ECOTRUST
The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda

Trees for Global Benefit

SEED Awards 2013 WINNER

UNEP UNDP IUCN

Annual Report January to December 2024

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1.0. Summary

Project overview	
Reporting period	**1st January to 31st December 2024**
Geographical areas	**Albertine Rift** (Rubirizi, Mitooma, Kasese, Hoima, Masindi, Kitagwenda, Kamwenge, Ibanda, Bunyangabu, Kabarole, Kyenjojo, Bushenyi , Kiryandongo, Ntungamo & Buhweju Districts) **Mt. Elgon** (Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa, Bulambuli, Sironko, Namisindwa, Budaka, Butaleja, Kaliro, Kibuku and Namutumba 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 (2003-2023)	Added/ Issued this period (2024)	Total
Number of smallholder households with PES agreements[1]	41898	**9976**	51874
Number of community groups with PES agreements (where applicable)	87	0	87
Number of employees, hired by the project- Full-time	32	8	40
Number of employees, hired by the project- Part-time	143	32	143
Number of Village Savings & Loans Associations supported by TGB	33	9	42
Number of commercial nurseries supported by TGB	50	0	50
Number of Community – Based Organizations supported by TGB	73	0	73
Number of Community – Owned Business supported	30	12	42
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place (includes boundary planting)	27297.559	**6988.34**	34285.99
Total PES payments to participants (USD)	**$6,055,111.63**	$2,720,370.71	**$8,775,482.34**
Average smallholder household income as a result of PVC sales (USD)	n/a		$595
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)	**$15,834,484.46**	**$2,283,816.48**	**$18,118,300.94**
Saleable emissions reductions achieved this period (tCO_2)		1,580,121	
Adjustments corresponding to previous years (tCO_2)		- 35,619	
Total saleable emissions reductions (tCO_2)	**5,973,569**	**1,544,502**	**7,518,071**
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer account (tCO_2)	663,730	171,611	835,341
Unsold Stock at time of submission (PVC)			
Vintage 2014	69	-0	69
Vintage 2016	583	-0	583
Vintage 2018	5	0	5
Vintage 2019	34	-0	34
Vintage 2021 (re-stated)	898	-851	47
Vintage 2022 (re-stated)[2]	874,528	-326,073	548,455
Vintage 2023	2,083,406	-300,000	1,783,406
Vintage 2024 (current request)	**0**	**1,544,502**	**1,544,502**
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)			**3,877,101**
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			**5,973,569**
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2024 Vintage)			**1,544,502**
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			**7,518,071**

[1] Each PES agreements represents one project participant.

[2] 5,000tCO2 retired from vintage 2021 had erroneously been recorded as having been retired from vintage 2022

2. Key Events/Developments and Challenges

2.1. Key Developments

2.1.1. Third Party Verification

In accordance with the PV Climate Standard requirements, Trees for Global Benefit undergoes third party verification every five years. ECOTRUST engaged Aster Global for the audit covering the period 2018 to 2022 and by the end of year, the desk review had been concluded. This will be the third audit since the inception of Trees for Global Benefit, which started in 2003 with 33 farmers in present day Mitooma and Rubirizi Districts. This is the last audit under PV Climate Version 4, and the project will now embark on the process of migrating to PV Climate Version 5

2.1.2. Celebrating ECOTRUST's 25th Anniversary

The year 2024 mark's ECOTRUST 25th Anniversary as a leading conservation organization, within a valued niche of conservation financing. Through its various innovations, ECOTRUST has grown into a leading NGO in delivering market-based conservation incentives, particularly through its flagship program, Trees for Global Benefit (TGB), which promotes forested landscape restoration as a business. The celebrations to mark this important milestone were launched during ECOTRUST's annual stakeholders' meeting December 2024. Various events have been planned to celebrate the vital role smallholder farmers play in restoration efforts, which continue to attract significant investments into the sector. These smallholder – led initiatives integrate biodiversity conservation with climate change adaptation and mitigation, linked to improved livelihoods and sustainable landscapes enabling over 51,000 smallholders to participate in the voluntary carbon market. ECOTRUST's strategic positioning revolves around its niche in conservation finance, blending private and public financing to support land, water, and resource conservation.

2.1.3. Revision of Collaborative Forest Management Agreements

The aim of the Trees for Global Benefits project is to produce long-term, verifiable voluntary emission reductions by combining carbon sequestration with rural livelihood improvements through small-scale, farmer-led, forestry/agroforestry projects while, at the same time, reducing pressure on natural resources in national parks and forest reserves. As part of its efforts to reduce pressure and contribute to the conservation of Protected Areas, the communities under TGB are facilitated to enter into Co-management arrangements where the management of a part of the Protected Area is devolved to the community. Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) is a mutually beneficial arrangement in which a local community or a forest user group shares roles, responsibilities, and benefits with a responsible body arising from the management of a forest reserve or part of it. CFM is rooted and supported by the policy and legal framework which includes the Uganda Forestry Policy, 2001, National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003 (NFTPA), the National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulations, 2016 and implemented through the CFM Guidelines, 2003. During the reporting period, ECOTRUST has supported the renewal of Eight (8) Collaborative Forest Management Plans and Agreements in the Central Forest Reserves (CFR)s of Budongo (2 groups), Bugoma (3 groups) Itwara (2groups) and Matiri (1 group). During this process the old agreement were re-negotiated, revised and amended in tandem with the recommendations of the 2020 National CFM review.

2.1.4. Trees for Global Benefit in Northern Uganda

With funding from the UK Government acting through the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office ("FCDO") ECOTRUST is currently expanding its programme to Northern Uganda through the project**.** The Overall Goal is: An Inclusive Climate Resilient Landscape and livelihoods in Agoro-Agu, Acholi Sub-Region, Northern Uganda, where multiple stakeholders collaborate to manage the role ecosystems play in climate resilience and sustainable development. The TGB will start with the Agoro-Agu landscape of Acholi Subregion spanning the 4 districts of Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum and Agago and expected to eventually cover the entire Acholi Sub-region.

2.1.5 Business Case Development

Within the concept of landscape restoration as a business, ECOTRUST has supported twelve (12) producer groups Rwenzori and Queen landscapes to develop Business Plans using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) developed Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) (Start & Improve Your Business) methodology. The SIYB programme is a management-training programme developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) with a focus on starting and improving small businesses as a strategy for creating more and better employment for women and men, particularly in emerging economies. ECOTRUST Adopted the SIYB methodology as a means of enabling communities to make a business out of the co-management agreements with NFA in Kalinzu, Bugoma & Budongo CFR as well as farmer groups and Communal Land Associations. This investment brings the total number of producer groups that have been supported to develop business plans to forty two (42)

2.1.6 Farmer Field Schools

The project team has been working with farmers to develop strategies to minimize seedling mortality during dry spells. One pilot method that some farmers have adopted is the innovative use of banana fibre for protecting seedlings. This technique has shown to be quite successful, particularly for seedling survival. The process involves digging a large, deep pit, cutting a banana fibre stem into two sections, placing the seedling along with the banana fibre pieces in the pit, covering it with soil, topping it with grass to retain moisture, and finally caging the seedling to shield it from direct sunlight exposure. This method has been piloted with several TGB farmers, yielding promising results. As it remains in the pilot phase, survival rates will be monitored and reported in future updates. It is important to emphasize that by training farmers in such techniques, they gain the confidence and empowerment to handle challenges such as drought and delayed planting.

2.1.6 Beekeeping Center of Excellence

The Murchison landscape attained a Beekeeping centre of excellence, located in Alimugonza village, Pakanyi sub county, Masindi district. This is a unique establishment in the entire landscape which is expected to benefit all the existing 16 business groups managed by the 10 Communal Land Associations and 6 Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) groups. The construction of the processing facility and the bee forage farm on the forest edge will also protect the forest from encroachment. The Center serves as a learning facility that has attracted different stakeholders in the landscape. The establishment of the different components such as the demonstration apiary, bee forage farm involved the intense participation of Alimugonza CLA members, enabling transfer of knowledge and skills from a professional (The HIVE Company limited) to the business groups managed

2.1.6 Mobile App to Assist in Farmer Recruitment & Monitoring

The creation of a Centralized database, that stores all collected data for the TGB program on a single platform, ensuring consistency and accessibility has been concluded. This digital platform / system will now serve as the

primary tool for monitoring carbon sequestration across all project sites. The tool has been designed to support the capturing of detailed farmer and plot-level information including the land recruited for tree growing, land-use plans and the interventions. It will serve as a one-stop platform for-monitoring tree growth and survival rates across participating land parcels, tracking performance of reforestation and afforestation activities, Reporting the carbon sequestration achieved through these interventions, ensuring alignment with Plan Vivo standards. The development of the online database is now ready and once tested and found to be fully function, the piloting will begin and is also expected to take place in 2025.

2.1.7 Post Yr10 Business Association

During one of the feedback meetings, the farmers who are currently past the year 10 mark in the Queen Elizabeth Landscape resolved to form an association that will support each member who reaches this mark to a make a sustainable business out of their trees.

2.1. Key Partnerships

2.2.1. National Level Partnerships

ECOTRUST has continued to draw from its Experiences from Trees for Global Benefit to other initiatives that are seeking to enable smallholder farmers to access the carbon markets. Examples include the Restore Africa, a Project funded by Climate Asset Management (CAM) and Global Evergreening Alliance (GEA) to accelerate and massively scale up the adoption of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) and other complementary evergreening practices in Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Zambia, Kenya and Ethiopia. ECOTRUST has also continued to work with various CSO platforms to support conservation at Landscape level. This includes support to the restoration of the Budongo – Bugoma Wildlife Corridor.

2.2.2. International Level Partnerships

At International Level, ECOTRUST has continued to be part of The **International Advisory Panel on Biodiversity Credits** (IAPB) established by UK & French government to develop a Global Roadmap on Harnessing Biodiversity Credits for People and Planet to facilitate the creation and growth of high-integrity biodiversity credit markets, and encourage enabling policy and regulatory mechanisms, in ways that are credible, timely, and coherent on an international level. Other platforms where ECOTRUST continues to be active include: the Science for Nature and People Partnership (SNAPP) working group which is currently looking at the social implications of the 30x30 target under consideration by the CBD, the Africa CSO Biodiversity Alliance (ACBA), to engage with a collective voice of African science, conservation and civil society leaders, Est Feb 2020, in response to the need to bring CSO voices together around the post-2020 CBD framework, addressing the questions of what protection means for biodiversity and for people dependent on it.

2.3. Key Events

2.3.1. Participation In international Processes

During the reporting period, ECOTRUST participated in a number of international events, below is a summary of these events:

Table 1: International Engagements in Which Trees for Global Benefit Featured

Event	Description
UN Environment Assembly	Participated in the 6th Edition of United Nations Environment Assembly including as a panellist in a side event 27th of February with International Advisory Panel on Biocredits. The Project also shared experiences during a KPMG Nature Business Side Event.
UNFCCC COP29 at Azerbaijan	Participated in various events at the UNFCCC COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan. These included participation in a panel discussion on16th November: Local Knowledge & Innovative Solutions: The Role of Climate Projects in Sustainable Development, highlighting the dual benefits of climate projects—how they contribute to climate action and enhance the well-being of local communities..
The science of sustainable land use	Participated in the Theo Murphy meeting on What do the 10 Facts about land systems mean for land system policy design and implementation organised by Dr Casey Ryan, Dr Ariane de Bremond, and Dr Patrick Meyfroidt, Cambridge, 29 - 30 January 2024
Accelerating NbS Conference	Participated in a number Livingstone in Zambia, the role of biodiversity credits in community driven land restoration
African Tropical Biodiversity and Conservation conference	African Tropical Biodiversity and Conservation conference. ECOTRUST will be presenting during this conference under the Open-Format Session: "*PV Nature - Delivering impact for nature, climate and people through inclusive Nature-Based Solutions* [sharing about our Biocredits work in the Bugoma -Budongo Corridor Landscape, focusing on the community monitoring aspects.
Boosting NBSAPs through agroecology	during which different stakeholders exchanged ideas on different countries have attempted to Integrate food system within NBSAPs. Participants were able to share ideas on the understanding of what integration of a food system approach through agroecology in the NBSAPs concretely look like. 9 to 10th May 2024
APAD	The Second APAD Conference 2024 under the theme Africa's Protected and Conserved Areas at the Heart of Conservation-Driven Sustainable Development, was held from the 5th- 8th March 2024 in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe
IUCN Africa Regional Meeting	In June 2024 TGB farmers were represented at the first IUCN Regional African Forum in a side event on **"Biodiversity Economy & Sustainable Finance"**:
SNAPP 30by30 Post2020 Global Biodiversity	Under the Science for Nature and People Partnerships have been involved in a discourse to establish the social implications of the 30 by 30 target under the Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
AfDB-CSO Coalition, Nairobi	Participated in the CSO Coalition on Climate Change consultative meetings with the Africa Development Bank, in Nairobi ahead of the UNFCCC COP28 in Dubai UAE in which members of the AfDB-CSO Coalition held dialogue with the Director of the Climate Change and Green Growth Department at the African Development Bank, as well as representation from the President of the Pan African Parliament, along with four Members of Parliament and representatives of the African Group of Negotiators on youth.
ECOTRUST Annual Stakeholders' Meeting 19th December 2024	Meeting with local, National & International stakeholders to highlight the key achievements in the implementation of the strategic plan as well as sharing the plans for 2024. The meeting also launched the celebrations to mark the ECOTRUST 25th anniversary

Advisory Panel for high-integrity biodiversity credits	Meeting with the International Advisory Panel on Biocredits on the afternoon of the 17th of June 2024 in London Participate in Monthly meetings of the **International Advisory Panel on Biodiversity Credits** (IAPB) established by UK & French government to develop a Global Roadmap on Harnessing Biodiversity Credits for People and Planet to facilitate the creation and growth of high-integrity biodiversity credit markets, and encourage enabling policy and regulatory mechanisms, in ways that are credible, timely, and coherent on an international level.
Africa CSO Biodiversity Alliance ACBA	Monthly Chairing the Policy Working Group of the Africa CSO Biodiversity Alliance and facilitating several dialogue initiatives, leading to the generation of the Africa Position on the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.
Plan Vivo Stakeholders' meeting	Plan Vivo Stakeholder Meeting - PV Nature: Key milestones, challenges and upcoming opportunities 10 to 12 September. Where TGB shared their experience during one of the session during the Regional Discussion of East Africa
COP16 of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Cali October 2024	TGB staff participated in the 16th Conference of Parties to the **Convention on Biological Diversity.** Lessons shared included how to Leveraging community – led initiatives to meet Target 3 of the GBF. Other initiatives included participation in the International Advisory Panel on Biodiversity credits (IAPB) showcase of biodiversity credit Pilot projects that demonstrate high-integrity practice in action. This event provided an opportunity to learn more about several projects their challenges and how they are demonstrating high integrity.

2.4. Key Challenges

2.4.1 Drought Pests and disease

Some of the project areas have experienced Prolonged dry period characterized by a lack of precipitation resulting into poor performance by some of the farms. In addition to the inconsistent rainfall patterns, termite infestations, the tree mortality was exacerbated by the in some cases poor silviculture practices and in the Mpologoma landscape failure for nursery operators to adhere to the operating standards In addition, Pests & diseases have continued to be a challenge to tree planting, with some trees being attacked even when they are fully established. The situation is exacerbated by poor silviculture practices by some farmers who have continued to manage poorly their trees by either not weeding their gardens or poorly pruning their trees. This has not only retarded growth of the trees but also leaves trees more vulnerable to disease and pests.

2.4.2 Misinformation

The project continues to be a centre of attention to researchers and journalists, especially those interested in the politics of knowledge with a special focus on the subsumption theory. This theory posits that meaningful learning occurs when new information is related to a learner's existing knowledge structure. These researchers insist that since smallholder farmers are geographically removed from the carbon market, they do not have what it takes to understand the market requirements and therefore should not be participating. This media attention was escalated to un precedented levels through a series of articles published in May and June 2024 by the Swedish newspaper *Aftonbladet*, under the title "Hunger Forest". The series included 15 articles, some of which focused on the personal stories of 9 farmers from Hoima, less than 5 articles referred to the actual operations of the project, while many gave different people's opinions on the situation. The articles published did not just inflict a lot of damage on the reputation of the various carbon market actors, they left the communities traumatised and distressed by the extent to which their lived experiences have been completely distorted in order to justify the subsumption theory. The farmers that appear in the article submitted a petition to the Swedish Press Ombudsman, outlining the harm caused by this misrepresentation.

2.4.3 Passing of a Pioneer Farmer Leader

The project lost Wilson Turyahikayo, a remarkable pioneer who was among the first three TGB farmer coordinators and was responsible for recruiting 11 out of the first 33 farmers. He also represented TGB internationally including in Mexico, as an international speaker highlighting the importance of integration of livelihood activities such as beekeeping and livestock farming alongside tree cultivation for diversified income sources. Wilson lived a life of a true mobilizer, who introduced thousands of farmers in his community to tree growing. He played a pivotal role in establishing the Collaborative Forest Management Group – The Ndangara and Nyakiyanja Parishes Tutungukye Group (NNTG), uniting farmers from different sub counties for the conservation of Kalinzu Forest Reserve in collaboration with the National Forestry Authority (NFA). NNTG currently stands as a model CFM group that has informed national policy and guidelines on collaborative forest management in Uganda.

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 2024, were recruited under the Mixed Native Spp technical specifications in woodlot planting, dispersed interplanting and boundary planting. The project has also continued to work with farmers that have set aside land for restoration for purposes of corridor connectivity. These applications will be submitted for issuance once the applicable technical specifications have been approved

3.2. Farmer Recruitment

A total of **16,221** farmers, compared to 2023's **17,761** farmers applied to join the project. In addition, the recruitment exercise included 2,194 farmers from among the 2023 applicants that did not meet targets then, bringing the total number of applicants that were processed in 2024 to 11,324 farmers. Out of these applicants, **9,976** farmers have fulfilled the requirements for enrollment, (compared **15,430** farmers recruited in 2023) bringing 6,988.34 Ha under improved management. The table below provided a summary of the Number of Applicants that expressed interest in Joining the programme during the reporting period.

Table 2: Number of Applicants that expressed interest in Joining the programme

DISTRICT	Applications		Home Visits		Met requirements (includes 2023 Home Visits)	
	FARMERS	AREA	FARMERS	AREA	FARMERS	AREA
Bududa	169	174	81	38	56	29.37
Buhweju	249	250	247	254	352	352.00
Bulambuli	354	146	0	0	114	34.20
Bunyangabu	774	392	520	272	498	250.93
Bushenyi	86	86	84	111	60	59.97
Hoima	64	47	96	66	55	37.48
Ibanda	856	1,268	842	927	1,012	1,012.00
Kabarole	305	182	125	63	111	55.30
Kamwenge	493	490	490	514	472	471.60
Kasese	8,498	8,429	3,738	1,899	4,290	2,141.74
Kikuube	199	182	275	274	167	141.16
Kiryandongo	71	43	71	59	52	30.20
Kitagwenda	1,035	1,079	1,027	1,100	1,146	1,145.81
Kyenjojo	69	74	16	8	11	5.30
Manafwa	123	89	144	32	70	19.05
Masindi	545	363	364	287	279	187.55
Mbale	1,336	711	168	203	43	10.58
Mitooma	175	175	340	101	229	214.58
Namisindwa	297	165	1	1	245	75.38
Ntungamo	0	0	0	0	207	219.15
Rubirizi	523	538	501	523	490	490.00
Sironko	0	0	0	0	17	5.00
Grand Total	**16,221**	**14,882**	**9,130**	**6,731**	**9,976**	**6,988.34**

Kasese District continues to contribute the highest number of farmers recruited accounting for 43% of the total number of farmers recruited. Kasese was followed by Kitagwenda, and Ibanda Districts which accounts for 11.49% and 10.14% of the total number of farmers recruited during the reporting period respectively. *Please see tables 3&4 below for a detailed breakdown of farmers recruited per technical specification per district.*

Table 3: Summary of farmer recruited per Technical Specification

PLANTING SYSTEM	NO OF FARMERS	AREA (Ha)	TOTAL C02	SALEABLE CO2
Boundary Planting	174	199.43	18,562.94	16,706.65
Dispersed Interplanting	981	434.59	85,575.12	77,017.61
Woodlot Planting	8,821	6,354.32	1,651,551.83	1,486,396.65
Grand Total	**9,976**	**6,988.34**	**1,755,689.90**	**1,580,120.91**

Table 4a: Summary of farmer recruited per Technical Specification per District.

PLANTING SYSTEM/DISTRICT	NO OF FARMERS	TOTAL AREA	TCO2	SALEABLE CO2
Boundary Planting	**174**	**199.43**	**18,562.94**	**16,706.65**
Kasese	5	3.00	279.24	251.32
Kikuube	2	1.50	139.62	125.66
Mitooma	37	35.35	3,290.38	2,961.34
Namisindwa	13	7.73	719.51	647.56
Ntungamo	117	151.85	14,134.20	12,720.78
Dispersed Interplanting	**981**	**434.59**	**85,575.12**	**77,017.61**
Bududa	56	29.37	5,783.25	5,204.92
Bulambuli	113	34.10	6,714.63	6,043.17
Bunyangabu	5	2.50	492.28	443.05
Hoima	19	14.88	2,930.02	2,637.02
Kabarole	1	0.50	98.46	88.61
Kasese	302	150.80	29,694.03	26,724.63
Kikuube	85	72.61	14,297.64	12,867.87
Kyenjojo	1	0.50	98.46	88.61

Manafwa	69	18.95	3,731.44	3,358.30
Mbale	43	10.58	2,083.31	1,874.98
Mitooma	14	7.83	1,541.81	1,387.62
Namisindwa	219	64.37	12,675.10	11,407.59
Ntungamo	38	22.90	4,509.24	4,058.32
Sironko	16	4.70	925.48	832.93
Woodlot Planting	**8,821**	**6,354.32**	**1,651,551.83**	**1,486,396.65**
Buhweju	352	352.00	91,488.32	82,339.49
Bulambuli	1	0.10	25.99	23.39
Bunyagabu	84	54.93	14,276.86	12,849.17
Bunyangabu	409	193.50	50,292.59	45,263.33
Bushenyi	60	59.97	15,586.80	14,028.12
Hoima	36	22.60	5,873.97	5,286.57
Ibanda	1,012	1,012.00	263,028.92	236,726.03
Kabarole	110	54.80	14,243.07	12,818.76
Kamwenge	472	471.60	122,573.56	110,316.20
Kasese	3,983	1,987.94	516,684.19	465,015.77
Kikuube	80	67.05	17,426.97	15,684.27
Kiryandongo	52	30.20	7,849.28	7,064.35
Kitagwenda	1,146	1,145.81	297,806.70	268,026.03
Kyenjojo	10	4.80	1,247.57	1,122.81
Manafwa	1	0.10	25.99	23.39
Masindi	279	187.55	48,746.12	43,871.51
Mitooma	178	171.40	44,548.57	40,093.72
Namisindwa	13	3.28	852.50	767.25
Ntungamo	52	44.40	11,540.00	10,386.00
Rubirizi	490	490.00	127,355.90	114,620.31
Sironko	1	0.30	77.97	70.18

Grand Total	**9,976**	**6,988.34**	**1,755,689.90**	**1,580,120.91**

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

Qualified total tCO2	1,755,689.90
Total saleable tCO_2	**1,580,120.91**
Set aside for buffer allocation & replacements	**175,568.99**
Total Prior year adjustments (100%)	(39,577)
Saleable Prior year adjustments (90%)	(35,619.19)
Prior year adjustments buffer (10%)	(3,957.69)
Saleable tCO2 available for issuance (90%)	1,544,501.72
Net contribution to buffer account this period	171,611.30

4.0 Sale of Plan Vivo Certificates

During the annual reporting period, the project sold tCO2 626,924 (up from 574,183 tCO2 in 2023) to various buyers, as indicated in Table 6 below. All the sold credit (626,924tCO2) were delivered from existing vintages of stock. This is the highest volume that the project has ever sold, and it is at least 9% more than the second highest of 2023.

Table 6: Sales for the reporting period January to December 2024

Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	Number of PVCs purchased	Price per certificate (USD)	Total amount received (USD)
2021	Classic Africa Safaris (U) Ltd.	126	*Internal reporting*	*Internal reporting*
2021	Danish Church Aid	725		
2022	Danish Church Aid	830		
2022	Danish Church Aid	973		
2022	Danish Church Aid	41,250		
2022	Danish Church Aid	900		
2022	C-Level	37,215		
2022	C-Level	20,000		
2022	C-Level	40,000		
2022	C-Level	7,500		
2022	C-Level	19,492		
2022	C-Level	4,572		
2022	C-Level	15,150		
2022	OTC FLOW.	291		
2022	Zero Mission	25,000		
2022	Zero Mission	40,000		
2022	WORLD LAND TRUST TRADING	72,900		
2023	My Climate.	300,000		
		626,924		

Table 7: Total number of certificates sold since project inception.

Year	tCO_2	Average price/tCO_2 (USD)	Total price (USD)
Pre-2008	59,093	*Internal reporting*	*Internal reporting*
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		
2022	490,802		
2023	574,183		
2024	**626,924**		
Total	**3,640,971**		

For a full sales record, with respective volumes, see Appendix I.
Below is the list of *unsold stock* for vintages 2014 to 2024 as of 31st December 2024.

Table 8: Number of Certificates available for sale.

Vintage	Quantity of unsold credits
2014	69
2016	583
2018	5
2019	34
2021	47
2022	548,455
2023	1,783,406
2024 (current request)	1,544,501.72
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)	**3,877,100.72**

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.

A total of 26,463 farmers were due for monitoring and these included farmers (1,174) that had been earmarked for follow up from the previous year as well as farmers (1,738) that had missed monitoring the previous year. Out these 23,462 were monitored and the rest will be added to the monitoring programme of 2025.

5.2. General performance of the continuing farmers.

A total of 20,346 farmers accounting for 86.7% of the total number that was monitored were able to meet their performance targets. The best performing farmers are those applying the boundary closely followed by woodlot planting system at 89% and 87.2% respectively. The majority of farmers participating in the programme apply the woodlot system. The Boundary planting system applying farmers are the minority at just about 1% of the total number of farmers.

Table 9: Farmers monitored per technical specifications.

PLANTING SYSTEM	MONITORED		MET TARGET		%AGE
	FARMERS	AREA (HA)	FARMERS	AREA (HA)	
Boundary Planting	100	58.50	89	50.89	89%
Dispersed Interplanting	1,017	362.51	777	257.23	76.4%
Woodlot Planting	22,345	14,575.64	19480	12492.4995	87.2%
Grand Total	**23,462**	**14,996.65**	**20,346**	**12,800.62**	**86.7%**

Table 10a: Farmers that were due for monitoring.

Landscape	Due for Monitoring		Monitored	
	FARMERS	AREA	FARMERS	AREA
Mt. Elgon	**2,877**	**990.58**	**945**	**267.07**
Murchison	**2,579**	**2,086**	**2,479**	**1,993**

Queen Elizabeth	**4,097**	**4,248.88**	**3,657**	**3,742.725**
Rwenzori	**17,037**	**9,339**	**16,381**	**8,994**
GRAND TOTAL	**26,590**	**16,664.77**	**23,462.00**	**14,996.65**

5.3. Site-based performance

5.3.1. Rwenzori Mountains landscape Project site

Rwenzori region which comprises of Kasese, Bunyangabu, Kabarole and Kyenjojo had the largest number of continuing farmers with 16,338 farmers (8962.36 ha) monitored. A total of 14,708 farmers (4974.4215 ha) accounting for 90% of the monitored farmers met their targets. The performance is similar to that of the previous year (2023). However, although most of the farmers in Yr10 have the required number of trees, more than half have not met their targets because the average Diameter at Breast height was less than what is expected at this stage. This is mainly because gap filling, where the trees planted in the later years have not yet attained the required DBH, which brings the whole average down. These are some of the early farmers who suffered a great deal from termites.

Table 11: Monitoring Results for Rwenzori Mountain.

Year	MET TARGET		DID NOT MEET TARGET		TOTAL (FARMERS)	TOTAL (HA)
	No of farmers	No of Ha monitored	No of farmers	No of Ha monitored		
Kasese						
1	10,694	5,369.07	1,138	595.32	**11,848**	**5,972.39**
3	1,232	620.10	43	23.00	**1,275**	**643.10**
5	967	559.10	57	35.65	**1,026**	**595.75**
7	908	760.50	188	163.35	**1,110**	**936.35**
10	104	95.08	114	116.45	**226**	**219.83**
Bunyangabu						
1	613	380.24	73	61.50	**689**	**443.24**
3	58	53.10	13	12.50	**71**	**65.60**
Kabarole						
1	116	94.20	2	2.00	**118**	**96.20**
Kyenjojo						

1	16	18.70	2	2.50	18	21.20
TOTAL	**14,708**	**7931.39**	**1630**	**1012.27**	**16338**	**8962.36**

5.3.2. Queen Elizabeth National Park landscape Project site

The Queen Elizabeth landscape is comprised of Rubirizi, Mitooma, Kamwenge, Ibanda, Buhweju, Bushenyi and Kitagwenda districts. Out of the total 3,657 farmers monitored in this landscape, 3,417 farmers met their performance targets, posting a success rate of 93.4%, which is more or less the same as 2023's 94.21% .

Table 12: Monitoring Results for farmers in Queen Elizabeth landscape.

LANDSCAPE	MET TARGET		DID NOT MEET TARGET		TOTAL (FARMERS)	TOTAL (HA)
	No of farmers	No of Ha monitored	No of farmers	No of Ha monitored		
QUEEN ELIZABETH						
Rubirizi						
1	122	125.50	1	1.00	**123**	**126.50**
3	86	89.00	2	3.20	**88**	**92.20**
5	84	128.00	1	2.00	**85**	**130.00**
7	192	191.30	10	10.00	**202**	**201.30**
10	41	42.65			**41**	**42.65**
Mitooma						
10	46	55.90	8	11.25	**56**	**69.15**
Kitagwenda						
1	1,514	1,520.00	104	106.00	**1,625**	**1,633.00**
3	624	630.50	56	61.00	**683**	**694.50**
Bushenyi						
1	63	63.00	3	3.00	**66**	**66.00**
10	2	1.43	0	0	**2**	**1.43**
Ibanda						
1	213	213.00	22	22.00	**235**	**235.00**
TOTAL	3417	3490.275	227	239.45	3657	3742.725

5.3.3. Murchison Falls land scape Project site.

The TGB Murchison Falls Project site is comprised of **Hoima, Kikuube, Masindi & Kiryandongo.** A total of 2,479 farmers from this landscape were monitored and 1,502 farmers met their targets, which accounts for 60.6% success rate, which is lower than 2023 performance of 75.47%. This landscape remains as the least performing mainly due to competition with mainly sugarcane growing, which reduces the focus on trees, with delayed gap filling etc. The Year10 farmers in this landscape face a similar challenge as that of Rwenzori, where the early farmers who suffered a great deal from the die – back diseases that greatly affected Maesopsis. These farmers eventually migrated from single species to mixed native species woodlots, which reduced on tree mortality however, they continue to lag behind. Moreover, there is a particular parish whose land ownership has come under contestation and the entire parish is in court over the matter, making it difficult for the project to conduct monitoring visits.

Table 13: Monitoring Results for farmers in Murchison landscape.

Year of Monitoring	Met Target		Did Not Meet Target		Total Monitored	
	Farmer	Ha	Farmer	Ha	Farmer	Ha
Hoima						
1	183	123.33	55	41.63	**258**	**174.26**
3	7	6.00	9	9.50	**19**	**18.50**
5	16	12.50	2	2.00	**19**	**15.00**
7	19	16.60	13	11.00	**43**	**36.60**
10	14	14.50	9	10.25	**42**	**42.50**
Masindi						
1	216	139.85	99	67.44	**325**	**212.86**
3	177	135.12	94	71.11	**290**	**222.40**
5	159	113.40	46	35.00	**222**	**162.25**
7	91	77.21	57	48.58	**178**	**150.18**
10	69	66.45	31	36.50	**125**	**129.03**
Kikuube						
1	307	256.67	172	151.34	**551**	**464.39**
3	143	128.10	32	30.85	**201**	**182.90**
5	56	47.05	15	10.65	**96**	**80.19**
7	11	10.18	13	12.00	**43**	**38.40**
10	18	18.70	13	15.75	**48**	**50.85**
Kiryandongo						

1	16	10.40	2	1.50	19	12.90
TOTAL	1502	1176.05091	**662**	**555.095**	**2479**	**1993.205**

5.3.4. Mt. Elgon land scape Project site

The TGB Project Site in Mt. Elgon is comprised of Bulambuli, Sironko, Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa and Namisindwa as well as the Mpologma Project site. The Mpologoma site of the Mt. Elgon landscape is comprised of districts of Budaka, Kibuuku, Butaleja, Namutumba and Kaliro, which has no farmers due for regular monitoring in 2024. The overall performance of Mt. Elgon stands at 79.37% of the farmers meeting their targets.

Table 14: Monitoring Results for farmers in Mt. Elgon landscape.

LANDSCAPE	MET TARGET		DID NOT MEET TARGET		TOTAL (FARMERS)	TOTAL (HA)
	No of farmers	No of Ha monitored	No of farmers	No of Ha monitored		
Namisindwa						
1	128	76.06	121	166.71	**249**	**242.77**
3	95	34.16	22	14	**117**	**48.16**
5	7	7.66	4	2.24	**11**	**9.9**
Mbale						
1	228	76.21	73	27.88	**301**	**104.09**
3	206	56.035	35	11.41	**241**	**67.445**
5	36	12.02	3	1.33	**39**	**13.35**
7	10	3.19			**10**	**3.19**
10	2	1.23			**2**	**1.23**
Manafwa						
1	96	35.98	6	1.24	**102**	**37.22**
3	38	15.54	1	2.1	**39**	**17.64**
5	1	0.3			**1**	**0.3**
7	7	3.53			**7**	**3.53**
10	6	6			**6**	**6**
Bududa						
1	121	50.18	7	4.7	**128**	**54.88**
3	77	25.29	4	1.63	**81**	**26.92**
5	3	1.95			**3**	**1.95**
7	21	10.98	5	2.17	**26**	**13.15**
10	9	5.762	2	1	**11**	**6.762**
Bulambuli						
1			1	0.2	**1**	**0.2**
5	3	0.32	1	0.13	**4**	**0.45**
7	18	4.015	2	0.32	**20**	**4.335**

Sironko						
7			2	0.245	**2**	**0.245**
TOTAL	**1112**	**426.412**	**289**	**237.305**	**1401**	**663.717**

5.3.5. Post Yr10 farmers

While carbon payments may cease after the initial ten years of participation in the program, ECOTRUST remains committed to supporting farmers who have dedicated more than a decade to tree planting. By the end of 2014, the project had registered 3279 farmers, some of whom have already had the emission reductions expected from their parcels already discounted from the total number of emission reductions due to poor performance. The program has however continued to support all farmers. Part of the support includes monitoring their current status. During the reporting period, the project was reached out to 382 farmers, which brings the total number Post Year10 that have been visited in the past two years to 1,033.

5.3.6. Draft Technical Specifications

Having registered farmers interested in forest restoration in 2023 as part of the corridor connectivity program, the project has continued to monitor the status of these plots. These included a total of 112 farmers that had agreed to set aside 101.3Ha land for restoration purposes. The project is still developing the technical specifications to enable these farmers to be fully onboarded onto the project. The monitoring results indicate that 95 farmers and 95ha are still onboard whereas the 6.3Ha belonging to 17 farmers has either changed owners or same owners have changed their minds.

5.4. Emerging issues

5.4.1 Poor Silvicultural Practices

Although extension services have been offered to the farmers during the community engagement meetings and well as home visits to count the trees some farmers have continued to manage poorly their trees by either not weeding their gardens or poorly pruning their trees. A total of 395 farmers were not able to meet targets as a result of either General Poor silvicultural practices (372), wrong application of Herbicides (15) or late planting (8). This has retarded growth of the trees and thus some farmers may not meet their targeted milestones especially from year 5 and above, where the expected milestone in terms of growth parameters e.g. DBH . To address this situation, the project is leveraging the insights of farmers who have completed at least ten years in the field (Post year 10 farmers). These experienced farmers are occasionally called upon to share their knowledge and experience to boost the confidence of participating farmers in adhering to established tree management practices. Farmers with over ten years of experience, having successfully completed the payment monitoring cycle, provide valuable advice based on their extensive experience in managing similar farming systems.

5.4.2 Floods, Drought & Fire

Some of the project areas have experienced Prolonged dry period characterized by a lack of precipitation resulting into poor performance by some of the farms (Drought 312, Fire & floods 53). In some cases, farmers have experienced changes in seasons thus affecting the ability to plan for the planting season. In some cases (643 farmers) the existing trees are looking healthy and

the farmer simply delayed planting. For some farmer (727) an area can have reliable rains for one week and then immediately dry spell sets in which, leaves all the planted seedlings dry (late seedling delivery. As observed from the monitoring reports farmers who fail to meet their milestone have consistently complained of the long dry spell as the main cause of tree mortality. Farmers have been advised to plant drought resistant species, ensure timely planting as well as planting seedlings that are healthy which meet the qualities of a good quality tree seedling.

5.4.3 Pests and disease

Pests & diseases have continued to be a challenging factor to tree planting, with some trees being attacked even when they are fully established. Farmers in Rubirizi have reported that their *Prunus africana* has been attacked by a disease that causes the trees to dry out. Farmers have been advised to mix as many species as possible such that if such disease attacks one species the farmer does not lose the entire plot, but rather some few trees in that woodlot. Most farmers have been able to meet targets even with the presence of Pests & diseases, however 88 farmers were not able to meet their targets as a results of the pests and disease challenge. Also, the situation has been communicated to tree research scientists for their advice and recommendations on improved management practices.

5.4.4 Seedling Supply Irregularities

Within the context of landscape restoration as a business, the TGB Model creates multiple income generation opportunities for smallholders within the entire tree growing business ecosystem. This reporting period however, the project experienced an unusual occurrence where commercial operators tried to enter this space by distributing seedlings to any person who visited their nurseries and forwarding the bill to ECOTRUST. These nursery operators were acting in violation of the Project's Standard Operating Procedures, taking advantage of the tree growers, in the newest project site of Mpologoma. ECOTRUST is working with the community leadership to identify strategies of safeguarding the communities against these private commercial interests. This has included home visits to establish if indeed these farmers had interest in the joining the project and provide them with the guidance/information for every farmer to join the project according to their individual needs. The monitoring exercise found that several of the farmers on the nursery operators' lists were either fictitious, while others had indeed been interested in joining the project, but had either been supplied with the wrong species of seedlings or given more seedlings than they needed, which resulted into a lot of wastage since farmers were simply abandoning the excess or wrong seedlings.

5.4.5 Farmer Absenteeism

During the reporting period of 2024, the project was able to reach a total of 23,462 farmers out of the **26,590** that were due for monitoring during this reporting. The intention was to monitor 100% of all the farms that were due for monitoring however, some (11.7%) were not monitored due to absenteeism as a result of personal challenges (e.g. attending to a sick relative) as well as community events (e.g. burial). Some farms have been visited more than once and still no one found at home even when they had been earlier informed.

5.4.6 Land Conflicts

Other challenges include Land Issues i.e., conflicts and selling of land, migration, farmer deaths, with the new owners or caretakers either abandoning or harvesting the trees. We have continued to experience a challenge of not being able to visit Butoole in Kyangwali since the land tenure in the entire Parish is under contestation by one individual. The community

have sought legal redress from the courts of law. It is not possible to conduct home visits, which involve measurements of land and observations on assets on land. This kinds of visits could be misunderstood as inspections before evictions.

1.1 Corrective Actions

Despite receiving comprehensive technical support, some farmers are unable to achieve the milestones outlined in their carbon contracts. Many continue to struggle with meeting their tree planting targets. The primary reasons cited for this shortfall is due to the following reasons: farmers did not plant, trees dried up due to drought spells, effects of flooding in some areas, farmers passed and farmer not being available during monitoring.

5.5.1 Home Visits

In response, the project team has conducted one-on-one field visits with these farmers. These personal interactions aim to identify the underlying challenges they face and to develop targeted recommendations that help them meet their targets and enhance their overall performance.

5.5.2 Free Seedlings

During the engagements with landscape – based stakeholders, the nursery operators in two landscapes – Queen Elizabeth & Murchison pledged to provide free seedlings to farmers that were struggling to meet targets yet are interested in remaining with the programme. The project also offered free seedlings to the rest of the landscapes. A total of 1,162 farmers benefitted from this support in the Rwenzori (904) Queen Elizabeth (95) Mt. Elgon (23) and Murchison Falls (140) landscapes. In addition, a total

5.5.3 Modifications on Land use Plans

Table 15: farmers that changed planting systems in 2024.

Planting System	No of farmers	Total Area
Dispersed Interplanting	**14**	**15.8**
Kikuube	14	15.8
Woodlot Planting	**8**	**4**
Kasese	8	4
Grand Total	**22**	**19.8**

Table 16: farmers that have been recommended to change farming systems.

	Maintain current trees		Require additional planting	
Planting System	**No of farmers**	**Total Area**	**No of farmers**	**Total Area**
Dispersed Interplanting	**3**	**1.7**	**1**	**0.6**
Kikuube	2	1.6		
Hoima	1	0.1		
Namisindwa			1	0.6
Woodlot Planting	**36**	**25.3**	**19**	**17.86**
Kasese	17	9.3		
Kikuube	17	14.5	17	16.86
Hoima	2	1.5		

Masindi			2	1
Grand Total	**39**	**27**	**20**	**18.92**

Table 17: farmers that have been recommended to either reduce target or exit the project.

TARGET ADJUSTMENTS			REPLACEMENTS	
DISTRICT	NO OF FARMERS	TOTAL AREA	NO OF FARMERS	TOTAL AREA
Bunyangabu	4	3.5	3	1.5
Hoima	6	7.2	14	10
Kasese	12	8	51	30
Kikuube	48	50.8	57	49.75
Kitagwenda	7	7	10	10
Kiryandongo	0	0	1	1
Manafwa	0	0	5	0.43
Mbale	0	0	12	1.53
Masindi	44	41.78	60	45.285
Mitooma	0	0	1	1
Namisindwa	0	0	10	5.2
Grand Total	**121**	**118.28**	**224**	**155.695**

5.6 Monitoring of impact

The aim of Trees for Global Benefits is to produce long-term, verifiable voluntary emission reductions by combining carbon sequestration with rural livelihood improvements through small-scale, farmer-led, forestry and agroforestry projects in order to reduce pressure on natural resources in national parks and forest reserves. The project aims to generate significant environmental and socio-economic benefits beyond carbon sequestration and these are measured

5.6.1 Monitoring of Environmental impact

The project's environmental impact are measures in terms of 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 in Table 18 below:

Table 18: 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	13
3. Catchment condition	List of catchments improved by the programme	10
4. Climate resilience	No. of households with improved adaptation strategies	52,266
5. Improved Land Use	Ha under improved management / PV agreements	35702.074

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's social and economic impact is measured in terms of per capita income resulting from 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 in Table 19 below.

Table 19: summary of Project socio-economic impact indicators

Social Dimension	Indicator	Value
1. Livelihoods	Per capita income resulting from PVC sales	595
	Number of Community owned businesses supported by the project	30
2. Jobs	Number of employees, hired by the project-Fulltime (men/women)	38 (15 MALE & 23 FEMALE)
	Number of employees, hired by the project-Part-time (men/women)	• 11 (5FEMALE & 6MALE) at the various offices, • 29 (13 FEMALE & 16 MALE) part time monitors • 117 (5 FEMALE & 112 MALE) Farmer coordinators
	Number of Village Savings & Loans Associations supported by TGB	34
	Number of commercial nurseries supported by TGB	54
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 2021: 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)	52,266
	Number of community meetings supported by the Project	238
	Number of participants in community meetings supported by the Project	14,339

5.6.3 Business Development Monitoring

One of TGB's key assumptions is that rural livelihood improvements are key to reducing pressure from forests, thus the key strategy of Landscape Restoration as a Business, through the small-scale, farmer-led, forestry and agroforestry projects. Within this context, the project has invested in supporting the different farmer groups to build Business development capacity using the ILO SIYB (Start & Improve Your Business) methodology. Forty-two (42) community monitors have been identified (Murchison 16, Queen 10 & Rwenzori, 16) to conduct monitoring visits to track the performance of 47 businesses.

Table 22: Summary of Business Groups that have been supported.

No.	Type of Green Business	Group /Category	No. of Groups	Total
1.	Beekeeping	Farmer Groups	15	24
		Communal Land Association (CLA)	4	
		Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) Groups	5	
2.	Coffee Trading	Farmer Groups	15	15
3	Sustainable Timber Harvesting	Farmer Groups	1	1
4.	Fish Farming	Communal Land Association (CLA)	1	1
5.	Nursey Bed Management	Communal Land Association (CLA)	5	6
		Collaborative Forest Management (CFM)	1	

5.6.3 Business Development Monitoring

Beyond ensuring the continuity of carbon sequestration efforts, ECOTRUST has continued to engage with these long-standing participants, providing ongoing assistance and incentives to encourage their continued success. Within the context of Landscape Restoration as a Business, the project has invested in building the capacity of the different farmer groups in Business development using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) SIYB (Start & Improve Your Business) methodology. Each of these groups has identified a community technician that monitors how the groups are performing, whose reports inform the kind of support the groups need.

Table 23: Summary of Business incubation status of the Groups that have been supported.

		Financial and Technical Support/services Received by the business group							
No.	Group	Developed Business Plan	Business follow -ups and Visits	Business Needs Assessment	Group Joint Visioning & Planning	Grant Award or Start -up capital	Training for Business Monitor	Business Technical Training	Market linkages
1	Bitereko	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
2	Kiyanga	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
3	Katanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
4	Ndangara	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
5	MIFA	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
6	Kyarumba Banywani	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
7	Kilembe	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	✓
8	Ruboni	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
9	Rukoki	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
10	Kabatunda	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
11	Buhuhira	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
12	Kyondo	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
13	Kitabu	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
14	Kisinga	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓
15	Rwentumba	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓

16	Motokai	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
17	Alimugonza	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
18	Kaitampisi	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
19	Tengele	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		X
20	Kyamasuka	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓
21	Ongo	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Sonso	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	X	X
23	Bineneza	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	X	X
24	Siiba	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	X	X
25	BUNCA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
26	KAFACA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
27	KICODA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
28	NECODA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
29	NOBUFOCA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
30	SEDA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
31	Queen Elizabeth Post Year 10 Farmers Association	✓	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X
32	Kyabakara Carbon Farmers Association	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
33	Mpanga River Conservation Association	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
34	Kakasi Environmental Conservation Association	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
35	Kicheche Farmers Association	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X

36	Kitagwenda Modern farmers Association	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
37	Katebwa Carbon Farmers SACCO	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
38	Kahokya Kyarumba Banywani Tree Farmers	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
39	Katooke Branch	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
40	Kisamba Community ECO-Tourism and Resource Users Association (KICERUA)	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
41	MIFA SACCO Kitswamba Branch	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X
42	Rwenzori Slopes Trust Tree Farmers Cooperative Society	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X

6 PES Updates

6.1 PES Transfers

In accordance with the Plan Vivo Standard requirements, 60% of the income from the sale of carbon credits is set aside for the performance – based payments. These payments are delivered in instalments over a ten-year period to all farmers that meet their targets for the respective years. 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, farmers' SACCOs or banks accounts to make direct payments to farmers in the reporting period. A total of USD 2,740,091.71 (United States Dollars Two Million, Seven Hundred and Forty Thousand, and Ninety - one) has been distributed to farmers across the districts through various facilities, broken down as USD**2,321,220.71** as direct transfers, USD**399,150** distributed in the form of seedlings and **USDS19,721** as Technical Assistance for various farmer – managed businesses. In addition, the project enabled additional access to a total of USD71,145 in the form of donor supported grants to the farming groups.

Table 24: Summary of payments to producers in 2024

	Farmer Payments				
DATE	**UGX**	**USD**	**DATE**	**UGX**	**USD**
	Hoima/Kikuube & Masindi farmers		**Queen Elizabeth Farmers**		
15/02	146,809,874	38,962.28	29/01	280,771,092	74,514.62
22/02	70,166,847	18,621.77	15/03	250,722,490	64,619.20
11/03	8,723,696	2,315.21	06/05	285,351,970	76,399.46
25/03	18,546,010	4,779.90	17/06	590,298,608	157,707.35
05/04	1,701,267	438.47	23/09	193,465,155	52,715.30
14/06	41,563,874	11,104.43	Dec'24	297,857,970	81,941.67
17/06	3,961,030	1,058.25	23/09	81,026,517	22,078.07
21/06	557,906	149.05	**Total**	**1,979,493,802**	**529,976**
21/06	3,018,884	823.71	**Rwenzori Farmer Payments**		
24/06	3,248,400	867.86	15/03	1,274,340,386	328,438.24
01/07	557,906	149.05	15/03	350,844,205	90,423.76
08/07	106,638,127	28,490.02	15/03	470,727,988	121,321.65
01/08	195,779,779	53,418.77	16/04	290,817,004	75,478.07
13/08	19,356,189	5,288.58	15/05	918,973,573	246,175.62
15/08	9,902,989	2,645.74	21/06	1,483,862,274	396,436.62
12/09	117,677,605	32,064.74	23/09	248,620,978	67,744.14
06/09	5,601,879	1,526.40	23/09	9,579,701.00	2,610.27
13/09	7,546,974	2,059.20	Dec'24	589,310,466	162,344.48
18/09	1,063,825	289.87	**Total**	**5,637,076,575**	**1,490,973**
23/09	80,634,291	21,971.20	**Mt. Elgon Farmers**		
20/10	547,025	149.05	25/04	14,818,307	3,845.91
Dec'24	63,164,977	17,400.82	28/05	97,197,477	25,226.44

Total	**906,769,355**	**244,574**	Nov'24	79,439,805	21,764.33
			Dec'24	17,645,965	4,861.15
			Total	**209,101,554**	**55,698**
Grand Total	**UGX8,732,441,284.37**		**USD2,321,220.71**		

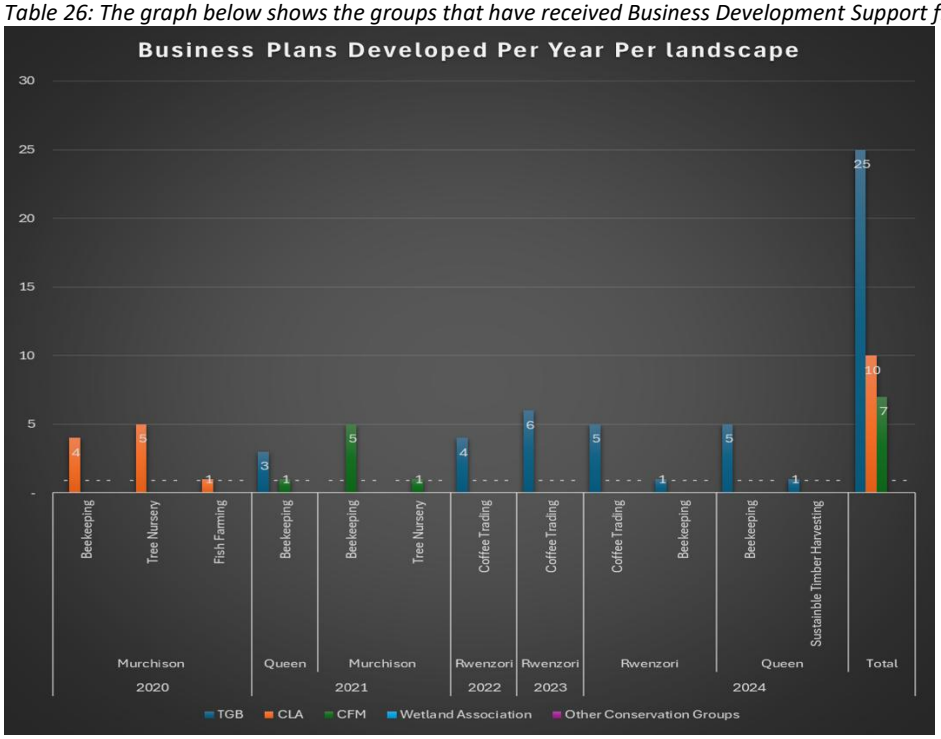
Table 25: Payments through seedlings suppliers in 2023

Date	**UGX**	**USD**	**Date**	**UGX**	**USD**
Hoima/Kikuube & Masindi seedlings			**Queen Elizabeth Landscape**		
28/03	3,935,000	1,021.02	09/09	195,510,000	51,368.89
04/04	33,351,000	8,653.61	Dec-24	63,500,000	17,397.26
07/06	28,805,000	7,648.70	16/04	114,674,000	31,590.63
04/07	27,821,500	7,537.66	**Total**	**373,684,000**	**100,357**
20/07	1,497,500	405.72	**Rwenzori Seedlings**		
01/08	82,689,651	22,129.41	19/01	359,656,000	94,521.94
26/08	1,497,500	403.12	12/06	518,447,500	137,665.29
Total	**179,597,151**	**47,799.24**	09/23	68,643,000	18,806.30
			Total	**946,746,500**	**250,994**

6.2. Carbon Community Fund

The Community Carbon Fund (CCF) is a community-based support mechanism established by Trees for Global Benefits 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 2024, CCF has been used to replace carbon that has been lost due to farmers who exited the programme. In addition, although there was no grant support in 2024, UDS19,721 was provided in form of technical assistance to the different farmer groups that have been supported to develop business plans.

Table 26: The graph below shows the groups that have received Business Development Support from CCF since 2020 .



Furthermore, the project has continued to leverage support from other donors for technical assistance to the tree-growing groups. In addition, Technical Assistance Support to Start or Improve their A total of USD71,145 was disbursed in form of grants to the Alimugonza Beekeeping Center of Excellence in 2024

Table 27: Grant Support from MoMo4C for Alimugonza Beekeeping Center of Excellence in 2024.

No.	Beekeeping Centre Components	Description	Fund (UGX) Disbursed
1	Demonstration Apiary	Establishment of the Different beehive technologies, as well as maintenance equipment e.g. motorized grass cutter & slashing helmet	46,702,127
2	Bee forage Farm	Drip irrigation system (Drip kits, farm implements & tanks)	18,834,043
3	Honey Harvesting equipment	Bee brushes, Bee suits, smokers, hive tools, uncapping knives, beekeepers torch, gum boots.	6,023,550
4	Processing Facility	Construction and equipping of the main building to serve as a processing facility	167,253,195
5	Training shade (Gazebo)	Construction & furnishing	7,103,319
6	Professional Fees	Apiarist	5,100,000
7	Logistics to support regular management and monitoring of the establishment	Motor bike & riding gears, Motorcycle running costs for 1 year (i.e. fuel & maintenance)	8,100,000
8	Office Equipment	Desktop, office furniture, Stationery	3,895,500
9	Expansion of Alimugonza old Apiary	Langstroth hives for the CLA group youth	20,436,250
	Total Funds disbursed		**283,447,984**

7 Ongoing Community Participation

7.1 Context

Community participation to actively involve members of a community in decision-making processes, planning and implementation of Trees for Global Benefit Program has been on going through the year 2024. Active community participation promotes ownership, accountability, and sustainable development within the community, while leveraging local knowledge and resources to address local issues effectively. Community participation under Trees for Global Benefit is vital as it's a plinth where new applicants are provided with information on the project, such that participation in the project is based on Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). Community structures such as TGB farmer groups, Community – Based Organisations (CBOs), Communal Land Associations (CLAs), Resource User Groups, Collaborative Forest Management Groups (CFMs), Radio Listener groups, Savings & Cooperative Societies (SACCOS), have been used to engage participants at their meeting places of convenience. Ecotrust has continued to ensure that gender and financial inclusion have been integrated in this program by continuously ensuring that families plan together as a household unit using the Gender action learning system as the main engagement methodology at all levels (district, sub county, parish and village level meetings). The GALS Meetings methodology has been integrated in the community engagement manual to ensure that before anything, families, communities plan together as a unit. In 2024 the program was able to conduct a total of **238** community engagement meetings in different landscapes reaching a total **14,339** participants as broken-down in the table below.

Table 27: Showing the community participation for all landscapes.

Type of Meeting	Number of meetings	Land scape	Participation		
			Female	Male	Total
Community engagement for FPIC & Demand creation using GALS	17	Queen Elizabeth	604	1161	1765
	15	Murchison	321	911	1232
	28	Rwenzori	1768	2492	4260
	29	Mpologoma	371	1701	2072
	36	Mt Elgon	751	1756	2507
	7	UCCP	140	166	306
	34	Agora Agu	299	873	1172
Feedback meetings	4	Mt Elgon	25	59	84
	4	Murchison	45	169	214
	4	Rwenzori	10	87	97
	4	Queen	25	59	84
	1	Annual farmer coordinators meeting (all landscapes)	3	64	67
Capacity building in business planning	36	Queen Elizabeth	45	80	125
	36	Rwenzori	50	87	137

Capacity building in biodiversity monitoring		Murchison			
Review of CFM agreements		Queen			
		Murchison			
Inception meetings for programme expansion	13	Northern Uganda	84	133	217
Total	**238**		**4541**	**9798**	**14,339**

7.2 Community Engagement for FPIC

Community engagement meetings are platforms where FPIC (Free and Prior Informed Consent) is extended to farmers interested in participating in Trees for Global Benefit program. The meetings provide knowledge on concepts of greenhouse gases, global warming, climate change, carbon sequestration and how the carbon trading works as well as the vital role tree planting and growing has in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The meetings also explain the criteria, application guidelines and terms and conditions of the contract as well as the critical tree management practices/ silvicultural practices in tree growing. In addition, it is in this meeting that interested farmers are guided on how to draw the land use plans, obtain knowledge on developing household as well as the community groups Vision Road Journey. The group visions focus on land restoration as a business, gender & financial inclusion as well as group strengthening. A total of One Hundred and Sixty-Six **(166)** meetings community engagement for FPIC were held with a total of **13,314** participants, 32% of whom were women and 68% male.

7.3 Feedback meetings

7.3.1 Land scape level feedback meetings

Under Trees for Global Benefit program landscape level meetings are held to provide and obtain feedback on programme implementation. In this reporting period these meetings targeted the farmer coordinators/ leaders, the tree nursery operators who provide planting materials to the farmers, as well as the post year 10 farmers. Various GALS tools were used to cross-examine the objectives of the meetings, e.g. the Vision Road Journey, challenge action tree, stakeholder mapping, achievement road journey, and multilane highway. Additionally challenges that hinder project implementation were identified and addressed, strategies to increase farmer participation and support as well as improving communication and collaboration among the farmers, farmer coordinators and other stakeholders were also obtained. The project team has found landscape feedback meetings playing a vital role in collecting emerging concerns and delivering prompt responses to prevent issues from escalating. These meetings serve as a platform for open dialogue among stakeholders and the project team, enabling participants to express their views, insights, and concerns. The project has frequently utilized these meetings to promote collaborative decision-making, particularly by engaging stakeholders in critical discussions. This approach ensures that their interests are taken into account as the project moves forward.

Table 28 *Key issues raised during the landscape level feedback meetings.*

Category	Issue	Description	Recommendation/ Way forward
Programme Improvement	**Continued Post Year 10 farmers Engagement**	Post Yr10 Farmers have got a wide range of expertise that can	Engaging Post Year 10 farmers 1) As resource persons during village meetings 2) Ongoing business enterprises,

		be harnessed to improve the project	3) Form a cooperative for timber dealers targeting post Yr10 farmers to ensure sustainable forest management consistent with the Technical Specification 4) This process will be supported by the contributions from CCF
	Nursery Operations:	Some farmers are struggling to meet their targets due to the quality of seedlings (mostly due transportation) and late delivery	The nursery operators in Rwenzori and Queen Elizabeth Landscapes pledged to offer free seedlings to the most struggling farmers. The project will revise the nursery guidelines and conduct capacity building for nursery operators
	Improving relations among farmer leaders	The relationship between coordinators at different levels is not very strong.	Regular joint engagements with continuous clarification on roles segregation
	Coordinator: farmer Ratio	The current ratio of coordinators to farmers in some landscapes is relatively high,	Balance the Ratio 1) Mobilise additional coordinators to ensure better support and engagement with farmers 2) Some of the big community groups will create branches and elect leaders at that level Expand the concept of Farmer Voice radio to supplement the work of the coordinators
	Engagements with Stakeholders	The community feels vulnerable to external parties that collect information from them under false pretence and misuse the information at local, national & international level	The farmers will be provided with various avenues to tell their story at local, national and international levels. This will start with Farmer Voice Radio
Complaints / grievances	**Farmer Payments delays**	There is a need to expedite payments especially for Year Zero farmers	Improve programme efficiency 1) Streamlining restoration planning 2) Automate systems through web based platform
	Delayed payments for nursery operators.	There have been delays in paying nursery operators due to information inconsistences between what was ordered by the farmers and what was supplied	Streamline Nursery Operator Engagements 1) Use existing information to release an advance payment to enable to nursery operators prepare for the next season. 2) Final payments will be informed by the results of the ongoing the verification. 3) The revised nursery guidelines should seek to align operations for

			purposes of enabling timely payments
	Delayed monitoring of the farmers.	Due to challenges with information processing, some farmers are monitored late in the year	1) System automation through the MobileApp is expected to reduce the time spent analysing results and speed up the generation of the monitoring plans 2) The project will create an HR Unit to oversee the procurement of Short Term Technical Assistance for purposes of expediting monitoring
	Contestations of monitoring results	Some farmers indicated that there were mistakes in the monitoring results	1) All farmers dissatisfied with the monitoring results have had their gardens visited by an independent team 2) The project has introduced whistleblowing channels to get information on any contestations speakup@ecotrust.or.ug
	Land Conflicts	36 farmers with 25Ha in the project are located in a Parish whose land ownership has is under contestation resolved.	The affected farmers will not be monitored but the project will continue engaging with the local leadership to establish if the farmers have continued to have the trees on their farms. Depending on the court ruling, these farmers may need to exit the programme and

7.3.2 Post Yr10 Support

The project has been holding engagement meetings with Farmers who have completed ten years in the program, focusing attention promoting business development initiatives, such as collective timber marketing and coffee value chains, to sustain their participation in the program. During these engagements, the Post Yr10 farmers have developed strategies on how their experiences can be harnessed to inspire the newly recruited farmers. These experienced farmers will be invited to share their insights with new farmers during induction and community engagement meetings. Furthermore, in order to continue tracking the performance of these farmers, the project has been testing a monitoring system that assesses performance beyond just the PES payments. Since transforming smallholder investments to pursue livelihood improvements through small-scale, farmer-led, forestry/agroforestry projects, the monitoring plan is also linked to the business development.

7.3.3 National level feedback meetings

ECOTRUST held an annual farmer coordinators General meeting in Kampala in December 2024. The Annual General meeting brought together farmer leaders/ coordinators from all landscapes to provide feedback from the farmers collectively. The meeting aimed at guiding farmer coordinators to develop a way forward on how to be responsive to the farmers' needs, strengthen the coordinator's role and

generally improve farmer benefits as well as obtaining feedback on areas of improvement. Each landscape was able to develop a detailed Action Plan using the Gender Action Learning System.

7.4 Institutional Development

7.4.1 Business Case Development

During the reporting period, community groups under Trees for Global Benefit have received training in Business plan development to support the establishment of green businesses. The project has supported 12 TGB producer groups Rwenzori and Queen landscapes to develop Business Plans using the International Labour Organisation (ILO) developed Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) (Start & Improve Your Business) methodology. The SIYB programme is a management-training programme developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) with a focus on starting and improving small businesses as a strategy for creating more and better employment for women and men, particularly in emerging economies. This initiative is intended to add value to the forest by creating businesses that are dependent on having trees on farms. The 12 community – owned businesses groups listed in the table below have received support ranging from: - Business plan development, Needs Assessment, creation of a business monitoring structure and capacity building for Business monitors, group visioning and business technical training. Business plan development for green enterprises extended to farmers aims at successfully promoting sustainable management of trees for longer periods while providing income for livelihood improvement. The project is working with a total of 117 community groups 42 of which have already been supported to develop business plans. These business plans have been supported with either grants from CCF or other partners or both

Table 2928: Groups Benefitting from Business Development in 2024

Landscape	**Type of Green Business**			
	Coffee Buying and Selling	**Beekeeping**	**Sustainable Timber Harvesting**	**Total**
Queen	0	5	1	6
Rwenzori	5	1	0	6
Total	5	6	1	**12**

7.4.2 An Effective, Efficient and Growing Workforce

During the reporting, ECOTRUST staff received phase two training on the 40 Tools for ensuring an Effective, Efficient and Growing Workforce by Service excellence training centre SELTRAC. The tools covered included Expand your Network, manage your Time for Higher Productivity, enhancing problem solving skills, delegating appropriately, managing office supplies, displaying entrepreneurial skills, being financial literate, leadership styles, enhancing emotional interagency, boosting physical wellness, monitor and evaluate oneself, being strategic as well as building self-esteem. For each 'Tool' the 'Best Practice' and how it applies to personal situation, work and other aspects of the environment were emphasized. The tools assist in identifying symptoms of bad practices in the workplace diagnose the causes and the challenges that lead to the manifestations of those practices and identifies practical solutions or action(s) thence 'excellence', in line with the expectations of the people served thereby contributing towards fulfilling ECOTRUST's Strategic objectives.

7.4.3 Farmer Voice Radio

A total of 12 staff members of ECOTRUST has been trained in facilitating farmers in using Farmer Voice Radio (FVR) FVR is a fast, affordable, and wide-reaching communication's tool, combining indigenous knowledge of local communities with expert advice to create free-flowing, informative radio programs on a variety of topics. Unique with this approach is that the growers are the experts, dominating majority of the conversations while extension officers and radio presenters merely act as facilitators. Under this approach, representatives of project participants form listener groups to discuss their challenges on the radio with experts contributing technical perspectives and knowledge and together they find practical solutions. Radio listeners are encouraged to contribute to discussions by asking questions and raising comments via SMS and voice message and hence increasing participation. The airing of radio programs linked to the listener groups are a means of maximizing accessibility to the critical information prospective farmers need to make informed choices about enrolling in the program. The listener group sessions provide an opportunity for peer learning on the benefits of multiple use agroforestry generally, and specific tips related to species selection, spacing and maintenance. The staff have been able to train and develop radio programmes for 2 of the 5 landscapes where TGB is operational, each airing at multiple radio stations. The radio programme for Rwenzori started airing before the end of the year 2024.

7.4.4 Revision of Collaborative Forest Management Agreements

With financial support from Irish Aid, through the National Forestry Authority ECOTRUST has supported Eight (8) groups to Re-negotiate, Revise and Amend CFM Plans and Agreements with the National forestry authority. The 8 CFM groups are in the CFRs of Budongo (2 groups), Bugoma (3 groups) Itwara (2groups) and Matiri (1 group). The exercise entailed: (a). Revising and amending the expired CFM plans and agreements considering the recommendations of the 2020 National CFM review by engaging relevant stakeholders and identifying their roles; proposing revisions against the initial goals and objectives; assessing current management capacity in relation to projected targets; and validating hectarage for existing activities in the central forest reserves. (b). Developing and promoting a progressive approach to CFM group development and planning – including the development of business plans and workplans, (c) Engage with the NFA partnership officer and field staff to effectively supervise, support and monitor implementation of the activity – including participation in meetings, provision of required data, convening groups and key stakeholders; supporting the preparation of management plans; and engaging in the renegotiation of the CFM agreements. Using GALS all the 8 CFM groups were supported to develop workplans and M&E plans with SMART monitoring indicators on livelihood improvement, stakeholder engagement/networking, CBO capacity building and sustainable management and utilization of non-timber forest resources.
The CFM groups have developed clear strategies on how to improve their resource management, and generate long term income through a 10-year work plan.

8 Breakdown of Operational Costs

All income generated from the sale of environmental services is deposited in a Trust Fund to support farmer payments (60%) and project operations (40%). Below is a breakdown of all operational costs connected to the project for the reporting period that have been drawn from the 40% contribution. In addition, the project has continued to enjoy significant support from donors, with most of the 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 capacity building, particularly in the Business Development. Co-funding has also made significant contributions to capital expenditure and fixed costs such as staff time and office running costs. The donor grant support is extremely useful in enabling programme growth and diversification to cater for as many aspects of the business ecosystem around landscape restoration.

Table 30: Summary of project operating costs in 2024

2024 costs	Total Cost (USD)	Carbon sales (USD)	Other sources (USD)	Providers of other sources
3rd party Verification (including quarterly & annual audits)	76,000	76,000	0	
Staff time	758,643	569,827	188,816	IUCN NL, AFR100, WLT, USFS , OCP CRS, NFA/Irish Aid
Farmer capacity building	365,103	64,773	300,330	
Monitoring	315,575	124,449	191,126	
Office running costs	481,481	443,119	38,362	
Vehicle running costs	60,997	6,790	54,207	
Research & Project Development	510,689	0	510,689	
Coordinators	6,600	6,600	0	
CAPEX (vehicle purchase, equipment)	100,708	7,729	92,979	ECOTRUST
Other travel	58,783	39,150	19,633	IUCN NL,
Total	**2,734,579**	**1,338,437**	**1,396,142**	

9.0 Future Developments

9.1 Third party verification

As is the requirement of the Plan Vivo Carbon Standard (PV Climate), Trees for Global Benefit is expected to undergo third party verification every five years. A verification exercise covering the period January 2018 to December 2022 (inclusive) was initiated by the recruitment of Auditors Aster Global. The desk review was completed during the reporting period, but the field visit is scheduled to take place in early 2025. In addition, the project is beginning preparations to migrate to the new version of the Plan Vivo carbon standard. The plan is to let the old sites continue with their existing applicable standard, while the new project sites and new activities follow the new Version 5 of the standard.

9.2 Expansion to Northern Uganda

With support from the UK Government, Trees for Global Benefit is planning to extend to Northern Uganda, starting with the Acholi Sub-region starting with the 4 *Districts of Lamwo, Pader, Kitgum and Agago*. The Overall Goal: An Inclusive Climate Resilient Landscape and livelihoods in Agoro-Agu, Acholi Sub-Region, Northern Uganda, where multiple stakeholders collaborate to manage the role ecosystems play in climate resilience and sustainable development. The TGB model is going to be used as a means of enhancing adaptive and restorative capacity, enhancing Mitigation Potential as well as: Building Resilience. The model is also expected to Strengthen the enabling Institutional and Policy Environment - Strengthened institutional and regulatory systems for climate-responsive planning and adoption of ecosystem-based strategies in the 4 operational districts

9.3 **New technical specifications**

The expansion to new areas is going to be supported by the development of additional technical specifications that will be used to introduce new communities and new activities into the programme. Trees for Global Benefit is designed as a Programme of Activities where new communities and new activities are introduced into the programme using technical specifications. The planned Technical Specifications are intended to introduce a new activity – Forest Restoration in the old sites as well as a new community – Northern Uganda. These will also be pivotal in enabling the migration to the Version 5 of PV Climate.

2.1 Centres of Excellence

In order to support access to extension services by the farmers under Trees for Global Benefit, the project is planning to establish Centres of Excellence at different locations within the various landscapes. These will be owned and managed by the farmers as demonstration centres for various aspects of the tree growing enterprise. They will serve as learning centres where various silvicultural practices relevant to the restoration business opportunities within a landscape will be demonstrated. These centres will also serve as cooperative societies supporting tree enterprises to access markets.

10.0 Appendices

Appendix I: List of Buyers since project inception

Table 29: Sales prior to 2023 annual report

Year of Sale	Buyer		Total cost (USD)
2003	Tpk2003	**11,200**	*Internal reporting*
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	Classic Africa Safaris (UCB)	**71**	
2016	ZeroMission P.O. 521	**433**	
2016	Kaffeekoop GmbH	**160**	
2016	KUA Coffee	**522**	
2016	Uganda Carbon Bureau Classic Africa Safaris	**33**	
2016	Destination Jungle	**80**	
2016	OTC FLOW.	**100**	
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**	
2017	Kaffeekoop GmbH	**209**	
2017	ZeroMission	**2697**	
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**	
2018	ZeroMission	**2070**	
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**	
2019	Myclimate	**20,000**	
2019	KUA	**54**	

2019	International School of Uganda	**276**	
2019	ZeroMission	**2081**	
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**	
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**	
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 541	**5,000**	
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 529	**6135**	
2021	C Level	**5,000**	
2021	C Level	**6,000**	
2021	C Level	**4,000**	
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 552	**25000**	
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 556	**40000**	
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 562	**60000**	
2021	Uganda Carbon Bureau - Classic Africa Safaris	**42**	
2021	Uganda Carbon Bureau - aBi Trust	**242**	
2021	KUA	**67**	
2021	Myclimate	**200,000**	
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 567	**70,000**	
2021	DanishChurchAid	**4,071**	
2021	COTAP TFGB 14	**5635**	
2021	Kaffeekoop GmbH	**134**	
2022	ZeroMission PO 581	**15000**	
2022	DanishChurchAid	**756**	
2022	DanishChurchAid	**42,200**	
2022	DanishChurchAid	**1,520**	
2022	Space Intelligence	**100**	
2022	C-Level	**15,000**	

2022	C-Level - Cloverly, Inc	**25,000**	
2022	C-Level	**25,000**	
2022	C-Level	**25,000**	
2022	DCA on behalf of Det Danske Kvindelandshold	**258**	
2022	DCA on behalf of Unitas Rejser	**430**	
2022	DCA buffer pool on behalf of third parties	**137**	
2022	DCA buffer on behalf of third parties	**882**	
2022	DCA (Turning Past into Action)	**39350**	
2022	DCA (Turning Past into Action)	**42,200**	
2022	Myclimate	**200,000**	
2022	Zero Mission	**20,000**	
2022	Zero Mission	**60,000**	
2022	Zero Mission	**15,000**	
2022	Zero Mission	**50,000**	
2022	Zero Mission	**15,000**	
2022	Zero Mission	**20,000**	
2022	Zero Mission	**20,000**	
		3,013,956	

Table 30:Sales related to the 2024 Annual General Report.

Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	Number of PVCs purchased	Price per certificate (USD)	Total amount received (USD)
2021	Classic Africa Safaris (U) Ltd.	126	*Internal reporting*	*Internal reporting*
2021	Danish Church Aid	725		
2022	Danish Church Aid	830		
2022	Danish Church Aid	973		
2022	Danish Church Aid	41,250		
2022	Danish Church Aid	900		
2022	C-Level	37,215		
2022	C-Level	20,000		
2022	C-Level	40,000		
2022	C-Level	7,500		
2022	C-Level	19,492		
2022	C-Level	4,572		
2022	C-Level	15,150		
2022	OTC FLOW.	291		
2022	Zero Mission	25,000		

2022	Zero Mission	40,000		
2022	WORLD LAND TRUST TRADING	72,900		
2023	My Climate.	300,000		
		626,924		

Table 31: Unsold Stock Up-To and Including 2024 Vintage Credits.

Vintage	Quantity of unsold credits
2014	69
2016	583
2018	5
2019	34
2021	47
2022	548,455
2023	1,783,406
2024 (current request)	1,544,501.72
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)	**3,877,100.72**

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

NO	NAME
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
20	Busoga SACCO
21	KIKAWECA
22	KAKAMUWECA
23	Kuhure Farmers' Cooperative
24	Kyarumba Banywani Tree Farmers Cooperative Savings
25	See Light Ahead SACCO
26	Ruboni Community Conservation SACCO
27	Bulyambaghu Community Farmers Traders SACCO
28	Katebwa Carbon Farmers Association
29	Ruhinda North Women Farmers SACCO
30	IGABU (Igara- Buhweju SACCO)
31	Nyarugongo SACCO
32	Karangura Peak SACCO
33	Kitagwenda Environmental Conservation Association SACCO
34	Abateganda Coffee Growers Society
35	Bwooma Coffee Growers Society
36	Katenga Coffee Growers Society
37	Katojo Coffee Growers Society
38	Kibaruko Coffee Growers Society
39	Kiyaga Coffee Growers Society

40	Kiyoora Coffee Growers Society
41	Nyakahita Coffee Growers Society
42	Rushoroza Coffee Growers Society

Appendix III: List of seedling suppliers supported by TGB

No	Name
1	Nelson Tugumenawe
2	Across International (U) Ltd
3	Agaba Annet
4	Alfred Mukina
5	Allen Mwesige
6	Andrew wamboza
7	Bruhani Mubangizi.
8	Climate Alert & Forest Conservation Trust
9	John Kaheru
10	Kaahwa Yafesi
11	Alfred Bwambale
12	Aron Kinyomu
13	Augustine Kiiza Kireru
14	Basange Johnson
15	BENECO LTD
16	Bwambale Samuel
17	Charles Nyamutale
18	Kibira Isaac
19	Kiiza Augustine Kireru
20	Namwirya Winfred
21	Nyenze Rodgers
22	Peter Kule
23	Ruboni Devt SACCO
24	Samson Bwambale
25	Aganyira James
26	Andama Moses
27	Dauda Isingoma
28	Fred Kusemererwa
29	Geoffrey Kagoro
30	Hellen Oleru
31	Jos Climate Smart
32	Jowate Trees & Nurseries
33	Kaahwa Kamanyire Solomon
34	Kisembo Charles
35	Margaret Kabahuma
36	Matayo Kaahwa.

37	Mbabazi Twesige Thadeo
38	Nyamaizi Fildah
39	Ongo Cla
40	Sarah Nyanjura
41	Wabomba Wilffred Kosasia
42	Wetaka Gerald
43	Wilfred Abit
44	Arinda Micheal
45	Iconic tree seedlings
46	Wilber Turyatemba
47	Vincent Kaguta
48	Kazi Twinomujuni
49	Kule Jocknus
50	Muhindo Johnson Mundu

Appendix IV: List of Business groups supported under TGB

	Landscape				
	Coffee Trading Business Groups	**Bee Keeping Groups**	**Tree Nursery Business Groups**	**Fish Farming Groups**	**Sustainable timber production**
1	Mubuku Integrated Farmers Association (MIFA) Coffee for Value Addition	Step by Step Rwentumba CLA	Kyamasuka Communtiy Forest Tree Nursery Bed Emterprise	Tengele Fish Farmers Association	Queen Elizabeth Post Year 10 Farmers Association
2	Rukoki MIFA Environmental Conservation and Coffee Traders.	Alimugonza CLA Beekeepers Cooperative Society	Ongo CLA Nursery Bed Managment		
3	Buhuhira MIFA Branch for Coffee Value Addition and Marketing.	Motokai CLA Bee Project	Sonso Restoration Association Centre		
4	Kabatunda MIFA Coffee Enterprise	Kaitampisi Progressive Project	Siiba CLA Indigenous Tree Nursery Project		
5	Kyarumba Banywani Coffee Traders	Karujubu Forest Adjacent Community Association (KAFACA)	Bineneza Indigenous Tree Nursey Bed Association		
6	Kyondo – Banywani Coffee Traders	Budongo Good Neighbours Conservation	Kapeka Integrated Community Development		

		Association (BUNCA)	Association (KICODA)
7	Kitabu Kyarumba Banywani Coffee Buyers	Nyantonzi, Kasenene Environment Conservation Association (NECODA)	
8	Kisinga Banywani Coffee Traders	North Budongo Forest Communities Association (NOBUFOCA)	
9	Kilembe Coffee Traders	Siiba Environmental Development Association (SEDA)	
10	Ruboni Community Coffee Traders	Bitereko Natural Beehive products	
11	Katebwa Carbon Farmers SACCO	Kiyanga Beekeepers Association	
12	Kahokya Kyarumba Banywani Tree Farmers	Katanda Beekeepers Association	
13	Katooke Branch	Ndangara and Nyakiynaja Parishes Tutunkye Group – Honey Production and Processing	
14	Kisamba Community ECO-Tourism and Resource Users Association (KICERUA)	Kyabakara Carbon Farmers Association	
15	MIFA SACCO Kitswamba Branch	Mpanga River Conservation Association	
16	Rwenzori Slopes Trust Tree Farmers Cooperative Society	Kakasi Environmental Conservation Association	
17		Kicheche Farmers Association	
18		Kitagwenda Modern farmers Association	
19			

Appendix V: List of Community-Based Organisations formed and/or supported by TGB

a) 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
24	Matiri Natural Resources Users and Income enhancement Association (MANRUIA)
25	Kajuma Itwara Farmers and Environmental Conservation Association (KIFECA)
26	Kabende Sustainable Forest Users Group (KASUFU)
27	Nyakasinini-Ngemwa and Nzorobi Forest Conservation and Development Association (NZOFOCODA)
28	Wambabya Forest Conservation and Development Association (WAFOCODA)
29	Pachwa Linda Ebyobuhangwa Association (PLEA)

b) 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) 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)

g) Financial and technical support services received by the business groups

		Financial and Technical Support/services Received by the business group							
No.	Group	Business Plan development	Business follow -ups and Visits	Business Needs Assessment	Group Visioning	Grant Award or Start -up capital	Training for Business Monitor	Business Technical Training	Market linkages
1	Bitereko	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
2	Kiyanga	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
3	Katanda	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
4	Ndangara	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
5	MIFA	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
6	Kyarumba Banywani	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
7	Kilembe	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X
8	Ruboni	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	x	X
9	Rukoki	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
10	Kabatunda	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
11	Buhuhira	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
12	Kyondo	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
13	Kitabu	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
14	Kisinga	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	X
15	Rwentumba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Motokai	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Alimugonza	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Kaitampisi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
19	Tengele	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
20	Kyamasuka	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21	Ongo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
22	Sonso	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
23	Bineneza	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
24	Siiba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X
25	BUNCA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
26	KAFACA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
27	KICODA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	X	X
28	NECODA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
29	NOBUFOCA	✓	✓	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X
30	SEDA	✓	✓	x	✓	X	✓	✓	X

Appendix VI: List of Protected Areas supported by TGB

	Protected Area	Landscape
1	Rwenzori Mountains Natonal Park	Rwenzori
2	Mobuku Central Forest Reserve	Rwenzori
3	Queen Elizabeth Natonal Park	Queen Elizabeth
4	Kalinju Central Forest Reserve	Queen Elizabeth
5	Kasyoha Kitomi Central Forest Reserve	Queen Elizabeth
6	Murchison Falls Natonal Park	Murchison
7	Budongo Central Forest Reserve	Murchison
8	Bugoma Central Forest Reserve	Murchison
9	Wambabya Central Forest Reserve	Murchison
10	Mt. Elgon National Park	Mt. Elgon