stoves, use of solar energy to curb the huge extraction wood fuel and charcoal production; Make HEP available and affordable Strengthen Relationship between communities and forest Management institutions like NFA, LG, Private forest owners and UWA under CFM arrangements; Promotion of forest based income generating activities for improving on livelihoods and</p>	<p>Sensitization of the community on the benefits of forests;</p> <p>Law enforcement to ensure compliance with environmental laws Establishment of local government forests;</p> <p>Protection of cultural sites and forests like Lugo in the case of Kalangala Protection of communal forests or community owned forests;</p> <p>Planting fruit trees, fast growing trees like pine in areas where forest cover loss has occurred and in places where trees had not existed before;</p> <p>Protecting buffer zone in case of Kalangala;</p> <p>Bio gas generation from wastes on a small scale Establishment of alternative sources of energy and use of energy saving technologies;</p> <p>In Mubende where tree fund is operational some people have started planting trees in areas where deforestation had occurred and in areas</p>

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
		<p>Quick payments of deforestation process like Charcoal burning and timber production;</p> <p>Poor herbal medicinal plants harvesting practices in search for herbs i.e. de-bucking the whole trees- for mainly forest degradation;</p> <p>Increased demand for forest products like Timber;</p> <p>Tree plantation establishments for instance in Nakasongola, Most of the woodlands have been cleared for tree plantations and in Kalangala natural forests have been cleared to give way for oilpalm plantation;</p> <p>Lack of ordinances, Bye laws and Weak enforcement of applicable laws on environment and Natural resources;</p> <p>Lack of value for forests due to existing land tenure systems as landlords see forest for no value and thus end up cutting down all the trees;</p> <p>Chasing away vermin/problem animals like monkeys that destroy crops;</p> <p>Lack of core funding from government to forestry subsector.</p>	<p>air has reduced Increased attack of wild animals on property and life Too much heat/prolonged droughts water scarcity / reduced water levels Cost of charcoal has increased due to less trees;</p> <p>Less food hence food insecurity;</p> <p>Fuel wood shortage Low agricultural productivity;</p> <p>It is very hard to predict seasons High velocity winds which destroy houses</p>	<p>tackling poverty; Building entrepreneur skills among community members. Promotion of modern farming practices to enable high yields for small holder farmers; Strengthen reproductive health services for cubing population growth People should be rewarded for conservation of forests and other Natural resources through PES schemes so as Forests are valued Developing a clear agreement between the landlord and the tenants. Seedlings support from government for interested parties to plant trees Supporting communities to organize themselves in legal groups/associations for forests management, conservation and livelihoods improvement Government should consider to core fund ENR with particular emphasis on forestry subsector.</p>	<p>where forests did not exist. This is to counter plan the continued loss of the already standing forests given the demand for fuel wood, which is on the increase;</p> <p>In Nakasongola there are efforts to improve technology for charcoal making to enable them minimizes energy loss during making charcoal.</p> <p>Cultural revival, in some communities the use indigenous and cultural knowledge in forest conservation has been revived and it is being practiced. Formulation of bylaws to overcome, forests and biodiversity loss Agro forestry has been integrated in their different forms of agriculture.</p> <p>Formation of groups to enable them access NAADS funds. Some people said once they accessed the funds, then, some of it would be used to buy tree seedlings;</p> <p>There are efforts by Government and civil society in most areas promoting campaigns for reproductive health e.g. family planning since population was cited as one of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation</p>

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
Northern Region in the districts of Amuru, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader, Agago and Gulu Middle level consultations were held for the Lango sub-region in Lira Kole, Oyam, Apac, Amolatar Dokolo, Lira, Alebtong and Otuke.	Timber dealers, charcoal burners, representatives of forest user groups and forest dependent communities high profile people in the Environment and Natural Resources Sector, opinion leaders and district leaders.	Poverty; Population growth; Settlement in Internally Displaced People camps; Failure of forest extension in the north Weak government institutions and policies; Humanitarian support Government programs War	Scarcity of forest products Increase in prices of forest products Degeneration of cultural activities Climate change Loss of soil fertility Loss of biodiversity Charcoal burning and brick making	Agro-forestry and encourage them to plant multi-purpose trees Improved energy saving technologies Integrate tree planting in all development programs of government. Enforce the planting of trees in all urban Establish tree nurseries and make available seedlings for planting when communities need them. Encourage communities to plant indigenous trees as they are believed to better carbon sinks compared to exotic species.	Mobilizing local government and communities to form environment management structures and resource user committees and sensitization of the communities on sound environment management and use of natural resources Building and strengthening capacity at all levels, strengthen local institutions for planning, mainstreaming and implementation of REDD-Plus programs in northern Uganda; Establishment of community based initiatives such as nurseries and woodlots and encouraging farmers to adopt tree planting and agro-forestry, promote ecologically sound enterprises; Promoting use of energy saving devices, better technologies for charcoal production, improved technology for brick baking and promote alternative sources of energy
South Busoga CFRs (16,382 ha) and Bukaleba CFR (9,663 ha) in Mayuge district, Mt. Elgon National Park & Namatale CFR (663 ha) in Mbale & Sironko districts and West Bugwe CFR (3,054 ha) in Busia District.	Local communities Local Level policy Actors	Agriculture expansion; Increase in population has forced local people to open up more forested land for farming so as to feed the expanding families; Poor farming methods have also led to exhaustion of the soils leading to soil degradation and hence poor yields. This has force communities to encroach on forested land in search for virgin soils; Commercial agriculture was also identified as a threat to forested land. Butamira Forest Reserve was cited as an example	Loss of habitat for creatures e.g. birds and animals hence worsening the issue of animal raids on peoples gardens Poor agriculture crop yields: this has been caused by soil fertility exhaustion, soil erosion, stunted crop growth etc. resulting in food shortage or famine. Lack of decent building and hand	Increase tree planting in forest reserves and in communities (government to distribute tree seedlings freely) Create other income generating activities in communities around the forest Sensitize the communities to know the dangers of deforestation Introduce biogas systems to the community as an alternative energy solution Teach the community on the values of tree planting/environmental	Promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods like apiary where free of charge bee hives are being provided Use energy saving stoves (firewood & charcoal stoves); Promotion of Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) between NFA and communities in the vicinity of forest reserves; Establishment of tree nursery beds by NFA and private individuals for both commercial purposes and provision to potential tree farmers free of charge. Planting trees, especially Eucalyptus and Pine as sources of alternative income, firewood,

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
		where a forest has been converted into a commercial sugarcane plantation.	craft materials (poles and crafts) Hard to till the land due to degraded soil structures Loss of source of livelihood; clearance of forests leads to loss of livelihood options based on the sale of forest products like charcoal, poles, firewood and timber Poor landscape features, direction. i.e. main land marks have disappeared Changes in weather - Long drought periods, or unpredictable rainfalls leading to crop failure and famine. Landslides like in the landslide Bududa around slopes of Mt. Elgon Migration from barren lands or flooded land areas or areas where	protection for sustainable development Have projects related to environmental protection e.g. agro-forestry, Commercial tree planting, bee keeping and soil conservation. Formation of groups for empowerment, ownership and sustainability Lobbying, advocacy and linkages to other development partners. We should involve organized institutions like mosques, churches and schools to work as demonstration. Learning institutions to the community as they establish woodlots Promote fuel wood saving stoves.	timber and construction materials; Awareness raising on the importance of forests and avoidance of deforestation and forest degradation Promotion of tree planting programmes; Improving farming methods through NAADs programme to increase yields Making of byelaws or Environmental and Natural resources ordinances that regulate access to forest reserves and forests on private land; Banning of grazing and cultivating in the conservation forest reserves by NFA
	Local government leaders and employees	Poor Forest governance; Poor Forest Governance (corruption, lack of transparency and accountability); has led to policy failure.			
	Local communities	Over harvesting non-wood and wood forest products. Herbalists target the bark, roots or leaves of specific tree species in the forests. Continuous removal of herbs from the same trees by different herbalists kills them (trees) ultimately. Un regulated cutting of poles (i.e. harvesting of young individuals) of some tree species leads to killing the population of those tree species – hence reduced biodiversity value of forests.			
	Responsible bodies e.g. NFA, DFS and UWA Local communities	Lack of community awareness and involvement in forest management; yet communities are the gateways to FRs and if meaningfully involved can effectively control illegal activities in FRs hence reduce forest degradation			

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
	Local people, politicians, and responsible bodies	Conflicts & poor relations between NFA and local communities; boundary conflicts force people neighboring forests to cut them down as a measure to fail NFA claims	landslides have occurred to fertile virgin areas –the phenomenon of environmental refuges Increase in the incidence of diseases infestation/ prevalence to previously unaffected areas like malaria Drying of water sources e.g. bore holes in Bugiri district Warming of atmosphere, general temperatures of the areas have been hotter than before that people no longer need blankets to cover themselves Stronger Earth quakes are now being experienced recently. Malnutrition due to absence of diversified crop yield e.g. fruits, mushrooms and greens		
	Local communities, LGs and UWA	Vermin & problem animals; local people cut down the forests/trees which is the home of problem animals that destroy their crops and gardens in order to drive them far away from gardens.			
	National and local politicians and local people	Absence of political will & and politically engineered encroachment			
	Local communities especially youth, NAADs and LG leaders	Poverty; majority of people are poor with limited livelihood sources. Trees and forests are gap–fillers and safety nets whenever farm agriculture fails. Lack of employment amongst the youth leaves them with no option but to burn charcoal or cut trees for commercial firewood or simply grab forest reserve land as they don't have money to buy land on the land market.			
	Local communities and policy makers	Lack of alternative sources of energy; a large number of population including urban areas depend on forests for supply of firewood and charcoal. Overgrazing and bush fires			

Region	Target	Causes /drivers	Effects and impacts	Strategic practical actions practical actions to address deforestation and forest degradation	On-going initiatives to address deforestation forest degradation
Karamoja covered 4 districts with protected forest reserves namely; Nakapiripirit (Kadam Forest reserve),Moroto (Moroto Forest reserve),Napak district (Napak/Kamalinga Forest reserve),and Kaabong district (Zulia forest reserve, Morungole FR, Napore/Nyangia Forest reserves, Timu forest)	community forest dependent, forest resource users, local government, and business community members	Charcoal burning(Commercial) Logging for construction Agricultural expansion into forested land Brick making projects Unsustainable cutting of trees for firewood and high wood fuel consumption in institutions e.g Schools and hospitals Mining Wild fires/Bush burning Lack of good forest governance and unclear or unjust land tenure issues Illegal and uncontrolled logging Lack of awareness of Policies Population increase in FR Lack of law enforcement mechanism High demand for Building materials from growing centres Poor tree planting initiative	Strong winds Rise in Temperatures Soil erosion Prolonged Drought resulting in famine Reduction in tree species Unstable habitat for biodiversity Reduction in wild fruits Difficulty in accessing herbal medicines Rampant human and animal diseases Looming poverty	Reafforestation Law enforcement, Formation of community forest management committees Improved land tenure systems	Encouraging and strengthening energy efficient stoves mainly promoted by IRDI and other NGOs e.g. World Food Programme (WFP) in Karamoja. These reduce firewood consumption by up to 50%. Formation and strengthening community forest management systems to enhance Patrolling and eviction of agricultural encroachers has been the most common method of controlling agricultural expansion into forests. Clear systematic demarcation of forest boundaries has also been used to curb agricultural encroachment Deforested areas are being re-vegetated through replanting and 1,000 ha of degraded forests are being enriched through planting indigenous species. Massive tree planting ventures (Re-afforestation) and developing community forest reserves

1.5 Other findings/results obtained through consultation /interactions

The consultations generated wealth of information on land tenure resource use rights and property rights, role of interest groups consulted in REDD-Plus, opportunity cost for REDD-Plus, benefit sharing and anticipated conflict from the consulted group and mechanism for grievance/conflict resolution and redress during in case of anticipated conflict.

1.5.1 Land tenure resources use rights and property rights

Land tenure in systems in a given area determines how the forest resource will be utilized for instance it was noted that in western Uganda Customary land promotes land degradation due to lack of a clear ownership in the same region while leasehold accelerates degradation since it limits the period within which the owner has to accomplish his/her mission. Mailo & freehold are the most conservation friendly. Most of the land in Northern Uganda is customarily owned with bestows rights to occupants. There are land wrangles that have provided ground for clearing trees. Because of these wrangles farmers are forced to clear large expanses of land to simply depict occupancy of that land when in the actual sense it is not being used for any agricultural activities. Access and ownership rights restrict community participation and consequently affecting conservation.

Concerning Property rights the existing policy and legal framework does not confer tree rights to Local communities under collaborative arrangements. Land fragmentation, community based land, resource-use and property right conflicts are not clear in most parts of the country. The land-use policy should be prepared in a way that puts issues of REDD-Plus into consideration. Communal ownership of land by the majority of communities is not formalized. While it falls within the customary ownership, it is not titled/registered; Land fragmentation brought about by inheritance is a problem; Presence of communal land is a limitation to resource-use and property rights; Land belongs to the people (individuals) not government, which complicates resource use rights, access by the other landless people, and governance of such privately owned land; The existing policies do not provide for management and harvesting of trees on private land; There are no specific guidelines on which tree species to be planted Carbon rights of CFM communities and NFA not clear and even CFM agreements were negotiated before carbon initiatives; Plantation Tree ownership licenses for communities owning trees in CFR land are not usually given-It rises questions of the tree owners of the trees and who enjoys the rights to carbon? There need to support owners to acquire proper documentation for their forest lands (forest audit).



Figure 7. Meeting for consultations in Karamoja

In general women are left out on land ownership and this may affect them when it comes to benefiting from REDD-plus. NFA should put in place procedures which encourage women in owning and planting trees on Central Forest reserves land. A good example is from eastern Uganda where women and children in don't have ownership rights over trees and forests and forest products from the household land holding. In Karamoja, little or no attention is vested on women folk in resource ownership of land and property. The introduction of land titling, registration, and the privatization of land under colonialism and after independence was a setback for women, leaving women in a state of even greater insecurity with poorer prospects for accessing land, and hence, obtaining a livelihood. The demise of the authority of the clans and local elders has made women's land rights even more precarious.

In addition Resource use rights are undermined and yet everyone regardless of sex and age should have access or user rights to wood and non-wood forest products from FRs but women often go to NTFPs. Local communities implementing collaborative arrangements in CFRs have no rights or claims to revenue. A good example is Karamoja where all user rights are vested on men and inherited by young men or boys after the death of an elder hereby referred to as the owner. It becomes more complicated when a family is a "born of girls" only; no resources are apportioned for use as it is presumed they can benefit from the marital status to their husbands.

Access rights to some forests resources under NFA's CFM agreements are usually undermined in addition poor relationships between land owners and tenants has resulted into massive clearing of forested areas.

Land wrangles have also provided ground for clearing trees because of these wrangles farmers are forced to clear large expanses of land to simply depict occupancy of that land when in the actual sense it is not being used for any agricultural activities. In Northern Uganda there are no real statistics on the extent of loss but it is estimated that over 50% of cover on private/public land is lost. There is also intense clearance of cover and cultivation of land for food and cash crops as people get back to their villages following the demobilizations of former IDP camps. This goes on with no guidance on how communities should handle forests and trees as they resettle.

1.5.2 Benefit Sharing

During the discussions it was emphasized that benefit sharing of forest benefits is very crucial in order to avoid forest degradation and deforestation. Since it's the policy which gives NFA mandate to protect the forest for the benefit of the community and the same policy gives the community a right to use the forest. In West Nile it was suggested that at least 5-10% of the reserves should be allocated to local communities. At community level, there was outright expression of dissatisfaction by forest user groups concerning equitable benefit sharing arising from the protected areas (Central Forest Reserves) specifically revenue arising from harvested timber by NFA. Participants noted that before NFA's interventions the forests were intact but in the shortest time NFA has cleared the forests it pretends to be protecting.

Community members also noted that, according to the policy it started that all those who settled before 1992 should stay near the reserves, some residents who had settled before 1992 were driven away by tsetse flies and on coming back forests had already been gazetted by NFA and nothing has been done to consider them.

1.5.3 Opportunity cost

The stakeholders were also concerned about their participation in REDD-Plus since they did not have information about how much they will benefit from REDD-Plus as well as enough land that they can easily apportion for tree planting and food production.

1.5.4 Role and interest of the groups in REDD-Plus

The consultations interacted with different levels of groups that have a stake in REDD-Plus they range from timber dealers, charcoal producers, non wood forest users, local communities, local government officials, government parastatals, NGO's and private sector. The organizations were concerned if a reasonable percentage of REDD-Plus credits can be retained to cater for administrative and handling costs before being handed to local communities whereas communities expressed high expectations in the REDD-Plus programme meaning that efforts must be taken to manage expectations at an appropriate time in the same vein the Local governments were concerned about who will supervise who if REDD-Plus money goes directly to local community institutions. The different groups gave their views on their role and interest in REDD-Plus Table 4.

Table 4 Role and interest of the groups in REDD-Plus by region

Region	Target	Role and interest of the groups in REDD-Plus
Western Region in the districts of Bushenyi, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Kabarole, Hoima, Masindi, Kyenjojo, Budibugyo, Kyegegwa, Kiboga and Kibale.	Forest dependent communities	<p><u>Timber dealers</u> (Making of furniture, Source of income, Source of building materials)</p> <p><u>Charcoal producers</u> (Source of Income, For domestic use)</p> <p><u>Non Wood Forest Users</u> (Water from the forest for domestic use, Sand mining for income and construction. Meat from wild animals e.g. baboons, elephants, Python snake hunting, its oil is used as medicine for burns as well as meat for soup, Medicine from the herbs such as 'rwihura', 'rweza', 'kibirizi' (Herbalists), Handcrafting (Handcrafters), Clay is used for brick making (Brick makers)</p>
	Key stakeholders in region	<p><u>Local Communities</u> (Herblists, peasants, charcoal burners hunters, Sand miners, herbalists, Handcraft artisans, brick makers)</p> <p><u>Roles</u>: Tree planting/management, -forest protection / conservation</p> <p><u>Interests</u>: Household income -Source of fuel and timber, medicine; Environmental protection, Awareness, Secure tenure, sand, craft materials)</p> <p><u>Local government</u></p> <p><u>Roles</u>: enact & enforce law (Monitoring Licencing Good governance), provision of Extension services, community Sensitisation, Planning and budgeting, -Resource mobilization</p> <p><u>Interests</u>: Sustainable use, Improved livelihoods</p> <p><u>Governmental Parastatal</u> (NFA, UWA, NEMA etc)</p> <p><u>Roles</u>: Regulatory services (management, policy formulation, enforcement) extension services, Research</p> <p><u>Interests</u>: -Sustainable utilization of resources, -Increased forest cover, Livelihood improvement, Environment conservation, supply of high quality forest products and services</p> <p><u>NGOs</u></p> <p><u>Roles</u>: Advocacy, Community sensitization, resource mobilizations / Funding</p> <p><u>Interests</u>: Livelihood improvement, -biodiversity conservation, Equitable distribution of resources</p> <p><u>Private sector</u></p> <p><u>Roles</u>: tree planting, -funding, -Advocacy</p> <p><u>Interests</u>: income generation, livelihood improvement</p>
South western Uganda Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Isingiro and Mbarara Districts	Forest dependent Communities in vicinity of forest estates	Participate and take part in designing conservation programs aimed at promotion of REDD-Plus
	Policy makers and civil society organizations	<p>Policymakers will be responsible for designing responsive policies that will enable successful implementation of the program;</p> <p>Civil Society Organizations will exercise their mandate of mobilization, awareness raising, participation and oversight role in the implementation of REDD-Plus in Uganda.</p>
Central Region in 9 districts of Nakasongola Rakai Masaka Mubende Kalangala Wakiso Mukono	Forest dependent communities including Local leaders, charcoal burners, herb gatherers, Civil servants (teachers),	<p>Community interest in REDD-Plus</p> <p>Proper road infrastructure for easy access to markets for their produce;</p> <p>Continued enjoyment of their rights on forest resources. This was especially so with the CFM communities</p> <p>Capacity building in effecting own community development using the proceeds from REDD-plus</p> <p>Proper management of vermin and problem animals;</p> <p>Community projects funded using REDD-plus funds to give alternative</p>

Region	Target	Role and interest of the groups in REDD-Plus
Buikwe	Religious leaders, DFOs, NFA field staff.	<p>income</p> <p>Access to degraded forest reserves for afforestation and reforestation</p> <p>Assisting in acquisition of ownership documentation including forest surveying and mapping-especially from Mubende private Natural forests owners</p> <p>No stopping of charcoal burning as it's the only alternative to our livelihoods- Nakasongola Area, unless alternative is provided under REDD-plus</p> <p>Well stocked hospitals and health centers with drugs</p> <p>Reached with reproductive health services, HIV/AIDS services and others despite their remoteness</p> <p>Finance collective community tree planting schemes</p> <p>Establishment of more schools to reduce on long distances;</p> <p>Good and protected wells;</p> <p>Establishment of forest friendly enterprises for poverty reduction</p> <p>Increase value of forest conservation by rewarding forest people who work with NFA to protect the forest from pit sawyers and encroachers;</p> <p>Saving and loan association schemes to alleviate poverty;</p> <p>Sensitization and capacity building of local communities in forests conservation</p> <p>Continue collaborating with NFA on forest protection and conservation;</p> <p>Intensifying forest patrols with NFA</p> <p>Proper and accountable use of funds for community development e.g. NAADS</p> <p>Implementation and monitoring community REDD-Plus projects</p>
South Busoga CFRs (16,382 ha) and Bukaleba CFR (9,663 ha) in Mayuge district, Mt. Elgon National Park & Namatale CFR (663 ha) in Mbale & Sironko districts and West Bugwe CFR (3,054 ha) in Busia District.	NFA and UWA staff and administrators	Responsible bodies NFA/UWA; All the government agencies that participated in the consultation expressed high interest in REDD-Plus. The participants expressed interest in reviewing both the policies and laws and structural procedures to ensure REDD-Plus can be efficiently implemented by their organizations. .
	Local communities	Local community institutions; Local people or communities want to grow trees so as to benefit from REDD-Plus. They also want to register or organize themselves into groups from village levels to sub-county levels.
	DFO and lower local government officials and leaders	Local governments/DFS; Lower local governments want to play the role of monitoring and evaluation of local community groups benefiting from REDD-Plus

In Karamoja region the discussion with participants gave the role and interest of the groups in REDD-Plus a different approach by arguing that different gender can play different role in advancing REDD-Plus initiative in Uganda. The argument in Karamoja was based on the fact that however much people are involved in same activities that contribute to the deforestation and forest degradation as long as there are financial benefits attached to them gender roles considering land tenure issues and property rights have not been streamlined. The differentiated gender roles are summarized in Box 1.

Box 1 .Aggregated gender roles and responsibilities for REDD-Plus initiative in Karamoja Region

Gender	Activities Roles in REDD-Plus initiative
Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contributing to Good mitigation Practices on REDD-Plus• Contributing to the R-PP consultations and implementation after approval• REDD-Plus feedback to communities• Contributing to plans on the issues of proposal preparedness• Monitoring and evaluation of REDD-Plus activities
Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advocacy for REDD-Plus mitigation options• Contributing to plans on the issues of proposal preparedness• Implementation of REDD-Plus after approval• Conducting community education and sensitization
Male youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contributing to the REDD-Plus consultations• Proposing needs and demands for smooth implementations• Promoting and implementing REDD-Plus strategy• Carrying out Community education on REDD-Plus
Girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contribution to the REDD-Plus consultations.• Outlining immediate needs for REDD-Plus strategy
Elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proposing their immediate needs and demands to ensure a smooth implementation of REDD-Plus.• Protecting bad practices and law enforcement• Custodians of culture and its environment.• Monitoring and evaluation of REDD-Plus strategy

1.5.5 Mechanisms for conflict resolution and redress in case of anticipated conflict

The consultations noted that REDD-Plus comes with excitement among different stakeholders and this would result in conflicts in case their expectations are not met. Potential areas of conflict identified include control and ownership of land /property (especially women) improper extraction of natural resources such as forest products and discrimination from involvement (especially People with disabilities and elderly). The mechanisms for conflict resolution and redress in case of anticipated conflict was discussed mainly in two regions western and central Uganda. In western Uganda at community level members said they can use collaborative management arrangement, resource use agreements based on sustainable off-takes, mobilisation and sensitization on rights – based approaches, registration of land in family names and training the different groups separately.

In central Uganda consulted stakeholders especially tenants demanded for a clear land use policy and a clear demarcation between tenants (Bibanja holders) and landlords on rights to development on the land such as planted trees and also the rights to carbon therein to reduce on the anticipated conflicts.

1.6 General Analyses/discussion

This section presents feedback and discussion in relation to the overall objective of the consultations in all the regions that were consulted.

Causes and Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

The consultations did not separate the underlying causes and direct causes of deforestation and forest degradation however it was noted that the major underlying causes like poverty and population growth have put stress on forest resources (agricultural expansion, settlement, production of firewood and charcoal). Government of Uganda has formulated a Comprehensive Development Framework, the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for some of the regions like Northern Uganda (PRDP), as a strategy to eradicate poverty and improve the welfare of the populace in Northern Uganda. However the environment sector in Uganda has limited funding which has hindered interventions to address poverty through forestry-based livelihoods and enterprises.

In Uganda it is estimated that over 90% of the population lives in rural areas and are dependent on land, forests, wetlands, fisheries, wildlife and other natural resources for their livelihoods in addition to meet their energy needs. The massive dependence on natural resource base for livelihood has resulted in deterioration of the productivity of the forest resource. In addition it was noted that's more timber goes through illegal harvesting and the use of power saws as it wastes a lot timber. It was suggested by participants that close monitoring and supervision at all levels involving all stakeholders in the ENR sector should be emphasized and implemented.



Figure 8. Forest degradation in West Nile as a result of Bush fire

Effects/Impacts of deforestation and forest degradations

The major impacts of deforestation and forest degradation were observed to have had significant effects on livelihoods and conservation. This has resulted in distance to collect firewood doubling after every five years almost in all regions consulted.

Women and children spend long hours, walking between 8-10 kilometers looking for firewood and as result there are domestic conflicts – men questioning why their wives stay longer in woodlands looking for firewood.

Women in western Uganda
"Complained about the long distances they have to walk to access basic necessities such as water, fuel-wood exposing them to dangers such as attacks from animals and rape."

Due to the effects the dry seasons are becoming extremely dry and the wet seasons are full of floods. The dry seasons are characterized by high temperatures well above 35degrees Celsius.

Families now have to spend on food. Forinstance in West Nile participants notated that they have realized the effects of deforestation, one of the land owner's John Tata noted that all the good things they used to get from the forests are no longer there, the fruits, wild animal, changes in rain patterns. He noted that the rain season used to start in January but now days it is in April. In his words, he noted that," We are sorry about forest loss".

The erratic rains have affected crop yield leading to food shortages and increase in prices of some forest products forinstance in Northern region sheanut oil locally referred to as "Mo Yaa" used cost 1,000/= per litre in 2005 but today (2010) a litre of "Mo Yaa" is sold at 6,000 shillings. A bag of charcoal varies between 8,000/= and 13,000/= a bag yet in 2004 it cost between 3,000/= and 4,000/=. Before 2004, it was even much cheaper and one could purchase a bag of charcoal at 2500/=. In addition there is intense soil degradation/loss of soil fertility due to accelerated erosion. This has resulted into lack of surplus for sale and thus lack of savings as what is produced is all consumed domestically.



Figure 9 Mr. John Tata emphasizing his ideas during a community consultation in Yumbe

Notably the positives are that there is improved quality of life of the people dealing in charcoal and brick making. The market for charcoal is growing both within and in Southern Sudan, the demand is high and if production can meet the demand then the communities are doing good business and their life is better.

Practical strategies to address deforestation and its effects

The most urgent and paractical strategy to address deforeststion and its effects is the need to address the alternative sources of livelihood for communities since they are the most affected. The communities expressed satisfaction with REDD-Plus objectives but doubted the attainment of the objectives unless the following issues are addressed: the alternative sources of likelihood to divert attention from forests for survival especially the poor communities; creating opportunities to participate in tree planting and sharing

payments for carbon credit; addressing issues of vermin and problem animals that stray on peoples gardens that instigate anger to cut down the neighboring habitat; and minimizing politically instigated encroachment and boundary conflicts.

It was also noted that although timber dealers seek permission from authorities; they go a head and cut more than what is authorized. Participants raised some ways in which this issue can be dealt with: It was suggested that community members should be involved in the monitoring process. It was further noted that all timber dealers should report back to the authorities to ensure that the trees harvested are the exact authorized species and number. In addition a notice should be put on the community notes board to inform the community on who has been authorized and to harvest how much hence making it easy for the community to monitor activities in the forest. It was suggested that private investment in the forestry sector should be considered thus managing forests as a financial institution. It was further suggested that government should at least come up with a body/ authority in charge of tree planting only just like the way NAADs is on agriculture.

On-going initiatives to address deforestation and its effects in the West Nile region

Consultations identified on-going initiatives by government, CSOs and likeminded development partners to support tree planting, awareness rising on climate change and environmental management as well as sustainable agriculture production. However, the outreach of these programmes has had little impact due to limited resources. Institutions such as IRDI, WFP, UNHCR, DFOs, FIEFOC, and Tree Talk Tree are engaged in tree planting in the former settlement areas of refugees given that such areas have been greatly degraded by the war displaced people. Awareness has led to development and implementation of community climate change adaptation action plans in the most of the regions.

In Uganda all regions consulted have government programmes supporting family planning to control population pressure which is underlying casue of deforestation and forest degradation. In Yumbe district for example, each childbearing woman bears an average of seven (7) children in her lifetime. The 2002 national census estimated the population of the district at about 253,300 inhabitants. The annual population growth rate in Yumbe District is estimated at 7.9%. It is estimated that the population of the district in 2010 was approximately 444,200. At this rate of population growth, the forest cover would be under too much pressure for settlement and agriculture production among others unless the trend is checked.

Conclusions

The consultations succeeded by clearly highlighting the causes/drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, current situation on the impacts/effects, on-going initiatives and strategies or actions that can be deployed to address these effects or address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation by region as well as generating information that will be useful in the REDD-Plus processes.

In addition, the consultations added benefits/value through awareness creation using media such as radio but also dissemination of information materials on REDD-plus (i.e. brochures and posters). Consequently it is anticipated that cluster of stakeholders who are aware about the REDD-plus program and related process in terms of conceptualization/development and subsequent implementation exist both at community and local/regional levels. However, REDD-plus being a new concept there is still need for rigorous awareness and continuous productive engagement of the respect stakeholders in planning and implementation of strategies addressing the drivers of deforestation.

Besides generating feedback in respect to the consultation, various stakeholders in the different regions appreciated the approach of bring all stakeholders with in and around the forests to dialogue and proactively involving them in the development of practical solutions to address the drivers of forest degradation and deforestation. Furthermore, they gave feedback on their relationship and interaction with forestry sector institutions, particularly presenting their issues of concern. It's therefore important to follow through addressing/clarifying these issues ahead of the implementation of REDD-plus program to advance sustainable forest resources management in the country.

The forest dependent communities and other stakeholders consulted viewed this exercise comprehensive and are optimistic if implementation of the REDD-Plus strategy starts that it will act on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. Though there were some differences in the opinions regarding what the different stakeholders viewed as the most significant drivers' of deforestation and forest degradation, livelihood related drivers such as agriculture, urbanisation & development and security came up in all the regions. However there is need to follow up on different issues and interests of different stakeholders that were raised.

Way forward

The success of REDD-Plus will largely depend on how well capacities of local communities shall be strengthened in terms of good governance, forest based enterprises, nursery and tree management skills. Therefore capacity building efforts should immediately commence once resources are available. There is need for sensitizing political leaders on issues of climate change and REDD-Plus initiatives to ensure that political support and minimize political interference that undermine such good efforts. It was noted from the consultative meetings that that information about REDD-plus was still very limited, yet it is an initiative that can address many of the environmental issues affecting community livelihoods. A follow up sensitization will be necessary to provide additional information and management of expectations.

Annexes

Annex 1 - Some photographs of consultations in action by region

Region	Photographs
<p>Western Region in the districts of Bushenyi, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Kabarole, Hoima, Masindi, Kyenjojo, Budibugyo, Kyegegwa, Kiboga and Kibale.</p>	 <p>1 2 2011</p> <p>Group discussion</p>  <p>1 2 2011</p> <p>Consultative workshop</p>  <p>1 2 2011</p> <p>Group discussion</p>  <p>3 2 2011</p> <p>Group discussion</p>

South western Uganda
Kabale, Kisoro, Kanungu, Ntungamo, Isingiro and
Mbarara Districts



Rwoho Forest dependent community members at Nyakahanga, Catholic Church Isingiro District during a consultative meeting



A Forest Official from Isingiro District (standing) discussing during the consultative meeting with policy makers and civil society representatives at Mbarara District Council Hall



Charcoal burning in the Pocket Forests of Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park, Kisoro District





Forest dependent community members during the consultative meeting at NFA Headquarters Mafuga Kabale District



Central Region in 9 districts of Nakasongola

**Rakai
Masaka
Mubende
Kalangala
Wakiso
Mukono
Buikwe**



District Natural Resources Officer - Buikwe addressing participants on challenges of forest management during REDD+ consultations



One of the participants giving his views on deforestation and Forest Degradation in Masaka



A section of participants during the R-PP consultations in Nkalwe Twezimbe CFM Group in Rakai District



A cross section of participants during the R-PP consultations in Mubende District



Deforestation in favour of animal rearing in Rakai District



CFM Member testifying to members about some funds that were remitted to communities when he was still in UWA



Consultations in Kalangala on REDD+



	<p><i>Consultations in Wakiso on REDD+</i></p>  <p><i>One of the participants presenting on the effects of deforestation at Mabira forest</i></p>
<p>West Nile (Adjumani, Moyo and Yumbe)</p>	 <p><i>Forest degradation due to regular bush fires</i></p>  <p><i>Forest dependent community members in KEI, Yumbe</i></p>  <p><i>Dialogue with multistakeholder forest user groups in Yumbe</i></p>



Forest dependent community members in ZOKA, Adjumani



Dialogue with multistakeholder forest user groups in Adjumani


South Busoga CFRs (16,382 ha) and Bukaleba CFR (9,663 ha) in Mayuge district, Mt. Elgon National Park & Namatale CFR (663 ha) in Mbale & Sironko districts and West Bugwe CFR (3,054 ha) in Busia District.



Mr. Onesmus Mugenyi (background) stresses a point during his presentation on REDD-Plus at West Bugwe



One of the facilitators Mr. Hassan Muloopa of ACODE explaining to participants the concept of REDD plus.

	 <p><i>Participants discuss during group work exercise Bufumbo (Namatale)</i></p>
<p>Karamoja covered 4 districts with protected forest reserves namely; Nakapiripirit (Kadam Forest reserve),Moroto (Moroto Forest reserve),Napak district (Napak/Kamalinga Forest reserve),and Kaabong district (Zulia forest reserve, Morungole FR, Napore/Nyangia Forest reserves, Timu forest)</p>	    

Northern Region in the districts of Amuru, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader, Agago and Gulu
Middle level consultations were held for the Lango sub-region in Lira Kole, Oyam, Apac, Amolatar Dokolo, Lira, Alebtong and Otuke.



Sunflower garden in Alebtong (no trees left in the garden)



Cutting woodlands for firewood in Otuke district



Abera forest set on fire by communities



Brick making in Dokolo (needs a lot of firewood)



Firewood and “palm timber” on sale in Lira town



Charcoal trade in Pajule, a livelihood option to date



Group One – discussing during the Lira Consultative Workshop.



Achwali Central Forest Reserve – heavily degraded



Woodland on communal land in Pader district that is subject bush fire, year after year.

Annex 2- List of participants/stakeholders consulted by region

Annex 2(a) List of participants from West Nile (Adjumani, Yumbe and Moyo)

List of participants at District level consultations (multi-stakeholder dialogue) in Yumbe

No.	Name	Institution	Email	Telephone
1	Asumma Micheal Bayo	Rural Women Association P.O Box 81, Yumbe	Rwapasel@Yahoo.Com	07728997552
2	Ambaga Chemis	Timber Harvester		0784568727 0754568727
	Isa Ritah Abatu	Dragon Agro Forestry Program		0772833118
3	Drasi Saidi	Tobacco Growers(Kuru)		0779580961
4	Okumama Swaleh	Alinga P/S Kuru Subcounty		0782360344
5	Tabani Siraji	Private Fores Owner		0784650882
6	Dudu Swali	Tobacco Groweers And Timber Dealer		0779567556
7	Anareonzi Juma	Charcoal Burner		0782050209 0754050209
8	Cosmos Bin Alumai	Tobacco Grower		0791660247
9	Tibo Adam Ozaboru	Timber Harvester		0782276191
10	Aliku Safi Arsason	Timber Harvester		0784190173
11	Aniku Fred	Hive Maker/Carpenter		0777281705
12	Bro.Pascal Afedra	St John Bosco Core-Ptc Longonga P.O Box 85 Yumbe		0772581695
13	Afeku Nelson	Blessed Bee For Life	Blessedb4life@Gmail.Com	0782581695
14	Mawa Cleopus Agobia	Bee Keeper		0785630027
15	Khemics Mulama	Tobacco		0779574686
16	Ajiga Godon	Bee Keeper		077208935
17	Draman Rasul	Carpenteer		078860447
18	Imbiga	Timber Dealers		0772337991
19	Aloro Dramasoku	Tobacco		-
20	Yasin Karala	Ainga Agro Forest		0759339933
21	Ondoga Fenasi	Bombo Bee Keepers		0782986827
22	Sila Andnani	Ydfa		0785629395
23	Asega Twahah	Charcoal Dealer	-	-
24	Ayile Aruna	Farmer		-
25	Ochile Ratib	Bee Keeper Limidi Youth Group		0777630661
26	Andama Solo	Ydlg	Soloandama@Yahoo.Com	07728550907
27	Kawawa Sadat	Ydlg	Kaserb2000@Yahoo.Com	0772607368
28	Edema Habib	Ydlg	-	0782828516
29	Kibuuka Williams	Ea		077291062
30	Elema Robert	Radio Pacis		0774134152
31	Abiyo Alfred	Blessed Bee For Life		0779817703
32	Ayima Simon	Blessed Bee For Life Trade Post		0779772479
33	Adima Moses	Ubc Radio Journalist		0774026171

34	Asiimwe Lawrence	Carpetry		0755800767
35	Itima Safi	Fuel Group		
36	Bag Petty Kazaroh	Arekiruko Youns Star		077440812
37	Bako Zaitun R	Representative Environment Office Yumbe	Bakoz13@Yahoo.Com	0775123633
38	Alejo Lucy	Lodonga Girls Primary School		0782520899
39	Baako Christine	Farmer Field School		077284953
40	Draiko Zubairi	Charcoal Burner		077451307
41	Angudria Noah	Farmer		0772977397
42	Tibo Ismail	Farmer		0782832373
43	Abbakari Uruku	Farmer		0787106363
44	Adibu Jb Adinebu	Dfa	Adinebbi@Yahoo.Com	0712347585
45	Aranyini Rasul	Tobacco Farmer	Lomunga	
46	Elema Robert	Press Radio Pacis		0774134152
47	Olekua Majidi	Press Aliyondus		0774165067
48	Drakiri Akim	Dlg		0772938235
49	Tesho Alice	For District Planner		0783740790
50	Kama Swaibu	Forest Guard		0776228050
51	Gulemuzamil	Forest Guard		0785762900
52	Odinga Ratibu	Forest Guard		0775173638

List of participants at community level consultations (Kei Central Forest Reserve) in Yumbe

N0	Name	Gender	Occupation
1	Ajuga M Kabaka	M	Cdo
2	Lumago Isaac Ngombe	M	H/Assisitant Kei
3	Ciriga Ratib	M	Youth Concelor Kei Timber(Carpetry)
4	Tata John	M	Elder-Farmer Agroforest
5	R.T.O.TI David	M	
6	Aluma William	M	Land Owner
7	Agondua Swaibu	M	Land Owner
8	Almigo Nizmili	M	
9	Guma Naphital	M	Land Owner
10	Isa A Pere	M	Land Owner
11	Bran Musa	M	Land Owner
12	Olema James	M	Land Owner
13	Aligo Aseri	M	Land Owner
14	Ciriga Ratibu	M	Timber Dealer
15	Asega Muhamad	M	Timber Dealer
16	Apangu Muhamad	M	Timber Dealer
17	Azuma Lantias	M	Timber Dealer
18	Aluma Safi	M	Timber Dealer
19	Azabo Muhamad	M	Farmer
20	Amillemiga Muz	M	Farmer
21	Tata John	M	Farmer
22	Drabo Daniel	M	Farmer
23	Okua Fenash	M	Farmer
24	Driciru Pelina	M	Firewood Collector

25	Omute James	M	Firewood Collector
26	Ismail Kilopa	M	Firewood Collector
27	Boko Asina	F	Firewood Collector
28	Candiru Zalika	F	Firewood Collector
29	Abaruzabibu	F	Firewood Collector
30	Tiko Kalusumu	F	Firewood Collector
31	Night Zalika	F	Firewood Collector
32	Osoga Philip	M	Cattle Keeper
33	Alemiga Baduru	M	Cattle Keeper
34	Ramandani Druku	M	Cattle Keeper
35	Swadik Musa	M	Cattle Keeper
36	Mawa Isaac	M	Cattle Keeper
37	Azabu Muzamil	M	Wildlife Dev
38	Bainga Rashid	M	Wildlife Dev
39	Akita Josephine	F	Wildlife Dev
40	Night Joyce	F	Wildlife Dev
41	Guma Ramandan	F	Wildlife Dev
42	Bakole Mansur	M	Wildlife Dev
43	Asibuku Razaki	M	Wildlife Dev
44	Abason Richard	M	Tree Planter
45	Matata Jofrey	M	Tree Planter
46	Onzima Sunday	M	Tree Planter
47	Ezama Kasim	M	Tree Planter
48	Adiru Palm	F	Tree Planter
49	Byson Adam	M	Tobacco Grower
50	Yaiga Jamal	M	Tobacco Grower
51	Yaiga Asiraf	M	Tobacco Grower
52	David Wani	M	Tobacco Grower
53	Okobo Abibu	M	Tobacco Grower
54	Asega Stephen	M	Brick Laying
55	Aluma Zakayo	M	Brick Laying
56	Pepe Yamu	M	Brick Laying
57	Edema Jimmy	M	Brick Laying
58	Data James	M	Brick Laying
59	Ederu Helen	F	Brick Laying
60	Avoko Asina	F	Brick Laying
61	Korobuga Wilson	M	Brick Laying
62	Azabo Muhazine	M	Brick Laying

List of participants at community level consultations (Kei Central Forest Reserve) in Yumbe

No	Name	Gender	Occupation
1	Amaze Justine	M	Farmer
2	Amandera Eusenina	F	Amadekhi Farmers Group
3	Alua Pauline	F	Farmer
4	Andua Safina	F	Farmer
5	Maku Michal	M	Farmer

6	Anzella Drapiri	F	Farmer
7	Adropia Agnes	F	Farmer
8	Chandia Jusphine	F	Farmer
9	Agoa Palimira	F	Farmer
10	Ababiku Magret	F	Farmer
11	Atimaku Margret	F	Farmer
12	Angua Piara	Female	Farmer
13	Langua Joice	F	Farmer
14	Olega Stephan	M	Farmer
15	Bayo A Apolonia	F	Farmer
16	Masubo Joyce	F	Farmer
17	Madara Nicholas	M	Farmer
18	Droma Geoffrey	M	Farmer
19	Madrara Michael Scondo	M	Farmer
20	Mandera Grace	F	Farmer
21	Izza Kwadereto	M	Peasant
22	Mawanri Amoko Geoffrey	M	Peasant
23	Izakare Zakeo	M	Farmer
24	Mandra Michael Scondo	M	Peasant
25	Mandera Grace	F	Peasant
26	Izza Kwadereto	M	Peasant
27	Mawadri Amako Geoffrey	M	Peasant
28	Aziz Justine	M	Peasant
29	Idrifua Paskwino	F	Peasant
30	Muraa Juliet	F	Peasant
31	Batto Flora Edema	F	Peasant
32	Asieno Dominika	F	Peasant
33	Magwenda Dominica	F	Peasant
34	Chandia Rose	F	Peasant
35	Anyu No Severino	M	Peasant
36	Masudio Grace	F	Peasant
37	Angua Jane	F	Peasant
38	Atimaku Mary	F	Peasant
39	Masudio Joyce	F	Peasant
40	Mawadri Geoffrey	M	Peasant
41	Amanzuru Isaac	M	Carpenter
42	Ippe Ebema Charles	M	Carpenter
43	Mawadri Thomas	M	Peasant
44	Ojara Robert	M	Farmer
45	Muraa Domica	F	Farmer
46	Eriku Paskali	M	Farmer
47	Drakanyute Rusina	F	Farmer
48	Dipiyo Anent	F	Farmer
49	Anzoyo Vareria	F	Farmer
50	Wonyiyo Agness	F	Farmer
51	Leku Patrick	M	Farmer
52	Ochandia Agnes	F	Farmer
53	Iwa Alex	M	Zoka
54	Lagu Peter Opeli	M	Farmer
55	Vundriko Wilson	M	Farmer
56	Mawa Richard	M	Farmer
57	Drami Nicholas	M	Farmer

58	Iranya Jesus	M	Teacher
59	Igama Peter	M	Farmer
60	Imakuru Dominic	M	Farmer
61	Ogae Alposo	M	Zoka
62	Amaliyo Anyanzo	F	Zoka
63	Amadriko Christine	F	Zoka
64	Anyama Vini Ezakiel	M	Peasant
65	Ovayo James	M	Peasant
66	Kareo Jane	F	Peasant
67	Dipio Karuline	F	Peasant
68	Moriku Alice	F	Peasant
69	Joice Asekua	F	Peasant
70	Andruga Eligene	M	Peasant
71	Mali Tarsnztizio	M	Peasant
72	Masudio Christine	F	Peasant
73	Anayanzo Patrick	M	Peasant
74	Akomi Joice	M	Peasant
75	Dratea Joyce	F	Peasant
76	Limio Rose	F	Peasant
77	Irama Isaac	M	Peasant
78	Guma Zachary	M	Peasant
79	Dratea Joyce	F	Peasant
80	Limio Rose	F	Peasant
81	Irama Isaack	M	Peasant

List of participants at District level consultations (multi-stakeholder dialogue) in Adjumani

No	Name	Organisation	Email	Telephne
1	Illama Ceaser	Timber Havester		0782571100
2	Akuku Maximus	Bee Keeper		0777997947
3	Asienzo Rose	Association		
4	Opoka Gndu-Joe	Bulk Production		
5	Letiru Robinah A	Danish Refugee Council	Native@Yahoo.Com	0772199005
6	Iziku Amalia	Goliba		
7	Illi Denis Guma	Timba Dealer		0783178644
8	Mesiku Sylvia Isama	Chaloc Dealer		0785566691
9	Maku John Inyani	Farmer		0754225448
10	Bayoa Margaret	Beef Farmer		
11	Eberu Zaake	Beef Farmer		0775934753
12	Akuti Lawrence	Adfda		0772370061
13	Oja Francis	Bfo-Adlg	Sebbifrancis@Gmail.Com	0772933117
14	Agiga Peter	Dff Nw/C/Man		0772317452
15	Apiliga Mose	Carpenter		0779771597
16	Okuga Ezekiel	Adjumani, Ditric, Local Government		0785578515/ 0718445582
17	Ayila Paul	Adjuman Business Association		0776436690/ 0753436690
18	Anzo Nowel Alabi	Moyo-Dar	Alanzolabi@Yahoo.Com	0774095515
19	Oduni Lali Joseph	Constructor(Campetry And Joinery)	Odunilajoseph@Yahoo.Com	0774620674
20	Rokani Stephe	Pakele Sub County		075387236
21	Mamgbi Siliver	Mdlg		0772883580/ 0757656333
22	Idro Dominic Tako	Pakele S/C		0772918226

23	Giyaya Chales	Adlg	Giyaya1@Gmail.Com	0772543284
24	Odebasiku Adam	Group Chairman		0772994755
25	Nduruga Angelo	Agriculture		0774244925
26	Suru Baru Simon	Private Roup Forest Owner		0772361253/ 0752567292
27	Bungu Mohamed	Group Chairman		0782889639
28	Jamal Rashid			0785509895
29	Laliu A Tadare	Peasant		0774625796
30	Anyuzu Isaac			0779771042
31	Bako C Hilda	Adfda	Hildabak@Yahoo.Co.Uk	0774406380
32	Matale Emmanuel	Peasant		0777284896
33	Bugale Muhamed	Tree Planter		
34	Andruga Francis	District		
35	Ambayo Tom	Farmer		
36	Cobra Richard	Carpenter		
37	Asio Gloria F		Wood Collect	0782831889
38	Shaban Ihla	Charcoal Dealer	Charcoal Dealer	0782858665
39	Charles Machoa	Carpenter	Capenter	-
40	Kojoki Regina	Cbo	Facilitator	-
41	Amadra Sabino	-	-	-
42	Letio Muzaphwe	Dar	Support Staff	-
43	Dulik James	Timber Dealer		0775191582
44	Santa Abiyo	Wood Collector	Farmer	-
45	Muhammed Latifi	Timber Dealer		-
46	Amoko Stephen	Charcoal Dealer		0778765669
47	Abdul Malik			-
48	Uzzi Philips	District	Coordinator	-
49	Mandera Rose F	Farmers Association	Coordinator	-
50	Mawadri Stephen	Vedco		0773364073
51	Chandia Christine F			0779472786
52	Amuzaru Robert	St.Dominic Works	Carpenter	077074987

Annex 2(b) List of participants from Western Region (Bushenyi, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Kabarole, Hoima, Masindi, Kyenjojo, Budibugyo, Kyegegwa, Kiboga and Kibale)

ATTENDANCE LIST FOR THE FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

Name	Gender	Contact	Role
MASINDI DISTRICT			
Budongo Sub County			
Akugizibwe Robert	M	0782 208 942	Conservationist
Mateso Henry	M	0779 407 474	Conservationist
Guya Francis	M	0782 252 765	Saw miller
Tumwine Zed	M	0782 690 402	Timber harvester
Olwe Byabakama	M	0782 728 714	Timber harvester
Apai Gasi Leah	F	0775 211 262	Herbalist
Peggy Mbabazi	F	0782 571 499	Firewood user
Katumba Charles	M	0774 166 073	Firewood user
Bitegeka Jironim	M	0772 617 801	Charcoal dealer
Kigenyi Frank D	M	0772 315 000	Charcoal dealer
Jack Yambe Francis	M	0772 947 842	Craft maker
Beden Nelson	M	0772 947 842	Craft maker
Drani Gersome	M	-	Parish elder

Isigoma David	M	0782 162 980	Parish elder
Bikobo Richard	M	0775 002 153	Hunter
Akapulira Justus	F	0787 007 318	Forest patrol
Mugisa Rashid	M	0772 611 739	Forest owner
Nyadera Joyce	F	0787 899 072	PWD
Businge Vicent	M	0714 836 816	CDO
Tumwebaze Gladys		0779 720 420	Meeting logistics
Emily .N. Tumuhairwe		0702 799 007	Meeting facilitator
<u>Karujubu Sub County</u>			
Baguma Betty	F	0782 335 919	Herbalist
Benkya Chrisitne	F	0774 415 732	Non wood forest product user
Kiirya Moses	M	0773 009 146	Non wood forest product user
Byairungu James	M	-	Charcoal wood user
Byenkya Daisy	F	0782 814 208	Charcoal wood user
Ngongaha Victor	M	-	Charcoal wood user
Macwumira Magret	F	0774 901 693	Firewood user
Mugisa Godfrey	M	0777 603 096	Timber dealer
Tumwesige Rogers	M	0777 385 904	Charcoal dealer
Tibagwa Justus	M	0782 759 751	Charcoal dealer
Sunday Robinah	F	0774 754 009	Timber dealer
Businge Vicent	M	0714 836 816	CDO
Tumwebaze Gladys		0779 720 420	Meeting logistics
Emily .N. Tumuhairwe		0702 799 007	Meeting facilitator
<u>Pakanyi Sub county</u>			
Timbiti M James	M	0700 81 5049	Timber user
Kaahwa James	M	0785 441 288	Timber user
Ndinoraaho Hanan	M	0775 664 995	Timber dealer
kasangaki Living	M	0775 418 521	Timber dealer
Wangala Stanely	M	0778 328 668	Craft maker
Byabali Edna	F	0772 448 950	Craft maker
Asimwe Frank	M	0774 161 216	Firewood user
Eriyanda Kugonza	F	0774 477 715	Firewood user
Mugisa Edward	M	0773 309 783	Forest owner
Businge Vicent	M	0714 836 816	CDO
Kabaruli Sunny	M	0784 533 332	Firewood user
Mawaduli Edward	M	0773 309 783	Forest owner
Tumwebaze Gladys			Meeting logistics
Emily .N. Tumuhairwe			Meeting facilitator
<u>Ongo Community Forest – Budongo Sub-county</u>			
Adama Moses	M	0775 717 493	Conservationist
Oleru Hellen	F	0777151686	Firewood user
Okwonzi Felix	M	-	Firewood user
Ojiti Binayo	M	-	Parish elder
Afayo Emmanuel	M	0783 881 737	Hunter
Driciru Sarah	F	0787 882 794	Herbalist
Muhangi Robert	M	-	Charcoal wood dealer
Opia Simon	M	0782 581 185	Timber dealer
Barua Yona	M	-	Timber dealer
Edena Keneth	M	-	Parish elder
Proscovia K	F	-	Herbalist
Adira Alex	M	-	Hunter
Businge Vicent	M	0714 836 816	CDO

HOIMA DISTRICT			
<u>Kyangwali Sub - County</u>			
Tumwesigye Samuel	Male	0756903444	Beekeeper
Nabasa Edward	Male	0751427585	Beekeeper
Kato Yoram		0751643969	Beekeeper
Bitare Edward		0755990737	Beekeeper
Baduru			Beekeeper
Bwambale Samuel		0753803305	Carbon tree farmers' coordinator
Nyanjura Alice	Female	0754955923	Tree Planting
O M Abigaba		0757594240	Timber dealer
Baguma Samuel		0757847911	Firewood dealer
Kayagwe Fred			Firewood dealer
Kansiime Loy	Female		Firewood dealer
Arinaitwe Apolo		0753658034	Building Poles dealer
Alinaitwe N		0755076630	
Moses Biryomumisho		0754576570	Building Poles dealer
Tindimurekura Alex		0752997818	Building Poles dealer
Medard Tugumisirize		0754960553	Building Poles dealer
<u>Kidoma Sub-County</u>			
Agaba Annet		0783793450	Herbalist
Nyandera Nalongo			Herbalist
Bilia Festus		0783772508	Timber dealer
Stanley Arionzi			Timber dealer
Kabeni Adija			
Abur Sadick			Timber dealer
Henry Katamba		0772581756	Timber dealer
Oriema Phillip			Crafts
Andama Constatine		0774840298/ 0755992874	Charcoal dealer
Pario Bashir			Charcoal dealer
Deo Ziraba			Charcoal dealer
Scovia Turyahikayo			Firewood dealer
Begira Sowesi		0773458071	
Kato James			Building Poles
Asimwe Robert		079988143	Building Poles/ Herbalist
Tulyatamba Leviticus			Tree Planting
Noel Davig			Tree Planting
<u>Kabwoya Sub- County</u>			
Kahwa Yafesi		0782872107	Chairman CFM Committee
Rwaka Nyakoojo Francis		0777387979	Secretary CFM Committee
Kiiza Eryeza			Collects Fibre from forest
Kiiza K Julius		0779259497	Collects Fibre from forest
Mugenzi Vitus		0782819359	Collects Fibre from forest
Tito K Mukooto		0787057536	Firewood Collector
Balikenda Patrick		0785229412	Building Poles
Nyakoojo Charles		0775612039	Building Poles
<u>KASESE DISTRICT</u>			
<u>Kyanjuki</u>			
Ndibuliro Josephat			Herbalist
Kes Joyce			Herbalist
Mwabatha Sanairi			Herbalist
Kule Mathayo			Herbalist (Chairperson)

Baluku Julius		0787838704	Herbalist
Bwambale Samson		0777012529	Beekeeper
Bwambale Asanair			Beekeeper
Baluku Nason			Beekeeper
Mbalulya Amon		0783797366	Beekeeper
Bwambale Sanyeri		073377418	Vermin control
Shabaghanyibe B. John			
Bwambale Godfrey		0789429251	LCI Chairman
Biira Lazeri		0774017380	Firewood collector
Naomi Munoli			CPI Mbunga
Masereka Yusufu Muswa		0779785126	
Bwambale Augustine		0783048295	Bamboo Collector
Bugoye			
Kibaya Richard		0787391332	Chairman Kisamba II
Mbambu Rivania			LC member
Musoki Zalefu			LC member
Musoki Sisiriya			
Masike Ratairine			
Asimwe Juliet			
Muhindo Jozzo			
Baluku Kabanga James		0787391332	Chairman Resource Use committee
Kibingo Simon		0777198199	Secretary Kibanga II Ex-hunters association
Sibitsomwa Musa			Ex-Hunter
Baguma Banabais			Ex-Hunter
Kule Erioni			Ex-Hunter
Masereka Gidion			Timber dealer
Ithunga Wilson			Timber dealer
Kule Benedicto			Timber dealer
Kule Amon			Charcoal Burner
Bwambale Bernard			Charcoal Burner
Biira Naomi			Firewood Collector
Kabanga Monica			Firewood Collector
Kibingo Vanis			Herbalist
Mubuku			
Nyamutale CA		0772470927	Tree farmer
Tumwesigye Edward		0772855317	Tree farmer
Bukambi Mary		0773324874	Tree farmer
Mukwabye Catherine			Tree farmer
Bwambale Joekas		0774976163	Tree farmer
Malitiko Charles		0775488522	Tree farmer
Nziwa Jonathan		0772313155	Tree farmer
Masereka Muhamad		0784680595	Timber dealer
Ruhwera Charles		0779783254	Hunter
Ssekajja John Bosco		0772370586	Brick maker
Magambo Phillip		0774471906	Grazer
RUBIRIZI DISTRICT			
Tumwesigye Vincent		0774229038	Tree planter
Turyahikayo Wilson		0782363334	Carbon farmers' coordinator
Mugerwa Paul		0773989062	Carbon tree farmer
Patience Nareeba		0785286004	Carbon tree farmer
Jane Turyahikayo			Carbon tree farmer

Busingye Kosia		0785061271	Carbon tree farmer
Korutaro Ndabara		077327366	Herbalist
Tunugira N.			Herbalist
Sabiti Vene		07824141124	Coordinator Forest Network Kasyoha Kitomi
Kamugisha John		0752386115	Teacher
Tumuhangwire Laban		0782712725	Chairman BUECA
Nyongera Joseph		0789480020	Charcoal Burner
MITOOMA DISTRICT			
Tugumenawe Nelson		0772887070	Nursery Operator
Ngabirano Jackson		0392853045	Nursery Operator
Kashagama Justus		0775148016	Herbalist
Buherero Milton		0702033481	Herbalist
Agaba Annah			Tree farmer
Rwendeire Francis			Tree farmer
Bushorobozi Benon		0782341509/ 0392941050	Tree farmer
Mushure			Tree farmer
Ndyanabo CE			Tree farmer
Mujuni David			Tree farmer
Turyasingura			Tree farmer
Rev Bandiriza		0774227099	Tree farmer
Teodoro			Beekeeper
Muhereza			Charcoal Burner

1. PARTICIPANTS IN STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS

MASINDI / HOIMA/ BULIISA			
JB Odoi			Sector Manager
Senturo Richard			Sector Manager
Andama Joseph			DFO
Bitamazire Keith			Forest Owners Association
Kairu Sifayiru			Timber Dealers' Association
Kwamya Julius			Farmer
Barungi Patrick			LC
Mugabi Badru			District Councilor
Barugahara BA			CDCO Buliisa
Kabanyoro Nancy			Forest Supervisor
Gerenge Samuel			Agronomist
Oscar Stephen			Agroforester
Gift O Okojia			Deputy Principal Nybyeya College
Mwambu William			Director UPDDAN
Ampumuza Hilda Trust			Tour Guide
Kyaboona Alex			Forester
Mugisa MM			SFWO
Philip K Ngongaha			DEO Buliisa
Akoku Anthony			Forest Ranger
IP Mugisa Solomon			CLO Masindi
Kyomuhendo Maureen			DDP Masindi
Kaserengenyi W			Chairman MADIPU
Asiimwe Milton			SAS
Nabukenya Olivia			DEO
Tondo Charles			Field Programme Officer Jane Goodall

			Institute
Hon Kyamanywa Charles			District Councilor PWD
Hon Nyangoma Alice			District Councilor
James Kiwanuka			ECOTRUST
Tumwebaze Gladys			ECOTRUST
Emily Nankumba			ECOTRUST
Lilian Kiguli			ECOTRUST
Adrine Kirabo			ECOTRUST
Kairu Gerald			ECOTRUST

Annex 2(c) List of participants from Central Region (Nakasongola, Rakai, Masaka, Mubende, Kalangala, Wakiso Mukono, Buikwe)

a. **List of Participants Consulted in Nakasongola District**

NO	NAME	SEX		OCCUPATION	VILLAGE
		M	F		
1	Kimera Robert Kajubi	X		Farmer	Kasanga
2	Badru Semugga	X		Farmer	Kasanga
3	Tom Mayombwe Walabyeki	X		Farmer	Kiwongoire
4	Muwanka Anthony	X		Farmer	Kinoni
5	Serumansi Godfrey	X		Farmer	Kiralamba
6	E-Kyoto	X		Farmer	Katuugo
7	Beti Namuyiga		X	Farmer	Kiralamba
8	Kajubi Yeko	X		Farmer	Katuugo
9	Owen Enock	X		Farmer	Katuugo
10	Sendijja Richard	X		Farmer	Kasambya
11	Nandaula Winnie		X	Farmer	Kyaluweza
12	Kasule Sulayimani	X		Farmer	Kyalweza
13	Nakirijja Catta		X	Farmer	
14	Nankakya Sikoviya		X	Farmer	Kiralamba
15	Kalega Bernard	X		Charcoal producer	Kyankonnwa
16	Robert Bagadde	X		Farmer	
17	Sensooba Musa	X		Charcoal / Farmer	Kiraramba
18	Kabwama Richard	X		Bitasa	Kiraramba
19	Nakakoni Gladys		X	Farmer	Kasambya
20	Musoke Semanda Godfrey	X		Tree planter	Katuugo
21	Andama Charles. A	X		DFO, Nakasongola District	
22	Semayobe David	X		Chairperson LCI	Katuugo
23	Sempungu George William	X		Herbal	Kitanswa
24	Matovu James Sebyala	X		Security LCI	Kyankonwa
25	Kato James Kiryowa	X		Farmer	Katuugo
26	Agenes Lubinga		X	Business owner	Katuugo
27	Nakawe Ruth		X	Farmer	Kilalamba
28	Nakimu Scovia		X	Farmer	Butenga
29	Ayebale Sylvia		X	Forest Supervisor	Katuugo
30	Sebisalu Ramanzan	X		Farmer	Kyamalimbye
31	Wajja Fred	X		Farmer	Kyamalimbye
32	Nalutaya Salama		X	Farmer	Kyamalimbe
33	Semukko Benard	X		Farmer	Kyalubambula
34	Namuyonga Lydia		X	Farmer	Kyalubambulo
35	Serere Fred	X		Councillor	Katuugo
36	Kabali Eric	X		Forest Supervisor	Katuugo
37	Mukago Duncan	X		Teacher	Katuugo
38	Agnes Namiyingo		X	CODECA	Kampala
39	Gaweera Gerald	X		Farmer	Kasanga
40	Mukiibi Hannington	X		Ray Leader	Katuugo
41	Lumu James	X		Lay Leader	Katuugo
42	Ssebadduka Christopher	X		Facilitator	Kazo-Lugoba
43	Rwamasindi Patrick	X		Councillor	Kyankonwa
44	Sembuuzi William	X		Chairperson LCI	Kyamalimbye
Total		32	12		

b. **List of Participants Consulted in Masaka District**

NO	NAME	SEX		OCCUPATION
		M	F	
1	J. Kasajja	X		Builder/Farmer
2	Namugenyi. R		X	Farmer
3	Nakanjako.M		X	Farmer
4	Babirye Nabagala		X	Farmer
5	Komusaha Flo		X	Farmer
6	Naluwoza Regina		X	Farmer
7	Yamulemye.E	X		Boda-Boda rider
8	Kato Gerald	X		Farmer
9	SSonko Francis	X		Builder
10	Matovu ponsiano Sinaraba	X		Secretary for the forest Group
11	Frederick Bushuuwenda	X		Chairperson for the Forest
12	Matovu	X		Farmer
13	Nalugiwa		X	Farmer
14	Namagembe Juliet		X	Farmer
15	Nasu Betty		X	Farmer/Hotel owner in town
16	Bukuwa Richard	X		Forester
17	Kaduvu Simon	X		Forester
18	Matovu Gerald	X		Teacher/Farmer
19	SSekiwunga Jude	X		Peasant Farmer
20	Katwere Livingstone	X		Farmer
21	Kavuma Steven	X		Farmer
22	Nakimera Agnes		X	Herbalist
23	Kayondo Isa	X		Carpenter
24	Mukasa Richard	X		Farmer
25	SSemuddu David	X		Farmer
26	SSekayamba Deus	X		Farmer
27	Nabukenya Viola		X	Farmer
28	Bundule	X		Farmer
29	Najjuko Florense		X	Farmer
30	Naziwa Gollet		X	Farmer
31	Euskamata	X		Carpenter
32	Nakabito oliver		X	Farmer
33	Waggwa Gerald	X		Farmer
34	Nakanwagi Teokasoe		X	Farmer
35	Sseremba Hood	X		Forest Supervisor
36	Mayiga Charles	X		Farmer
37	Nakintu Debora		X	Farmer
38	Nakiyimba mere		X	Farmer
39	Musabe Amina		X	Farmer
40	Mukasa Flasinsi	X		Farmer
41	Namwanje		X	Farmer
42	Nakiranda Rita		X	Farmer
43	Kirunda Ronald	X		Timber dealer
Total		25	18	

c. **List of Participants Consulted in Rakai District**

No.	NAME	Sex		Occupation
		M	F	
1	Mukasa Vicent	X		C/man CFM
2	Mugati deogratiuous	X		Member
3	Safina Nakyanzi		X	Member
4	Nankya Rolly Ssewananya		X	Secretary Nkalwe CFM
5	Bukinwa Magrate		X	C/Man Nasore
6	Nabasanya Nawerena		X	Member
7	Walakira		X	Member
8	Madiina Nanyonga		X	Vice C/Person Nkalwe CFM
9	Nalubowa Teddy		X	Member
10	Waswa Pasikari		X	Member
11	Musuuza Damiano	X		LC III Kabira S/county
12	Nakintu Agnes		X	Leader Youth
13	Ssekindu Umaru	X		member
14	Mpagi Poulino	X		Member
15	Katunguka Denis	X		NFA Area forest supervisor
16	Neema Kabega		X	Member
17	Nalubega Specioza		X	Member
18	Namwebe Nowerena		X	Member
19	Nayiga Yozefina		X	Member
20	Namwanje		X	Member
21	Nalule ReginaNakabugo Topista		X	Member
22	Kasule .m. Lutwaka	X		Member
23	Kayiira John mary	X		C/ Man L C II
24	Kikulwe Stephen	X		Member
25	Kintu peter kyaterekera	X		C/man ziriziserenga CFM
26	Kaddu Edward	X		Member
26	Mwebe Joseph	X		member
27	Kalasi Ignitiuous	X		C/Man
28	Rubega Rodgers	X		CFM Coordinator
29	Sengabi Vicent	X		CFM Member
30	Kabanda elnest	X		CFM Mobiliser
31	Tibesigwa Mukasa	X		District forest officer
32	Kiirya Isaac	X		NFA Sector Manager
33	Yiga Joseph	X		NFA T/A
34	Nyakoojo sam	X		CODECA Staff
35	Rabecca Na		X	CODECA
Total		21	14	

d. **List of Participants Consulted in Mubende District**

NO.	NAMES	SEX		OCCUPATION	CATEGORY OF RESOURCE USE
		M	F		
01	Ssenyondo Charles	X		Farmer	Tree planting
02	Ssewanyana Joseph	X		Farmer	Tree planting
03	Bukenya Joseph	X		Farmer	Tree planting
04	Kintu J	X		Farmer	Tree planting
05	Ssensalo Fred	X		Farmer	Tree planting
06	Bifila Moses	X		Farmer	Tree planting
07	Sebukera Richard	X		Farmer	Tree planting
08	Ssalongo lga	x		Farmer	Tree planting

09	Mulabirawo Stephen	X		Farmer	Tree planting
10	Ssalongo Leondi	x		Farmer	Tree planting
11	Kugulukusa William	X		Farmer	Tree planting
12	Nabulime Resty		X	Farmer	Tree planting
13	Bulemu M. Stephen	X		Peasant farmer	Tree planting
14	Mulumba Byantuyo	X		Peasant farmer	Tree planting
15	Serugooti Francis	X		Peasant farmer	Tree planting
16	Nyenje Dan	x		Farmer	Tree planting
17	Lubega	x		Farmer	Tree planting
18	Ssegirinya .B. Jack	X		Peasant farmer	Tree planting
19	Ndaula	X		Farmer	Tree planting
20	Kikulwe Godfrey	X		Farmer	Tree planting
21	J Tigwezire	X		Farmer	Tree planting
22	Birabwa Charles	X		Farmer	Tree planting
23	Mukiibi Vincent	X		Farmer	Tree planting
24	Nsamba Richard	X		Farmer	Tree planting
25	Ndyanabo Robert	x		Farmer	Tree planting
26	Bikwasizehe Alozio	X		Farmer	Tree planting
27	Magara Richard	X		Farmer	Tree planting
28	Pastor Ssali Dauda	X		Pastor	Tree planting
29	Kasozzi Peter	X		Teacher	Tree planting
30	Senono	X		Peasant farmer	Charcoal burner
31	Batulsa	X		Peasant farmer	Charcoal burner
32	Monday James	x		Peasant farmer	Tree planting
33	Ssemogerere .J.	X		Farmer	Tree planting
34	Byaruhanga Tofa	X		Farmer	Tree planting
35	Rose Bukenya		X	Farmer	Bee keeper
36	Nabatanzi .J.		X	Farmer	Bee keeper
37	Najjuma Specioza		X	Farmer	Tree planting
38	Nalumaga Jane		X	farmer	Tree planting
39	Kabasambu .H.		X	Farmer	Tree planting
40	Nankabirwa Barbra		X	Farmer	Tree planting
41	Namagembe Jane		X	Farmer	Tree planting
42	Kulubya Benard	X		Farmer	Natural forest owner
43	Kasamba Moses	X		Farmer	Natural forest owner
44	Ssenjovu Aisto	X		Farmer	Natural forest owner
45	Kaunda Michael	X		Farmer	Natural forest owner
Total		37	8		

e. **Attendees of Mukono consultative workshop on REDD+**

N0	Name	Female	Male	Organization/village	Contact
1	Senfuma Ibrahim		x	Buvunya LCI chairman	0752920515
2	Lugonda Siraje		x	COFSDA CFM Group Buvunya Village	0776651344
3	Ojambo GodfreyBirungi		x	Conserve for Sustainable Development Association.	0752930772
4	Kabugo Gregory		x	Wasswa Conservation and Development	0757351795
5	Nassiwa Zainah	x		Women group (Abakyala B)	0712428006
6	Nalubega Immacurate	x		Woman Local Council 1 Mubango.	0711108717
7	Mayengo Mathilda	x		Sec production Buikwe District Council	0712424369
8	Musoke Solomon		x	District Natural Resources Officer	0772460327
9	Sempijja Hakimu		x	Mubango moslem community	0712691918
10	Gavule Wilfred		x	Nsakya B	0754443220

11	Nabatanzi Teddy	x		Clergy	0751989720
12	Namuddu Judith	x		Private forest owner	0752628556
13	Naluzze Susan	x		Herbal Medicine Dealer-Kasokoso	0712734221
14	Robert Kanguje		x	Koko	0712955671
15	Namayanja Efrance	x			0753862919
16	Kato Hussein		x	Timber dealer	0754031769
17	Lutaya Robert		x	Christian Heritage centre (Mabira kids)	0772643134
18	Luyombya Moses		x	Buwoola Environmental Alert (BEA)	0782945413
19	Kazimiri Stephen		x	Timber dealer	0772891136
20	Nansikombi Madina Mubiru	x		Nagojje community biodiversity association(NACOBBA)	0753821003
21	Ngondwe Lubega		x	NACOBBA	0753002046
22	Ndagire Prossy	x		Faith women organization	0755092180
23	Nakatudde Robinah	x		Charcoal dealer	
24	Mutebi Gideon		x	Cultural Leader	0785972944
25	Francis Ngoboka		x	Canaan education and ministry organization	+256657066
26	Musisi Chrisas Tom		x	Mutongole wa Sabasajja	0773828242
27	Edward Paul Munaba		x	African partnership on climate change coalition (APCCC)	+255-768020750
28	Kiyimba Rajab		x	Mabira forest integrated community organization	0752634926
29	Alice Mukasa	x		LC1 chairperson kasokoso	0718502439
30	Mugume William		x	National Forestry Authority	0772456931
31	Nayebare Kakwara Propsper	x		NFA-Mabira	0782053763
32	Nalugwa Mary	x		Twesowodeyo women group	0784114093
33	Pr Paul Ssebuliba		x	Pastor / charcoal dealer	0776621352
34	Betty Nakuya	x		Herbalist	0757337052
35	Beatrice Nakibuka	x		Mabira women	0753010821
36	Lukyamuzi Mutwalibi		x	Ssesse community conservation Association	0751603811
37	Ddamba Livingstone		x	Ssesse Village	0753443522
38	Nansubuga Hadiija	x		Ssesse Village	0751603811
39	Aziza Mukasafari		x	Wasswa Village.	
40	Ssenfuma David		x	Private forester Kinoni Village.	0752846551
41	Kanyike Nabuwat		x	Mabungo village	
42	Kureeba David		x	NAPE	0775349283
43	David K Nkwanga		x	Nature palace foundation (NPF)	0772625963
44	Kyomugisha shillar	x		NAPE	0774042701
45	Tofasi Kikazi	x		Forest dependent	
46	Mworeko Dickens		x	Charcoal dealer	
47	Desmon Mutasa		x	Farmer	
48	Babirye Dorah		x	Local midwife	
50	Mutyaba John			Forest owner	
51	Nalwanga joan			Herbalist	

f. Mabamba Wakiso/Mpigi

No	Name	F	M	Organization/community	Contact
1	Mayombwe Godfrey		x	Lubya forest adjacent	
2	Ssemamanda Jamiru		x	Nakasozzi	0788046577
3	Jaabwe Charles		x	Mabira forest tour guide	0773780206
4	Musoke Billy		x	Zziba Parish	0782890533
5	Kikwaya Achilles Ssalongo		x	Bugolo	0773747869
6	Luzzi Francis		x	Cultural leader	0772338599

7	Kiwanuka John Ssalongo		x	Forest owner –Buyege parish	0751946197
8	Mubangizi Patrick		x	District forestry services	0772651510
9	Telesifoli Birasa		x	Charcoal burner	
10	Namubiru Irene	x		Mabamba	0777818057
11	Henry Lweera		x	Forest owner	
12	Galiwango paul		x	Mabamba	0756331768
13	Namuyanja Getrude	x		MWETA Association –Forest dependant	0755268502
14	Nakagwa Getrude	x		MWETA- forest adjacent	0789855207
15	Mukasa Dirisa		x	Chairperson LC1 Lubya Zone	0772891003
16	Nakamate Milly	x		Parish Chief	0782204021
17	Kasozi Diziderio		x	Kibuye forest adjacent	
18	Kasasa Hannington		x	Mabamba shoebill	
19	Kamya Yoranimu		x	Zziba forest owner	0755074171
20	Kiyega Francis		x	Opinion leader Zziba	0782808086
22	Ssenyondo Dominico		x	Cultural leader	0772854157
23	Ssemakula Patrick		x	Opinion leader beach management unit	
24	Kayongo Jamil		x	Forest adjacent	0772378847
25	Katende Aidah	x		MWETA chairperson	0782518406
26	Lwebuga Moses		x	Forest owner	0789715079
27	Nasaazi Olivia	x		women group wakiso	0783715511
28	Kaweesa Apollo		x	Forest adjacent	0777877153
29	Mayombwe Betty	x		Timber dealer	
30	Nakyanzi Florence	x		Member MAWECA	0752307314
31	David Nkwanga Kintu		x	Nature palace Foundation	0772625963
32	Kureeba David		x	NAPE	0775349283
33	Kyoheirwe Addah	x		Mpigi Farmer	
34	Atwine Godwin		x	Makerere University	0702662676
35	Byesono Stephen		x	Mpanga forest beneficiary	
36	Okolimong James		x	Mpanga forest dependant	
37	Ampeire Ananius		x	Farmer Mpigi	
38	Ampeire Julius		x	Forest owner Luwero	
39	Tumusime Gilgoriuos	x		Forest owner Gayaza	0752117175
40	Imelda Nakanwagi	x		Farmer Wakiso	
41	Joyce Namayanja	x		Sezibwa	
42	James Lutalo		x	Mayangayanga /charcoal dealer	
43	Kimbowe Martin		x	Mpigi –Mpanga forest community group	0782063820
44	Nuwabine Barbra	x		Wakiso	
45	Dusabe Ivan		x	Mpanga Forest dependant	
46	Deborah Namayanja	x		Wakiso	
47	Dennis wabudeya		x	Farmer Mpigi	
48	Deudezio Musenze	x		Small forest holder	
49	Shaffic Mutwalibi		x	Charcoal dealer	
50	Nakanwagi jane	x			
51	Edrisa Mayanja		x		
52	Kobugyenye Jona	x			
	Totals	21	31		

g. Kalangala participants during a consultative workshop on REDD+

	Name	F	M	Village	Contact
1	Taaka Rosemary	x		Kalangala District NGO Forum	0772465155
2	Kirya Moses		x	National Forest Authority Kalangala	0782478168
3	Saali Isaac		x	Radio Ssesse	0772084167

4	Kizza Stephene		x	Kalangala District Education Forum and Ssesse Islands Nature conservation and Tourism	0772421593
5	Nalukenge Joan	x		Kasekulo	0782770003
6	Nagujja Miry	x		Kasekulo	077353287
7	M.Deo Mpolampola		x	Kasekulo Environment committe	0772919596
8	Nakiganda Manjerina	x		Bakuseka majja group	0751627488
9	Mugerwa Kagaiju Robert		x	Kalugulo Environment Committee	0775316495
10	Ssenyonjo Suleman		x	Kasekulo community Fishing project (KCFP)	0772897888
11	Ssekimpi Lule Emmanuel		x	Kalangala Initiatives for Social Approach in Rights Achievement and Environment Protection	0782160263
12	Kamya Mathias Seruwagi		x	Bumangi Buyindi Environment Committee	07554640921
13	Kasubugu Charles		x		0776611093
14	Kisitu kiyinikibi		x		0782455358
15	Nyirahabineza Winfred	x		Kandingo	0772620427
16	Byarunga Joseph		x	Kalangala District Environment	0772825426
17	Nanyanzi Vicky Hellen	x		Omuzarisa Wekinansi Mulerwe	0772629390
18	Namukasa Jane	x		Bufumira Women Group	
19	Nabadda Florence	x		Kalangala District Women Initiative For Development	07522621988
20	Mayanja Idrisa n Shiekh		x	Kalangala District Moslem community	0752368318
21	Kasirye Augustine		x	Kalangala District Education Forum	0772641352
22	Nakisule Robinah	x		Kalangala Police	0773504673
23	Nassaka Maurisia	x		Peasant	0774433306
24	Kweyamba Augustine		x	Uganda police	0772839835
25	Byamugisha Vincent		x	Lake Victoria Development Initiative	0752800142
26	Mukasa George William		x	Kalangala District Forum of people living with HIV/AIDS Network	0753919025
27	Ssenyama Jacobo		x	Local council one Kizzi Village	0774544820
28	Florence Kabanda	x		Tukolere wamu	0756360060
29	Gyagenda kabiri		x	Essiga Iya Kibongo co LTD	0773315450
30	Namulindwa Josephine	x		Sixteen Stars	07536441318
31	Rev. Gombe Edward		x	Ssesse Parish C/U	0772900076
32	Kaliisa Leah		x	Ssesse Parish S.D.A	0783829747
33	Katamba Charles		x	Ssesse Parish	0775806053
34	Kabanda Richard		x	Ssesse Parish	0785715321
35	Lupese Mpofu		x	Kalangala District Farmers' Ass.	0752426185
36	Namubiru Robinah	x		Kalangala Mugoye Pit Sawyers Ass.	0772914511
37	David K. Nkwanga		x	Nature Palace Foundation	0772625963
38	Kureeba David		x	NAPE	0775349283
39	Namayanja Milly	x		Farmer	
40	Kobusingye Loy	x		Farmer	
41	Nalwanga Ester	x		Farmer	
42	Tusiime Juliana	x		Charcoal dealer	
43	Nakanwagi Emily	x		Firewood seller	
44	Mayanja Edward		x	Timber seller	
45	Mwanje Dickson		x	Charcoal dealer	
46	Daglous kijambu		x	Farmer	
47	Tibeijuka Dennis		x	Forest dependent	
48	Mohammed musisi		x	Kalangala moslem community	

49	Namusisi Teopista	x		Out grower oilpalm	
50	Nansubuga Jane	x		Fish dealer	
51	Nanzove James		x	Forest dependent	
52	Akim Twaha		x	Farmer	
	TOTAL	20	38		

Buikwe –Kintu Forest

	Name	F	M	Village/occupation	Contact
1	Ngobi Peter		x	Kampala	0712803980
2	Lubwana Ivan		x		0776465321
3	Kabirigo Daniel		x	Famer -Nakifuma	0782016085
4	Ndagire Rose Nalongo	x			0773425911
5	Kabago musa		x		0783312270
6	Karigi Samuel		x	Farmer	
7	Dessy Mukasa	x		Buikwe Women group	0772643094
8	Bbosa Zimwanguyiza		x	Gayaza	0712335905
9	Kibirigo Daniel			Buikwe	0783591741
10	Mukasa Charles		x	Timber seller	0773729061
11	Susan Mayanja			forestry	0782126657
12	Andera Muyimura	x		Charcoal seller	0784534196
13	Masengere George			Lugazi	0772956502
14	Roset Ndagire	x		Charcoal seller Lugazi	0773428977
15	Kabirigo Daniel		x	Timber dealer	0712946530
16	Nakawungu Sarah Kyazze	x		Buikwe	0782028897
17	Mrs Lutwama Florence	x		Buikwe wome group	0752671090
18	Twesigye Andrew		x	Farmer -mayangayanga	0782016869
19	Salongo Musisi Stephen		x	Kintu forest	0782202630
20	Twishime Jacqueline	x		Charcoal dealer	0776840073
21	Mwanje Yusuf		x	Farmer	0776840077
22	Nkonge Sarah	x		Farmer	0782129824
23	Nasazi esther	x		Herbalist	0772683336
24	Mugabe Edson		x	Security LC1	0775260318
25	Mrs Waswa	x		Kintu Forest	0712978002
26	Namuddu Clare	x		Farmer	0714730505
27	Kalibala Edith	x		Farmer	0782649973
28	Angella Kasato	x		Charcoal dealer	
29	Ngobi Ian		x	Farmer –Mayangayanga	
30	Adera Susan			Farmer Nakifuma	
31	Wamani David		x	Buikwe youth Association	
32	Teefe Mariam	x		Buikwe	
33	Waiswa Damiano	x		Security officer	
34	Daudi Kabango chwa		x	Buganda Kingdom	
35	Kalangi Chris		x	Buikwe	
36	Wahabu K			Farmer	
37	Ssenabulya Edward	x		Care taker kintu forest	
38	Rosery			Kintu Forest	

Annex 2(d) Northern Region in the districts of Amuru, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader, Agago and Gulu Middle level consultations were held for the Lango sub-region in Lira Kole, Oyam, Apac, Amolatar Dokolo, Lira, Alebtong and Otuke

a) *List of participants in Lira*

	Name	District	Title	Telephone
1	Ocen Sylvester	Otuke	Ag. Dcdo	0782 333 587
2	Dr. A.S ABOT	KOLE/ABOKE	DSC C/Person	0777 156 863
3	Enon George	Kole/Aboke	Charcoal Dealer	0782 466 007
4	Obong Vicent	Lira	Vc Lc 5	0772 42 91 21
5	Onen Charles	Amolatar	Timber Dealer	0784 253 541
6	Olek Tom	Otuke	Business	0772 605 018
7	Ocen Kenneth	Amolatar	Charcoal Burner	0785 167 269
8	Basil Okello	Apac	Sec Production	0772 841 520
9	Otim Alex	Amolatar	Business Man	0779 472 905
10	Hon. ODONG FREDRICK D	DOKOLO	C/Person Committee	0772 388 517
11	Opio Tommy	Oyam	Ag. Dao	0772 881 790
12	Obong Ben	Lira	H/Teacher	0782 929 435
13	Hon Lengo Martin	Alebtong	Sec Production	0773 624 763
14	Ongol Joseph	Lira	D. Emt Officer	0777 777 934
15	Otunga Anthony	Amolatar	D. Emt Officer	0772 327 369
16	Edward Opiny	Apac	Business Man	0772 370 511
17	Apon Caroline	Lira	Timber Dealer	0782 481 857
18	Olet Ogwang	Lira	Dfo	0712 520 625
19	Ogwang George W	Kole/Aboke	Timber Dealer	0775 592 113
20	Odong Denis	Apac	Charcoal Burner	0773 175 122
21	Epilla Rajeb	Dokolo	Dfo	0772 578 276
22	Kamugisa Umar S	Dokolo	Deo	0782 017 503
23	Dralleru Harriet	Dokolo	Physical Planner	0784 021 023
24	Elem Bosco	Kole	Farmer	
25	Owiny Sivesto	Kole	Farmer	0782 510 379
26	Okullo Lawrance	Oyam	Forestry Officer	0782 510 251
27	Janet Ogwai	Oyam	Charcoal Dealer	0789 573 390
28	Odongo Martin	Alebtong	Charcoal Burner	0791 127 127
29	Akello Martin	Alebtong	Councillor	0783 417 636
30	Opio Moses	Oyam	D. Emt Officer	0772 676 733
31	Erine Omiat	Dokolo	Farmer	0779 511 581
32	Okello Richard	Kole	Farmer	0782 419 616
33	Awor Catherine	Amolatar	Scdo	0775 907 768
34	Ogwai Abraham	Kole	Dnro	0782 510 379
35	Omar Paskal	Dokolo	Farmer	0779 461 333
36	Ogwang Maxwell	Lira	Firewood Representative	0774 470 595
37	Moses B Ogwai	Lira	Programme Manager	0777 111 999
38	Okura Abraham	Oyam	Private Nursery Operator	0755 789 303
39	Otim Basil	Apac	Forestry Officer	0782 155 167
40	Amani Simon	Amolatar	Rep Dfo	0772 993 549
41	Okech Jacob	Otuke	Forest Owner	0784 724 271
42	Ekwire Jonathan	Amolatar	Private Forest Dealer	0773 205 420
43	Otimoi Jasper	Apac	D. Emt Officer	0772 469 764

44	Akello Janet Atyang	Otuke	Sec Production	0772 840 322
45	Otunga Anthony	Amolatar	Ag Deo	0772 327 369
46	Odong Emanuel	Otuke	D. Env't Officer	0772 542 312
47	Komakech Fabious	Alebtong	Ag Dfo	0774 678 142
48	J B Odwe	Alebtong	Timber Dealer	0791 409 705
49	Odongo John	Apac	Dfo	0772 657 217
50	Ocen Toga	Apac	Tree Farmer	0782 919 560
51	Odyek Amos	Alebtong	Farmer	0774 201 618

b) List of Participants In Gulu

	Name	District	Title	Addresses
1	Odoch Francis	Nwoya	Fire Wood User	777188704
2	Abwila S.L	Gulu	D.F.O	772890190
3	Hon. Langoya Abraham.N	Lamwo	Chairperson	712624294
4	Rose Otim	Gulu	Charcol Burner	791675490
5	Kepo Richard	Ajumani	District Coordinator	772692622
6	Chelangat Immaculate	Lamwo	A.D.C	785550812
7	Asiku Godwin Anguyi	Amuru/Nwooya	District Coordinator	782323316
8	Oringa Johnny	Nwoya	Forest User	779028614
9	Ocheng Diallo Joseph	Nwoya	Charcoal Dealer	-
10	Okello Nekyon	Nwoya	Poacher	-
11	Okello Martin	Pader	D.F.O	782682785
12	Okurut James	Amuru/Nwoya	Coordinator	782754736
13	Anywar Martin	Kitugum	D.F.O	712239213
14	Owali Ben	Llamwo	Scec	772978786
15	Onen Pope	Amuru	D.N.R Officer	715743299
16	Onencan Richard	Kitgum	Farmer	782560284
17	Sidonyi Patrick Dennis	Ajumani	Ass D.C	782538569
18	Onen Richard	Gulu	Charcoal Dealer	777489273
19	Olara Walter	Nwoya	Timber Dealer	777444635
20	Esther Otto	Pader	Tree Farmer	777010811
21	Komakech Stephen	Gulu	N.F.A	704572232
22	Komakech Richard	Gulu	N.F.A Community Representative	772472390
23	Edea Lucy	Gulu	District Coordinator	772994618
24	Santo Ojera	Gulu	Regional Manager	772226007
25	Angella Otto	Gulu	Tree Farmer	773793244
26	Ayet Beatrice	Gulu	Charcoal Dealer	779027497
27	Okello Morris	Nwoya	Uwa Community Representative	757659525

28	Onencan Micheal	Gulu	Sec. Pran	7823531511
29	Akol Derrick	Agago	Sec. Prduction	782456782
30	Akello Joy	Kitgum	C.D.O	774634120
31	Moneoruma Ben Lalar	Agago	Charcoal Burner	787326171
32	Olum J.J	Agago	Farmer	782595591
33	Ochan Owot Dicks	Lamwo	Farmer	787473700
34	Lokej John S.N	Lamwo	Charcoal Dealer	781174419
35	Okongo Kulao	Kitygum	Tree Farmer	772901429
36	Apata Willingto	Lamwo	Tree Farmer	772983789
37	Okot Ciprian	Pader	Timber Dealer	758820392
38	Obote Charles	Agago	Charcoal Burner	777649729
39	Angel Otto	Pader	Tree Farmer	772601183
40	Opio James	Kitgum	Timber Dealer	791419040
41	Otim Joseph	Kitgum	D.C	774040873
42	Olal Andrew	Gulu	Forest User	777487986
43	Nyeko Patrick	Pader	A.D.C	755304686
44	Bwire Gerald	Pader	Project Assistant	782241109
45	Otika R.Moses	Gulu	Forest User	772722988
46	Abal Peter	Kitgum	D.A.O	772975114
47	Acon Frank	Agago	Dnro	782524571
48	Komakech Richard	Lamwo	Deo	
49	Otim Joseph	K itgum	DC Kitgum	
50	Latigo David	Amuru	Timber dealer	0774 201862

c) Lists of participants in community consultations

i) *Kitgum groups (comprising of Tree Farmers earmarked for carbon financing – guided by Tree Talk and eco-trust)*

S/N	Name	Enterprise	District	Village
01	Akidi Mildred	Farmer	Lamwo	Central
02	Acan Roselyn	Farmer	"	Gai
03	Aciro Can Mary	"	"	Kaca
04	Ogwang Maric	Charcoal Burner	"	Doggudi B
05	Ocitti Jimmy	Farmer	"	Gena
06	Obita Dick	Teacher	"	"
07	Otoo Richard	Farmer	"	Doggudi B
08	Lakot Paska	"	"	Tumato
09	Omolo Patrick	"	"	Gena
10	Otema Philips	"	"	Tumato
11	Okot Onek Richard	"	"	Orugangodye
12	Okga Benson	"	"	Orulayma
13	Amone Michol	"	"	Tumato

14	Oyoo Younl Innocent	"	"	Orugangodye
15	Onencan Ronald	"	"	Kech
16	Anywa Tonny	"	"	Tumato
17	Obalim Godffery	"	"	Orulayma
18	Kaduma Richard	"	"	Tumato
19	Ojok Peter	"	"	Tumato
20	Ayaa Korina	"	"	Orugangodye
21	Achola Lucy	"	"	Tumato
22	Onek Daniel	"	"	Central
23	Amito Isreal	"	"	Central
24	Ventorina Anek	"	"	Central
25	Ochan Johnson	"	"	Central
26	Langoya Silvanous	Teacher	"	Central
27	Obal Maloni	Farmer	"	Doggudi A
28	Ocheng Delpero	"	"	Doggudi
29	Lajany Tonny Blair	H/W/Farmer	"	Kaliro

ii) *Kitgum groups (comprising of Timber dealers and carpenters)*

	Name	Occupation	Location	Village
1	Ochan Robinson	Carpenter	Kitgum	Paibwo
2	Amorce John	"	"	Pagen
3	Opon Alex	Timber Dealer	"	East Ward A
4	Opon Alex	"	"	Corner Abinyo
5	James Omol	"	"	"
6	Ogonkonyero Francis	"	"	Pandworrng
7	Omony Robert	"	"	Ayull
8	Omony Simon Peter	"	"	Gangdyang
9	Otto Robinson	"	"	Lamula
10	Ocitti Patrick	"	"	Zoron
11	Akalo Molly	"	"	Akron

iii) *List of participants from Lamwo (comprising of mainly forest dependent communities)*

N	Name	Village	Parish	Group
01	Orach Ambrose	Central	Kal	Uribe I Tic
02	Okot John Lwema	"	"	"
03	Okongo Philips	"	"	"
04	Oroma Samuel	"	"	"
05	Obaloka David	Lotuko	Lodumy	"
06	Canlit Bosco	"	"	"
07	Oyat Moses Oama	Central	Kal	"
08	Komakech Reasan Lakinna	Lobiri	Pobura	"
09	Oloro Charles	Lobiri	Pobura	"
10	Otii Jackson B	Kila	Ngalino	"
11	Okongo Kuluo	"	"	"
12	Onek James	"	"	"
13	Akongo Rose	"	"	"
14	Pido Janani	"	"	"
15	Okera Livingston	Loromibenge	Pobar	"
16	Aryembo Rose	"	"	"
17	Abwoli Niyson	"	"	"

18	Ogero Charlisi	"	"	
19	Owik Richard	"	"	
20	Okot Nelson Onek	Kila	Ngacino	
21	Christine Okol	"	"	
22	Ongwec Jaret	"	"	
23	Nyeko Wolta	"	"	
24	Kilama Patrick	"	"	
25	Onen Jimmy	"	"	
26	Anet Onen	"	"	
27	Apiro Nelson	"	Ngacino	
28	Neko Lina	"	"	
29	Ochan Owot	Liyika	Olebi	Kakwape
30	Omoh	"	"	"
31	Ocitti Fikilani	"	"	"
32	Okwera Charles	Ododo	Olebi	"
33	Bongomin Bosco	"	"	"
34	Lolim Charles	Liyika	"	"
35	Odong Jacob	Langwidiyika	"	Kakawape
36	Wamala Kasto Owot	"	"	"
37	Acan Keri	"	"	"
38	Acan Betty	"	"	"
39	Ayaa Christine	"	"	"

iv) List of participants from Pader and Agago districts community consultations (comprising of mainly forest dependent communities, tree farmers and charcoal dealers)

S/N	Name	Sex	Village	Tel. No/Contact
1	Okulu Ambrose	M	Apiro	0777-368128
2	Onen can Phillips	M	Apiro	
3	Ayaa Agness	F	Apiro	
4	Okeelo Martine	M	Apiro	
5	Abalo Rose	F	Apiro	
6	Otem Patrick	M	Apiro	
7	Anek DORINE	F	Apiro	
8	Ayella Kizito	M	Apiro	
9	Komakech David	M	Apiro	
10	Akello Adorina	F	Apiro	
11	Ogwang Patrick	M	Apiro	0777-080699
12	Amone Rose	F	Apiro	
13	Anying Maurina	F	Apiro	
14	Adong Kerobina	F	Apiro	
15	Moro Simon	M	Apiro	
16	Ochan Matha	F	Apiro	
17	Akello Jenifer	F	Apiro	
18	Okot Bosco	M	Apiro	

19	Ojok David	M	Apiri	
20	Acayo Lucy	F	Apiri	
21	Adyero Nighty	F	Apiri	
22	Oyella Josephine	F	Apiri	
23	Auma Alice	F	Apiri	
24	Acan Concy	F	Apiri	
25	Opio Richard	M	Apiri	
26	Akello Lilly	F	Apiri	
27	Amau Thomas	M	Apiri	
28	Ataro Jenifer	F	Apiri	
29	Apiyo Gladies	F	Apiri	
30	Adwar Christine	F	Forest	
31	Adwar Gabrail	M	Oluga	
32	Opio Robert	M	Old patongo	0773-111993
33	Allum Betty	F	P center	
34	Akidi Rose	F	P center	
35	Acan Karlina	F	P center	
36	Akello Nora	F	P center	
37	Anek Filder	F	P center	0783-3762096
38	Akello Monica	F	P center	
39	Angom Alice	F	P center	0775-687416
40	Akumu Catherine	F	P center	0773-091573
41	Akullu Cecilia	F	Oluga	0773-091573
42	Adoch Prizina	F	Oluga	
43	Akidi Nekodima	F	Oluga	
44	Amono Jenneth	F	Oluga	
45	Agenorwot Monica	F	Oluga	
46	Akech Margret	F	Oluga	
47	Owiny Nenora	M	Oluga	
48	Okoya Aneta	M	Oluga	
49	Okwera Hellen	F	Oluga	
50	Canogura Denish	M	Pece	0777-761893
51	Oringa Vincent	M	Pece	0774-460782
52	Odong bosco	M	Pece	0773-3821112
53	Ongom Samuel	M	Kalongo	0783-786890
54	Obol Peter	M	Kalongo	
55	Opio Caramella	F	Kalongo	0774-083544
56	Onek Santa	F	Kalongo	0783-786171

57	Olak Stella	F	Kalongo	
58	Layet Scovia	F	Kalongo	
59	Aballo Madella	F	Kalongo	
60	Aciro Grace	F	Kalongo	
61	Latigi Regina	F	Kalongo	
62	Apio Christine	F	Kalongo	
63	Ayot Pamela	F	Kalongo	
64	Akech Dorotea	F	Kalongo	
65	Okello Santo	M	Kalongo	
66	Amony Sarah	F	Kalongo	
67	Abwot Nighty	F	Kalongo	
68	Ataro Rose	F	Kalongo	
69	Awoto Santina	F	Kalongo	
70	Amony Ever	F	Kalongo	
71	Watmon Thomas	F	Kalongo	
72	Laker Jenifer	F	Kalongo	
73	Aceng Hellen	F	Kalongo	
74	Anying Rose	F	Kalongo	
75	Atimango Victoria	F	Kalongo	
76	Ajok cecilia	F	Kalongo	
77	Akwir John	F	Kalongo	
78	Ocen Alfred	M	Kalongo	
79	Atim Jane	F	Kalongo	
80	Akelo Nekolina	F	Kalongo	
81	Oyella Balbina	F	Kalongo	
82	Anena Nancy	F	Kalongo	
83	Oyella Filder	F	Kalongo	
84	Ocaya James	M	Kalongo	
85	Obol Rose	F	Kalongo	
86	Oneka Paul	M	Kalongo	
87	Otto Esther	F	Mission B	0777-010811
88	Perina Aceda	F	Mission B	
89	Dorotea Olal	F	Mission B	
90	Olum Sophia	F	Mission B	
91	Aol Grace	F	Mission B	
92	Atonynyeta Alobo	F	Mission B	
93	Olal Vento	M	Mission B	
94	Lawino Alice	F	Mission B	

95	Ageno Cecelia	F	Mission B	
96	Atim Veronica	F	Mission B	
97	Ongom Bena	M	Mission B	
98	Acayo Jibina	F	Mission B	
99	Oyaro Catherine	F	Mission B	
100	Adong Santana	F	Mission B	
101	Ayero Catherine	F	Mission B	
102	Abur Margret	F	Mission B	
103	Oryem Anthony	M	Mission B	
104	Auma angella	F	Mission B	
105	Akidi Sabina	F	Mission B	
106	Acan Rebecca	F	Mission B	
107	Amito Josephine	F	Mission B	
108	Auma maurine	F	Mission B	
109	Acalia Kerobina	F	Mission B	
110	Dorotea Okidi		Mission B	
111	Opira Rose	F	Mission B	
112	Lamunu Albina	F	Mission B	
113	Twopeko Divota	M	Mission B	
114	Olol Kalina	M	Mission B	
115	Olaa Athony	M	Mission B	
116	Lalam Kala	F	Mission B	
117	Kiden Florence	F	Mission B	
118	Alisa Atima	F	Mission B	
119	Anek Sophia	F	Mission B	
120	Ajulina Odongtoo	M	Mission B	
121	Lakot Rose	F	Mission B	075-3828212
122	Oroma margert	F	Mission B	
123	Ayaro Kato	F	Mission B	
124	John Olonya	M	Mission B	075-381563
125	Obur Rose	F	Mission B	0777-779355
126	Ayya Paska	F	Mission B	
127	Maria Ogaba	F	Mission B	

Annex 3 – Attached Financial report

Annex 4 – Attached reports from each region