Vi Agroforestry

Emiti Nibwo Bulora – Annual report 2017

Submitted by: Vi Agroforestry
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Project overview	
Reporting period:	1st May 2016 – 30th April 2017
Geographical areas:	North West of Tanzania
Technical specifications in use:	Woodlot (3mx3m and 4mx4m), Dispersed Inter-planting (5mx10m), Fruit Orchards (8mx8m and 9mx9m) and Boundary Planting (3m apart)

Project indicators	**Historical (2010-2016)**	**Added/ Issued this period (2016/2017)**	**Total**
No. smallholder households with PES agreements	708	41	749
No. community groups with PES agreements (where applicable) by Dec 2014	25	0	25
Approximate number of individuals in these community groups	13,800	0	13,800
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	362 ha and 89,963m	16ha and 5,937m	378ha and 95,900m
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	248,977	3,159	252,136
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)	192,628	-113,355	79,273
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO_2)	14,248	0	14,248
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO_2)	56,992	0	56,992
Unsold Stock at time of Submission (PVC)			
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)	6,863	-6856	7
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			**56,992**
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance in this AR			**NIL**
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			**56,992**

Part A: Project updates

A1: Key events

This annual report for *Emiti Nibwo Bulora* project presents the progress of the project for 2016 implementation period and highlights since it started in 2008. This is the seventh annual report of the project. Other reports can be acquired via this link: http://www.planvivo.org/project-network/emiti-nibwo-bulora-tanzania. The project has a combination of participants at various years of instances: 1) year 8 for the piloting group, 2) year 4 to 6 for the big group and 3) year two for newly recruited farmers. The main activities for this reporting period included the facilitation on tree management practices like weeding, construction of fire break structures, thinning and pruning. Awareness creation on climate change impact with emphasis on adaptation and mitigation measures is a continuous activity and this year people have felt the reality regarding the impact of climate change by receiving little and light rain followed by a prolonged dry season.

Some 41 participants were recruited this reporting period, which makes the total number of participants to be 774.

Monitoring was carried out only on new recruits from the waiting list (41). Monitoring for the second year was supposed to be done January / February 2017 but due to drought conditions last year, no tree planting was able to be done to complete the area (target for 2nd monitoring is whole plot to be established).

The two networks, MVUMAKA and NYAMBERUKA have merged and formed a farmer-based NGO which is registered at national level. This NGO is known as Smart Farmers and Transformation. Among other activities, this NGO will spearhead Plan Vivo activities, particularly awareness creation on climate changes issues and on adaptation and mitigation measures, food security and environmental management in general.

A decision was taken in January 2017 to recruit a further group of farmers who will collectively plant trees sequestering 23,000 tCO_2. Management and staff are doing initial work of sensitization and awareness creation on the project for getting more farmers involved. Introduction and sensitization meetings are already done at district and wards levels. Village sensitization will take place in May. Interested farmers will be asked to send application letters. After identifying them, they will be trained on technical specifications and facilitated to raise tree seedlings ready to be planted at the

rain season between September and November 2017. For survival assurance, those farmers will be recruited and registered toward the end of 2018.

The project received various visitors including the Vi Agroforestry CEO and Regional Director. They came to see what takes place on the ground. The project received students from Sweden who were doing research on economic benefits associated with carbon projects. The project also received a journalist from Sweden who came to gain greater insight into what is done by the project for publication it in Sweden.

A2: Successes and challenges

Registration of a farmer member-based organisation (Smart Farmer and Transformation) was a great success because more than 90 % of members are Plan Vivo participants. The presence of this organisation gives a hope of sustainability, of offering services focusing on development of grass root community by focusing on improving the livelihood of poor families while addressing issues related to climate change. The organization is looking for various opportunities/donors to support its organizational development processes.

The decision to scale up the project is another success. Due to various challenges the project faced some dropouts. Vi Agroforestry has used those challenges as lessons learnt and rectified some approaches and methods to try to minimise this in the future.

The project has created a good image to neighbouring communities. They have been very keen to have similar interventions introduced into their communities. Based on that, the project has been expanded to Nyabiyonza zone within Karagwe district. The Government has supported that, as it is linked to Government plans of improving and restoring degraded land in the area.

This reporting period has experienced extreme weather events namely prolonged dry spells and intense drought that caused many crops and saplings to wither. This condition to some extent limited the initiative of tree planting for farmers who were prepared to plant trees during the short rain period (SOP – September, October, November 2016).

Picture 1: A banana farm affected by drought in Sadock Nzalombi farmer. Photo by Adamson Mwisyelesya, Vi Agroforestry Assistant Coordinator

A3: Project developments

In 2016, the review of updated Technical Specifications (TS) and the Project Design Document (PDD) were done. The revised documents were submitted to Plan Vivo Foundation for review and approval. Once approved, the project will operate and comply with them.

Vi Agroforestry, the project coordinator, has improved its processes of recruitment. In the past farmers were recruited before planting trees (with bare land), with the expectation of planting trees. Unfortunately, some did not plant or only partially planted the area planned. From now onwards, the approach has been modified to train them on the key aspects of the technical specifications before they can proceed to planting. After one year both monitoring and recruitment will be done at the same time. Participants to be registered are those that have planted at least ¾ of intended area. After meeting this target, sale contracts can be signed, followed by their first payment.

Vi Agroforestry has reviewed and changed the farmer contracts, including revising the terms for farmers who voluntarily leave the project; such participants are now required to return any payments already received or put in place permanent plans to maintain carbon stocks, as per their agreements. To assure this, the village leadership will serve to act as a referee.

The project Acquired Epic Sustainability (http://www.epicsustainability.com/) to carry out the verification of the project. The verification report has now been submitted and will published in due course on the Plan Vivo website.

A4: Future Developments

From 2012, Vi Agroforestry, progressively changed the working methodology from direct implementation with farmers to working through farmer-based organisations under consortium or bilateral partnerships. To accomplish this, there has been a gradual reduction of extension staff followed by phasing out some working areas. The farmer organizations are successfully taking over development work programmed by Vi Agroforestry. To respond to these changes, the organisation has established and facilitated organizational development and mentorship programs to empower farmer networks to be strong and to develop. The same will be applied to Plan Vivo activities. This means Vi Agroforestry will hand over some field-related activities to an interested partner. However, Vi Agroforestry will maintain the database, source buyers, verify monitoring and supervise payments. The partner organisation is expected to be involved in the process in the coming years.

Following the decision to recruit more farmers, a new zone in Karagwe District has been involved. According to Karagwe district, the area is highly degraded in terms of deforestation and soil erosion. Introduction of the Plan Vivo project will promote agroforestry among its people and it will be the best way of restoring the degraded land. The project has expanded to a new community (Nyabiyonza zone) within Karagwe district with the same geographical and climatic conditions as described in the PDD.

Part B: Project activities

B1: Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

The project is under *Improved Land Use Management* (ILM) category of activities (Agroforestry). Land use and management activities implemented in this reporting period continued to be those of

the four approved Agroforestry Technical Specifications (TSs), namely "Woodlot", "Dispersed Inter-planting", "Fruit Orchard" and "Boundary Planting". Existing participants manage their plots under these technical specifications. The area currently under management has increased compared to what was reported last year due to the recruitment of new participants. The covered area has grown to 378 ha and 95,900m of Boundary Planting. Currently, the area under management represents 774 participants, split between 749 individual farmers and 25 community groups - principally schools and few churches.

Table 1: Project activity summary

Name of technical specification	Area (Ha)	No. smallholder households/Plots	No. Community Groups/Institutions
Woodlot	316	542	25
Dispersed Inter-planting	56	106	N/A
Fruit Orchard	6	10	N/A
Boundary planting	95,900 (m)	210	N/A

Note: Number of smallholder households plots 868 and actual participants 774; some farmers have registered more than one plot

B2: Project activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Existing participants using the woodlot system continued to grow seasonal crops (including beans, Irish potatoes, maize, cassava and yams) in their Plan Vivo plots as the correct management of their trees has so far greatly benefited other crops. Since most woodlots are established on degraded/abandoned land, this practice has enabled farmers to make better use of the land and to realise that sustainable land management helps land productivity.

Apart from tree planting under specified technical specifications, Plan Vivo participants also practice some Sustainable Agriculture Land Management (SALM) practices such as zero or minimum tillage, construction of soil and water conservation structures, manure application, residual management and mulching. These practices are done in Plan Vivo plots as well as banana and coffee farms.

Project management activities are carried out continually, like formation of farmer groups, measurements and monitoring, report writing, trainings and follow-up of the work.

Part C: Plan Vivo Certificate issuance

N/A – No submission has been made for certificate issuance this reporting period

Part D: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates [1]

D1: Sales activity

The total number of credits issued by the project remains at 56,992 tCO_2**.** The table below lists the sales of Plan Vivo certificates during reporting period. Historical sales are shown in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Sale of Plan Vivo certificates (in current reporting period).

vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	No. PVCs purchased	Price per PVC ($)	Total amount received ($)	Price to participants per PVC ($)	% Sale price to participants
2016	CarbZone AB	84				
2016	Alverbäcks Blommor AB	382				
2016	R Vibergs Blommor HB	62				
2016	Optimized Portfolio Management Stockholm AB	60				
2016	PRfekt kontor AB	20				
2016	Car to Go Sweden AB (Naturrutan)	334				
2016	Bergmark Sustainability AB	20				
2016	Ragn-sells Miljökonsult AB	38				
2016	Union to Union	202				
2016	Equator Stockholm AB	201				
2016	Riksbyggen Ek för	442				
2016	Jak Medlemsbank	20				
2016	Kung Markatta AB	2,099				
2016	Länsförsäkringar AB	2083				
2016	W3 Association	20				
2016	Toivio & Trum AB	20				
2016	KPA Pension AB	228				
2016	NY Collective JKPG AB	20				
2016	GS Facket för skogs-trä- och gr	123				
2016	Renew Garden AB	20				
2016	Lantz Trafikskola AB	53				
2016	Västanhem Mäkleri & Interiör AB	20				
2016	Tubman	20				
2016	Fonus	239				
2016	Konsumentföreningen Stockholm	46				
	Total	**6,856**	PVCs			

[1] Sales made in SEK and converted to dollars (@ 9.47 SEK per USD). Total amount received and % sale price to participants are rounded up/down to nearest whole number. This information is not included in the publicly accessible version of this report.

Part E: Monitoring results

E1: Ecosystem services monitoring

In this reporting period, normal follow-up and monitoring for qualification determination continued. This is because the big group of participants have been monitored against year 5 targets and now that these are established are focused on management activities, with the next major monitoring milestone in year 10. For those that did not meet the monitoring targets, further analysis was required to understand why? For example with the required DBH measurements, the monitoring period was extended to 2018 for those producers who had been required to replant a significant portion of young trees in the 2013/2014 planting season, resulting from major droughts experienced in some areas from 2010-2012, as reported in previous Annual Reports.

Farmers recruited 2016 year (reported in last report) were supposed to be monitored for the 2nd year, but the weather was not conducive for tree planting (to finish the whole area). They will be monitored later during the year 2017 (as they are using March – April rain to complete planting). As such the monitoring done during this reporting period (up to the end of 2016) was limited to new participants (1st year). The detailed monitoring results can be found in Appendix 2.

E2: Maintaining commitments

Vi Agroforestry intends to work with participants who are committed and deliver what is expected from them. As mentioned above, Vi Agroforestry has changed its recruitment process to secure farmers with true commitments and to make sure the tree farms are well managed in compliance with TS, PDD and Plan Vivo standard requirements. As a result, no participant has been removed or withdrawn during this reporting period.

Monitoring will be done next year-2017 (for DBH measure), this will filter qualified farmers to ensure everyone continues to be in compliance with the Plan Vivo-standard.

The project has recruited 41 participants with total coverage area of 16 ha and 5,937 m. Their trees are expected to sequester 1,827 tCO_{2e}. The recruitment exercise will continue during 2017 and is committed to filling the remaining deficit of 3,993 tCO2 (56,992 - 52,999), by recruiting additional farmers into the programme. Detail of the participants recruited this reporting period can be found in Appendix 3.

To ensure tree survival and to have trees of the same general age, Vi Agroforestry has decided to register one-year old trees at the end of a dry period. In addition to ensuring tree survival, this will help trees to grow at more or less a similar rate. As a result, duplication of work and extension of contract time will be avoided since it will be possible for farmers to work together.

Part F: Impacts

F1: Evidence of outcomes

Community sensitization on climate change has created awareness among the farmers and help them realised their roles in contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Through the Plan Vivo project, agroforestry trees have been promoted.

Participating farmers (who joined the project 2008 – 2012) have increased on-farm tree cover and have started to harvest firewood from dead branches or through pruning and thinning. They also get fodder for their livestock, poles for construction and some have started to harvest seeds from their trees. The dropping leaves cover the soil surface hence maintaining soil moisture and reducing water runoff which can lead to soil erosion.

Picture 2: Judith Alex, a Plan Vivo farmer from Nyakakonyi (America hamlet), Kaisho zone, poses with smile as she collects fire wood from the planted trees in her farm. To the right, Fiason Katoto from Nyakayanja, Nyaishozi zone, is shown handling Acrocarpus seeds harvested from his tree farm. Photo by Clement Mtui.

Participating farmers who have established farm enterprises have earned income through sales of products like eggs, vegetables, banana, poultry and goats. Also, a few farmers with Fruit Orchards have started to sell their fruits. The income, nutrition and businesses among participating farmers have improved significantly.

An apiary project has been chosen by many participant groups and identified as the most sustainable and profitable type of enterprise. In Nyaishozi zone three groups are engaged in the apiary project. MAVUNO group found in Nyamwala with 16 members started with 35 modern beehives (Langtroth hive) and 13 local beehives. They have secured the land measuring 3 acres which they use as hanging site. They expect their first harvest in coming dry season. JUHUDI group in Nyakayanja with 21 members has 50 Langtroth beehives which were offered to them by Karagwe District Council (Beekeeping department) as assistance for them to start the project.

Picture 3: Left to right: *Mr Silvester Aloyce and Mr Jefta Edward who are members of MAVUNO bee keepers at Nyamwala, - Nyaishozi zone inspecting their hanging hives. Photo by Adamson Mwisyelesya*

Group leaders, local leaders and group members were trained on how to address household food security in changing climate. The impact of the training is obvious due to most of them using crop varieties with characteristic of disease-drought tolerant and early maturity. Most farmers are using manure to improve soil fertility. Also, construction of water harvesting structures were implement and farmers are harvesting rain water for domestic chores and farming.

The two networks formed a farmer-based organisation which is functional to carry out livelihood

development activities.

F2: Project contributions to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In general, the project has contributed to five Sustainable Development Goals, which are;

SDG no 1: No poverty

Participants were trained and facilitated on various farm-based enterprises, and some have established micro enterprises like beekeeping, poultry keeping, horticulture, tree nursery and crop bulking. As a result, they are earning some extra money that contributes to their household economy.

SDG no 2: Zero hunger

Application of agroforestry techniques leads to greater diversification in food supply. Facilitations on how to address food security created awareness on importance of diversifying food crops instead of depending on staple food. As a result, some food that were of less importance in the community are now being appreciated and used for household consumption. Also, some agroforestry tree species like *Maesopsis eminii* fix nitrogen to the soil which improve soil fertility that leads to greater crop yields. The association of these trees has increased coffee yields and income among farmers.

SDG no 4: Quality Education

Participants gain knowledge and skills through various training and facilitations that are offered to them. Participants are trained on importance of agroforestry trees and application of sustainable land management practices as a way of adapting to climate change. Also, education is extended on aspect of village saving and loan associations whereby farmers can save and access loan with affordable interest.

SDG no 13: Climate action

The *Emiti Nibwo Bulora* Project uses Sustainable Agricultural Land Management (SALM) and Agroforestry practices to increase productivity, build resilience to climate change while contributing to reduction and sequestration of carbon emissions. The growing of over 367,600 indigenous and traditional agroforestry trees has started enhancing ecological services such as the restoration of landscape and biodiversity in the project area. Restored biodiversity will contribute to the regulation of climate variabilities at both local and global scales. The project also demonstrate evidence that the local and national governments can use to build climate change governance (policies, bye-laws and programmes) in agriculture, forestry and water sectors of economy.

SDG no 15: Life on land

The project has contributed to increased tree cover of agricultural land among participating farmers. The participants have done this by using locally selected native and naturalised tree species. The dominant species promoted and planted include Acrocarpus fraxinifolius, Maesopsis eminii, Cedrela odorata, Grevillea robusta, Markhamia lutea, Persea Americana, Mangifera indica (http://www.worldagroforestry.org/output/agroforestree-database). A total of 367,600 trees were planted from the start of the project. The planting of these trees has restored trees and once degraded lands back to use as well as biodiversity. This project demonstrates sustainable management of forests through agroforestry and ecosystem management.

Part G: Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES)

Trees provide ecological services such as biodiversity, reduced air pollution, storm-water control, carbon storage, improved water quality and reduced energy consumption. All aspects of these services are being generated immensely. Carbon removals and storage (sequestration) through trees are quantified and compensated to producers of the scheme. This reporting period, first Payments equivalent to TSH. 7,125,300 ($ 3,159) for Ecosystem Services (PES) was made to 41 farmers recruited and contracted in the third quarter last year (2016 – 2017), according to sales agreements. Table 3 illustrates the payments for 41 newly recruited and contracted farmers under the PES scheme. Further details can be found in Annex 3. The payments of carbon credits to farmers has motivated the farmers to start restoring and protecting biodiversity and ecosystems.

G1: Summary of PES payments by year

Table 3: PES payments made in December 2016

Instalments	No of Participants	Amount paid (TSh)	Amount paid (USD)
1st year	41	7,125,300	3,159

Table 4: Total PES disbursed to date

S/No	Year	Amount (Tsh)	Amount (USD)
1	2011	1,848,600	1,294
2	2012	172,218,400	108,498
3	2013	107,967,000	64,605
4	2014	70,535,000	42,259
5	2015	13,502,000	6,659
6	2016	57,243,800	25,662
7	2016	7,125,300	3,159
Total		423,314,800	248,977

Table 5: Summary of payments made and held in trust

1. Reporting year (mm/yy – mm/yy)	2. Total previous payments (previous reporting periods)	3. Total ongoing payments (in this reporting period)	4. Total payments made (2+3)	5. Total payments held in trust	6. Total payments withheld
May/ 2016 – April/ 2017	423,314,800 Tsh = 248,977 USD	7,125,300 Tsh = 3,159 USD	430,440,100 Tsh = 252,136 USD	179,116,900 Tsh = 79,273 USD	18,737,000 Tsh = 8,308 USD[1]
TOTAL (Tsh)	**423,314,800**	**7,125,300**	**430,440,100**	**179,116,900**	**18,737,000**

Part H: Ongoing participation

H1: Recruitment

As previously discussed the organisation recruited 41 farmers in this period. Additional information on effective tree planting, protection and management (e.g. mulching, digging planting pits) has been provided to enhance tree survival.

H2: Project Potential

The project interventions are with high demand from farmer where the project is scaling up. Sensitization and awareness are on-going. This round, instead of mapping and drawing Plan Vivo on bare land, now it is done on farm with at least trees of one year old. These farmers are encouraged to keep on planting and managing the land in such a way that to make sure trees are surviving. They will be surveyed toward the end of this year. The knowledge of TSs has been disseminated since farmers learn from one another.

The individual smallholders, schools and churches were identified as producers of carbon credits (Plan Vivos). They later got organized in farmer self-help groups. All gender, age, income or social status and ethnicity factors were considered without discrimination. The major barrier of women participation included land ownership rights and benefit sharing at household level. This was identified and a gender approach of including women in leadership of groups, promoting activities suitable for women and carrying out household activities jointly with families was promoted. To date these farmers are organized in community-based organizations that were formed by themselves and own the project activities by themselves.

H3: Community participation

The individual smallholders, schools and churches were identified as producers of carbon credits (Plan vivos). They later got organized in 44 farmer self-help groups. All gender, age, income or social status, institutions and ethnicity factors were considered without discrimination. The major barrier of women participation included land ownership rights. This was identified and a gender approach of including women in leadership of groups, promoting activities suitable for women and carrying out household activities jointly with families was promoted. To date these farmers are organized in community-based organizations that were formed by themselves and own the project activities by themselves.

Each Plan Vivo group has meeting schedules each month. The main agenda during the meetings is Plan Vivo farms management and progress and impacts of micro enterprises that are undertaken as a group or individual farmers. Apart from monthly group meetings, the facilitation on various topics was done to new and old groups. For more information about the trainings/facilitations that was done in various groups in this reporting period see Annex 4. For this year the main facilitation will be on technical specifications to new applicants (we expect to have new applicants by mid-June).

Part I: Project operating costs

I1: Allocation of costs

In this reporting period the project used 53,966 USD to pay salary and social benefits to 3 staff, running office, travelling and training to participants.

Table 6: Allocation of costs

Expense	Narrative	Amount (if possible in USD$)
Personnel	Salary & social benefits	36,898
Office/Admin	Office running cost	3,040
Equipment		0
Travel	To field and country office	8,063
Fees		0
Audit		0
Additional exp	Seeds, consumables	1,539
Training	Participants	4,426
Market		0
Total		53,966

Annexes

Annex 1: Historical Sale Information

Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	No. PVCs purchased	Price per PVC ($)	Total amount received ($)	Price to participants per PVC ($)*	% Sale price to participants
2010	Folksam	4,795				
2010	Naturrutan AB	127				
2011	Folksam	3,853				
2011	Alverbacks Blommor AB	375				
2011	Akademibokhandelsgruppen AB	28				
2011	Sweco Position AB	33				
2011	Naturrutan AB	371				
2012	LRF Samkop AB	16				
2012	Spridda Skurar AB	20				
2012	Lions Club International District 105N	357				
2012	Lansforsakringar Kalmar lan	137				
2012	Naturrutan AB	134				
2012	Folksam	3,969				
2012	Bokus AB	21				
2012	Naturrutan AB	145				
2012	Naturrutan AB	177				
2012	Bokus AB	10				
2012	Alverbacks Blommor	357				
2012	Svenka Motorcykel- och Snoskoterforb…	67				
2012	Peter Besterman AB	318				
2012	Naturrutan AB	803				
2013	Bokus AB	78				
2013	Bokus AB	300				
2013	Lansforsakringar Kalmar lan	131				
2013	Kung Markatta AB	603				
2013	LRF Samkop AB	16.7				
2013	Equator Stockholm AB	34				
2013	LRF Samkop	13				
2013	Peter Besterman AB	248				
2013	Fonus, ekonomisk forening	245				
2013	CCAFS, CGIAR	128				
2013	Folksam	19				
2013	Folksam	2,122				
2013	Hotel Oden	207				
2013	Fonus, ekonomisk forening	223				

2013	Folksam	2472
2013	Billogram	3
2013	Naturrutan AB	667
2013	R Vibergs Blommor HB	60
2013	Fonus, ekonomisk forening	231
2013	AB KE Petterssons Handelstradgard	300
2013	BioGaia AB	910
2013	Alverbacks Blommor	374
2013	Tubman AB	10
2013	Naturrutan AB	145
2013	Fonus, ekonomisk forening	231
2014	Lantz Trafikskola AB	58
2014	Svenska Motorcykel och snoskoterforb…	68
2014	Equator Stockholm AB	40
2014	Bokus AB	300
2014	Naturrutan AB	167
2014	Tubman AB	5
2014	CCAFS, CGIAR	145
2014	Länsförsäkringar Kalmar län	110
2014	Kung Markatta AB	614
2014	Billogram AB	3
2014	LRF Samköp AB	5
2014	Fonus Ekonomisk Förening	252
2014	Car to Go Sweden AB (tiDIgare Naturr…	167
2014	Bio Gaia AB	1163
2014	Hotel Oden	49
2014	Sydskånes Avfallsaktiebolag (SYSAV)	24
2014	Ny Reklambyrå i Sverige AB	0
2014	Car to Go Sweden AB (tiDIgare Naturr…	167
2014	LO-TCO biståndsnämnd	117
2014	Fält Communications AB	117
2014	Västanhem Mäkleri & Interiör AB	10
2014	LRF Samköp AB	5
2014	CarbZone AB	95
2014	Car to Go Sweden AB (tiDIgare Naturr…	167
2014	Fonus Ekonomisk Förening	229
2014	Alverbäcks Blommar AB	366
2014	Folksam	2792
2014	Fonus Ekonomisk Förening	228
2014	R. Vibergs Blommor HB	62
2014	ZeroMission AB	2001
2014	Fonus Ekonomisk Förening	228
2014	Folksam	1862

2015	AB KE Petterssons Handelsträdgård	241
2015	Societa' per la cremazione ente morale	1000
2015	Car to Go Sweden AB (Naturrutan)	334
2015	Bokus AB	300
2015	Equator Stockholm AB	43
2015	Folksam ömsesiDIg livförsäkring	1,421
2015	CCAFS, CGIAR Research Program….	204
2015	Riksbyggen Ekonomisk förening	426
2015	Kung Markatta AB	1,060
2015	Svenska Motorcykel- och Snöskoterför…	71
2015	Lantz Trafikskola AB	53
2015	LO-TCO biståndsnämnd	117
2015	Olof Palmes Internationella Center	710
2015	BioGaia AB	1246
2015	SWCG Swedish Consulting Group AB	6
2015	Ny Reklambyrå i Sverige AB	40
2015	Länsförsäkringar Kalmar Län	127
2015	Västanhem Mäkleri & Interiör AB	10
2015	Sjöstrand Trading AB	2
2015	Konsumentföreningen Stockholm	33
2015	Fält Communications AB	154
2015	EcoOnline	9
2015	Folksam ömsesidIg livförsäkring	2,844
2015	Sydskånes Avfallsaktiebolag (SYSAV)	25
2015	Skövdevillan AB	114
2015	Tubman AB	11
2015	Olof Palmes Internationella Center	667
2015	Fonus Ekonomisk Förening	975
2015	Onischa AB	20
2015	LRF Samköp AB	5
2015	Billogram AB	3
2015	Getinge DIsinfection AB	20
2015	KPA Pension AB	338
2016	CarbZone AB	84
2016	Alverbäcks Blommor AB	382
2016	R Vibergs Blommor HB	62
2016	Optimized Portfolio Management Stockholm AB	60
2016	PRfekt kontor AB	20
2016	Car to Go Sweden AB (Naturrutan)	334
2016	Bergmark Sustainability AB	20
2016	Ragn-sells Miljökonsult AB	38
2016	Union to Union	202
2016	Equator Stockholm AB	201
2016	Riksbyggen Ek för	442

2016	Jak Medlemsbank	20	
2016	Kung Markatta AB	2099	
2016	Länsförsäkringar AB	2083	
2016	W3 Association	20	
2016	Toivio & Trum AB	20	
2016	KPA Pension AB	228	
2016	NY Collective JKPG AB	20	
2016	GS Facket för skogs-trä- och gr	123	
2016	Renew Garden AB	20	
2016	Lantz Trafikskola AB	53	
2016	Västanhem Mäkleri & Interiör AB	20	
2016	Tubman	20	
2016	Fonus	239	
2016	Konsumentföreningen Stockholm	46	
	Total Historical Sales	**56,985**	PVCs

Note: pricing data removed in publicly accessible version.

Annex 2: Monitoring results

S/No	Year of monitoring	Name of producer / producer ID / group ID [2]	Saleable tCO_2 generated	Location e.g. A village name / project area / farmers' cooperative	Area (ha)	Technical specification	Monitoring target	Monitoring result
1	1		16	Kaisho	0.25905	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
2	1		18	Kaisho	329	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
3	1		14	Kaisho	246	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
4	1		95	Kaisho	0.68163	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
5	1		20	Kaisho	0.32106	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
	1		15	Kaisho	275	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
6	1		19	Kaisho	0.13413	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
7	1		26	Kaisho	472	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
8	1		27	Kaisho	0.44806	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
	1		16	Kaisho	287	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
9	1		48	Kaisho	0.78122	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
	1		21	Kaisho	376	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
10	1		21	Kaisho	369	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
11	1		32	Kaisho	578	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
12	1		19	Kaisho	334	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
13	1		49	Kaisho	0.34671	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
14	1		9	Kaisho	0.14558	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
	1		24	Kaisho	0.17402	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
15	1		33	Kaisho	0.2384	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
16	1		96	Kaisho	1.57724	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
17	1		43	Kaisho	0.309	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
18	1		77	Kaisho	0.55245	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
19	1		11	Kaisho	0.17663	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
20	1		21	Kaisho	368	BP	At least 50% established	50% established

[2] Due to data protection regulations, the names of participants have been taken out of the public version of this report

21	1		24	Kaisho	429	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
22	1		17	Kaisho	299	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
23	1		47	Kaisho	0.33838	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
24	1		98	Kaisho	0.69979	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
25	1		80	Bugene	1.31357	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
26	1		103	Bugene	1.68949	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
27	1		36	Bugene	0.25475	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
28	1		46	Bugene	0.74968	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
29	1		23	Bugene	0.38471	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
30	1		14	Bugene	0.23151	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
31	1		67	Bugene	1.10581	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
32	1		56	Bugene	995	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
33	1		32	Bugene	0.23052	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
34	1		20	Bugene	349	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
35	1		39	Bugene	0.27822	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
36	1		13	Bugene	232	BP	At least 50% established	50% established
37	1		26	Bugene	0.42927	DI	At least 50% established	50% established
38	1		29	Bugene	0.2081	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
39	1		55	Bugene	0.3959	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
40	1		184	Bugene	1.312	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established
41	1		48	Nyaishozi	0.34623	Woodlot	At least 50% established	50% established

Annex 3: PES payments

S/NO	PARTICIPANT [3]	LOCATION	PV ID	TECH. SPECIFICATION	AMOUNT (Tsh)
1		Kaisho	516	D. Interplanting	62,400.00
2		Kaisho	517	Boundary Planting	70,200.00
3		Kaisho	518	Boundary Planting	54,600.00
4		Kaisho	519	Woodlot	370,500.00
5		Kaisho	520	D. Interplanting	78,000.00
		Kaisho	520	Boundary Planting	58,500.00
6		Kaisho	521	Woodlot	74,100.00
7		Kaisho	522	Boundary Planting	101,400.00
8		Kaisho	523	D. Interplanting	105,300.00
		Kaisho	523	Boundary Planting	62,400.00
9		Kaisho	524	D. Interplanting	187,200.00
		Kaisho	524	Boundary Planting	81,900.00
10		Kaisho	525	Boundary Planting	81,900.00
11		Kaisho	526	Boundary Planting	124,800.00
12		Kaisho	527	Boundary Planting	74,100.00
13		Kaisho	528	Woodlot	191,100.00
14		Kaisho	529	D. Interplanting	35,100.00
		Kaisho	529	Woodlot	93,600.00
15		Kaisho	530	Woodlot	128,700.00
16		Kaisho	531	D. Interplanting	374,400.00
17		Kaisho	532	Woodlot	167,700.00
18		Kaisho	533	Woodlot	300,300.00
19		Kaisho	534	D. Interplanting	42,900.00
20		Kaisho	535	Boundary Planting	81,900.00
21		Kaisho	536	Boundary Planting	93,600.00
22		Kaisho	537	Boundary Planting	66,300.00
23		Kaisho	538	Woodlot	183,300.00
24		Kaisho	539	Woodlot	382,200.00
25		Bugene	427	D. Interplanting	312,000.00
26		Bugene	428	D. Interplanting	401,700.00
27		Bugene	429	Woodlot	140,400.00
28		Bugene	430	D. Interplanting	179,400.00
29		Bugene	431	D. Interplanting	89,700.00
30		Bugene	432	D. Interplanting	54,600.00
31		Bugene	433	D. Interplanting	261,300.00
32		Bugene	434	Boundary Planting	218,400.00
33		Bugene	435	Woodlot	124,800.00
34		Bugene	436	Boundary Planting	78,000.00
35		Bugene	437	Woodlot	152,100.00
36		Bugene	438	Boundary Planting	50,700.00
37		Bugene	439	D. Interplanting	101,400.00
38		Bugene	440	Woodlot	113,100.00
39		Bugene	441	Woodlot	214,500.00
40		Bugene	442	Woodlot	717,600.00
41		Nyaishozi	304	Woodlot	187,200.00
	TOTAL				**7,125,300.00**

[3] Due to data protection regulations, the names of participants have been taken out of the public version of this report

Annex 4: Group facilitations

S/No	Type of training/facilitation	Training objectives	Achievement
1	Bees keeping training	The training objective was to empower the group members with necessary knowledge and skills of bees keeping, bees keeping project planning, establishment and management, bee hives products processing, packaging, labelling and marketing	63 local bee hives were made and hanged
2	Farm enterprise Analysis and selection	The purpose of the training was to lead the group members in a process of identifying the opportunities and resources they have in the establishment of possible on-farm enterprises	Horticulture production and beehives were identified by participants as possible farm enterprises after training
3	Addressing household food security in changing climate	-Introduce the concept of food, nutrition, food security and changing environment -Outline the causes and consequences of food insecurity in communities -Outline the impact of the community safety nets in response to food insecurity -Highlight the current strategies and interventions to address food insecurity nationally regionally and locally	32 groups (with 576 participants) were trained on how to address household food security in changing climate. Root crops such as cassava, sweet potatoes and yarns are now planted by farmers as (safety nets) for food insecurity
4	Gender mainstreaming training	The training objective was to enable participants to mainstream gender in agroforestry and Plan Vivo project for sustainable development	60 group leaders from 30 groups trained on gender mainstreaming, 35 among them has allowed their wives/ children to be registered as project participants. Some men have allowed their wives and child to be registered as Plan Vivo participants (in new recruits)
5	Integrated pest management training	The purpose was to train the farmers to have knowledge and skills of local pesticides preparation as chemical used to eliminate or control a variety of agricultural pest can damage crops and livestock and reduce farm productivity	82 farmers plant *Euphobia tirucalis* together with tree plants to expel termite attacking the trees and other plants
6	Horticulture production	The objective was to facilitates farmers to invest in vegetable production as means of accessing green vegetable and fruits for the family consumption and surplus for sale to earn household income	216 farmers are dealing with horticulture production around water sources managed to have vegetable gardens for cabbage, carrots, sweet peppers, tomatoes and egg plants

7	Lobbying and advocacy training	The purpose of the training was to enable participants who were group and network leaders to have necessary skills and knowledge of Lobbying and Advocacy in different levels in the community, local and central government	Before training the participants didn't understood how to lobby from different stakeholders in addressing challenges faced in their community. Trained group leaders have contributed in their village development planning and supervise the implementation of the development works.
8	Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Purpose of the training was to impart new participants with relevant knowledge and skills of environmental and climate change adaptation and mitigation	154 new participants trained on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The participants understood the causes of environmental and climate change, negative impact and how to adapt and mitigate them
9	Training on leadership and good governance	The purpose of the training was to empower the farmer-based organisation leaders with skills and knowledge relevant to Leadership and good Governance which will enhance the sustainability of the formed NGO	60 group leaders from 30 groups trained on leadership and good governance skills. After training the participants understood their roles and values as a leader that they should be transparent, accountable and adhere to their code of conducts.
10	Facilitation/ training was done on tree farm management practices like pruning, thinning and construction of soil and water conservation structures.	To facilitate participants to have proper management of their tree farms. Practices facilitated are like thinning, pruning, weeding and construction of water harvesting structures.	Good spacing has allowed growth for trees under woodlot system. Most farms were not burnt during the dry season as they were clean.