



# Responsible Governance for Investment in Land, Impact Report



*Photo credit: Ediam Joyce*

**September, 2023**

**Prepared by: Suzane Irau**  
**Email: [aclsue@yahoo.com](mailto:aclsue@yahoo.com)**

Table of contents

1.1 Introduction/Background.....	5
1.2 The Purpose/Objectives of this evaluation.....	5
2.1 Methodology .....	5
2.1 Context Analysis .....	6
3.1 Results and Discussions.....	6
Aspect 1 - Effectiveness: .....	7
Aspect 2 - Impact: .....	7
Aspect 3 - Relevance: .....	8
Aspect 4 - Efficiency: .....	8
Aspect 5 - Sustainability: .....	8
Aspect 6 - Coordination and Coherence: .....	9
3.2 Results and Discussions, Baseline and End line Comparison explained further .....	16
4.0 Challenges faced by LEMU during Project Implementation .....	16
5.0 Recommendations.....	16
ANNEX 1: Questionnaire: Investors .....	17
ANNEX 2: Questionnaire: Focus Group Discussion.....	18
ANNEX 3: Questionnaire: Government Leaders.....	19
ANNEX 4: Questionnaire: LEMU staff.....	20
ANNEX 5: List of Individuals and Groups .....	20

## **Abbreviations**

ALC	Area Land Committee
CDO	Community Development Officer
CCO	Certificate of Customary Ownership
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
DCDO	District Community Development Officer
DPC	District Police Commander
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
LC	Local Council
LEMU	Land and Equity Movement in Uganda
RELAPU	Responsible Land Policy in Uganda
RGIL	Responsible Governance for Investment in Land
SACAO	Senior Assistant Chief Administrative Officer

**Executive summary;** In Implementing the Responsible Governance of Investment in Land project, the project goal was to ensure that investments in land are productive, contribute to sustainable land management and respect the rights and needs of the local population in particular vulnerable groups and women. To achieve this, the project focused on strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders mainly government staff, selected investors as well as civil society and community representatives including improving the regulatory framework for investment in Land.

A careful review of the project indicates that the RGIL project implemented by LEMU in Dokolo and Amolatar districts has been effective, imparting knowledge and enabling both investors and small holder farmers take on agricultural investments and or production that will likely improve their lives and livelihoods. The investors and small holder farmers are using the knowledge to invest in agricultural enterprises as well as being able to access additional support from government that may augment their activities. They have adopted the use of improved agricultural practices, also used the acquired knowledge to advocate for improved access to resources such as water, firewood and the community sensitization meetings helped improve community-investor relationships. Some small holder farmers reported learning new ideas from local investors and applied it. Some farmers reported that they were able to learn from local investors and adopted improved farming methods.

The RGIL project will be sustainable in a long run, however, the project still requires additional external funding and or monitoring as beneficiary communities need time implemented the improvement plans and to apply the knowledge acquired to fully benefit from this project. Those interviewed reported that they were affected by the extended dry spell hence affecting the harvest. The evaluation also noted that there are still tensions in some communities due to unclear boundaries with investors, encroachment on wetlands and misunderstanding of rights. It is however important to note that some of the factors influencing sustainability relate to selection of appropriate activities, working with relevant stakeholders at community and district level and engaging receptive communities

The project was efficient, cost effective because the bigger part of the project budget was spent on actual project activities according to the project team. Further, LEMU reported covering most of the planned activities and within the budget and time period for implementation. Staff capacity building was an integral part of the project implementation hence improving delivery of outputs. However timelines of activity implementation was affected by delay in release of funds. Although this did not significantly affect the implementation of the project, this affected the flow of activities, to some extent.

Through working with other stakeholders, the project was able to maximize its reach within all the 11 target sub counties in Amolatar and Dokolo Districts. The project fitted well with the activities closely allied to beneficiary communities and issues affecting them. Additionally, the project facilitated bi-annual compliance monitoring for investors hence enhancing accountability and respect of rights. The compliance monitoring tool encompasses land management and conservation practices, diversity and innovation, inclusive and transparent governance structures and processes, fisheries and forests and access to water among others.

In respect to governance for investment in land, the findings showed that local communities were not involved in governance at the onset of these investments, and some viewed investors as enemies especially where rights were violated. While it may be understood that the area of responsible investment in land is a new concept, it also highlights the need for RGIL to improve the communities' understanding of the larger message of responsible governance for investment in land. They were quite articulate about their rights and the responsibilities of investors than they were on their own responsibilities, those of government authorities and other stakeholders.

The project also operationalized a dispute resolution mechanism with a structured referral pathway up to district level. Our findings showed that the GRCs were well constituted and functioning to a great extent. However, they stated that they lacked adequate facilitation to comprehensively deliver on their roles. In spite of this, it was said that there were discussions by sub counties to explore the possibility of supporting the GRC to continue mediating land disputes after the project through budgetary allocation

The study suggests the following recommendations;

1. Enhance collaborative partnerships with district and sub county leaders to streamline mechanisms for continuity after project life and facilitate a smooth exit.
2. Facilitate access to market in such future projects to match the increasing productivity which is one of the core objectives of the project.
3. Integrate the GRC in conflict assessment at inception in order to provide an in depth understanding of the causes of conflict and parties involved.
4. I recommend continuous sensitization of local communities to fully understand their rights and responsibilities and enable them devise the most appropriate ways to demand for and enjoy these rights.
5. Where there are none, it is important to operationalize a community based monitoring and evaluation system in order to follow up implementation of the improvement plans and ensure that both leaders and investors fulfill their obligations towards communities, hence improving accountability and responsiveness.
6. Ensure timely release of project funding in order not to affect flow of implementation of activities and avoid delays.

### 1.1 Introduction/Background

Land and Equity Movement in Uganda (LEMU) undertook an evaluation of the RGIL project that was implemented in a total of eleven (11) sub counties in Dokolo and Amolatar districts from January 2022 until September 2023. The analysis primarily focused on establishing the extent to which investments in land are productive, contributed to sustainable land management, and respect the rights and needs of the local population in particular vulnerable groups and women. The evaluation conducted a review of project activities and the approaches used under the RGIL project to help determine and ascertain their impact on target communities and propose actionable recommendations. The analysis combined primary data collection through interviews with local farmers, investors and other actors involved in project implementation and review of secondary data from both baseline and end line project reports from LEMU, a documentary by LEMU and studies as footnoted. Primary data collection relied heavily on community participants by way of individual interviews and focus group discussions. As possible, the evaluation team interviewed the district and sub county leaders within the target districts. Discussion with respondents aimed to capture their opinions and views on responsible investment in land and their experience participating in the RGIL project

The report is divided into four sections. The first section provides an overview and outlines of the objectives. The second section explains the methodology and the third begins with a general description of the study and transits into examination of issues to outline the project impact. The fourth section synthesizes recommendations and how this information can inform responsible governance for investment in land future interventions.

### 1.2 Purpose/Objective of the evaluation

The evaluation aimed to document the impact of the project especially in ensuring that; the capacities of local land users, especially agricultural small-holders and vulnerable groups to defend their legitimate rights to land and advocate for their needs in land investment processes are enhanced. LEMU staff conducted the end line evaluation on specific issues such as productivity of investments, satisfaction with investments and produced the statistical results while the consultant conducted a qualitative study focusing on the broader impact of the project. The evaluation as much as possible, highlights some likely strengths and challenges to help future interventions.

### 2.1 Methodology

The evaluation was conducted from 1<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2023. The baseline reports from project implementation were initially shared with the consultant to provide an update of the implementation of the RGIL project. The consultant then developed questionnaires for the qualitative study and shared with LEMU for their input. Two teams were constituted to conduct the evaluation. Each team interviewed district and sub county leaders and met and interviewed beneficiaries.

LEMU undertook end line data collection for statistical reports in all targeted sub counties while the qualitative study was done in two sub counties of Muntu and Akwon In Amolatar and Okwongodul and Kangai Town Council in Dokolo District. In each community visited, the teams conducted individual interviews with investors and sub county leaders and conducted focus group discussions (mixed men and women, women alone) to gain insight on the progress/benefits accruing from the interventions or knowledge. It was hoped that the teams would meet at the end of each day or early morning to discuss the findings but it was not possible due to late returns and the need to get to the field early enough. Nonetheless, discussions were held at the conclusion of the whole exercise to share our impressions of the exercise. During this discussion initial findings and recommendations were shared. The LEMU team then analyzed the end line data and produced the statistical results, while the consultant analyzed the qualitative data and used the findings to concretize this evaluation report. In assessing the impact, the consultant also analyzed reports from the implementation of the RGIL project from the onset of the project (reports of baseline studies), progress activity reports during LEMU implementation and the situation after LEMU intervention.

## 2.2 Context analysis/Literature Review

Land investors can take advantage of legal uncertainties and high corruption levels in the land sector and acquire land without recognition of existing land rights. As a result, smallholder farmers are often confronted with a shortage of resources (land, water) contributing to migration or displacement. In absence of safeguarding measures, commercial land investments can lead to loss of access to land, conflicts and forced evictions, thereby restricting and preventing inclusive and sustainable development pathways<sup>1</sup>.

With respect to land-based investments, the main challenges are; capacities of government officials on land laws are weak and support structures are often not in place; Land rights are often not documented in rural areas, resulting in a lack of transparency. Hence legally correct and fair land acquisition remains difficult; The Uganda Investment Authority (UIA) has a mandate to accompany foreign investors only, whereas most investors in Uganda are domestic ones; Transparency on land investments at district level is low, making it difficult for district commercial officers to monitor and support. Land investors are often operating without control and support; Dialogue processes, both at national and local level are needed, to bring stakeholders together to improve land policies on investments<sup>2</sup>

Agricultural productivity in Uganda is below its potential, constrained by limited use of modern farming methods. Weather is increasingly volatile, yet few farmers use irrigation. Modern seed and fertilizers available on the market are of low quality, and avoided by farmers<sup>3</sup>. Many smallholders are unable to produce enough to last through a lean season and if they do, they still struggle to make a profit out of the produce<sup>4</sup>

While most of Lango enjoys relatively well distributed rainfall and other production conditions, the beneficiaries reported to have experienced some difficulties in the last season especially natural disasters such as extended dry periods, diminished crop and livestock production, and land conflicts. In light of this, together with known inherent traditional and or cultural practices, it is important to understand that these conditions may work to the benefit of any intervention and infusion of knowledge positively thus impacting the population. This may raise their knowledge and or improve productivity.

The Amolatar population was projected to be 170,100 by 2020<sup>5</sup>, while Dokolo on the other hand was projected to be 215,500 by 2020<sup>6</sup>. Both districts are located in northern Uganda, in Lango sub region. Majority of the land owners are under customary tenure a system where land is not registered. LEMU end line statistical report on productivity of investments in September 2023 indicates that 90% of investors held land under customary tenure<sup>7</sup>. The same report of LEMU LEMU also determined that the main types of investments are crop production, animal production, agro forestry, and those engaging in a combination of enterprises.

### 3.1 Results and discussions;

This section is written based on a combination of discussions with beneficiary communities in the project areas visited, sub county and district leaders, National Forestry Authority (NFA) officials,

<sup>1</sup>RGIL Fact sheet

<sup>2</sup>RGIL Fact sheet

<sup>3</sup><https://www.theigc.org/sites/default/files/2018/01/fiala-and-appel-policy-brief.pdf>

<sup>4</sup><https://www.watetezi.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/12/CHALLENGES-FACED-BY-SMALL-HOLDER-FARMERS-IN-UGANDA-AND-HOW-THEY-CAN-BE-ADDRESSED.pdf>

<sup>5</sup>[https://www.citypopulation.de/en/uganda/admin/northern/057\\_\\_amolatar/](https://www.citypopulation.de/en/uganda/admin/northern/057__amolatar/)

<sup>6</sup>[https://www.citypopulation.de/en/uganda/northern/admin/074\\_\\_dokolo/](https://www.citypopulation.de/en/uganda/northern/admin/074__dokolo/)

<sup>7</sup>LEMU end line statistical report on productivity of investments, Sept 2023

interactions/discussions with staff of LEMU, periodic reports by LEMU as well as general background information on the project area. Overall the findings of this evaluation indicate that despite the hitches, the project has taken root, has been adopted in respective communities to a great extent and the approaches are replicable and sustainable. Nonetheless, gaps, sometimes viewed as opportunities for improvement still remain and the achievements will need to be consolidated.

**Aspect 1- Effectiveness: has the project been effective in achieving the intended project objectives?**

Yes, through imparting knowledge, the project has been effective in creating change in knowledge (capacity building). This was observed during individual and focus group discussions and visits to some beneficiaries where participants were able to mention their rights and demonstrated their ability to demand for their rights through actions taken to enhance access to resources. The project trained government leaders on national and international guidelines on investment and they reported to have put the knowledge into use by streamlining operations of the investors to some extent and facilitating dialogue with local communities. Before the project, almost all investors were not in compliance with the set guidelines and actions were agreed in principle to reverse this after the capacity building interventions. Consequently, investors began to provide community members with access to water points and decisions to open roads, relinquish 5% of forest reserve land to local communities as provided for by law were agreed to. NFA committed to facilitating these processes and providing seedlings to local communities. Since the project has come to an end, I suggest strong monitoring of the implementation of agreed actions to ensure that both local communities and investors adhere to the minimum requirements. The project conducted radio talk shows on importance of tree planting together with National Forestry Authority officials that led to numerous requests for the project to be extended to new areas. RGIL project also operationalized a conflict resolution mechanism that resolved 54% of the reported disputes. Some inadequacies of the project were spelt out as: poor response by duty bearers to community requests for intervention in conflict situations, limited time to implement community action plans on demarcation of wetland, opening of access roads and verifying boundaries with investors as project life was deemed too short, limited facilitation for the GRC and their exclusion during the conflict assessment phase which affected their ability to effectively intervene in some of the conflicts.

**Aspect 2 – Impact: what impact has the project had on beneficiaries?**

Specific achievements included: increase in number of acres used for agricultural production by small holder farmers and the change in attitude regarding investment and relationship with investors. Change in behavior around environmental protection. Those who had encroached the wetlands in Muntu-Sub County (Amolatar district) and other sub counties accepted to leave the wetlands, the investors accepted to preserve the indigenous trees and conserve the wetlands. For instance one investor in Muntu-Sub County accepted to extend his fence within the specified period and the community around Awer forest reserve (Okwongodul sub-county, Dokolo district) that were denied access to water were granted access to water for household use and for the animals. There was evidence that some long standing conflicts have been resolved and there is peaceful coexistence between communities and investors. There was increased collaboration with government leaders to resolve conflicts and facilitate wetland restoration. Inclusion of other stakeholders; religious, sub county and district leaders improved community relationships and fostered harmony. The beneficiaries also adopted the use of modern agricultural practices and the use of improved agricultural inputs. The community in Muntu sub-county reported that they were using one of the investor's bulls to cross breed their animals thus improving the quality of their animals. The level of community enthusiasm and attitude towards investment in land was observed as high and positive. Some of the investors reported to have diversified into new enterprises and increased acreage for purposes of increasing production and maximizing land use. The small holder farmers reported that they were benefitting from knowledge and skills transfer as a result of the improved relations with investors. The investors on agro forestry however noted that some community members remain adamant and continue to graze the animals in the forests when the trees are still young hence damaging the trees. It was also reported that some community members misunderstood the messages on rights and encroached on wetlands. In instances like this, I suggest strong monitoring and continuous sensitization in order to ensure that beneficiaries adhere to the expected minimum standards. Some farmers indicated that they were facing challenges of marketing their products.

### **Aspect 3 – Relevance: how relevant is the project to the priorities and policies of the target group, the district and LEMU**

Over the years, there is growing interest in land for investment for both investors from within the communities and foreign investors. Also, that land was lying redundant in some areas and there was need to put it to productive use coupled with growing degradation of the wetlands and scramble for resources due to climate change leading to conflict, in some cases violent. The project activities implemented were those that the local communities were either familiar with especially while promoting best agronomic practices as social aspects that touch their daily livelihood thus making it easy for the community to relate and for community uptake of the activities.

In spite of these activities, it was reported that wetland encroachment continues to affect many communities and although decisions to vacate the wetland were made and agreed to by encroachers, wetland demarcation is yet to be done in almost all wetlands where conflicts were reported due to limited time and resources. More needs to be done to support these communities undertake verification and demarcation activities in order to end the degrading of the forests, wetlands and denying local community members access to water.

The beneficiaries also reported that they were not aware of their rights and responsibilities including those around responsible investment in land and so were constantly in loggerheads with the investors. The project provided a platform for open discussion and bridging communication gaps using dialogue hence leading to peaceful coexistence. Where the community reported denied access to resources such as water, dialogue led to renewed access to water including to other resources such as firewood.

### **Aspect 4 - Efficiency: has the project been efficient in achieving the intended objectives?**

The project was efficient, cost effective. It was reported that the activities were implemented within the agreed budget and the bulk of the budget was used for actual programme work as opposed to operational and staff costs. LEMU reported implementing all of the planned activities and ensuring that they were within the budget and time frame of the project. The project also worked with community volunteers like the GRCs to handle conflicts at community level. By doing this, the project was able to minimize the costs of conflict resolution and strengthen local structures to work closely with local leaders to resolve conflicts.

The project also engaged on the ground programme volunteers and employed a small number of staff. In most cases, high staff turnover hampers implementation however, the commitment of LEMU staff during this undertaking is unmistakable judging from the experiences in the field and the achievements reported. There was evidence of a good working relationship with community members, with investors, with sub county and district leaders. However challenging work conditions were not devoid of this intervention. There were reports of delayed release of funds hence disrupting the flow of activities.

### **Aspect 5 - Sustainability: will the benefits of the project be sustained after the end of the project?**

After a careful look at the project and its implementation approach, it is my considered opinion that it has taken root and will be sustained in the long run. However, this project is still in infancy and requires monitoring before they can be left to stand on their own. It is likely that they may require another two years before they can completely stand on their own or integrated into the RGIL sister project (under RELAPU) in Amolatar. I make this suggestion based on the following; 1) a number of wetlands were not demarcated due to limited time and resources coupled with reports that some community members misunderstood the awareness on rights and started to encroach on wetlands saying wetlands belonged to all. This was an unintended negative consequence; 2) there were promises by district and sub county leaders to integrate RGIL project approach and structures including customary land registration in their work. Although some sub counties were said to have already proposed fees for this, some sub counties had not yet submitted their proposals to the district for final determination. While the RGIL sister project in Amolatar under RELAPU is likely to follow up on this, Dokolo will remain unattended; 3) the GRC complained of limited financial facilitation and not being involved in the assessment of the conflict thus making it difficult for them to effectively intervene in some conflicts. It is therefore likely that these conflicts will remain unresolved and could degenerate into violence if nothing is done. Additionally community loses trust if processes are initiated and left unresolved. Further still, there were a total of 19 cases that were documented at the end of the project and handed over to the sub-county and district GRCs during the project exit meetings for resolution; 4)

there were a number of improvement plans that remained unimplemented due to delays by those involved. This include the verification report by NFA regarding the unclear boundary in Awer forest reserve, the roads to be opened, the 5% forest land for community tree planting, demarcation of wetlands, among others; 5) the project was implemented until the end and there was limited consideration of community exit activities as it was only done at district level. Mechanisms for follow up on incomplete activities and strengthening the gains from the two year period need to be put in place in order to facilitate continuity. Overall, lower level GRCs are still crumbly and have not been tested enough and their inability to intervene in some conflicts is evidence enough that they will require more support as letting them go now may not yield the anticipated long term impact especially in dealing with stubborn investors. They are likely to refer most of the cases; 6) ensuring increase in productivity is something that requires time and although the investors on agroforestry harvested trees planted prior to this project and have planted a new lot hoping for an increase due to reduced tree cutting as a result of the awareness, two years period was generally considered too short to assess productivity. Agricultural crop farmers on the other hand have taken steps to increase production with the hope that factors of production will be favorable and drought will not affect them as was the case in the previous season; 7) the project did not include linking farmers to markets as one of its objectives and it is crucial that this is integrated as an important component. Also, some small holder farmers who reported cultivation on more acres of land as a result of this intervention continue to use low quality seed significantly affecting the yield meaning the potential remains untapped.

With limited available resources within target communities, at district and sub county level and within LEMU funding plus increasing needs, and limited awareness, I envisage limited ability for LEMU to continue with the project although it is not impossible especially with additional funding. On the other hand, there were several requests from neighboring communities for similar support but the scope remained small. There is no doubt however that the planned activities responded to the needs of the people and the communities were receptive hence contributing to sustainability.

### **Aspect 6 - Coordination and Coherence: how has the project been integrated with the activities and priorities of government and other agencies?**

Most of the enterprises community members were engaged in are related to government funded programmes and it is possible to link them to programmes such as PDM, OWC and others. Although some target beneficiaries (mainly investors) reported that they received seeds from government, a vast majority did not. Those surrounding forests also reported receiving tree seedlings from NFA to promote tree planting at household level. The limitation however is that the government programmes are primarily focused on improving the productivity of the investors, but not much attention is paid to building the capacity of these investors to practice responsible agricultural investments, resolve pending conflicts with communities and also build the capacity of the local community members affected by investments.

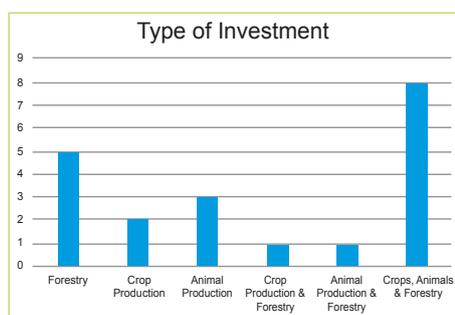
It was clear that there was close coordination between the LEMU project staff and the local beneficiary communities, the sub county and district leaders and with investors. In fact most of the Focus group discussions took place at the sub county headquarters. There were also deliberate attempts to link RGIL project to another GIZ funded project in Amolatar to facilitate land registration activities including sharing of information materials.

## **3.2 Results and discussions:** the findings are compared to the baseline findings and explained further

**3.2.1 Impact of the project on productivity of investments:** With respect to land based investment, the RGIL project undertakes that transparency on land investments at district level is low, making it difficult for district commercial officers to monitor and support. Land investors are often operating without control and support. The project therefore adopted the following approach; strengthening capacities at national and local level leaders to improve the alignment of domestic investors to national laws and international guidelines; Developing methods to verify compliance of investment projects in agriculture and forestry with environmental regulations, social standards and other safeguards; cooperate with selected domestic investors to align to national laws and international guidelines to develop joint improvement plans for the investors to implement<sup>8</sup>.

**3.2.1.1 Types of Investments:** RGIL project determined that the main types of investments within Dokolo and Amolatar are on crop production, animal production, Forestry and those undertaking a combination of these enterprises as indicated in the chart below;

<sup>8</sup>RGIL Fact Sheet



Source; LEMU baseline statistical analysis on productivity of investments in Dokolo and Amolatar, May 2022

The investors reported that they had been trained on smart agriculture and on how to use land for investment. That they had adopted the use of natural manure and application of some fertilizers and had become more aware of environmental issues and no longer cultivating in the wetlands. Some investors reported that they had diversified by introducing new crops and for the first time, they were ploughing more acres of land especially those within the range of 5 to 30 acres than they did before and more than doubling the percentage increase for the category between 15 to 30 acres as shown in the table 1 below; this is way above 10% higher than the size of investment at baseline for the first two categories. In spite of the reduction in size of investment for categories in the range of 30 to 100 acres. Overall there was 0% increase in size of investment neither was there a decrease in investment.

**Table 1: Increase/Decrease in size of investment**

Size	Baseline %	End line %
Between 5 to 15 acres	47.4	57
Between 5 to 30 acres	10,5	23
Between 30 to 50 acres	10.5	10
Between 50 to 100 acres	15.8	10
Above 100 acres	15.8	0

Source; LEMU baseline, May 2022 & end line statistical data, September 2023

On the contrary, findings also showed an increase in productivity in general. At baseline, reports indicated that 57.9% reported an increase in productivity in the last three years against 42.1% who reported a decrease. However, end line report showed a significant increase in productivity standing at 95% while 5% reported a decrease<sup>9</sup>. Some of the factors that contributed to an increase in productivity were listed as follows; Increase in the quantity of inputs; Favorable weather conditions; Provision of good quality seedlings. The project made them aware of extension services; the project has changed our mind-sets towards investments and also reduced conflicts around land; the training on responsible investment helped them practice better agriculture; use of irrigation; use composite manure; increased on the labor employed; increased awareness and sensitization of investments to the community; access to improved agricultural inputs and more productive breeds. In spite of this, the beneficiaries reported their crops experienced harsh weather conditions in the past one year where they registered losses. Other factors that contributed to a decrease in productivity include; limited market, pests and diseases and theft of animals in the region.

It is also important to note that 13% of those interviewed stated that they did not know how to improve productivity of their investment<sup>10</sup>. The findings indicate an increase in productivity overall due to a combination of reasons, some linked to the RGIL project while others were outside. It is my considered opinion that RGIL contributed to increased productivity to a small extent but there is evidence that productivity will increase in the long run due to the project interventions. It was also reported that investors were not complying with the guidelines however RGIL provided a platform for dialogue and undertaking of improvement plans. 5% of forest land was not relinquished to the community, there were reports that crops were sprayed and community members suffered losses, animals were being captured and sold illegally, they were not respecting the buffer zone and access roads and water points were denied in some cases. However through dialogue with

<sup>9</sup>LEMU baseline and end line statistical reports

<sup>10</sup> LEMU end line statistical report on productivity

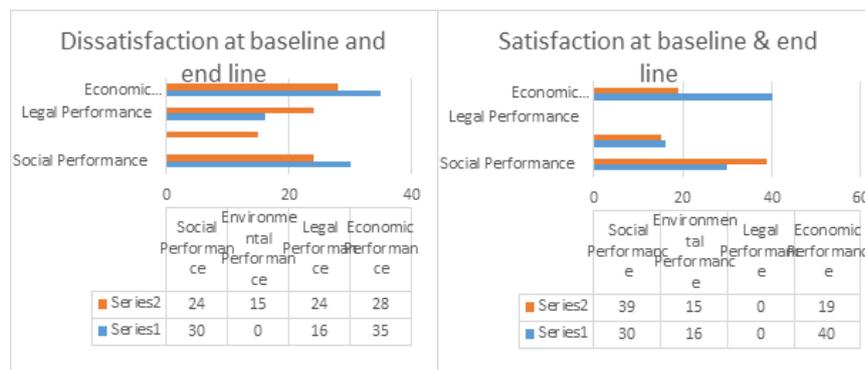
the involvement of many stakeholders, there is some harmony but there is need for continuous dialogue.

**3.2.1.2 Capacities of government leaders;** the project conducted training of 345 lower local government leaders (72 women and 271 men) in the two districts of Dokolo and Amolatar. Those trained included LCIs, Police officers, Probation officers, Parish Chiefs, ALCs, CDOs and Town agents. Also included were LC3 chairpersons, LC2s, clan leaders, and paralegals from the 4 sub counties of Muntu, Akwon, Aci and Namasale in Amolatar District and from 8 Sub counties of Okwongodul, Amwoma, Adok, Kwera, Kangai sub county, Kangai T/C, Dokolo sub county and Town council respectively in Dokolo District.

The training was on the existing legal national frameworks, National principles, social safeguards aimed at strengthening their function as duty bearers tasked with ensuring that investments within their communities are responsible but also to define their roles in the process. The training was able to clearly define the role of leaders, NFA and those of investors hence contributing to change in knowledge. The leaders trained demonstrated a change in knowledge and were able to apply the knowledge gained from these trainings during community awareness meetings, radio talk shows and during community dialogues between investors and local communities. Some investors however indicated that LEMU was not getting enough backing from the sub county political leadership who were said to be hesitant to confront the offenders especially those encroaching on wetlands for fear of losing votes in the coming election. The sub county leaders on the other hand claimed to have provided their full support for this initiative and there was evidence to that effect. A number of dialogues were held in order to restore wetlands, the encroachers accepted to leave and improvement plans were drawn although the agreed period for the encroachers to leave the wetlands stretches beyond project life and these wetlands are yet to be demarcated.

As a result of the training, investors reported that they were now respecting boundaries, not encroaching on wetlands, and not engaging children in farm activities. LEMU Baseline statistical report on investor/community conflicts indicated that workers were either not paid or paid very little. Due to the community dialogues organized by LEMU under RGIL project, these complaints were resolved and the sub county leaders reported that there were no new complaints coming to their attention.

**3.2.1.3 Impact of the project on satisfaction with the performance of investments;** at the onset of the RGIL project implementation by LEMU in May 2022, general satisfaction with the performance of private investors stood at 5% however it was rated at 86% at the end of the project in September 2023. This is way above the 60% project target. Some of the reasons for increase in satisfaction of investments include the following; land disputes were resolved and the situation is now calm, there is a change in relationship between the investors and local communities, animals belonging to local communities were no longer being captured by investors and sold illegally and that there were no more arrests, women are now allowed to fetch firewood and are paid for work done, investors provided community members with some tree seedlings, they now have access to water points, local leaders are more involved and concerned, increased knowledge on investment, they now know their rights, community is more responsible, among others. The charts below show the changes in beneficiary perceptions regarding satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the performance of investments as a result of the RGIL project interventions, using the different categories at baseline in May 2022 and at the end line in September 2023.

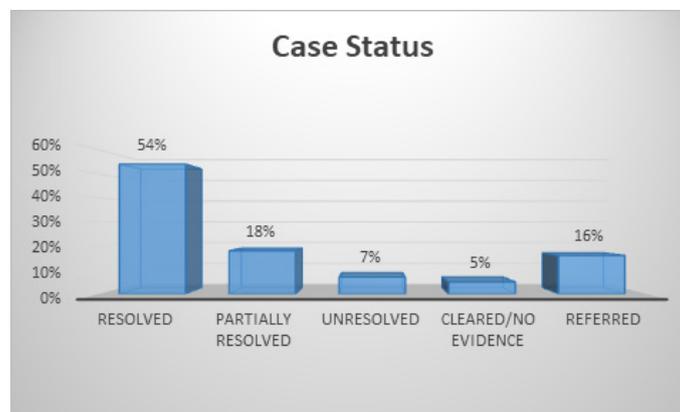


Source; LEMU statistical reports (series 1 is baseline in May 2022 data while Series 2 is end line data in September 2023)

The findings show a decrease in dissatisfaction in social and economic performance of investors while there was increased dissatisfaction with environmental and legal performance. On the other hand, there was a significant decrease in environmental, legal and economic satisfaction although there was an increase in satisfaction in respect to social performance. This confirms that there was improved relationship between community members and investors. While 24% were dissatisfied with the social performance of investments at baseline, 39% confirmed social satisfaction at the end of the project, a 15% increase.

**3.2.2 Contribute to sustainable land management and land dispute resolution;** the RGIL project undertakes that Land rights are often not documented in rural areas, resulting in a lack of transparency. Hence legally correct and fair land acquisition remains difficult; Dialogue processes, both at national and local level are needed, to bring stakeholders together to improve land policies on investments.

**3.2.2.1 Land dispute resolution;** the project documented a total of 177 community - investor grievances, profiled them and distributed them to the different grievance redress committees in respective sub counties for mediation. LEMU statistical data showed that all together, out of the 177 investor - community grievances profiled, 96 (54%) were successfully resolved, 36 (18%) partially resolved, 13 (7%) unresolved, 9 (5%) cleared for lack of evidence and 28 (16%) were referred to the district ADR committees of Dokolo and Amolatar as shown in the chart below.



Source; LEMU end line statistical data, September 2023

The RGIL project target was for 70% of the documented cases to be handled and resolved.. Considering the efforts made towards the management (and resolution) of these cases, we present that 77% of the cases have been managed, by considering the percentage of cases resolved, partially resolved and those investigated and cleared for lack of evidence from the complainants. In this respect the project therefore surpassed the 70% target. The percentage of cases that can be considered as not managed is 23%, arrived at by combining the cases where parties to the dispute disagreed and their disputes remained unresolved together with the complex cases that were referred to the higher level of the GRC structures at the district level.

Before identifying and training the GRCs, LEMU conducted an assessment of the cases reported/documented. Verifying information provided is always important before taking any actions as some of the complainants hide correct information and intentionally want to mislead the facilitators. Investigating the cases and ensuring that both parties are heard is an important part of land dispute resolution because 9 of the cases reported were cleared for lack of evidence meaning the project applied principles of natural justice. It is however important to note that some investors at the inception of the project to some extent felt the project was inciting the local communities against them and was biased. This perception however changed in the course of project implementation due to the awareness on rights and responsibilities and improved relations.



**Photo Credit: Peter Ojangole – LEMU project driver; mediation at Kanga Town Council, 27<sup>th</sup> May 2023**

The project formed seven member GRCs that were engaged in resolving conflict and these were found to be well constituted and functional. In fact, they have extended their scope to resolve cases outside those profiled under RGIL project working closely with religious leaders and other land administration structures like the Area land committees to resolve land conflicts. The sub county leaders reported a reduction in cases reported because the mediation structures the project set up are successfully mediating cases and instances where they aren't able, they referred and were mediated successfully with support of sub county leaders. Where there was hostility between the investor and the local community especially in Awer forest reserve in Okwongodul Sub County (Dokolo district), the relationships improved and the disputants indicated that they were now living peacefully. In Muntu sub-county (Amolatar district), the community members reported that they were at liberty to take their animals for coupling in order to improve the quality of their off springs due to improved relations. RGIL project also ensured that a third of the GRC member composition were women hence ensuring inclusion and participation of women.

With suspected land grabbing and encroachment claims surrounding Awer forest reserve, the boundary was said to have been opened in 2019, according to the NFA Sector Manager for Lango region, however, some community members were not satisfied. Therefore, through this RGIL project and additional funding from an ongoing research grant from International Development Research Center (IDRC), LEMU and NFA engaged a surveyor to conduct verification as shown in the picture below. However the findings of the surveyor are yet to be shared and feedback given to the community and investors. This exercise emboldened the community members to continue demanding for their rights including compensation having lost their crops to spraying and illegal sale of captured animals.

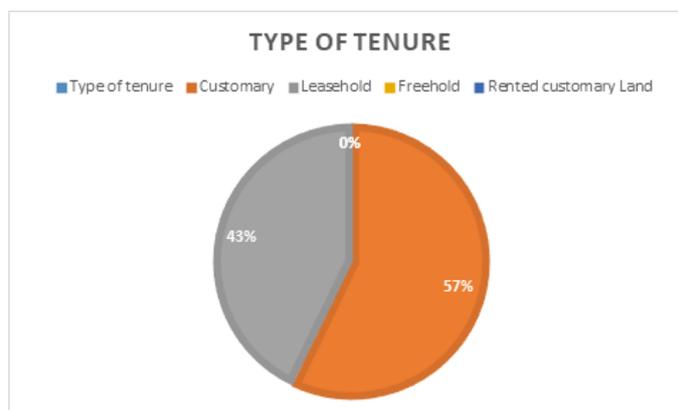
The project team cultivated an environment where the District ADR team, NFA, sub county leaders and affected communities sat on a round table to discuss emerging issues. Interaction with participants in focused group discussions revealed that the conflicts had generally reduced but they also noted that some remain pending. The GRC facilitated land dispute resolution to a great extent. They however decried the limited financial facilitation and existence of gaps emanating for the assessment of reported disputes. The process of grievance identification and documentation was conducted prior to their selection and training. However, there were promises by district and sub county leaders to integrate RGIL project dispute resolution approach and structures in their work.



**Photo Credit, Andrew Ewinya – LEMU Program Officer; community members keenly following the boundary verification at Awer Forest Reserve by a NFA surveyor, 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2023**

It is however important to note that boundary verification and demarcation can create new boundary disputes as people try to claim their land rights and in some cases, new negotiations may be required.

**3.2.2.2 Securing land rights;** Findings showed that many the investors interviewed are operating under customary (57%) and leasehold tenure (43) shown in the chart below; this is consistent with LEMU end line statistical data that indicates that majority of the target beneficiaries (90%) were under customary tenure.



Targeted community members acknowledged that RGIL project has contributed to securing land rights at household level especially women’s land rights. Several families were reported to have undertaken boundary tree planting while others expressed interest to undertake land registration. In Muntu Sub County, LEMU registered 17 interests for land registration and reports from the sub county leaders confirmed that all the 17 were verified and so far 5 households documented their land rights and are in final stages. Amidst suspicion of land grabbing, this is considered a significant change in land tenure security. Many community members were said to be hesitant in the beginning as land issues always arouse suspicion. Months later, community men and women expressed interest in wanting their land to be demarcated and documented. Several sub counties are now pushing for self-financing and plans are underway to streamline the fees in the two districts of Amolatar and Dokolo. Okwon Sub County in Amolatar registered 12 interests (8 male and 2 female) for self-financing although no further steps have been taken beyond the expression of interest.

3.2.2.3 Environmental Protection; we also determined that the adoption of sustainable environmental management practices and adoption of hazard resistant agricultural practices and land protection has taken root. The respondents reported that through RGIL project, they are gradually adopting controls of damaging practices such as tree planting, better agricultural practices to protect the environment as well as diversifying livelihoods. Issues of access and use of land and natural resources realized positive change due to the dialogues between community members and the investors and due to awareness raising

To a greater extent, there is use of organic manure by investments which are soil-friendly and non-toxic on land and thus doesn't affect crops. Farmers are practicing crop rotation, planting of cover crops and mulching are other good land management and conservation practices in use. The project team popularized the use of Environmental Sustainable Impact Assessment tool designed to ensure appropriate mitigation and management including the investor compliance monitoring tool. Monitoring measures are in place to guard against environmental negative impacts

Stemming from the RGIL organized community-level dialogues, it became evident that some investors were not complying with the legal requirement and guidelines. Community members were denied access roads and access to water points and the buffer zones along wetland were not respected with some being fenced off. Where the wetland was fenced off, it was agreed that the fence be extended within the agreed timeframe and where community was denied access to water point, access was granted and the community was satisfied. It was also agreed that the investor at Awer forest should open a road to allow community access to grazing areas. This is yet to be done.

Some investors (especially the 10 private investors in the Kachung forest reserve not considered by the RGIL project) were also cutting down indigenous tree species and in so doing damaging the environment. Out of the 11 private investors in the Kachung forest reserve, the RGIL only considered and built the capacity of 1 (green resources) which meant that the rest remained non-compliant to environmental regulations. Within Awer forest reserve and green resources where there was RGIL project interventions, considering that some of these trees are medicinal, it was agreed that they be protected and the affected community members reported a positive outcome in this area. The investors on the other hand however noted that the local communities are now the ones cutting the indigenous trees for firewood and endangering the environment. However, overall, there was an indication that tree cutting had drastically reduced and that high productivity is anticipated in the next cycle of tree harvest by investors engaging in forestry.

It was also noted many target beneficiaries were still practicing traditional methods of agriculture, using minimal improved inputs due to unaffordable improved inputs. In discussions with communities, they praised the knowledge acquired indicating it had significant impact on their lives and signal better times ahead. A farmer in Muntu reported that he had adopted the use of irrigation something he learnt when he visited one of the investors, a case of trickledown effect

### 3.3 Project contribution towards respecting the rights and needs of local population, especially vulnerable groups

**3.3.1 Knowledge of rights;** the women in target communities were appreciative of the approach of RGIL in targeting women with information on land rights. They expressed a change in their position in the society because it became clear that women have land rights too and have a voice to advocate and demand for their rights. Women championed the initiative to improve access to water sources and negotiated access to firewood and other resources with investors. It was reported that having understood their responsibilities, tree cutting had reduced within forest reserves. The women felt empowered knowing their rights and can now demand for their rights to be respected and valued.

The study assessed the delivery of information on rights and related information through training and IEC materials. Target beneficiaries confirmed taking part in these trainings and awareness sessions and there was evidence that some of this knowledge had been put to use. A lot of hostility existed between the investors and the community prior to the intervention and the situation was termed as volatile, however, this relationship has improved. LEMU distributed translated information materials to target beneficiaries.

Those interviewed also reported that the project has facilitated easy access to information materials such as the PPRR, from which family do land rights come. Other IEC materials that were translated and distributed to investors and other community members in target sub counties include the compliance monitoring tool, and the NIRAS community manual on investment.

Because of the awareness raised, the community in Awer demanded for the 5% legal requirement of forest land given to investors to be allocated to the local community. In principle it was agreed that the two investors at Awer forest reserve should reduce their acreage by 5% which will be given to the community and NFA will provide the seedlings for community members to engage in tree planting. This is yet to be done. The community also demanded that access road be opened to enable them cross with their animals and that a verification exercise be conducted since it was suspected that the forest had encroached on neighbors' customary land.

The community also reported that their crops had been sprayed and they suffered losses and were demanding compensation from the investor. This matter remains hanging as the actual (based in Kampala) investor is yet to visit the community for a dialogue over the issues raised. However his representatives requested to be pardoned.

#### 4.0 Challenges faced by LEMU during project implementation in communities;

1. Threats from investors as some thought LEMU was in the community to incite the community members against their investments. (They had not fully understood the project objectives)
2. Misunderstanding the project objectives as some community members thought LEMU's intervention aimed at doing away with investors.
3. Some of the disputes reported were false claims hence wasting time
4. Delays in funds transfer always affected consistency in the field.

#### 5.0 Recommendations

Following the interactions with target beneficiaries, I am fully convinced that the project has benefitted communities where they are operating and hereby unreservedly recommend their continuation in the current locations in order to enhance impact, ensure sustainability, increase depth and spread with the view to reach more in these locations and other locations. I believe that the project would benefit from some additional new ideas and here below are some recommendations that may better enhance implementation and impact of the project.

The study suggests the following recommendations;

1. Enhance collaborative partnerships with district and sub county leaders to streamline mechanisms for continuity after project life and facilitate a smooth exit. Future projects should facilitate phased community exit because even when not yet proven, mechanisms should be put in place to ensure that the pending and emerging issues are dealt with including if conflict re-occurred and how these will be followed up at all levels. The project facilitated an end line exit meeting at district level involving district and sub county leaders.
2. Facilitate access to market in such future projects to match the increasing productivity which is one of the core objectives of the project. This project aims to increase productivity and over time, this will be achieved. However, it is important that the project explores avenues for marketing what is produced locally, regionally and nationally and through joint collaboration with other stakeholders including non-governmental organizations to increase coordination for continuity and facilitate market linkages. We can't replace government.
3. Integrate the GRC in conflict assessment at inception in order to provide an in depth understanding of the causes of conflict and parties involved. It is recommended that the conflict resolution Process except for identifying and training the GRC prior to conflict assessment remains as is subject to review in case of emerging learning and strategies. Investigating the cases and ensuring that both parties are heard is an important part of land dispute resolution because 9 of the cases reported were cleared for lack of evidence meaning the project applied principles of natural justice. This process cannot be rushed in most cases. Other projects will therefore need to adapt practices that best suit their context and GRC way of work.

4. I recommend continuous sensitization of local communities to fully understand their rights and responsibilities and enable devise the most appropriate ways to demand for and enjoy these rights. It was reported that some community members misunderstood their rights and resolved to encroach on wetlands and had expectations that the project would do away with the foreign investors a sign that they had misunderstood the project objectives. They also indicated that the leaders were non responsive to issues affecting them. All these scenarios can easily disorient implementation of any well intentioned project. To minimize such incidents and to most effectively facilitate project continuity, there is need to continue sensitization. There is also need to and make it possible for leaders to deliver as well as communities claim their rights.
  
5. Where there are none, it is important to operationalize a community based monitoring and evaluation system in order to ensure implementation and follow up of agreed improvement plans and ensure that both leaders and investors fulfill their obligations towards communities, hence improving accountability and responsiveness. This will ensure that communities remain open to dialogue and will provide a forum for all to air out their issues and seek solutions, agree on actions and follow up on their implementation
  
6. Ensure timely release of project funding in order not to affect flow of implementation of activities and avoid delays. Although the project team was able to implement all activities as planned, delayed release of funds interfered with the activity schedule. Activities were implemented till the last week

## Annexes

### ANNEX 1: Questionnaire: Investors

Interviewer: Hello, thank you for taking the time to speak with us today. My name is.....and I work with.....

LEMU together with her Implementing partner GIZ have been implementing a two year GIZ-RGIL project which aimed at ensuring that Investments in land are productive, contribute to sustainable land management and respect the rights and needs of local populations in particular vulnerable groups and women in project areas of Dokolo and Amolatar. As part of the project evaluation, we are conducting data collection on learnings experienced during the course of project implementation in order to improve the delivery of future projects and document impact. You have been selected to participate in this interview and I will be asking you some questions regarding the project and how it is impacting you and the community. Your name will NOT be included in the report that results from this interview; everything you say will be confidential. The interview will take approximately 30 minutes. Do you have any questions? Are you willing to take part in this discussion?

Name .....

Position.....

District.....

Sub County.....

Sex.....

1. What is the nature of your investment?
2. Under what tenure system does your investment fall?
3. Have you participated in RGIL activities in this area?
4. What activities have you participated in?
5. What was community attitude towards your investment before the introduction of the RGIL project?
6. What is their attitude now?
7. Has there been a change in the productivity of your investment after the introduction of the RGIL project? Explain what kind of change
8. How has the RGIL project contributed to this change?
9. To what extent have measures of responsible agricultural investment and the needs of local communities led to increased

productivity compared to small scale farmers?

10. What are you doing differently as a result of advice provided under the RGIL project?

11. What additional measures have you put in place to ensure sustainable land management, respect for rights and needs of local communities and vulnerable groups and women?

12. Have there any new conflicts during the processes supported by this project? Explain the nature of conflict?

13. What has been done to resolve these conflicts?

14. How effective have the conflict resolution mechanisms established under this project been? (Who is involved, how it is done and how long it takes, how responsive the parties involved are, success rate)

Not effective (30% and below) .....

Somehow effective (40% - 60%) .....

Very effective (70% and above) .....

15. What gaps exist in the conflict resolution mechanisms established under this project?

16. How can they be strengthened to produce better outcomes in land conflict resolution?

17. What actions have you taken to ensure that your investment complies and is operating within the national laws and international guidelines as advised under the RGIL project?

18. To what extent has your investment been supported by government authorities to ensure environmental and social standards are observed?

To a great extent .....

Somewhat.....

Very Little.....

Not at all.....

Explain your rating .....

19. How has this project ensured easy access to information materials for improved investment in land? What materials were availed to you?

20. How has your participation in multi stakeholder dialogues enhanced implementation of guidelines for agricultural investments and agreed land use?

## **ANNEX 2: Questionnaire: Focus Group Discussion**

1. How have you been involved in the RGIL project?

2. What new knowledge have you acquired from the RGIL project?

3. How have you utilized this new knowledge to defend your land rights and advocate for better participation in the investment?

4. Are you aware of your land rights and aspects of responsible investment? Elaborate

5. What changes exist due to your engagements with the investors and government authorities as a result of RGIL project activities?

6. What have been the significant benefits of this project to local land users especially social, environmental and economic aspects?

7. To what extent have measures of responsible agriculture investment led to increased productivity as a result of project interventions? Elaborate

8. What positive actions have been taken by government authorities on environmental, economic and social issues

9. To what extent have private investments complied with agreed land use?

10. Have there been any emerging conflicts with the investors in the process of implementing the RGIL project? Explain the nature of conflict and how many.

11. What has been done to resolve these conflicts?

12. How effective have the conflict resolution mechanisms established under this project been? (Who is involved, how it is done and how long it takes, how responsive the parties involved are)

13. What gaps exist in the conflict resolution mechanisms established under this project?

14. How can they be strengthened to produce better and sustainable outcomes?

15. To what extent are investments in land in the project area guided by national legal framework and international guidelines? Give reasons for rating

16. What actions arising from the multi stakeholder dialogues have led to the implementation of guidelines for agricultural

investment?

### ANNEX 3: Study Instrument: Government Leaders

1. Have you participated in the RGIL project activities?
2. If yes, what activities have you been involved in?
3. What measures have you put in place to ensure that investors comply with legal and international standards including social and environmental safeguards?
4. How have you ensured that agriculture investments in land are productive and contribute to sustainable land management and respect the rights and needs of local communities?
5. To what extent are the investors living up to responsible land policy?  
To a great extent .....  
Somewhat.....  
Very Little.....  
Not at all.....  
Explain your rating .....
6. What positive impacts have you registered stemming from the implementation of guidelines for agriculture investments?
7. To what extent has the RGIL project contributed to influencing national policy for responsible land for investment and improved the regulatory framework for investment in land?  
To a great extent .....  
Somewhat.....  
Very Little.....  
Not at all.....  
Explain your rating .....
8. How did your participation with other stakeholders in this project facilitate land dispute resolution?
9. How effective was the land dispute resolution approach under this project in resolving conflicts emerging during the processes supported by the project? (Who is involved, how it is done and how long it takes, how responsive the parties involved are, success rate)  
Not effective (30% and below) .....  
Somehow effective (40% - 60%) .....  
Very effective (70% and above) .....
10. What challenges did you face during land conflict resolution processes?
11. How can these challenges be overcome?
12. In your view, to what extent has dialogue contributed to change in investors' responsiveness to local community's demand for legitimate rights to land and their needs in land investment processes?  
To a great extent .....  
Somewhat.....  
Very Little.....  
Not at all.....  
Explain your rating .....
13. How will the benefits of this project be sustained after the end of the project?
14. How has the project been integrated with the activities and priorities of the local and national government?
15. How responsive are the local government been to local community's requests and recommendations for changes in land use, access and conservation?  
Very responsive.....  
Fairly responsive.....  
Not responsive.....  
Explain your rating.....

## ANNEX 4: Questionnaire, LEMU staff

1. Has the project been effective in achieving the intended project objectives? (Achievement of project outputs, goal and factors influencing achievement and none achievement of project objectives)
2. What impact has the project had on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (intended and unintended effects (social, environmental, economic) both positive and negatives on beneficiaries and none beneficiaries, factors influencing the impact of the project on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries)
3. How relevant is the project to the needs of the local communities (validity of project objectives, relevance to the existing needs of the target groups, use of enhancement by the project of existing skills and knowledge, contribution of the project in strengthening the capacity of the partner, factors influencing relevance of the project to the priorities of the target groups)
4. How efficient has the project been in achieving project objectives (cost effective, ensure programs are in time, and within the budget with minimal negative variance, working conditions, factors influencing efficiency)
5. Will the benefits of the project be sustained after the end of the project? (Continuation of the project when funding ends, ability to mobilize local resources, ability to access funds and support from other sources, factors influencing sustainability of this project)
6. How has the project been integrated with the priorities of other agencies and organizations including government? (Linkages and relationships between target groups, ability to manage multi stakeholder engagements, the coherence of the project with local and national policies)
7. How did the project contribute to formulation and implementation of responsible land policies?
8. To what extent has sensitization of private agriculture investors on adherence to principles of responsible investment led to positive out comes
9. What are some of the measures put in place to ensure adherence to legal and international guidelines for investment in land?
10. To what extent have these guidelines contributed to sustainable land management and reduced land conflicts?
11. What evidence exists to demonstrate that local communities know their rights and demand for responsible investments?
12. Showing relevant examples, how has the project ensured inclusion and representation of local communities in investment decision making?
13. What challenges did you face during the implementation of this project?
14. How can these challenges be overcome?
15. What lessons did you learn from project implementation?

## ANNEX 5: List of Individuals and Groups interviewed ATTENDANCE FOR AKWON S/C

No	NAME	SEX	POSITION	CONTACT
	ALWOC SCOVIA	FEMALE	FARMER	
	APELE KETTY	FEMALE	FARMER	0788957801
	AMEK DILISH	FEMALE	PARALEGAL	0784420497
	ARAO JENTY	FEMALE	FARMER	
	AKELLO GRACE	FEMALE	FARMER	0760853238
	HELLEN BEHEBU	FEMALE	FARMER	
	ALICE EJIKO ONDOA	FEMALE	FARMER	0772019669
	LILLY ARINGO	FEMALE	FARMER	
	ABURO JANE	FEMALE	FARMER	0779035031
	AJANG ROSE	FEMALE	FARMER	
	ABITO SCOVIA	FEMALE	FARMER	
	ANYEO MARGRET	FEMALE	FARMER	0777868385
	ACEN RITA	FEMALE	FARMER	
	ABULO ESTHER	FEMALE	FARMER	

	OBANG DENISH	MALE	VOLUNTEER	0775285860
	AYAA ROBERT	MALE	LCIII	0770799141
	EKADU SIMON	MALE	GISO	0775710210
	OLEJO JOHN	MALE	PARALEGAL	0779666575
	EGIRU JAMES	MALE	V/CHAIRPERSON	0784848326
	OBOI DENIS	MALE	LC I	0771687465
	ECAGU DENIS	MALE	LC I	0772036252
	ECEBU ALBERT	MALE		
	AGWA MORISH	MALE	PARALEGAL	0779870750
	ECEU JOB	MALE	SACAO	0740542493
	ALUCU FRANK	MALE	VOLUNTEER	0788185345

### ATTENDANCE FOR KANGAI T/C

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	CONTACT
	OYUGU TOM	MALE	LC I	0787291981
	OLOBO PASCAL	MALE	FARMER	0785646925
	EKWANYU RAYMOND	MALE	FARMER	0780377111
	OBONGONYINGE RICHARD	MALE	FARMER	0770906697
	ODUR THOMAS	MALE	FARMER	0774619875
	OKWIR DENIS	MALE	FARMER	0783955777
	EJANU DANIEL	MALE	FARMER	0764958538
	EILU MATAYO	MALE	INVESTOR	0787253641
	OCHEKA DAVIO	MALE	FARMER	0774336894
	EPERU RONALD	MALE	FARMER	0779003142
	EPIU JAMES	MALE	FARMER	
	EDROU EDMOND	MALE	FARMER	0786430601
	OPIO WILBERTO	MALE	FARMER	0789614629
	OKWANGA J.P	MALE	FARMER	0775295162
	OMARA DICKEN	MALE	PARALEGAL	
	OKUJA SANTO	MALE	DIST.COUNCILOR	0775177179
	OMARA FELIX	MALE	FARMER	0782064552
	ABINYO REBECCA	FEMALE	PARALEGAL	0760785722

### ATTENDANCE FOR MUNTU S/C

NO	NAME	SEX	POSITION	CONTACT
	OBOT SAM	MALE	FARMER	0781577497
	AWIO GURETI	FEMALE	FARMER	0774083927
	AKULLU JENNIFER	FEMALE	FARMER	0777340088
	AKELLO LOY	FEMALE	FARMER	0782594731
	ANGUU SIDDY	FEMALE	FARMER	0770815538
	AJOK GRACE	FEMALE	PARALEGAL	0770945939
	BODO KETTY	FEMALE	PARALEGAL	

	ABALO JOY	FEMALE	PARALEGAL	0771132611
	AYO MARTIN	MALE	LC I	0778288686
	OKORI MOSES	MALE	PARALEGAL	0774636483
	OJOK CHARLES OLWA	MALE	LC I	0770970672
	NGAU SAM	MALE	FARMER	0784538869
	OGWAL DANIEL	MALE	FARMER	0765727455
	OBOK VINCENT	MALE	FARMER	0789142560
	OPIO GILBERT	MALE	LC I	0773696400
	EMONG NELSON	MALE	PARALEGAL	0784848491
	AKELLO KATHERINE	FEMALE	FARMER	0760883634
	ALABA DOLLY	FEMALE	FARMER	0786407171
	AKULLU ANYESS	FEMALE	FARMER	0774498289
	OKELLO VINCENT	MALE	VICE LCII	0777777248
	PR PETER OMIA	MALE	PARALEGAL	0774729823
	OPUL PATRICK	MALE	PARALEGAL	0778029112
	EKIT HARRIET	FEMALE	A.O	0779280882
	AKELLO JUDITH	FEMALE	V/LC I	0760095737
	ALELE DANIEL	MALE	VOLUNTEER	0772779411
	OCEN EVE	MALE	E.O	0775232382
	OMARA COSMAS	MALE	INVESTOR	0772410971
	PULE THOMAS	MALE	LC III	077304544

#### FGD ATTENDANCE FOR OKWONGODUL S/C

NO.	NAME	SEX	POSITION	CONTACT
1	AKAO SEMMY	FEMALE	VOLUNTEER	0784519877
2	TINO JUDITH	FEMALE	FARMER	
3	ATIM JUSPHINE	FEMALE	FARMER	0786049600
4	AKAO COLLINE	FEMALE	FARMER	0776647718
5	ALEJO BETTY	FEMALE	FARMER	0780924857
6	APIO HARRIET	FEMALE	FARMER	
7	AKELLO GRACE	FEMALE	FARMER	
8	OBOTE KEREN	FEMALE	FARMER	
9	AKELLO JUSPHINE	FEMALE	FARMER	0778299101
10	ANGOM SUSAN	FEMALE	FARMER	0779280823
11	AWINO CELINA	FEMALE	FARMER	
12	AKELLO MARY ANGI	FEMALE	FARMER	0778592903
13	SEKONDINA OMARA	FEMALE	FARMER	
14	JASINTA EBOT	FEMALE	FARMER	
15	ALWEDO HUDLINE	FEMALE	FARMER	
16	AKOLI JUDITH	FEMALE	FARMER	0781420384
17	ALOBO GRACE	FEMALE	FARMER	0774523162
18	ALUM JOAN	FEMALE	FARMER	0789431116
19	AGWIL DORCUS	FEMALE	FARMER	
20	AGWANG FLORENCE	FEMALE	FARMER	

## INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS, INVESTORS, DISTRICT AND SUB COUNTY LEADERS

NO.	NAME	SEX	POSITION	CONTACT
1	TAPI KEVIN	FEMALE	SACAO	0782744141
2	ECHAU JOB	MALE	SACAO	
3	ALUCU FRANK	MALE	CDO	
4	OGWANG DAVID	MALE	FORESTRY OFFICER	
5	PULE THOMAS	MALE	LC3 CHAIRPERSON	0773304544
6	OCEN ERIC	MALE	ENVIRONMENT OFFICER	0775232382
7	SP PATIENCE BAGAINIZI	FEMALE	DPC	
8	OMARA COSMAS	MALE	INVESTOR	0760954808
9	EILU MATAYO	MALE	INVESTOR	0787253641
10	ATUM JIMMY	MALE	INVESTOR	0779024417
11	ONGOL STEPHEN	MALE	INVESTOR	0783646760
12	OKILE TONNY	MALE	INVESTOR	0777037577
13	OGWANG FRED	MALE	INVESTOR	0782465015
14	BOB ELWANGE	MALE	INVESTOR	0772639320
15	ANDREW EWINYA	MALE	LEMU STAFF	0783573121
16	EDIAM JOYCE	FEMALE	LEMU STAFF	0772747806
17	GRACIOUS AGUTI	FEMALE	NFA STAFF	0784551311



*Photo Credit, Andrew Ewinya – LEMU Program Officer; community members keenly following the boundary verification at Awer Forest Reserve by a NFA surveyor, 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2023*

