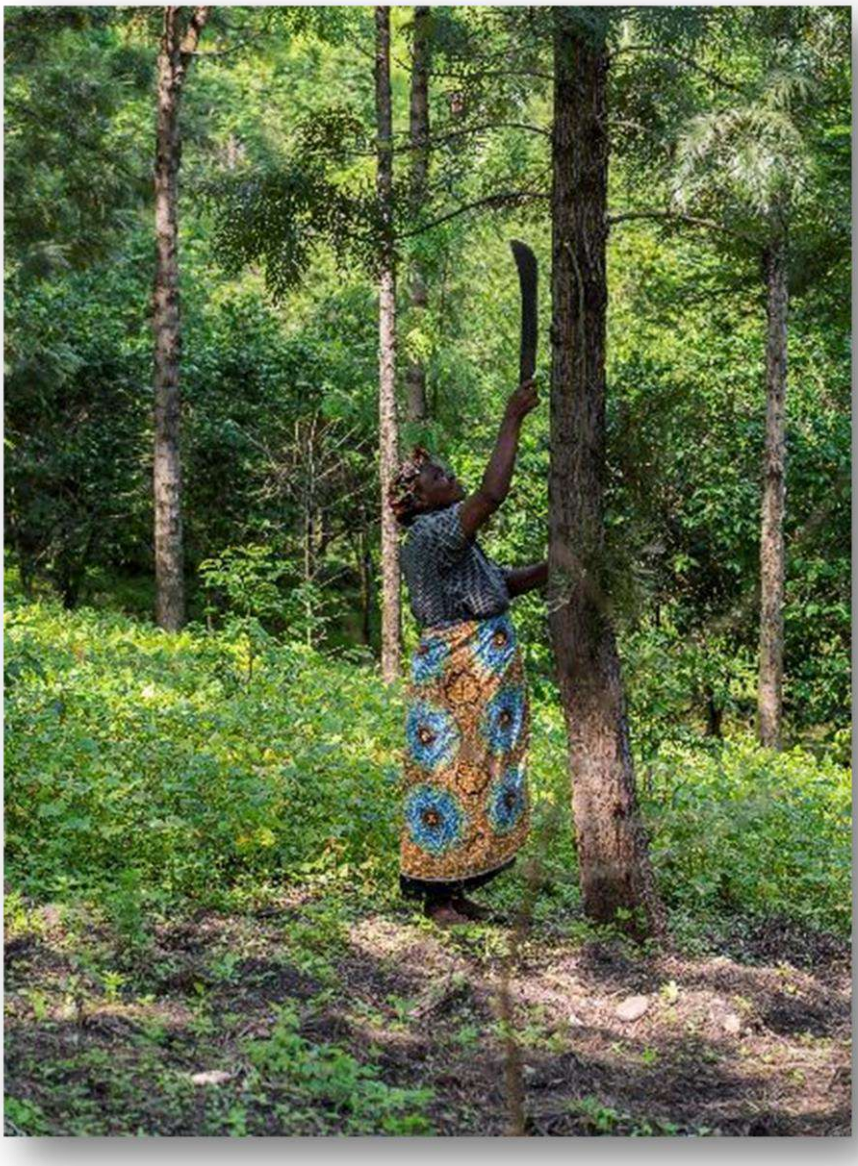
TGB Farmer Prunning a Tree in their Woodlot: Source: ECOTRUST, 2021



SEED Awards 2013 WINNER

UNEP UNDP IUCN

TGB

An innovative forest-based landscape restoration initiative that integrates biodiversity conservation outcomes with climate change adaptation and mitigation outcomes within the context of landscape reforestation linked to improved livelihoods and sustainable landscapes

ECOTRUST

ECOTRUST is a not-for-profit conservation organization established in Uganda in 1999 to conserve biological diversity and enhance social welfare by promoting innovative and sustainable environmental management.

TREES FOR GLOBAL BENEFITS (TGB)

2021 PLAN VIVO ANNUAL REPORT

Submitted:
February 28, 2022
Approved:
May 5, 2022

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1.0 Summary

Project overview	
Reporting period	**1st January to 31st December 2021**
Geographical areas	**Albertine Rift** (Rubirizi, Mitooma, Kasese, Hoima, Masindi, Kitagwenda Districts) **Mt. Elgon** (Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Sironko, Namisindwa Districts)
Technical specifications in use	***Maesopsis Eminii*** – Original technical specification (applied until 2014) **Mixed Native Spp**. – Ver1 Approved 1st April 2016 (applied until 2018) This technical specification comprises three different systems: 1 - Boundary Planting (carbon potential 65.24 tCO2/ha equivalent to 163.1 tCO2/Km) - Dispersed Interplanting (carbon potential 170.40 tCO2/ha) - Woodlots (carbon potential 238.80 tCO2/ha) **Mixed Native Spp.** – Ver2 Approved 1st April 2020 This technical specification comprises three different systems: 2 - Boundary Planting (carbon potential 93.09 tCO2/ha equivalent to 232.73 tCO2/Km) - Dispersed Interplanting (carbon potential 196.91 tCO2/ha) - Woodlots (carbon potential 259.91 tCO2/ha)

Project indicators	Historical (2003-2021)	Added/ Issued this period (2021)	Total
Number of smallholder households with PES agreements[1]	11798	**3321**	15119
Number of community groups with PES agreements (where applicable) by Dec 2020	86	1	87
Number of employees, hired by the project- Full-time	22	3	25
Number of employees, hired by the project- Part-time	95	5	100
Number of Village Savings & Loans Associations supported by TGB	24	0	24
Number of commercial nurseries supported by TGB	24	0	24
Number of Community – Based Organizations supported by TGB	73	0	73
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place (includes boundary planting)	9241.705	**2220.92**	11462.625
Total PES payments to participants (USD)	**$3,386,240.81**	**$716,304**	**$4,102,544.81**
Average smallholder household income as a result of PVC sales (USD)	n/a		$533.31
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)	**$3,372,014.35**	$867634	**$4,239,648.35**
Saleable emissions reductions achieved this period (tCO_2)		505462.9	
Adjustments corresponding to previous years (tCO_2)		-53239.39	
Total saleable emissions reductions (tCO_2)	**1,950,275**	**452224**	**2,402,499**
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer account (tCO_2)	216,698	50,247	266,945
Unsold Stock at time of submission (PVC)			
Vintage 2014	69	0	69
Vintage 2016	1,609	-504	1,105
Vintage 2017	2,906	-2,906	0
Vintage 2018	2,075	-2070	5
Vintage 2019	22,445	-22411	34
Vintage 2020	257,874	-257874	0
Vintage 2021 (current request)			452,224
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)			**453,437**
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			**1,950,275**
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2021 Vintage)			452,224
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			**2,402,499**

[1] Each PES agreements represents one project participant

2.0 Key Events/Developments and Challenges

Trees for Global Benefits (TGB) is a cooperative carbon offsetting scheme that focuses on the small holder farmer who is linked to the voluntary carbon market through the tree planting initiative based on the Plan Vivo standard. TGB started in 2003, in the Rubirizi and Mitooma districts, and has through the years shown exceptional performance through the different innovations that involve the farmers, recruitment of more communities into the project, and the introduction of new activities alongside tree planting.

TGB won the 2013 UN SEED Award for being an exceptional social and environmental low carbon enterprise. The award recognizes 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 into action. 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 the activities implemented in the project year January through to December 2021.

2.1 Key Developments

2.1.1 PES for Mpologoma Wetland Restoration

With funding from the Austrian Development Agency and United Nations Development Program ECOTRUST will be developing Mpologoma landscape in Eastern Uganda as a new site for Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES) under Trees for Global Benefit. This is being designed as an incentives' scheme for the ultimate restoration and rehabilitation of degraded wetlands and associated catchments in the 5 Districts of Butaleja, Budaka, Kibuku, Namutumba, and Kaliro. This PES scheme seeks to restore wetlands and associated catchments in the Kyoga Water Management Zone in general, and the Mpologoma Catchment Area in particular.

Project activities have been developed to respond to specific climate-related impacts and vulnerabilities of the Mpologoma catchment as outlined in the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan (CMP). These include (i) Sustainable Land Management practices and Reforestation; (ii) Climate resilient agricultural practices; and (iii) Alternative livelihoods for communities living in these areas to reduce the pressures on the wetlands. The project is focusing on 5 Districts of Butaleja, Budaka, Kibuku, Namutumba, and Kaliro within the Kyoga Water Management Zone with a total population of over 1.1 m people (UBOS, 2014) and a land area of over 2,961.6 Km^2. The target districts were prioritized for catchment restoration in the Mpologoma Catchment Management Plan (2018) due to their enormous degradation levels and the fact that they share boundaries with Mpologoma wetland.

In 2021, ECOTRUST finalized and submitted the Mpologoma PES Model to UNDP focusing on watershed protection services, carbon sequestration and biodiversity conservation. This will be implemented in 2022.

2.1.2 Automation of PES Systems using Farm-Trace Platform

With support from the Austrian Development Agency and United Nations Development Program, ECOTRUST is working with *Taking Root* to pilot the application of FARM-TRACE – an automated MRV platform for managing its Payment for Environmental Services Programmes. FARM-TRACE is an innovative platform that combines local data with satellite imagery and uses machine learning to deliver third party verified Environmental Services assessments across multiple landholdings[2]. FARM-

[2] Taking Root www.takingroot.org

TRACE will enhance operational efficiency, by reducing the field visit burden since it enables the collection of some of this information remotely, which is expected to improve job satisfaction and efficient performance of staff. Furthermore, the automation of the operations will support growth and scalability of TGB by being able to onboard new farmers quickly, as well as work out emerging / new technical specifications. FARMTRACE will enhance transparency in the capturing, recording and processing of information and improve engagement with the market. The platform is currently being piloted with a goal of having FARM-TRACE fully operational by May 2022.

2.1.3 AFR100 – Planting 100 Million Hectares

World Resources Institute/TerraMatch announced at the COP26 negotiations in Glasgow, that ECOTRUST ' TGB was selected among the first 20 African restoration-focused initiatives to receive WRI/AFR100 funding. **AFR100** (the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative) is an Africa-wide effort to restore/reforest over 100 million hectares of land in Africa by 2030. It contributes to the Bonn Challenge, the African Resilient Landscapes Initiative (ARLI), the African Union Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals and other targets[3].

The selection of ECOTRUST is both a demonstration of its proven ability to deliver, as well as a recognition of its capacity in afforestation programs anchored in TGB. ECOTRUST will be directing this funding towards restoration of degraded watershed buffer zones in the Mpologoma Wetland. The afforestation efforts – projected to plant over 1.2million trees - will compliment other investments aimed at establishing a Payment for Ecosystems Services (PES)-Based sustainability incentives' scheme for the ultimate restoration and rehabilitation of degraded wetlands, as well as the benefit of communities living in these areas to reduce the pressures on the wetlands. This undertaking will not only contribute to mitigate climate change mitigation, but also help secure livelihoods of over 11,000 livelihoods and agricultural supply chains.

Mpologoma catchment is an approximately 12,195 Km^2 watershed found in eastern Uganda within the Kyoga water management zone. Mpologoma River, from which the catchment is named, originates from Mt. Elgon (4,320 m asl), flows along the common Uganda-Kenya border, meanders severally and empties into Lake Kyoga $6.1x10^8$ m^3 of water per annum. The catchment – that is facing major degradation challenges - is a major drinking water reservoir for residents of eastern Uganda[4].

2.1.4 Technical Specifications for Community – Based Improved Forest Management

With funding and technical support from the United States Forestry Services (USFS), ECOTRUST has initiated a process of developing technical specifications that will enable the expansion of TGB to include community – managed forests. The improved forest management technical specifications development process has been initiated through the design of a scalable and replicable biomass assessment, prediction, and monitoring model, that will enable the inclusion of 10 community forests in the TGB scheme. The targeted forests are part of 60 such forests ranging from 4 to 3,400 hectares of interconnected patches of "fully stocked" and degraded "tropical high forest" mainly along rivers in the Albertine Rift region of Uganda. Communities can convert these forests to Community Forests by complying with the provisions of section 17 of the Forest and Tree Planting Act, 2003. ECOTRUST has so far facilitated selected communities to form Communal Land Associations (CLA) that have become the responsible body to manage the 10 targeted forests. This design of new technical specifications – under TGB - tailored to natural tropical high forests, will provide the requisite sustainable source of income and accompanying set of incentives to enable the established CLAs to continue sustainably managing these forests.

[3] UN, 2020, https://www.leaderspledgefornature.org/Leaders_Pledge_for_Nature_27.09.20.pdf

[4] DWRM (Directorate of Water Resources Management) Uganda Catchment Management Planning Guidelines Republic of Uganda, Ministry of Water and Environment (2017)

2.1.5 Securing Vital Wildlife Corridors

With funding from the World Land Trust, as well as the Netherlands Committee of IUCN, ECOTRUST has invested in securing a 99-hectare connection as part of a wildlife corridor area between Bugoma-Wambabya forests. The corridor is located in the Albertine Rift region of Uganda – an area that ranks first out of the 119 distinct terrestrial eco-regions of continental Africa in terms of endemic species, and second in terms of globally threatened species[5].

Securing this vital wildlife habitat will support conservation efforts on the ground to ensure crucial connections between Protected Areas and/or Forest Reserves are maintained and structurally intact; allowing free movement of wildlife; enable gene flow and contribute to the conservation of biodiversity. Habitat loss and fragmentation are key threats to the survival of many species. Fragmentation can isolate populations, thereby reducing genetic diversity and population viability, which may result in local extinctions. As wildlife populations face increasing anthropogenic threats, there is growing urgency to reduce or even reverse this negative trend through restoration of wildlife corridors in critical ecosystems.

2.1.6 Participation In international Processes

During the reporting period, ECOTRUST participated in a number of international events, both online and face to face. Below is a summary of these events:

Table 1 International Engagements in Which Trees for Global Benefit Featured

Event	Description
Global Landscapes Forum at COP26 in Glasgow	Contributed to the global discussion on localisation by sharing our experience our TGB model within the context of community forest landscapes. At a session hosted by Plan Vivo[6], under the topic: Dispelling the Myths of Community Forest Projects: An 'Eyes Wide Open' Approach.
UNFCCC COP26 at Glasgow	Participated in various events at the UNFCCC COP26 in Glasgow. This included Biodiversity: The Heart of Restoration Efforts organised by the Plan Vivo Foundation in alliance with BGCI, Ecosia, The Botanist and Glasgow Botanical Gardens as a **panelist in a discussion focusing upon the topic 'Trade-offs between biodiversity, carbon and livelihoods in policy and practice'.** .
UNEA (United Nations Environment Assembly) – 22nd - 23rd February	ECOTRUST was accredited and participated in the 5th session of the UNEA (United Nations Environment Assembly) – 22nd - 23rd February
IUCN World Conservation Congress in Marseille September	ECOTRUST featured as panelists in a number of Forum sessions including; *Smallholders as green Entrepreneurs in Conservation Landscapes*, *Key Roles of Civil Society in Nature Conservation Policies and Action, Community – based Forests Landscape Restoration as a Business* and *Innovations in Landscape Finance.* ECOTRUST also had the opportunity host an interactive capacity building session 'to build capacity for community engagement in landscape restoration as a business' that demonstrated strategies in building effective community-based institutions for participatory natural resource management.
Post2020 Global Biodiversity Dialogues	In her capacity as Chairperson of the policy working group of the Africa CSO Biodiversity Alliance(ACBA) the ED of ECOTRUST Moderated with dialogue between Africa CSOs on one hand and EU, AfDB, China CSOs, Africa Development Bank on the other on various issues relating with Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
Annual Stakeholders' Online Webinar *"Business Development for Sustainable Forest Management"* December 2020	Meeting with local, National & International stakeholders to highlight the key achievements for the past 5 years and launching a new strategic plan 2021 to 2025 restoration/ maintenance of the critical wildlife corridors. Also shared the plans for 2021.

[5] Plumptre, Andrew & Davenport, T.R.B. & Behangana, Mathias & Kityo, Robert & Eilu, Gerald & Ssegawa, Paul & Moyer, David. (2003). The biodiversity of the Albertine Rift. Biol Conserv. 13.

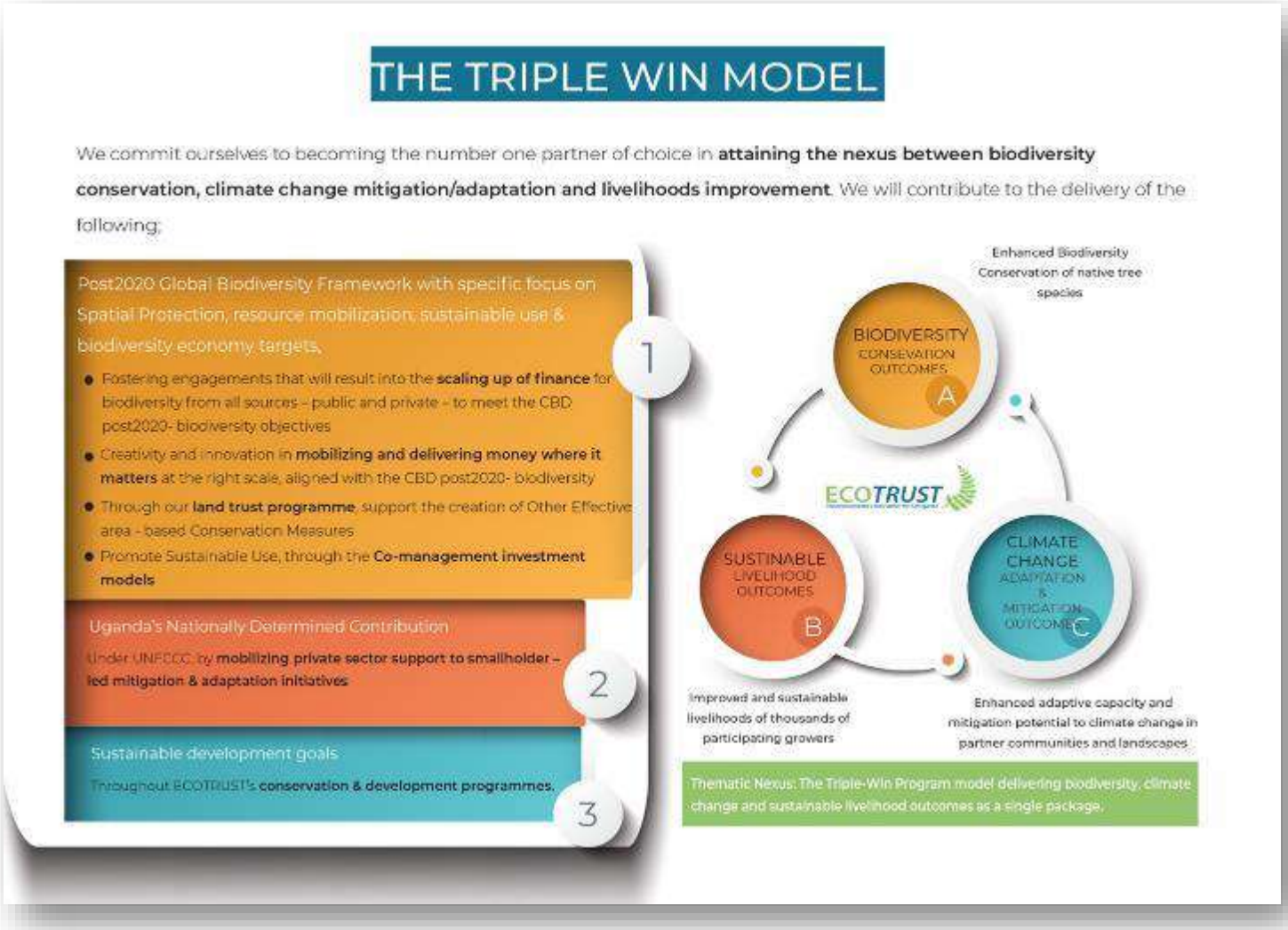
[6] Plan Vivo is a charitable foundation and voluntary carbon certification standard with over 25 years of experience of supporting smallholders and climate sensitive communities.

IPBES – Business & Biodiversity Assessment	ECOTRUST participated as expert reviewers of the IPBES – Business & Biodiversity Assessment. This included participating as expert moderators to the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) principles for sharing of knowledge during the indigenous and local knowledge dialogue workshop for the draft scoping report for the IPBES business on biodiversity assessment
Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework	Chairing the Policy Working Group of the Africa Biodiversity Conservation and facilitating a number of dialogue initiatives, leading to the generation of the Africa Position on the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

2.1.7 A New 2022-2026 Strategic Thrust For Ecotrust

In 2021, ECOTRUST proudly celebrated the transformation that our partner communities, donors, and partners have delivered over the outgoing 5-year strategic period (2017-2021). After extensive due diligence, shared thinking, consultation, and refinement, ECOTRUST also developed a new Strategic Plan that will guide all our work for the next 5 years (2022-2026).

This Plan will be guided the overall vision of 'Building Climate Resilient Communities and Sustainable Landscapes'. The Plan sets out a new goal of "Enhanced livelihoods, adaptive capacity and mitigation potential of 16.5 million people in partner communities and landscapes in 33 Districts of Uganda by supporting smallholder-led reforestation, restoration and improved management of at least 60,000ha of degraded land, over the next 5 years". ECOTRUST delivers TRIPLE-WIN outcomes to partner



communities and landscapes: (i) Enhanced adaptive capacity and mitigation potential to climate change; (ii) Enhanced Biodiversity Conservation of native tree species; and (iii) Improved sustainable livelihoods of thousands of participating growers

In supporting reforestation and restoration of over 10,000 hectares of degraded forest landscapes, the TGB programme has enhanced the adaptive capacity to climate change in terms reducing soil erosion, improved soil and water retention and management. In supporting the growing and management of smallholder woodlots of over 4 million trees (400 trees per hectare) TGB has also enhanced the climate change mitigation potential through the over 2 million tCO2 sequestrated by the trees. TGB promotes the planting of mixed native species and in so doing has greatly enhanced biodiversity conservation of native species against the invasion by fast growing timber exotics. The TGB programme has signed carbon contracts with over 12,000 smallholders and linked them to private sector buyers willing to offset their carbon footprint and in so doing has brought over US$9 million into the partner communities over the last 17 years – increasing real incomes in the tree growing households and in so doing improving thousands of livelihoods

2.2 Key Challenges

2.2.1 COVID 19 Pandemic Related Restrictions

The COVID 19-related restrictions, including travel in the midst of a volatile political environment continued to be the main challenge facing project operations. With almost half the year under a total lockdown, followed by limited movement and social distancing requirements, very limited community meetings were held in most project sites. With the continued investment in high end internet connectivity and on-line conferencing, ECOTRUST was able to maintain communication and engagement between the different project coordinators at the different project sites. The project also continued to use its existing social capital and infrastructure of farmer leaders, community nursery operators and community technicians to recruit and support farmers to continue implementing project activities amidist the restrictions.

2.2.2 Farmer Performance – Related Challenges

2.2.2.1 Pests and Diseases

Maesopsis eminii tree species has continued to be affected by dieback specifically in Kikuube district. Although farmers have transferred to mixed native technical specification, they still have some *M.eminii* planted during single species technical specification. The die back affects the *M. eminii* at all ages. This has affected farmer performance hence farmers missing out on payments because of the failure to meet targets. ECOTRUST has encouraged these farmers to thin out the affected trees and plant more of other species recommended to increase tree survival. & thus stand density. This challenge is however limited to Hoima.

Other pests that have been reported during this reporting period, have included termites, which have affected *Grevillea robusta* specifically in Rukoki subcounty Kasese district. The termites attack *Grevillea robusta* at any age causing it to dry out. This has caused poor performance of farmers as well as increasing on the cost of establishment since farmers must purchase more seedlings to replace the lost trees. In Rukoki sub county farmers mostly plant trees on hills which are bare and rocky thus the largest percentage of trees preferred is *Grevillea* since its more resistant to dry condition but at the same time more susceptible to termite attack. Farmers have since started to integrate a new species called *Melia volckensi* in addition to other tree species such as *Mahogany, Mangifera* indica, *Markhamia lutea* etc. and so far, these are doing well. Farmers have been advised on good maintenance practices of their woodlots such as spot weeding, proper pruning and thinning (removal

of the diseased trees) such their woodlots overcome this pest. The extent of termite attack though it there but have been minimal because of the application of the mixed native technical specifications.

2.2.2.2 Prolonged drought & bush burning

Farmers specifically in Masindi, Kikuube and Hoima districts experienced prolonged drought, resulting into delayed planting in the first season as well as not planting during the second season since the rains were not sufficient. This drought has been so intense that the region even experienced food crops failure. Farmers were encouraged to plant in the coming year. The droughts also caused the fires from bush burning in preparation for the planting season to extend into the tree farms.

2.2.2.3 Floods & landslides

Feedback from the field indicates that the farmers who were affected by the flush floods in 2020 are yet to recover from some of effects of flush flood and landslides. Some farmers although desirous of continuing to participate in the project, have no where to implement the project activities because their land was completely swept away by the landslides. Some of them had hoped to identify alternative land for the project activities but have not been successful. Farmers that remained with some parts of their trees have reduced their targets such that they continue with the program. During this year landslides affected some few farmers in Kilembe and Buhuhira sub counties though it wasn't of significant effect. *The flood and landslides washed away food crops and trees thus exposing communities to food insecurity.*

2.2.2.4 Sale of land

During this reporting period some farmers have sold all or part of their land and the new owners either cut the trees, do not allow the team to access the trees and even being clear that they do not want to continue with the trees for global benefits program. Farmers in Hoima and Kikuube have sold either part or all their land and new owners have changed land use to sugarcane growing etc. Sale of land have not been common in Kasese though, but this year it has has been evident in Katooke, Mihunga, Ruboni, Nyakabugha, and Nyangonge villages in Bugoye sub county as well as Kiruli, Nyabisusi and Kyandale villages in Maliba sub county.

Normally, farmers are able to transfer land to new owners and have the new owners join the project. This year however, due to the very limited engagement with the communities as a result of the COVID19 restrictions, the project was not able to engage with the new owners and recruit them into the project. The project will organize for sensitization meetings in the new year such that these cases are reduced. Ecotrust has continued to work with local council leadership to engage the buyers of those plots for them to embrace the program.

2.2.2.5 Poor Weed Control

There are a number of farmers that were not able to meet their performance targets due poor maintainance of the woodlots. The weeds in their bushy gardens affected the growth of their trees and deterred them from meeting their monitoring targets. This has been partly contributed to by the COVID 19 lock down and associated restrictions which made it impossible for capacity building meetings to happen at all sites. These meetings are very important in sensitizing farmers on tree establishment and maintenance. The general mood during the lockdown was very demoralising causing farmers tin some regions to neglect their farms.

TGB Livelihoods Diversification: Source, ECOTRUST, 2021

3.0 Activities, Total project size and participation

3.1 Current Technical Specifications

The project has continued to apply the revised version of the Mixed Native Spp Technical specifications, in boundary, woodlot and intercropping systems. All the farmers recruited in 2021, were recruited under the Mixed Native Spp technical specifications in woodlot planting, dispersed interplanting and boundary planting.

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3.2 Farmer Recruitment

The overall farmer recruitment has continued to grow significantly with the numbers tripling in the past years (Table 2). This has been attributed to introduction of different innovations that involve the farmers, recruitment of more communities into the project, and the introduction of new activities alongside tree planting. Many of the sites have reached that stage where the longterm benefits that Trees for Global Benefit offers to farmers, besides PES payments, are now evident (i.e., building social capital, slowing down water run-off, reducing soil erosion / sedimentation and regulating water flow, acting buffer to protected area, the PES agreement acting as collateral for loan in SACOs and VSLAs etc.) In addition, the number of skilled personnel at all levels of implementation has increased.

Table 2 Summary of Recruitment results for the past five years 2017 to 2021.

Year	***No of farmers recruited***	***Area recruited (ha)***	***Saleable tCo_2 sequestered***
2021	3321	**2220.92**	505,462.9
2020	2907	1481.25	385681
2019	2130	1274.63	290947.33
2018	944	625.0	166848
2017	795	651.917	155350

Kitagwenda district has registered the best performance in recruitment in the 2021 reporting period being able to raise 710ha under improved land management although the number of farmers are slightly less than Kasese. Kitagwenda has recruited more than twice as much the area under improved land management than it raised in 2020 and almost twenty times more than it raised at inception in 2019. This is attributable to the high levels of awareness of benefits of tree planting, created by partners such as JESE. The high level of awareness has made it easy for the farmers to appreciate the direct benefits (PES payments) as well as other associated co-benefits. Furthermore, farmers in this district have large enough parcels for both food and tree planting. They are able to set aside at least 1ha of land for woodlot establishment. The loam soils in the area have made it possible for the trees to survive. Kitagwenda also has forests, lakes and rivers that have regulated the environmental conditions including L. George, R. Panga, Kashyoha Kitomi CFR. These natural resources need a buffer to reduce the pressure from the ever increasing human population, which is one of the aims of the project's expansion into the district.

Kasese District **-** has registered the highest number of farmers recruited in 2021 with 1253 new farmers but second highest when it comes to hectares under improved management. Kasese has continuously showed good performance in farmer recruitment since inception. Kasese raised 53.5% and 39% in 2019 and 2020, respectively, of the total recruited number of farmers in those years. This reporting period has been Kasese's best performance in the last five years. The good performance is attributed to the good mobilization skills of ECOTRUST staff, better understanding by the farmers about Trees for Global Benefit, and the co-benefits i.e., access to loans from village banks, reduced run off, shade for coffee etc.

Masindi and Kikuube Districts – have registered a slight increase in farmer recruitment in the last three years. Recruitment in this region is challenging due to a lot of competition with commercial agriculture activities in the area such as sugarcane growing, tobacco and maize. The area was also severely affected by prolonged drought as well as land wrangles (in Bwika and Hanga villages in Hoima district). These wrangles affect recruitment since the project is not able to ascertain how the claim to land ownership is going to be resolved over time.

Mt.Elgon - has consistently performed well in farmer recruitment for the past three years given the fact that farmers in the area have the smallest land sizes. The farmers have small pieces of land but through group recruitment farmers have since joined the Trees for Global Benefit project in big numbers.

Rubirizi district – Recruitment continues to be restricted to the area under collaborative forest management with the exception of few sub counties of Kyabakara, Katanda and Katerera which are able to recruit new farmers into the program.

3.3 Submission for the Plan Vivo Certificate issuance

The total number of farmers who applied and were monitored during the reporting period, were **3814,** of which **3321** were recruited into the TGB program compared to 2802 recruited in 2020. This is a 17% increase. The recruited number of farmers for this period will put a total of **2220.92Ha** under improved management with 89.1 % under Woodlot, 10.7 %, Dispersed interplanting and 0.2% boundary planting systems. The highest number of farmers was recruited in Kasese district (1285) followed by Kitagwenda (699), and then Masindi (299).

Table 3 Summary Recruitment per Technical Specification per District

District Subcounty	No. of farmers	Ha to be planted	Total CO2	Saleable CO2
Boundary				
Mbale	**1**	**0.71**	**66.0939**	**59.48451**
Wanale	1	0.71	66.0939	59.48451
Namisindwa	**6**	**3.98**	**370.4982**	**333.44838**
Bukiabi	4	3.68	342.5712	308.31408
Bukokho	1	0.2	18.618	16.7562
Mukhuyu	1	0.1	9.309	8.3781
Total	**7**	**4.69**	**436.5921**	**392.93289**

District Subcounty	No. of farmers	Ha to be planted	Total CO2	Saleable CO2
Dispersed				
Bududa	**42**	**12.42**	**2445.6222**	**2201.05998**
Bukibokolo	42	12.42	2445.6222	2201.05998
Bulambuli	**4**	**1.23**	**242.1993**	**217.97937**
Bulegeni	2	0.33	64.9803	58.48227
Lusha	2	0.9	177.219	159.4971
Hoima	**3**	**4**	**787.64**	**708.876**
Buseruka	1	2	393.82	354.438
Kitoba	2	2	393.82	354.438

Kikuube	**20**	**20.5**	**4036.655**	**3632.9895**
Bugambe	9	7.5	1476.825	1329.1425
Kabwoya	2	1.5	295.365	265.8285
Kiziranfumbi	1	1	196.91	177.219
Kyangwali	8	10.5	2067.555	1860.7995
Mbale	**292**	**74.72**	**14713.1152**	**13241.80368**
Budwale	79	27.24	5363.8284	4827.44556
Wanale	213	47.48	9349.2868	8414.35812
Sironko	**4**	**1.58**	**311.1178**	**280.00602**
Budadiri T.C	2	0.67	131.9297	118.73673
Bugitimwa	2	0.91	179.1881	161.26929
Namisindwa	**199**	**102.57**	**20197.0587**	**18177.35283**
Bukiabi	37	34.25	6744.1675	6069.75075
Bukokho	91	44.86	8833.3826	7950.04434
Mukhuyu	34	11.82	2327.4762	2094.72858
Bumbo	37	11.64	2292.0324	2062.82916
Manafwa	**62**	**18.4**	**3623.144**	**3260.8296**
Bubwaya	45	14.04	2764.6164	2488.15476
Bumwangu	15	2.36	464.7076	418.23684
Bubulo	2	2	393.82	354.438
Total	**626**	**235.42**	**46356.5522**	**41720.89698**

Woodlot				
Bududa				
Bukibokolo	**2**	**1.75**	**454.8425**	**409.3583**
	2	**1.75**	**454.8425**	**409.3583**
Bunyagabu				
Bukara	**38**	**37.3**	**9694.643**	**8725.179**
busanda	**1**	**1**	**259.91**	**233.919**
katebwa	**35**	**29.8**	**7745.318**	**6970.786**
	74	**68.1**	**17699.87**	**15929.88**
Hoima				
Buseruka	**4**	**4**	**1039.64**	**935.676**
kabwoya	**1**	**1**	**259.91**	**233.919**
Kigorobya	**23**	**25.2**	**6549.732**	**5894.759**
Kitoba	**8**	**7**	**1819.37**	**1637.433**
	36	**37.2**	**9668.652**	**8701.787**
Kasese				
Buhuhira	**94**	**57.2**	**14866.85**	**13380.17**
Bulembia	**11**	**5.5**	**1429.505**	**1286.555**
Bwesumbu	**53**	**26.25**	**6822.638**	**6140.374**
Kabatunda T/C	**95**	**47.25**	**12280.75**	**11052.67**
kahokya	**67**	**33.5**	**8706.985**	**7836.287**
Kanyatsi	**1**	**0.5**	**129.955**	**116.9595**

Kilembe	47	23.5	6107.885	5497.097
Kinyamaseka	4	2	519.82	467.838
Kisinga	117	58.5	15204.74	13684.26
Kitabu	23	11.5	2988.965	2690.069
Kitholhu	15	12	3118.92	2807.028
Kitswamba	91	45.5	11825.91	10643.31
Kyabarungira	48	24	6237.84	5614.056
Kyarumba	114	56.55	14697.91	13228.12
Kyondo	182	87	22612.17	20350.95
Mahango	1	0.5	129.955	116.9595
Maliba	10	5.4	1403.514	1263.163
Mbunga	4	2	519.82	467.838
Muhokya	7	4	1039.64	935.676
Munkunyu	8	3.6	935.676	842.1084
Nyamwamba Div	72	36	9356.76	8421.084
Rukoki	225	112.5	29239.88	26315.89
	1289	654.75	170176.1	153158.5
Kikuube				
Bugambe	65	55.5	14425.01	12982.5
kabwoya	9	11	2859.01	2573.109
kiziranfumbi	39	31.4	8161.174	7345.057
kyangwali	69	70.1	18219.69	16397.72
	182	168	43664.88	39298.39
Kitagwenda				
Buhanda	34	34	8836.94	7953.246
Kabujogyera	5	5	1299.55	1169.595
Kakasi	187	187	48603.17	43742.85
Kanara	2	2	519.82	467.838
Kicheche	35	35	9096.85	8187.165
Kitonzi	1	1	259.91	233.919
Mahyoro	101	101.5	26380.87	23742.78
Ntara	266	277	71995.07	64795.56
Ruhunga	68	68	17673.88	15906.49
	699	710.5	184666.1	166199.4
Masindi				
Budongo	57	43.1	11202.12	10081.91
Bwijanga	44	41.2	10708.29	9637.463
Karujubu	7	6.1	1585.451	1426.906
Miirya	56	44.9	11669.96	10502.96
Nyangahya	32	20	5198.2	4678.38
Pakanyi	103	83.9	21806.45	19625.8
	299	239.2	62170.47	55953.42
Mbale				
Wanale	6	0.91	236.5181	212.8663

	6	**0.91**	**236.5181**	**212.8663**
Namisindwa				
Bukiabi	**1**	**0.4**	**103.964**	**93.5676**
	1	**0.4**	**103.964**	**93.5676**
Rubirizi				
Katanda	**14**	**14**	**3638.74**	**3274.866**
Katerera	**40**	**40**	**10396.4**	**9356.76**
Kichwamba	**5**	**5**	**1299.55**	**1169.595**
Kirugu	**1**	**1**	**259.91**	**233.919**
Kyabakara	**17**	**17**	**4418.47**	**3976.623**
Ryeru	**23**	**23**	**5977.93**	**5380.137**
	100	**100**	**25991**	**23391.9**
Woodlot	**2688**	**1980.81**	**514832.3**	**463349.1**

Table 4 Summary of issuance per technical specification

Planting System	No. of farmers	Ha to be planted	Total CO2	Saleable CO2
Boundary planting	7	4.69	436.59	392.93289
Dispersed inter-planting	626	235.42	46,356.55	41720.89698
Woodlot planting	2688	1980.81	514,832.3	**463349.1**
Grand Total	**3321**	**2220.92**	**561,625.44**	**505462.92987**

Table 5 Summary of Plan Vivo Certificate (PVC) issuance request

Qualified total tCO2	561626
Total saleable tCO_2	**505463**
Set aside for buffer allocation & replacements	56162.6
Prior year adjustments	53239.4
Saleable tCO2 available for issuance (90%)	452224
Net contribution to buffer account this period	50247

Reforestation in Bugoma Central Forest Reserve: Source: ECOTRUST 2021

TGB Family in Kasese District. Source: ECOTRUST, 2021

4.0 Sale of Plan Vivo Certificates

During the annual reporting period (2020), the project has sold tCO2 285,694 (up from **158,379**tCO2 in 2020 and the highest volume sold in a year so far) to various buyers, as indicated in Table 5 below. The sales have all been from existing vintages of stock (2017 to 2020).

Table 6 Sales for the reporting period January to December 2020

Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	Number of PVCs purchased	Price per certificate	amount received
2016	**ZeroMission P.O. 521**	**433**	**Internal reporting only**	**Internal reporting only**
2016	Classic Africa Safaris (UCB)	71		
		504		
2017	Kaffeekoop GmbH	209		
2017	ZeroMission P.O. 520:	2697		
		2906		
2018	ZeroMission P.O. 520:	2070		
		2070		
2019	Myclimate	20,000		
2019	KUA	54		
2019	International School of Uganda	276		
2019	ZeroMission P.O. 520:	2081		
		22,411		
2020	**ZeroMission P.O. 482 Arla Foods & others**	51,143		
2020	**ZeroMission P.O. 463:**	869		
2020	**ZeroMission P.O. 476 :**	98,914		
2020	**ZeroMission P.O. 504**	1,850		
2020	C Level	1811		
2020	**COTAP**	3,287		
2020	Myclimate	50,000		
2020	Myclimate	50,000		
		257,874		
		285,765		

Year	tCO_2	Average price/tCO_2 (USD)	Total price (USD)
Pre-2008	59,093	Internal reporting only	Internal reporting only
2008	80,428		
2009	38,700		
2010	80,896		
2011	82,298		
2012	148,411		
2013	34,598		
2014	179,872		
2015	257,842		
2016	29,451		
2017	119,897		
2018	166,848		
2019	226,334		
2020	**158,629**		
2021	**285,765**		
Total	**1,949,062**		

For a full sales record, with respective volumes, see Appendix I. Below is the list of *unsold stock* for vintages 2014 to 2020 at 31 December 2020.

Table 7 Total Number of Certificates available for sale

Vintage	Quantity of unsold credits
2014	69
2016	1,105
2018	5
2019	34
2021 (current request)	452224
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)	**453,437**

5.0 Summary of Monitoring Results

5.1 Introduction

ECOTRUST has continued to monitor farmers to establish the progress in attaining the improved land use targets as per the contracts in accordance with their respective technical specifications. The monitoring teams comprise of a combination of farmer coordinators, farmers (trained as local technicians) as well as experts (full time and part time staff) to participate in the tree/farm monitoring exercises in the individual districts. The monitoring exercises are conducted in the form of home visits to the farmer gardens in which number of trees, tree dimensions and species planted are recorded, depending on the age of the trees planted. Performance for trees that are three years and below is assessed by the number of surviving trees, while that of trees that are five years and above – to fifteen years, is assessed by measuring the Diameter at Breast height for the surviving individual trees.

5.2 General performance of the continuing farmers

During the reporting period, a total of 7193 farmers were due for monitoring. The project was able to reach a total of **6475** farmers in all the TGB landscapes, with more than 77% (5008 farmers) of the monitored farmer meeting the requirements for the performance-based payments. The poorest performing district for this

reporting period has been Hoima. As mentioned in the section 1.2 above under challenges, Hoima District has experienced severe drought and also faces competition from commercial agriculture.

95% of the districts achieved exceptional performance equal to or greater than 84% with a good number scoring above 90% success rate. The remaining districts apart from Hoima, also scored above 60% success rate. Kasese district had the highest number of farmers monitored – 2,817 farmers with all of them under the Mixed Native Spp. Woodlot technical specification. This time around, the performance in Kasese is slightly less than the usual performance. The Table 9 below provides a summary of performance by district, while Table 10 provides a summary of performance by technical specifications and Table 11 provides a summary of performance by year of monitoring.

Table 8 showing farmers monitored per district.

District	No. of Farmers that met targets	No. of Farmers that did not meet targets	Total monitored Farmers	% success rate
Bulambuli	131	15	**146**	90%
Bushenyi	82	16	**98**	84%
Hoima	146	141	**287**	51%
Kasese	2323	850	**3173**	73%
Kikuube	170	97	**267**	64%
Kitagwenda	231	6	**237**	97%
Manafwa	146	18	**164**	89%
Masindi	361	188	**549**	66%
Mbale	528	87	**615**	86%
Namisindwa	134	4	**138**	97%
Rubirizi	494	8	**502**	98%
Sironko	171	25	**196**	87%
Bududa	91	12	**103**	88%
Grand Total	**5008**	**1467**	**6475**	**77%**

Table 9 Farmers monitored per technical specifications.

Planting System	Met target	Did Not meet target	Total
Boundary planting	203	15	**218**
Dispersed inter-planting	963	146	**1109**
Woodlot planting	3842	1306	**5148**
Grand Total	**5008**	**1467**	**6475**

Table 10 showing monitored farmers in 2021 by their respective years of monitoring.

Year monitored	Met target	Did Not meet target	Total	% success rate
0	86	64	150	57%
1	2931	704	3635	81%
3	973	361	1334	73%
5	792	253	1045	76%
7	106	46	152	70%
10	120	39	159	75%
Grand Total	**5008**	**1467**	**6475**	**77%**

5.3 Site-Based Performance

5.3.1 Rwenzori Mountains Project Site

Kasese had the largest number of monitored farmers. 3173 farmers (73%) met their targets. The highest number monitored was in year 1, of which 80% met their targets.

Table 11 showing performance of monitored farmers in Kasese District.

Year monitored	Qualified	Not Qualified	Total	% Qualified
Kasese				
0	58	27	85	68%
1	1259	311	1570	80%
3	598	288	886	67%
5	342	175	517	66%
7	55	43	98	56%
10	11	6	17	65%
Total	**2323**	**850**	**3173**	**73%**

5.3.2 Queen Elizabeth National Park Project Site

The Queen Elizabeth site under TGB is currently comprised of Rubirizi, Mitooma and Kitagwenda Districts that neighbor the Queen Elizabeth National Park in the escarpment ares of the Albertine Rift valley. The number of farmers monitored in Rubirizi was 537 out of which 524 met their targets. This shows a high performance of 98%. The performance in the District of Kitagwenda continues to be high, of the 237 farmers monitored, 231 met their targets.

The farmers in Mitooma are all above year 10 and the majority are those that the project has continued to support farmers, to adopt the new technical specifications without necessarily changing the contract terms. All gap filling by the continuing farmers has continued to be guided by the Mixed Native spp. technical Specifications. In this reporting period the project conducted home visits to the farmers in Mitooma who are being supported to transition to the new technical specification. These 95 farmers (125.4ha) have shown progress as they have continuined to plant trees using the mixed native technical specifications. The follow up visits was linked together with the activities to support farmers to implement the Business Plans for sustainable green businesses that would ensure that their forests are protected and maintained beyond the rotation period of their tree stands. The tables 13 to 15 below summarise performance of continuing farmers in the three districts within the Queen Elizabeth National Park Landscape

Table 12 showing performance of monitored farmers in Rubirizi Districts.

Rubirizi	Qualified	Not Qualified	Total
0	4	0	4
1	266	8	274
3	50	0	50
5	145	0	145
7	27	0	27
10	32	5	2
Total	**524**	**13**	**537**

Table 13 showing performance of farmers followed up in Mitooma District.

Mitooma	Farmers	Hectares
Completed the migration	24	28.5
Progressing well	95	125.4
Need additional support	65	71.24

Total	**184**	**225.14**

Table 14 showing performance of monitored farmers in Kitagwenda District.

Year of monitoring	Qualified	Not Qualified	Total
1	231	6	237
Grand Total	**231**	**6**	**237**

5.3.3 Murchison Falls Project Site

The TGB Murchison Falls Project Site is comprised of **Hoima, Kikuube, Masindi & Kiryandongo** districts that neighbor the Murchison Falls National Park in the Northern Albertine Rift. A total of 287 farmers were monitored in Hoima and only 146 met their targets. The performance of farmers in Hoima declined from 75% in 2020 to 51% this year. The poor performance is due to severe drought experienced in the district. In the new District of Kikuube, out of 267 monitored farmers, 170 met their targets at 63%. The farmers poor performance in Hoima and Kikuube was a result of the drought resulting in farmers failure to plant and meet their targets. In Masindi, 549 farmers were monitored and 361 (66%) met their target. The highest number monitored were in year 1, although the year 3 performance was better than year 1. The performance in Masindi declined from 73% (2020) to 66%. A big number of farmers had trees that dried due to drought and some were affected by fire so that targets were not met. The tables 16 to 18 below summarise performance of continuing farmers in the districts within the Murchison Falls National Park Landscape

Table 15 showing performance of monitored farmers in Hoima.

Year of monitoring	Qualified	Not Qualified	Total
0	6	15	21
1	45	52	97
3	42	14	56
5	29	44	73
10	24	16	40
Grand Total	**146**	**141**	**287**

Table 16 showing performance of monitored farmers in Kikuube Districts.

Year of monitoring	Qualified	Not Qualified	Total
0	2	2	4
1	168	95	263
Grand Total	**170**	**97**	**267**

Table 17 showing performance of monitored farmers in Masindi District.

Year of monitoring	Qualified	Not Qualified	Total
0	11	14	25
1	170	117	287
3	102	38	140
5	55	16	76
7	22	2	24
10	1	1	2
Grand Total	**361**	**188**	**549**

5.3.4 Mt. Elgon Project Site

The TGB Project Site in Mt. Elgon is comprised of Bulambuli, Sironko, Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa and Namisindwa, which are some of the districts that neighbor the Mt. Elgon National Park. The overall

performance of Mt. Elgon stands at 88% (1201 out of 1366) who met their targets. This has increased from 84.97% in 2020. The farmers in this region have small landholdings, mostly under coffee, which is a crop favorable to tree and the tree planting targets are easily achieved. The tables 19 below summarise performance of continuing farmers in the districts within the Mt. Elgon National Park Landscape

Table 18 showing performance of monitored farmers in the Districts of Mt. Elgon.

Year of monitoring	Qualified	Not Qualified	Total
1	42	8	50
3	3	1	4
5	86	6	92
Bulambuli	**131**	**15**	**146**
0	3	1	4
1	76	7	83
3	54	6	60
5	13	4	17
Manafwa	**146**	**18**	**164**
0	1	5	6
1	436	68	504
3	76	8	84
5	14	5	19
7	1	1	2
Mbale	**528**	**87**	**615**
1	123	3	126
3	11	1	12
Namisindwa	**134**	**4**	**138**
1	65	19	84
3	21	3	24
5	85	3	88
Sironko	**171**	**25**	**196**
0	1	0	1
1	50	10	63
3	16	2	19
5	23	0	23
7	1	0	1
Bududa	**91**	**16**	**107**
Grand Total	**1201**	**165**	**1366**

5.4 Emerging issues

5.4.1 Girdling

Some farmers in Masindi have started Girdling(ring-barking) standing trees, i.e. complete removal of the bark from around the entire circumference of entire trunk of the tree. Girdling results in the death of the area above the girdle over time thus when the main trunk of a tree is girdled, the entire tree will die. This has been cited in areas where the landowner hires their land to people for agricultural use. This has had negative effects on tree growth. This same technology is used while thinning trees, Ecotrust will monitor these farmers closely to see if they are using this to thin out the trees.

5.4.2 Tree cutting

Some farmers have also started cutting down some of their trees for charcoal burning, firewood, construction and brick burning. Some of the cutting has been due to farmers death while others have started cutting to change land use to eucalyptus and others have cut the trees due to the reasons noted above. This has been noticeably identified in some few villages of Kasese i.e. Kiruli, Bikone, Kirongo and some few others. Farmers have also consistently requested for alternative sources of income since it has been the need for an income that led them to cut the trees prematurely. When such farmers are approached, they constantly say its because their family member were sick and needed to urgently pay the hospital bills.

5.5 Corrective Actions

During the home visits, counting of trees and measuring of tree attributes is done for each farmer, with the farmer present at their respective gardens to ensure accuracy and consistency of results. The farmers and the monitors discuss the results, and agree on the corrective actions that will enable the farmers to meet their targets or even to improve the management of the farm in general. These actions are recorded and followed up on during the subsequent monitoring periods. This interaction offers practical extension services to the farmers by the project to help achieve the expected land management milestones at the different stages of the woodlot. In addition, the project coordinator (ECOTRUST) uses the information from the monitoring reports to improve the execution of the project. In this section, we summarise the corrective actions that the farmers were expected to implement in order to improve performance.

5.5.1 Adjustments in Targets

A total of 29 of farmers that have consistently failed to meet performance have been advised to reduce targets, while 277 have dropped out from the project completely. Although these farmers are registered as having droped out, the project continues to engage with them. As a result, some of the farmers do return to the project when they are ready to continue with the activities. The Table 20 below shows the adjustments in targets, indicating the farmers that have dropped out, those that have reduced targets, as well as those that were registered as previously dropped out but have now resumed the project activities.

Table 19 showing farmers that have adjusted performance targets.

Count of Plan_Vivo_ID	No of Plan Vivos	Sum of allocated area	Sum of Reduced area	Sum of CO2 Lost/gained
Farmer contracts for reduction of targets	29	29.7	14.85	-3156.5
Farmer contracts for replacement of targets	277	247.7722	0	-51237.
Farmer contracts for returning to program	7	5.64		1154.21
Total adjustments in tCO2				**-53239.29**

5.5.2 Replanting of lost trees

Farmers that failed to meet targets because the trees were lost due to drought and floods were advised to replant in the next rains/seasons to replace the lost trees. The farmers that had insufficient number of trees, especially the Year 1, 3 and 5 farmers, were advised to do some gap filling in their gardens. These trees would be especially monitored by the farmer coordinators to make sure they are growing healthily.

5.5.3 Improving management

Many of the poorly performing farmers failed to meet targets due to poor management, often leaving the trees in bushes, and/or not attending to the pests and diseases on time. In some cases, the seedlings had been planted too close to each other, or for some reason, the tops of the trees had broken off and in others the stems were crooked. These were advised to learn from fellow farmers on the proper maintenance of the gardens that includes weeding, slashing, pruning, and thinning to prevent bushy gardens, pests and diseases.

The farmers were also advised to be vigilant for the problem animals like the baboons that destroy their trees especially at Year 1 and eventually make them not meet their targets. The project has initiated the process of identifying model farms and converting them into farmer field schools to facilitate peer learning.

5.5.4 Transition to New Technical Specifications

Some of the farmers in the old project sites of Mitooma, Hoima and Kasese are still being supported to migrate to the new technical specifications. These are mostly year 10 farmers from Mitooma, Hoima and Kasese who have been in the process of transitioning from the old technical specifications. The main challenge is that the replanted trees have not achieved the DBH that is expected for year 10. Some of the farmers have a few well managed trees on their plots of land, hence they will be followed up to make sure that as many trees as possible are maintained on the farms.

5.6 Monitoring of impact

The project has continuously built the capacity of households, communities and their natural capital to prevent, mitigate or cope with risk and recover from climate induced shocks which measures include tree planting. The project has, in 2021, mobilised **501,193.90 tCO2** in net emission reductions**,** contributing to climate change mitigation.

5.6.1 Environmental co-benefits

The project also aims to measure its impact with regards to climate change adaptation, biodiversity enhancement, watershed services and renewable energy provision. A summary of the project's current contribution to selected environmental co-benefits is presented below:

Table 20 summary of Project Environmental Indicators

Environmental Dimension	Indicator	Value
1. Biodiversity conservation	% of indigenous tree species planted (as opposed to naturalized species)	79%
2. Protected areas conservation	No. of protected areas covered by project	9
3. Catchment condition	List of catchments improved by the programme	7
4. Climate resilience	No. of households with improved adaptation strategies	15083
5. Improved Land Use	Ha under improved management / PV agreements	11550.38

5.6.2 Socio-economic impact

In addition to the environmental benefits above, the project also delivers social and economic benefits to the farmers and the communities they are living in. The project measures its impact with regards to per capita income as a result of carbon credit sales, jobs provided directly by the project and tenure security. A summary of the project's contribution to selected socio-economic benefits is presented below:

Table 21 summary of Project socio-economic impact indicators

Social Dimension	Indicator	Value
1. Livelihoods	· Per capita income as a result of PVC sales	572.85
2. Jobs	· Number of employees, hired by the project-Fulltime (men/women)	25 (9 MALE & 16FEMALE)
	· Number of employees, hired by the project-Part-time (men/women)	• 11 (5FEMALE & 6MALE) at the various offices, • 12 (2 FEMALE & 10 MALE) part time monitors • 78 (5 FEMALE & 73 MALE) Farmer coordinators

	· Number of Village Savings & Loans Associations supported by TGB	26
	· Number of commercial nurseries supported by TGB	32
3. Tenure Security	· Number of communal ownership titles	1
	· Area covered under communal ownership (ha)	754
	· Number of communal ownership titles being processed	9
	· Area covered under communal ownership in process	1,540 ha (Siiba, Sonso and Rwentumba ha TBD)

Table 22 summary of Project governance impact indicators

Governance Dimension	Indicator	Value
Social capital	· Number of community groups created and/or supported by the Project	87
	. Number of Households in these community groups with PES agreements (each PES agreement corresponds to one participant)	15119
	· Number of community meetings supported by the Project	78
	· Number of participants in community meetings supported by the Project	3,581

TBG Farmer Monitoring in the Bugoma-Budongo Landscape: Source: ECOTRUST, 2021

6.0 PES Update

6.1 PES Transfers

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, mobile phone and/or village SACCOs/financial institutions where they hold individual accounts. ECOTRUST has continued to use the mobile money platform to make direct payments to farmers' SACCO or banks accounts or directly to farmers' mobile telephones in the 2021 reporting period. A total of USD 716,304 (united states Dollars Seven Hundred and Sixteen Thousand, Three Hundred and Four) has been distributed to farmers across the districts through various facilities, broken down as USD **682,889** as direct transfers and an additional USD **33,415** has been distributed in the form of seedlings.

Table 23: Summary of payments to producers in 2021

Date	District	Description	Amount in UGX	Amount in USD
Dec-21	Hoima	Hoima farmer payments	39,786,984	11,051.94
11/04/2021	Hoima	Hoima farmer payments monitored March 2021	30,327,579	8,567.11
03/24/2021	Hoima	Hoima farmer payments	48,297,895	13,643.47
09/14/2021	Hoima	Hoima farmer payments	127,013,210	35,879.44
01/22/2021	Hoima	Hoima farmer payments monitored August - September 2020	1,893,626	534.92
			247,319,294	**69,677**
01/25/2021	Kasese	Farmer payments in Kasese	257,859,767	72,841.74
03/01/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	220,826	62.38
03/01/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	81,863,198	23,125.20
03/01/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	14,451,097	4,082.23
Dec-21	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	6,145,174	1,706.99
10/01/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored in Feb - March 2021	54,693,962	15,450.27
10/01/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored in Feb - March 2021	2,441,349	689.65
10/08/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored in July 2021	28,991,092	8,189.57
10/08/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored in July 2021	66,401,597	18,757.51
10/08/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored in July 2021	2,280,856	644.31
10/01/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored in June 2021	6,145,174	1,735.92
10/01/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored in June 2021	45,620,968	12,887.28
10/01/2021	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored in June 2021	6,351,834	1,794.30
Dec-21	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments monitored Sept 2021	247,161,030	69,819.50
01/25/2021	Kasese	TGB: Farmer payments for Kasese	39,194,094	11,071.78
01/25/2021	Kasese	TGB: Farmer payments for Kasese	29,475,179	8,326.32

01/25/2021	Kasese	TGB: Farmer payments for Kasese	20,333,116	5,743.82
03/01/2021	Kasese	TGB:Kasese farmer payments	89,223,762	25,204.45
			998,854,075	**282,133**
Dec-21	Kikuube	Kikuube farmer payments	41,982,913	11,859.58
Dec-21	Kitagwenda	Kitagwenda farmer payments	176,628,760	49,895.13
Dec-21	Kitagwenda	Kitagwenda farmer payments	211,950,516	58,875.14
03/01/2021	Kitagwenda & Rubirizi	Kitagwenda and rubirizi farmer payments	92,367,607	26,092.54
			522,929,796	**146,722**
02/05/2021	Masindi	Masindi farmer payments	34,839,481	9,841.66
09/13/2021	Masindi	Masindi farmer payments	120,495,661	34,038.32
			155,335,142	**43,880**
04/05/2021	Mt. Elgon	Elgon farmer payments	25,929,143	7,324.62
01/25/2021	Mt. Elgon	Farmer payments for Mt.Elgon	23,455,724	6,625.91
03/12/2021	Mt. Elgon	Mt. Elgon carbon farmer payments	12,778,888	3,609.86
Dec-21	Mt. Elgon	Mt. Elgon farmer payments	22,759,189	6,322.00
03/29/2021	Mt. Elgon	Mt.Elgon farmer payments	5,298,603	1,496.78
03/29/2021	Mt. Elgon	Mt.Elgon farmer payments	21,590,138	6,098.91
Dec-21	Mt.Elgon	Mt. Elgon farmer payments	96,230,723.00	27184
Dec-21	Mt.Elgon	Mt. Elgon farmer payments monitored May 2021	25,507,440	7,085.40
			233,549,848	**65,747**
03/29/2021	Rubirizi	Rubirizi farmer payments	99,824,713	28,199.07
10/01/2021	Rubirizi	Rubirizi farmer payments monitored in June & July 2021	139,132,922	39,303.09
10/01/2021	Rubirizi	Rubirizi farmer payments monitored in June & July 2021	25,583,029	7,226.84
			264,540,664	**74,729**
		TOTAL	**2,422,528,819**	**682,889**

Table 24: Payments through seedlings suppliers in 2021

District	Amount UGX	Amount USD
Kikuube	33,129,600.00	9,332
Kasese	85,495,500.00	24,083
	118,625,100.00	**33,415**

NB: The USD value is based on the UGX:USD conversion average rate for 2021

6.2 Carbon Community Fund

The Community Carbon Fund (CCF) is a community-based support mechanism established by Trees for Global Benefits in order to address the risk of non-delivery of carbon benefits associated with the project activities. The CCF is a risk-fund and is directly financed by the sales of carbon credits generated by the project. Each participating farmer is required to cede 10% of their carbon revenue to the CCF so that, effectively, the risk of

non-delivery is minimized by being spread across several thousands of project participants. Risk is managed through two approaches. In 2021, CCF has been used to replace carbon that has been lost as a result of the 277 farmers that have exited the programme. Grants worth USD5,500, were awarded to four TGB farmer groups in Rubirizi and Mitooma Districts as start-up capital for the implementation of the 4 business plans developed in 2020

CFM groups reap Forestry Benefits: Source: ECOTRUST 2021

7.0 Ongoing Community Participation

7.1 Context

Trees for Global Benefits (TGB) is a cooperative carbon offsetting scheme linking farmers in Uganda to the voluntary carbon market. Community participation in the design, implementation and governance of the project is a critical element of the Programme. The project works with established community structures to engage with the participating farmers through farmer meetings. Despite the continued joint challenge of COVID19 and the disruption brought about by the election/campaigning season, the project was able to hold a number of engagements with the project participants as detailed in this section.

7.2 Induction meetings

Induction meetings were held to encourage community members to join Trees for Global Benefits (TGB) programme. The participants are informed that, by joining the programme and growing trees, they can help mitigate the impacts of global warming and climate change. The probable members are also informed that the program will enhance their resilience to the impacts of climate change as well as improving their livelihoods through carbon sales and the co-benefits of tree growing. The meetings not only attract new farmers into the program but also strengthen the understanding of the continuing members to appropriately manage their tree stands. These meetings were organized at the beginning of the first rain season to allow adequate time for planning by the farmers and ECOTRUST to carry on the next steps on the PV cycle. The meetings also act as feedback where farmers and ECOTRUST share success, challenges, lessons etc. from monitoring visits and farmer payment.

In total, 43 training meetings were held in 2021 (11 in Mt Elgon region, 3 in Hoima, 4 in Kikuube 4 in Masindi,1 in Kiryandongo, 10 in Kasese, 6 in Kitagwenda, 2 in Bunyangabu and 2 in Kyegegwa districts). The program reached out to a total number of **3581** people- **2490** males, **1091** females. Themes discussed in these meetings included, but were not limited to: Climate change/global warming, carbon sequestration, Plan Vivo cycles, carbon payments, Carbon Community Fund (CCF), climate smart agriculture practices, importance of tree planting, co-benefits to tree planting etc.

Table 26 Participants in training meetings by district.

District	Sub-county	No. males	No. of females	Total
Bududa	Bushika	55	5	60
	Bukibokolo	42	9	51
Mbale	Wanale	70	64	134
	Budwale	54	6	60
Bulambuli	Lusha	50	26	76
	Bulegeni	32	14	46
Namisindwa	Bumbo	33	9	42
	buhkokho	69	17	86
Sironko	Budadiri T.C	22	21	43
Manafwa	Khabutoola	18	13	31
	Manafwa TC	37	22	59
District sub-total		**482**	**206**	**688**
Kikuube	Kyangwali	85	12	97
	Kabwoya	37	21	58

	Bugambe	33	18	51
	Kiziranfumbi	79	10	89
District sub-total		**272**	**49**	**321**
Hoima	Kigorobya	35	8	43
	Kitoba	72	15	87
	Buseruka	71	6	77
District sub-total		107	23	130
Masindi	Bwijanga	19	4	23
	Budongo	53	10	63
	Pakanyi	57	13	70
	Miirya	60	12	72
District sub-total		**189**	**39**	**228**
Kiryandongo	Kiryandongo	35	6	41
District sub total		**35**	**6**	**41**
Kitagwenda	Ruhunga	71	79	**150**
	Kakasi	158	104	**262**
	Mahyoro	28	15	**43**
	Kicheche	60	24	**84**
	Ntara	106	53	**159**
	Kabale	21	7	**28**
District sub-total		**444**	**282**	**726**
Kyegegwa	Kakabara	28	4	**32**
	Kyegegwa	10	3	**13**
District sub-total		**38**	**7**	**45**
Bunyangabu	Bunaiga	19	12	**31**
	Katebwa	12	3	**15**
District sub-total		**31**	**15**	**46**
Kasese	Kyarumba	128	78	206
	Kitholhu	98	18	116
	Kasika	16	17	33
	Buhaghura	99	55	154
	Isule	122	53	175
	Kihara/ Misika	44	9	53
	Mbata	42	18	60
	Kambeho	50	13	63
	Buhuhira	230	160	390
	Kitswamba	63	43	106
District sub-total		**892**	**464**	**1356**
Overall total		**2490**	**1091**	**3581**

7.2 Emerging Issues

1. Communities requested Ecotrust to consider availing to them more gender-based trainings. Ecotrust staff and farmer leader received a training on Gender Action and Learning Systems (GALS) which will be integrated into the TGB activities for farmers to benefit.
2. Farmers also expressed the need to be supported with other business ideas that promote both conservation and livelihood improvement.

7.3 Farmer led meetings

Farmer-led meetings were introduced as a measure of increasing interaction between farmer coordinators and farmers, thus improving performance. These meetings also provide a feedback mechanism to and from ECOTRUST. They are organized by farmer coordinators at their group level, which are rotated to different villages. During these meetings farmers discuss topics including but not limited to: performance, lessons, benefits, challenges, livelihood opportunities solutions to issues as well as grievances as they implement the Trees for Global Benefit program. In this reporting period 35 farmer-led meetings were held: (8 meetings in Kikuube, 5 in Hoima ,5 in Kitagwenda, 2 in Rubirizi, 7 in Mt. Elgon region and 8 farmer led meetings in Kasese.

7.4 Feedback

Normally, the project holds feedback meetings to discuss challenges faced by the farmers and collectively identify solutions to these challenges. However due to the COVID-19 restrictions, it was not possible to hold feedback meetings in every project site. The project relied heavily on the feedback collected from the farmers during the monitoring exercises.

7.5 Climate Solutions Challenge for the Community Land Associations

Following the development of Business Plans by ten Communal Land Associations they were given an opportunity to propose and submit climate solutions, for a challenge under the MoMo4C programme. The MoMo4C Programme recognized the three communal land associations (CLAs) of **Kyamasuka**, **Rwentumba** and **Tengele** as the winners of the 2021 MoMo4c Call for Green Business proposals. All three winners submitted proposals for support in the implementation and scaling out of their individual CLA business plans to full-blown green business cases. The support requested addresses technical services required, capacity building and in-kind needs of the Associations' business plans including improved production, product processing, packaging, marketing, and training in different aspects of their businesses. Each of the three groups will receive in-kind support of up to **10,000 Euros (UGX 42million)** to support the development of their nascent business plans into full-blown business cases for the sustainable management of their community forests.

7.6 Annual Stakeholders' meeting

Every year ECOTRUST holds an Annual Stakeholders' event as a feedback and accountability mechanism to key partners and stakeholders in the organization's interventions and aspirations. The 2021 event was special because it marked the end of the 2017-2021 ECOTRUST strategic plan and the beginning of a new strategic period 2022-2026. The event was held in hybrid format, under the theme **"LIVING IN HARMONY WITH NATURE: Building Climate Resilient Communities and Sustainable Landscapes"** which is the theme of the new ECOTRUST strategic plan. It recognizes the overall vision post-2020 - Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) framework for the next decade and the new vision that will inspire ECOTRUST operations over the medium term.

7.7 Farmer field schools

In order to improve access to capacity building, the project has adopted the establishment of farmer field schools, which are a group-based learning process in which farmers come together to share knowledge, skills and experience with less contact with the extension workers.

7.8 Gender Action and Learning System (GALS) Methodology Training

At least 20 ECOTRUST Staff and farmer leaders participated in a five-day Gender Action Learning System (GALS) Methodology training facilitated by GALS facilitators from Oxfam, CEFORD, Poro Poro and Wadelai Empowerment Learning Centers (ELCs) in Hoima district from 19th to the 23rd of April 2021. Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is a structured community-led empowerment methodology aimed at creating self-led economic, social, and political transformation at either household, community or organizational level. GALS is a mainstreaming methodology for women and men to address gender issues important to the effectiveness of any development intervention. It has been integrated across different interventions worldwide including in Agricultural value chains, Gender Based Violence Interventions, Village Savings and Associations, Functional Adult Literacy, climate change and advocacy interventions. Using the power of symbols and principles of inclusion, GALS uses a set of tools that enable individuals, households, and organizations to plan their futures, identify and negotiate their needs and interests for gender-equitable livelihoods. It enables them to change the gender and power relations that would otherwise constrain them from achieving their visions.

This five-day training course covered tools such as: The Vision Road Journey, Achievement Road Journey, Empowerment Map, Gender Balance Tree, Challenge Action Tree, Multilane highway, Market maps and Income trees. Moving forward, ECOTRUST hopes to use the Gender Action and Learning Systems approach in her joint visioning and planning activities at household level to ensure gender equal and climate smart landscapes.

Year 10 Woodlot in Kasese District. Source: ECOTRUST, 2021

8.0 Breakdown of Operational Costs

Below is a breakdown of all operational costs connected to the project for the reporting period. The project has continued to enjoy significant support from donors, with the majority of co-funding coming from the Dutch Government through the Netherlands Committee of IUCN and Wild Land Trust. The bulk of the co-funding has been towards the preparation of new communities and new activities to join the programme as well as the design of new incentives to supplement the carbon payments.

Table 27: Summary of the 2021 operating Costs for the project

2021 costs	Total Cost (USD)	Carbon sales (USD)	Other sources (USD)	Providers of other sources
3rd party Verification (including quarterly & annual audits)	29,000	-11,833.32	17,166.68	WLT, IUCN NL, UNDP, USFS
Staff time	349,042.66	-283,402.82	65,639.84	
Farmer capacity building	99,176	-7,178.58	91,997.42	
Monitoring	30,400.58	-30,400.58	0	
Office running costs	270,811	-118,295	152,516	
Vehicle running costs	38,248	-11,245.76	27,002.24	
Research & Project Development	333,379	-533.70	332,845.3	
Coordinators	3,049	-3,049	0	
Other travel	13,675	-13,615.53	59.47	
Total	**1,166,781.24**	**-479,554.29**	**687,226.95**	

9.0 Appendices

Appendix I: List of Buyers Since Project Inception

Sales prior to 2021 annual report

Year of Sale	Buyer	tCO_2 purchased	Total cost (USD)
2003	Tpk2003	11,200	Internal reporting only
2005	Tpk2004	9,222	
2005	INASP1	102	
2005	One World	4	
2005	Future Forest	10,000	
2006	Tpk2005	10,933	
2006	INASP2	133	
2006	U&W1	22	
2006	U&W2	2,550	
2006	Nicola Webb	20	
2006	Save Children	3	
2006	In-2 technology	21	
2006	Hambleside Danelow	1,217	
2007	Tpk2006	5,000	
2007	In-2 technology	22	
2007	Robert Harley	10	
2007	U&W	265	
2007	U&W	2,744	
2007	U&W	5,625	
2008	Camco	40,000	
2008	U&W	2,786	
2008	U&W	2,062	
2008	U&W	1,155	
2008	U&W	11,266	
2008	U&W	1,001	
2008	Tpk2007	21,000	
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	5,000	
2009	U&W	20,590	
2009	U&W	2,022	
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	10,100	
2010	U&W	28,538	
2010	U&W	3,111	
2010	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	1,615	
2010	Tetra Pak	15,100	
2010	Uganda Carbon Bureau	199	
2010	Straight Plc	1,000	
2010	IIED	779	
2010	Danish Embassy Kampala	414	
2010	International Lifeline Fund (UCB)	123	
2010	Nedbank	30,000	
2010	Wilton Park	17	
2010	COTAP	1,169	
2011	U&W NCC & other	11,000	
2011	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	3,150	
2011	Max Hamburger	55,000	
2011	KALIP	160	
2011	SPGS	77	
2011	G&C Tours	253	
2011	UBoC	2,507	
2011	International Lifeline Fund (UCB)	96	
2011	Nkuringo Gorilla Camp	55	
2011	Myclimate	10,000	
2012	Max Hamburger	60,498	
2012	Max Hamburger	78,892	
2012	Straight Plc	1,100	
2012	Bartlett Foundation	412	
2012	U&W	3,400	
2012	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	2,120	

2012	Emil Ceramica	100	
2012	Ecometrica	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	1,332	
2013	Granite Fiandre Spa	4,600	
2013	KALIP	107	
2013	Royal Danish Embassy	196	
2013	Classic Africa Safaris	81	
2013	Kampala Aero Club	1,680	
2013	Arla	21,308	
2013	Ima	114	
2013	Ima	13	
2013	climate path	70	
2013	Max stock	5,610	
2013	COTAP-1	287	
2013	COTAP-2	309	
2013	COTAP-3	208	
2013	Source Sustainable	15	
2014	Max	90,000	
2014	Arla Foods	2,975	
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	5,000	
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	
2014	COTAP	292	
2015	COTAP-5	309	
2015	COTAP-6	364	

2015	COTAP-7	254	
2015	U&We Arla Q1	34,500	
2015	U&We Arla Q2 & others	31,000	
2015	U&We Arla Q3	27,885	
2015	U&We Arla Q4	36,500	
2015	U&We Max	96,000	
2015	Max	30,000	
2015	Others	982	
2015	Mihingo Lodge	48	
2016	U&We Arla Q1	16,500	
2016	U&We Arla Q2 & others	3,200	
2016	U&We Arla Q3	3,249	
2016	Uganda Carbon Bureau	215	
2016	COTAP	589	
2016	MyClmate	2,665	
2016	MyClmate	3,033	
2016	Zero Mission	3,400	
2016	Zero Mission	3,283	
2016	COTAP	5801	
2016	Kaffeekoop GmbH	160	
2017	Zero Mission (Max)	57,092	
2017	Zero Mission (Max)	50,121	
2017	Zero Mission	2200	
2017	Zero Mission (Antalis, etc)	768	
2017	Zero Mission	1,520	
2017	Uganda Carbon Bureau (Classic Africa)	52	
2018	ZeroMission Max	79,503	
2018	ZeroMission	9,135	
2018	ZeroMission	3,500	
2018	Uganda Carbon Bureau	51	
2018	Myclimate	10,000	
2018	ZeroMission Max	62,275	
2018	COTAP	2,177	
2018	Uganda Carbon Bureau	207	
2019	Myclimate	10000	
2019	ZeroMission	6415	
2019	COTAP	2644	
2019	Institute for Sustainable Environment (Clarkson University)	234	

2019	ZeroMission	2000	
2019	ZeroMission	3200	
2019	ZeroMission	2488	
2019	ZeroMission	3151	
2019	ZeroMission, Max Norway	3005	
2019	ZeroMission	97	
2019	ZeroMission (Max Norway)	3534	
2019	ZeroMission	164	
2019	Uganda Carbon Bureau (Jim Turbull)	11	
2019	Kampala Food Network	38	
2019	Classic Africa	51	
2019	ZeroMission	30000	
2019	ZeroMission (Max Hamburger)	80628	
2019	ZeroMission (Max Hamburger)	76995	
2019	ZeroMission (Äventyrsresor)	1679	
2019	Myclimate	50,000	
2019	C Level	**250**	
2020	ZeroMission Max	45,000	
2020	ZeroMission	319	
2020	ZeroMission	1740	
2020	ZeroMission	50,000	
2020	ZeroMission	3,429	
2020	ZeroMission	726	
2020	ZeroMission	1,017	
2020	Uganda Carbon Bureau (Jim Turnbull)	11	
2020	Uganda Carbon Bureau (Abi)	176	
		1,663,297	

Sales related to the 2021 Annual General Report

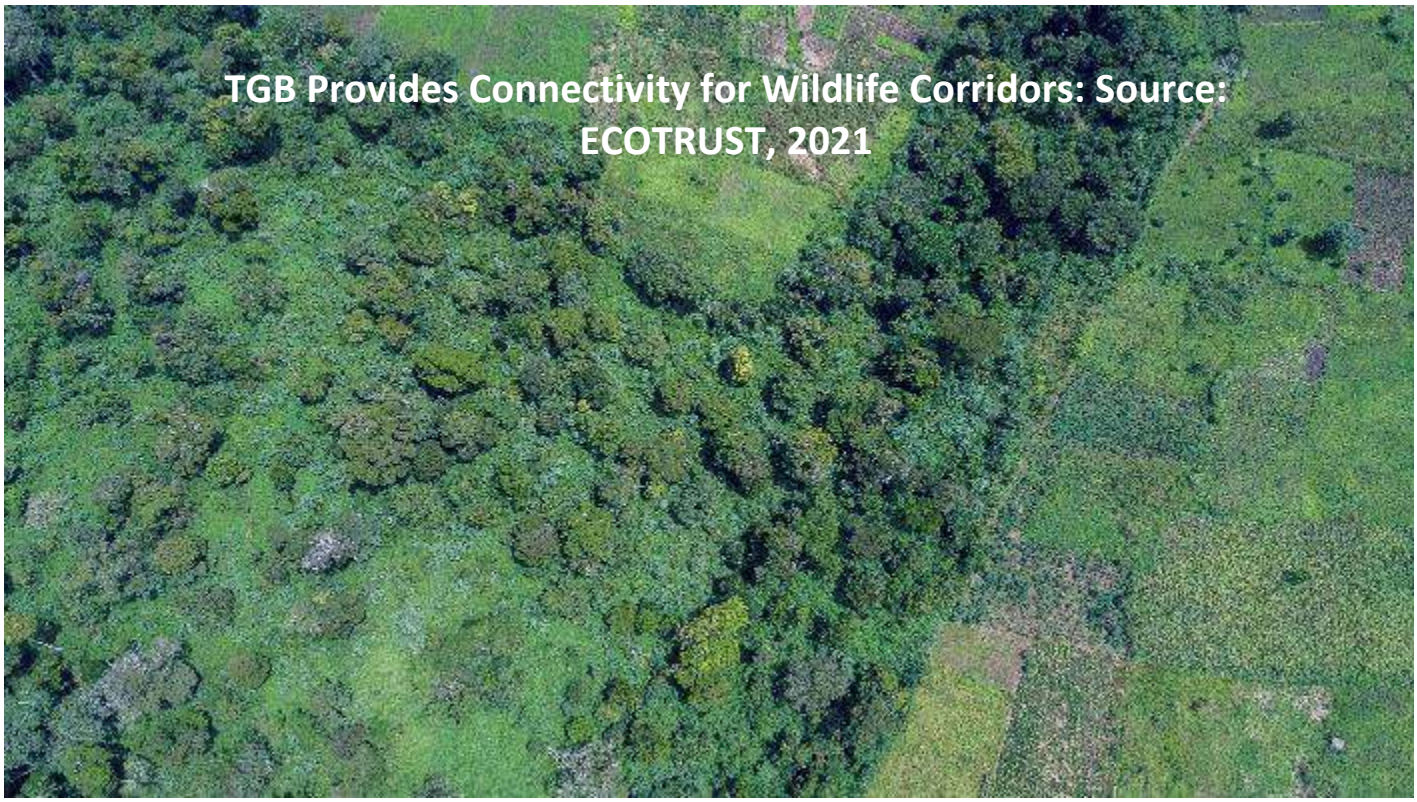
Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	Number of PVCs purchased	Price per certificate	amount received
2016	Classic Africa Safaris (UCB)	71	Internal reporting only	Internal reporting only
2016	**ZeroMission P.O. 521**	**433**		
		504		
2017	Kaffeekoop GmbH	209		
2017	ZeroMission P.O. 520:	2697		
		2906		
2018	ZeroMission P.O. 520:	2070		
		2070		
2019	Myclimate	20,000		
2019	KUA	54		
2019	International School of Uganda	276		

2019	ZeroMission P.O. 520:	2081		
		22,411		
2020	**ZeroMission P.O. 482 Arla Foods & others**	51,143		
2020	**ZeroMission P.O. 463:**	869		
2020	**ZeroMission P.O. 476 :**	98,914		
2020	**ZeroMission P.O. 504**	1,850		
2020	C Level	1811		
2020	**COTAP**	3,287		
2020	Myclimate	50,000		
2020	Myclimate	50,000		
		257,874		
		285,765		

Unsold Stock Up-To and Including 2021 Vintage Credits

Vintage	Quantity of unsold credits
2014	69
2016	1,105
2018	5
2019	34
2020	0
2021 (current request)	452,224
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)	**453,437**

Total PVCs after 2021 issuance	**2,402,499**



TGB Provides Connectivity for Wildlife Corridors: Source: ECOTRUST, 2021

Appendix II: List of Village Savings & Loans Associations by Supported TGB

1	Mubuku Intergrated Farmers Association(MIFA)
2	Ruboni Development SACCO Limited
3	Kilembe Inter Community Based Organisation
4	Kilembe United Farmers SACCO
5	Ikongo SACCO
6	Hima SACCO
7	Rutookye Peoples Saving and Credit Society
8	Kyamuhunga Peoples Saving and Credit Society Ltd
9	Bunyaruguru Development SACCO
10	Bitereko Peoples SACCO
11	Kiyanga SACCO
12	Rukoma Financial Services Cooperative
13	Katerera Twetungure SACCO
14	Elgon Farmers SACCO
15	Mbale Epicenter SACCO Ltd
16	Manafwa Teachers SACCO
17	Kyangwali SIDA SACCO
18	Bosoba SACCO
19	Ndangara/Nyakiyanja T Group
20	Busoga SACCO
21	KIKAWECA
22	KAKAMUWECA
23	Kuhure Farmers' Cooperative
24	Kyarumba Banywani Tree Farmers Cooperative Savings
25	See Light Ahead SACCO
26	Kitagwenda Environmental Conservation Association SACCO

Appendix III: List of Seedling Suppliers Supported by TGB

1	Aganyira James
2	Agaba Annet
3	Bwambale Samuel (Deceased)
4	Nyamutale Charles
5	Namwirya Winfred
6	Beneco LTD
7	Abitegeka Wilfred
8	Andama Moses (Across International (U) LTD)
9	Aheebwa Mark
10	Kaahwa Yafesi
11	Kato Christopher
12	Oleru Hellen
13	Isingoma Dauda
14	Kabahuma Margaret
15	Bwambale Samson

16	Kiiza Augustine Kireru
17	Wamboza Andrew (Green Uganda nursery Services)
18	Kabuhuma Margaret
19	Mbabazi Twesigye Thadeo
20	Mukina Alfred
21	Nyajura Sarah
22	Tugumenawe Nelson
23	Mwesigye Allen
24	Climate Alert & Forest Conservation Trust
25	Kaahwa Kamanyire Solomon
26	Fred Kusemererwa
27	Bruhan Mubangizi Nkuba
28	Kaahwa Matayo
29	Nyamaizi Fildah
30	Livingstone Kabagambe
31	Wabomba Wilfred
32	Charles Kisembo

Appendix IV: List of Community-Based Organisations Formed and/or Supported by TGB

a) A List of Collaborative Forest Management Groups Participating in TGB or Whose Capacity to Monitor Threats to Forestry Has Been Built

1.	Buzenga Environmental Conservation Association (BUECA)
2.	Ndangaro Environmental Conservation Association (NECA)
3.	Butoha Tusherure Ebyabuzire Association (BUTEA)
4.	Mwogyera Parish Environmental Conservation Association (MPECA)
5.	Katanda Tree Growers Association (KATGA)
6.	Rwazere Tree Growers Association (RTGA)
7.	Kanywambogo Development Association
8.	Bitooma Abeteritine Twabeisheho Association
9.	Nyarugote CFM
10.	swazi nitubasa CFM
11.	Mubuku Integrated Farmer's Association (CFM)
12.	Ndangara Nyakiyanja Tutungukye group (CFM)
13.	Rwoburunga Bahigi Tulinde Obwobuhangwa
14.	Kapeeka Integrated Community Devt Association (KICODA)
15.	Siiba Environmental Conservation and Development Association
16.	Nyakase Environmental Conservation and Development Association (NECODA)
17.	Karujubu Forest Adjacent Communities Association (KAFACA)
18.	Budongo Good Neighbours Conservation Association (BUNCA)
19.	North Budongo Forest Communities Association (NOBUFOCA)

20.	Kidoma Conservation and Development Association (KICODA)
21.	Kaseeta Tugende Omumaiso Association
22.	Kabwoya Environmental Conservation Development Association (KEDA)
23.	Kyangwali Twimukye Association

b) A Table of Communal Land Associations Established with Support from ECOTRUST

Name of community forest	Area under management (Ha)	Name of Communal Land Association (CLA)
Ongo	172	Ongo Communal Land Association
Alimugonza	73	Alimugonza Communal Land Association
Kayitampisi	57	In process of titling
Sonso	Size in Hectares not established	In process of surveying the forest
Motocayi	53	In process of titling
Bineneza	259.9	In process of titling
Siiba	Size in Hectares not established	In process of surveying the forest
Rwentumba	Size in Hectares not established	In process of surveying the forest
Kyamasuka	65	In process of titling
Tengere	74	In process of titling

c) A List of Resource User Groups, Whose Agreements Were Facilitated and/or Supported by ECOTRUST

1.	Bunaiga Resource User Group
2.	Kisamba 11 Resource User Group
3.	Mbunga Resource User Group
4.	Bunyandiko Resource User Group
5.	Katunguru Women resource user Group
6.	Kayanja Resource User Group
7.	Katwe Tourism Integrated Community (KATIC)
8.	Kikorongo womens group

d) TGB Farmer CBOs (which are not in CFM)

Kasese District	
1.	Ruboni Community Conservation Group
2.	Kilembe intercommunity organisation
3.	kigoro carbon farmers group
4.	kabaka water user group
5.	Buhuhira ex hunters group
6.	Kinyabwamba carbon farmers Kyarumba Banyani Tree Farmers group
Mitooma/Rubirizi Districts	
1.	Katanda carbon farmers group
2.	Bitereko Carbon Farmers Group
3.	Kiyanga Environmental Conservation Association
4.	Kitagwenda Environmental Conservation Association
Masindi District	
1.	Karujubu Fruit growers and environmental conservation association (KAFECA).

Bududa District	
1.	Nakatsi Carbon Farmers' Group
2.	Bukibokolo Carbon Farmers Saving Group
3.	Bwahata carbon farmers saving group
Mbale District	
1.	Bubetye Carbon Farmers Association (registered at district)
2.	Nabumali Tree Planting Group
3.	Nyondo Farmers development Group
4.	Bufukhula Beekeeping farmers group
5.	Budwale Community Development Association
Manafwa District	
1.	See light Ahead Association (registered at district)
2.	Bubetye Integrated Farmers Group (registered at district)
3.	Khaukha Carbon farmers' group
4.	Bushuiu carbon farmer's group

e) Parish Adaptation Groups in Bulambuli & Sironko

District	Sub-county	Parish Adaptation Committee	Catchment
Bulambuli	Lusha (upstream)	Kinganda	River Sissiyi
		Bumwambu	
		Jewa	
	Bulegeni (downstream)	Muvule	
		Mbigi	
		Samazi	
Sironko	Bugitimwa (upstream)	Elgon	River Sironko
		Kisali	
		Bugitimwa	
	Budadiri (downstream)	Kalawa Cell	
		Nakiwondwe	
		Bunyodde	

f) CBOs with Conservation Agreements

Masindi District (Kiiha Catchment)	
	1. Kiiha – Kacukura Wetland Conservation Association (KIKAWECA) **2. Kasubi, Kabango, Mubende Wetland Conservation Association (KAKAMUWECA)**