

**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-ago 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

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Nature of Organisation</b>	<b>Partnership</b>
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	Sub-county
Bangirana George	Kiyanga
Tweteise charles	Kiyanga
Rutembererwa Joy	Bitereko
Kashansa Benedicto	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 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	tCO2	Price CO2	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-Technology	23				
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 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					
	<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>

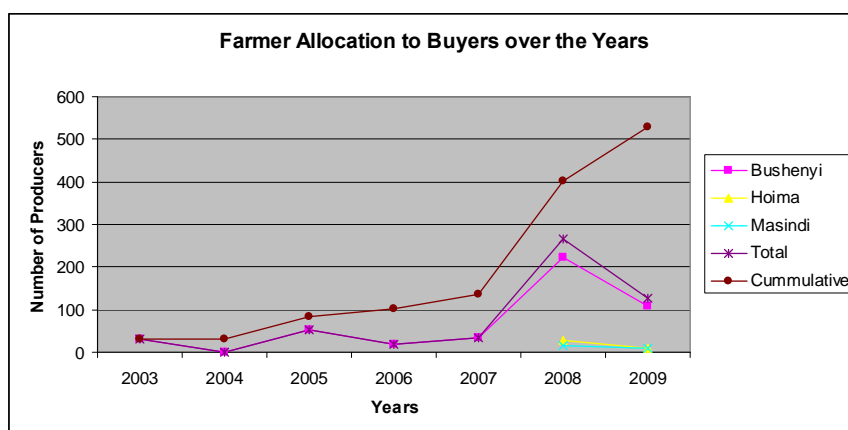


Figure 1 Trends in Farmers Allocated to Buyers over the years

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	12261.2
Kanyabwanga	6	6.75	1370.25	Kabwoya	13	20	4060	Bwijanga	9	19.1	3877.3
Kichwamba	10	18	3654	Kigorobyia	14	19.15	3887.45	Karujubu	4	4.2	852.6
Kiyanga	5	5	1015	Kiziranfumbi	26	34.95	7094.85	Kigorobyia	14	19.15	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>19437.25</b>		<b>106</b>	<b>167.7</b>	<b>33853.1</b>		<b>77</b>	<b>117.35</b>	<b>23822.05</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	No of trees surviving	Expected target	Corrective action/ Balance to plant	Progress by October Monitoring
<b>Bitereko Subcounty</b>				
Mbanoha Benon	347	400	53	20 more trees to plant
Bandi Lilian	208	400	192	50 more trees to plant
Sande Augustance	400	700	300	100 more trees to plant
<b>Kiyanga Subcounty</b>				
Saba Mujuni	200	400	200	50 more trees to plant
Kajurubu alfred	800	1190	390	completed
Kashagama	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 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 carved 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 asses 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 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. 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	Subcounty	Trees at time of monitoring	Targeted trees to plant
Arinaitwe Benedict	Bitereko	426	1000
Arinaitwe Steven	Bitereko	223	800
Baganiza Yusuf	Bitereko	197	800
Bankuzi Paul	Bitereko	200	400
Barugahare Aventino	Bitereko	365	400
Byarugaba Francis	Bitereko	184	1000
Byaruhanga David	Bitereko	345	400
Byaruhanga Eriasafu	Bitereko	246	400
Byekwaso Levi	Bitereko	210	400
Byensi Steven	Bitereko	210	1000
Gumara Gauda	Bitereko	427	1000
Kabazamu Juliet	Bitereko	200	400
Kamara Eryasafu	Bitereko	324	400
Kamugisha Deo	Bitereko	516	800
Kanyonza Deziderio	Bitereko	200	600
Kasiime Lydia	Bitereko	188	400
Kigarama Catholic Church	Bitereko	288	1000
Kutisa Robert	Bitereko	214	400
Magazi Charles	Bitereko	207	400
Manaku Evelina	Bitereko	206	600
Mparangana Elneo	Bitereko	173	600
Mutabazi J B	Bitereko	210	600
Nakakye Clemensia	Bitereko	126	400
Ndyabahena Richard	Bitereko	205	400
Ndyamuba Jolly	Bitereko	199	400
Ntsigaireho Betty	Bitereko	352	1000
Nuwagaba Aventino	Bitereko	220	400
Nyinakimunya Perezia	Bitereko	126	400
Owagwe Pius	Bitereko	218	400
Owomugisha Agabito/Jackline	Bitereko	175	400
Rutaraka Edvina	Bitereko	209	500
Rwabukye Aloizio	Bitereko	138	400
Rwamojo Ramathan	Bitereko	251	500
Tiragana David	Bitereko	238	400
Turyamureeba Hannington	Bitereko	217	500
Turyatamba Prossy	Bitereko	209	400
Bamuhaira Joseph	Bitereko	377	600
Bamusiima Julius	Bitereko	225	400
Arinaitwe John Bosco	Kanyabwanga	206	400
Bindeba David	Kanyabwanga	212	400
Musinguzi Richard	Kanyabwanga	336	500
Olishaba Serina	Kanyabwanga	306	500
Tumwebaze Rosette	Kanyabwanga	306	800
Kamugisha John	Kichwamba	201	400
Tumwebaze Deus	Kichwamba	150	600
Asiimwe Nathan	Kiyanga	438	800
Asiimwe Ruth	Kiyanga	403	400
Banturaki George	Kiyanga	307	600


Bekunda Bumari	Kiyanga	232	400
Bigyezo Julius	Kiyanga	818	1200
Borekire justus	Kiyanga	384	800
Kakuru John	Kiyanga	200	400
Katenzya Yonasan	Kiyanga	230	1000
Kyomukama Mary	Kiyanga	462	800
Mande Emmanuel	Kiyanga	439	500
Mbagaya Francis	Kiyanga	298	600
Mbuzibwoha Lydia	Kiyanga	348	600
Mucunguzi Moses	Kiyanga	329	600
Mugisha swaibu	Kiyanga	203	600
Mukiga Ronald	Kiyanga	401	1000
Mulumba Mathias	Kiyanga	412	600
Mutabarura Edison	Kiyanga	377	800
Natukunda Anna	Kiyanga	399	800
Ndegyeya Jennifer.	Kiyanga	170	400
Ndyagamba Richard	Kiyanga	362	800
Rwamojo Ramathan	Kiyanga	282	400
Tibategyeza Julius	Kiyanga	202	600
Tumwesigye Deziderio	Kiyanga	244	500
Turyagenda Bernard	Kiyanga	201	600
Turyatamba Thomson	Kiyanga	552	1000
Turyomunsi Jane	Kiyanga	400	600
Tushabomwe Lydia	Kiyanga	594	800
Twijukye Jackson	Kiyanga	311	500
Weneside Wilbur	Kiyanga	274	500
Kashansha Benedicto	Ryeru	159	350
Muhumuza Joshua	Ryeru	457	1000
Nabasa Babra	Ryeru	516	900
Nareeba Nimrod	Ryeru	551	1000
Nyongera Joseph	Ryeru	527	1000
Sebowa John	Ryeru	431	1600
Kato Sulaiti	Ryeru	223	400
Bangirana Fred	Bitereko	600	800
Karuhanga John	Bitereko	1000	1400
Mbagumya Petero	Bitereko	427	800
Orishaba Venancio	Bitereko	230	400
Rev. Mutabazi Emmanuel	Bitereko	280	400
Tugumisirize Patrice	Bitereko	361	700
Turyamusiima Diuriyano	Bitereko	400	400
Tutegyeireiza Aventino	Bitereko	200	400
Baine Simon	Bitereko-b	700	800
Agupi Emmanuel	Budongo	252	500
Dramani Phinehas	Budongo	130	300
Dramani William	Budongo	310	400
Oleru Hellen	Budongo	110	400
Sebowa David	Budongo	250	520
Ndahura G. William	Kabwoya	1000	2000
Bikangiso James	Kanyabwanga	200	400
Ahimbisibwe John Patrick	Kichwamba	200	400
Didasi Ayinake-b	Kichwamba	140	400
Kibagamba Simplisio	Kichwamba	211	400
Magara Enos	Kichwamba	600	1000
Mugisha J. C.	Kichwamba	300	500

Nzera Kyomukama	Kichwamba	300	400
Tumwebaze Diana	Kichwamba	700	1300
Tibarweshereka Stephano	Kichwamba	222	400
Bagazonzya Benjamin	Kiyanga	660	800
Bananura Elisam	Kiyanga	307	1000
Banyogonya Emmanuel	Kiyanga	200	400
Kakoona Stephen	Kiyanga	298	400
Kamigane Milton	Kiyanga	671	800
Karusigarira John	Kiyanga	340	500
Kasiime Jennifa	Kiyanga	220	400
Katarikawe David	Kiyanga	300	600
Katoroki Stephen	Kiyanga	200	400
Kavakuli Charles	Kiyanga	300	500
Kolombano Gatoreki	Kiyanga	400	600
Kyomuhangi Immaculate	Kiyanga	500	1000
Muhwezi Christopher	Kiyanga	635	800
Ngabirano Jackson	Kiyanga	600	1000
Ntegyerieze Francis	Kiyanga	520	1000
Nuwabine Hope	Kiyanga	540	800
Nuwabine Moses	Kiyanga	350	700
Tugumenawe Nelson	Kiyanga	447	800
Tukamuhabwa Marion	Kiyanga	400	600
Tumukurate Silvester	Kiyanga	320	400
Tumwesigye Edson	Kiyanga	512	800
Tushemereirwe Aida	Kiyanga	684	1200
Kantereine John	Kiziranfumbi	109	500
Kanyonyozi Polycarp	Kiziranfumbi	300	600
Musimenta Fred	Kiziranfumbi	667	1200
Safari M. Christopher	Kiziranfumbi	200	400
Bwambale Samuel	Kyangwali	200	400
Karaveri Birihanze	Kyangwali	200	300
Kateeba Benard	Kyangwali	200	2200
TwahirwaBenson	Kyangwali	200	400
Twinamasiko Venancio	Kyangwali	400	800
Byenkya Christine	Nyangaya	250	500
Kwesiga Gerald	Nyangaya	350	400
Obida Yokana	Pakanyi	129	400
Atuhair Brenda	Ryeru	200	400
Bamuhiira Dezi	Ryeru	450	800
Butamanya P.	Ryeru	290	600
Buzenga C. O. U	Ryeru	200	400
Garama Fred	Ryeru	300	600
Magezi Vincent	Ryeru	772	1500
Nareeba Patience	Ryeru	448	800
Tumuhangwire Laban	Ryeru	250	500
Turyahikayo Jane Nyanjara	Ryeru	662	1200
Arinaitwe Abubaker	Ryeru	11	400
<b>BITEREKO</b>			
Tumuhimbise Evans	Bitereko	56	400
Nankunda Wilson	Bitereko	119	400
Ntugire Joseph	Bitereko	129	400
Tumushabe Eric	Bitereko	131	500
Rukaiza Richard	Bitereko	140	400
Twine	Bitereko	148	400

Turyamureeba Narasisio	Bitereko	150	400
Ngabirano Appolo	Bitereko	156	400
Tumwesigye Jackline	Bitereko	186	400
Owamani Dina	Bitereko	200	400
Tumuhimbise Vicent	Bitereko	203	400
Twinamasiko Alex	Bitereko	205	400
Twinamastiko Jobab	Bitereko	208	400
Tumubuline Nzenla	Bitereko	211	400
Turyasingura Richard	Bitereko	231	400
Esinikweri Fred	Bitereko	233	600
Muhwezi Adriano	Bitereko	237	400
Mukiga Vicent	Bitereko	238	400
Mugisha Didas	Bitereko	243	400
Tumwesigye Gaud	Bitereko	252	400
Nabaasa Good Chance	Bitereko	253	400
Kwehuma Sylvia	Bitereko	263	400
Safari Raphael	Bitereko	287	400
Nyambibweoha Joseph	Bitereko	300	600
Tukwasibwe Christine	Bitereko	308	600
Businge Filmon	Bitereko	321	400
Bitarabeo Leo	Bitereko	350	400
Mwehe Joseph	Bitereko	387	400
Ahimbisibwe Christopher	Bitereko	420	800
Katabazi Emmanuel	Bitereko	570	1100
Nkinga SS	Bitereko	632	1200
Margaret Sabiti	Kanyabwanga	183	400
Baijunaki Sabiti	Kanyabwanga	175	400
Tindihwaho Salapio	Kanyabwanga	390	600
Kigarama Secondary School	Bitereko	458	600
<b>KIYANGA</b>			
Mubangizi Justina	Kiyanga	98	300
Twijuke Saul	Kiyanga	100	400
Rucuncu Ronald	Kiyanga	141	400
Twinomuhwezi Jane	Kiyanga	147	400
Bute Generous	Kiyanga	184	400
Kapasi Girivasio (b)	Kiyanga	185	300
Mubangizi Kasiano	Kiyanga	192	400
Nasasira Dan	Kiyanga	192	400
Mujuni James	Kiyanga	195	400
Mwenyewe Pison	Kiyanga	200	600
Akangwanaho Joab	Kiyanga	200	400
Kyomuhangi Elvida	Kiyanga	200	200
Arinaitwe Airini	Kiyanga	201	400
Twikirize Benard	Kiyanga	201	400
Biizire Erivason	Kiyanga	209	500
Kamunsingiza James	Kiyanga	230	400
Ntegyerize Robinah	Kiyanga	236	300
Mahamba Milton	Kiyanga	252	500
Nyakwiruka Benard	Kiyanga	262	500
Mbabazi Johnson	Kiyanga	272	400
Kiiza Julius	Kiyanga	288	400
Muhereza Cosimo	Kiyanga	297	600
Ngabirano Abel	Kiyanga	335	500
Gakibayo Emmanuel	Kiyanga	339	500

Kataryeba V Adrian	Kiyanga	357	600
Twesigye Varisto	Kiyanga	375	600
Byarugaba Erunayo	Kiyanga	378	600
Kyayanga Geresemu	Kiyanga	383	800
Kamuragu Jovans	Kiyanga	404	400
Mujuni David	Kiyanga	420	800
Agaba Ann	Kiyanga	440	500
Nuweabaine Julius	Kiyanga	456	800
Turyasingura Gard	Kiyanga	501	800
Bandwaniza Jackson (b)	Kiyanga	502	800
Kalyegesa Ernest	Kiyanga	532	800
Nuwarinda Nicholas	Kiyanga	600	1000
<b>BUNYARUGURU</b>			
<b>RYERU</b>			
Timugyera Nelson	Ryeru	35	400
Katahweire Jackson	Ryeru	136	400
Mugogo C.O.U	Ryeru	200	1.5
Bitwire Charles	Ryeru	213	800
Buteera J	Ryeru	438	1000
Tukahirwa F	Ryeru	449	800
Kabanyete J	Ryeru	495	800
<b>KICHWAMBA</b>			
Bainomugisha Jacob	Kichwamba	103	400
Neema Robert	Kichwamba	206	0
<b>Hoima/ Masindi</b>			
Yusuf Rwakaikara	Karujubu		400
Namara Naboth	Kiziranfumbi	173	200
Bihugyeyo Silvano	Kiziranfumbi	578	578
Tibaijuka Anakireli	Kiziranfumbi	237	250
Barongo Moses	Kiziranfumbi	351	410
Asimwe Alexander	Kiziranfumbi	781	1000
Sasibwe Jack	Kiziranfumbi	155	200
Kantereine John (b)	Kiziranfumbi	490	600
Tubulihwa Boniface	Kiziranfumbi	421	800
Kalindungu Yahaya	Kiziranfumbi	500	1000
Keredonia Ngorogoza	Kiziranfumbi	160	300
Kanyonza Polycarp	Kiziranfumbi	500	500
Matte Moses	Kiziranfumbi	300	600
Tibeihaho Asuman	Kiziranfumbi	283	500
Ruteega Jackson	Kiziranfumbi	193	300
Noel David	Kiziranfumbi	165	200
Safari M. Christopher-b	Kiziranfumbi	580	1000
Musinguzi Geoffrey	Kiziranfumbi	2000	2500
Kaahwa Francis	Nyangahya	247	400
Matovu Jackson Mugisa	Nyangahya	401	500
Muhumuza Isaac	Nyangahya	181	300
Byakagaba Erizoni	Kigorobya/siiba	169	400
Rugonzeza	Kigorobya/siiba	200	400
Byakagaba John	Kigorobya/siiba	250	500
Musiime Robert	Nyangaya	330	400
Baibo Daniel	Budongo	80	300
Apango Ephraim	Budongo	80	400
Candia Samuel	Budongo	70	400
Sabo Yowasi	Budongo	86	400

Okila Gilbert	Budongo	68	400
Nyakumbe Rakel	Budongo	150	400
Kabakumba Matsiko	Budongo	1000	1000
Mbabazi john	Pakanyi	400	500



## Appendix II

### Farmers who got payment in April 2009 Bushenyi

Name	Subcounty	Planvivo code	Tt C amount	yr-0 30% (US\$)	R'cved(US\$)	Blice(US \$)
Bagazonzya Benjamin	Kiyanga	402/19/071	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Bananura Elisam	Kiyanga	402/19/057	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.228
Banyogonya Emmanuel	Kiyanga	402/19/053	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Kakoona Stephen	Kiyanga	402/19/055	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Kamigane Milton	Kiyanga	402/19/072	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Karusigarira John	Kiyanga	402/19/059	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.114
Katoroki Stephen	Kiyanga	402/19/054	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Kavakuli Charles	Kiyanga	402/19/056	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.114
Kolombano Gatoreki	Kiyanga	402/19/061	915.624	274.6872	274.6872	640.9368
Muhwezi Christopher	Kiyanga	402/19/070	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Ngabirano Jackson	Kiyanga	402/19/069	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.228
Ntegyerieze Francis	Kiyanga	402/19/066	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.228
Nuwabine Hope	Kiyanga	402/19/067	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Nuwabine Moses	Kiyanga	402/19/060	1068.228	320.4684	320.4684	747.7596
Tugumenawe Nelson	Kiyanga	402/19/063	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Tukamuhabwa Marion	Kiyanga	402/19/062	915.624	274.6872	274.6872	640.9368
Tumukurate Silvester	Kiyanga	402/19/058	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Tumwesigye Edson	Kiyanga	402/19/065	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Tushemereirwe Aida	Kiyanga	402/19/073	1831.248	549.3744	549.3744	1281.8736
Katarikawe David	Kiyanga	402/19/076	763.8678	229.16034	229.16034	534.70746
Kasiime Jenipher	Kiyanga	402/19/075	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.47164
Kyomuhangi Immaculate	Kiyanga	402/19/074	1273.113	381.9339	381.9339	891.1791
Atuhair Brenda	Ryeru	402/28/038	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Buzenga C. O. U	Ryeru	402/28/039	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Tibetaho Sezi	Ryeru	402/28/040	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Richard Katuramu	Ryeru	402/28/041	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Tumuhangwire Laban	Ryeru	402/28/042	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.114
Butamanya P.	Ryeru	402/28/043	915.624	274.6872	274.6872	640.9368
Garama Fred	Ryeru	402/28/044	915.624	274.6872	274.6872	640.9368
Nareeba Patience	Ryeru	402/28/045	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Bamuhiira Dezi	Ryeru	402/28/046	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Nyanjara Jane	Ryeru	402/28/047	1831.248	549.3744	549.3744	1281.8736
Magyezi Vicent	Ryeru	402/16/27	2289.06	686.718	686.718	1602.342
Baine Simon	Bitereko-b	402/02/103	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Bangirana Fred	Bitereko	402/02/101	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Bikangiso James	Bitereko	402/02/094	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Karuhanga John	Bitereko	402/02/102	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.228
Orishaba Venancio	Bitereko	402/02/097	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Mutabazi Emmanuel	Bitereko	402/02/098	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Tugumisirize Patrice	Bitereko	402/02/099	1068.228	320.4684	320.4684	747.7596
Turyamusiima Dauriyano	Bitereko	402/02/100	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Tutegyeyreize Aventino	Bitereko	402/02/096	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Mbagumya Petero	Bitereko	402/02/104	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Ahimbisibwe John Patrick	Kichwamba	402/16/21	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Kibagamba Simplisio	Kichwamba	402/16/22	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Tibarweshereka Stephano	Kichwamba	402/16/23	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912

Mugisha John. C.	Kichwamba	402/16/24	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.114
Nzera Kyomukama	Kichwamba	402/16/25	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Magara Enos	Kichwamba	402/16/26	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.228
Tumwebaze Diana	Kichwamba	402/28/048	1983.852	595.1556	595.1556	1388.6964
Ayinake Didas	Kichwamba	402/16/27	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.228
<b>Hoima and Masindi</b>					0	0
Oleru Helen	Budongo	502/03/001	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.47164
Dramani Phenahas	Budongo	502/03/002	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.47164
Byenkya Christine	Nyangahya	502/07/001	636.5565	190.96695	190.96695	445.58955
Kwesiga Gerald	Nyangahya	502/07/002	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.47164
Sebowa David	Budongo	502/03/003	662.01876	198.605628	198.605628	463.41313
Agupio Emmanuel	Budongo	502/03/004	636.5565	190.96695	190.96695	445.58955
Dramani William	Budongo	502/03/005	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.47164
Obida Yokana	Budongo	502/03/006	509.2452	152.77356	152.77356	356.47164
Kantereine John	Kiziramfumbi	602/04/001	763.02	228.906	228.906	534.114
Safari Christopher	Kiziramfumbi	602/04/002	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Musimenta Fred	Kiziramfumbi	602/04/003	1831.248	549.3744	549.3744	1281.8736
Kanyonyozi Polycarp	Kiziramfumbi	602/04/004	1526.04	457.812	457.812	1068.228
Bwambale Samuel	Kyangwali	602/05/001	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Twahirwa Benson	Kyangwali	602/05/002	610.416	183.1248	183.1248	427.2912
Twinamasiko Venancio	Kyangwali	602/05/003	1220.832	366.2496	366.2496	854.5824
Ndahura William Gafayo	Kabwoya	602/06/001	3052.08	915.624	915.624	2136.456

## 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	No. of Female farmers who attended	No. of Male farmers who attended
19 <sup>th</sup>	Bitereko	Bitereko centre	Rev. Mutabazi	19	55
20 <sup>th</sup>	Bitereko	Bitereko-Rutokye	Mr. Bangirana	3	32
21 <sup>st</sup>	Kichwamba	Kichwamba	Kyarutakoba	1	36
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Ryeru	Ryeru	Ndekye COU	4	32
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Kiyanga	Kiyanga-a	Bangirana George	5	43
24 <sup>th</sup>	Kiyanga	Kiyanga-b	Turyasingura Merdad	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

19<sup>th</sup>/01/2009

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1	Beatrice Ahimbisibwe	Bitereko T/C	Kigarama
2	Baine Simon	Bitereko T/C	Kigarama
3	Nabaasa Velly	Karangara	Karimbiro
4	Tugumisirize C	Bitereko	Kigarama
5	Byarugaba Yeremia	Kitoojo	Kigarama
6	Barisimwaki Charles	Bitereko	Kigarama
7	Karikuratako Z	Bungongo	
8	Rwabukye Aloziyo	Bitereko	
9	Byamugisha Leo	Bugongo II	

10	Kamugisha Deogratius	Kamabale	Kigarama
11	Muhweza Adriano	Nyabubare	Karimbiro
12	Kengyo Jack SGT	Katwe	Kigarama
13	Tumuhimbise	Karagara	
14	Katabazi Aloizio		
15	Ndyabahena Rikadi	Omukibare	
16	Mugabirwe T. D	Katwe	
17	Tuguimisirize P	Kamabare	Kigarama
18	Mutabazi J B	Nyabubare I	Karimbiro
19	Sande Augustus	Nyabubare II	Karimbiro
20	Byensi Stephen	Kimoigo LC1	Kigarama
21	Mparagana Elineo	Kamabare I	Kigarama
22	Rwaminene Amon	Kamabare	Karimbiro
23	Bandi Lilian	Kiniogo	Kigarama
24	Rev. Can. Eliasafu Katto	Kashojwa	
25	Kwehuma Lawrence	Katwe I	Kigarama
26	Kisegyisi Jovanis	Katwe	Kigarama
27	Byaruhanga Eliasaph	Kamabare II	
28	Mrs. C Karuhanga	Kitoojo	Kigarama
29	Kakyaniro	Kitoojo	Kigarama
30	Mrs. Beatrice K	Muhngye	Karimbiro
31	Kabetereine K	Ncwera	Kigarama
32	Everina Manako	Bugongo II	Kigarama
33	Mutabazi Margaret	Omuburembo	Kigarama
34	Mary Tweshengyereze	Nyamiko	
35	Mukiga Bonny	Ruhingye	Karimbiro
36	Tumuhimbise Justine	Katwe I	Kigarama
37	Twesigye Denis	Kitojo	Kigarama
38	Tumwine Domaro	Karangara	
39	Muhangi Anselm	Bitereko	
40	Tutegyerere Aventino	Kamabare II	
41	Ampiire Samuel	Karangara	
42	Jensia Turytemba	Kitojo	
43	Kanyonza Dezi	Karangara	
44	Arinaitwe Innocent	Kamarabe	
45	Bitarabeo Leo	Karimbiro	
46	Mugisha Stephen	Kigarama LC1	
47	Tibajuka E	Omukibare LC1	
48	Twinomujuni	Kamabare LC1	
49	Nyakakye	Kiniongo LC1	
50	Marion Baryayanga	Bugongo LC1	
51	Gaudensia Nkabishanga	Katwe II LC1	
52	Byaruhanga Annet	Kigarama LC1	
53	Basera Tereza	Bugongo	
54	Mwesigye Lydia	Ncwera LCI	
55	Tumwebeize Rosette	Lyebituda LC1	
56	Emirengo	Kamabale	
57	Justine Beinomugisha	Kitojo LC1	
58	Tumwesigye Januano	Omuberembi LC1	
59	Turyatembera Didas	Nyakanyinya LC1	

60	Mbeta Africanas	Ncwera LC1	
61	Jibugahiiza	Kamabare II LC 1	
62	Tindamanyire Cornelius	Kashongorero	
63	Kabigumira Simon	Kanyabwonga	
64	Muhumuza Johnson	Kanyabwanga	
65	Buhweire Leonarida	Ncwera	
66	Nuwagaba Aventino	Kitojo	
67	Batsiga Veleriano	Kashojwa	
68	Turyamusima Dauriano	Kitojo	
69	Mbagumya Petero	Kitojo	
70	Tirwakunda F	Kitojo	
71	Baryamunywa Brazio	Kanyabwanga	
72	Mpagirehe Imeri	Gwakaruzi	
73	Turyatamba Didas	Nyakanyinya	

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

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1	Muhereza John	Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
2	Taremwa Patrick	Kimuri II	Nyakashojwa
3	Ntabirweki Eva	Nyerambire II	Nyakashojwa
4	Buhikire Deo	Karimbiro LC1	Karimbiro
5	Bitama Gaston	Kibare II	Nyakashojwa
6	Kanyihamba Alfred	Sanga III	Nyakashojwa
7	Masanyu J B	Nyakahanga	Nyakashojwa
8	Omuhereza Muhimbise	Nohwa	Kaseta
9	Edith Turyamureeba	Nyamiko	Kigarama
10	Twimukye Milton	Sanga III	Nyakashojwa
11	Bongyeneza Alex	Kihumuro LCI	Nyakashojwa
12	Mugarura David	Kihumuro LC1	Nyakashojwa
13	Magunza Jovia	Kimuri II	Nyakashojwa
14	Ndyanabo Benon	Kamabare	Busherengenyi
15	Mbanooaha Benon	Nyerambire	Nyakashojwa
16	Besigayo Faral	Kagorogoro	Nyakashojwa
17	Bangirana Fred	Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
18	Mwebaze		
19	Mucunguzi		
20	Ndamanya Adonia	Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
21	Baguma Alosyius	Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
22	Kapiiha Elivans	Sanga I	Nyakashojwa
23	Babaiha Andrew	Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
24	Mwesigye Longino	Kimuri II	Nyakashojwa
25	Bataringaya P	Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
26	Kamu E	Nyakatooma	Karimbiro
27	Enid Mwebesa	Kihumuro LCI	Nyakashojwa
28	Bagyenzire S	Kibare II	Nyakashojwa
29	Tumwesigye P	Kibare II	Nyakashojwa
30	Karekoona Mark	Kimuri II	Nyakashojwa
31	Bahandiika Eriazari	Rutookye I	Nyakashojwa
32	Barugahare John	Sanga I	Nyakashojwa

33	Bakampungaho P	Mahungye SS	Karimbiro
34	Mwebesa C	Kihumuro	Nyakashojwa
35	Magaba C	Rugama	Nyakashojwa

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

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1	Ainake D	Rwandaro	Rumuri
2	Begumisa Moses	Kyaritakoba I	Rumuri
3	Kabagambe S	Kyatakoba II	Rumuri
4	Byaruhanga Z	Rumuri I	Rumuri
5	Byamukama T. Christopher	Rumuri I	Rumuri
6	Mwoloji Wilson	Rumuri II	Rumuri
7	Byabagambi D	Rwandaro B	Rumuri
8	Beyuza Patrick	Rumuri I	Rumuri
9	Nkalyemera I	Nyaruharo II	Rumuri
10	Kamugisha John	Rumuri II	Rumuri
11	Mujuni Constatine	Rumuri II	Rumuri
12	Rwantetere L	Rwandaro	Rumuri
13	Mwesigye James	Rumuri II	Rumuri
14	Magara	Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
15	Tumwebaze D	Kyarutakoba	Rumuri
16	Mubangizi	Rumuri II	Rumuri
17	Turyatamba K	Rumuri I	Rumuri
18	Tumushabe Deo	Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
19	Tibarwesereka	Kyarutakoba	Rumuri
20	Mugisha JC	Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
21	Mugerwa Paul	Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
22	Tumwebaze Pius	Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri
23	Kyomukama Angela	Kyarutakoba I	Rumuri
24	Bainomugisha J	Kyarutakoba	Rumuri
25	Murangira Stephen	Rukiizi	Bugaya
26	Magyezi Vincent	Rukiizi	Bugaya
27	Byabagambi Y	Kyarutakoba	Rumuri
28	Magezi Mwesigwa	Nyaruharo	Rumuri
29	Deo Boona	Nyaruharo	Rumuri
30	Turyahikayo Wilson	Nyamisheshe	Ndekye
31	Omuhereza Muhimbisa	Kaseeta-Hoima	Kaseeta
32	Bwambale Samuel	Wairagaza	Butoole
33	Nkamanya Evariko	Nyakasozi	Kichwamba
34	Karemire E	Kyarutakoba	Kichwamba
35	Bakamulimba	Kyarutakoba	Kichwamba
36	Ahimbisibwe	Kyarutakoba II	Rumuri

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

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1	Sengo Profina	Kabirizi II	Buzenga

2	Ndinoha S. Ssalongo	Kabirizi I	Buzenga
3	Barigye Paulino	Nyababere	Kichwamba
4	Mbabazi Kurusumu	Rurama	Nyabubare
5	Garama Fred	Bukyaba	Nyabubare
6	Kapalaga Hairat	Ryeru	Ndekye
7	Bimuhaira Dezi	Kabukwiri	Nyakiyanja
8	Sebowa John	Nkondo B	Nyakiyanja
9	Tiwangye William	Ryemondo LCI	Nyabubare
10	Bainaki J	Kinoko LC I	Ndangaro
11	Nkuuhe Laurasio	Kinoko LC I	Ndangaro
12	Birungi Julius	Nyaruharo II	Rumuli
13	Korutaro	Kamacumu I	Buzenga
14	Tumuhagwire Laban	Kyeibumba II	Buzenga
15	Butamanya Paulo	Kyeibumba I	Buzenga
16	Didas Ayinake	Rwandaro	Rumuri
17	Mugisha Anthony	Buhera C	Magambo
18	Sefa	Rwandaro	Buzanga
19	Kato Joseph	Nyakihanda	Butoha
20	Kafuuzi Monic	Nyaruharo II	Rumuri
21	Bakamwoya Francis	Nyaruharo II	Rumuri
22	Mungirehe L	Nyangorogoro	Butoha
23	Kafusi L	Omumasako	Kicaba
24	Samu Twifukye	Rwenkobe	Ndagaro
25	Kateera Stephen	Rwenkobe LCI	Ndagaro
26	Kyishiza J	Ndagaro	Nyakiyanja
27	Bitwire Anna	Mugogo	Ndekye
28	Turyahikayo Jane	Mugogo	Ndekye
29	Nareeba Patience	Mugogo	Ndekye
30	Muhmya Erieza	Ndekye	Ryeru
31	Arinaitwe Frank	Kwehuma	Nyabubene
32	Atuhairwe Brenda	Ryeru I	Ndekye
33	Tumwesigye Annatoli	Buzenga I	Buzenga P
34	Namutebi Hadija	Rurama	Nyabubare
35	Turyahikayo Wilson		
36	Mwesigye Janice	Rumuri B	Rumuri
37	Byaruhanga Demyano	Buzenga	Buzenga

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

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1	Turyahikayo S	Bukiriro I	Kiyanga
2	Baryeha G	Kirama	Kiyanga
3	Rwamwojo W	Bukiriro	Kiyanga
4	Sanyogonya	Bukiriro II	Kiyanga
5	Kangaraju C	Iramamira	Kiyanga
6	Agaba Annah	Kirama	Kiyanga
7	Karungi John	Kisizi I	Kiyanga
8	Muhereza C	Iramamira I	Kiyanga
9	Nyakwiruka B	Iramamira I	Iramamira
10	Goreti	Bukiriro II	Kiyanga



11	Tugumenawe Nelson	Bukiriro II	Kiyanga
12	Bananura Elisam	Kirama	Kiyanga
13	Banturaki George	Kirama	Kiyanga
14	Nasani	Nyanga	Kiyanga
15	Kashagama	Iramira	Kiyanga
16	Otafire Dominic	Kamabare	Kiyanga
17	Turyasingura Medard	Nkongi	Kiyanga
18	Byarugaba F	Iramira II	Iramira
19	Musinguzi R	Iramira II	Iramira
20	Tumwebaze G	Bukiriro II	Kiyanga
21	Ngabirano Jackson	Kirama	Kiyanga
22	Rwakanagizi	Kirama	Kiyanga
23	Bigyezo Julius	Kirama	Kiyanga
24	Muramuzi F	Bukiriro	Kiyanga
25	Bangirana Dick	Bukiriro	Kiyanga
26	Tusasiwe	Nyanga	Kiyanga
27	Bashana E	Iramira	Kiyanga
28	Winnie Byarugaba	Iramira	Kiyanga
29	Mujuni Edvina	Kamabare	Kiyanga
30	Kakoona Stephen		Kiyanga
31	Kabarebe Charles	Kirama	Kiyanga
32	Tumwesigye Dezi	Kisiizi	Kiyanga
33	Kapaasi G	Kakimba	Kiyanga
34	Kyanyanga G	Kirama	Kiyanga
35	Kalorikawe David	Kirama	Kiyanga
36	Tukwasibwe Paul	Kakimba	Kiyanga
37	Bagazonzya B	Katagyemeko	Kiyanga
38	Matsiko Edward	Bikungu	Iramira
39	Tukamuhabwa P	Kibayo	Kiyanga
40	Ndyabahena Justine	Nyabyondo	Rwoburunga
41	Kyosimiire JaneRose	Rushoroza	Rwoburunga
42	Twineyomwanya Ahamed	Katagyeneko	Kiyanga
43	Kyomuhangi Immaculate	Kirama	Kiyanga
44	Bikangiso James	Kirama	Kiyanga
45	Bandinaiza Jackson	Kakimba	Kiyanga
46	Ndebika Jore		Kiyanga
47	Nshemereirwe S	Iramira II	Iramira

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

No	Name	Village	Parish
1	Ngabirano Jackson	Kirama	Kiyanga
2	Kavakule Charles	Nyanga	Kiyanga
3	Mugarura Urbano	Iramira	Kiyanga
4	Byarugaba Lawrence	Nkongi	Kiyanga
5	Muhebwa Elithan	Nkongi	Kiyanga
6	Tugumenawe Nelson	Nyanga	Kiyanga
7	Karugigorira	Kisizi	Kiyanga
8	Bikopa Charles	Konji	Kiyanga
9	Mupenda J	Nduruma	Kiyanga
10	Tibategyeza Luke	Muzinga	Rwoburunga

11	Baryeha G	Kirama	Kiyanga
12	Rwomushana J	Ndurumo	Rwoburunga
13	Kasiime J	Kibaya	Kiyanga
14	Kakoona Stephen	Nyanga	Kiyanga
15	Mshuhakye James	Ndurumo	Rwoburunga
16	Katarikawe David	Kiruma	Kiyanga
17	Bagazozya Benjamin	Katagyemeko	Kiyanga
18	Neema Robert	Kiyanga	Kiyanga
19	Kabuliteme Evan	Kibanga	Kiyanga
20	Enure	Kibanga	Kiyanga
21	Justus Ndyanabo	Kibaya	Kiyanga
22	Marion Tukamuhabw	Kibaya	Kiyanga
23	Tukamuhabwa P	Kibaya	Kiyanga
24	Turyasingura	Ndarikangyi	Kiyanga
25	Ndyanabo	Kibaya	Kiyanga
26	Bananura Elisam	Kirama	Kiyanga
27	Bagira Milcah	Kashasha	Kiyanga
28	Rwagyeyo Emmmanuel	Kashasha	Kiyanga
29	Bushoborozi Benon	Kirama	Kiyanga
30	Tusasirwe	Nyanga	Kiyanga
31	Tusherirwe Aida	Nyanga	Kiyanga
32	Katezya Y	Rutabo	Kiyanga
33	Bangirana	Kakimbo	
34	Katoroki S	Nyanga	Kiyanga
35	Kapaasi G	Kakimba	Kiyanga
36	Bagira Stephen	Kashasha	Kiyanga
37	Mbuzibwa Lydia	Rutobo	Kiyanga
38	Byamugaba E	Nkongi	Kiyanga
39	Kyomuhangi Immaculate	Kirama	Kiyanga
40	Bikangiso James	Kirama	Kiyanga
41	Ensiteriyetu	Nkongi	Kiyanga
42	Tumukurate Silvester	Kaniampika	Kiyanga
43	Gatoleki Colombano		Kiyanga

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

No	Name	Village	Easting (Degrees)	Southing (Degrees)	Elevation (m)
Bitereko					
1	Kato	Kashojwa	029.99087	00.57041	1485
2	Rwayambaire	Nyamiko	029.98308	00.57703	1490
3	Musinguzi A	Nyamiko	029.98071	00.57912	1478
4	Gweshengyereza Mary	Nyamiko	029.98520	00.56691	1475
5	Wide	Nyamiko	029.98412	00.56867	1471
6	Tibaijuka	Omukibare	029.97878	00.56449	1457
7	Alleluia	Omubuvumbi	029.97834	00.55955	1418
8	Karuhanga J	Kitojo	029.998575	00.54274	1431
9	Byarugaba E	Kitojo	029.98183	00.54217	1435
10	Bainomugisha	Kitojo	029.98183	00.54544	1423
11	Twesigye D	Kitojo	029.98058	00.54633	1428
12	Tirwakunda F	Kitojo	029.98041	00.54859	1408

13	Kyanira	Kitojo	029.97978	00.54783	1409
14	Turyatamba F	Kitojo	029.97894	00.54385	1424
15	Byashwaki D	Kitojo	029.97940	00.54414	1421
16	Kisegyesi	Katwe	029.99107	00.55353	1478
17	Rev. Mutabazi		029.98394	00.55785	1444
<b>Bunyaruguru</b>					
1		Kyarutakoba	030.07662	00.25665	1257
2	Mugisha J C	Kyarutakoba	030.07782	00.25482	1230
3	Turyahikayo Wilson	Nyamishেকে	030.13163	00.29778	1312
4	Byamugisha Florence		030.13301	00.28310	1350
5	Annatoli		030.13420	00.28279	1355
6	Rugazi Parish		030.10301	00.25935	1341
7	Ndekye C O		030.10560	00.27021	1322
8	Kabite Siraje		030.11596	00.31294	1359
9	Apuuli Turyasingura		030.11885	00.31367	1374
10	Turyasingura Meridad		030.10706	00.33074	1406
<b>Kiyanga</b>					
1	Bangirana George		029.94641	00.52462	1132
2	Tusasirwe		029.95845	00.51068	1140
3	Harriet Baryeha		029.95537	00.51130	1149
4	Bushoborozi Benon		029.94285	00.51728	1123
5	Turyasingura Meridad	Nkongi	029.96328	00.49343	1233
6	Ndyanabo Geoffrey		029.97072	00.50658	1170
7	Ndyanabo Justus		029.97391	00.50582	1153
8	Kajarubu Alfred		029.97254	00.51634	1193
9	Byamugisha Karen		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 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/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

**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 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	The farmer should inform the farmer carbon

	farmer sells his land?	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 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 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, lightening etc.
22	Must one transplant the seedling with the soil from the nursery bed? How often must one water the trees after	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

	transplanting?	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	Village	Parish
1	Bwambale Samuel	Wairagaza	Butoole
2	Twinamasiko Vanancio	Nsozi	Butoole
3	Byakagaba Yowasi	Kyangwali	Kyangwali
4	Ndahura Marko	Kyangwali	Kituti
5	Yamulemye Charles	Nsozi	Butoole
6	Barijunakyi Charles	Mbarara	Butoole
7	Kaggengi	Kyalusesa	Butoole
8	Byalugaba Wilson	Mbarara	Butoole
9	Omuhereza Muhimbisa	Mbarara	Butoole
10	Biryomunisho Moses	Mburara	Butoole
11	Kiwanuka Elias	Ngongoli I	Kyangwali
12	Kateeba Lawrence	Ngongoli II A	Kyangwali
13	Kato	Wairagaza	Butoole
14	Nyamurungi	Wairagaza	Butoole
15	Mbabazi Businge	Wairagaza	Butoole
16	Byampaka Alipio	Nyamehemba	Kyangwali
17	Bainomugisha Francis	Kibaale	Butoole
18	Kabasomi Jane	Kibaale	Butoole
19	Kaparaga Yozefu	Ngogoli	Kyangwali
20	Byabasajja Nyansio	Mbarara LCI	Butoole
21	Twahiiirwa Benson	Tontema	Butoole
22	Kateeba Bernard	Kyarujumba	Butoole
23	Basajja Simoni	Wairagaza	Butoole
24	Tugumisiriza Medard	Mbarara	Butoole

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

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1	Rev. Fred Musimenta	Butimba	Kidoma
2	Kamtereine John	Kidoma	Kidoma
3	Woya Benon	Butumba	Kidoma
4	Safari M. Christopher	Kihohoro LCI	Kidoma



5	Byabakama Muhereza		
6	Rumba Amunoni	Kiziramfumbi	
7	Re. Can. Jack Ruhinzi	Butimba	Kidoma
8	Kirigye Charles	Bugambe	Katanga
9	Muhereza Teragana	Kidana	Kidoma
10	Ngabirano Joseph	Nyamigogo LCI	Kidoma
11	Gertude Mutanga	Butimba	Kidoma
12	Bihugyeho Silivano	Butimba	Kidoma
13	Agaba Annet	Butimba	Kidoma
14	Agaba Medard	Butimba	Kidoma
15	Kihikye Bernard	Kidoma	Kidoma
16	Kanyonyozi Polycarp	Rwamusaga	Kidoma
17	Tulyatamba Leodinus	Kyakatamba	Kidoma
18	Noel David	Rwamasaga	Kidoma
19	Ndoreire Sulaiti		Bulimya
20	Gordiano Kwezi	Kidoma centre	Kidoma
21	Tumwesigye Stephen	Rusaka LCI	Kidoma
22	Birungi Jackson	Kanyegaramire	Kidoma
23	Kyomukama John	Nyamigogo	Kidoma
24	Garubanda Movard	Kihohoro	Kidoma
25	Karyongo Stephen	Kamyegaramire	Kidoma
26	Nikyonditunga E	Kihigwa	Kidoma
27	Tibemanye	Kihigwa	Kidoma
28	Rutalo Samuel	Butimba	Kidoma
29	Kyamanywa Hassan	Kihigwana	Butimba
30	Tibihika Milton	Kidoma	Butimba
31	Muhereza Asaba	Kisiha	Musajamukuru
32	Tusingwire Richard	Nyamigogo	Kidoma
33	Nasabimana	Rwamusog	Kidoma
34	Musitafa Kaberu		Kidoma

Day 3, 4th/02/2009

No.	Name	Village	Parish
1	Ezati Robert	Abangi	Kasenene
2	Arumadri Stephen	Onieni	Kasenene
3	Oleru Hellen	Abangi	Kasenene
4	Okokoru Tasila	Onieni	Kasenene
5	Dramani Phinehas	Abangi	Kasenene
6	Obida Yokana	Kabangi	Kasenene
7	Byakagaba Seremosi	Kibali	Kasenene
8	Kabasidi Dalison	Kibali	Kasenene
9	Muhindi Leti	Onien	Kasenene
10	Anguanda Isaac	Onien	Kasenene
11	Awango Famel	Abangi	Kasenene
12	Eyotaru Solome	Onieni	Kasenene
13	Atibaru Beyita	Onieni	Kasenene
14	Aliyo Remon	Kibali	Kasenene
15	Asia Sula	Onieni	Kasenene

16	Eyoma Isaac	Onieni	Kasenene
17	Jamadri Wilfred	Onieni	Kasenene
18	Ojitti Bwayo	Onieni	Kasenene
19	Adriko Julius	Ogadra	Kasenene
20	Musinguzi Chris	Onieni	Kasenene
21	Natalia Afetia	Onieni	Kasenene
22	Tabu Mary	Onieni	Kasenene
23	Janet Chris	Onieni	Kasenene
24	Alio Stephen	Onieni	Kasenene
25	Katuhaise Jackline	Onieni	Kasenene
26	Odipio Alfred	Ejingo	Kasenene
27	Manadi Joseph	Onieni	Kasenene
28	Abhako Anna	Abhangi	Kasenene
29	Yia Mariceli	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