TREES FOR GLOBAL BENEFITS PROGRAM IN UGANDA

A Plan Vivo Project Annual Report 2011

February 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables

LIST OF PLATES

LIST OF GRAPHS

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCAFS	Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security
CCF	Carbon Community Fund
CHAIN	Community Healthy And Information Network
ECOTRUST	Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PIN	Project Idea Note
PDD	Project Design Document
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
TFGB	Trees For Global Benefit
TIST	The International Small Tree planting group
WWF	World Wild Fund for Nature
VIC	Visitor information Centre
FAO	Food & Agricultural Organisation
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations

1.0 Key Events, Developments and Challenges

1.1 Introduction

This annual report presents the progress of activities under the Trees for Global Benefits project for the year 2011. It summarises activities that have been done during this reporting period. Notably, the project has seen an increase in the amount of CO_2 credits generated by the project and subsequently an increased number of carbon producers[1]. More than half of the carbon credits generated have not been sold to buyers, but the farmers have been paid by ECOTRUST under the newly introduced opportunity for the project to hold 'unsold' credits in the registry for sale as and when a buyer is identified.

1.2 Key Developments

The project has continued to recruit farmers from all the project sites including Northen Uganda, which is a new site initiated during the previous reporting period. Generally speaking the weather and socio-economic environment has been conducive to tree planting with very good rains especially in the second half of the year. Some of the project areas have undergone changes in the political administration. The project has also experienced coordinator and staffing changes. Furthermore, the project has continued to be part of conservation events mainly within the region. This section provides a description of some of these developments.

1.2.1 Political boundaries within the project area

Uganda has undergone division in its local government political boundaries in the past years. In 2011, the TFGB project sites are some areas that were affected. Originally, the project sites were spread within Bushenyi district- in four sub counties namely; Bitereko, Kiyanga, Kichwamba and Ryeru. With the split in political boundaries the greater Bushenyi is now divided into Bushenyi, Mitooma (Bitereko & Kiyanga) and Rubirizi (Ryeru & Kichwamba) and two other districts. Although the splitting of the project site does not affect project activities, it disrupts the nomenclature in the database. This means a re-arrangement and probably renaming the locations where the farmers do the project activities. This will have to be done for consistency both in the database and at site level.

1.2.2 Scaling up in the Project Area

The Trees for Global Benefit Project (TFGB) has scaled up in its area of operation. This has involved recruiting new farmers/potential carbon producers to join the project within the already established sites and neighbouring areas. The areas targeted are those neighbouring the already participating sites. In bringing the neighbouring site (s) on board, consideration for both the climatic/environmental and soil

[1] The term carbon producer and farmers are used interchangeably in this document, and are therefore considered to have the same meaning.

characteristics being similar to the operational project sites is done. The project has also started generating credits from Northern Uganda in the districts of Adjumani, Gulu and Kitgum.

1.2.3 Ecotrust-Wildlife Conservation Society Partnership

WCS Rwanda requested ECOTRUST to carry out a feasibility assessment for a carbon management scheme using the Plan Vivo Standards for rural communities surrounding the Nyungwe National Park. The activities included a reconnaissance conducted in February 2011 as well as socio-economic and biomass assessments for the area. Nyungwe National Park and its environs is an area where WCS Rwanda is spearheading a project (Nyungwe project) intended to promote sustainable biodiversity conservation. A carbon sequestration project has been proposed as one of the strategies for generating conservation finance and reducing pressure on the park. ECOTRUST has carried out a detailed assessment of socio-economic aspects related to a carbon management project. In addition, ECOTRUST has conducted a biomass assessment to establish the sequestration potential of the desired farming systems. Analyses of the results are still underway.

1.2.4 New Coordinators & Staff

The project has recruited two new Programme Officers (Annet Ssempala & Stephen Kigoolo). Furthermore, Ecotrust has recruited and trained field assistants for Hoima (Kisembo Proscovia & Bisoborwa Johnson) and Kasese (Nabawanuka Josephine). The Programme Officers are scientists with postgraduate training in the fields of forestry and biodiversity conservation respectively. In addition, a new coordinator has been identified for the Kichwamba site. This site has in the past been coordinated by Mr. Wilson Turyahikayo. It is part of Buyaruguru area which is composed of Ryeru and Kichwamba sub counties. Wilson now remains the coordinator for Ryeru and the expanded nearby area of Katerera (which was part of Kichwamba & Ryeru). The new farmer coordinator is called Mr. Ayinake Didas who was elected by a majority of fellow farmers in October 2011.

1.3 Key Events

The Trees for Global Benefit project participated in various events during this reporting period. The project has hosted several visitors to continue providing a learning experience for the implementation of similar projects elsewhere. In addition, the project has also participated in several meetings including those hosted by ICRAF (communicating carbon finance), FAO and Climate Change Agriculture & Food Security (CCAFS – Mitigation for Small Holders), REDD+ meeting in Tanzania hosted by START, Solvatten training in Bungoma etc. Below is a summary of some of the meetings that the project has participated in;

1.3.1 Plan vivo One Millionth tCO_2 event 2011

Following the issuance of the one millionth Plan Vivo Certificate into the Markit Environmental Registry by the Plan vivo Foundation, ECOTRUST/TFGB project was invited to share experience on the kind of activities and benefits that the communities have accrued as a result of implementing the Plan Vivo Foundation activities. ECOTRUST supports and organises communities to undertake a range of

activities including agroforestry, aforestation and reforestation activities and other complementary livelihood activities. Celebrating the event helps to demonstrate that rural communities can participate in the voluntary carbon market, reach scale and generate verifiable carbon benefits. The Plan Vivo System is working for thousands of smallholders and forest-user groups in developing countries, channelling carbon finance effectively to the rural poor.

1.3.2 Small-holder Mitigation workshop in Rome, Italy

As an implemeter of a small holder carbon mitigation scheme, ECOTRUST was invited to a Climate Change Agriculture & Food Security (CCAFS) workshop in Rome to share its experience on its activities in the project. The topic for the workshop was entitled ''Small holder Mitigation: Mitigation Options and Incentive Mechanisms" The aim of the workshop was to identify incentives for pro-poor smallholder-based mitigation in agriculture. The major out put of the workshop was to assist with prioritizing research and communicating with policy makers.

1.3.3 Meeting on communicating carbon finance

The workshop on communicating carbon finance was held during the month of October 2011 in Nairobi, Kenya. The aim of the workshop was to bring together project developers and their staff who interact with farmers to exchange lessons learned with each other, as well as to develop improved skills related to communication about carbon projects. The workshop highlighted best communication practices used to inform farmers about carbon markets, contracts, and risks involved in engaging with carbon projects. The workshop also learned from communication strategies that have not been successful. In general, the Communicating Carbon workshop aimed to facilitate linking knowledge of mitigation with action that can help mitigate GHG emissions. One of the outputs of the workshop was preparation of policy brief that was displayed at the COP17 in Durban. The policy brief is about *Improving Carbon Initiatives Aimed at Smallholders: Addressing Opportunities and Challenges through Better Communication.*

1.3.4 Climate Change Agriculture & Food Security (CCAFS) meeting in Kisumu- Kenya.

Two staff members from ECOTRUST attended a workshop organised by CCAFS in Kisumu to discuss *Institutional Analysis and Capacity-Building of Agricultural Carbon Projects in Africa: Phase 2* . EcoAgriculture Partners, with support from the global Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) research program organized a workshop in Kisumu, Kenya targeting six agricultural carbon projects in Africa. The projects include Trees for Global Benefit, VI agroforestry, TIST etc. These are the projects CCAFS has been working with in 2010 and 2011 to characterize their institutional arrangements through case studies developed jointly with these organizations. This work drew on design and management lessons learned from projects that pioneered participation in carbon markets about reducing costs, improving efficiency of the supply chain, and improving benefits to farmers and communities. The fieldwork in the project sites was conducted in late 2010 and early 2011.

1.4 Other Developments

1.4.1 Solvatten Project:

ECOTRUST and Myclimate are partnering to initiate a solar technology for treating and heating water called Solvatten for use by rural households (Plate1). The heated water is used mainly for domestic consumption like drinking, hand washing, cleaning household equipment, bathing etc. The project is targeting communities with small scale businesses that utilize charcoal or fuel wood. A pre-feasibility survey was undertaken in early 2011 in four districts of western Uganda (Masindi, Hoima, Kasese and Bushenyi) to assess the potential of using this technology. Out of the four districts, the project will be piloted in Masindi while also the project will be piloted around the suburbs of Kampala, specifically, Kawempe division. Training was organized by the project to train staff from ECOTRUST and CHAIN who will be assisting in the pilot phase (Plate 2). With funding from French Embassy and Roche, Ecotrust is conducting an assessment to asses the feasibility communities accessing this technology using carbon financing.

Meanwhile, a study tour was organized in March 2011 for the neighboring Kenya, where the solar technology (Solvatten) is being piloted amongst the rural households by the SCC-VI Eastern Africa project in Bungoma district. The aim of the field tour was two fold: firstly was to learn about the technology and secondly, was to understand the performance of the technology and get feedback from the pilot solvatten users in Kenya. This pilot was initiated in 2009 with about 50 Solvatten equipment given freely to the rural communities. In 2010, fourty (40) Solvatten equipment was brought in but this time being sold at a subsidized price of 1200 Kshs. ECOTRUST participated in the field trip with the aim of having hands on experience of the operationalisation of the Solvatten technology amongst the rural communities in Bungoma District, Kenya. This trip was funded by U&W with support of ECOTRUST-Uganda and facilitated by SCC-VI Eastern Africa, Kenya. Among the lessons learned include: the technology has been able to save on fuel wood for the households using it, lead to a reduction in disease rate infections especially typhoid and diarrhea.

(Photos: ECOTRUST 2011)Plate 1: A solvatten Unit . Plate 2: Solvatten technology training at ECOTRUST offices

1.4.2 Visit by MyClimate staff

MyClimate staff visited TFGB project this year to acquaint themselves with the activities that ECOTRUST is implementing. One of their major interests was to visit potential sites where improved forest management can be piloted by ECOTRUST. Two sites were visited; these are Ongo and Alimugonza communal forests in Masindi district. ECOTRUST is proposing a partnership with MyClimate to integrate improved forest management in the Trees for Global Benefits programme in Masindi. The visit has been followed by a funding agreement with Ecotrust for Myclimate to purchase ten thousand tonnes of carbon dioxide (10,000tCo_2) from Trees for Global Benefit Project by Myclimate. In addition to the purchase price per tCO_2 will include the Myclimate has included an additional US$2 per t$CO_2$ to be used for "Improving the Management of Riverine Forests of Alimugonza and Ongo Communal Forests". Plate 3 shows a team that visited Ongo and alimugonza forests.

Plate3: ECOTRUST and Myclimate staff during a field tour in Masindi (Photo: ECOTRUST, 2011)

2.0 Sales

During the annual reporting period (2010-2011), the project has sold 70,130tCO2 to various buyers as indicated in the table 1a below. In addition, 10,000tCO2 left over from 2010 has been sold to Myclimate, leaving a balance of 8091tCO2 from the unsold credits of vintage 2010. A balance of 79,803tCO2 has been generated but not yet sold and should be issued as 'unsold stock' (vintage 2011) in Ecotrust account in the Markit Registry (see table 1b). Furthermore, the project has signed an agreement with Max Hamburger (currently the largest buyer) to reserve 140,000tCO2 offsets for the period 2012 and 2013.

Table 1a: Sales 2010-2011 & Financial Benefit Sharing

Buyer	tCO2	Price per tCO2	Total Price in US$	Certificate issuance	Third Party Verification	ET	Producer		
							To the Individual	Contribn to CCF	Total for Community
U&W NCC & other	11000			3850	2200		33000	4004	37004
Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	3150			1102.5	630		9450	1146.6	10596.6
Max Hamburger	55000			19250	1375		165000	20020	185020
KALIP	160			56	32		480	58.24	538.24
SPGS	77			26.95	15.4		231	28.028	259.028
G&C Tours	253			88.55	50.6		759	92.092	851.092
Emil Ceramica	100			35	20		300	36.4	336.4
International Lifeline Fund	96			33.6	19.2		288	34.944	322.944
Nkuringo Gorilla Camp	55			19.25	11		165	20.02	185.02
Ecometrica	110			38.5	22		330	40.04	370.04
Classic Africa Safaris	129			45.15	25.8		387	46.956	433.956
Total	70130			24545.5	4401		210390	25527.3	235917.3
Percentage									

Table 1b: Issuance of unsold stock (vintage 2011)

	tCO2	Price per tCO2	Total price in US$	Certificate issuance fee	Third party verification	Ecotrust	Producer		
							Individual	Contribution to CCF	Total to the community
Ecotrust	79,803	n/a	n/a	23,940	1995	n/a	239,409	29,048	268,457

Key
ET = ECOTRUST
CCF = Carbon Community Fund
Third Party Verification: Contribution to all third party verification & validation as and when it takes place

2.1 Allocation of Sales to Producers

During this reporting period, a total of 584 farmers fulfilled requirements and were recruited into the programme. Out of these 260 have been allocated buyers and received their first payments. Whereas the remaining 324 farmers have also received their first payments, their credits have not yet been sold. In total, the farmers that have been recruited have generated certificates worth over 150,422tCO_2 from 764.2ha. Table 2 summarises the allocation, while details of each farmer allocation is shown in Appendix 1.

Table 2: Summary allocation of producers to the respective buyers

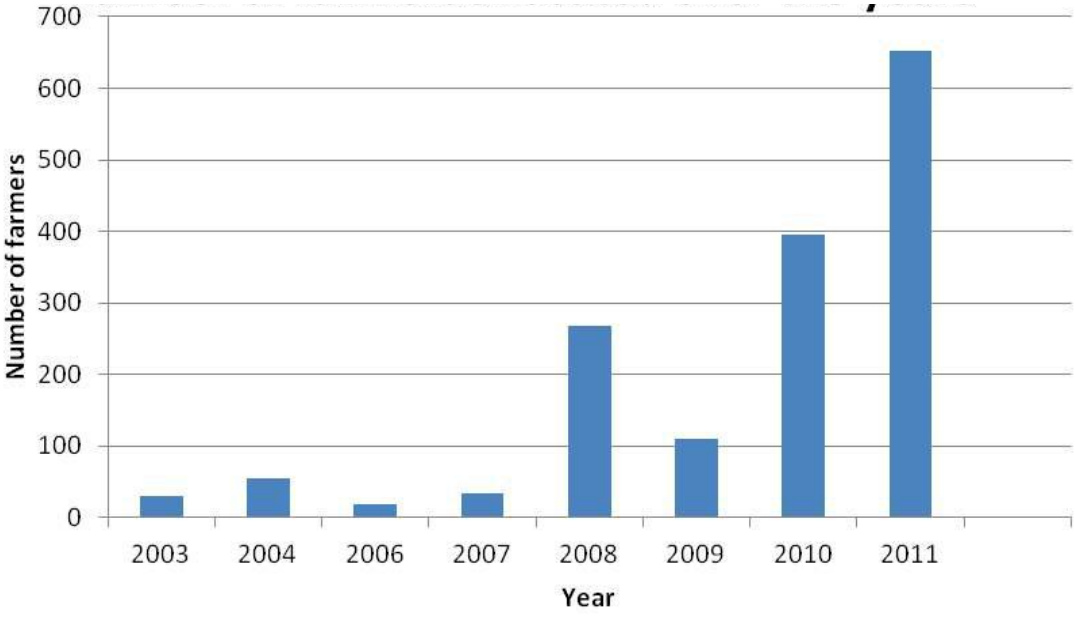
Buyer	Location (region)	tCO2 sold	tCO2 allocated	ha	No. of farmers	Under/over allocation to individual farmers
U&W	Bwijanga		6763.05	33.25	28	
	Karujubu		1576.35	7.75	7	
	Nyangahya		2135.7	10.5	10	
	Nyamwamba		406.8	2	1	
		11000	**10881.9**	**53.5**	**46**	-118.1
Max hamburger	Pakanyi		6356.25	31.25	26	
	Karusandara		1118.7	5.5	4	
	Kiziranfumbi		8471.61	41.65	38	
	Kyangwali		6366.42	31.3	23	
	Bitereko		8085.15	39.75	24	
	Katanda		5898.6	29	12	
	Kichwamba		4474.8	22	20	
	Kiyanga		6000.3	29.5	22	
	Ryeru		8390.25	41.25	25	
		55000	**55162.08**	**271.2**	**194**	162.08

Ceramica Spa	Kilembe		2898.45	14.25	14	
	Mobuku		254.25	1.25	1	
		3150	**3152.7**	**15.5**	**15**	2.7
Other Buyers	Hima	**210**	**203.4**	1	1	-6.6
UCB	Rukoki		203.4	1	1	
	Kaseta		610.2	3	3	
		770	**813.6**	**4**	**4**	43.6
Unsold Stock	Ryeru		711.9	3.5	3	
	Kabwoya		1830.6	9	6	
	Kyangwali		1423.8	7	5	
	Kiyanga		20390.85	100.25	95	
	Adjumani		5119.2	36	31	
	Kitgum		3270.6	31	23	
	Gulu		426.6	3	2	
	Nyantonzi		1067.85	5.25	5	
	Ongo		1220.4	6	6	
	Katanda		3762.9	18.5	13	
	Katerera		1627.2	8	5	
	Bitereko		14237	68	41	
	Kanyabwanga		6305	31	4	
	Maliba		8237.7	40.5	34	
	Bugoye		10576.8	52	51	
		80,292	**80,208**	**419**	**324**	405
Total		**150,422**	**150,422**	**764.2**	**584**	

3.0 Participation and recruitment

The number of participants in 2011 has been highest compared to the previous years. Many applications were received from all the sites and most of them complied with the requirements and were allocated buyers. A total of 584 producers were recruited and out of these 571 (Kasese 94, Bushenyi 264, Gulu 2, Adjumani 31, Kitgum 23, Masindi 82 & Hoima 75) have fulfilled the requirements for the first payment. The project has for the very first time generated carbon credits from Northern Uganda (sites approved in last reporting period). This combined with recruitment of new staff, new coordinators for some of the sites and expansion of old sites (mainly Bushenyi and Kasese) has contributed to the growth in number of farmers recruited. Graph 1 shows the comparison of producers recruited over the years from 2003 to 2011.

Graph 1: growth in the number of farmers participating in TFGB project 2003-2011



4.0 Training and Capacity building

4.1 Farmer Sensitisation and Training

A number of sensitisation and training meetings were done in 2011.These are vital in preparing farmers for the routine seasonal activities. They also enhance an indepth understanding of the Plan Vivo cycle, general tree management to prevent fires as well as tree mortality due to droughts, constant updates on the Carbon Community Fund etc. The meetings are interactive and participatory. This ensures that several issues are discussed and also it encourages farmers to ask several questions which enhance their understanding. During the training sessions, participants are taken through the whole Plan Vivo process and given an opportunity to participate on hands-on demonstration exercises. Participants from different sites highlighted a range of challenges. These include: limitations in source of seedlings, early branching of some species such as *Cordia* sp., droughts, breaking and rotting of tree tops due to wind and pests/disease respectively etc.

The reports of various sensitisation and training meeting are shown in Appendix ii. The summary of number of participants aggregated by gender and sites are in Presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Summary Training data in 2011

Details				Percent (%)	
District	**Site**	**Number of Trainings**	**Number of participants**	**Male**	**Female**
Bushenyi	Bitereko	1	140	87	53
	Ryeru/rutoto	0			
	Kichwamba/Katerera	1	47	83	17
	Kiyanga	0			
Masindi	Bwijanga				
	Ongo	1	55	78.2	21.8
	Karujubu	0	0		
	Pakanyi	1	105	75.2	24.8
	Nyantonzi	0	0		
	Nyagahya	0	0		
Hoima	Kiziranfumbi (PV)	1	73	75	25

	Kiziranfumbi (peer)	1	19	68	32
	Kyangwali (PV & CCF)	1	91	92	8
	Kabwoya (PV & CCF)	1	40	85	15
	Kaseeta (PV & CCF)	1	38	87	13
Kasese	Maliba (PV cycle)	1	39	85	15
	Ruboni (PV)	1	17	88	12
	Ruboni (PV cycle)	1	47	74	26
	Kilembe (PV cycle)	1	27	67	33
	Karusandra (PV cycle)	1	48	75	25
Totals		**11**	**486**	**80**	**20**

5.0 Monitoring Results

The majority of farmers in sites (Kasese, Hoima, Masindi) where the project has field staff fulfilled their targets. However, in Bushenyi there was a high number (115) of farmers that did not meet their targets. The project is going to improve the peer monitoring in Bushenyi to increase contact between individual farmers and project staff. This is expected to motivate performance. Table 5 shows the monitoring results of farmers from year 0 to year 5. The arrangement is by district. Please request full monitoring results from the Plan Vivo Foundation (listing each farmer, year of monitoring and monitoring result).

Table 5: Summary monitoring results 2011

District	Number of carbon producers monitored				
	Year 0	Year 1	Year 3	Year 5	Year10
Bushenyi	328	136	48	12	0
Masindi	126	20	22	0	0
Hoima	122	28	0	0	0
Kasese	103	16	0	0	0
Northern Uganda	56	0	0	0	0

Table 6: Monitoring results of continuing farmers who did not meet their targets

District	Total Monitored	Number not fulfilling targets
Bushenyi	524	115
Masindi	179	18
Hoima	150	13
Kasese	119	1
Northern Uganda	56	0

5.1 Challenges

5.1.1 Fires

These are not so frequent but where they occurred, they have been very destructive. In 2011, the project had two serious incidences of fire gutting farmers' trees. The fires are reportedly accidental and such incidences ECOTRUST has had to buy seedlings for the affected households from the Carbon Community Fund (CCF)

5.1.2 Delays in submission of supporting documents

Delays in submission of the supporting documents/requirements by farmers are quite a challenge. The requirements referred to here are the passport photographs and account numbers. For photographs it's quite understandable because facilities such as studios to process the photographs are far from some of these project locations. While for account numbers, some farmers have preference to opening accounts in big banks such as Stanbic, Posta bank etc, which are located far away from them i.e in big towns. Some of the farmers tend to open up new accounts in these "big" banks for purposes of receiving carbon finance. Due to the lengthy process and requirements of opening the accounts, it causes delays in finalising the agreements and thus dispatching the carbon finance. ECOTRUST is continuing to sensitise the farmers on the advantages of using micro-finance institutions (e.g: requirements are simpler, they are closer to farmers hence reducing on the farmers transport costs, provide access to low interest loans, an opportunity to support liquidation of their village institutions etc.). In addition, Ecotrust has made arrangements with Barclays Bank in Masindi town to have farmers paid directly from the Ecotrust account.

5.1.3 Performance attainment & monitoring dates

There have been cases of farmers making very significant improvements immediately after the monitoring exercise and training sessions. The monitoring visit and/or training motivates the farmers to take corrective action immediately. Farmers' contracts are usually signed after the first monitoring and paid immediately. The farmer who meets corrective action immediately after the monitoring will not be paid since the monitoring report (which serves as a means of verification) does not indicate that s/he met the target. In some cases this may lead to grumbling within the farmers.

5.1.4 Poor tree management

There is reluctance by some farmers to delay spot weeding/general weeding/slashing. These delays result in the trees not looking healthy while some become etiolated[2]. This also makes the monitoring process difficult and tedious because the environment is so bushy.

5.1.5 Estimating land size

Farmers cannot correctly estimate the size of their land. This is partly because of low literacy rates and lack of appropriate tools to measure their land. During sensitisation meetings, attempts have been made to train participants in simple user-friendly ways of measuring land, for example, by using sticks of known length to measure the entire boundary. Secondly, use of pace factor/strides as another easier

[2] Trees become thin, tall and yellowing

way of measuring. Further trainings will be carried out to the wider community to ensure that they can fairly estimate the size of their land. The challenge of the farmer not being able to correctly estimate his/her land is that it causes an unnecessary argument about the correct size of land versus the trees planted etc.

5.1.6 Poorly drawn plan vivo's

Some farmers are unable to draw correct plan vivo's of their land. At times such farmers are charged by colleagues to pay a certain fee to draw the plan vivo's. ECOTRUST has continuously sensitised farmers on this and encouraged those who have school going children who are fairly good level to attend the training meetings. This helps to solve the problem.

5.1.7 Very steep landscape in some of the sites

This is one of the major challenges faced in some parts of Bushenyi and Kasese districts. In Kasese, especially in Bugoye site most of the landscape is very steep and farms are located far away from each other. The monitoring team spends much time walking to visit farmers than doing the actual monitoring exercise.

6.0 Payments to Producers

ECOTRUST always pays farmers who have complied with the minimum requirements following monitoring activities. Payments to farmers are made through their respective banks. Whereas in Bushenyi and Kasese, payments are made to farmers accounts in the rural micro finance institution where they hold individual accounts, in Masindi and Hoima carbon funds are sent to individual accounts in the main bank branch. Using main banks is quite expensive because it attracts high bank charges and also farmers have to move longer distances to go and withdraw their money. However, efforts are being made to search for reputable financial institutions where money can be channeled to farmers in the rural areas. In this regard, farmers have been requested to identify the SACCO's (saving and credit cooperative organisation they prefer and inform ECOTRUST to make a follow up. Furthermore, Ecotrust has gone into an arrangement with Barclays Bank for farmers in Masindi and Hoima to be paid directly from the Ecotrust account on the basis of a list submitted by Ecotrust and on presentation of identification by the farmer. Table 6 shows payment disbursements to farmers of various project sites.

Table 6: Disbursements of carbon funds to sites in annual reporting period 2010-11

Date	Site	Amount $
16.06.11	Bitereko	29,217
	Kiyanga	16,721
	Bunyaruguru	24,196
	Hoima	2,914
	Masindi	6,916
	Kasese	4,017
26.10.11	Masindi	19,964
	Hoima	278
08.11.11	Kitgum, Adjumani	18,900
23.12.11	Bitereko	22,345
	Kiyanga	22,120
	Bunyaruguru	19362
	Kasese	19,025
	Hoima	17,749

TOTAL		223,724

6.1 Seedlings and Nursery operators

Healthy seedlings result into good healthy trees. For the project to continue performing well and achieving the required targets, there must be a constant supply of seedlings at the right time (especially at the start of the rain season). The TFGB project has identified reliable nursery operators in the sites were the project is operational. For nursery operators who require a credit to ensure appropriate and timely delivery of seedlings, they do request ECOTRUST in time and are advanced some money which is deducted from farmers that buy the seedlings. Table 7 shows the seedling disbursements to nursery operators. This amount is deducted on the respective farmers pay at the time of disbursement of the carbon finance.

Table 7: Seedling disbursements to project sites over reporting period 2010-11

Date	Site	Amount $
24.05.11	Bushenyi	870
26.10.11	Bushenyi	3710
08.11.11	Masindi	1918
05.12.11	Bushenyi	5511
TOTAL		12,009

7.0 Community Participation in Project Governance

7.1.1 Farmer/group meetings

Farmers participating in the TFGB project at most of the sites (especially in Bushenyi and Hoima) have registered with their respective tree planting groups. These groups principally bring together farmers planting trees for carbon. For example, in Bushenyi they have three groups as follows: Bitereko Carbon Community (BCC), Bunyaruguru Tree Planting group and Kiyanga Tree planting group. All of these groups are registered at the sub county and recognised at the district level.

The groups are so organised to the extent that they hold monthly meetings (every last Saturday of the month) during which they discuss several issues pertaining their respective groups and of mutual interest. In addition, they have used and continue to use the group structure to apply for any up-coming opportunity for their benefit and improvement of livelihoods.

During the month of October 2011, one of the members of Bitereko Carbon Community (Mr. Mbanoha Benon) was invited to attend a training in clean energy- specifically, local manufacture of briquettes (made from agricultural waste). As part of lesson learning, during one of the BCC meetings, he trained the others on how to make the briquettes. One of the advantages is that it can be done as an enterprise to earn a living. By the end of the meeting, the participants were converted and proposed to write a concept to ECOTRUST to fund the purchase of some of the equipment such as carboniser. Plate 4 shows the training on making briquettes in BCC.

Plate 3: Training in making briquettes by Bitereko Carbon Community Nov, 2011

7.1.1 Carbon Community Fund

The Carbon community Fund (CCF) continues to be one of the greatest catalyst bringing the people together. In Bitereko Carbon Community and Kiyanga Tree Planting Group, they both are involved in a revolving fund while the Bunyaruguru Tree Planting Group has put up a commercial nursery. According to the beneficiaries of the fund, they have testified that it is beneficial to them and have asked for the fund amount from ECOTRUST to be increased. An evaluation of the CCF will be done in May 2012 to assess the livelihood and environmental benefits. At the same time, financial statements of the three groups will be assessed to to establish the performance.

8.0 Breakdown of Operational Costs

The project has invested in recruitment of additional staff and acquisition of a new vehicle. The vehicle was acquired with support from USAID Kampala Office. The new vehicle and new staff have greatly improved the project's ability to recruit farmers and monitor their progress. Furthermore, the project has mobilised resources outside the carbon finance to invest in projects that support the carbon communities. For example, the project with support from USAID Kampala has completed a visitor center in the Rwenzoris to be managed jointly with one of the carbon communities. Table 8 below summarises the breakdown of operational costs.

Table 8: Summary of operational costs (2010-2011)

Item	Costs (US$)	Source		Comments
		Carbon	Other	
Verification	0	0		
Staff	126,853	126,853	0	
Monitoring	19698	19698	0	
Office costs	15724	7200	8525	
Vehicle	53416	13416	40000	In kind contribution from USAID
General project development	121498	5200	116298	Small grants support from USAID to community projects
Field Coordinators	3944	3944	0	
Other travel	2992	2992	0	
Total	**344,125**	**179,303**	**164,823**	

9.0 Improvements and Future Development

9.1.1 Improved forest management

ECOTRUST and the School of Forestry, Environmental and Geographical sciences, Makerere University (SFEG-MAK) are partnering to implement a project entitled *''Improved management of riverine community forests – Alimugonza and Ongo communal forests, Masindi district, Western Uganda''*. This project has already received some funds under Myclimate group to carry out the

biophysical assessments of the two forests. Myclimate is keen to ensure that when the assessments are completed they be approved by the Plan Vivo Foundation and they buy the carbon credits under the REDD+ arrangement. A concept has been prepared to provide guidance on the technical and logistical requirements to implement some of the components. The component to be investigated includes carrying out a biophysical assessment of the Ongo and Alimugonza forests. The biophysical assessment will establish a system of how to quantify the avoided carbon emissions. The activities to be done are: establishment of the current baselines, estimation of accumulation potential as well as development of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) strategy that the community will easily use. The initial activities will begin in the first quarter of 2012.

9.1.2 Model farmers in nature based enterprises e.g bee keeping

The first group of farmers who received the initial carbon fund under the TFGB project (in 2003) are about to reach the 10th year. This is the last carbon payment under the current TFGB plan vivo project. This implies that after the last payment the farmers have to ensure that the tree remains standing until the rotation period and according to the carbon sales contract. To ensure that the trees remain standing after the carbon payment, ECOTRUST has designed appropriate sustainability measures. One of such measures integration of nature based enterprises in the tree farms, specifically bee keeping/apiculture. ECOTRUST will initiate this activity in the first quarter of 2012. Initially two model farmers from each site are proposed to be selected[3]. The selected farmers will be provided with atleast 10 bee hives. Awareness raising, trainings and regular monitoring of the selected farmers will be done to provide guidance on the enterprise. The farmers trained are expected to be trainers of fellow farmers in future and will therefore be very instrumental in further multiplication of the enterprise to other sites. The farmers have also requested Ecotrust to look into the possibility of having the farmers apply for group certification under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) in order to have their forest products certified with the possibility of accessing some niche markets. The certification will further serve as a motivation for the farmers to continue managing their woodlots in a sustainable manner.

9.1.3 Database management

There has been a significant improvement in entering and storing data in the database. During the month of June 2011, the Plan Vivo Foundation provided technical back stopping and guidance on the use of the database. In addition, ECOTRUST hired the services of a GIS expert to assist in re-organising and re-arrangement of some of the data and to ensure that the hard copy data is thoroughly checked and properly aligned with the electronic data in the database. Furthermore, ECOTRUST organised a training of their staff to acquaint themselves with the data type required for the database. This training was instrumental in guiding the field staff on how to collect and record the data.

[3] The respective farmer groups in the various project sites will select two farmers of their choice but must have tree size were the bee enterprise can be initiated.

9.1.4 Equipment

Project performance is realised with availability and proper use of field equipment. These are Tape measure (to measure distances), Diameter tape and Callipers (to measure Diameter at Breast Height-DBH), Suuto and clinometers (to measure tree heights), Camera (to take photographs), Video (to record video clips) and Global positioning system –GPS to obtain coordinates of farm plots. ECOTRUST will consider buying some of the aforementioned equipments in the next financial phase. With support from USAID Kampala, the project has acquired a Nissan Landcruiser to support the field activities.

9.1.5 Visit fund to the groups/communities

There has been an internal discussion within ECOTRUST to initiate a visit fund to the groups which are visited by “external visitors”. These are people/groups who essentially visit for the purpose of sharing experience. This idea was generated by the communities after realising that many people come to visit them and therefore should contribute to the development of their groups. An affordable sum of US$20 paid once for the entire visit was proposed. This has been piloted in Bitereko Sub County where one visiting group has paid the money. The group also appreciated the community for the innovation. This contribution goes direct to the carbon group account.

APPENDIX

Appendix i: List of Producers Recruited and Allocated to Buyers in 2011

	Name[4]	Sub county	Total Trees monitored	Target	Area (ha)	tCO2	Sale90%	Buyer
1		Bwijanga	391	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
2		Bwijanga	520	600	1.5	339	305.1	U&W Other
3		Bwijanga	211	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
4		Bwijanga	332	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
5		Bwijanga	223	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
6		Bwijanga	391	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
7		Bwijanga	302	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
8		Bwijanga	379	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
9		Bwijanga	202	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
10		Bwijanga	387	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
11		Bwijanga	236	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
12		Bwijanga	797	700	1.75	395.5	355.95	U&W Other
13		Bwijanga	229	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
14		Bwijanga	289	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
15		Bwijanga	222	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
16		Bwijanga	264	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
17		Bwijanga	202	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
18		Bwijanga	278	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
19		Bwijanga	247	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
20		Bwijanga	304	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
21		Bwijanga	200	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
22		Bwijanga	423	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
23		Bwijanga	1083	2000	5	1130	1017	U&W Other
24		Bwijanga	359	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
25		Bwijanga	100	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
26		Bwijanga	229	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
27		Bwijanga	413	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other

[4] Due to data protection regulations, the names of participants have been removed from the public version of this report

28		Bwijanga	207	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
					33.25	7514.5	6763.05	
29		Karujubu	317	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
30		Karujubu	325	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
31		Karujubu	205	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
32		Karujubu	201	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
33		Karujubu	738	700	1.75	395.5	355.95	U&W Other
34		Karujubu	252	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
35		Karujubu	201	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
					7.75	1751.5	1576.35	
36		Nyangahya	345	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
37		Nyangahya	225	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
38		Nyangahya	274	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
39		Nyangahya	205	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
40		Nyangahya	301	600	1.5	339	305.1	U&W Other
41		Nyangahya	200	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
42		Nyangahya	217	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
43		Nyangahya	219	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
44		Nyangahya	295	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
45		Nyangahya	202	400	1	226	203.4	U&W Other
					10.5	2373	2135.7	
47		Nyamwanba	402	800	2	452	406.8	U&W other
					53.5	**12091**	**10881.9**	
48		Pakanyi	209	400	1	226	203.4	Max
49		Pakanyi	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
50		Pakanyi	247	400	1	226	203.4	Max
51		Pakanyi	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
52		Pakanyi	400	400	1	226	203.4	Max
53		Pakanyi	241	400	1	226	203.4	Max
54		Pakanyi	1101	400	1	226	203.4	Max
55		Pakanyi	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
56		Pakanyi	218	400	1	226	203.4	Max
57		Pakanyi	206	400	1	226	203.4	Max
58		Pakanyi	227	400	1	226	203.4	Max
59		Pakanyi	201	400	1	226	203.4	Max
60		Pakanyi	356	400	1	226	203.4	Max
61		Pakanyi	206	400	1	226	203.4	Max
62		Pakanyi	201	400	1	226	203.4	Max
63		Pakanyi	386	400	1	226	203.4	Max
64		Pakanyi	1311	2500	6.25	1412.5	1271.25	Max

65		Pakanyi	250	400	1	226	203.4	Max
66		Pakanyi	269	400	1	226	203.4	Max
67		Pakanyi	828	400	1	226	203.4	Max
68		Pakanyi	209	400	1	226	203.4	Max
69		Pakanyi	343	400	1	226	203.4	Max
70		Pakanyi	231	400	1	226	203.4	Max
71		Pakanyi	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
72		Pakanyi	203	400	1	226	203.4	Max
73		Pakanyi	202	400	1	226	203.4	Max
					31.25	7062.5	6356.25	
74		Karusandara	210	400	1	226	203.4	Max
75		Karusandara	710	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Max
76		Karusandara	208	400	1	226	203.4	Max
77		Karusandara	207	400	1	226	203.4	Max
78					5.5	1243	1118.7	
79		Kiziranfumbi	302	400	1	226	203.4	Max
80		Kiziranfumbi	303	400	1	226	203.4	Max
81		Kiziranfumbi	235	400	1	226	203.4	Max
82		Kiziranfumbi	258	400	1	226	203.4	Max
83		Kiziranfumbi	246	400	1	226	203.4	Max
84		Kiziranfumbi	214	400	1	226	203.4	Max
85		Kiziranfumbi	780	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Max
86		Kiziranfumbi	495	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Max
87		Kiziranfumbi	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
88		Kiziranfumbi	254	400	1	226	203.4	Max
89		Kiziranfumbi	268	400	1	226	203.4	Max
90		Kiziranfumbi	320	400	1	226	203.4	Max
91		Kiziranfumbi	250	400	1	226	203.4	Max
92		Kiziranfumbi	220	400	1	226	203.4	Max
93		Kiziranfumbi	284	400	1	226	203.4	Max
94		Kiziranfumbi	251	400	1	226	203.4	Max
95		Kiziranfumbi	398	400	1	226	203.4	Max
96		Kiziranfumbi	238	400	1	226	203.4	Max
97		Kiziranfumbi	462	500	1.2	271.2	244.08	Max
98		Kiziranfumbi	423	400	1	226	203.4	Max
99		Kiziranfumbi	384	600	1.2	271.2	244.08	Max
100		Kiziranfumbi	214	400	1	226	203.4	Max
101		kiziranfumbi	469	400	1	226	203.4	Max
102		Kiziranfumbi	170	400	1	226	203.4	Max
103		kiziranfumbi	488	500	1.5	339	305.1	Max
104		Kiziranfumbi	476	400	1	226	203.4	Max
105		Kiziranfumbi	308	400	1	226	203.4	Max
106		Kiziranfumbi	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max

107		Kiziranfumbi	241	400	1	226	203.4	Max
108		Kiziranfumbi	407	600	1.5	339	305.1	Max
109		kiziranfumbi	579	400	1	226	203.4	Max
110		Kiziranfumbi	457	600	1.5	339	305.1	Max
111		Kiziranfumbi	342	400	1	226	203.4	Max
112		Kiziranfumbi	302	400	1	226	203.4	Max
113		Kiziranfumbi	227	400	1	226	203.4	Max
114		Kiziranfumbi	240	400	1	226	203.4	Max
115		Kiziranfumbi	256	400	1	226	203.4	Max
116		Kiziranfumbi	211	400	1	226	203.4	Max
					41.65	9412.9	8471.61	
117		Kyangwali	195	400	1	226	203.4	Max
118		kyangwali	227	400	1	226	203.4	Max
119		kyangwali	567	800	2	452	406.8	Max
120		kyangwali	237	400	1	226	203.4	Max
121		kyangwali	202	400	1	226	203.4	Max
122		kyangwali	246	400	1	226	203.4	Max
123		kyangwali	210	400	1	226	203.4	Max
124		kyangwali	302	400	1	226	203.4	Max
125		kyangwali	227	400	1	226	203.4	Max
126		Kyangwali	221	400	1	226	203.4	Max
127		kyangwali	700	1000	1.75	395.5	355.95	Max
128		kyangwali	242	400	1	226	203.4	Max
129		kyangwali	213	400	1	226	203.4	Max
130		kyangwali	720	720	1.8	406.8	366.12	Max
131		kyangwali	305	400	1	226	203.4	Max
132		kyangwali	306	400	1	226	203.4	Max
133		kyangwali	326	400	1	226	203.4	Max
134		Kyangwali	208	400	1	226	203.4	Max
135		Kyangwali	208	400	1	226	203.4	Max
136		Kyangwali	527	400	1	226	203.4	Max
137		kyangwali	320	400	1	226	203.4	Max
138		kyangwali	1506	1000	3.75	847.5	762.75	Max
139		kyangwali	2450	1600	4	904	813.6	Max
					31.3	7073.8	6366.42	
140		Bitereko	209	400	1	226	203.4	Max
141		Bitereko	345	800	2	452	406.8	Max
142		Bitereko	246	400	1	226	203	Max
143		Bitereko	214	400	1	226	203.4	Max
144		Bitereko	122	400	1	226	203.4	Max
145		Bitereko	787	800	2	452	406.8	Max
146		Bitereko	338	400	1	226	203.4	Max
147		Bitereko	223	400	1	226	203.4	Max
148		Bitereko	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max

149		Bitereko	183	400	1	226	203.4	Max
150		Bitereko	5000	5000	12.5	2825	2542.5	Max
151		Bitereko	526	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Max
152		Bitereko	668	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Max
153		Bitereko	199	400	1	226	203.4	Max
154		Bitereko	229	400	1	226	203	Max
155		Bitereko	102	200	1	226	203.4	Max
156		Bitereko	264	400	1	226	203.4	Max
157		Bitereko	361	400	1	226	203.4	Max
158		Bitereko	374	400	1	226	203.4	Max
159		Bitereko	365	400	1	226	203	Max
160		Bitereko	175	400	1	226	203.4	Max
161		Bitereko	304	600	1.5	339	305.1	Max
162		Bitereko	122	400	1	226	203.4	Max
163		Bitereko	313	400	1	226	203.4	Max
					39.75	8983.5	8085.15	
164		Katanda	4015	2800	7	1582	1423.8	Max
165		Katanda	1015	1200	3	678	610.2	Max
166		Katanda	2670	2400	6	1356	1220.4	Max
167		Katanda	235	400	1	226	203.4	Max
168		Katanda	1038	2000	5	1130	1017	Max
169		Katanda	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
170		Katanda	205	400	1	226	203.4	Max
171		Katanda	217	400	1	226	203.4	Max
172		Katanda	110	400	1	226	203.4	Max
173		Katanda	219	400	1	226	203.4	Max
174		Katanda	208	400	1	226	203.4	Max
175		Katanda	483	400	1	226	203.4	Max
					29	6554	5898.6	
176		Kichwamba	187	400	1	226	203.4	Max
177		Kichwamba	502	400	1	226	203.4	Max
178		Kichwamba	203	400	1	226	203.4	Max
179		Kichwamba	426	400	1	226	203.4	Max
180		Kichwamba	199	400	1	226	203.4	Max
181		Kichwamba	208	400	1	226	203.4	Max
182		Kichwamba	263	400	1	226	203.4	Max
183		Kichwamba	550	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Max
184		Kichwamba	252	400	1	226	203.4	Max
185		Kichwamba	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
186		Kichwamba	305	400	1	226	203.4	Max
187		Kichwamba	134	400	1	226	203.4	Max
188		Kichwamba	219	400	1	226	203.4	Max
189		Kichwamba	382	400	1	226	203.4	Max
190		Kichwamba	191	400	1	226	203.4	Max

191		Kichwamba	194	400	1	226	203.4	Max
192		Kichwamba	202	400	1	226	203.4	Max
193		Kichwamba	206	400	1	226	203.4	Max
194		Kichwamba	444	600	1.5	339	305.1	Max
195		Kichwamba	233	400	1	226	203.4	Max
					22	4972	4474.8	
196		Kiyanga	215	400	1	226	203.4	Max
197		Kiyanga	411	600	1.5	339	305.1	Max
198		Kiyanga	230	400	1	226	203.4	Max
199		Kiyanga	249	400	1	226	203.4	Max
200		Kiyanga	474	800	2	452	406.8	Max
201		Kiyanga	213	200	0.5	113	101.7	Max
202		Kiyanga	232	400	1	226	203.4	Max
203		Kiyanga	300	400	1	226	203.4	Max
204		Kiyanga	101	400	1	226	203.4	Max
205		Kiyanga	400	400	1	226	203.4	Max
206		Kiyanga	428	600	1.5	339	305.1	Max
207		Kiyanga	380	400	1	226	203.4	Max
208		Kiyanga	105	400	1	226	203.4	Max
209		Kiyanga	731	800	2	452	406.8	Max
210		Kiyanga	215	400	1	226	203.4	Max
211		Kiyanga	246	400	1	226	203.4	Max
212		Kiyanga	737	800	2	452	406.8	Max
213		Kiyanga	1600	1600	4	904	813.6	Max
214		Kiyanga	236	400	1	226	203.4	Max
215		Kiyanga	751	800	2	452	406.8	Max
216		Kiyanga	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
217		Kiyanga	281	400	1	226	203.4	Max
					29.5	6667	6000.3	
218		Ryeru	220	400	1	226	203.4	Max
219		Ryeru	556	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Max
220		Ryeru	311	800	2	452	406.8	Max
221		Ryeru	164	400	1	226	203.4	Max
222		Ryeru	223	600	1.5	339	305.1	Max
223		Ryeru	200	400	1	226	203.4	Max
224		Ryeru	390	800	2	452	406.8	Max
225		Ryeru	227	400	1	226	203.4	Max
226		Ryeru	560	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Max
227		Ryeru	437	800	2	452	406.8	Max
228		Ryeru	212	400	1	226	203.4	Max
229		Ryeru	213	400	1	226	203.4	Max
230		Ryeru	436	800	2	452	406.8	Max
231		Ryeru	402	800	2	452	406.8	Max
232		Ryeru	344	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Max

233		Ryeru	492	400	1	226	203.4	Max
234		Ryeru	686	800	2	452	406.8	Max
235		Ryeru	437	800	2	452	406.8	Max
236		Ryeru	150	400	1	226	203.4	Max
237		Ryeru	120	400	1	226	203.4	Max
238		Ryeru	210	400	1	226	203.4	Max
239		Ryeru	230	400	1	226	203.4	Max
240		Ryeru	635	1200	3	678	610.2	Max
241		Ryeru	155	400	1	226	203.4	Max
242		Ryeru	646	1300	3.25	734.5	661.05	Max
					41.25	9322.5	8390.25	
					271.2	**61291.2**	**55162.1**	
243		Kilembe	211	377	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
244		Kilembe	200	386	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
245		Kilembe	206	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
246		Kilembe	205	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
247		Kilembe	209	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
248		Kilembe	204	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
249		Kilembe	209	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
250		Kilembe	204	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
251		Kilembe	250	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ceramica SA S.p.A
252		Kilembe	272	364	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
253		Kilembe	213	370	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
254		Kilembe	204	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
255		Kilembe	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
256		Kilembe	220	400	1	226	203.4	Ceramica SA S.p.A
					14.25	3220.5	2898.45	
257		Mubuku	285	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ceramica SA S.p.A
					15.5	**3503**	**3152.7**	
258		Hima Town Board	252	400	1	226	203.4	others
259		Rukoki	203	400	1	226	203.4	UCB
260		Kaseeta	203	400	1	226	203.4	UCB
261		Kaseeta	216	400	1	226	203.4	UCB
262		Kaseeta	203	400	1	226	203.4	UCB
					3	678	610.2	
					4	**904**	**813.6**	

263		Ryeru	155	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
264		Ryeru	253	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
265		Ryeru	288	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					3.5	791	711.9	
266		Kabwoya	316	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
267		Kabwoya	304	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
268		Kabwoya	209	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
269		Kabwoya	1492	1600	4	904	813.6	Ecotrust
270		Kabwoya	217	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
271		Kabwoya	223	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					9	2034	1830.6	
272		kyangwali	250	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
273		kyangwali	244	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
274		kyangwali	1250	1200	3	678	610.2	Ecotrust
275		kyangwali	263	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
276		kyangwali	204	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					7	1582	1423.8	
277		Kiyanga	186	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
278		Kiyanga	134	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
279		Kiyanga	203	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
280		Kiyanga	230	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
281		Kiyanga	250	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
282		Kiyanga	390	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
283		Kiyanga	149	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
284		Kiyanga	377	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
285		Kiyanga	187	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
286		Kiyanga	236	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
287		Kiyanga	210	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
288		Kiyanga	212	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
289		Kiyanga	310	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
290		Kiyanga	174	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
291		Kiyanga	203	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
292		Kiyanga	500	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ecotrust
293		Kiyanga	267	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
294		Kiyanga	270	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
295		Kiyanga	234	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
296		Kiyanga	199	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
297		Kiyanga	411	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
298		Kiyanga	367	200	0.5	113	101.7	Ecotrust
299		Kiyanga	253	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
300		Kiyanga	390	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ecotrust
301		Kiyanga	274	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
302		Kiyanga	207	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
303		Kiyanga	234	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust

304		Kiyanga	226	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
305		Kiyanga	206	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
306		Kiyanga	292	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
307		Kiyanga	264	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
308		Kiyanga	366	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
309		Kiyanga	402	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ecotrust
310		Kiyanga	191	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
311		Kiyanga	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
312		Kiyanga	213	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
313		Kiyanga	265	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ecotrust
314		Kiyanga	214	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
315		Kiyanga	296	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
316		Kiyanga	300	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
317		Kiyanga	466	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
318		Kiyanga	552	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
319		Kiyanga	244	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
320		Kiyanga	244	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
321		Kiyanga	222	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
322		Kiyanga	137	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
323		Kiyanga	230	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
324		Kiyanga	352	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
325		Kiyanga	250	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
326		Kiyanga	241	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
327		Kiyanga	207	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
328		Kiyanga	209	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
329		Kiyanga	152	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
330		Kiyanga	234	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
331		Kiyanga	220	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
332		Kiyanga	251	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
333		Kiyanga	216	200	0.5	113	101.7	Ecotrust
334		Kiyanga	156	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
335		Kiyanga	270	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
336		Kiyanga	201	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
337		Kiyanga	278	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
338		Kiyanga	205	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
339		Kiyanga	265	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
340		Kiyanga	123	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
341		Kiyanga	221	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
342		Kiyanga	652	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
343		Kiyanga	259	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
344		Kiyanga	306	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
345		Kiyanga	390	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
346		Kiyanga	291	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
347		Kiyanga	206	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust

348		Kiyanga	310	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ecotrust
349		Kiyanga	427	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
350		Kiyanga	248	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
351		Kiyanga	390	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
352		Kiyanga	234	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
353		Kiyanga	260	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
354		Kiyanga	109	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
355		Kiyanga	528	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
356		Kiyanga	252	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
357		Kiyanga	253	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
358		Kiyanga	201	200	0.5	113	101.7	Ecotrust
359		Kiyanga	341	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
360		Kiyanga	210	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
361		Kiyanga	305	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
362		Kiyanga	247	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
363		Kiyanga	243	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
364		Kiyanga	350	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
365		Kiyanga	273	500	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
366		Kiyanga	338	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
367		Kiyanga	248	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
368		Kiyanga	244	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
369		Kiyanga	237	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
370		Kiyanga	171	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
371		Kiyanga	230	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					100.25	22656.5	20390.85	
372		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
373		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
374		Adjumani	1166	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
375		Adjumani	450	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
376		Adjumani	500	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
377		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
378		Adjumani	400	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
379		Adjumani	680	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
380		Adjumani	516	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
381		Adjumani	500	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
382		Adjumani	1100	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
383		Adjumani	460	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
384		Adjumani	3552	1111	3	474	426.6	Ecotrust
385		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
386		Adjumani	840	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
387		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
388		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
389		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
390		Adjumani	870	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust

391		Adjumani	1020	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
392		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
393		Adjumani	820	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
394		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
395		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
396		Adjumani	720	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
397		Adjumani	920	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
398		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
399		Adjumani	920	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
400		Adjumani	330	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
401		Adjumani	466	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
402		Adjumani	378	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
					36	5688	5119.2	Ecotrust
403		Kitgum	846	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
404		Kitgum	1700	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
405		Kitgum	2660	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
406		Kitgum	2000	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
407		Kitgum	900	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
408		Kitgum	470	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
409		Kitgum	1014	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
410		Kitgum	1300	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
411		Kitgum	1500	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
412		Kitgum	1100	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
413		Kitgum	0	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
414		Kitgum	1550	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
415		Kitgum	4104	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
416		Kitgum	1500	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
417		Kitgum	1214	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
418		Kitgum	900	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
419		Kitgum	1191	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
420		Kitgum	2740	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
421		Kitgum	890	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
422		Kitgum	548	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
423		Kitgum	1000	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
424		Kitgum	600	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
425		Kitgum	950	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
					31	3634	3270.6	
426		Gulu	2500	1111	1	158	142.2	Ecotrust
427		Gulu	1500	1111	2	316	284.4	Ecotrust
			4000		3	474	426.6	Ecotrust
428		Nyatonzi	213	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
429		Nyatonzi	341	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ecotrust
430		Nyatonzi	219	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
431		Nyatonzi	218	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust

432		Nyatonzi	293	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					5.25	1186.5	1067.85	
433		Ongo	270	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
434		Ongo	217	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
435		Ongo	203	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
436		Ongo	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
437		Ongo	418	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
438		Ongo	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					6	1356	1220.4	
439		Katanda	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
440		Katanda	500	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
441		Katanda	443	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
442		Katanda	163	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
443		Katanda	225	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
444		Katanda	398	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
445		Katanda	937	1200	3	678	610.2	Ecotrust
446		Katanda	310	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
447		Katanda	103	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
448		Katanda	208	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
449		Katanda	173	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
450		Katanda	491	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Ecotrust
451		Katanda	307	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					18.5	4181	3762.9	
452		Katerera	370	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
453		Katerera	335	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
454		Katerera	430	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
455		Katerera	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
456		Katerera	344	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Ecotrust
					8	1808	1627.2	
457		Bitereko	270	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
458		Bitereko	288	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
459		Bitereko	232	400	1	226	203	Ecotrust
460		Bitereko	347	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
461		Bitereko	327	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
462		Bitereko	330	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
463		Bitereko	259	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
464		Bitereko	253	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
465		Bitereko	201	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
466		Bitereko	212	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
467		Bitereko	160	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
468		Bitereko	210	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
469		Bitereko	244	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
470		Bitereko	311	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
471		Bitereko	349	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust

472		Bitereko	359	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
473		Bitereko	343	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
474		Bitereko	341	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
475		Bitereko	398	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
476		Bitereko	314	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
477		Bitereko	243	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
478		Bitereko	331	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
479		Bitereko	540	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
480		Bitereko	250	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
481		Bitereko	4000	4000	10	2260	2034	Ecotrust
482		Bitereko	4000	4000	10	2260	2034	Ecotrust
483		Bitereko	3400	3200	8	1808	1627.2	Ecotrust
484		Bitereko	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
485		Bitereko	273	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
486		Bitereko	445	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
487		Bitereko	230	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
488		Bitereko	201	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
489		Bitereko	221	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
490		Bitereko	425	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
491		Bitereko	294	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
492		Bitereko	177	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
493		Bitereko	205	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
494		Bitereko	129	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
495		Bitereko	242	400	1	226	203	Ecotrust
496		Bitereko	333	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
497		Bitereko	300	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
498		Bitereko	286	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					70	15820	14237	
499		Kanyabwanga	2520	5000	12.5	2825	2542.5	Ecotrust
450		Kanyabwanga	1028	2000	5	1130	1017	Ecotrust
451		Kanyabwanga	3525	5000	12.5	2825	2542.5	Ecotrust
452		Kanyabwanga	482	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					31	7006	6305	
453		Maliba	203	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
454		Maliba	450	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
455		Maliba	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
456		Maliba	204	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
457		Maliba	169	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
458		Maliba	217	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
459		Maliba	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
460		Maliba	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
461		Maliba	370	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
462		Maliba	343	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
463		Maliba	210	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust

464		Maliba	230	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
465		Maliba	310	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
466		Maliba	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
467		Maliba	259	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ecotrust
468		Maliba	250	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
469		Maliba	205	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
470		Maliba	302	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
471		Maliba	170	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
472		Maliba	200	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
473		Maliba	520	1000	2.5	565	508.5	Ecotrust
474		Maliba	460	500	1.25	282.5	254.25	Ecotrust
475		maliba	192	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
476		Maliba	550	600	1.5	339	305.1	Ecotrust
477		Maliba	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
478		Maliba	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
479		Maliba	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
480		Maliba	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
481		Maliba	218	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
482		Maliba	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
483		Maliba	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
484		Maliba	605	1200	3	678	610.2	Ecotrust
485		Maliba	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
486		Maliba	210	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					40.5	9153	8237.7	
487		Bugoye	421	800	2	452	406.8	Ecotrust
488		Bugoye	249	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
489		Bugoye	250	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
490		Bugoye	217	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
491		Bugoye	240	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
492		Bugoye	208	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
493		Bugoye	207	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
494		Bugoye	238	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
495		Bugoye	208	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
496		Bugoye	230	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
497		Bugoye	245	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
498		Bugoye	235	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
499		Bugoye	198	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
500		Bugoye	239	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
501		Bugoye	137	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
502		Bugoye	220	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
503		Bugoye	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
504		Bugoye	255	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
505		Bugoye	110	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust

506		Bugoye	212	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
507		Bugoye	209	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
508		Bugoye	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
509		Bugoye	205	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
510		Bugoye	221	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
511		Bugoye	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
512		Bugoye	66	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
513		Bugoye	204	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
514		Bugoye	206	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
515		Bugoye	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
516		Bugoye	214	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
517		Bugoye	280	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
518		Bugoye	113	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
519		Bugoye	380	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
520		Bugoye	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
521		Bugoye	210	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
522		Bugoye	216	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
523		Bugoye	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
524		Bugoye	135	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
525		Bugoye	203	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
526		Bugoye	216	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
527		Bugoye	300	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
528		Bugoye	240	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
529		Bugoye	236	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
530		Bugoye	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
531		Bugoye	239	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
532		Bugoye	202	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
533		Bugoye	410	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
534		Bugoye	204	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
535		Bugoye	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
536		Bugoye	210	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
537		Bugoye	200	400	1	226	203.4	Ecotrust
					52	11752	10576.8	

Appendix ii: Sensitisation and Training meetings during in 2011

Peer Monitoring in Kiziranfumbi (Hoima district)	
Date: April 2011	
Aim of the Training	Capacity building of the Peer Monitoring team to equip them with skills needed to enable them actively participate in field activities like monitoring with the aim of creating a sense of ownership from the ever rising number of farmers joining the project including the expected code of conduct but above all quicken the process of farmer payment.
Challenges faced by the peer monitoring team	1. Unwillingness / uncooperativeness of some farmers to guide monitors through their farms where some trees had dried 2. Bushy farms which made the monitoring exercise a challenge 3. Poor housekeeping on the farm in that the trees are not planted in a line so counting is not easy
Possible solutions to the above	1. Farmers advised to do regular spot weeding 2. Farmers advised to plant trees in straight lines for easy monitoring. 3. Farmers encouraged to attend trainings so as to understand/demystify and appreciate the importance of monitoring so that they don't get scared of taking the monitoring teams to their farms.
Area for next training of the team	i. Using the GPS and its importance/purposes
Way forward	Develop a monitoring manual

Plan Vivo training in Kyangwali, Kiziranfumbi, Kabwoya & Kaseeta (Hoima)	
Training Date: May 2011	
Aim of training	1. Routine training is vital in recruitment and preparation of farmers for seasonal activities like planting, watering and other simple on-farm operations. 2. Enhancing participants' understanding of the plan vivo cycle, the

	importance of trees and integrating them with crop production, the eligibility and the procedure to join the carbon plan vivo project. 3. Tree management on farm with emphasis on how best farmers can prevent and manage fires on farm during drought. 4. Brief on the Carbon Community Fund (CCF).
Mode of training	1. Participatory interactive mode where several issues were discussed and various questions asked and answered about the project. 2. The training was held at various sites and it was designed to have both in class and on farm demonstrations where farmers and facilitators exchanged knowledge on the TFGB programme, its benefits and on farm tree management using indigenous knowledge practices that were complemented by modern but user friendly methods.
Challenges that the farmers mentioned	• Pests like termites, browsing animals • Weeds • Limited land • Excessive drought • Thieves that steal fruits, seedlings • Lack of market for fruits • Maesopsis is not doing well
Possible solutions to above challenges	• Participants suggested indigenous/local ways of spray materials to kill termites such as mixing Red chillie pepper and goat/ rabbit urine • Weeds, if woodlots don't require intercropping they proposed spot weeding • On the issue of limited land they proposed intercropping wherever possible and use of boundary planting • Thieves is a security problem which needs the area local government representatives and the police • Farmers proposed a substitute to Maesopsis, the proposal was that a species which is indigenous and having almost similar growing characteristics and doing better in their conditions need to be considered
Recommendations	• Having a more expert training focusing on CCF only and the need for groups to further understand the objective of CCF, and aligning the proposals towards its aims. • There is need to meet with the groups that have submitted concepts and guide them to write proposals. • The groups need to understand how they will run these projects in a business way i.e. to avoid cases of free seedling supply to even non interested members leading to waste of resources. • Monitoring- This should be done on time especially for sites like Kyangwali. Farmers were advised to inform the coordinator if they have reached their target so that they are included on the monitoring list. We informed them that monitoring will start in late June. • Next training- this should focus on the plan vivo cycle, pitting, identification and selection of quality seedlings and if possible train nursery operators on managing seedlings in the bed

Questions during the meetings	1. Why doesn't the project grow coffee for carbon? 2. Why do you count trees that are not at 2m from the boundary? 3. Why don't you count old / existing trees in a farmer's garden? 4. If I have planted trees before joining the project will they be counted? 5. If I got mangoes from NAADS (a government programme), can I plant the trees and you pay me carbon finance? 6. If a farmer plants trees in separate plots/ gardens will they draw a second map? 7. Is it possible to alter the agreement so that any new changes can be incorporated? 8. Why do you pay less money in the tenth year? 9. Is there a way a farmer can negotiate the price with a buyer? 10. When is our carbon money and agreements we signed earlier coming? 11. If I bought land and trees were cut some time back can I join the project? 12. Do we pay any money to join the project 13. Do you allow planting of any type of indigenous tree? 14. Am I allowed to plant trees in the cocoa? 15. If I have less than 1ha am allowed to join? 16. What is the process of accessing the buffer money in case of an accident? 17. Is it possible for ECOTRUST to supply coffee seedlings to intercrop in the trees? 18. What will happen to a farmer that cuts his/her trees before the years in the agreement? 19. If a farmer sells off his land that has carbon trees and shifts to another district what will ECOTRUST do? 20. After how many years does a tree start taking up carbon? When does it stop? 21. Do we get permission from you to cut our mature trees? 22. Will you get market for our trees? 23. Can a farmer get carbon money from ECOTRUST, CSWCT and REDD+ if they qualify? 24. When is REDD starting?

Plan Vivo training in Kiziranfumbi (Hoima district)	
Date of Training: June 2011	
Aim of training	1. Build capacity of farmers in the carbon project 2. Discuss with farmers any challenges they face during project implementation.
Mode of training	Participatory with the aim of participants: • Understanding of the plan vivo process and TGB • Identifying the capacity building needs of potential and

	participating farmers • Identifying challenges farmers are facing • Understanding the farming systems used in the project
Challenges that the farmers mentioned	• Limited source of seedlings • Early branching of the Ngomangoma trees resulting into poor quality of timber • Breaking of tree tops (musizi) either due to wind or disease • Some trees have dried completely due to unknown reasons.
Possible solutions	• Provide Coordinators with information on site species matching • Farmers should be advised on what trees to plant on certain land terrain, soils, climate and the best seedling size and quality to be planted. • Provide financial assistance to interested farmers who cannot afford seedlings. • Samples should be sent to a forestry lab to find out the disease that attacks *Maesopsis* sp and also establish whythe tree breaks, especially, the crown at age of 5years and above
Questions during the meetings	Q: How many trees grow in 2Ha? Q: What is the program's lifespan? Q: What do you do for those who cannot afford buying seedlings but interested in the project?

Plan Vivo training in Maliba, Mobuku, Karusandara and Kilembe (Kasese district)	
Date of Training:	
Aim of training	• In **Maliba & Mobuku** :To explain to participating and non participating farmers the plan vivo cycle with particular emphasis to the procedures of joining the carbon project bearing in mind their proximity to protected areas like Rwenzori Mountains, Queen Elizabeth, Mubuku Central

	Forest Reserve, R. Mubuku, R.Nyamwanba • In **Karusandara & Kilembe:** an introduction to the plan vivo cycle, carbon, carbon sequestration, why one should plant trees, global warming ,understanding relationship with neighbourhood of protected areas (need for biodiversity conservation) like Rwenzori Mountains, Queen Elizabeth, Mubuku Central Forest Reserve,R. Mubuku, R.Nyamwanba
Mode of training	Participatory training The tools used where drawings, giving testimonies by farmers who have visited the project in other sites e.g. in Bushenyi Also demonstrations and experience sharing with farmers who have planted trees before.
Challenges the farmers mentioned	• Unavailability of seedlings • Project could be mistaken to be a land grabbing ploy
Possible solutions	• Linking farmers to available nursery operators in the area e.g Ruboni community and Bwizibwera nursery beds • There is need to conduct more sensitization meetings to clear the nortion that the project may be a plan to grab peoples land
Questions during the meetings	**Q**: Would those in a very hilly area join the project? **A**: Yes as long as the number is fairly big e.g. at least five to ten people on a hill join the project. This is because it time and energy consuming and above all costly to climb uphill just to monitor one farmer **Q**: Can one use 10ft*10 ft with agro forestry planting system **A**: That would be too small for that planting system **Q**: Sometimes trees dry? **A**: One can do beating up **Q**: How should one plant well trees to reduce on mortality rate? **A**: Planting at the start of the rainy season, digging appropriate depth and size of holes for planting and obtaining good quality

	seedlings can assist seedlings to survive and adhere to the drought conditions since they will establish in firm conditions. **Q**: Is the calculation of the payments for the associations or churches land the same with individual land? **A:** Payments to carbon beneficiaries is depedent on the area planted and farming system. It does not matter whether it's a church or individual etc. **Q**: If i obtained carbon money in the first phase am I allowed planting another plot? **A**: First finish the first plot and make sure they are managed well and then one can apply for the next plot or second plan vivo. **Q**: I had targeted 1000 trees but the plot in the plan vivo is small, for those trees can I plant the remainder in another plot? **A**: Yes, but farmers are advised only a certain number of trees depending on the land size and farming system. In that cae you will have to apply for another plan vivo. **Q**: If I had applied for 400 but plant 600 will I be paid for 600? **A**: No only 400 trees or Iha provided you followed the guidelines and technical specifications. It means you did not follow you application. **Q**: What are the procedures of getting the CCF? **A** : We will get another training on CCF. However, briefly, ECOTRUST will notify you and you formally apply using standard application forms which are available at ECOTRUST. The idea you propose must benefit also the entire community and must be environmental in nature. **Q**: If i become weak who will look after the trees? **A**: That why one is encouraged to involve the whole family in this project i.e. the son or the wife would do that. **Q**: How should we do the measurements? **A**: One can cut a stick of about 12m and use that for measuring their land. Then you add up how may sticks and locally calculate the size of the land.

	Q: Why is it called the carbon project? **A**: Because it involves carbon absorption from the atmosphere (drawing illustration to explain the concept) **Q**: How should I draw my plan vivo if my house is not where am to plant the carbon trees? **A**: Draw the plan vivo where the trees are to be planted. Indicate that your house is somewhere else (mention the village) **Q**: What tree species should we plant? **A**: Only indigenous and naturalized exotics (list explained further using a flip chart) **Q**: If I have a banana plantation can I plant the carbon trees? **A**: Yes, you can do boundary or interplanting or both **Q**: How will we benefit from these trees? **A**: One should have a management objective before they join the project. This will give the farmer the idea of how he will benefit from this project. **Q**: Are we allowed to cut these trees when they grow? **A**: Yes but must be in compliance with the technical specifications and carbon sales contract. **Q**: Are we allowed to mix the trees? **A**: Yes, one should mix long, medium and fast growing species according to the technical specifications. **Q**: Can we be given seedlings on credit? **A**: It depends on the nursery operator where you are to pick seedlings from. **Q**: Do trees cause thunderstorm. **A**: No, but most act as lighteining conductors **Q**: What if I already have planted trees, am I allowed joining the project? **A**: Yes, unless you set aside another plot to put the carbon trees

	but the trees already planted are not considered.

The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda
A Report of the training undertaken in Bitereko sub county, Bushenyi/Mitooma districts.
Dates: 6th May 2011)

Summary

A sensitization/ training meeting of potential and participating carbon producers was undertaken on the 6th May 2011 in Bitereko sub county-Mitooma district. This is part of several activities done during the carbon-offset project implementation. The other activities in the project include verification, monitoring and channeling payments to successful carbon producers. The key issues discussed in the meeting included: participants understanding why the meeting was called, how potential carbon producers may join the project, the current area of operation, procedure that is followed to join the project (i.e. application form and plan vivo, plan vivo review, monitoring, carbon sales contracts-with associated milestones, and channeling payments to the stewards). The participants were very active, discussed several issues and asked questions pertaining the project. Finally, it was unanimously agreed that the Carbon Community Fund be channeled through their established group (Bitereko Carbon Community Group) instead of the sub county. Also, they pledged to contribute @8000/= for the T-shirt. The meeting was attended by atleast 145 persons.

The Field Team

The field team was comprised of the following: Kairu Gerald (also team Leader and Programme Manager); Josephine Nabawanuka (Project Internnee); Miriam Kajumba (Office Aassistant); and James Kiwanuka (in charge of Transport). The team was also assisted by (both from Bitereko) and (both from Kiyanga sub county).

Introduction

The meeting was held on the 6th May 2011 at the Bitereko sub county headquarters. It was comprised of mainly participating farmers and a few potential carbon producers. In total about 145 persons attended the meeting. It was amazing that such a large number of people attended the meeting which was called on short notice. The meeting was quite useful based on the questions that were being asked by the participants. They appreciated the ideas being shared by the resource persons.

The discussions

First and foremost, the participants were explained why the meeting was called. The explanation included enhancing participants understanding of the carbon cycle; the project being voluntary; stressed the importance of trees and integrating them with crop production; they explained eligibility and the procedure to join the project. An issue that was emphasized is if a farmer has to join s/he must attend the initial meeting to understand the implications and operationalisation of the programme. This is important because the farmer is going into a long term engagement for his land to plant the trees.

Conducting the community meeting-*Photo: ECOTRUST 2011*

Secondly, the application process was explained. This involves filling in a form which has details of the potential producer. The main contents of the form are the name, applicants residence (village), the total area of his/her land as well as what is being proposed for tree planting. The form also seeks to understand who the head of the plan vivo is, the family members and finally it must be authenticated by the area local council chairman. It was explained that although the application has been made by the person whose names appear on the application form, if it happens that s/he sold off the land, the agreement is transferable. The writing and authentication would be done in the presence of the area LC1, the new land owner and the carbon coordinator in the site. The documents are sent to the head office and kept while the database is updated.

The Plan vivo

This was explained exhaustively, what it is and how it can be drawn. Participants were able to understand that a plan vivo is a hand drawn map that majorly comprises of the land uses on their land. A plan vivo is a Simple drawing of the different activities on the producer's piece of land also indicating where s/he is going to plant the carbon trees. Diagrammatic expressions/visual aids were done to enhance the participants understanding.

Plan vivo review

It was explained that after the potential producer submits the filled application form and plan vivo, a review is done. This may be done by the carbon coordinators of technical team to ascertain if what the producers indicated both in the application form and the plan vivo is the correct information. In other words is a '*due diligence'* to the applicant. Following this review and successfully complying with the conditions of the project, the review is expected to allow the potential producer to begin project activities i.e. planting.

A fully packed attentive participants at Bitereko sub county- *Photo: ECOTRUST 2011*

Monitoring, carbon sale contract and payment

The above was also explained. Monitoring involves ascertaining what the farmer has planted in terms of numbers, species and their composition, area, spacing and other

management practices. Any successful farmer who meets the conditions of monitoring signs a carbon sales contract. This triggers the payment. So the farmers must also submit an account number and passport photographs. After all the necessary calculations have been done, the farmers pay is channeled to his/her personal account.

Other issues discussed

T-shits

The meeting confirmed that they had agreed to contribute Ushs 8000/= per person as contribution to the T-shirts. ECOTRUST would contribute the balance. By the time of the meeting, the group had already collected a substantial sum of money. Details of the persons contribution will be wired to the ECOTRUST offices in the coming days.

CCF

This became an issue of concern that needs critical analysis and attention. Below are the statement recorded about CCF.

I. The CCF need to be increased so that many participants can benefit.
II. CCF should not be passed through the sub county because of fear of mis-appropriation. Also, it was said that the fund would instead pay the allowances of the sub county officials as opposed to doing its intended objective.
III. CCF has greatly assisted us (the group members) and that they are thankful and it should be continued
IV. Requested that the CCF be sent quickly so that farmers can benefit from it.

More than one plan vivo

Carbon producers who have the qualities (land and can afford) can have more than one plan vivo. This issue was welcomed by most participants. However, it was advised that for one to qualify to have a second plan vivo s/he must have completed the first one (Previous) by 100%.

Next Monitoring

This issue was also discussed and finalized. It was agreed that the next monitoring (which is already late) be done in the coming few weeks. It was also explained that it would be good to clear the backlog of farmers who haven't been paid including those that have just signed agreements to be paid before embarking on the next monitoring. It's also wise to do monitoring during the dry season to avoid farmers planting trees in the night prior to monitoring.

Forest management plans for farmers beyond year 5

Farmers beyond the fourth payment will need to write forest management plans. These will help them manage their trees well in the coming years. Then plans will

show clear thinning, pruning regimes and any other necessary activities that are required.

Solvatten results

After the solvatten exercise, results indicated that Bushenyi would not be among the first districts to benefit. This is because when the results where compared, it appeared that the other districts stood out in need of the solvatten due to the numerous challenges encountered. Also, Bushenyi has better alternatives than other districts.

Appendix

The Questions

I. When are the buyers coming to take their carbon?
II. How much tons have we produced in Bitereko since the project began?
III. Will you give us your telephone numbers?
IV. Are oranges part of the project?
V. If I got mangoes from a government programme, can I plant the trees and you pay me carbon finance?
VI. Is it possible to alter the agreement so that any new changes can be incorporated?
VII. Is it possible to include other nearby sub counties in the programme e.g. Kansheshero, Mitooma etc?
VIII. When is our carbon money coming?
IX. How is the diameter got? Is it by measuring all trees or a sample is taken?
X. Do we get permission from you to cut our mature trees?
XI. Will you us Market for our trees (*Prunus africana*)?

Challenges that farmers face

1. Limited land
2. Musizi is not doing well
3. Poorly drawing of plan vivos

Conclusion

The meeting was well attended, participants very active and they learned from the team. Finally, they asked for more of such meetings as well as expansion of the project to nearby subcounties

Appenxi iii: Verification and monitoring results per district/site

Please request full monitoring results from the Plan Vivo Foundation.

Appendix iv: Summary Table of farmers who did not attain their milestones

District/site	**Number of farmers**
Bushenyi	115
Kasese	0
Hoima	13
Masindi	0
Adjumani *et al*	0

Appendix v: A visit by Mt Elgon technical and administrative staff to the TFGB plan vivo project

Field Visit[5] by the Mt. Elgon Administrative and Technical team to the Trees for Global Benefits Project (TFGB)

Date of the visit: 27th -29th November 2011

Introduction

A field tour was organized by the Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC) project to the ECOTRUST's Trees for Global Benefits (TFGB) plan vivo project. The team was composed of both administrative and technical teams and the civil society from Mbale region (from the districts of Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa). The aim of the tour was to draw lessons and share experiences from the TFGB afforestation/reforestation project. The TACC project is in the process of engaging an organization to undetake baseline studies and develop methodologies on various project ideas including afforestation/ reforestation, energy saving cook stoves, agro-forestry among others for carbon credit schemes.

The Visit

The visit was undertaken between the 27th and 29th of November 2011 in Bitereko sub county, one of the TFGB sites. The activities undertaken during the visit include:

- An overall brief of the TFGB project held at Bitereko subcounty headquarters.
- Visit of 1st carbon farmer (Rev. canon Eliasaph Kato)
- Visit to Bitereko Cooperative Savings and Credit Society
- A brief on the operationalisation of Carbon Community Fund
- Visit to 2nd farmer (Mr. Charles Balisimaki)
- Visit to 3rd farmer (Mr. Potiano Basinyora)
- Debriefing at the Ceilo country inn-Bushenyi

a) Brief of the TFGB project

The team was welcomed to Bitereko Sub county by the chairman LC3-Mr. Kantereine Fabiuos who said that the sub county has a population of 30000 persons. He said that over 90% of the people in Bitereko depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. The LC 3 chairman said the planting of trees in his area has increased the volume of water in the water bodies in Bitereko and further encouraged the project to continue and also expand to other parishes in his Sub county so that they all benefit.

[5] Report Compilation-ECOTRUST Uganda ©2011

The meeting was also addressed by the chairman Bitereko Carbon Community (BCC)-Mr Alfred Matovu. The BCC is a CBO registered at the sub county. This association brings carbon farmers together for a common cause. In his speech, the BCC chairman said farmers have been able to plant atleast 30 different species; overall 350 farmers are participating; 245 farmers have already benefited from the carbon fund and many applications have been submitted to ECOTRUST for consideration. He also said that farmers have immensely benefited from the project in following ways: they obtain fuelwood from the prunnings, branches and thinning; others are buying domestic animals such goats and chicken; constructing houses, paying school fees etc. The chairman also reported that the sub county has donated land to BCC. The use of this land will be discussed by the members during one of their monthly meetings. He also pointed out some of the challenges faced by the community. These are: Tree death/dry due to droughts and disease; uprooting of seedlings by some people; and a few cases of defaulters in their community revolving scheme.

The farmer coordinator-Ms Beatrice Ahimbisibwe said she is grateful on behalf of Bitereko farmers to be receiving visitors from various parts of the country and abroad. Beatrice gave an account of how the project began as a women's group in 1996 targeting various activities including use of energy cooking stoves, planting of *Eucalyptus* sp. and rearing of exotic goats provided by ECOTRUST at that time. Beatrice said she was among the people who attended an initial meeting on carbon offsetting in early 2003 and among the first 5 people to begin tree planting for carbon in Bitereko sub county. They began few people at first because of fear among the community that probably their land would be taken by either government or the project proponents- she said. Finally, she gave an account of how the carbon project has given her training in forestry/capacity building including learning some of the scientific terms which she never thought about. Beatrice mentioned that she has travelled to many destinations including the US, Canada, South Africa, Sweden among others. This has made her known world over.

The TACC project manager-Ms Rebecca Nanjala gave a brief of the TACC project and said its working in 10 countries around the world. In Uganda, the project is being promoted in Mbale region (in the districts of Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa or the Mbale coalation for poverty alleviation). The main aim of the project is addressing the impacts of climate change. The project is funded by the UNDP, DFID, the royal denish embassy and Welsh government. She outlined the main objectives of the project as follows: Reduce the incidences of land & mudslides, promote adaptation and mitigation to climate changes and variabilities etc. She said visiting the TFGB plan vivo project is aimed at lesson learning as they would like to implement a similar project in the Mbale region so that the area can also have the capacity to trade in carbon.

A member from the project board-CAO Mbale Mr Andrew Maweĳje said their visit is to understand how the TFGB has been able to sell carbon, the amount of carbon generated, livelihood benefits as a result of implementing the project, the carbon price, possible

benefits by the small land holders, baseline assessment requirements, coordination of the TFGB with the government and local governments etc.

The ECOTRUST Programme Manager- Mr. Gerald Kairu provided a brief of ECOTRUST and its various activities. He mentioned the process of engagement with the potential carbon farmers. He discussed the various aspects of the carbon project including the initial requirements for registration such as having a baseline information- mainly socio-economic and biomass surveys and then technical specifications.

b) Visit of 1st carbon farmer (Rev. canon Eliasaph Kato)

This was the first carbon farmer visited. The farmer gave an account of how he joined the project and the benefits he has obtained. Some of the benefits include shade for his animals, wind breaking and the carbon revenue is used to buy other items etc. Rev. Kato has a woodlot farming system which is composed of *Maesopsis eminii, Fagara* sp, *Funtamia* sp etc. He is now grazing his animals within the woodlot and is happy about the project. He is happy about receiving visitors from different regions and feels gratified and honoured because he has come to be known by so many people due to planting of trees for carbon. According to Rev. Kato, at his age, the trees are his retirement package and is looking forward to harvest the trees when they attain the rotation age.

Plate1: The Mt Elgon team during a field visit in Bushenyi. The chairman of LC5 Manafwa district (in Cream Kauda suit) attended the tour.

c) Visit to Bitereko Coorperative Savings and Credit Society (BCSCS)

The team visited Bitereko SACCO to acquaint themselves with the carbon financial flow mechanism. The manager of the SACCO –Mr. Felix explained the role of Bitereko

SACCO, its management structure and how they operate. It's a member ship SACCO with shareholders. All Bitereko Carbon farmers are paid through this SACCO. The requirement is that farmers open up individual accounts and when the carbon money is sent from ECOTRUST it goes through the ECOTRUST bankers to the link bank where the Bitereko SACCO has an account. However, ECOTRUST has to send a list of beneficiaries to the SACCO to guide the SACCO manager know how much has been sent to each beneficiary

d) Brief on the operationalisation of Carbon Community Fund (CCF)

The Chairman of the BCC outlined the revolving fund mechanism to the group members. He said ECOTRUST provided 4,000,000 (four Million shillings) for the carbon community fund. The group members decided to use it a revolving fund. In addition, the BCC members have to pay membership and subscription fees which the pool together with the CCF and lend to members at an interest rate of 2.5% per month for a maximum of three months. The CCF is composed of 10% of a carbon farmer's total payment and is retained at ECOTRUST. The community groups have to access the fund through an application process. The more farmers joining the project and accessing the carbon fund the more the CCF that accumulates. Potential beneficiaries are free to apply at any time of the year but should apply for specifically environmentally related projects that also benefit the wider community other than only the carbon farmers.

e) Visit to 2nd farmer (Mr. Charles Balisimaki)

This farmer has a woodlot farming system. His trees were doing fine. This is one of the potential farmers who can easily benefit from the bee farming. The trees have formed a good canopy creating good shade that it's very possible to integrate the trees with bee keeping

Plate 2: Beatrice Ahimbisibwe explains to the team

f) Visit to 3rd farmer (Mr. Potiano Basinyora)

This is one of the farmers practicing both woodlot and boundary planting. He is doing boundary planting along his tea plantation. The farmer is also involved in growing bananas, and vegetables such as cabbages. This farmers showed that its possible to diversify farming through planting various crops and also be able to plant trees. Below is the organic cabbage that Mr. Basinyora is planting.

Plate 3: Healthy organic carbage of Mr. Basinyora, a carbon farmer

Team Debriefing, Resolutions and way forward at the Ceilo country inn-Bushenyi

- The team resolved to have a climate resilient development in Mbale region and putting carbon finance as secondary
- There is need to change the mindset of stakeholders towards climate resilient development
- The Mbale region should quickly lay strategies to begin accessing the carbon fund as soon as possible- and where possible communicate to the project board to engage ECOTRUST to be an intermediary between the institutions and individuals in Mbale region.
- Adopt a parallel model for CDM-clean energy, solar etc while the voluntary scheme be a model for aforestation/reforestation
- Mbale region should explore the possibility of getting all information of reverse auction in the voluntary scheme
- The Mbale region need to adopt the ECOTRUST model and allow individual farmers, civil society, the government to participate in the voluntary mechanism
- Engage the consultant to do baselines –socio economic and biomass and vulnerability assessments for the whole region
- Improve on the coordination and management structure: The project board, climate change forum continue to strengthen and build on NUSAF, NAADs to build carbon community groups
- Explore SACCO's where they exist and ensure the carbon scheme reaches the beneficiaries under the voluntary scheme
- Meeting of UNDP and ECOTRUST to identify the aspects of the T.O.R for various assessments that can be fast tracked as an intermediary.

Appendix

Field visit Tour

No.	**Name**[6]	**Position**
1		Project Manager TACC
2		L.C5 Chairman, Manafwa
3		CAO Mbale
5		Natural Resources, Manafwa

[6] Due to data protection regulation, the names of participants have been removed from the public version of this document

6		Environmental Officer, Mbale
7		Natural Resources, Mbale
8		District Forest Officer, Manafwa
9		Director UCU, Mbale
10		District Environmental officer, Bududa
12		UWA, Warden, Mt Elgon NP
ECOTRUST TEAM		
1		Programme Manager
BITEREKO TEAM		
1		Farmer coordinator
2		Chairman BCC
3		Chairman Loans committee & MC
4		Treasurer BCC
5		Chairman LC3