



Trees for Global Benefits

2015 Plan Vivo Annual Report



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The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST)

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1. Summary

Project overview	
Reporting period	January to December 2015
Geographical areas	Albertine Rift (Rubirizi, Mitooma, Kasese, Hoima, Masindi Districts) Mt. Elgon (Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Sironko Districts)
Technical specifications in use	Mixed Native Sp. – Approved 1 April 2016. This technical specification comprises three different systems: ¹ - Boundary Planting (carbon potential 65.24 tCO ₂ /ha) - Dispersed Interplanting (carbon potential 170.40 tCO ₂ /ha) - Woodlots (carbon potential 238.80 tCO ₂ /ha)

Project indicators	Historical (2003-2014)	Added/ Issued this period (2015)	Total
No. smallholder households with PES agreements	3,075	1,533	4,608
No. community groups with PES agreements (where applicable) by Dec 2014	1	39	40
Approximate number of households (or individuals) in these community groups	89	155	244
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place	3,564.95	1,322.86	4,886.81
Total PES payments made to participants (USD)	\$1,631,798.82	\$209,506.00	\$1,841,304.82
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)			\$1,376,830.84
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO ₂)	81,646	29,595	111,241
Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO ₂)	734,816	266,354	
Adjustments corresponding to previous years		-12,111	
Unsold Stock at time of submission (PVC)			
Vintage 2010	4,202		4,202
Vintage 2012	2,665		2,665
Vintage 2013	19,104		19,104
Vintage 2014	3,622	-2672	950
Vintage 2015 (current request)		0	0
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)			26,921
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			734,816
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2015 Vintage)			254,243
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			989,059

¹ <http://www.planvivo.org/docs/ECOTRUST-Mixed-native-agroforestry-V1.0.pdf>

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2. Key Events, Developments and Challenges

Trees for Global Benefits Programme is a cooperative carbon offsetting scheme linking small scale landholding farmers to the voluntary carbon market based on the Plan Vivo standard. TGB, which was initiated in 2003 with 33 farmers in the districts of Rubirizi and Mitooma, works as a Programme of Activities, introducing new communities and new activities through the development of technical specifications.

Trees for Global Benefit won the 2013 UN SEED Award for being an exceptional social and environmental low carbon enterprise. The Award recognises TGB's achievements in innovation and entrepreneurship so far, its promising efforts to promote economic growth, social development and environmental protection in Uganda, and not least the potential of its partnership to inspire others. The Founding partners of the SEED Initiative are UNEP, UNDP and IUCN. The 2013 Low Carbon SEED Awards were supported by the International Climate Initiative (ICI) of the Germany Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU).

This report covers the progress of implementation of activities for the project year January to December 2015.

2.1 Key Developments

2.1.1 Development of New technical specifications

Over the years, the project participants have been applying the *Maesopsis eminii* technical specifications with varying degree of modification. Using the SHAMBA model, with support from IIED and the University of Edinburgh, the project has completed the development of the mixed native tree species technical specification, to reflect the current farming systems on the ground and it is applicable in the coffee–banana agro-ecological zones of Uganda (currently Albertine rift and Mt. Elgon). The main tree species recommended for this system are *Grevillea robusta*, *Prunus africana*, *Mahogany*, *Croton*, *Premna*, *Ficus*, *Albizia*, *Cordia*, *Maesopsis eminii* and fruit trees (*Autocarpus*, *Persea* and *Mangifera*) under three planting systems; boundary, dispersed interplanting and woodlots. *Grevillea robusta* and fruit trees are naturalized exotic species while all the rest are native to Uganda. These technical specifications were subject to extensive reviews by the Plan Vivo Foundation, which led to some delays in the approval of the annual report, but were finally approved in April 2016.²

2.1.2 Extension of TGB to Sironko and Bulambuli districts

With funding from UNDP, ECOTRUST has been piloting a scheme aimed at establishing an incentive mechanism that will enable the building of climate change adaptive capacities of the communities in Mt. Elgon. The main approach is through support to local communities to develop climate change adaptation plans and then develop an incentive mechanism to support the adoption of these plans at household level. The TGB model has been strengthened by inclusion of a group approach, where

² <http://www.planvivo.org/docs/ECOTRUST-Mixed-native-agroforestry-V1.0.pdf>

farmers with very small land holdings are recruited as a group and employ practices that will lead to soil stabilisation. For example, over 200 farmers in Sironko and Bulambuli districts were trained in soil and water conservation, tree planting and group/landscape approaches in the implementation of climate change interventions. This approach has enabled households who are close to each other; in the same village apply to join as a group. Farmers are then reviewed and monitored as individuals but results are summarised for the group. The carbon sales contract is endorsed by all the members of the group with their respective next of kin to ensure individual commitment and continuity of the project. This approach combines/aggregates very small land holdings into saleable credits and reduces on administrative costs.

2.1.3 HIV/AIDS Initiatives

In response to request by some farmers to provide HIV/AIDS sensitization, care and treatment, and in line with ECOTRUST's one health approach to sustainable development, ECOTRUST has entered into a partnership with World Vision to implement the USAID/Uganda funded HIV/AIDS and health Initiatives in the Workplaces Activity (HIWA). The role of ECOTRUST in this initiative is to work with Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) to bring comprehensive health care with emphasis on HIV/AIDS related services to the rural poor communities within and around the conservation areas of Queen Elizabeth, Mt. Elgon and Murchison falls.

2.1.4 Equipment for farmer coordinators

In order to ease transport for the farmer coordinators, the project procured 16 motor bikes for farmer coordinators and 18 bicycles for their assistants in the districts of Kasese, Bushenyi, Mitooma, Rubirizi, Hoima and Masindi. These motorbikes have all been handed over to the beneficiaries and will facilitate the movement of farmer coordinators to the different hard to reach project areas in order to monitor and increase smallholder farmer participation in the TGB Programme.

2.1.5 Adjustments in list of farmers recruited in 2014

The project has made some changes to the amount of carbon to be delivered by the complete list of farmers listed in the last (2014) annual report. This has resulted in the recruitment of 55 additional farmers from Kasese district, and reallocations to resolve the small deficit. See details in Appendix I.

2.1.6 Participation in International Conferences

Some staff have participated in various international conferences and meetings for example the IUCN ESARO regional conservation conference that was held in Nairobi. Our participation stimulated interest among participants including the IUCN president, who focused on ECOTRUST's unique approach to conservation and expressed desire to hold special talks with the Executive Director. Others included attending the Plan Vivo Stakeholder Forum in Sigtuna, Sweden, Forest & Landscape Restoration Forum, Africa PES Expert Meeting, and representation at the Carbon Expo by the Plan Vivo Foundation, SEED Symposium, IUCN Members Regional Meeting and East African Carbon Fair.

2.1.7 Capacity building for Staff

In order to improve on efficiency and effective delivery of services, ECOTRUST supports its staff to attend training in different aspects of the project. For example staff have been trained in the use of a mobile app that will be used for collecting field data related to farmer monitoring. This app will also

be linked to google earth for easy upload of farmer information. ECOTRUST staff have also participated in a training workshop organised by The Climate and Agriculture Network for Africa (CANA) that took place at the International Livestock Research Institute Campus (ILRI) in Nairobi, Kenya with a focus on the use of online platforms as an opportunity to build more networks in Africa and benefit from knowledge sharing. A workshop organised by the Forest Carbon, Markets and Communities (FCMC) in Zambia equipped staff with knowledge in building conceptual models for addressing Social and Environmental Considerations for REDD, and how to take care of risks, incentives such as non-carbon benefits (NCB) and co-benefits as well as linking these to the conceptual model. The ECOTRUST Executive Director has also received training as a Trainer Expert under the UN REDD Academy.

2.1.8 Establishment of an Endowment Fund

ECOTRUST has officially launched its Endowment fund that will have two specific revolving funds, PES Fund & Carbon Bank dedicated to the promotion of TGB. It is expected that once established, the endowment fund will become an important part of ECOTRUST's operations by providing a financial cushion to support ECOTRUST through changing times; and together with this added stability, a greater degree of independence and enhanced ability to achieve its goals. The ECOTRUST Endowment Fund has provisions for both a permanent ("true") endowment, which will be established as in accordance with donor restrictions, to exist in perpetuity. It also provides for quasi endowment funds, which function like an endowment, but without the legal restriction to hold the fund permanently.

The PES Facility & Carbon Bank have been designed as quasi-endowments, in form of revolving funds that help farmers engage in activities that generate sustainable incomes and reverse ecosystem degradation, while generating capital to recoup investments, expand participation and diversity. Whereas the carbon bank focuses on carbon credits, the PES fund focuses on climate change adaptation and will reward carbon, watershed & biodiversity conservation services. Under the PES mechanism, whereas carbon payments will be achieved and mitigation action will occur, the mitigation action will be as a result of adaptation practice and not exist as a stand-alone intervention. Each community will be supported to develop parish and village adaptation plans that identify the activities for each participating household. ECOTRUST will then use evidence-based mechanisms to quantify the environmental services (ES) in the form of credits. The facility will purchase ES credits from the participating farmers and sell them on the PES in the voluntary market (and future compliant market) to generate sustainable income, recapitalize itself and expand community participation in the program.

2.1.9 SEED-winner fundraising support

As part of the Seed Initiative technical support to the Seed Award Winners, ECOTRUST participated in the SEED-Inclusive Business Accelerator Investor Forum, a platform that was set up to support SEED-award winners raise funds. The Rwenzori Gateway was the business venture that ECOTRUST submitted and it got selected to participate in fundraising campaign. This involved presenting a product preposition to a group of angel investors through a three-minute pitch, for which ECOTRUST is still awaiting feedback.

2.1.10 Expansion of Group Recruitment

The project introduced group recruitment to support the inclusion of farmers that have very small landholdings. These include private landholdings as well as negotiated rights in deforested Central Forest Reserves. Most importantly, this approach has enabled the recruitment of farmers who with support from UNDP, are piloting the application of TGB approaches in Ecosystem – Based Adaptation in Mt. Elgon. The activities of these farmers are guided by the Parish Adaptation Plan and recruiting farmers in groups ensures that a critical mass of households in adopting the actions recommended in the adaptation plans, contributing to their effectiveness. The group recruitment has significantly contributed to project expansion, enabling it to meet the very high sales achieved in 2016. The tables 1a & 1b provide the list of farmers recruited in groups.

Table 1a: Details of farmers recruited as part of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation interventions in Mt. Elgon

Variable	District				Total	
	Sironko		Bulambuli			
	CO ₂ sequestration	Soils & water conservation	CO ₂ sequestration	Soils & water conservation	CO ₂ sequestration	Soils & water conservation
No. of groups who implemented	23	23	16	16	39	39
No. farmers who implemented	100	70	91	68	170	159
No. farmers who qualified	81	68	74	53	155	121
Total ha. Under improved land management	15.75	-	11.708	-	27.46	-
Total length of trenches dug		5,100.3	-	5,300.5	-	10,400.8
Total amount of CO ₂ to be sequestered	1,356	-	1,163	-	2,519	-

Table 1b: List of Farmers Recruited under CFM in Ryeru Rubirizi

	Name ³	Ha	Expected trees	Trees at Monitoring	Total tCO2	Saleable tCO2
1		1	400	289.00	238.8	215
2		1	400	190.00	238.8	215
3		1	400	160.00	238.8	215
4		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
5		1	400	210.00	238.8	215
6		1	400	204.00	238.8	215
7		1	400	139.00	238.8	215
8		1	400	209.00	238.8	215
9		1	400	160.00	238.8	215
10		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
11		1	400	220.00	238.8	215
12		1	400	146.00	238.8	215
13		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
14		1	400	189.00	238.8	215
15		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
16		1	400	203.00	238.8	215
17		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
18		1	400	190.00	238.8	215

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

19		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
20		1	400	198.00	238.8	215
21		1	400	179.00	238.8	215
22		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
23		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
24		1	400	209.00	238.8	215
25		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
26		1	400	190.00	238.8	215
27		1	400	320.00	238.8	215
28		1	400	250.00	238.8	215
29		1	400	390.00	238.8	215
30		1	400	280.00	238.8	215
31		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
32		1	400	300.00	238.8	215
33		1	400	310.00	238.8	215
34		1	400	290.00	238.8	215
35		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
36		1	400	310.00	238.8	215
37		1	400	400.00	238.8	215
38		1	400	302.00	238.8	215
39		1	400	340.00	238.8	215
40		1	400	309.00	238.8	215
41		1	400	290.00	238.8	215
42		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
43		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
44		1	400	412.00	238.8	215
45		1	400	340.00	238.8	215
46		1	400	410.00	238.8	215
47		1	400	378.00	238.8	215
48		1	400	390.00	238.8	215
49		1	400	409.00	238.8	215
50		1	400	402.00	238.8	215
51		1	400	388.00	238.8	215
52		1	400	299.00	238.8	215
53		1	400	370.00	238.8	215
54		1	400	366.00	238.8	215
55		1	400	369.00	238.8	215
56		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
57		1	400	380.00	238.8	215
58		1	400	299.00	238.8	215
59		1	400	300.00	238.8	215
60		1	400	310.00	238.8	215
61		1	400	340.00	238.8	215
62		1	400	220.00	238.8	215
63		1	400	320.00	238.8	215
64		1	400	310.00	238.8	215
65		1	400	300.00	238.8	215
66		1	400	301.00	238.8	215
67		1	400	341.00	238.8	215
68		1	400	391.00	238.8	215
69		1	400	381.00	238.8	215
70		1	400	380.00	238.8	215
71		1	400	348.00	238.8	215
72		1	400	370.00	238.8	215

73		1	400	289.00	238.8	215
74		1	400	380.00	238.8	215
75		1	400	290.00	238.8	215
76		1	400	390.00	238.8	215
77		1	400	412.00	238.8	215
78		1	400	340.00	238.8	215
79		1	400	410.00	238.8	215
80		1	400	378.00	238.8	215
81		1	400	390.00	238.8	215
82		1	400	409.00	238.8	215
83		1	400	402.00	238.8	215
84		1	400	388.00	238.8	215
85		1	400	299.00	238.8	215
86		1	400	370.00	238.8	215
87		1	400	366.00	238.8	215
88		1	400	369.00	238.8	215
89		1	400	355.00	238.8	215
90		1	400	341.00	238.8	215
91		1	400	380.00	238.8	215
92		1	400	349.00	238.8	215
93		1	400	340.00	238.8	215
94		1	400	310.00	238.8	215
95		1	400	178.00	238.8	215
96		1	400	190.00	238.8	215
97		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
98		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
99		1	400	210.00	238.8	215
100		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
101		1	400	200.00	238.8	215
		101		29335	24118.8	21715

The group recruitment coupled with the approval of the new technical specifications enabled the project to come close to crossing the one millionth Plan Vivo Certificate mark, representing one million tonnes CO₂e of emissions reductions/removals.

2.2 Key Challenges

2.2.1 Challenges for Hoima farmers to meet targets

Almost all farmers meet the Yr0 target, which is 50% of the planned number of trees. However, some farmers (e.g. fifteen out of the 50 Yr3 farmers monitored in Hoima) have failed to move to the Yr3 target. They still have just about 75% tree planted/survived. Ideally farmers are required to fill gaps up to the required survival rate of 85%. Unrealistic initial targets (coupled with the loan burden as a result of the poorly managed seedling distribution process in some of the sites) is mostly responsible for this reluctance to plant any more trees (as part of gap filling). Seedlings are usually distributed at all sites on credit, which is offset by deductions from the subsequent payments. These farmers consider the additional investment in gap filling, followed by thinning in the subsequent years a disincentive. Moreover, there is competition for labour and land between tree planting and the main cash crops of tobacco and maize. The farmers have also mentioned that changes in weather patterns leave them confused about when the actual planting is supposed to be, causing

them to postpone tree planting to concentrate on shorter term crops. Many of these farmers still find the long-term nature of tree benefits a disincentive. The project has slowed down on recruitment in Hoima (as well as the neighbouring Masindi) district. During the year 2016, the project will conduct a community visioning exercise for all the participating communities in Hoima and Masindi, to review the incentive plan. This will be followed with review of agreements to modify the targets in farmer contracts and recruit new farmers to make up for any resulting carbon deficit. The actual number of farmers whose agreements will be revised and the new farmers that will be recruited to replace these contracts will be reported in the 2016 annual report.

2.2.2 Small and/or Scattered Landholdings

A number of applicants from Kasese, Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa districts have very small landholdings. Although planting 50 trees or so does not seem economical from a carbon point of view, participating in the project has several significant environmental and socio-economic benefits such as capacity building for improved land management, savings & loans schemes, produce marketing groups etc., which make it very attractive to the farmer. Farmers in Hoima on the other hand have fairly larger pieces of land but the applicants come from very scattered and remote areas. Very small and/or scattered landholdings make it costly both in terms of human and financial resources. In order to make the project accessible to these farmers, the project has adopted a group approach as described in section 2.1.2 in the Mt Elgon region and plans are underway to roll this approach to the rest of the project areas.

2.2.3 Changes in Seasons

The project area continues to experience changes in the rainfall seasons resulting into changing in planting seasons. This has significantly affected the timing of project activities including monitoring. In particular, there is a group of farmers that planted late in the season and the monitoring results are therefore not able to accurately specify what the success rate is. The project usually monitors farmers at least 3 months after planting, to enable it register trees planted and surviving, as opposed to trees planted. These farmers have been included in the list submitted for issuance but they will only be paid after the very first monitoring scheduled for March 2016. The list of farmers in this category are listed below:

Table 2: List of Farmers whose payments have been postponed until after the March 2016 monitoring

Name ⁴	Sub/ county	Area	Target	No of trees at monitoring	total CO2	Saleable co2
1.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
2.	Bugoye	1	400	130.00	238.8	215
3.	Bugoye	1	400	111.00	238.8	215
4.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
5.	Bugoye	1	400	105.00	238.8	215
6.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
7.	Bugoye	1	400	156.00	238.8	215
8.	Bugoye	1	400	189.00	238.8	215
9.	Bugoye	1	400	196.00	238.8	215

⁴ Due to data protection regulations, the names of participants have been taken out of the public version of this report

10.	Bugoye	1	400	191.00	238.8	215
11.	Bugoye	1	400	155.00	238.8	215
12.	Bugoye	1	400	160.00	238.8	215
13.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
14.	Bugoye	1	400	180.00	238.8	215
15.	Bugoye	1	400	190.00	238.8	215
16.	Bugoye	1	400	178.00	238.8	215
17.	Bugoye	1	400	169.00	238.8	215
18.	Bugoye	1	400	160.00	238.8	215
19.	Bugoye	1	400	170.00	238.8	215
20.	Bugoye	1	400	188.00	238.8	215
21.	Bugoye	1	400	100.00	238.8	215
22.	Bugoye	1	400	140.00	238.8	215
23.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
24.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215
25.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
26.	Bugoye	1	400	104.00	238.8	215
27.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215
28.	Bugoye	1	400	77.00	238.8	215
29.	Bugoye	1	400	56.00	238.8	215
30.	Bugoye	1	400	99.00	238.8	215
31.	Bugoye	1	400	79.00	238.8	215
32.	Bugoye	1	400	91.00	238.8	215
33.	Bugoye	1	400	83.00	238.8	215
34.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
35.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
36.	Bugoye	1	400	70.00	238.8	215
37.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
38.	Bugoye	1	400	130.00	238.8	215
39.	Bugoye	1	400	111.00	238.8	215
40.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
41.	Bugoye	1	400	105.00	238.8	215
42.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
43.	Bugoye	1	400	156.00	238.8	215
44.	Bugoye	1	400	189.00	238.8	215
45.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
46.	Bugoye	1	400	98.00	238.8	215
47.	Bugoye	1	400	155.00	238.8	215
48.	Bugoye	1	400	160.00	238.8	215
49.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
50.	Bugoye	1	400	80.00	238.8	215
51.	Bugoye	1	400	70.00	238.8	215
52.	Bugoye	1	400	60.00	238.8	215
53.	Bugoye	1	400	69.00	238.8	215
54.	Bugoye	1	400	60.00	238.8	215
55.	Bugoye	1	400	66.00	238.8	215
56.	Bugoye	1	400	99.00	238.8	215
57.	Bugoye	1	400	100.00	238.8	215
58.	Bugoye	1	400	140.00	238.8	215
59.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
60.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
61.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
62.	Bugoye	1	400	104.00	238.8	215
63.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215

64.	Bugoye	1	400	88.00	238.8	215
65.	Bugoye	1	400	80.00	238.8	215
66.	Bugoye	1	400	99.00	238.8	215
67.	Bugoye	1	400	79.00	238.8	215
68.	Bugoye	1	400	91.00	238.8	215
69.	Bugoye	1	400	83.00	238.8	215
70.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
71.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
72.	Bugoye	1	400	70.00	238.8	215
73.	Bugoye	1	400	70.00	238.8	215
74.	Bugoye	1	400	88.00	238.8	215
75.	Bugoye	1	400	100.00	238.8	215
76.	Bugoye	1	400	140.00	238.8	215
77.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
78.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215
79.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
80.	Bugoye	1	400	104.00	238.8	215
81.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215
82.	Bugoye	1	400	188.00	238.8	215
83.	Bugoye	1	400	180.00	238.8	215
84.	Bugoye	1	400	199.00	238.8	215
85.	Bugoye	1	400	179.00	238.8	215
86.	Bugoye	1	400	191.00	238.8	215
87.	Bugoye	1	400	183.00	238.8	215
88.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
89.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
90.	Bugoye	1	400	96.00	238.8	215
91.	Bugoye	1	400	91.00	238.8	215
92.	Bugoye	1	400	55.00	238.8	215
93.	Bugoye	1	400	160.00	238.8	215
94.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
95.	Bugoye	1	400	80.00	238.8	215
96.	Bugoye	1	400	90.00	238.8	215
97.	Bugoye	1	400	78.00	238.8	215
98.	Bugoye	1	400	69.00	238.8	215
99.	Bugoye	1	400	60.00	238.8	215
100.	Bugoye	1	400	70.00	238.8	215
101.	Bugoye	1	400	88.00	238.8	215
102.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
103.	Bugoye	1	400	140.00	238.8	215
104.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
105.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215
106.	Bugoye	1	400	129.00	238.8	215
107.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
108.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215
109.	Bugoye	1	400	88.00	238.8	215
110.	Bugoye	1	400	166.00	238.8	215
111.	Bugoye	1	400	170.00	238.8	215
112.	Bugoye	1	400	176.00	238.8	215
113.	Bugoye	1	400	179.00	238.8	215
114.	Bugoye	1	400	165.00	238.8	215
115.	Bugoye	1	400	189.00	238.8	215
116.	Bugoye	1	400	177.00	238.8	215
117.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215

118.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
119.	Bugoye	1	400	105.00	238.8	215
120.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
121.	Bugoye	1	400	156.00	238.8	215
122.	Bugoye	1	400	189.00	238.8	215
123.	Bugoye	1	400	196.00	238.8	215
124.	Bugoye	1	400	191.00	238.8	215
125.	Bugoye	1	400	155.00	238.8	215
126.	Bugoye	1	400	160.00	238.8	215
127.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
128.	Bugoye	1	400	180.00	238.8	215
129.	Bugoye	1	400	190.00	238.8	215
130.	Bugoye	1	400	178.00	238.8	215
131.	Bugoye	1	400	169.00	238.8	215
132.	Bugoye	1	400	160.00	238.8	215
133.	Bugoye	1	400	170.00	238.8	215
134.	Bugoye	1	400	188.00	238.8	215
135.	Bugoye	1	400	100.00	238.8	215
136.	Bugoye	1	400	140.00	238.8	215
137.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
138.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215
139.	Bugoye	1	400	109.00	238.8	215
140.	Bugoye	1	400	104.00	238.8	215
141.	Bugoye	1	400	102.00	238.8	215
142.	Bugoye	1	400	188.00	238.8	215
143.	Bugoye	1	400	180.00	238.8	215
144.	Bugoye	1	400	199.00	238.8	215
145.	Bugoye	1	400	179.00	238.8	215
146.	Bugoye	1	400	191.00	238.8	215
147.	Bugoye	1	400	183.00	238.8	215
148.	Bugoye	1	400	110.00	238.8	215
149.	Bugoye	1	400	120.00	238.8	215
150.	Bugoye	1	400	170.00	238.8	215
Total		150		19005		

3. Activities, total project size and participation

3.1 Current Technical Specifications

The project has developed a new technical specification covering Mixed Native woodlots applied in boundary, woodlot and intercropping systems. This was mainly informed by the situation on the ground where over time, the farmers have moved away from the original technical specification of *Maesopsis eminii*. During the reporting period, the project approved a total of **1,609** farmers expected to bring **1,383** ha of farmland under improved management using the *Mixed Native Species* technical specification. Table 3 below summarises the farmers given the go-ahead to plant, which serves as an intent to purchase their emissions reductions/removals.

Table 3: Total no. farmers given the go-ahead to plant under different Technical Specifications

TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS GIVEN GO AHEAD TO PLANT						
Sub/county	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Target No of Trees to be planted	no of trees monitored	total tCO ₂	saleable tCO ₂
Mixed Native Woodlot						
Kasese	798	771.10	312700	141493	184138.85	165676.45
Bushenyi	197	190.40	76180	51862	45467.52	40920.77
Masindi	118	119.08	47400	16685	28435.64	25592.07
Hoima	69	69.00	28000	15493	16477.20	14829.48
TOTAL	1182	1149.58	464280	225533	274519	247019
Mixed Native						
Mbale (dispersed interplanting)	136	102.92	26058	27161	17537.18	15783.46
Manafwa (dispersed interplanting)	41	28.30	7581	7381	4822.32	4340.09
Bududa (dispersed interplanting)	95	59.00	15862	16590	10054.32	9048.88
Bulambuli (boundary planting)	74	19.80	1584	2370	1291.82	1162.64
Sironko (boundary Planting)	81	23.06	1845	2746	1504.30	1353.87
Total	427	233.08	52930	56248	35210	31689
GRAND TOTAL	1609	1382.66	517210	281781	309729	278708

The details of the number of producers that have been recruited from the different sites are presented in the next chapter.

4. Submission for Plan Vivo Certificate Issuance

During the reporting period, the project has recruited a total of **1,533** farmers bringing **1,322** ha of farmland under improved management using the *Mixed Native spp* technical specification. These new technical specifications have been applied by the recruited farmers in the boundary (42.86ha); woodlot (1099.6) and dispersed inter-planting (179.4ha) systems. The majority of the farmers have continued to come from Kasese District (791 farmers), which accounts for more than half of the recruited farmers. Tables 4 a-c below give a breakdown according to technical specifications and a summary of the corresponding issuance request.

Table 4a: Summary of farmers whose *plan vivos* have been presented for certificate issuance (per district & sub county). All have achieved their first monitoring milestone.

FARMERS THAT QUALIFIED						
Sub/county	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Target No of Trees to be planted	no of trees monitored	total tCO ₂	saleable tCO ₂
Mixed Native Woodlot						
Kasese						
Bugendero	11	11.00	4400	2064	2626.80	2364.12
Bugoye	255	248.78	99760	40378	59409.62	53468.66
Buhuhira	33	30.60	12760	7073	7307.28	6576.55
Bulembiyo	17	16.20	6480	3116	3868.56	3481.70
Bwesumbu	31	30.00	12000	5116	7164.00	6447.60
Karusandara	12	11.50	4600	2173	2746.20	2471.58
Kilembe	27	23.20	9280	4616	5540.16	4986.14
Kitswambs	117	112.30	44920	21763	26817.24	24135.52
Maliba	248	231.02	95500	47359	55166.79	49650.11
Rukoki	40	39.00	15600	7153	9313.20	8381.88
Total Kasese	791	753.60	305300	140811	179959.85	161963.86
Bushenyi						
Kiyanga	8	4.40	1780	1503	1050.72	945.65
Ryeru	185	185.00	74000	50201	44178.00	39760.20
Total Bushenyi	193	189.4	75780	51704	45228.72	40705.85
Masindi						
Budongo	7	6.89	2400	1799	1645.33	1480.80
Bwijanga	42	42.97	17200	6542	10260.57	9234.51
Karujubu	14	14.00	5600	3186	3343.20	3008.88
Nyangahya	13	13.00	5200	2371	3104.40	2793.96
Pakanyi	13	12.72	5200	2582	3037.54	2733.78
Total Masindi	89	89.5772	35600	16480	21391.04	19251.93
Hoima						
Kabwoya	5	5.00	2400	1264	1194.00	1074.60
Kigoroby	15	15.00	6000	3238	3582.00	3223.80
Kiziranfumbi	17	17.00	6800	4129	4059.60	3653.64
Kyagwali	30	30.00	12000	6820	7164.00	6447.60
Total Hoima	67	67	27200	15451	15999.60	14399.64
Mixed Native Woodlot						
TOTAL	1140	1099.58	443880	224446	262579	236321
Mt. Elgon						
Mbale (dispersed Interplanting)	130	102.32	25518	26719	17434.94	15691.44
Manafwa (Disp. Interplanting)	29	23.90	6501	7098	4072.56	3665.30
Bududa (Disp. Interplanting)	79	53.20	14632	16057	9066.00	8159.40
Sironko (Boundary)	81	23.06	1845	2746	1504.30	1353.87
Bulambuli (Boundary)	74	19.80	1584	2370	1291.82	1162.64
Mixed Native: D.I & Boundary						
Boundary TOTAL	393	222.28	50079	54990	33369.61	30032.65
GRAND TOTAL	1533	1321.86	493959	279436	295949	266354

Some farmers met the targets but were not paid as a result of incorrect spacing, which basically led to some of the trees being discounted. There are also farmers who planted late, close to the monitoring period (due to changes in the seasons) and the survival of the planted trees will only be confirmed during the Feb/March 2015 monitoring. These have also not yet been paid. However, it is anticipated that all these farmers will be able to meet their respective targets.

Table 4b: Emissions Reductions for each technical specification

	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Target No of Trees to be planted	no of trees monitored	total tCO ₂	saleable tCO ₂
Mixed Native (Woodlot)	1140	1099.58	443880	224446	262579.20	236321.28
Mixed Native (Disp. Interplanting)	238	179.42	46651	49874	30573.49	27516.14
Mixed Native (Boundary planting)	155	42.86	3429	5116	2796.12	2516.51
Total	1533	1321.86	493959	279436	295949	266354

Table 4c: Summary of Issuance Request

Qualified total tCO ₂	295,949
Contribution to PV buffer account (10%)	-29,595
Saleable tCO ₂ this reporting period	266,354
Saleable tCO ₂ allocated to prior year adjustments	-12,111
Balance of saleable tCO ₂ for issuance	254,243

5. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

During the annual reporting period (2015), the project has sold 257,842 tCO₂ (up from 178,809 tCO₂ in 2014) to various buyers as indicated in table 5a below. This includes 254,243 tCO₂ from new issuances (vintage 2015), and 3,599 tCO₂ from existing stock.

Table 5a: Sales for the reporting period January to December 2015

Vintage	Name of purchaser/ source of funds	No. PVCs purchased	Price per Certificate	Total amount received (\$)
2015	U&We Max	96,000		
2015	U&We Arla Q1	34,500		
2015	U&We Arla & others Q2	31,000		
2015	U&We Arla Q3	25,213		
2015	U&We Arla Q4	36,500		
2015	U&We Max	30,000		
2015	Uganda Carbon Bureau: Mihingo Lodge	48		
2015	ZeroMission Other	982		
Subtotal		254,243		
2014	Arla Q3	2672		
2012	COTAP	927		
Subtotal		3,599		
Total sales in 2015		257,842		

NB/ Individual pricing information supplied to the Foundation is for internal purposes only.

The current sales are the highest since the project inception and they bring the total number of certificates sold over the years to 962,138 tCO₂ broken down as follows:

Table 5b: Total Number of Certificates sold since project inception

Year	tCO ₂	Price/tCO ₂ (\$)	Total Price (\$)
Pre-2008	59,093		
2008	80,428		
2009	38,700		
2010	80,896		
2011	82,298		
2012	148,411		
2013	34,598		
2014	179,872		
2015	257,842		
Total	962,138		

For a full sales record, with respective volumes, see Appendix III. Below is the list of *unsold stock* for vintages 2010 to 2015 at 31 December 2015.

Table 5c: Number of Certificates in unsold stock

Vintage	No. of PVCs
2010	4,202
2012	2,665
2013	19,104
2014	3,622
2015 (after current issuance)	0
Total	29,593 PVC

6. Summary of Monitoring Results

6.2 Introduction

To assess farmers' performances and thus prepare payments, monitoring of Yr1, Yr3 & Yr5 was conducted in all districts (Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa, Kasese, Rubirizi, Mitooma, Masindi & Hoima) according to the TGB guidelines. The objectives of this field – based activity were: 1) Assess the tree survival rates, growth rate; 2) Take GPS coordinates of farmer gardens to ease location; 3) Measure the size of land per *plan vivos*; and 4) Provide extension services & Interact with farmers. The use of GPS to assess land sizes was a recommendation from the previous third party audit and this will continue until the sizes of all land under the project has been confirmed.

6.3 General Performance

A total of 1152 farmers were visited in Mitooma (119), Rubirizi (30), Hoima (160), Masindi (174) and Kasese (669). Out of these, 669 farmers met their targets while 483 did not meet these targets. Slightly more than half of the farmers (58.1%) had the required number of trees and 41.9 % failed to meet their targets (e.g. have about 65% to 75% survival, which is less than the required 85% survival rates). This was mainly as a result of a prolonged dry spell that led to the death of some trees, infestation by termites, flooding and sometimes having poorly kept gardens. The overall target is to have 50% of the planted trees at maturity (removals due to mortality & thinning). Specifically for Mitooma & Hoima, however, most of the farmers that have failed to meet their targets simply do not understand why they should gap fill, given that in the next few years they are going to be required to thin. The plan in 2016, therefore, will be to visit and hold discussions with the individual farmers in Hoima (& Masindi) as well as Mitooma to establish if it is necessary to plant more trees, and/or reduce targets. Reductions in targets may result in recruitment if new farmers are necessary to make up any differences.

Table 6a: Performance of continuing farmers based on the monitoring results

District	Years	Yr 1	Yr3	Yr5	Yr10	Total
Mitooma	Qualified	14	31	5	6	56
	Not	34	25	3	1	63
Rubirizi	Qualified	4	3	4	1	12
	Not	7	2	9	0	18
Kasese	Qualified	145	321	1	0	467
	Not	53	149	0	0	202
Hoima	Qualified	18	37	7	0	62
	Not	77	20	1	0	98
Masindi	Qualified	47	24	1	0	72
	Not	68	33	1	0	102
GRAND TOTAL		467	645	32	8	1152
						1152

6.4 Kasese/Bushenyi

In Kasese, a total of 669 farmers were visited and their gardens monitored. These farmers were from the sub counties of Bugoye, Buhuhira, Bulembiyo, Karusandara, Kilembe, Kitswambs, Maliba and Rukoki in Kasese district. Farmers in Kasese are generally doing well except for a few farmers whose gardens were washed away by floods, trees affected by drought and some have neglected their gardens. Bushenyi has some farmers who still need to understand the role of gap filling yet even without gap filling, one can still achieve their target stand volume at maturity.

6.5 Hoima/Masindi

Farmer performance in Hoima and Masindi is not very different from that of last year. Most of the Yr1 farmers had not planted the additional trees to meet their target and therefore had several gaps in their gardens. Yr3 farmers had not slashed/weeded their gardens as required in the dry season. This exposed the trees to risks such as fire, poor growth and death/drying up.

6.6 Progress on Corrective action

Most if not all the observations/challenges noted during 2015 monitoring are similar to those in 2014. Table 7 shows the progress on the interventions that were made in 2015.

Table 7: Key observations/challenges noted during monitoring:

Issues/field observations	Likely cause	Progress in 2015
Poor spacing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Insufficient land size coupled with Limited supervision/visits before/during planting. Although we have given farmers sisal ropes for the measurements, some don't adhere to the guidelines. A few of the farmers adhere to the guidelines until after Yr0 payment, then plant the next seedlings supplied in the 5m spaces between the trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provision of sisal ropes has significantly improved on the adherence on the required spacingThe use of GPS to track farmers' gardens has improved accuracy of the land sizes to allow farmers only plant the required number of seedlings. In addition, the timing of farmer review close to planting time provides a reminder
Failure for farmers to meet target	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Farmers with big pieces of land scatter trees in unplanned manner and can't trace them during monitoring due to bushy gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Guidelines for Farmer training in Silvicultural practices have been developed and there was a deliberate action to equip farmers with these skillsFarmer coordinators have been provided with motorcycles, bicycles and hopefully this will improve on the efficiency and effectiveness of TGB activities.
Seedling Loans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Suppliers provide seedlings to farmers even before they qualify.Farmers are abusing the loan facility and suppliers who are also coordinators encourage the farmers to take seedlings without reminding them that it is a loan.Some seedlings are of poor quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Project will hold special meetings between farmer coordinators and nursery operators to agree on a revised version of a code of conduct in 2016.

Indiscipline cases in 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the farmers engaged themselves in Illegal cutting of tree and growing crops in NFA land Need to review the CFM agreements to include a provision for the penalty for such activities. Work with the farmers to develop penalties for unacceptable behaviour. Work with the local leaders to penalize the errant farmers.
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7. PES update

The project has continued to pay all producers that have complied with the minimum requirements following monitoring activities. Payments to farmers are made through their respective Banks and/or Village SACCOs/ Financial institutions where they hold individual accounts. ECOTRUST still engages commercial banks for example Barclays like to make directly to farmers in project sites like Masindi and Hoima, were some farmers have failed to identify a trustworthy SACCO and are at the same time unable to maintain a regular bank account.

Tables 8a & 8b below show payment disbursements to farmers and seedling suppliers of the various project sites

Table 8a) Summary of payments to producers

Date	Site	Amount (US \$)
23.03.2015	Bitereko & kiyanga	404
21.04.2015	Bushenyi	45,429
20.04.2015	Hoima	18,138
21.04.2015	Kasese	103,255
23.03.2015	Masindi	14,195
25.11.2015	Mbale	10,482
Total		\$ 191,905

Table 8b) Amount for Seedlings received by producers

Date	Site	Amount (US \$)
02.03.2015	Kasese	1,816
20.04.2015	Bushenyi (Kichwamba)	383
16.06.2015	Kasese	2,845
16.07.2015	Masindi	788
18.08.2015	Kasese(Ruboni)	1,478
18.08.2015	Kasese(Maliba)	907
18.08.2015	Kasese(Maliba & Bugoye)	1,025
16.09.2015	Bushenyi (Kichwamba)	2,486
16.09.2015	Kasese	1,713
03.12.2015	Kasese(Maliba)	2,166
03.12.2015	Kasese(kilembe)	1,994
TOTAL		\$ 17,601

Carbon Community Fund

During the reporting period, there were no disbursements under the Carbon Community Fund (for further details on this fund, please refer to the updated PDD on the Plan Vivo website). The project instead focussed on building the social capital through community visioning as well as the equipping farmer coordinators with motor bikes.

8. Ongoing Community Participation

The TGB programme recognizes that continuously building social capital and facilitation of knowledge / experience sharing in order is key to the overall success of this program. The TGB project held participatory farmer trainings/sensitization meetings in all the sub counties/districts, where TGB is implemented. The main issues discussed in the trainings/meetings include global warming, plan vivo cycle, tree planting and carbon management. Farmers also discuss the challenges and threats in the community and jointly come up with possible solutions. During the reporting period, the project conducted farmer training sessions and meetings. This section highlights some of the issues discussed in these meetings.

8.1 Community visioning - Mt. Elgon Region

A total of 138 farmers (40 females and 98 males) – from across four community groups in the sub counties of Bukibokolo, Nakatsi, Wanale and Budwale – participated in a *community visioning* exercise that involved a series of participatory consultative meeting to develop benefit sharing plans which provide suitable rewards for adopting mitigation activities. This exercise also enabled the groups to develop constitutions that will facilitate the implementation of the Pro-Poor/Human Rights Based Approaches in the TGB programme. This activity was partly funded by IUCN.

8.2 Farmer Sensitization/Trainings and participation

Annual training sessions for participating and potential TGB farmers are organized to build the capacity of farmers in areas concerning their livelihood improvement, tree management and the plan vivo cycle. The meetings are a platform through which farmers raise their concerns and challenges about the project, but also to share experiences/best practices with both the staff and fellow farmers. A number of sensitization/ training meetings of potential and participating carbon producers were conducted in the various sub-counties in the districts of Kasese, Bushenyi, Hoima, Masindi, Mbale, Bududa and Manafwa.

Table 9a: Summary of Participation in the Farmers' Training Meetings

Date	District	Sub county	Male	Female	Total
February 2015	Hoima	Kyangwali	110	36	146
		Kabwoya	17	17	34
		Kiziranfumbi	57	16	73
		Kigorobya	50	7	57
Total			234	76	310
July 2015	Hoima		181	24	205
February 2015	Masindi	Nyangahya			14
		Kihuuba			53
		Mukaiha			41
		Kihaguzi			39
		Kisindizi			24
		Nyantonzi			25
Total					275
July 2015	Masindi		310	58	368
February 2015	Kasese	Mubuku	55	10	65
		Kiruli	33	9	42
		Bunyandika	24	18	42
		Mbuga	16	11	27
		Minana	17	7	24
		Buhurira	34	16	50
Total			179	71	250
July 2015	Kasese	Mubuku			78
		Kiruri			78
		Kilembe			32
		Minana			40
		Karusandara			20
		Buhurira			40
Total					358
February 2015	Bushenyi	Bitereko	32	17	49
		Kiyanga	40	12	52
		Ryeru	28	6	34
		Kichwamba	21	6	27
		Katerera	22	2	24
Total			143	43	186
June 2015	Mbale/Manafwa/Bududa		461	115	563
August 2015	Sironko-Bulambuli	Lusha	19	5	22
Overall Total					2537

8.2.1 Issues raised during training

The training focused on the Plan Vivo cycle, ensuring farmers understand silvicultural practices (planting, weeding, pruning and thinning) and the carbon sales agreement. The key issues discussed during the training included: Climate change and global warming and the link between tree growth

and climate change. The procedure to be followed when joining the project was emphasized especially for the new sites.

8.2.2 Seedling acquisition

Farmers raised concerns that the cost of seedlings is high and that seedling suppliers don't inform farmers of the cost per seedling taken on loan and in some case the seedling loan burden becomes a disincentive. Farmers also requested that NFA supervisors allow them to pick seeds/seedlings from Bugoma CFR which was agreed to on condition that the farmers follow the rules and regulations of CFM.

8.2.3 Land tenure

There is a general fear among community members that the use of GPS to track their land is a slow and gradual process to grab their land. This was mainly expressed by farmers in Bwijanga Sub County, Masindi district. This activity has created scepticism among some of the community members who are hesitant to join the program. Continued sensitisation and emphasis that the farmers own the rights to land and carbon as indicated in the agreement they sign will continue to build community confidence and assurance that the project has no intention to grab their land. Karujubu and Nyangahya divisions are part of the Masindi Municipality and as thus land parcels have continuously reduced in these two sites hence the low turn up for meeting and low recruitment. Land wrangles were also reported in Rutuza, Tuhumwere & Karogo villages in Kyangwali, and project activities have gone slow in extending to these places.

Land tenure issues are caused by the fact that the majority of the farmers lack land ownership certificates (customary and/or freehold certificates). They request help from the project to enable them to acquire land ownership certificates. There is also a need for mass sensitization on land rights and the land registration process. However, with support from the FAO through the Forest Sector Support department, customary land title issuance for Ongo & Alimugonza are in the final stages, while the process for Motocayi & Tengere is yet to be initiated.

8.2.4 Post 10 year plans

Farmers in Masindi requested exchange visits with Yr10 farmers in Kasese so that they can learn about the different enterprises that can be integrated with trees, given that farmers in Kasese have been successful in integrating passion fruit farming with tree growing, cocoa trees in Bundibugyo and coffee-tree systems in Mbale.

8.2.5 Pests and diseases

Farmers from Masindi/Hoima reported tree mortality affecting *Maesopsis eminii* in particular, as a result of a strange disease. Specimens were collected and taken to a plant pathologist at the National Forest Research Institute (NAFORI) for analysis. Other concerns were about the termites that were posing a serious threat to Grevillea. ECOTRUST is planning to develop strategies of dealing with these threats. The project technicians have continued to train farmers in traditional pest control methods and generally speaking, with good management, the trees have been able to recover from these pests and diseases.

9. Breakdown of Operational Costs

Below is a breakdown of all operational costs connected to the project for the reporting period:

Table 10. Breakdown of operational costs

2015 costs	Total Cost (\$)	Carbon sales (\$)	Other sources (\$)	Notes
3 rd party Verification	7046	4000	3046	Financial audit UNDP EBA, DANIDA – IUCN
Staff time	241476	120000	121476	
Farmer capacity building	54353	20000	34353	
Monitoring	36157	25146	11011	
Office running costs	48644	20000	28644	
Vehicle running costs	20845	10000	10845	
Vehicle purchase	54885	54885	0	
Research & Project Development	45254	10030	35224	UNDP EBA Project ESPA
Coordinators' Motorbikes	24375	24375	0	
Coordinators	16977	16977	0	
Other travel	2845	2845	0	
Total	\$ 552,857	\$ 308,258	\$ 244,599	

The capacity building costs have increased significantly due to investment in community visioning and increased awareness raising to enable the recruitment of the farmers required to meet demand. Community visioning is critical for farmer retention and for clarification of incentives under benefit sharing. In addition, the project has invested in equipment in the form of a motor vehicle and motor bikes for the farmer coordinators.

10. Future Development

10.1 Farmer training

10.1.1 Silvicultural practices

In the past ECOTRUST has provided farmers with knowledge on silvicultural practices required for mainly young trees. However, as we begin to have farmers in Yr5 and Yr10, ECOTRUST will continue to train farmers in these silvicultural practices and in addition practically demonstrate how pruning and thinning is done.

10.1.2 Community visioning

Based on the experience from the Mt. Elgon area where we have engaged farmers in community visioning, an activity aimed at strengthening the existing livelihood enhancing options, the project plans to conduct similar training sessions in the Kasese/Bushenyi and Masindi/Hoima regions. These training sessions will focus on empowering farmers in aspects of group formation at the level of farmer recruitment mainly to allow farmers with small land holdings to participate in project activities. Farmers will also be supported in the formation of farmer groups and guided on how to register their groups as legal entities, equip them with skills that will enable them to manage their finances and property appropriately, and have formal decision making processes and clear governance structures and processes, e.g. conflict resolution, involvement of the marginalized groups. In the implementation of TGB, group formation is part of strengthening farmers' social capital and hence their livelihood. Farmer groups are key in farmer recruitment, dissemination of information, provision of extension services, peer monitoring and exchange of knowledge and best practices.

10.1.3. Training in tree based enterprises

The project will invest in activities that build capacity for managing tree – based enterprises. This activity will mainly focus on farmers that are in Yr5 and beyond.

10.2 Scaling up TGB in other areas

Some of the farmer groups in the Masindi/Hoima region in the project are also involved in collaborative management arrangements and have signed Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) agreements with the National Forestry Authority. For example, a freehold title of occupancy has been issued by the Masindi district Local Government to the Ondo community forest Land Association to plant trees in the Ondo and Alimugonza forest reserves. ECOTRUST is planning to scale up this arrangement in the Mt. Rwenzori region in 2016 in addition to the Rwoburunga Bahigi Tulinde Obwobuhangwa that was recruited in 2015.

Additionally, ECOTRUST will expand TGB project activities to Kibale district, Western Uganda.

10.3 Finalising the new technical specifications

Development of a technical specification for the mixed-native tree species farming system was first submitted in 2015 and revised in early 2016. It attained final approval in April 2016. During 2016, the project will focus on updating the *Maesopsis eminii* technical specification, using field data collected by the project especially in the estimation of carbon benefits. In addition, ECOTRUST will conduct Socio-economic assessment and Environmental Benefits of TGB.

10.4 Review of CFM Agreements

Some of the farmer groups involved in the project are also involved in collaborative management arrangements and have signed Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) agreements with the National Forestry Authority. Farmers requested that the CFM agreements should be reviewed to increase community access to the forest resources. Some CFM agreements do not mention anything about carbon benefits yet the farmers would like to use carbon funds to grow trees in the compartments they are managing. Approval to initiate the process in Masindi National Forest Authority has been given by supervisors. For Hoima, however, NFA supervisors have expressed concerns over violation of some of the terms in the agreements by farmers who have engaged in unlawful behaviour of cutting trees and even loaning sections of land to other farmers. These agreements have been suspended, although NFA still expects that the process of reviewing CFM agreements should also highlight these issues in a bid to guide farmers on what activities are agreeable on NFA gazetted lands. The linking of carbon benefits to these CFM compartments is likely to provide resources for continuous monitoring as well as an incentive for farmers to abide by the guidelines.

10.5 Improving Access to Comprehensive Health Care Focusing on HIV/AIDS

The project will continue raising the visibility of the participating communities to other development partners. The focus this year will be under the one health approach to sustainable development that addresses human, wildlife and ecosystem health together. The project will through a partnership with World Vision to support access to comprehensive health care. This will be made possible with funding from USAID targeting communities around the three Protected Areas of Queen Elizabeth, Murchison Falls and Mt. Elgon Conservation Areas.

11. APPENDICES

Appendix I: Additional farmers recruited for replacements

	NAME	VILLAGE	SUB COUNTY	AREA (Ha)	TARGET NO OF TREES	SEEDLING SUPPLIED	tCO2 (TOTAL)	tCO2 (SALEABLE)
1		Nyangere	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
2		Kyikoka	Buhuhira	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
3		Kiharara	Bugoye	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
4		Nyangere	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
5		Nyabisusi	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
6		Muhumuza	Kitswamba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
7		Kiruli 1a	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
8		Kiharara	Bugoye	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
9		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
10		Nyangere	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
11		Kyahundu	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
12		Kiharara	Bugoye	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
13		Kyagahe	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
14		Buhweza	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
15		Kiruli 1a	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
16		Kiharara	Bugoye	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
17		Nyangere	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
18		Kiruli 1b	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
19		Buhweza	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
20		Mirimbo	Bugoye	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
21		Kyikoka	Buhuhira	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
22		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
23		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
24		Kyandale	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
25		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
26		Kiruli 1a	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
27		Nyabisusi	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
28		Kiharara	Bugoye	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
29		Kiruli 1a	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
30		Buhweza	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
31		Kiharara	Bugoye	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
32		Mukathi	Buhuhira	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
33		Nyangere	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
34		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
35		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
36		Mukathi	Buhuhira	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
37		Kiruli 1b	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
38		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
39		Nyabisusi	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
40		Kiruli 1b	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
41		Nyangere	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
42		Muhumuza	Buhuhira	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
43		Kyikoka	Buhuhira	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
44		Kiruli 1b	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
45		Kateebe 11	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
46		Mirimbo	Bugoye	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
47		Kyirabaho	Kyabarungira	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
48		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
49		Mukathi	Kitswamba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
50		Mukathi	Kitswamba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
51		Kiruli 1a	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
52		Muhuhoza	Buhuhira	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
53		Sinai	Maliba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
54		Muhumuza	Kitswamba	1	400	200	238.8	214.92
55		Sinai	Maliba	1.5	600	200	358.2	322.38
Totals				55.50			13253	11928

Appendix II – List of new farmers recruited (mixed spp. tech specs)

TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMERS GIVEN GO AHEAD TO PLANT						
Sub/county	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Target No of Trees to be planted	no of trees monitored	total tCO ₂	saleable tCO ₂
Mixed Native Woodlot						
Kasese	798	771.10	312700	141493	184138.85	165676.45
Bushenyi	197	190.40	76180	51862	45467.52	40920.77
Masindi	118	119.08	47400	16685	28435.64	25592.07
Hoima	69	69.00	28000	15493	16477.20	14829.48
TOTAL	1182	1149.58	464280	225533	274519	247019
Mixed Native						
Mbale (dispersed interplanting)	136	102.92	26058	27161	17537.18	15783.46
Manafwa (dispersed interplanting)	41	28.30	7581	7381	4822.32	4340.09
Bududa (dispersed interplanting)	95	59.00	15862	16590	10054.32	9048.88
Bulambuli (boundary planting)	74	19.80	1584	2370	1291.82	1162.64
Sironko (boundary Planting)	81	23.06	1845	2746	1504.30	1353.87
Total	427	233.08	52930	56248	35210	31689
GRAND TOTAL	1609	1382.66	517210	281781	309729	278708
FARMERS THAT QUALIFIED						
Sub/county	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Target No of Trees to be planted	no of trees monitored	total tCO ₂	saleable tCO ₂
Mixed Native Woodlot						
Kasese						
Bugendero	11	11.00	4400	2064	2626.80	2364.12
Bugoye	255	248.78	99760	40378	59409.62	53468.66
Buhuhira	33	30.60	12760	7073	7307.28	6576.55
Bulembiyo	17	16.20	6480	3116	3868.56	3481.70
Bwesumbu	31	30.00	12000	5116	7164.00	6447.60
Karusandara	12	11.50	4600	2173	2746.20	2471.58
Kilembe	27	23.20	9280	4616	5540.16	4986.14
Kitswambs	117	112.30	44920	21763	26817.24	24135.52
Maliba	248	231.02	95500	47359	55166.79	49650.11
Rukoki	40	39.00	15600	7153	9313.20	8381.88
Total Kasese	791	753.60	305300	140811	179959.85	161963.86
Bushenyi						
Kiyanga	8	4.40	1780	1503	1050.72	945.65
Ryeru	185	185.00	74000	50201	44178.00	39760.20
Total Bushenyi	193	189.40	75780	51704	45228.72	40705.85
Masindi						
Budongo	7	6.89	2400	1799	1645.33	1480.80
Bwijanga	42	42.97	17200	6542	10260.57	9234.51
Karujubu	14	14.00	5600	3186	3343.20	3008.88
Nyangahya	13	13.00	5200	2371	3104.40	2793.96
Pakanyi	13	12.72	5200	2582	3037.54	2733.78
Total Masindi	89	89.58	35600	16480	21391.04	19251.93
Hoima						
Kabwoya	5	5.00	2400	1264	1194.00	1074.60
Kigoroby	15	15.00	6000	3238	3582.00	3223.80
Kiziranfumbi	17	17.00	6800	4129	4059.60	3653.64
Kyagwali	30	30.00	12000	6820	7164.00	6447.60
Total Hoima	67	67.00	27200	15451	15999.60	14399.64
Mixed Native Woodlot TOTAL	1140	1099.58	443880	224446	262579	236321
Mt. Elgon						
Mbale (dispersed Interplanting)	130	102.32	25518	26719	17434.94	15691.44
Manafwa (Disp. Interplanting)	29	23.90	6501	7098	4072.56	3665.30
Bududa (Disp. Interplanting)	79	53.20	14632	16057	9066.00	8159.40
Sironko (Boundary)	81	23.06	1845	2746	1504.30	1353.87
Bulambuli (Boundary)	74	19.80	1584	2370	1291.82	1162.64
Mixed Native: D.I & Boundary TOTAL	393	222.28	50079	54990	33369.61	30032.65
GRAND TOTAL ALL	1533	1321.86	493959	279436	295949	266354
FARMERS THAT DID NOT QUALIFY						
Sub/county	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Trees to be planted	no of trees monitored	total tCO ₂	saleable tCO ₂
Maesopsis						
Kasese	7	17.50	7400	682	4179	3712.59
Bushenyi	4	1.00	400	158	238.8	214.92
Masindi	29	29.50	11800	205	7044.6	6340.14
Hoima	2	2.00	800	42	477.6	429.84
Total	42	50.00	20400	1087	11940.00	10697.49
Mixed Native						
Mbale	6	0.60	540	442	102.24	92.02
Manafwa	12	4.40	1080	283	749.76	674.78
Bududa	16	5.80	1230	533	988.32	889.49
Total	34	10.80	2850	1258	1840.32	1656.29
TOTAL NON-QUALIFYING	76	60.80	23250	2345	13780.32	12353.78
Qualified total tCO₂	295,949					
Contribution to PV buffer account (10%)	-29,595					
Saleable tCO₂ this reporting period	266,354					
Saleable tCO₂ allocated to prior year adjustments	-12,111					
Balance of saleable tCO₂ for issuance	254,243					

Appendix III - List of buyers since project inception

Year of Sale	Buyer	tCO ₂ purchased	Total cost (USD)
2003	Tpk2003	11200	
2005	Tpk2004	9222	
2005	INASP1	102	
2005	One World	4	
2005	Future Forest	10000	
2006	Tpk2005	10933	
2006	INASP2	133	
2006	U&W1	22	
2006	U&W2	2550	
2006	Nicola Webb	20	
2006	Save Children	3	
2006	In-2 technology	21	
2006	Hambleside Danelow	1217	
2007	Tpk2006	5000	
2007	In-2 technology	22	
2007	Robert Harley	10	
2007	U&W	265	
2007	U&W	2744	
2007	U&W	5625	
2008	Camco	40000	
2008	U&W	2786	
2008	U&W	2062	
2008	U&W	1155	
2008	U&W	11266	
2008	U&W	1001	
2008	Tpk2007	21000	
2008	Live Climate	250	
2008	It's the Planet	600	
2008	In-2 technology	23	
2008	Pam friend	17	
2008	Sandra Hughes	54	
2008	Steffie Broer	40	
2008	Gloria Kirabo	1	
2008	INASP	168	
2008	Tapani Vainio	5	
2009	Tetra Pak	5000	
2009	U&W	20590	
2009	U&W	2022	
2009	Emil Ceramica	125	
2009	Ceramica Sant Agostino SpA	424	
2009	In2 Technology	23	
2009	Classic Africa Safaris	167	
2009	City of London	220	
2009	Blue Green Carbon	29	
2009	Tetra Pak	10100	
2010	U&W	28538	
2010	U&W	3111	
2010	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	1615	
2010	Tetra Pak	15100	
2010	Uganda Carbon Bureau	199	
2010	Straight Plc	1000	
2010	IIED	779	

2010	Danish Embassy Kampala	414	
2010	International Lifeline Fund (UCB)	123	
2010	Nedbank	30000	
2010	Wilton Park	17	
2011	U&W NCC & other	11000	
2011	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	3150	
2011	Max Hamburger	55000	
2011	KALIP	160	
2011	SPGS	77	
2011	G&C Tours	253	
2011	UBoC	2507	
2011	International Lifeline Fund (UCB)	96	
2011	Nkuringo Gorilla Camp	55	
2011	Myclimate	10000	
2012	Max Hamburger	60498	
2012	Max Hamburger	78892	
2012	Straight Plc	1100	
2012	Bartlett Foundation	412	
2012	U&W	3400	
2012	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	2120	
2012	Emil Ceramica	100	
2012	Econometrica	110	
2012	Classic Africa Safaris	129	
2012	The Embassy of Ireland in Uganda	211	
2012	N. Uganda Agricultural Livelihoods Recovery Prog. & Karamoja Livelihoods Prog.	62	
2012	Mihingo Lodge	45	
2012	Kampala Aero Club & Flight Training Center	1332	
2013	Granite Fiandre Spa	4600	
2013	KALIP	107	
2013	Royal Danish Embassy	196	
2013	Classic Africa Safaris	81	
2013	Kampala Aero Club	1680	
2013	Arla	21308	
2013	Ima	114	
2013	Ima	13	
2013	climate path	70	
2013	Max stock	5610	
2013	COTAP-1	287	
2013	COTAP-2	309	
2013	COTAP-3	208	
2013	Source Sustainable	15	
2014	Max	90000	
2014	Arla Foods	2975	
2014	Arla Foods	14,168	
2014	U&We Arla & Other	13,480	
2014	U&We Other	400	
2014	U&We Other	14,168	
2014	U&We Arla	37,000	
2014	ZeroMission	1,488	
2014	Arvid Nordquist	5000	
2014	Royal Danish Embassy	192	
2014	Nkuringo Gorilla Camp	38	
2014	Embassy of Ireland	226	
2014	Karamoja Livelihoods Program (KALIP)	145	
2014	Embassy of Ireland	178	

2014	COTAP-4	414	
2015	COTAP-5	309	
2015	COTAP-6	364	
2015	COTAP-7	254	
Total		705,223	

UN SOLD STOCK UP TO INCLUDING 2014 VINTAGE CREDITS

Vint.2010	Unsold stock	4202	
Vint.2012	Unsold stock	2665	
Vint.2013	Unsold stock	19104	
Vint.2014	Unsold stock	3622	
Total after 2014 issuance		734,816	

SALES RELATED TO 2015 ANNUAL REPORT

2015	U&We Arla Q1	34500	
2015	U&We Arla Q2 & others	31000	
2015	U&We Arla Q3	27885	
2015	U&We Arla Q4	36500	
2015	U&We Max	96000	
2015	Max	30000	
2015	Others	982	
2015	Mihingo Lodge	48	
Vint.2014	Unsold stock to partly fill Arla Q3 sale	-2672	
Total		254,243	
Total PVCs after 2015 issuance		989,059	
total unsold stock - all vintages		26921	
Total revenue received by ECOTRUST			