



**STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF LOCAL LEADERS AND
ACTORS IN ADVOCATING FOR BETTER FORESTRY
GOVERNANCE AND IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS**



**A Synthesis Report of the Proceedings of the Regional Forestry Governance
Forum Held in Fort Portal Kabarole District on 30th October 2014**

**Anna Amumpiire
Russell Rhoads**

ACODE Policy Dialogue Report Series, No.20, 2014

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Cover Photo: Participants at the Regional Forestry Governance Forum in Fort Portal, 2014. Credit: Prof. Russell Roads.

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|---------------|--|
| CFM | Collaborative Forest Management |
| CG | Central Government |
| DEO | District Environment Officer |
| DFO | District Forestry Officer |
| DFO | District Forestry Officer |
| DFS | District Forestry Services |
| DNRO | District Natural Resource Officer |
| DPC | District Police Commander |
| ED | Executive Director |
| ENR | Environment and Natural Resources |
| EPF | Environment Police Force |
| FSSD | Forestry Sector Support department |
| KASUFU | Kabende Sustainable Forest Users group |
| KIFECA | Kajuma Itwara Farmers and Environment Conservation Association |
| LC | Local Council |
| LFR | Local Forest Reserve |
| LG | Local Government |
| MWE | Ministry of Water and Environment |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority |
| NFA | National Forestry Authority |
| OC-CID | Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Department |

Acknowledgements

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Despite many policy interventions and investment into the forestry sector over the years, Uganda is one of the countries that continue to lose forest cover at high rates worldwide, losing one-third of its forests in the 20 years period from 1990 to 2010.¹ It is now generally accepted that poor governance in the management of forest resources at the national and local levels is one of the major bottlenecks to ensuring the sustainable use and management of forests as well as addressing climate change.² In Uganda, poor governance of the forestry sector continues to lead to loss of forest reserves; declining revenue and undermines the effective implementation of the forestry related policies, laws and regulations; and negatively impacts on vulnerable communities living adjacent to forests who may rely on forests for livelihood.

It is against this background that Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) in partnership with Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE) organised a regional forestry governance forum under the theme “**Strengthening the Role of Local Leaders and Actors in Advocating for Better Forestry Governance and Improved Livelihoods**” on October 30, 2014, in Fort Portal. The Forum which targeted local leaders and actors convened 79 stakeholders such as councillors, LC chairpersons, technocrats, church leaders, journalists, the police, and representatives of the DPP and AG’s offices including selected civil society organisations and citizen groups. The participants came from four districts in Midwestern Uganda: Fort Portal, Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa and Mubende. The Forum was convened as part of ACODE’s project on Enhancing Forest Governance and Community Livelihoods.

The overall objective of the Forum was to strengthen the capacity of local leaders and actors to demand and promote good governance in the management of forest resources. The topics discussed at the forum were meant to adequately empower the participants to demand for greater accountability, transparency, and justice in the management of forest resources in the region. The Forum had three specific objectives:

- To enhance the capacity of local leaders and actors to demand for

1 World Bank Group (ed.), World Development Indicators, World Bank Publications, 2012, p.152.

2 See D. Held, C. Roger, and E. Nag, Climate Governance in the developing world. John Wiley & Sons, 2013 and P. Duncan, No timber without trees: Sustainability in the tropical forest, London: Earthscan 2010.

better performance, accountability, transparency and justice in the management of forest resources;

- To provide a platform for local leaders and actors to discuss and agree on alternative actions for dealing with the challenge of the increasing forest crimes and forest illegalities;
- To provide a platform for local leaders and actors to generate ideas that can inform forestry sector reforms.

At the Forum, speakers identified the limited participation of stakeholders in decision-making processes and the lack of transparency and accountability in the management of the forest resources. However, as Ronald Naluwairo, Senior Research Fellow (ACODE), explained at the Forum, “good governance” is tied to a set of principles and actions outlined in the Environment and Natural Resources Good Governance Action Plan, 2013-2016. The governance challenges facing the forestry sector call for building effective and efficient capacities of public agencies and political leadership, as well as the civic competence of citizens to demand for greater transparency and accountability in forestry management. The participants all had the opportunity to openly share issues and experiences on the governance of forests, and to discuss how best to deal with the management challenges ahead. This report describes the Forum proceedings and identifies a range of challenging issues emerging from the presentations and plenary dialogues. It concludes with recommended actions based on emergent perspectives and a growing consensus that will inform forestry sector reforms.

2.0 PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORUM

The Forum was launched with opening remarks from the LCV Chairman of Kabarole District Hon Richard Rwabuhinga, Ms Annet Kandole (Care International Uganda), and Mr. Onesmus Mugenyi (Deputy Executive Director, ACODE). The facilitators drew attention to the “magnitude of challenges” affecting the environment and future generations. Opening statements emphasized the key role of dialogue as a capacity building tool allowing local leaders and stakeholders a broader view of problems from multiple perspectives. Working together in this way, stakeholders can propose manageable and coordinated alternatives for reforming forest sector governance.

Session one of the meeting focused on the following themes: the role of Local Leaders and actors in enhancing forest governance; Forestry

Sector Support Department (FSSD) and National Forestry Authority (NFA) mandates and initiatives to improve forest governance; and District Forestry Services (DFS) mandates and initiatives to improve management of local forest reserves. During this session, the principles of good forest governance were discussed including the role of local leaders and other actors whose major role is to guard against influence peddling, corruption, abuse of office, illegal timber trade, and the flouting of forestry laws and procedures. The forestry mandates of the different agencies and offices were appreciated in this session in that the roles of respective stakeholders were better clarified to all, enabling a more unified response to the management challenges faced in the forestry sector.



Figure 1: Mr. Sam Nyakojo (JESE), Hon Richard Rwabuhinga, and Ms. Annet Kandole during the opening remarks at the forum

Session two of the meeting focused on the link between forestry, local livelihoods, national security and development; the role of the environment police in promoting good governance and justice in the forestry sector; monitoring and surveillance illegalities using social media and technology; and the investigation and prosecution of forest crimes.

3.0 KEY ISSUES FROM THE FORESTRY GOVERNANCE FORUM

The issues raised and actions recommended at the Forum connect to the principles of good governance in very practical ways. The issues below are organised into four broad categories: 1) institutional capacities and funding, 2) legal and policy related issues, 3) coordination and communication and 4) enforcement and justice. Within each category, specific problems are highlighted, followed by practical actions listed as “Recommendations.”

3.1. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES AND FUNDING

3.1.1 Low Staffing Levels and poor office infrastructure

In most of the districts, forestry offices are in the poorest of physical conditions, lacking resources and staffing. Some districts are not even aware that they are supposed to have staff in forestry. As a consequence of low staffing, some staff have to wear “multiple hats”: examples were given of the district environment officer also serving as the natural resource officer and forestry officer. It is impossible in these circumstances for one to fulfill one’s functions adequately. Besides it leads to conflict of interest in the execution of mandates with consequences for the forestry resources. Other districts have no forestry staff while some only have volunteers who are less interested in the system of management and are not subject to any accountability framework. Finally, the NFA field staff is grossly incapacitated due to their low numbers, which has affected their ability to respond to illegalities when called upon.

Recommendations

- Increase the numbers and capacity of paid, professional forestry staff at the FSSD to enhance management reach and effectiveness.
- More forestry staffing is also required at district level/DFS in order to execute the mandate of the district forestry services in the management of Local Forestry Reserves (LFRs).
- Recruit more NFA field staff trained in management protocols.

3.1.2 Insufficient Funds for the District Forestry Services

The budget allocations to forestry both at central and local levels are

inadequate, especially given the major role forests play in the livelihoods of many people in Uganda and the pace at which forest cover continues to be lost. The low funding for local government is an especially big challenge, as the DFS are responsible for 60% of the forests in Uganda. The funding that goes to the environment and forestry sub-sector at district level needs to be robust in order to support institutional management of these forest resources. As a consequence of decentralization, most of the local government forestry activities are locally funded from limited local revenues with no single granting source from the central government. Because these funds are in no way sufficient to cover even basic costs such as staffing and fuel, some districts have even gone ahead to accept illegal harvesting as a way to generate funds.

Recommendations

- The Central Government should increase funding and budget allocations to local governments to enhance forestry management.
- The district conditional forestry grants should be operationalized (under the Environment and Natural Resources Conditional Grant to cover forestry).
- Local Governments within the limited resource envelope should increase funding to the DFS.
- Districts and DFS should document and efficiently account for the little funds they get in order to make a case for increased funding by donor groups and the Central Government.

3.1.3 Capacity Building for Local Leaders

Local leaders require orientation and capacity building on issues of forestry governance and management. As observed at the Forum, many actors and leaders at the district level are not adequately familiar with the roles and mandates of the different agencies and offices. As such, they are not in a position to effectively demand for better forestry governance and accountability from the duty bearers. Local leaders can better exercise their roles in serving their communities and in managing forest reserves when they adequately understand their rights and obligations, and develop their leadership capacities. They would then be in a better position to demand for transparency, accountability and justice in the management of the forestry resources.

Table 1: The Role of Local Leaders and Actors

| Political Leaders (Councillors, LC chairpersons) | Law Enforcement and the Judicial Officers | CSOs and CBOs |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult your people on key forestry issues before the district/sub-county local council. • Enact bye-laws and ordinances to promote good forestry governance. • Lobby and allocate enough resources to the forestry sector. • Supervise and monitor the technocrats in DFS to ensure they are executing their mandates properly. In case of shortcomings, the Council should summon them to account. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers and state attorneys should investigate and prosecute crimes impartially, diligently and in a timely manner. • Judicial officers should be impartial and expeditiously dispose of forest crime-related cases. • In case of convictions, the sentences should be strong enough to send a strong signal. • Judgments in forest-related cases should be effectively enforced and in a timely manner. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate forestry programmes/initiatives. • Report and Publicise governance issues. • Build the capacity of the local people to understand issues of forestry governance and empower them to hold the duty bearers accountable. • Mobilize the masses against bad forestry governance practices. • Conduct research on local forestry governance issues and give options of how best to address them. • Lobby and advocate for good governance in forest management and increased resources to the sector. |

Source: Extract from a Presentation at the Forum by Dr. Ronald Naluwairo, Senior Research Fellow ACODE, Senior Lecturer School of Law, Makerere University

Recommendations

- Copies of the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act and other forestry laws should be circulated to local leaders in hard copy.
- Capacity building meetings should be scaled up with adequate representation from all the stakeholders at district level. This will enable and empower local actors and leaders to lobby for good forest governance and take action.

- Extension and outreach services should be targeted to district and local leaders.
- Local capacity can be enhanced with more inclusive efforts to enlist the participation of women and other politically underrepresented stakeholder groups.
- Continuous training of local leaders on issues of forestry governance and management.

3.2. LEGAL AND POLICY RELATED ISSUES

3.2.1 Inadequate Appreciation of Forestry Laws and Policies

The forestry laws, mandates, and policies are not easily understood by the local leaders and other stakeholders. This challenges the clear and effective implementation and coordination of forestry governance across agencies and between levels of government and local communities. While politicians and local leaders should not be expected to understand every word of forestry institutional mandates, they need to be familiar enough with the roles and responsibilities of the different forestry agencies. In addition, the absence of the Forestry Regulations has hindered the implementation of the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) and consequently led to failure to effectively enforce provisions of the Act.

Recommendations

- All levels of government require orientations on laws, mandates, policies, and implementation protocols.
- FSSD should expedite the establishment of rules, regulations, and guidelines for the forest sub-sector that are necessary for the NFA and DFS to effectively perform their functions.
- The forestry laws, policies and plans should be translated into local languages and explained to local leaders and communities.

3.2.2 Land Titles in Forest Reserves

There are still instances of private land titles in forest reserves. The existence of these titles contributes to a lack of clarity over the responsibility for managing and preserving forest reserves in the public interest and often leads to the degradation of forest lands. Cases have been reported in Entebbe, Mukono, and Wakiso where ambiguity of titling affects forest

reserves negatively. Although the participants were informed that the Executive Director of NFA has written to the commissioner of lands seeking clarity on the existence of illegal land titles in the forest reserves, the participants at the forum were concerned that little has been done to resolve the titling issue.

Recommendations

- The Uganda Land Commission and office of the Registrar of Titles should clarify the issue of existing land titles in forest reserves and take necessary steps to cancel all the illegal titles in the forest reserves.
- The connection between forest titles and forest degradation needs to be recognized by the Ministry of Water and Environment and addressed as a priority agenda item.

3.2.3 Forest Management Plans and Boundaries for Local Forest Reserves

The decentralization process has handed the management of LFRs to local governments, but often LFR boundaries are not clear due to long periods of management neglect and lack of official demarcation. This absence of legally-defined boundaries has made it difficult for local leaders to preserve and manage LFRs. Moreover, it is important that the boundaries are marked so citizens know where the LFRs are and do not inadvertently encroach. The demarcation and boundary issues are further complicated by expired or incomplete forestry management plans.

Recommendations

- Forestry management plans for all LFRs should be updated.
- Boundaries for LFRs should be clearly marked.
- District level strategic plans regarding the use and protection of forests should be developed, and funded.

3.2.4 Tree Planting

Tree planting in Uganda tends to focus on trees for commercial timber yet other trees play a major role in environmental sustainability and in the context of local community history and forestry practices. There is need to balance the current needs for forest products with sustainable utilisation of forests, appreciating that regrowth of forest reserves is a

long term investment necessary for community livelihood and national development. The “enrichment planting” of indigenous species must accompany strategies of expanding production of fast growing tree species.

Recommendations

- The Tree Fund should be operationalized to support tree planting at district and lower levels.
- Enrichment planting with an emphasis on native tree species should be a component of regrowth strategies for developing and renewing forest reserves, especially in LFRs.

3.2.5 Timber Harvesting License Irregularities

The criterion and methods for issuing harvesting licenses is a contentious issue for district leaders and stakeholders. Even though the Director of Environment Affairs has the mandate to extend licenses, the procedure of extending licenses for harvesting is also unclear. During the Forum several examples of licensing irregularities were discussed; including non-compliance of forestry license holders with forestry laws and the conditions in the licenses. Cases of where a single license was being used by more than one licensee were also cited and discussed at the forum.

Recommendations

- There is need for coordination mechanisms between FSSD, NFA and DFS to ensure that the terms and conditions within the issued licenses are fulfilled by the license holders.
- The forestry sector licensing terms and conditions should be reviewed and updated since they were formulated during the era of the Forest Department and a lot has changed since then in forestry management. The license terms should be made practicable and unambiguous.
- Better communication about license issuing and renewal at all levels of governance is required.
- Information on connivance and collusion between timber traders and other duty bearers should be put on record and shared with FSSD and other duty bearers as evidence for relevant action to be taken.

- Procedures need to be put into place for forge-proof licenses by MWE/FSSD.
- The process for timely issuing of licenses in forest reserves needs to be streamlined.
- In addition to DFOs, other stakeholders and local leaders, such as LCIII chairpersons, need to be involved in the forest evaluation and verification process before renewal of licenses is made.

3.3 COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION

3.3.1 Coordination and Communication

The working relationship between NFA and DFS is weak and often characterized by mutual distrust and suspicion. Miscommunication between the two affects the execution and coordination of their mandates. Lack of coordination and poor relations exist between other stakeholder groups. District forestry leaders, for example, expressed that their relations with NFA continue to be poor. These criticisms can be explained in part by the instability resulting from NFA's struggles to define its identity within the forestry sector and develop institutional clarity in terms of its leadership and implementation procedures. As these issues are resolved, NFA needs to work especially hard to address the challenge of information sharing, strategy development, and operational coordination among forestry management institutions. Increased coordination and communication will improve the effectiveness and timeliness of actions across the forestry sector.

Recommendations

- A need for collaborative work between NFA and DFS in forestry management is urgent. (An example of efficiencies that result when actions are coordinated was the removal of encroachers in Matiri forest reserve).
- NFA and DFS should have regular meetings to coordinate their activities.
- NFA and FSSD need to regularly communicate and coordinate with district forestry leaders and other stakeholder groups.
- NFA needs to resolve its leadership issues and clarify its implementation procedures.

3.3.2 Multi Sectoral Approach to Forestry Management

The governance of forest reserves and the depletion of forests impact all sectors of the economy. Yet this broad landscape is known in only limited ways by actors carrying out specific functions, in specific sectors, regionally. A multi-sectoral approach to the management of forestry reserves in Uganda would integrate the participation of development partners, local leaders, the private sector, and other sectors of government linked to the forestry resources, such as water and agriculture.



Figure 3: Mr. Kazungu Bob (FSSD) during a panel presentation at the forum

Recommendations

- Apply a multi-sectoral approach to forestry management by creating important dialogues and points of intersection and synergy across all groups whose livelihoods and interests are tied to forest reserves and agroforestry.
- Convene conferences, forums, and meetings involving all stakeholders in an effort to define roles, coordinate efforts, and balance interests.

3.4 ENFORCEMENT AND JUSTICE

3.4.1 Role of Environment Protection Police Unit

While the Environmental Protection Force (EPF) was inaugurated in December 2011 and became fully operational in 2012, it does not yet have either the financial or human capacity necessary to effectively fulfill its responsibilities and mandates. While salaries are paid by the Police Force, the EPF is not directly funded, relying instead on the budget of the Ministry of Water and Environment and direction from different environment authorities (such as the NFA, and National Environment Management Authority), under whose auspices the EPF works. Without direct funding, the EPF cannot conduct independent operations. According to the testimony at the Forum, the EPF is given uniforms, guns, and bullets, and does not have funds to carry out investigations of forest crimes.

Given these constraints, the EPF's role is typically in response to reported illegalities, lacking a more comprehensive approach to monitoring and prevention. More effort can be made towards a proactive approach, in which law enforcement works with local communities and advocacy groups to help monitor forests and coordinate surveillance plans. This would help deter illegal activities and replace locally organized vigilante groups that take matters into their own hands to address illegalities that threaten local livelihood and sustainable autonomy.

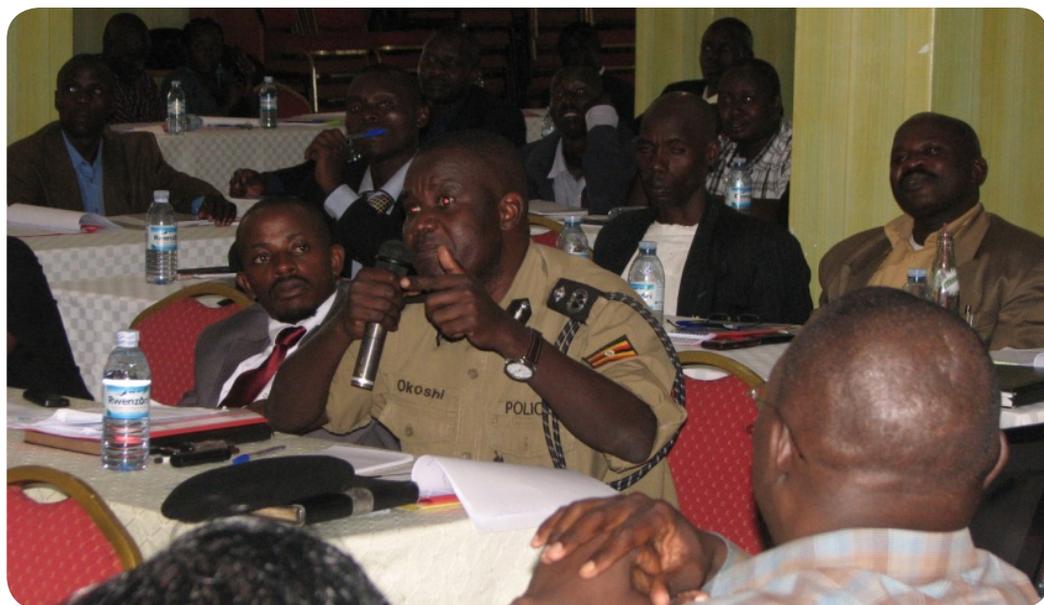


Figure 2: EPF Assistant Commissioner, Simon Okoshi during plenary discussions at the Forum

Recommendations

- Increase funding and human capacity for the EPF. This would require enhanced and streamlined release of funds to enable effectiveness.
- The EPF needs to work with local communities to adopt a more proactive approach. This could entail, for example, developing a surveillance plan in coordination with local communities and advocacy groups.

3.4.2 Handling of Forestry Crimes and Cases

The process and procedure for prosecution of forestry crimes is described as flawed with the following irregularities: difficulties in getting arrest warrants, release of suspects, missing files, protection of offenders by the police officers. The lack of clarity of forest reserves demarcation and boundaries (Issue 3.2.3) is also often used to undermine prosecution. At the Forum it was observed that delays of cases in court are linked to the lack of adequate judicial officers and prosecutors; and irregular attendance of defense lawyers. Often, the submission of suspects' files to Resident State Attorney/government prosecutors is delayed with infrequent follow up on the suspected criminals, who then are released.

Typically, even when convicted, criminals are only given a warning or fined leniently. Such sentences, it was concluded, are not enough of a deterrent to stop offenders from committing or repeating crimes in the forest sector since the money made from the illegal activities far outweighs the fine imposed. Finally, a broader discussion of "who pays the penalty?" is warranted. Comments at the Forum lamented the failure to prosecute the 'big fish,' which results in time and effort spent on 'small fish.' This pattern of issuing lenient penalties for small-fish violators is a wasteful and ineffective use of resources for enforcement and has little long-term impact on systematic abuses.

Recommendations

- Training for law enforcement should focus on better documentation of evidence for prosecution.
- A more timely response to illegalities is required from the NFA. The courts should expedite a more timely prosecution schedule in the handling of reported cases.
- Punishment should be commensurate with the crime.

- Need to revise the forestry laws to provide for strong and deterrent penalties.
- Prosecution should not be done selectively. Whoever is involved in forestry crimes and illegalities should be punished
- There is need to investigate and punish police officers and staff that connive or are involved in forestry crimes and irregularities.

3.4.3 Political Interference

Many Forum participants claimed that good governance and the efficient management of forest reserves are often thwarted by systematic corruption and political interference. For example, illegal payments, foot dragging and delays, the undermining of enforcement, apathy on the part of government agencies, collusion with perpetrators, and even “orders from above” were mentioned. While difficult to document, these patterns are an aspect of governance and management that require attention if any of the above issues and recommendations are to prove successful.

Recommendations

- There is need for the Ministry responsible for forestry to engage agencies that have continued to be cited in illegal forestry activities including the armed forces and political leaders.
- There is need for the Ministry responsible for forestry agencies to investigate and take stringent measures against its own staff that have been reported to be involved in illegal forestry activities.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The Forum dialogue confirmed that poor governance in the management of forest resources at the national and local levels is a major bottleneck. Stakeholders identified four broad categories of governance issues that if addressed would ensure the sustainable use and management of forests and improve a range of problems. Solutions will need to be built upon accountability within the mandated institutions, transparency and justice, and capacity-building to strengthen efficiency and effectiveness. Good governance in the forestry sector also has the tremendous potential for poverty reduction as well as the general improvement of livelihoods and economic opportunities for rural communities, particularly those adjacent to forest reserves.

The Forum had the added benefit of offering a platform that encouraged “straight talk” and dialogue, opening up paths for change and measures for reform among people who dedicate their energies to forest governance and management. The tangible impacts of this kind of interaction are clear to those participating in the management of the forestry sector and to those whose livelihoods are tied to forestry. Both groups see the importance of engaging with other players with a stake in environmental security and national development. The phrase “Forests can do without us, but we cannot do without forests” captures the urgency of building a collective vision.

The recommendations in this report are consequently a basis for promoting this vision for effective forest governance across the range of local, regional, and national actors and stakeholders. Each participant group should endeavor to develop an action plan based on the issues and recommendations and relevant to fulfilling their roles and to reforming policies and practices in line with good governance principles. Only then can Uganda be held up as an international model of how forests and the environment when sustainably managed are assets for growth, sustainability, and human welfare.

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Annex: List of Participants

| NO. | NAME | POSITION/ORGANISATION |
|-----|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | ACP Okoshi Simon | EPF Assistant commissioner |
| 2 | Bob Kazungu | MWE/FSSD |
| 3 | Felix Kafuuma | ACCU |
| 4 | Dr. Kiran Cunningham | ACODE |
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| 8 | Nagawa Gladys | CARE International in Uganda |
| 9 | Dezi Irumba | CARE International in Uganda |
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| 11 | Ronald Kaggwa | NEMA |
| 12 | Judith Kyarisiima | ACODE |
| 13 | Amumpiire Anna | ACODE |
| 14 | Onesmus Mugenyi | ACODE |
| 15 | Bagenda Acleo | Municipal Environment Officer Fort Portal |
| 16 | Tumwine George | Kabarole Police Station |
| 17 | Birungi Godfrey | KARITAS |
| 18 | Tulihabwe David | KASUFU CFM group chairman |
| 19 | Byamuntura Meshack | Rwenzori Anti-Corruption Coalition |
| 20 | Bright Yofeesi | Kabale District Youth |
| 21 | Hon. Rwabuhinja Richard | Kabarole LCV Chairperson |
| 22 | Wamuntu Micheal | ENR-program officer JESE |
| 23 | Atuhura Susan | Communications officer JESE |
| 24 | Rev. Richard Baguma | Voice of Toro |
| 25 | Nyakoojo William | Journalist-Voice of Toro |
| 26 | Kalyegira Hamilton | Chairperson Kabarole NGOs |
| 27 | Edison Amanyire | Daily Monitor |
| 28 | Mashuhuko Joseph | Rep of Secretary Production Kabarole |
| 29 | Christine Kamukama | Jubilee Radio |

| | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 30 | Beatrice Nyangoma | KRC FM |
| 31 | Mugisa Joseph | Fort Portal |
| 32 | Muhereza Isaiah | Journalist Hits FM |
| 33 | Lucky Patrick | Journalist |
| 34 | Masereka Simphisio | NFA supervisor |
| 35 | Ruyonga Godfrey | Kabarole District Local government |
| 36 | Tusiime Francis | Voice of Toro |
| 37 | Kusuro Micheal | NFA Kabarole |
| 38 | Ayebazibwe Godwin | KIFECA- Kyenjojo |
| 39 | Kakuru Peter | Chairperson KIFECA |
| 40 | Onzima Luke P | DFO-Kyenjojo |
| 41 | Bisanga Willy | LCIII Chairperson Bugaaki Kyenjojo |
| 42 | Mugisha M Charles | Kyenjojo Local Government |
| 43 | Bigabwa Julius | Senior Environment Officer-Kyenjojo |
| 44 | Businge Ernest | LCIII Kyarusozzi |
| 45 | Bagonza Francis | Community Base Monitor Kyenjojo |
| 46 | Nsangwa Robert | Community based Monitor Kyenjojo |
| 47 | Kagonza | EPF |
| 48 | Sp Mbabazi Martin | Police DPC Kyenjojo |
| 49 | Wasswa Adam | Resident State Attorney Kyenjojo |
| 50 | D/ASP Batasi Ibrah | OC-CID Kyenjojo |
| 51 | Grace Tumuranzye | LCV Vice Chairperson Kyenjojo |
| 52 | Kobusingye Sarah M | Kyenjojo FM |
| 53 | Rwamulimbu Joshua | Kyenjojo Development Radio |
| 54 | Besigye Samari | LC III Kigaraale Kyenjojo |
| 55 | Mwesige Bonifence | JESE |
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| 59 | Kabwizi Charles | DNRO-Kyegegwa |
| 60 | Kyomuhendo Stephen | Natural Resource Officer-Kyegegwa |

| | | |
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