

**TREES FOR GLOBAL BENEFITS PROGRAM IN UGANDA  
A PLAN VIVO PROJECT 2009 ANNUAL REPORT**



**April 2010**

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## 1. Key Events, Developments and Challenges

### 1.1.1. Participation in International Events

The project has participated in several international events ranging from marketing events such as the Carbon Expo in Barcelona, to international conferences such as the World Water Forum in Istanbul and the Carbon and Communities Workshop in Mexico. Furthermore, the two Programme Officers have participated in several international capacity building workshops (Environmental Services in Forestry organized by University of Helsinki, Methodologies for Quantifying Environmental Services organized by ICRAF under its Pro poor Rewards for Environmental Services in Africa- PRESA project -Nairobi)

### 1.1.2. Celebrating a Decade of Innovative Conservation Finance

The year 2009 marks ten years since ECOTRUST was established with a mission to provide sustainable funding for environmental conservation in Uganda. As part of the celebrations, ECOTRUST launched a campaign aimed at demonstrating to Uganda companies the unique and innovative ways of promoting environmental management through Corporate Social Responsibility. Trees for Global Benefits was one of the programmes to which corporate Uganda has been invited to participate. One tour company; Classic Africa Safaris has already purchased credits from Trees for Global Benefits and several others are currently engaged in discussions with ECOTRUST.

### 1.1.3. Exchange Visit as part of capacity building for Tree Talk Coordinators

TGB organized a visit to the project site by Tree Talk coordinators who are potential coordinators of the project Northern Uganda. The training was attended by both field – based staff as well as Kampala – based staff. The training, which took place in Bushenyi was organized to provide a hands on experience on the activities carried out as part of the implementation of a carbon project. The participants were introduced to some simple field techniques used in engaging potential carbon farmers/producers as well as those of simple carbon accounting.

### 1.1.4. Visits from Donor Communities

The project continues to provide an example of a successful community carbon project that various institutions including the donor community can learn from. During this reporting period, the project has hosted visitors from International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Overseas Development

Institute (ODI) and participants from other projects supported by our partners e.g partners in the CAFNET programme spearheaded by ICRAF.

## 1.2. Developments

### 1.2.1. Identification of areas for expansion to Northern Uganda

In partnership with Tree Talk, Wildlife Conservation Society and with funding from the USAID, ECOTRUST has conducted baseline surveys to establish the feasibility of utilizing carbon credit schemes for schools and community groups, in Northern Uganda for tree farming. The project targeted households within the community groups and schools working with Tree Talk around the key conservation landscapes of Agoro-agu Central Forest Reserve (CFR) in Kitgum, Mt Otzi CFR in Moyo, East Madi Wildlife Reserve and Zoka CFR in Adjumani, and Murchison Falls National Park in Amuru. The overall objective was to develop a system that would assist schools and community groups in the WILD operational area (Adjumani, Amuru , Kitgum and Moyo districts) access carbon finance.

The study established that there is a need for communities to invest in tree planting and that they have land for investment in activities such as tree planting without necessarily displacing other agricultural activities. In addition, the study noted that although the land tenure is customary, there are systems in place (mainly through clan leaders as well as other local leaders) through which the security of the land tenure can be verified. The study further noted that currently tree planting is very low in the targeted project area. Tree farming is mainly through retention of naturally growing trees as opposed to deliberate planting (except for *Tectona grandis*, *Eucalyptus spp.*, *Azadrachta indica*, *Cassia samea* and an assortment of fruit trees like jack fruit and some mangoes). The carbon management scheme is therefore relevant in addressing barriers to tree farming in this area. Initiation of a payments for ecosystem services scheme in Northern Uganda is intended to provide a sustainable financing mechanism to support tree growing throughout the critical stages of tree farm management. The project was therefore found to be highly additional.

### 1.2.2. Development of New Technical Specifications

The project through a farmer led approach has continued to identify the preferred farming systems and to develop technical specifications for those systems. In order to estimate the carbon sequestration potential, for these systems, ECOTRUST conducted an assessment of tree growth rates. The project is developing additional technical specifications for the old project area (Hoima, Bushenyi and Masindi) as

well as for the new sites (Northern Uganda). Below is a description of the systems for which technical specifications are being developed:

### **Bushenyi**

The project has conducted surveys as part of the review for the existing technical specifications in Bushenyi. The preliminary surveys recommended additional specifications to address modifications of the original systems and the modifications will lead to technical specifications for **woodlots** (single and multiple native species), **intercropping**, **boundary systems** and **Pastoral lands**. Additional surveys leading to the development of the required technical specifications have been conducted with support from World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and IFAD and the specifications are expected to be ready for external review within the next reporting period.

### **Northern Uganda**

With support from USAID through a WCS managed WILD North programme ECOTRUST has conducted surveys to generate data required to develop technical specifications as follows; establishment and management of **Mixed native** timber woodlots **and** establishment and management of **Tectona grandis Teak** timber woodlots. The survey also established that the project area has similar growth rates for *Maesopsis* and is therefore able to apply the existing *Maesopsis emnii* - AFM-TB02-01, which is for establishment and management of *Maesopsis emnii* timber woodlots on small farm plots.

### **External review of Fruit Tree Technical Specification**

In addition to the development of new technical specifications, the project has received feedback from external reviewers for the technical specifications (**fruit orchards** – Mango, Avocado, Jack Fruit) developed during the last reporting period.

#### **1.2.3. Staff Recruitment**

The project has recruited additional staff to support the implementation of the programme and these are Project Officer: Ms. Mazimakwo Kukundakwe, two Programme Coordinators; one for Masindi and Hoima Ms. Emily Nankumba and another for Kasese/Bushenyi – Ms. Lydia Kuganyirwa. This brings the total number of staff at ECOTRUST working on the project to eight (in addition to Executive Director, 2 Programme Officers, Accounts/Admin, Database Manager and Driver)

#### 1.2.4. New partnerships

During the reporting period, the project has established partnerships with local and international organizations for the purpose of supporting the extension of the project to other parts of the country. To this effect, ECOTRUST has entered into partnerships with the organizations indicated in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Partnerships (Re-) Established by the Project in 2009

Organization	Nature of Organisation	Partnership
Tree Talk	National NGO	Implementation of the project in Northern Uganda
ICRAF	International NGO	development of additional technical specifications for Western Uganda
ASARECA	International NGO	preparation of expansion to Eastern Uganda (Mount Elgon Area)
Eco Securities	International Carbon Broker	brokerage agreement for purposes of marketing Trees for Global Benefits credits.

#### 1.2.5. New Partner Shares

The project has revised its partner share to increase the farmer share from 58.5% to 60% for purchases of more than 1,000tCO<sub>2</sub>. This increment has resulted from reduction in the required contribution to third party verification. As the project grows and becomes bigger, it is able to benefit from economies of scale.

#### 1.2.6. Draft Report of third party verification

The project has received the final report from the third party verifiers, Rainforest Alliance, and been fully validated against the 2008 version of the Plan Vivo Standard.

#### 1.2.7. Capacity Building for carbon farmers

##### **Producer Training**

Training meetings were conducted in all project sites (Bushenyi, Hoima and Masindi) targeting both already participating and potential producers. The meetings were participatory and involved both theory and practical field sessions. This was done for the four sites in Bushenyi, three sites in each of Masindi and Hoima Districts. The Bushenyi sites are Kiyanga, Kichamba, Ryeru and Bitereko sub counties. While for Masindi, the sites include Pakanyi, Kajurubu and Budongo. In Hoima the sites are Kiziranfumbi (Kidoma parish), Kabwoya and Kyangwali subcounties. The main objective of the training was to encourage farmers to plant trees using the correct technical specifications and also sensitise

them about early planting (especially at the beginning of the rainy season). In addition, to encourage more farmers that would be interested to join the project.

The training was conducted by ECOTRUST staff: Mr. Polycarp Mwima and Gerald Kairu (both programme officers), Lilian Kiguli (database), Mazimakwo Kukundakwe (project officer), Programme Coordinator Masindi and Hoima - Miss Nankumba Emily, field coordinators and nursery operators in the different sub counties. It was very important for the nursery operators to speak to the farmers because they need to explain to them how seedlings can be managed on the farm.

Table 2: Attendance of Training.

Table 2a: Bushenyi

Site	Total no. of farmers attended	Existing Plan Vivo producers	Potential farmers	Percentage-New
Kiyanga	97	58	39	40%
Bitereko	99	67	32	32%
Bunyaruguru (Ryeru and Kichwamba)	54	37	17	31%
Total	250	162	88	35%

Table 2b: Hoima and Masindi

Site	Total no. of farmers attended	Site	Total no. of farmers attended
<b>Masindi</b>		<b>Hoima</b>	
Pakanyi	80	Kiziramfumbi	121
Karujubu	83	Kabwoya	66
Budongo	29	Kyangwali	124
	192		311

See appendices for detailed minutes of the meetings.

The general issues that were raised in the various training meetings include the following:

Table 2c) Issues Generated in the Meetings

Issue	Suggestion
Many farmers are interested in joining the project	Farmers interested in joining the tree planting project must have a management objective rather than prioritizing the carbon payments
ECOTRUST and/or the Project may take the producers' land at some point	The land and all the planted trees belong to the farmer and the carbon sale agreement is NOT a land sale agreement,
The concept of tree planting is new to most of the farmers in Hoima and Masindi	New farmers should begin by visiting fellow farmers already succeeding in this project

	Group tours will be arranged as part of capacity building
Malicious fire out breaks	Use of appropriate measures to control fire outbreaks. For example digging fire trenches or fire-line in the tree plantation
Some farmers get less than the actual stated carbon funds on the pay slip from ECOTRUST office	This could be due to differences in exchange rates and/or bank charges
There are some banks that deduct a big amount of money from the farmers' funds for example Stanbic Bank	The responsible people should seek more information about the bank charges and consider opening accounts in other fairly cheap stable banks.
Some farmers get more money than others	Some farmers require more sensitization about the relationship between acreage and number of trees on farm and carbon payment.

### 1.2.8. Support to Coordinators

The project organized an exchange visit for the coordinators in Masindi and Hoima and they visited Bushenyi. The coordinators participated in the sensitization meetings, farmer recruitment and farmer monitoring. The coordinators in Bushenyi were supported with a motorcycle, which is currently kept by Beatrice Ahimbisibwe in Bitereko.

### 1.3. Challenges during implementation of programme

The main challenge faced by the project continues to be the overwhelming number of farmers from communities all over the country requesting to be part of Trees for Global Benefits. This is a challenge since the project has not yet mobilized enough resources to carry out all the baseline surveys as well as the sensitization required to recruit all these communities into the programme. Furthermore, the organization does not have staff on the ground to promote and monitor the project among all these communities. Moreover, ECOTRUST cannot guarantee that there will be a large enough market to sell all the credits that would be generated from these projects. The project has addressed this challenge by identifying local partners that could take on some of these responsibilities. In this regard, ECOTRUST is in advanced stages of discussions with Tree Talk for purposes of developing a Memorandum of Understanding to promote Trees for Global Benefits in Northern Uganda. For the old communities, the project has recruited new staff as well as identified and trained individuals from among the local community to participate in the project activities such as monitoring.

For the participating farmers, the main challenge has been changes in the rain patterns causing some confusion in the appropriate timing of the planting. In addition, some places (especially Hoima and Masindi) experienced drought at the beginning of the year 2009 leading to death of seedlings and



saplings. Other challenges experienced including high costs of seedlings, poor methods of pruning and planting by some farmers, destruction of some trees by animals and fires. All farmers have been trained on how to safeguard against these challenges and the farmers that have experienced loss have been requested to fill the gaps.

There have also been cases of *Maesopsis* spp. showing poor performance, and being attacked by diseases. The farmers have responded by turning to other spp such as *Pordo* (a fast grower just like *Maesopsis* and with superior wood properties) as substitute.

### Deceased farmers

A number of producers passed away this year. The names and respective sub-counties are shown in the table 3 below;

Table3 Deceased Producers

Name <sup>1</sup>	Sub-county
	Kiyanga
	Kiyanga
	Bitereko
	Kichwamba

ECOTRUST has requested the field coordinators to inform the bereaved families of the procedure to follow for them to get the next carbon payment. Presently, only one of them i.e. Kinshasa Benedicto's heir has sent a letter signed by the elder and local council leader as required. The carbon payment was paid to the heir because the letter came in time and coincided with the preparation for payment.

## 2. Activities

The producers from the old sites (Bushenyi, Hoima and Masindi) are continuing with activities that are in their *plan vivos* with agroforestry, boundary, and woodlots (based on technical specifications of single spp *Maesopsis* which allow for at least 80% *Maesopsis* and other mixed native spp) systems. However, some new farmers have designed *plan vivos* with variations of the existing systems. The variations include agro-pastoral system and a mixture of boundary and agro-pastoral. Technical

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<sup>1</sup> Due to data protection rules, the names of participants have been removed from the public version of this document

specifications for these systems are being developed with support from ICRAF. The producers who have requested for new systems have not yet gone into agreements. Some land-use options (fruit orchards) have been given a go ahead to plant (serving as an intent to purchase) as we wait for the approval of the technical specifications by the foundation and therefore confirm the expected carbon. We are discussing with them to identify ways of ECOTRUST advancing them some payment as we wait for the approval. The farmers from the proposed new sites in Northern Uganda have expressed interest in similar activities. In addition, the farmers in Northern Uganda have expressed in a system that would allow selective retention of naturally regenerating tree species.

### 3. Sales

Below are table 4 and 5 showing the sales and how they have been distributed among the partners for the period 2003 to 2008 and 2009 respectively;

**Table 4 Carbon sales 2003 to 2008\***

Year	Buyer	tC02	Price C02	Tt cost	EC/T share	Producer share	Third party verification	Plan Vivo Cert issuance
2004	Tpk2003	11200						
2005	Tpk2004	9222						
2005	INASP1	102						
2005	One World International	4						
2005	Future Forest	10000						
2006	Tpk2005	10933						
2006	INASP2	133						
2006	U&W1	22						
2006	Key Travel	24						
2006	Save the Children	3						
2006	In-2 technology	21						
2006	U&W2	2550						
2007	Tpk2006	5000						
2007	U&W3	5625						
2007	Hambleside Danelaw	1217						
2007	In-2 technology	22						
2007	Rob Harley	10						
2007	U&W	265						
2007	U&W	2744						
2007	Sandra Hughes	50						
2008	U&W	2786						
2008		2062						
2008		1155						
2008		11266						
2008		1001						
2008	Pam Friend	17						
2008	Live Climate	250						
2008	Sandra Hughes	54						
2008	It's The Planet	600						
2008	Steffie Broer	40						
2008	In-2-	23						

	Technology						
2008	Camco	40000					
2008	Tetrapak	21000					
2008	Gloria Kirabo	1					
2008	INASP	168					
2008	Tapani Vainio	5					
		<b>139,575</b>					

\* Pricing information removed for client confidentiality

Table 5: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates for 2009\*

Buyer	tCO <sub>2</sub>	Price (\$ unless otherwise specified)	Total (\$) unless otherwise specified	Plan Vivo Certificate Issuance (\$0.35 per tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Verification (5%)	ET	Producer		
							To the Individual	Contribn to CCF	% to community
Tetra Pak	5000								60%
Tetra Pak	10100								59%
Max Hamburger	20590								59%
U&W [you&we]	1000								60%
Salta Kvärn	511								60%
Folksam	511								60%
Emil Ceramica Spa	125								61%
Ceramica Sant Agostino Spa	424								61%
In2 Technology	23								61%
Classic Africa Safaris	167								61%
City of London	220								61%
Blue Green Carbon	29								61%
Wilton Park	17								59%
<b>38717</b>									<b>Average</b>
									<b>60%</b>

\* Individual pricing information removed for client confidentiality

Key

ET = ECOTRUST

CCF = Carbon Community Fund

### 3.1. Allocation of Sales to Producers and overall participation

The project has continued allocating producers to buyers randomly as and when carbon is purchased based on a first come first served basis. The farmers that fulfil their application requirements and demonstrate commitment to planting are allocated first. The long drought at the beginning of 2009 led to delay in confirming the carbon allocation since it made it difficult for most farmers to demonstrate commitment by clearing land and planting some of the targeted trees.

A total of 110 (one hundred and ten) producers have been allocated buyers in 2009 bringing the total number of producers with sales agreements to 514 (five hundred and fourteen). This represents an increment of approximately 186.7ha in total covered area. This year's sales and thus allocation to farmers is less than half of what the project sold during the last reporting period. A total of 235 farmers (Bushenyi52, Hoima106 and Masindi77) are still waiting to be allocated sales covering 380ha and with capacity to generate 77,332.4tCO<sub>2</sub>. Below is table 6 indicating how the sales of 2009 have been allocated to farmers, whereas table 7 shows the trends over the years. In addition Table 8 shows how many farmers have applied and are yet to be allocated carbon sales .

Table 6: Sales Allocation to Farmers\*

Buyer	Sale (tCO <sub>2</sub> )	Buyer Price (\$)	Producers & PV numbers			Price to producer (\$)
			Location	Description	Area (ha)	
				Number of Producers		
Tetra Pak	5000		Bitereko	14	24.525	
Tetra Pak	10100		Bitereko	6	11.5	
			Kiyanga	7	7	
			Ryeru	15	31.7	
Max Hamburger	20590		Bitereko	40	72	
			Kiyanga	14	25.25	
U&W, Salta Kvarn & Folksam	2022		Hoima	10	10	
Ceramica Sant Agostino Spa	125		Kichwamba	2	2.7	
Emil Ceramica	424					
In2 Technology	23		Budongo	2	2	
Classic Africa Safaris	167					
City of London	220					
Blue Green Carbon	29					
Wilton Park	17				0	
	<b>38717</b>			<b>110</b>	<b>186.675</b>	

\* Individual pricing information removed for client confidentiality

Table 7 Farmers allocated to buyers over the years.

Year of Allocation	Number of farmers allocated to buyer
2003	30
2004	54
2006	18
2007	34
2008	268
2009	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>514</b>

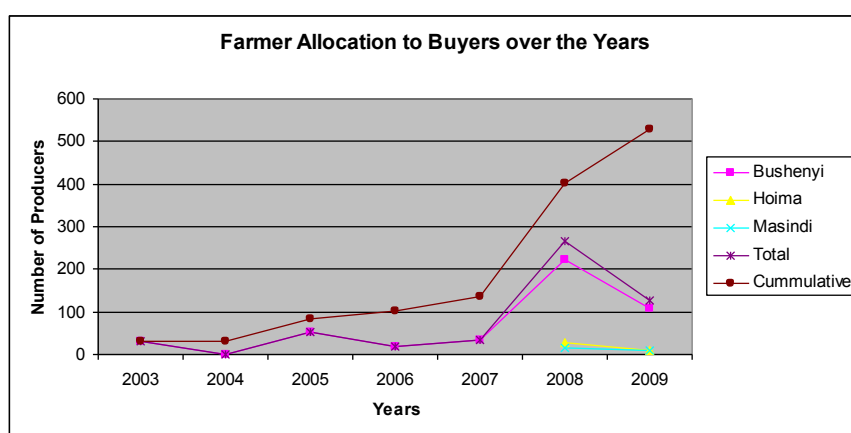


Figure 1 Trends in Farmers Allocated to Buyers over the years

Table 8 Farmers yet to be allocated sales

Bushenyi District				Hoima District				Masindi District			
Sub-county	No.	ha	CO2	Sub-county	No.	ha	CO2	Sub-county	No.	ha	CO2
Bitereko	13	31.5	6394.5	Buseruka	2	2.2	446.6	Budongo	38	60.4	1226 1.2
Kanyabwanga	6	6.75	1370.25	Kabwoya	13	20	4060	Bwijanga	9	19.1	3877. 3
Kichwamba	10	18	3654	Kigoroby	14	19.1 5	3887. 45	Karujubu	4	4.2	852.6
Kiyanga	5	5	1015	Kiziranfumbi	26	34.9 5	7094. 85	Kigoroby	14	19.1 5	3887. 45
Ryeru	18	34.5	7003.5	Kyangwali	50	90.4	18161 .2	Pakanyi	4	4.6	933.8
	0	0	0	Katugo	1	1	203	Nyangahya	8	9.9	2009. 7
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>95.75</b>	<b>19437.2 5</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>167. 7</b>	<b>33853 .1</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>117. 35</b>	<b>2382 2.05</b>



## 4. Summary of Monitoring Results

Monitoring is one of the main activities done before carbon payments are administered. This year monitoring was done twice. It involved mainly producers who are in the first three years of implementing their *plan vivo*. Monitoring is an important activity as it guarantees quality of the results. For example, for this reporting period we were able to identify community needs, requirements, and challenges and suggest possible interventions to reduce or avert some of the problems encountered.

The project has continued to monitor progress of the producers' activities based on the monitoring protocols that were developed last year. The number of producers that need to be monitored has increased greatly making it more difficult for ECOTRUST staff to reach each and every producer. The project has enlisted support from individuals from the local community as well as several Ugandan foresters to participate in the monitoring of the project activities.

### 4.1. Progress of Corrective Actions in last report

In the last reporting period, two producers (Kantereine Fabious and Sinta Silver) failed to meet their corrective actions. Sinta Silver's main challenge causing his failure to meet the targets was disturbance by the neighbours' animals. The animals have been de-barking his trees continuously and eventually destroying them. In order to address this challenge, Sinta has replanted the trees in another location. The new location is in a different village as opposed to the original one but with similar numbers of trees planted. The project has visited the new site where the trees have been planted and we (ECOTRUST) and the farmer are in agreement that he will not be paid until the trees reach a similar stage when he is supposed to get the second payment. For Kantereine Fabious, he has not yet replaced the trees and is still citing logistical problems. He is still being pursued by ECOTRUST so he plants the trees or refunds the money he was given as first installment. This is the very first case of a producer failing completely to meet his targets and it is a potential challenge.

Progress for the other producers who have corrective actions carried over from the last reporting period is presented in the table below:

**Table 8: Producers with Corrective Action Carried over from last report**

Name <sup>2</sup>	No of trees surviving	Expected target	Corrective action/ Balance to plant	Progress by October Monitoring
<b>Bitereko Subcounty</b>				
	347	400	53	20 more trees to plant
	208	400	192	50 more trees to plant
	400	700	300	100 more trees to plant
<b>Kiyanga Subcounty</b>				
	200	400	200	50 more trees to plant
	800	1190	390	completed
	130	400	270	200 more trees to plant

Of these, two have not yet been paid i.e. Sande Augustance and Kashagama. This is because they delayed to reach their targets. They will be paid during the next phase of payments

## 4.2. Challenges encountered during monitoring

### Burnt trees

Two producers had their trees burnt. These are Rwampororo Fortunate and Bandiiniiza Jackson from Bitereko and Kiyanga sub-counties respectively. The project has held several meetings in which these and other producers have been advised on how to guard against such catastrophes in future. The project has a level of security against this risk through holding a 10% risk buffer. In addition, the project will be making a contribution to replanting of the trees using the Community Carbon Fund, which is acting as a self managed risk fund (among other objectives). However, these producers will be paid only after they have replanted. For Rwanpororo, only part of the trees were burnt hence, she received a 50% of the 20% installment she was supposed to receive.

### Producers who sold land

There have been a few incidents where some producers sold all or part of their land after their *plan vivos* had been approved. These are farmers who were still in the initial stages of joining the project. However, the field coordinator (of Bunyaruguru) acted very fast to inform the office as well as verifying the claims. The office also had visited the field to verify the allegations. We found that one farmer (Arinaitwe Abubaker) actually sold off all the land where the *plan vivo* trees had been planted. The farmer application and *plan vivo* was deleted. Another (Kato Sulaiti) sold off part of the land with the *plan vivo* trees. For this farmer, we requested a revision of his *plan vivo* and he abided. In Bitereko sub-county, a similar incident also happened. A farmer sold off the land when he had just planted. We had to visit the

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<sup>2</sup> Due to data protection rules, the names of participants have been removed from the public version of this report

farm to monitor and found that the new buyer (new farmer called Bamuhiira Julius) had actually carried on the planting as indicated in the *plan vivo*.

### 1.3.1. Monitoring producers in year 5

The measurement of DBH for the trees, for the very first farmers who joined the project in 2003, was done in 2008. For this reporting period there was no producer in year 5 and therefore no need for measurement of DBH. However, there were some producers who did not meet the target last year and the project is yet to re-measure the DBH of the surviving trees for those producers. Some of the reasons why we could not measure the trees this year is that the producers had fewer trees on their farm and had to plant for us to guarantee that they hardened up in the field. Secondly, we need to give ample time to the producers so that the earlier planted trees can acquire the minimum average DBH. The proposal is that next year 2010 measurement of the trees will be done.

### 1.3.2. Problems encountered in farms while monitoring

1. *De-barking of some trees.* Domestic animals are being tied on the trees by some producers causing de-barking of the trees. In most cases such trees do wither as a result of removal and /or injury of the phloem. We have consistently advised producers to desist from the practice of grazing animals in the tree farms while still young. The other advice given is to protect the young trees by tying pegs around them. Plate 2 below shows a tree that has been freshly de-barked by a rope as a result of tying an animal. In addition, the tree top was broken off. This is a very big problem because the farmers' main objective of timber production will not be achieved. Also, the carbon to be sequestered by the destroyed tree will not be achieved



**Plate 2: A tree (*Cedrella sp.*) debarked by a cow and tree top broken**

2. *Absence of producers while monitoring their farms:* Some producers doubt the monitoring results if monitoring is done in their absence. We are trying our best to always ensure that the monitoring is done only when the producers are present. The only disadvantage with this is that sometimes the producer is not present at the time the team arrives at the farm and a lot of time is wasted trying to identify the producer's whereabouts. Yet, it is difficult to estimate the exact time in case an appointment has been fixed to monitor the producers' trees. This is because the time to monitor a farm is dependent on several factors like size of the farm and number of trees planted and also whether the farm is bushy or clear, terrain of the farm, distance to the farm etc.
3. *Planting seed instead of seedlings.* Some farmers have tendencies of planting seed directly in the soil. This may be good on one hand but very disadvantageous because the majority of the seed will either not grow or take so long to germinate.
4. *Maesopsis eminii* (locally called Musizi) has been found not to grow well (dwarf) in some sites, and in others it is often diseased. It is still difficult to give any conclusions at this stage as we have forwarded samples to research institutes for analysis. However, we think that the soils might be playing a big role in their growth. We observed that Kiyanga and Bitereko sub-counties are the main unfavorable sites for this species. In Kiyanga, most of the *Maesopsis eminii* is stunted while in Bitereko, on some farms it's both stunted and diseased. However, there a few farms in Both sub counties where *Maesopsis eminii* is growing well

**Suggestions**

1. The recommended spacing for *Maesopsis eminii* i.e (5mx5m) is thought to be too narrow, as this species has a wide canopy and the project may need to make a few adjustments (bigger spacing) in sites where *Maesopsis* is recommended. The current technical specifications require that at least 310 trees remain at the end of the rotation period. This will prevent producers resorting to 'over thinning' as they care for the trees as well as reducing the tree mortality. This is included in the carbon model. However, as a short term measure, we are encouraging farmers to plant trees within the same class as *Maesopsis eminii*. For example *Grevillea sp.*, *Cedrella sp.* etc. These two species are good because of their ability to grow fast as well as having a narrow open canopy. The project coordinator will continue to monitor this situation until a conclusion is reached on the use of *Maesopsis*.

2. Although the PDD does not require estimation of the number of trees in year 5 but only average diameter, the project has continued to monitor survival of trees. The project has continued to make payments conditional upon survival in addition to dbh monitoring requirements. An estimation of number of trees at the fourth payment (year 5) is necessary because some producers may have less number of trees than they are supposed to have. and therefore not deliver the estimated amount of carbon-dioxide. . However, this has already been captured in the monitoring protocols and payments are not made if the number of trees is less than expected.
3. The current methodology we are using requires that we pay producers five times in a period of ten years. Although this looks to be fine, it might be necessary to redesign the method in such a way that there is a payment at year 15. This will help in ensuring that permanence as well as achieving sustainability of the project.

.The table showing the detailed monitoring results is shown in appendix 1:

## 5. Payments to Producers

The project has continued to pay producers according to their ability to fulfill the targeted milestones as indicated in their *plan vivos*. The detailed payments made during the reporting period is indicated in appendix II

## 6. Community Participation in Project Governance

The project has continued to involve the farmers in the carbon activities such as Peer group monitoring. In addition, the project has continued to solicit ideas on how to improve and below are some of the suggestions and how they have been responded to;

- There have been calls to expand to other neighbouring sub-counties but this is dependant on sourcing PES finance. We have expanded to another sub-county called Kanyabwanga. This was curved out of Bitereko subcounty and we are sensitizing the farmers of the need to elect their leaders. At the moment Beatrice is assisting in this.

- Recently, community institutions such as churches and schools have shown interest in joining the programme. This could be an effective tool for disseminating information. One advantage with such institutions is that land tenure is secure, but a challenge is that they have significant amounts of land so it requires to limit them with how much they should plant. In addition, because the land is much and not faced the neighboring communities use the land as an opportunity to graze there. It might be difficult to completely stop the grazers unless the institutions do fence the land.

## 7. Social and Environmental Benefits

A detailed study to assess the socio-economic impact of the project was conducted by Sarah Carter. Additional studies have been conducted by MSc students and other researchers. All studies have concluded that the project is making significant contribution to socio-economic development. The producers are organized in associations which they use as a platform to discuss several issues. Thus the project has enhanced togetherness of the community occasionally coming up with joint income generating activities. Furthermore, because they are organized, other projects are selecting these farmers as targeted beneficiaries. Through these association communities discuss issues such as obtaining loans from their local bank. Presently farmers in the carbon project are able to access soft loans using the carbon finance they get as security. Reports from the bank indicate that a regular income as that from carbon finance is a prerequisite for accessing credit. Furthermore, the income from the project helps in capitalizing the banks since every carbon farmer buys shares in the bank and in turn receives dividends at the end of each year

The project has continued to promote tree planting in sites that provide multiple benefits. The project is promoting planting of Uganda's threatened tree species around protected areas contributing to relieving pressure on the forest resources. Furthermore, the project has identified new extension sites in Agoroagu Central Forest Reserve (CFR) in Kitgum, Mt Otzi CFR in Moyo, East Madi Wildlife Reserve and Zoka CFR in Adjumani, and Murchison Falls National Park in Amuru. These are sites that have greatly suffered from degradation due to over twenty years of armed rebellion. In addition, the project is preparing to expand to critical watersheds of the Rwenzori Mountains as well as Mountain Elgon.

The project has had several environmental benefits such as watershed management, conservation of biodiversity, protection of indigenous plant species and buffering of the protected and forest reserves neighbouring the forest. In addition, the project has improved soil and water conservation which has increased crop performance hence, productivity.

## 8. Breakdown of Operational Costs

During the reporting period, the project has recruited new staff and has invested in baseline surveys for the purpose of expanding the project to new areas. The project has also invested in the development of new technical specifications. Furthermore, ECOTRUST has just completed the construction of a permanent office premises to which the administrative fees from Trees for Global Benefits made a significant contribution. The project has received financial support from USAID, through the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) managed WILD North project, IFAD through the World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF) and World Bank through ASARECA accounting for about 30% of the project expenses:

Table 9: Breakdown of Project Administrative Costs

Item	Costs (US\$)	Remarks
Salaries	85310	4 full time technical staff, and 5 part time staff
Farmer Recruitment	788.42	Training of New farmers in Masindi, Hoima and Bushenyi
Monitoring	4911.13	Monitoring of old farmers in Masindi, Hoima and Bushenyi
Office running costs	80000	contribution to purchase of office premises, purchase computer hardware & soft-wares, office utilities
Vehicle	7500	Mileage for field work
Project Devt Costs	44658	Technical specs, assessment of new areas
Field Coordinators costs	710	Volunteers coordinators for the farmer groups in Bushenyi, Masindi office running costs
International travel & marketing	7638	Carbon expo, capacity building workshops
<b>Total</b>	<b>231515.55</b>	

## 9. Improvements and Future Development

In response to the overwhelming requests from farmers all over the country to participate in the programme, the project will be investing in the development of technical specification for at least one new project site (Mount Elgon Area). Furthermore, the project will be recruiting farmers from Northern Uganda, based on the surveys conducted during this reporting period

## Appendix 1 Monitoring results 2009

Name <sup>3</sup>	Subcounty	Trees at time of monitoring	Targeted trees to plant
	Bitereko	426	1000
	Bitereko	223	800
	Bitereko	197	800
	Bitereko	200	400
	Bitereko	365	400
	Bitereko	184	1000
	Bitereko	345	400
	Bitereko	246	400
	Bitereko	210	400
	Bitereko	210	1000
	Bitereko	427	1000
	Bitereko	200	400
	Bitereko	324	400
	Bitereko	516	800
	Bitereko	200	600
	Bitereko	188	400
	Bitereko	288	1000
	Bitereko	214	400
	Bitereko	207	400
	Bitereko	206	600
	Bitereko	173	600
	Bitereko	210	600
	Bitereko	126	400
	Bitereko	205	400
	Bitereko	199	400
	Bitereko	352	1000
	Bitereko	220	400
	Bitereko	126	400
	Bitereko	218	400
	Bitereko	175	400
	Bitereko	209	500
	Bitereko	138	400
	Bitereko	251	500
	Bitereko	238	400
	Bitereko	217	500
	Bitereko	209	400
	Bitereko	377	600
	Bitereko	225	400
	Kanyabwanga	206	400
	Kanyabwanga	212	400
	Kanyabwanga	336	500
	Kanyabwanga	306	500
	Kanyabwanga	306	800
	Kichwamba	201	400
	Kichwamba	150	600
	Kiyanga	438	800
	Kiyanga	403	400

<sup>3</sup> Due to data protection rules, the names of participants have been removed from the public version of this report



	Kiyanga	307	600
	Kiyanga	232	400
	Kiyanga	818	1200
	Kiyanga	384	800
	Kiyanga	200	400
	Kiyanga	230	1000
	Kiyanga	462	800
	Kiyanga	439	500
	Kiyanga	298	600
	Kiyanga	348	600
	Kiyanga	329	600
	Kiyanga	203	600
	Kiyanga	401	1000
	Kiyanga	412	600
	Kiyanga	377	800
	Kiyanga	399	800
	Kiyanga	170	400
	Kiyanga	362	800
	Kiyanga	282	400
	Kiyanga	202	600
	Kiyanga	244	500
	Kiyanga	201	600
	Kiyanga	552	1000
	Kiyanga	400	600
	Kiyanga	594	800
	Kiyanga	311	500
	Kiyanga	274	500
	Ryeru	159	350
	Ryeru	457	1000
	Ryeru	516	900
	Ryeru	551	1000
	Ryeru	527	1000
	Ryeru	431	1600
	Ryeru	223	400
	Bitereko	600	800
	Bitereko	1000	1400
	Bitereko	427	800
	Bitereko	230	400
	Bitereko	280	400
	Bitereko	361	700
	Bitereko	400	400
	Bitereko	200	400
	Bitereko-b	700	800
	Budongo	252	500
	Budongo	130	300
	Budongo	310	400
	Budongo	110	400
	Budongo	250	520
	Kabwoya	1000	2000
	Kanyabwanga	200	400
	Kichwamba	200	400
	Kichwamba	140	400
	Kichwamba	211	400
	Kichwamba	600	1000

	Kichwamba	300	500
	Kichwamba	300	400
	Kichwamba	700	1300
	Kichwamba	222	400
	Kiyanga	660	800
	Kiyanga	307	1000
	Kiyanga	200	400
	Kiyanga	298	400
	Kiyanga	671	800
	Kiyanga	340	500
	Kiyanga	220	400
	Kiyanga	300	600
	Kiyanga	200	400
	Kiyanga	300	500
	Kiyanga	400	600
	Kiyanga	500	1000
	Kiyanga	635	800
	Kiyanga	600	1000
	Kiyanga	520	1000
	Kiyanga	540	800
	Kiyanga	350	700
	Kiyanga	447	800
	Kiyanga	400	600
	Kiyanga	320	400
	Kiyanga	512	800
	Kiyanga	684	1200
	Kiziranfumbi	109	500
	Kiziranfumbi	300	600
	Kiziranfumbi	667	1200
	Kiziranfumbi	200	400
	Kyangwali	200	400
	Kyangwali	200	300
	Kyangwali	200	2200
	Kyangwali	200	400
	Kyangwali	400	800
	Nyangaya	250	500
	Nyangaya	350	400
	Pakanyi	129	400
	Ryeru	200	400
	Ryeru	450	800
	Ryeru	290	600
	Ryeru	200	400
	Ryeru	300	600
	Ryeru	772	1500
	Ryeru	448	800
	Ryeru	250	500
	Ryeru	662	1200
	Ryeru	11	400
<b>BITEREKO</b>			
	Bitereko	56	400
	Bitereko	119	400
	Bitereko	129	400
	Bitereko	131	500
	Bitereko	140	400

	Bitereko	148	400
	Bitereko	150	400
	Bitereko	156	400
	Bitereko	186	400
	Bitereko	200	400
	Bitereko	203	400
	Bitereko	205	400
	Bitereko	208	400
	Bitereko	211	400
	Bitereko	231	400
	Bitereko	233	600
	Bitereko	237	400
	Bitereko	238	400
	Bitereko	243	400
	Bitereko	252	400
	Bitereko	253	400
	Bitereko	263	400
	Bitereko	287	400
	Bitereko	300	600
	Bitereko	308	600
	Bitereko	321	400
	Bitereko	350	400
	Bitereko	387	400
	Bitereko	420	800
	Bitereko	570	1100
	Bitereko	632	1200
	Kanyabwanga	183	400
	Kanyabwanga	175	400
	Kanyabwanga	390	600
	Bitereko	458	600
<b>KIYANGA</b>			
	Kiyanga	98	300
	Kiyanga	100	400
	Kiyanga	141	400
	Kiyanga	147	400
	Kiyanga	184	400
	Kiyanga	185	300
	Kiyanga	192	400
	Kiyanga	192	400
	Kiyanga	195	400
	Kiyanga	200	600
	Kiyanga	200	400
	Kiyanga	200	200
	Kiyanga	201	400
	Kiyanga	201	400
	Kiyanga	209	500
	Kiyanga	230	400
	Kiyanga	236	300
	Kiyanga	252	500
	Kiyanga	262	500
	Kiyanga	272	400
	Kiyanga	288	400
	Kiyanga	297	600
	Kiyanga	335	500

	Kiyanga	339	500
	Kiyanga	357	600
	Kiyanga	375	600
	Kiyanga	378	600
	Kiyanga	383	800
	Kiyanga	404	400
	Kiyanga	420	800
	Kiyanga	440	500
	Kiyanga	456	800
	Kiyanga	501	800
	Kiyanga	502	800
	Kiyanga	532	800
	Kiyanga	600	1000
<b>BUNYARUGURU</b>			
<b>RYERU</b>			
	Ryeru	35	400
	Ryeru	136	400
	Ryeru	200	1.5
	Ryeru	213	800
	Ryeru	438	1000
	Ryeru	449	800
	Ryeru	495	800
<b>KICHWAMBA</b>			
	Kichwamba	103	400
	Kichwamba	206	0
<b>Hoima/ Masindi</b>			
	Karujubu		400
	Kiziranfumbi	173	200
	Kiziranfumbi	578	578
	Kiziranfumbi	237	250
	Kiziranfumbi	351	410
	Kiziranfumbi	781	1000
	Kiziranfumbi	155	200
	Kiziranfumbi	490	600
	Kiziranfumbi	421	800
	Kiziranfumbi	500	1000
	Kiziranfumbi	160	300
	Kiziranfumbi	500	500
	Kiziranfumbi	300	600
	Kiziranfumbi	283	500
	Kiziranfumbi	193	300
	Kiziranfumbi	165	200
	Kiziranfumbi	580	1000
	Kiziranfumbi	2000	2500
	Nyangahya	247	400
	Nyangahya	401	500
	Nyangahya	181	300
	Kigorobyasiiba	169	400
	Kigorobyasiiba	200	400
	Kigorobyasiiba	250	500
	Nyangaya	330	400
	Budongo	80	300
	Budongo	80	400
	Budongo	70	400

	Budongo	86	400
	Budongo	68	400
	Budongo	150	400
	Budongo	1000	1000
	Pakanyi	400	500



## Appendix II

### Farmers who got payment in April 2009

#### Bushenyi

Name <sup>4</sup>	Subcounty	Planvivo code	Tt C amount	yr-0 30% (US\$)	R'cved(US\$)	Blice(US \$)
	Kiyanga	402/19/071	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Kiyanga	402/19/057	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.22.
	Kiyanga	402/19/053	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Kiyanga	402/19/055	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Kiyanga	402/19/072	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Kiyanga	402/19/059	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.11.
	Kiyanga	402/19/054	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Kiyanga	402/19/056	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.11.
	Kiyanga	402/19/061	915.624	274.6872	274.6872	640.936.
	Kiyanga	402/19/070	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Kiyanga	402/19/069	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.22.
	Kiyanga	402/19/066	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.22.
	Kiyanga	402/19/067	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Kiyanga	402/19/060	1068.228	320.4684	320.4684	747.759.
	Kiyanga	402/19/063	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Kiyanga	402/19/062	915.624	274.6872	274.6872	640.936.
	Kiyanga	402/19/058	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Kiyanga	402/19/065	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Kiyanga	402/19/073	1831.248	549.3744	549.3744	1281.873.
	Kiyanga	402/19/076	763.8678	229.16034	229.16034	534.7074.
	Kiyanga	402/19/075	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.4716.
	Kiyanga	402/19/074	1273.113	381.9339	381.9339	891.179.
	Ryeru	402/28/038	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Ryeru	402/28/039	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Ryeru	402/28/040	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Ryeru	402/28/041	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Ryeru	402/28/042	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.11.
	Ryeru	402/28/043	915.624	274.6872	274.6872	640.936.
	Ryeru	402/28/044	915.624	274.6872	274.6872	640.936.
	Ryeru	402/28/045	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Ryeru	402/28/046	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Ryeru	402/28/047	1831.248	549.3744	549.3744	1281.873.
	Ryeru	402/16/27	2289.06	686.718	686.718	1602.34.
	Bitereko-b	402/02/103	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Bitereko	402/02/101	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Bitereko	402/02/094	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Bitereko	402/02/102	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.22.
	Bitereko	402/02/097	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Bitereko	402/02/098	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Bitereko	402/02/099	1068.228	320.4684	320.4684	747.759.
	Bitereko	402/02/100	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Bitereko	402/02/096	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Bitereko	402/02/104	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582.
	Kichwamba	402/16/21	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Kichwamba	402/16/22	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.
	Kichwamba	402/16/23	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291.

<sup>4</sup> Due to data protection rules, the names of participants have been removed from the public version of this report

	Kichwamba	402/16/24	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.11
	Kichwamba	402/16/25	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291
	Kichwamba	402/16/26	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.22
	Kichwamba	402/28/048	1983.852	595.1556	595.1556	1388.696
	Kichwamba	402/16/27	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.22
<b>Hoima and Masindi</b>					0	
	Budongo	502/03/001	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.4716
	Budongo	502/03/002	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.4716
	Nyangahya	502/07/001	636.5565	190.96695	190.96695	445.5895
	Nyangahya	502/07/002	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.4716
	Budongo	502/03/003	662.01876	198.605628	198.605628	463.4131
	Budongo	502/03/004	636.5565	190.96695	190.96695	445.5895
	Budongo	502/03/005	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.4716
	Budongo	502/03/006	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.4716
	Kiziramfumbi	602/04/001	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.11
	Kiziramfumbi	602/04/002	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291
	Kiziramfumbi	602/04/003	1831.248	549.3744	549.3744	1281.873
	Kiziramfumbi	602/04/004	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.22
	Kyangwali	602/05/001	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291
	Kyangwali	602/05/002	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.291
	Kyangwali	602/05/003	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.582
	Kabwoya	602/06/001	3052.08	915.624	915.624	2136.45

## Appendix III: Training Report for Bushenyi, 2009

### Introduction

In order to build and increase the capacity of participating farmers in the carbon offset project in Bushenyi district, Western Uganda, staff at ECOTRUST carried out training in the sites where the project has been implemented. The team consisted of Kairu G., Sekatuba J, Kiguli L. and Kiwanuka J.

The objectives of the training were as follows:

To sensitize the communities and increase the number of farmers to participate in the project.

To build the capacity of participating farmers in carbon sequestration and management & simple carbon accounting

To enable communities learn some simple field techniques of monitoring their trees.

### Communication to farmers

Communication to farmers was by means of radio announcements, twice a day for four days over Radio West, starting on Saturday the 17<sup>th</sup> January, 2009. The farmers were invited to the upcoming trainings and informed of the time, date and venue. Farmers were told to contact the carbon project coordinators of Bunyaruguru area (Turyahikayo Wilson), Bitereko (Ahimbisibwe Beatrice) and Kiyanga (Bushoborizi Benon) for more information. In all meetings, the farmers acknowledged that they had heard the radio announcements which indicated the effectiveness of the radio as a means of communication. In addition, the coordinators mobilized the farmers by making announcements in community meeting places like the church.

### Training process

The agenda was as follows:

Opening Prayer

Communication from the LC 1 Chairperson/ Representative

Communication from the carbon farmer Coordinator  
 Communication from ECOTRUST  
 Introduction to the ECOTRUST carbon Project  
 The carbon concept  
 Seed quality  
 Nursery management (quality seedlings), wildlings and best practices  
 Pests and diseases ( both in nursery and the field)  
 Tree management. This will include tree establishment, spacing, watering etc.  
 Registration and Review  
 Sales agreements  
 Monitoring i.e. counting of trees, simple measuring of dbh and tree heights  
 Carbon accounting  
 Carbon payments  
 Question and answer session  
 Meeting closed by ECOTRUST Program Officer

## TRAINING GUIDE

	Topic	content
1	The carbon project	A detailed explanation of the Trees for Global Benefits - Carbon Project. The objectives of the training, the potential benefits of the project, the criterion and steps followed to join the project. Emphasis was put on the plan vivo system and cycle.
2	The carbon concept	An introduction to the definition of key terms such as carbon and carbon dioxide. An explanation of rules and regulations.
3	Seed quality management	Seed quality, seed collection, seed sources and storage
4	Nursery management practices.	How to follow best nursery management practices such as soil mixing. Challenges and benefits faced. Income generation from tree seedlings.
5	Pest and disease control and management in tree nurseries	The diseases that attack seedling in nurseries and in the field How the pests and diseases can be prevented, reduced or controlled.
6	Tree management.	This included tree establishment, spacing, watering etc
7	Registration and Review	How an interested person can get involved. How to create plan vivo's. Procedure to complete registration e.g. filling in of application form, reviewing plan vivos and targets before farmer can begin getting the first payment/instalment.
8	Sales agreements	Definition and details of a carbon sale agreement. The sections of the template sales agreement will be discussed
9	Monitoring	How monitoring is done. What the person monitoring looks for and why. Some of which are counting of trees, simple measuring of dbh and tree heights
10	Carbon accounting	Calculation of carbon quantities in a given number of trees.
11	Carbon payments	The procedure of receipt of payments by farmers. The discussion includes payments made as per targets met as



	indicated in the sales agreements
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Questions asked are attached in the appendix.

#### Out puts

Farmers were trained in four sub counties (Bitereko, Kiyanga, Ryeru and Kichwamba in a total of six venues, two per county. Training was carried out in individual model participating farmers' homes and thereafter practical training, in their gardens. All farmers who turned up registered and the attendance lists are attached in the appendix. The training was carried out in English and translation into the local language, (Runyankole/Rikiga) was done with the aid of interpreters from the community. In general the outputs of the training were:

New farmers were sensitized

Capacity of participating farmers in carbon management was enhanced.

Farmers acquired simple carbon accounting and monitoring techniques.

When farmers were asked for the benefits of planting trees for carbon, they gave the following answers: income generation, timber, firewood, manure, medicine, soil erosion control, shade, food, the trees are useful in the practice of apiculture and as supports for growth of other fruits, windbreakers, research, beauty and contribute to rain formation.

Table showing farmers who attended the training at the different sub-sites.

Date	Subcounty	Venue/	model farmer <sup>5</sup>	No. of Female farmers who attended	No. of Male farmers who attended
19 <sup>th</sup>	Bitereko	Bitereko centre		19	55
20 <sup>th</sup> -	Bitereko	Bitereko-Rutokye		3	32
21 <sup>st</sup>	Kichwamba	Kichwamba		1	36
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Ryeru	Ryeru		4	32
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Kiyanga	Kiyanga-a		5	43
24 <sup>th</sup>	Kiyanga	Kiyanga-b		4	39

Table showing number of agreements signed.

Sub county	Total farmers monitored and allocated	Agreements signed out of those monitored and allocated	Farmers not monitored but allocated
Bitereko	11	10	27
Kichwamba	8	8	13
Kiyanga	24	21	29
Ryeru	13	9	5

#### Conclusion

The attendance of farmers was good. Farmers asked questions and showed much interest in the project. They showed an understanding of the benefits of tree growing. The training exercise is an excellent means of passing on the correct information to the farmers and the practical aspect of visiting one model farmer's garden is beneficial.

## Appendix

Table of questions asked by farmers.

No.	Question	Answer
1	Won't ECOTRUST grab the farmer's land since the farmer signed an Agreement and gave passport photographs?	ECOTRUST cannot take the farmer's land because the Agreement did not state any hand over of land ownership to ECOTRUST. Clarification was made of the contents of the Agreement especially that carbon is the commodity being purchased.
2	Why does ECOTRUST promote the growing of indigenous trees and not the exotic ones such as pine?	This is to promote biodiversity and conserve these (native trees) species.
3	How does one deal with pests and diseases	Good management practices such as planting at the right time. For more information, can be obtained from the sub county forest extension officers or/and contact the NAADS and FORRI officers in the locality.
4	How much money does a farmer spend on registration?	The farmer may spend UGX100 only, if the farmer coordinator has run out of application forms. This is used to photocopy.
5	Does the farmer remain with a copy of the agreement?	Farmer signs two agreements; one is kept at the ECOTRUST headquarters and the other is the farmer's copy.
6	Should farmers plant <i>Ficus spp</i> ?	Yes, mainly on the boundary
7	Don't trees like coffee absorb carbon	They do but are below the threshold carbon quantity required in this project
8	Is it acceptable to plant fruit trees	Yes, that is avocado, mangoes and jackfruit.
9	Do trees contain the same amount of Carbon	No, the fruit trees contain less carbon than the timber trees but one should consider the benefit of fruit harvesting.
10	Is it acceptable to plant trees within a plot that already has an established woodlot	A farmer should not clear a forest to plant trees because this defeats the purpose of removing carbon from the atmosphere.
11	What happens in a case when the farmer sells his land?	The farmer should inform the farmer carbon coordinator and the new land owner takes over the agreement.
12	Can a farmer apply despite owning a very small piece of land?	A minimum of half an acre is ideal for mutual beneficial output.
13	What does a farmer do in case of poor growth of trees?	Inquiries should be made from the Forest and NAADS officers for better tree management.
14	Is it acceptable to de-bark medicinal trees?	If the trees are old enough, proper debarking (sustainable harvesting of bark) can be made to allow for continual growth of trees.
15	How does a farmer obtain seedlings?	Seedling are obtainable from forest officers and

		nursery owners that have been recommended by the carbon farmer coordinators and ECOTRUST
16	Which tree species are recommended in this project?	The recommended tree species are <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> , <i>Peptadeniastrum africana</i> , <i>Prunus Africana</i> , <i>Cordia africana</i> , <i>Beilschmiedia ugandensis</i> , <i>Ficus mucusu</i> , <i>Strombosia schefflei</i> , <i>Vitex doniana</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i> , <i>Croron macrophyllus</i> , <i>Markhamia lutea</i> , <i>Dodonea angustifolia</i> , <i>Albizia gummifera</i> , <i>Albizia coriaria</i> , <i>Maesopsis emini</i> , <i>Zanthoxylum gilletti</i> , <i>Ficus nanatalesis</i> , <i>Entadrophragma excelsa</i> , <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> , <i>Warbugia ugandensis</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Funtumia africana</i> , <i>Albizia zygia</i> , <i>Poluscus fulvas</i> . In general most indigenous trees with timber value would qualify. But before the farmer plants he/she needs to consult before planting.
17	Is it in line with this project for a farmer to apply and join a different project using the same trees?	No, this is not acceptable, the other project should facilitate the farmer as ECOTRUST has done and plant more trees. A farmer can not be paid twice for the same product
18	Does the project cater for the extra trees planted?	The no of trees paid for are as per application by the farmer. However, it's good to plant more trees on your land even if it's not for carbon.
19	If a farmer planted trees before this project, is he accepted to apply using these trees?	No. This means the principle of additionality is undermined
20	Why do different farmers receive different amounts of money?	This depends on the number of trees planted and as indicated in the sales agreement. It is also affected by the exchange rate at the time of transfer of the money and the amount the buyer is paying for a ton of carbon.
21	Is the 10% buffer ever refunded to the farmer?	This money is normally paid if the farmers have incurred a loss due to accidental reasons. It's used to replant the trees that may have been lost due to calamity e.g. fire, lightening, etc.

Attendance lists<sup>6</sup>  
19<sup>th</sup>/01/2009

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1		Bitereko T/C	Kigarama
2		Bitereko T/C	Kigarama
3		Karangara	Karimbiro
4		Bitereko	Kigarama
5		Kitoojo	Kigarama
6		Bitereko	Kigarama
7		Bungongo	

8		Bitereko	
9		Bugongo II	
10		Kamabale	Kigarama
11		Nyabubare	Karimbiro
12		Katwe	Kigarama
13		Karagara	
14			
15		Omukibare	
16		Katwe	
17		Kamabare	Kigarama
18		Nyabubare I	Karimbiriro
19		Nyabubare II	Karimbiriro
20		Kimoigo LC1	Kigarama
21		Kamabare I	Kigarama
22		Kamabare	Karimbiro
23		Kiniogo	Kigarama
24		Kashojwa	
25		Katwe I	Kigarama
26		Katwe	Kigarama
27		Kamabare II	
28		Kitoojo	Kigarama
29		Kitoojo	Kigarama
30		Muhngye	Karimbiro
31		Ncwera	Kigarama
32		Bugongo II	Kigarama
33		Omuburembo	Kigarama
34		Nyamiko	
35		Ruhingye	Karimbiro
36		Katwe I	Kigarama
37		Kitojo	Kigarama
38		Karangara	
39		Bitereko	
40		Kamabare II	
41		Karangara	
42		Kitojo	
43		Karangara	
44		Kamarabe	
45		Karimbiro	
46		Kigarama LC1	
47		Omukibare LC1	
48		Kamabare LC1	
49		Kiniongo LC1	
50		Bugongo LC1	
51		Katwe II LC1	
52		Kigarama LC1	
53		Bugongo	
54		Ncwera LCI	
55		Lyebituda LC1	
56		Kamabale	
57		Kitojo LC1	

58		Omuberembi LC1	
59		Nyakanyinya LC1	
60		Ncwera LC1	
61		Kamabare II LC 1	
62		Kashongorero	
63		Kanyabwonga	
64		Kanyabwanga	
65		Ncwera	
66		Kitojo	
67		Kashojwa	
68		Kitojo	
69		Kitojo	
70		Kitojo	
71		Kanyabwanga	
72		Gwakaruzi	
73		Nyakanyinya	

Day 2, 20<sup>th</sup>/01/2009- Bitereko Sub County

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1		Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
2		Kimuri II	Nyakashojwa
3		Nyerambire II	Nyakashojwa
4		Karimbiro LC1	Karimbiro
5		Kibare II	Nyakashojwa
6		Sanga III	Nyakashojwa
7		Nyakahanga	Nyakashojwa
8		Nohwa	Kaseta
9		Nyamiko	Kigarama
10		Sanga III	Nyakashojwa
11		Kihumuro LCI	Nyakashojwa
12		Kihumuro LC1	Nyakashojwa
13		Kimuri II	Nyakashojwa
14		Kamabare	Busherengenyi
15		Nyerambire	Nyakashojwa
16		Kagorogoro	Nyakashojwa
17		Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
18			
19			
20		Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
21		Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
22		Sanga I	Nyakashojwa
23		Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
24		Kimuri II	Nyakashojwa
25		Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
26		Nyakatooma	Karimbiro
27		Kihumuro LCI	Nyakashojwa
28		Kibare II	Nyakashojwa
29		Kibare II	Nyakashojwa
30		Kimuri II	Nyakashojwa

31		Rutookye I	Nyakashojwa
32		Sanga I	Nyakashojwa
33		Mahungye SS	Karimbiro
34		Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
35		Rugama	Nyakashojwa

Day 3, 21<sup>st</sup>/01/2009

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1		Rwandaro	Rumuri
2		Kyaritakoba I	Rumuri
3		Kyatakoba II	Rumuri
4		Rumuri I	Rumuri
5		Rumuri I	Rumuri
6		Rumuri II	Rumuri
7		Rwandaro B	Rumuri
8		Rumuri I	Rumuri
9		Nyaruharo II	Rumuri
10		Rumuri II	Rumuri
11		Rumuri II	Rumuri
12		Rwandaro	Rumuri
13		Rumuri II	Rumuri
14		Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
15		Kyarutakoba	Rumuri
16		Rumuri II	Rumuri
17		Rumuli I	Rumuri
18		Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
19		Kyarutakoba	Rumuri
20		Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
21		Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
22		Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
23		Kyarutakoba I	Rumuri
24		Kyarutakoba	Rumuri
25		Rukiizi	Bugaya
26		Rukiizi	Bugaya
27		Kyarutakoba	Rumuri
28		Nyaruharo	Rumuri
29		Nyaruharo	Rumuri
30		Nyamishেকে	Ndekye
31		Kaseeta-Hoima	Kaseeta
32		Wairagaza	Butoole
33		Nyakasozi	Kichwamba
34		Kyarutakoba	Kichwamba
35		Kyarutakoba	Kichwamba
36		Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri

Day 4, 22<sup>nd</sup> /01/2009

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1		Kabirizi II	Buzenga
2		Kabirizi I	Buzenga
3		Nyababere	Kichwamba
4		Rurama	Nyabubare
5		Bukyaba	Nyabubare
6		Ryeru	Ndekye
7		Kabukwiri	Nyakiyanja
8		Nkondo B	Nyakiyanja
9		Ryemondo LCI	Nyabubare
10		Kinoko LC I	Ndangaro
11		Kinoko LC I	Ndangaro
12		Nyaruharo II	Rumuli
13		Kamacumu I	Buzenga
14		Kyeibumba II	Buzenga
15		Kyeibumba I	Buzenga
16		Rwandaro	Rumuri
17		Buhera C	Magambo
18		Rwandaro	Buzanga
19		Nyakhanda	Butoha
20		Nyaruharo II	Rumuri
21		Nyaruharo II	Rumuri
22		Nyangorogoro	Butoha
23		Omumasako	Kicaba
24		Rwenkobe	Ndagaro
25		Rwenkobe LCI	Ndagaro
26		Ndagaro	Nyakiyanja
27		Mugogo	Ndekye
28		Mugogo	Ndekye
29		Mugogo	Ndekye
30		Ndekye	Ryeru
31		Kwehuma	Nyabubene
32		Ryeru I	Ndekye
33		Buzenga I	Buzenga P
34		Rurama	Nyabubare
35			
36		Rumuri B	Rumuri
37		Buzenga	Buzenga

Day 5, 23<sup>rd</sup>/01/2009, Bukiriro II, Kiyanga

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1		Bukiriro I	Kiyanga
2		Kirama	Kiyanga
3		Bukiriro	Kiyanga
4		Bukiriro II	Kiyanga
5		Iramira	Kiyanga
6		Kirama	Kiyanga
7		Kisizi I	Kiyanga
8		Iramira I	Kiyanga

9		Iramira I	Iramira
10		Bukiriro II	Kiyanga
11		Bukiriro II	Kiyanga
12		Kirama	Kiyanga
13		Kirama	Kiyanga
14		Nyanga	Kiyanga
15		Iramira	Kiyanga
16		Kamabare	Kiyanga
17		Nkongi	Kiyanga
18		Iramira II	Iramira
19		Iramira II	Iramira
20		Bukiriro II	Kiyanga
21		Kirama	Kiyanga
22		Kirama	Kiyanga
23		Kirama	Kiyanga
24		Bukiriro	Kiyanga
25		Bukiriro	Kiyanga
26		Nyanga	Kiyanga
27		Iramira	Kiyanga
28		Iramira	Kiyanga
29		Kamabare	Kiyanga
30			Kiyanga
31		Kirama	Kiyanga
32		Kisiizi	Kiyanga
33		Kakimba	Kiyanga
34		Kirama	Kiyanga
35		Kirama	Kiyanga
36		Kakimba	Kiyanga
37		Katagyemeko	Kiyanga
38		Bikungu	Iramira
39		Kibayo	Kiyanga
40		Nyabyondo	Rwoburunga
41		Rushoroza	Rwoburunga
42		Katagyeneko	Kiyanga
43		Kirama	Kiyanga
44		Kirama	Kiyanga
45		Kakimba	Kiyanga
46			Kiyanga
47		Iramira II	Iramira

Day 6, 24<sup>th</sup>/01/2009, Nkongi, Kiyanga

No	Name	Village	Parish
1		Kirama	Kiyanga
2		Nyanga	Kiyanga
3		Iramira	Kiyanga
4		Nkongi	Kiyanga
5		Nkongi	Kiyanga
6		Nyanga	Kiyanga
7		Kisizi	Kiyanga
8		Konji	Kiyanga



9		Nduruma	Kiyanga
10		Muzinga	Rwoburunga
11		Kirama	Kiyanga
12		Ndurumo	Rwoburunga
13		Kibaya	Kiyanga
14		Nyanga	Kiyanga
15		Ndurumo	Rwoburunga
16		Kiruma	Kiyanga
17		Katagyemeko	Kiyanga
18		Kiyanga	Kiyanga
19		Kibanga	Kiyanga
20		Kibanga	Kiyanga
21		Kibaya	Kiyanga
22		Kibaya	Kiyanga
23		Kibaya	Kiyanga
24		Ndarikangyi	Kiyanga
25		Kibaya	Kiyanga
26		Kirama	Kiyanga
27		Kashasha	Kiyanga
28		Kashasha	Kiyanga
29		Kirama	Kiyanga
30		Nyanga	Kiyanga
31		Nyanga	Kiyanga
32		Rutabo	Kiyanga
33		Kakimbo	
34		Nyanga	Kiyanga
35		Kakimba	Kiyanga
36		Kashasha	Kiyanga
37		Rutobo	Kiyanga
38		Nkongi	Kiyanga
39		Kirama	Kiyanga
40		Kirama	Kiyanga
41		Nkongi	Kiyanga
42		Kaniampika	Kiyanga
43			Kiyanga

Location of some of the participating farmers' fields (GPS readings)

No	Name	Village	Easting (Degrees)	Southing (Degrees)	Elevation (m)
Bitereko					
1		Kashojwa	029.99087	00.57041	1485
2		Nyamiko	029.98308	00.57703	1490
3		Nyamiko	029.98071	00.57912	1478
4		Nyamiko	029.98520	00.56691	1475
5		Nyamiko	029.98412	00.56867	1471
6		Omukibare	029.97878	00.56449	1457
7		Omubuvumbi	029.97834	0055955	1418
8		Kitojo	029.998575	00.54274	1431
9		Kitojo	029.98183	00.54217	1435
10		Kitojo	029.98183	00.54544	1423

11		Kitojo	029.98058	00.54633	1428
12		Kitojo	029.98041	00.54859	1408
13		Kitojo	029.97978	00.54783	1409
14		Kitojo	029.97894	00.54385	1424
15		Kitojo	029.97940	00.54414	1421
16		Katwe	029.99107	00.55353	1478
17			029.98394	00.55785	1444
Bunyaruguru					
1		Kyarutakoba	030.07662	00.25665	1257
2		Kyarutakoba	030.07782	00.25482	1230
3		Nyamishেকে	030.13163	00.29778	1312
4			030.13301	00.28310	1350
5			030.13420	00.28279	1355
6			030.10301	00.25935	1341
7			030.10560	00.27021	1322
8			030.11596	00.31294	1359
9			030.11885	00.31367	1374
10			030.10706	00.33074	1406
Kiyanga					
1			029.94641	00.52462	1132
2			029.95845	00.51068	1140
3			029.95537	00.51130	1149
4			029.94285	00.51728	1123
5		Nkongi	029.96328	00.49343	1233
6			029.97072	00.50658	1170
7			029.97391	00.50582	1153
8			029.97254	00.51634	1193
9			029.95108	0055890	1361

## Appendix

### The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda

#### Training Report for Hoima/Masindi carbon farmers, February 2<sup>nd</sup> –4<sup>th</sup>, 2009

#### Introduction

In order to build and increase the capacity of participating farmers in the carbon offset project in Hoima and Masindi districts, Western Uganda, staff at ECOTRUST carried out training in the sites where the project has been implemented.

The **objectives** of the training were as follows:

- To sensitize the communities and increase the number of farmers to participate in the project.
- To build the capacity of participating farmers in carbon sequestration and management & simple carbon accounting
- To enable communities learn some simple field techniques of monitoring their trees.

#### Communication to farmers

Communication to farmers was by means of radio. The farmers were invited to the upcoming trainings and informed of the time, date and venue. Farmers were told to contact the carbon project coordinators (Bwambale Samuel-Kyangwali, Agaba Medard –Kidoma, Kiziranfumbi and Hellen Oleru-Ongo, Budongo) for more information. In all meetings, the farmers acknowledged that they had heard the radio announcements which indicated the effectiveness of the radio as a means of communication. Farmers were also informed through announcements in the church, telephone calls and visits by the farmer coordinator.

### Training process

The agenda was as follows:

- Opening Prayer
- Communication from the LC 1 Chairperson/ Representative
- Communication from the carbon farmer Coordinator
- Communication from ECOTRUST
- Introduction to the ECOTRUST carbon Project
- The carbon concept
- Seed quality
- Nursery management (quality seedlings), wildlings and best practices
- Pests and diseases ( both in nursery and the field)
- Tree management. This will include tree establishment, spacing, watering etc.
- Registration and Review
- Sales agreements
- Monitoring i.e. counting of trees, simple measuring of dbh and tree heights
- Carbon accounting
- Carbon payments
- Question and answer session
- Meeting closed by ECOTRUST Program Officer

### TRAINING GUIDE

	Topic	content
1	The carbon project	A detailed explanation of the <b>Trees for Global Benefits - Carbon Project</b> . The objectives of the training, the potential benefits of the project, the criterion and steps followed to join the project. Emphasis was put on the plan vivo system and cycle.
2	The carbon concept	An introduction to the definition of key terms such as carbon and carbon dioxide. An explanation of rules and regulations.
3	Seed quality management	Seed quality, seed collection, seed sources and storage
4	Nursery management practices.	How to follow best nursery management practices such as soil mixing. Challenges and benefits faced. Income generation from tree seedlings.
5	Pest and disease control and management in tree nurseries	The diseases that attack seedling in nurseries and in the field How the pests and diseases can be prevented, reduced or controlled.

6	Tree management.	This included tree establishment, spacing, watering etc
7	Registration and Review	How an interested person can get involved. How to create plan vivos. Procedure to complete registration e.g. filling in of application form, reviewing plan vivos and targets before farmer can begin getting the first payment/installment.
8	Sales agreements	Definition and details of a carbon sale agreement. The sections of the template sales agreement will be discussed
9	Monitoring	How monitoring is done. What the person monitoring looks for and why. Some of which are counting of trees, simple measuring of dbh and tree heights
10	Carbon accounting	Calculation of carbon quantities in a given number of trees.
11	Carbon payments	The procedure of receipt of payments by farmers. The discussion includes payments made as per targets met as indicated in the sales agreements

### Challenges

The transfer of the money from ECOTRUST to the farmers needed to be addressed in Hoima. This is one of the challenges in the area of operation. The new project officer will have to do more surveys and consultation to find an appropriate means of sending money to the beneficiaries.

### Out puts

Farmers were trained in three sub counties (Kyangwali and Kiziranfumbi in Hoima and Budongo (Ongo) in Masindi) in a total of three venues. All farmers were invited including the participating ones. All farmers who turned up registered and the attendance lists are attached in the appendix. The training was carried out in English and effectively translated the local languages with the aid of interpreters from the community.

1. New farmers were sensitized
2. Capacity of participating farmers in carbon management was enhanced.
3. Farmers acquired simple carbon accounting and monitoring techniques.

When farmers were asked for the benefits of planting trees for carbon, they gave the following answers: income generation, timber firewood, manure, medicine, soil erosion control, shade, food, able to practice apiculture, support of growing of other fruits, windbreakers, research, beauty and rain.

**Table showing number of farmers who attended the training at the different sub-sites.**

Date	Subcounty	Venue	No. of Female farmers who attended	No. of Male farmers who attended
2 <sup>nd</sup> Feb-2009	Kyangwali	Kyangwali subcounty headquarters	1	23
3 <sup>rd</sup> Feb-2009	Kiziranfumbi	Kidoma Trading Centre	2	32

4 <sup>th</sup> Feb-2009	Ongo	Ongo Community church	4	25
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### Table of agreements signed by farmers during this field trip

<b>Sub county</b>	<b>Total farmers monitored and allocated</b>	<b>Farmers that have met their first targets and thus have their Agreements confirmed</b>	<b>Agreements not yet confirmed</b>
<i>Kyangwali</i>	6	3	3
<i>Kiziranfumbi</i>	4	4	0
<i>Ongo</i>	12	6	6
<i>Kabwoya</i>	1	1	0

### Conclusion

The attendance of farmers was good. Farmers asked questions and showed much interest in the project. They showed an understanding of the benefits of tree growing. The training exercise is an excellent means of passing on the correct information to the farmers.

### Appendix

#### Table of questions asked by farmers during the training.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>
1	Won't ECOTRUST grab the farmer's land since the farmer signed an Agreement and gave passport photographs?	ECOTRUST cannot take the farmer's land because the Agreement did not state any hand over of land ownership to ECOTRUST. Clarification was made of the contents of the Agreement especially that carbon is the commodity being purchased.
2	Why does ECOTRUST promote the growing of indigenous trees and not the exotic ones such as pine?	This is to promote biodiversity and conserve these (native trees) species.
3	How does one deal with pests and diseases	Good management practices such as planting at the right time can be obtained from the sub county forest extension officers or/and For more information, contact the NAADS and FORRI officers in the locality.
4	How much money does a farmer spend on registration?	The farmer may spend UGX100 only, if the farmer coordinator has run out of application forms. This is used to photocopy.
5	Does the farmer remain with a copy of the agreement?	Farmer signs two agreements; one is kept at the ECOTRUST headquarters and the other is the farmer's copy.
6	Should farmers plant <i>Ficus spp</i> ?	Yes, mainly on the boundary
7	Don't trees like coffee absorb carbon	They do but are below the threshold carbon quantity required in this project
8	Is it acceptable to plant fruit trees	Yes, that is avocado, mangoes and jackfruit.
9	Do trees contain the same amount of Carbon	No, the fruit trees contain less carbon than the timber trees but one should consider the benefit of fruit harvesting.
10	Is it acceptable to plant trees within a	A farmer should not clear a forest to plant trees

	plot that already has an established woodlot	because this defeats the purpose of removing carbon from the atmosphere.
11	What happens in a case when the farmer sells his land?	The farmer should inform the farmer carbon coordinator and the new land owner takes over the agreement.
12	Can a farmer apply despite owning a very small piece of land?	A minimum of half an acre is ideal for mutual beneficial output.
13	What does a farmer do in case of poor growth of trees?	Inquiries should be made from the Forest and NAADS officers for better tree management.
14	Is it acceptable to de-bark medicinal trees?	If the trees are old enough, proper debarking (sustainable harvesting of bark) can be made to allow for continual growth of trees.
15	How does a farmer obtain seedlings?	Seedlings are obtained from forest officers and nursery owners that have been recommended by the carbon farmer coordinators and ECOTRUST.
16	Which tree species are recommended in this project?	The recommended tree species are <i>Antiaris toxicaria</i> , <i>Peptadeniastrum africana</i> , <i>Prunus Africana</i> , <i>Cordia africana</i> , <i>Beilschmiedia ugandensis</i> , <i>Ficus mucusu</i> , <i>Strombosia schefflei</i> , <i>Vitex doniana</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i> , <i>Croron macrophylus</i> , <i>Markhamia lutea</i> , <i>Dodonea angustifolia</i> , <i>Albizia gummifera</i> , <i>Albizia coriaria</i> , <i>Maesopsis emini</i> , <i>Zanthoxylum gilletti</i> , <i>Ficus nanatalesis</i> , <i>Entadrophragma excelsa</i> , <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> , <i>Warbugia ugandensis</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Funtumia africana</i> , <i>Albizia zygia</i> , <i>Poluscus fulvas</i> . In general, most indigenous trees with timber value would qualify. But before the farmer plants he/she needs to consult before planting
17	Is it in line with this project for a farmer to apply and join a different project using the same trees?	No, this is not acceptable, the other project should facilitate the farmer as ECOTRUST has done and plant more trees. A farmer can not be paid twice for the same product.
18	Does the project cater for the extra trees planted?	The no of trees paid for are as per application by the farmer. However, it's good to plant more trees on your land even if it's not for carbon.
19	If a farmer planted trees before this project, is he accepted to apply using these trees?	No. This means the principle of additionality is undermined.
20	Why do different farmers receive different amounts of money?	This depends on the number of trees planted and as indicated in the sales agreement. It may also be due to the exchange rate at the time of transfer of the money and the amount the buyer is paying for a ton of carbon.
21	Is the 10% buffer ever refunded to the farmer?	This money is normally paid if the farmers have incurred a loss due to accidental reasons. It's used to replant the trees that may have been lost due to calamity e.g. fire, lightning etc.

22	Must one transplant the seedling with the soil from the nursery bed? How often must one water the trees after transplanting?	The seedling must be transplanted with the soil from the nursery bed to provide a more stable micro environment and watering depends on rains; in the absence of rain, seedling should be watered to ensure that they don't die of drought.
23	If some of the trees die off, is gap filling recommended?	Gap filling should be practiced.
24	What if the wife refuses to sign?	Farmer should clearly explain to the wife what the benefits that would be obtained as a family.
25	Is the government of Uganda being paid to maintain the forests?	No, the government of Uganda is not paid
26	If a farmer's garden is in a different LC from the one where his/home is found, who verifies that the farmer owns this garden?	The farmer should go to the LC I Chairman of the place where the garden is found.
27	Are slow growing trees like mahogany part of this project?	Yes.

#### Attendance lists

2<sup>nd</sup>/02/2009, Kyangwali Subcounty

No.	Name <sup>7</sup>	Village	Parish
1		Wairagaza	Butoole
2		Nsozi	Butoole
3		Kyangwali	Kyangwali
4		Kyangwali	Kituti
5		Nsozi	Butoole
6		Mbarara	Butoole
7		Kyalusesa	Butoole
8		Mbarara	Butoole
9		Mbarara	Butoole
10		Mburara	Butoole
11		Ngongoli I	Kyangwali
12		Ngongoli II A	Kyangwali
13		Wairagaza	Butoole
14		Wairagaza	Butoole
15		Wairagaza	Butoole
16		Nyamehemba	Kyangwali
17		Kibaale	Butoole
18		Kibaale	Butoole
19		Ngogoli	Kyangwali
20		Mbarara LCI	Butoole
21		Tontema	Butoole
22		Kyarujumba	Butoole
23		Wairagaza	Butoole
24		Mbarara	Butoole

Day 2, 3<sup>rd</sup>/02/2009- Kiziranfumbi Sub County

<sup>7</sup> Due to data protection rules, the names of participants have been removed from the public version of this report

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1		Butimba	Kidoma
2		Kidoma	Kidoma
3		Butumba	Kidoma
4		Kihohoro LCI	Kidoma
5			
6		Kiziramfumbi	
7		Butimba	Kidoma
8		Bugambe	Katanga
9		Kidana	Kidoma
10		Nyamigogo LCI	Kidoma
11		Butimba	Kidoma
12		Butimba	Kidoma
13		Butimba	Kidoma
14		Butimba	Kidoma
15		Kidoma	Kidoma
16		Rwamusaga	Kidoma
17		Kyakatamba	Kidoma
18		Rwamasaga	Kidoma
19			Bulimya
20		Kidoma centre	Kidoma
21		Rusaka LCI	Kidoma
22		Kanyegaramire	Kidoma
23		Nyamigogo	Kidoma
24		Kihohoro	Kidoma
25		Kanyegaramire	Kidoma
26		Kihigwa	Kidoma
27		Kihigwa	Kidoma
28		Butimba	Kidoma
29		Kihigwana	Butimba
30		Kidoma	Butimba
31		Kisiha	Musajamukuru
32		Nyamigogo	Kidoma
33		Rwamusog	Kidoma
34			Kidoma

Day 3, 4th/02/2009

No.	Name <sup>8</sup>	Village	Parish
1		Abangi	Kasenene
2		Onieni	Kasenene
3		Abangi	Kasenene
4		Onieni	Kasenene
5		Abangi	Kasenene
6		Kabangi	Kasenene
7		Kibali	Kasenene

<sup>8</sup> Due to data protection rules, the names of participants have been removed from the public version of this report



8		Kibali	Kasenene
9		Onieni	Kasenene
10		Onieni	Kasenene
11		Abangi	Kasenene
12		Onieni	Kasenene
13		Onieni	Kasenene
14		Kibali	Kasenene
15		Onieni	Kasenene
16		Onieni	Kasenene
17		Onieni	Kasenene
18		Onieni	Kasenene
19		Ogadra	Kasenene
20		Onieni	Kasenene
21		Onieni	Kasenene
22		Onieni	Kasenene
23		Onieni	Kasenene
24		Onieni	Kasenene
25		Onieni	Kasenene
26		Ejingo	Kasenene
27		Onieni	Kasenene
28		Abhangi	Kasenene
29		Onieni	Kasenene

**Location of some of the participating farmers' fields (GPS readings)**

No	Name	Village	Easting (Degrees)	Northing (Degrees)	Elevation (m)
<b>Kyangwali</b>					
1	Bwambale Samuel		030.90265	01.22367	1161