Emiti Nibwo Bulora
“Trees sustain life”

Karagwe District, Kagera, Tanzania

Vi AGROFORESTRY

2010-05-20
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SECTION A. General project description

A.1. Title of project

Emiti Nibwo Bulora
“Trees sustain life”

A.2. Description of project aims and activities

The Emiti Nibwo Bulora project involves small scale farmers for mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change in Kagera region in western Tanzania. The project will be undertaken by Vi Agroforestry, under the Lake Victoria Regional Environmental and Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Programme (RESAPP). The programme supports small scale farmers to learn about and engage in tree planting and other land use management techniques that are both sustainable and deliver economic and social benefits to small scale farmers and communities. The long term commitment to tree planting and subsequent management under different feasible, controlled and verified farming systems will be the major means for participation in mitigating GHG emissions which enables small scale farmer to access carbon finance through a process of aggregation of carbon assets and receive additional carbon revenue streams through the adoption of productivity enhancing practices and technologies. Hence, economic benefits will be based on: (i) increased yields and productivity and (ii) additional income sources due to payment for environmental services. An important co-benefit will be enhanced resilience to climate variability and change. The proposed project activities are all based on small scale agroforestry systems which contribute to increased soil carbon storage as well as carbon sequestration in biomass. The agroforestry systems used are boundary planting, dispersed interplanting, fruit orchards and woodlots. Participating farmers and communities will benefit in the following ways:

- Income diversification
- Improved land use
- Poverty reduction
- Soil conservation
- Improved water quality and management
- Capacity development
- Climate change adaptation

A.3. Project participants

Vi Agroforestry is an International Non-Governmental Organization headed by a CEO in Sweden (see Annex 8.2 Articles of association). Vi Agroforestry is a registered NGO in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda (see Annex 8.4 Certificate of registration). The Programme Director heads operations in East Africa assisted by project managers heading various geographical projects who have a team of central staff and field zone coordinators assisting in running the project on the ground. The zone coordinators rely on field officers and external service providers to implement the activities.

The Vi Agroforestry Programme started in 1983 in West Pokot District in Kenya with the aim of halting desertification by planting trees and shrubs. Vi Agroforestry spread their activities to the neighbouring Trans Nzoia District in 1986 and a formal project headquarters was established in Kitale. In 1992 and 1994, new projects were
established in Masaka in Uganda and in Musoma (Mara region) in Tanzania. In 1999, a second Tanzania project started in Mwanza and in late 2003 a second Kenya project started in Kisumu. Today, Vi Agroforestry Programme is managing seven projects: Kitale and Kisumu in Kenya, Masaka in Uganda, Kigali in Rwanda and Mara, Mwanza and Kagera in Tanzania. Vi Agroforestry has had a presence in the region for 25 years, facilitating communities to plant trees as a way of improving their livelihoods and the local environment by increasing tree cover and creating a carbon sink. Vi Agroforestry has mainly involved farmers in agroforestry and brought thousands of farmers into the programme. This programme does not include any payment to farmer, but the farmers understand the benefits that may be derived from the agroforestry activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant</th>
<th>Type of organization</th>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Foundation Vi Planterar träd (Vi Skogen)</td>
<td>International NGO</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
<td>Contact with buyers in Sweden, transfer of funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vi Agroforestry - Kagera</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Tanzanian</td>
<td>Project developer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camco</td>
<td>Private company</td>
<td>Kenyan</td>
<td>Technical support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table A3.3**

**A.4. Description of location and boundaries of the project**

Kagera region is situated in the northwestern corner of Tanzania (see Map 1 Administrative boundaries – Kagera Region). The regional capital is Bukoba town, which is about 1,500 km from Dar es Salaam by road. The region shares borders with Uganda to the north, Rwanda and Burundi to the west, Kigoma and Mwanza regions to the south and Lake Victoria to the east. It lies just south of the equator between 1°00' and 3°15' south latitudes. Longitudinally it lies between 30°25' and 32°00' east of Greenwich. This region includes a large part of the waters of Lake Victoria. The region covers a total area of 40,838 km². Out of the total area, 28,953 km² are land whilst the waters of Lake Victoria, Lake Ikimba and Lake Burigi, Rivers Ngono, Kagera and Mwisa cover 11,885 km². Administratively, Kagera region's districts are divided into districts and divisions, which in turn are subdivided into wards. A certain number of villages make up a ward. The Kagera region comprises of eight administrative districts: Biharamulo, Ngara, Karagwe, Muleba, Bukoba Rural and Bukoba Urban, Chato and Misenyi. It is made up of 25 divisions, 153 wards and 608 villages as of 2002 population census. The project will be piloted in Nyaishozi Ward, Bugene/Nyaishozi Division in Karagwe District (see Map 2. Plan Vivo pilot area, Kagera).

The Nyaishozi Ward is approximately 113 km² (11,300 hectare) with a population of 8,754 according to 2002 national population census.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Ward</th>
<th>population</th>
<th>households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagera</td>
<td>Karagwe</td>
<td>Nyaishozi</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>4,504</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A.5. Description of the project objectives and target groups

The primary objective of the project is: “Improved living conditions for farmer households in Kagera region”. The following eight impacts are anticipated:

- Farmers have increased & diversified food supply through application of sustainable agroforestry land management practices technologies.
- Farmers adapting to climate change as a result of increased food, income, improved technologies and environmental services.
- Diversified and sustainable sources of energy.
- Farmers with increased on farm tree cover for firewood & wood products through the application of agroforestry technologies.
- Farmers have an increased & diversified production of marketable agricultural and agroforestry products.
- Improved capacity of farmers in accessing market information & markets.
- Democratic farmer member based organization strengthened & made functional.
- Contribution from the carbon revenues to the economy of the individual farm household.

The individual participating farmers are the owners and implementers of the on-farm Plan Vivos. To be able to own and implement such plans they have to work both individually and collectively in order to access capacity building services and to aggregate carbon assets to facilitate their entry into carbon markets. To participate in these activities the farmers have to express their willingness by signing an agreement to plant and manage trees and their natural resources according to the conditions stipulated in a carbon sales agreement. The successful implementation of Plan Vivo in Kagera will involve the participation of various actors. This requires elaboration of the participants and their specific functions. Primarily, the implementers are the individual farmers willing to undertake tree planting while adhering to the technical specifications. The other participants main roles are to facilitate farmers to prepare and implement plans that can be acceptable as per Plan Vivo standards and thus be able to trade carbon credits (Plan Vivo certificates). The participants are Vi Agroforestry in Kagera implementing Lake Victoria Regional Environmental and Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Programme (RESAPP), Plan Vivo Foundation, farmer formed and owned groups/networks. Those organizations apart from facilitating Plan Vivo preparation and implementation will also assist the farmers to improve their individual land use techniques and undertake land use activities that are based on environmental friendly practices that depict micro enterprise qualities.

A.6. Description of the project area

The Kagera Region has a series of hilly ridges running north to south parallel to the shores of Lake Victoria (see Map 3 Topographic map – Kagera Region). It has
reasonably fertile but old soils in most parts of the region. Over use in some parts of the region has led to soil exhaustion and a need for the use of fertilizers for agricultural activities. The soils are rich in iron and clay content (see Map 4 Soil map – Kagera Region). The nitrogen content of these soils is usually low but to some extent is boosted by intercropping with legumes and to a lesser extent by use of manure. Highest levels of erosion have occurred in areas along and near the lakeshores due to high rainfall intensity coupled with poor soil management techniques.

The region has a pleasant climate, with monthly maximum and minimum temperatures of 26°C and 16°C respectively. The region’s climate is influenced greatly by its proximity to Lake Victoria. Prevailing winds from the east tend to bring higher rainfall to the shore strip and highlands close to the shore. The shore highlands create a rainfall shadow over the central area. The main rains come twice a year (bimodal) in March to May and during the months of October to December. The average annual rainfall for the whole region ranges between 800 mm and 2000 mm. In the western highlands of Ngara and Karagwe annual rainfall is over 1,000 mm whereas in Biharamulo it ranges between 800 mm and 1000 mm (see Map 5 Rainfall map – Kagera Region). The dry period begins in June and ends in September. There is also a short and less dry period during January and February. The region has three main agro-ecological zones: Lakeshore and island, plateau and lowland area.

The Kagera Region was well forested with indigenous trees until the early 20th century. The lake and rivers were previously well protected by this vegetation. However, the increased pressure of a growing population and the need for firewood, charcoal and building materials has resulted in severe deforestation. The people in the region are generally poor and therefore their main source of energy for cooking and lighting is biomass energy, which can be obtained freely from the remaining forest areas. The main sources of energy in Tanzania are firewood and charcoal which together account for 93% of total energy consumption in Tanzania.

One of the major features of the Region is the Kagera River which carries 34% of the annual inflow to the Lake Victoria. The Kagera basin (>20,000 km²) area in Tanzania conventionally includes the area draining to Lake Ikimba, although this is in fact a closed basin. Sustainable land use management of farms in the Kagera basin will therefore enhance protection of the downstream river (including Lake Victoria) in terms of siltation and eutrophication.

A.7. Description of socio-economic context and land tenure

Local cultural groups
The region has a homogenous ethnicity and its people are Bantus in origin. The predominant tribe is the Bahaya who are found mainly in Bukoba Rural, Bukoba Urban and Muleba districts. The Banyambo predominate in Karagwe district. The Basubi make up 60% of the population of Biharamulo district, the balance being Basukuma, Bazinza and Barongo.

Farming systems
Agriculture is the main economic activity in this region. The main cash crops are bananas and coffee. Bananas and beans are the staple food in the area, which are also traditional food and cash crops. Coffee is commonly grown as a cash crop despite problems of inputs and markets. Communities in the Kagera Region tend to stick (conservatively) to two common farming systems that are locally known as
Ekibanja and Rweya/Ekikamba. All systems are characterized by declining soil fertility due to soil erosion, leaching, inappropriate agricultural practices like growing the same crops on the same piece of land for many years without rotation, ridge cultivation along slopes etc. There is some tradition of growing trees to mix up with coffee and as woodlots (mostly *Eucalyptus* spp.), though there is a serious problem of tree management and species selection which contributes to poor benefits. Coffee comprises 89% of the total land area under cash crops. The Kagera Region is the leading coffee producing region in the country. Other cash crops include cotton and tea. The main livestock in the region are cattle, goats, sheep and pigs. There is little introduction of dairy farming into the coffee/banana complex. The development and use of existing irrigation capacity could make a difference to the income of many households with access to the irrigation scheme.

**Demographic change**

The population of this region is 2,028,157 according to the 2002 population and housing census. Table 2-1 below shows population growth in Kagera region compared to neighboring Mwanza and Mara regions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Land area (km²)</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagera</td>
<td>28,388</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwanza</td>
<td>19,592</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mara</td>
<td>19,566</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Official statistical information.

**Land tenure**

The Land Tenure Act passed in Tanzania in 1999 makes the tenure of land possible for a long period of time e.g. 99 years

**Income levels**

Ninety per cent of the economically active population in the region is dependent on agriculture, livestock and fishing for subsistence and income. The region is also endowed with several minerals; tin, nickel, iron ore, cobalt, zinc and gold (Tulawaka – Biharamuro). The fall of coffee prices on the world market, the AIDS pandemic, and the influx of refugees from Rwanda and Burundi have all affected the economic performance of this region.

Tanzania’s economic entitlements are low. In fact, 41.6 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line with 19.9 per cent of the population living on less than $1 a day, and 59.7 per cent living on less than $2 a day¹. This finding is supported by a “basic need poverty headcount” done for the 2000–2001 Household Budget Survey, which shows those not able to meet their basic needs range between 17.6 per cent in Dar es Salaam to 55.0 per cent in Singida (Tanzania Research and Analysis Working Group 2002, 68; Tanzania Bureau of Statistics 2002). When calculated using the human development index, the five regions with the lowest HDI are Kagera, Mwanza,

¹ World Resources Institute, 2003
Lindi, Shinyanga and Rukwa. Table 2 below shows the complete ranking for regions based on the human development index in Tanzania².

Table 2. Human Development Index (HDI)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HDI rank</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Adult literacy rate [years]</th>
<th>Life expectancy at birth [years]</th>
<th>Primary gross enrollment ratios</th>
<th>Meas monthly consumption expenditure per capita (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dar es Salaam</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>0.417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kilimanjaro</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mtwara</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>0.430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tanga</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>61.1</td>
<td>0.433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rukwa</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>0.430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Zanzibar</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>0.425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mwanza</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Tabora</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Singida</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>0.425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mzamvo</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Pemba</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>0.425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Tanga</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mara</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Dodoma</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kigoma</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Kagera</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Moshi</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Lindi</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Shinyanga</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Rukwa</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>0.426</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Tanzania Research and Analysis Working Group 2002, 73).

A.8. Description of the proposed Plan Vivo technical specifications (methodologies)

Table A.8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Type of activity</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Brief Description</th>
<th>Target areas / groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boundary planting</td>
<td>Agroforestry</td>
<td>Land demarcation, windbreaks, soil erosion control, shade/shelter, poles and firewood.</td>
<td>Markhamia lutea Maesopsis Casuarina equisetifolia Albizia lebbeck Grevillea robusta Acacia polyacantha Other indigenous tree species including Khaya nyasica and Albizia spp. Trees should be planted in a row 3 meters apart. More than one row of trees may be planted (staggered with spacing of 3X2 metres) where the planting is not adjoining neighbouring cultivated land. Thinning may occur between years 4 – 15 trees are harvested in years 20 -25. Full re-establishment required thereafter.</td>
<td>All farmers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² 2005, United Nations Environment Programme and the International Institute for Sustainable Development
| Dispersed interplanting | Agroforestry | Improve soil fertility and therefore increase yields of agricultural food products. Additional benefits will include soil conservation, improved water quality, enhanced biodiversity, and income diversification through firewood, medicine, bees and other non timber forest products (NTFP’s) | Markhamia lutea
Maesopsis
Albizia lebbeck
Albizia coriara
Acacia polyacantha
Acacia nilotica
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius
Plant 200 trees per hectare. Grow to maturity and harvest after 30 years. Pruning and weeding required. | All farmers on cultivated land. |

| Fruit orchard | Agroforestry | Produce fruits for domestic consumption and sales. Additional benefits will include soil conservation, improved water quality, and enhanced biodiversity. | Mangifera indica
Citrus limon
Persea americana
Mango and avocado established at 123 trees per hectare. Lemon established at 156 trees per hectare. Pruning and weeding. Harvest at year 50 to re-establish thereafter. | Marginalised farmland or other degraded lands. |

| Woodlot | Agroforestry | Diversify farm production with timber, firewood, medicine and fodder Additional environmental and social benefits will include soil conservation, improved water quality, enhanced biodiversity, and income diversification | Maesopsis
Casuarina equisetifolia
Podocarpus spp
Markhamia lutea
Acacia nilotica
Albizia lebbeck
Acacia polyacantha
Cedrela odorata
Plant trees between 3m x 3m and 4m x 4m (depending on species). Typically thin between years 6 – 10 with harvest between years 12 – 18. Re-plant thereafter. | Marginalised farmland or other degraded lands. |
A.9. Description of land tenure in relation to the rights to provide carbon services

Land is available for the development of the above technical specifications. Although farmers currently do not have title deeds, they are in the process of acquiring them. The Land Tenure Act passed in Tanzania in 1999 makes the tenure of land possible for a long period of time e.g. 99 years. The Village Land Act sets out how each village may declare its village land. This land does not have to be surveyed. The critical criterion is based on agreement between neighbors of property boundaries. It provides for registration of village land at the village level. The most important feature is that this will be generally undertaken at the village level by villages.

The decentralization of land registration to the local level is a good example of strategic soundness. Lodging registers at the local level will also enhance their accountability. Accessibility by ordinary villagers has also greatly enhanced land ownership rights.

The law visibly protects existing rights in land. It does this through removing inequalities between statutory and customary rights. They are made fully equal in the eyes of the law. The bills allow for traditional ways of holding land to be recognised and supported fully in the law and for the fundamental operational base of customary land law and tenure to continue - community assent and direction - through embedding local level authority and management of village land in the hands of villagers (the elected village council).

Tanzania in general has had major reforms in land tenure for the last fifteen years since the British Colonial Administrators Land Tenure Ordinance of 1923. The entire body of land in Tanzania has been declared `public lands and land tenure systems facilitate the generation, accumulation and investment of capital within the rural agrarian and pastoral sector. Villages should be self-governing units in which all adult members of the village fully participate in the administration of land matters through their village assemblies. Use of land and pastoral communities for attaining food self-sufficiency and production of surpluses for domestic and export market is the principle basis of the land tenure system. The land tenure system is based on multiple land regimes all existing side by side and none of which should be considered superior to the other and interests under all of them should enjoy equal security of tenure under the law. In all forms of land tenure regimes, security of tenure is depended on use and occupation.

A.10. Project organisational structure, governance and community participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Function</th>
<th>Organisation/group(s) involved</th>
<th>Type of group/organisation and legal status</th>
<th>Brief Description of activities in relation to project governance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project Administration</td>
<td>Vi Agroforestry Kagera Office</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Project developer and implementer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Technical Operations</td>
<td>Vi Agroforestry Kagera Office</td>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Project developer and implementer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Engagement/Participation

| Community groups and networks | Formal or non formal farmer groups | Demanding advisory services. Seedling production. |

Organisational diagram is attached in annex 2.

**Participatory process adapted during sensitization for Plan Vivo project**

Informal discussions and official communication were held at Regional and District then Ward/village level. The general/standard procedure was as follows:

1. Consultation with regional authorities; meeting with regional authorities were held to introduce the concept of plan vivo and how it can be implemented. Main agenda for the meeting was about climate change, plan vivo, registration of plan vivo projects and signing of sales agreements, carbon funds, payments, land tenure and expected support from the region. The following technical staff represented the region authorities:
   - The natural resources officer
   - The livestock officer
   - The planning officer
   - The forest and beekeeping officer and
   - The community development officer

2. Meeting with District authorities and technical staff to explain plan Vivo concept and feasibility of implementing it within the District for the purpose of gaining support from this level and identifying potential area for piloting basing on criteria such as land availability and willingness of community to participate.

In the pilot area (Nyaishozi Ward), a series of introduction and sensitization meetings were held in the following order:

3. Project facilitators meet Ward/Village Councils to introduce and explain the concept and ask for their opinion about introducing the activity in the area. The idea was to ensure that Ward and Village authorities are aware and therefore will be in a position to support the project as required, especially when it comes to land legislation issues and supportive law enforcement when needed and to seek for the village authority (if they support the concept/project) to convene a village assembly for the same purpose.

4. Conduct the general Village assembly, to introduce the concept, this time with village council members helping to explain/answer questions from other community members. After this meeting interested farmers were asked to submit their applications so that application processing including further information sharing can take place.

After internalization interested farmers submitted the application letters through their village councils.

Screening of applications; included initial physical assessment to determine whether applicants are meeting minimum requirements (team included a technical officer from the district, Vi and representative from the village council). This was followed by mapping of the sites, which also included taking measurements to establish size of each of the farmers’ sites. Major criteria for farmers included willingness of farmers to
participate, low income/small scale farmers, sites in degraded land area and willingness to follow/adapt prescribed land use system/technical specifications recommended in the plan vivo standards

5. Validation by external technical consultant (Camco), which also involved meetings with District and Village authorities and the farmers involved (applicants) and sites were also visited for mapping and assessment.

A.11. Relationship to national organisations

The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) of EAC
The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (East African Community including Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi) prioritize strategies under Ecosystems, Natural Resources and Environment. The commission lines up several strategies (from Feb 2007) which are consistent with the project, the most important are:

- Improve land use and natural resources management
- Promote proper land use management practices
- Promote the establishment of community forests and woodlots/afforestation/tree planting schemes/
- Promote integrated water resource/water catchment management.

The Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC) has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Vi Agroforestry during 2009 to facilitate cooperation between the two organisations regarding programmes, projects and activities of mutual goals in enhancing cooperation regarding management, conservation and sustainable utilisation of natural resources in the Lake Victoria Basin.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Vi Agroforestry Kagera and Kagera Regional Authority since 2005.
Kagera Regional Secretariat (KRS) provides development, administrative and technical assistance to Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Kagera Region to enable them to undertake/implement activities and successfully fulfill their obligations. The main objective is to facilitate transfer of skills and knowledge to LGAs in areas of management development, economic development, social development, physical planning and infrastructure.

Purpose
- To reduce poverty and improve food security of farmers in Kagera Region by conserving environment through Agroforestry practices.
- To improve efficiency of delivery of extension services to farmers in Kagera Region through efficient use of available resources.

MoU with Moshi University College of Cooperative and Business Studies (MUCCoBS)
The Moshi University College of Cooperative and Business Studies (MUCCoBS), is a public University and constituent College of the Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania.

Purpose
This partnership brought together the two organizations that have a common broad goal of improving the living conditions of the poor farming households through sustainable use and management of natural resources. From that common goal, the partnership purpose is to contribute towards livelihood improvement of small scale
farmers in the Lake Victoria Basin through capacity building that will enable sustainable use and management of natural resources and business development. The partnership will be implemented within the framework and structures of the Lake Victoria RESAPP planned to be implemented from 2009 to 2011.

MoU with Lake Zone Agricultural Research and Development Institute (LZARDI)
The Lake Zone Agricultural Research and Development Institute (LZARDI) is one of Tanzania’s seven Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Centres under the Directorate of Research and Development (DRD) of the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives. LZARDI comprises of two research institutions namely U kiriguru and Maruku with a research and development mandate for Mwanza, Shinyanga, Mara and Kagera regions. LZARDI vision is to have a sustainable research institute focusing on quality outputs and services that will contribute to poverty alleviation through improvement of agricultural productivity.

Purpose
To contribute to smallholder farmer household livelihoods improvement through empowerment of farmers and staff in knowledge and skills in order to manage available natural resources sustainably for increased and sustainable agricultural productivity, food security and reduced poverty.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
The Programme has carried out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) which is approved by National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) in Kenya (completed in September 2007).

A.12. Technology transfer and training
Vi Agroforestry will facilitate and enable farmers to establish Plan Vivo’s. Strategically, the process for capacity building will enable individual farmers, groups and farmers’ association to acquire the capacities required to establish and manage Plan Vivo’s that will enable farmers to realize sustainable benefits. Vi Agroforestry as a capacity building agency will not directly deal with carbon trading. That means it will have to assist the farmers engaged in Plan Vivo to develop their own managed systems for trading the carbon products. In doing so it will collaborate with farmers’ association to develop the mechanisms for ensuring that farmer plans adhere to Plan Vivo standards, farmers establish and manage the systems in accordance to the specifications contained in their plans and enabling farmers to trade the carbon products. Also there will be selection of lead farmers who will be assisting in monitoring.
A.13. Project financial structure

From the compensation from companies and private people for carbon credits, the farmer receives 60% as cash. Compensation is done in five installments over a period of 10 years. 30% of the compensation is used by the project developer (Vi Agroforestry for providing advisory services to the involved farmers in areas of agroforestry, agriculture, livestock production and financial services. 10% of the compensation remains with Vi Agroforestry in Sweden for administration and advertisement of the project. Plan Vivo Foundation charges a certification fee of $0.35 per Certificate (per tonne). The Foundation uses $0.30 of this and $0.05 goes towards issuing the Certificates into the registry (i.e. it covers the registry costs).

A.14. Estimated amount of net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks and avoided GHG emissions over the project lifetime

The Nyaishozi Ward is approximately 113 km² (11,300 hectares) with a population of 8,754 according to 2002 national census. We estimate that 10% of the area has potential of being a plan vivo which means 1,130 hectare could be under plan vivo year 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Specification</th>
<th>Tradeable (tCO₂/unit area)</th>
<th>Est %</th>
<th>Areas and tCO₂e established in Year 2010</th>
<th>Areas and tCO₂e established in Year 2011</th>
<th>Areas and tCO₂e established in Year 2012</th>
<th>Estimated realisable potential Areas and CO₂e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total (Ha)</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary planting</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>1,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersed interplanting</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2,458</td>
<td>9,455</td>
<td>9,455</td>
<td>21,368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit orchards</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>2,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlots</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7,462</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>28,700</td>
<td>64,862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tCO₂e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10,301</td>
<td>39,623</td>
<td>39,623</td>
<td>89,547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Conversion figures: 1 Acre = 0,40469 Ha ; 1Ha = 2,47102721 Acres
SECTION B. Duration of the project activity and crediting period

B.1. Proposed duration of project activities and carbon benefits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project establishment</td>
<td>1 year (2009)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot activities</td>
<td>1 year (2010 – 2011)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scaling-up</td>
<td>2 years (2011 – 2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon uptake period</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon storage period</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION C. Technical specifications to be used

C.1. Estimated long-term carbon benefits for project activities, per hectare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical Specification</th>
<th>Sink (tC/unit area)</th>
<th>Baseline (tC/unit area)</th>
<th>Net benefit (tC/100m)</th>
<th>Buffer (%)</th>
<th>Tradeable (tC/100m)</th>
<th>Tradeable (tCO₂/100m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boundary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersed interplanting</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead fruit orchard</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlot</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table C.1. Summary of baseline and project carbon uptake or avoided emissions per hectare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of technical specification</th>
<th>Baseline carbon uptake / emissions (t CO₂e / ha)</th>
<th>Long-term carbon uptake with management (t CO₂e / ha)</th>
<th>Expected losses from leakage (t CO₂e / ha)</th>
<th>Net carbon benefit (t CO₂e / ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boundary planting (per 100 metres planted)</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersed interplanting</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit orchards</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlots</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B A factor of ~3.67 is applied to convert carbon (C) to carbon dioxide (CO₂) by dividing carbon value by 12, then multiplying the output by 44.

See separate reports on technical specifications:
1. Vi_Kagera_Boundary_Planting_(May_2010).pdf
2. Vi_Kagera_dispersed_interplanting_(May_2010).pdf
3. Vi_Kagera_Fruit_Orchard_(May_2010).pdf
4. Vi_Kagera_Woodlot_(May_2010).pdf

And
SECTION D. Measures to ensure permanence and address leakage

D.1. Measures to address risks and ensure permanence

Table D.1. Permanence Risks Management Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Permanence Risks</th>
<th>Management Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land clearances, fire, drought and</td>
<td>• Community mobilisation and participation in planning process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grazing</td>
<td>• Capacity (on improved land use management systems, agriculture and silviculture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Awareness (benefits that may be derived from tree planting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Training to enable long term sustainability of programme through participatory monitoring and evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Technical specifications to provide guidance on tree planting and management activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Tree planting at onset of rains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Exclude grazing from tree planting areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Contracts for change in land use system in place for 99 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Only farmers that may make credible claim of carbon asset are eligible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Staged payments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Individual farmer leakage assessments (to avoid displacement of carbon emissions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Community based monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Annual third party verification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D.2. Measures to address Leakage

Table D.2. Leakage Risks Management Measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leakage Risks</th>
<th>Management Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Displacement of agricultural activity</td>
<td>• All farmers should be assessed individually to demonstrate that they retain sufficient land to provide food for themselves and their families.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Signatories to Plan Vivo activities will be contractually obliged not to displace their activities as a result of the tree planting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A plan to monitor leakage on specific other woodland areas to ensure leakage is not occurring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Formation of community based ‘policing’ to ensure that leakage resulting from displaced activities does not occur.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


SECTION E. Monitoring and Technical Support Plan

E.1. Monitoring of carbon indicators

Farmers participating in the Plan Vivo project will be responsible for monitoring the indicators set out in the Technical Specifications. Training in this regard will be undertaken as part of the project implementation.

E.2. Verification of monitoring

TBA – most likely to be Smartwood or Ecotrust, Uganda.

E.3. Technical support and review

Technical support will be provided by Vi Agroforestry staff as this is the main project intervention since it began. Vi Agroforestry staffs have interdisciplinary knowledge and are well experienced on extension service on aspect of agroforestry.

E.4. Administrative support

Vi Agroforestry, Kagera Office

SECTION F. Environmental impacts of the proposed activities

F.1. Expected environmental impacts of the proposed activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table F.1. Summary of expected impacts of project activities on key environmental services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Title of technical specification</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boundary planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersed interplanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit orchards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodlots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**F.2. Monitoring of environmental impacts of the proposed activities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impacts</th>
<th>Methods and thresholds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodiversity impacts</td>
<td>Presence of various trees, habitat for birds and other animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water availability impacts</td>
<td>Crops/ plants to flourish during dry season and increase in production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil conservation impacts</td>
<td>Improvement in productivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air quality impacts</td>
<td>Presence of clean and pleasant air</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION G. Socio-economic impacts of the proposed activities**

**G.1. Expected socio-economic impacts of the proposed activities**

The farmers or communities who would be involved in Plan Vivo Project will have the following benefits

- Income diversification
- Improved land use
- Poverty reduction
- Soil conservation
- Improved water quality and management
- Capacity development
- Climate change adaptation

**Table G.1. Methods of measurement of expected socio-economic impacts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of impact</th>
<th>Method of measurement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local incomes</td>
<td>Start of investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local food production</td>
<td>Having enough food for subsistence and sale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landless families</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>Getting firewood within their farms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 SECTION H. Additional activities supported by the project

H.1. Additional activities to be supported by the project

Since producers will be organised to form groups, they will be in good position to receive more facilitation from Vi Agroforestry apart from Plan Vivo methodologies. The producer will be facilitated on farming as a business, sustainable land management, sustainable energy use, saving and crediting under village associations etc. Any intervention that is facilitated in the project, the Plan Vivo producer groups will have the right to access it. Monitoring and management of these activities will be done in the similar way to other groups without Plan Vivo intervention.
Annexes

Annex 1: List of responsible staff and contact information

Vi Agroforestry staffs are well trained in various fields ranging from environment, social sciences, forestry, GIS, agriculture etc which are important to the project. The skills required in managing Plan Vivo will include background in forestry, agriculture, agroforestry, GIS, Computers operation and Environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henrik Brundin</td>
<td>Swedish Director</td>
<td>Stockholm, Sweden</td>
<td><a href="mailto:henrik.brundin@viskogen.se">henrik.brundin@viskogen.se</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bo Lager</td>
<td>Programme Director</td>
<td>Kisumu, Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:bo.lager@viafp.org">bo.lager@viafp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damas Masologo</td>
<td>Project Manager</td>
<td>Kagera, Tanzania</td>
<td><a href="mailto:damas.masologo@viafp.org">damas.masologo@viafp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grace Eustace</td>
<td>Environment &amp; Climate Change Coordinator</td>
<td>Kagera, Tanzania</td>
<td><a href="mailto:grace.eustace@viafp.org">grace.eustace@viafp.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amos Wekesa</td>
<td>Environment and Climate Change Advisor</td>
<td>Kisumu, Kenya</td>
<td><a href="mailto:amos.wekesa@viafp.org">amos.wekesa@viafp.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beside the staff listed above Vi Agroforestry has a technical team who are out in the field and who shall take responsibility of all the tasks below:

- Provide technical support to producers in planning and implementing project activities;
- Develop forestry and agroforestry systems;
- Evaluate the producers’ management plans;
- Monitor activities;
- Collect data associated with calculating carbon sequestration;
- Manage the supply of seeds for tree seedlings, which the farmers themselves using for seedling production in groups or/and individual;
- Support activities that require field measurements.
Annex 2: Information regarding public and other sources of co-funding

Turnover and purpose costs
The total turnover for Vi Agroforestry year 2006 was 63,281,000 Swedish Crowns (SEK); 2007 - 70,153,000 SEK and 2008 - 76,098,000 SEK.

Approximately funded as follows
1) 1/3 Vi planterar träd foundation, own contribution
2) 1/3 Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)/CIVSAM (Civil society support programme)
3) 1/3 Sida/REED (Regional support programme)

Fundraising in Sweden
Fundraising in Sweden by the Swedish public has increased steadily since start of the programme. 22,795,000 SEK was raised 2006. This was an increment of 28 % compared to the previous year. 26.812 Million Swedish Crowns was raised 2007 and 28,901 MSEK was raised 2008.

Annex 3: Technical specifications

See separate reports on technical specifications:
1. Vi_Kagera_Boundary_Planting_(May_2010).pdf
2. Vi_Kagera_dispersed_interplanting_(May_2010).pdf
3. Vi_Kagera_Fruit_Orchard_(May_2010).pdf
4. Vi_Kagera_Woodlot_(May_2010).pdf
   And

Annex 4: Producer agreement template

See separate document:

Annex 5: Monitoring plan

See chapter “Monitoring plan” in technical specifications:
1. Vi_Kagera_Boundary_Planting_(May_2010).pdf
2. Vi_Kagera_dispersed_interplanting_(May_2010).pdf
3. Vi_Kagera_Fruit_Orchard_(May_2010).pdf
4. Vi_Kagera_Woodlot_(May_2010).pdf
   And
Annex 6: Database template

See separate database manual:

Annex 7. Forest Management Plans

See chapter “Management Operations” in technical specifications:

1. Vi_Kagera_Boundary_Planting_(May_2010).pdf
2. Vi_Kagera_dispersed_interplanting_(May_2010).pdf
3. Vi_Kagera_Fruit_Orchard_(May_2010).pdf
4. Vi_Kagera_Woodlot_(May_2010).pdf
And

Annex 8. Permits and legal documentation

8.1 MoU Kagera Regional Authority and Vi Agroforestry
8.2 Articles of association, Vi Agroforestry
8.3 Auditing reports for 2006, 2007 and 2008
8.4 Registration certificate, Vi Agroforestry, Tanzania
8.5 Organisational chart for Vi Agroforestry
8.1 MoU Kagera Regional Authority and Vi Agroforestry

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

Vi Agroforestry Project – Kagera

&

Kagera Regional Authority

1.0 PREAMBLE

Long term economic and social development through improving farmer’s livelihood and sustainable management of Agriculture and Natural resources in Kagera Region are common objectives of the Vi Agroforestry Project – Kagera, and Kagera Regional Authority. The development work done by the partners in this MoU is guided by the National Strategy for Economic Development and Poverty Reduction-2004 and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025.

Kagera Region: Background information

The Regional Secretariat was established under the Administration Act No.19 of 1997 in order to perform development and administrative functions.

Kagera Regional Secretariat (KRS) provides development, administrative and technical assistance to six (6) Local Government Authorities (LGAs) in Kagera Region to enable them to undertake /implement activities and successfully fulfill their obligations. The main objective is to facilitate transfer of skills and knowledge to six LGAs in areas of management development, economic development, social development, physical planning and infrastructure. The six LGAs are Bukoba District Council, Bukoba Municipal Council, Biharamulo District Council, Karagwe District Council, Muleba District Council and Ngara District Council.

The vision of KRS is to be “An institution of excellence that plays a supportive role in achieving a sustainable regional economic growth and prosperity, and as a technical resource base for supporting local development
opportunities and administrative services between central and local government”.

The mission of KRS is "Facilitation of sustainable regional socio economic development for poverty alleviation, good governance, peace and tranquility through timely provision of effective and quality advice, consultancy services to LGAs and other development partners by highly motivated and skilled personnel”.

The role of KRS on economic development is to provide technical assistance in agricultural planning and productivity, livestock development and productivity, Co-operative formation and management, trade promotion and investment, natural resources and environmental conservation. KRS also monitors performance of sectoral trends, provides technical and administrative assistance, offer policy interpretation, recommend new strategies and techniques for overcoming bottlenecks to productivity. KRS is responsible for identifying development opportunities, monitor quality and standards for service delivery including training to enhance LGAs capacity.

VI Agroforestry Project: Background information
The VI Agroforestry Project was founded in 1983 by the Cooperative Movement in Sweden through the Magazine VI. The Project started its operation in West Pokot District of Kenya as a tree planting project to combat desertification. It later extended to Trans Nzoia District in Kenya in 1986. In 1997, the project made a paradigm shift from tree planting to agroforestry extension and development. The project development objective is to contribute towards improved living standards of small-scale farmers. The project operates in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda. In Tanzania VI Agroforestry Programme is having 3 projects (Mara, Mwanza and Kagera Regions). The Project field organization in the Districts is organized around Divisions according to Government structure. The Divisions is headed by a Division Manager. Each Division has 15-18 Village Extension staff each managing an Area of Concentration (AoC) of 250-350 households.
2.0 PURPOSE OF THE COLLABORATION

- To reduce poverty and improve food security of farmers in Kagera Region by conserving environment through Agroforestry practices.
- To improve efficiency of delivery of extension services to farmers in Kagera Region through efficient use of available resources.

This will be achieved through:

1) Efficient coordination of activities and location of resources.
2) Harmonization of approaches.
3) Harmonization and improvement of participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E).
4) Exploitation of the synergies of collaboration.
5) Cost sharing.

3.0 AREAS OF COLLABORATION

1) Staff capacity building of all partner organizations.
2) Joint work plans, reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation.
3) Joint field activities.
4) Community awareness creation and sensitization.
5) Project coordination and implementation
6) Resource mobilization

4.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1) Transparency,
2) Mutual trust,
3) Willingness to collaborate between partners.
4) All parties in the collaboration are equal.
5) That the collaboration will be referred to as VI AFP/Regional Authority in collaboration.
vi) That the geographical area of operation will be in selected areas in Kagera Region.

vii) Each partner shall have an accountable officer for the collaboration who will be referred to as Liaison officer for the Regional Authority and Vi AFP Manager.

viii) That there will be joint meetings, work plans, Monitoring and Evaluation between the partner organisations.

ix) That there will be sharing of relevant information and reports.

5.0 ROLES OF COLLABORATORS

Kagera Regional Authority

- Avail technical personnel in areas of crop production, soil and water conservation, home economics and rural youth, crop protection, farm management and marketing.
- Share transport facilities where available/possible.
- Support in coordination of activities and sharing of lessons and best practices across Districts.

Vi Agroforestry Project - Kagera

- Project implementation
- Provide technical personnel in areas of Agroforestry, soil fertility improvement, participatory planning, Monitoring & Evaluation and farmer group organizations.
- Share transport facilities where available.
- Facilitate the development of Community Action Plans through O & OD (Opportunities & Obstacles to Development methodologies).
- Participate in the sensitization of communities.
- Share Project work plan.
- Staff capacity building of all partner organizations.
- Share Project reports.
- Support in coordination of activities and sharing of lessons and best practices across Districts.
6.0 OBLIGATIONS OF COLLABORATORS

i) Vi Agroforestry Project must follow policies and regulations in relation to agriculture and natural resource management of the Government of Tanzania.

ii) Reports/reporting – each collaborator is obliged to share relevant information with fellow collaborators.

iii) Willingness to share costs (both partners will contribute resources wherever possible i.e. materials, staff and finances).

7.0 BENEFITS/LOSSES

All collaborators will share credit and blame arising from the collaboration equally.

8.0 DURATION

The collaboration agreement is effective from the date of signing the M.O.U. and will remain in force “until modified with the consent of both parties”.

Signed by ___________________________ Date ____________
REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

Signed by ___________________________ Date ___________________________
PROJECT MANAGER, VI AGROFORESTRY PROJECT - KAGERA
8.2 Articles of association Vi Agroforestry

The Foundation Vi planterar träd “Vi plant trees”

Articles of Association

§1
The purpose of the Foundation Vi planterar träd “Vi plant trees” is through plant nurseries, tree planting and other related measures, to contribute to ecological balance and improved security of supply to the poor and the most vulnerable in areas threatened by ecological impoverishment. The Foundation’s activities shall be conducted in association with the magazine “Vi”.

§2
The Foundation’s Board of Directors consists of nine regular members and two deputies. The Board is appointed by the Board of Directions of the Swedish Cooperative Union (KF). The Board shall include the editor-in-chief of Vi magazine. The Board appoints from within its ranks a chairman, deputy chairman and executive director. The Board is appointed for a period of one year.

§3
The Board shall ensure that the Foundation’s activities are conducted in accordance with the principles stated in section 1, above. The registered office of the Board shall be in Stockholm.

§4
Meetings of the Board are convened by the chairman at least three, and preferably four, times a year. Notices convening meetings of the Board shall be sent at least seven days in advance. A quorum exists when no less than half of the Board members, and, where appropriate, deputies for such members are present. Board decisions shall be confirmed by voting, wherein the Board’s decision shall be the view supported by the majority of those present. In the case of the voting being tied, the chairman shall have the casting vote. Minutes shall be kept of the Board’s meetings.

§5
Besides the Board, the executive director and the chairman, individually, are authorized to sign on behalf of the Foundation.

§6
Auditors to examine the Foundation’s accounts and the administration by the Board are appointed by KF.

§7
The Foundation’s accounts for every year shall be closed on 31 December. No later than on 30 April each year, the Board’s Administration Report and the accounts for the preceding year shall be handed over to the Foundation’s auditors, who within two months shall deliver a report thereon. The matter of granting discharge from liability to the Board shall be addressed by KF.

§8
Amendments to these Articles of Association shall be carried out in accordance with the regulations governing modification of articles of association. Amendment of these articles of association requires the agreement of no less than six Board members to this effect. Any such amendment also requires the approval of KF.

Approved by the Board of KF on 24 January 2004
Application to Modify Articles of Association approved by the Swedish Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency on 26 February 2004
Notified to the County Administrative Board in March 2004
3 Review report of the independent auditor to the Foundation Vi Planterar Träd and Project management

We have performed a review of the Vi Agroforestry Project – Kagera, Tanzania, (the Project) financial statements, comprising the income statement, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements which include a summary of significant accounting policies, for the year ended 31 December 2008 set out in Section 4. Our report is for the information of the Swedish management of the Foundation Vi Planterar Träd (the Foundation) and their auditor and Project Management.

The financial statements set out in Section 4 of this report, have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Section 4.3.1. As stated in Section 2, the Project’s financial statements are the responsibility of Project Management. Our responsibility is to report on these financial statements based on our review.

Our review was conducted in accordance with the International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 “Engagements to Review Financial Statements”, and Section 3 of ‘Instructions to Participating Auditors’ dated 25 January 2007, agreed between the Foundation and the Swedish Auditors of the Foundation. This Standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our review was limited to and included the following procedures:

- we reviewed the financial statements and the reconciliation to books of account;
- we enquired of the Project Management concerning significant changes in accounting principles, controls or activities to ascertain the potential effect and determined whether these were recognised in the financial statements;
- we performed analytical review procedures and obtained explanations from the Project Management for any unusual fluctuations as appropriate;
- we reviewed significant balances for reasonableness and appropriateness of disclosure;
- we enquired about contingent liabilities and inspected whether these were recognised or disclosed as appropriate; and
- we enquired about subsequent events to determine the appropriate adjustments or disclosures.

Consequently our procedures provide less assurance that an audit. Had we performed additional procedures, or had we performed an audit or assurance engagement in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Assurance Engagements, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. Because the above procedures do not constitute an audit we do not express an audit opinion.
Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Project's financial statements at 31 December 2006, set out in Section 4 of this report, have not been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Section 4.3.1.

Restriction on distribution and use

This report is strictly confidential and addressed solely to the Foundation Vi Planterar Trad. KPMG cannot be held responsible for its unauthorised copying and distribution. We have produced the report specifically for the purposes stated and its interpretation, use or application for any other purposes imposes no obligation on KPMG.

Date: 1 March 2007
3 Review report of the independent auditors to the Foundation Vi Planterar Träd and Project management

We have performed a review of the VI Agroforestry Project – Kagera, Tanzania (The Project) financial statements, comprising the income and expenditure statement, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, for the year ended 31 December 2007, set out in Section 4. Our report is for the information of the Swedish management of the Foundation VI Planterar Träd (the Foundation), their auditors, and Project management.

The financial statements set out in Section 4 of this report, have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in section 4.3.1. As stated in Section 2, the Project’s financial statements are the responsibility of Project management. Our responsibility is to report on those financial statements based on our review.

Our review was carried out in accordance with the International Standards on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 ‘Engagements to Review Financial Statements’, and Section 3 of the ‘Instructions to Participating Auditors’ dated 19 November 2007, agreed between the Foundation and the Swedish auditors of the Foundation. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain a level of assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our review was limited to and included the following procedures:

- we reviewed the financial statements and their reconciliation to books of account;
- we enquired of the Project management concerning significant changes in accounting principles, controls or activities to ascertain their potential effect and determined whether these were recognised in the financial statements;
- we performed analytical review procedures and obtained explanations from Project management for any unusual fluctuations as appropriate;
- we reviewed significant balances for reasonableness and appropriateness of disclosure;
- we enquired about contingent liabilities and inspected whether these were recognised or disclosed as appropriate; and
- we enquired about subsequent events to determine appropriate adjustments or disclosures.

Consequently, our procedures provide less assurance than an audit. Had we performed additional procedures, or had we performed an audit or assurance engagement in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Assurance Engagements, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. Because the above procedures do not constitute an audit, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Project’s financial statements at 31 December 2007, set out in Section 4 of this report, have not been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Section 4.3.1.
Restriction on distribution and use

This report is strictly confidential and addressed solely to the Foundation Vi Plantarir Trad. KPMG cannot be held responsible for its unauthorised copying and distribution. We have produced the report specifically for the purposes stated and its interpretation, use or application for any other purposes imposes no obligation on KPMG.

Date: 17 March 2008
Review report of the independent auditors to the Foundation Vi Planterar Träd and Project management

We have performed a review of the VI Agroforestry Project – Kagere, Tanzania (The Project) financial statements, comprising the income and expenditure statement, balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, for the year ended 31 December 2008, set out in Section 4. Our report is for the information of the Swedish management of the Foundation Vi Planterar Träd (the Foundation), their auditors, and Project management.

The financial statements set out in Section 4 of this report, have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Section 4.1. As stated in Section 2, the Project’s financial statements are the responsibility of Project management. Our responsibility is to report on these financial statements based on our review.

Our review was carried out in accordance with the International Standards on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 ‘Engagements to Review Financial Statements’, and Section 3 of the ‘Instructions to Participating Auditors’ dated 8 November 2008, agreed between the Foundation and the Swedish auditors of the Foundation. This standard requires that we plan and perform the review to obtain moderate assurance as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our review was limited to and included the following procedures:

- reviewed that financial statements reconciled to books of account;
- enquired of the Project management concerning significant changes in accounting principles, controls or activities to ascertain their potential effect and determined whether these were recognised in the financial statements;
- performed analytical review procedures and obtained explanations from Project management for unusual fluctuations, as appropriate;
- reviewed significant balances for reasonableness and appropriateness of disclosure;
- enquired about contingent liabilities and inspected whether these were recognised or disclosed as appropriate;
- enquired about subsequent events to determine appropriate adjustments or disclosures; and
- performed specific procedures in respect of expenditure relating to ‘Radiodjäpen’ (Radio funds) including agreeing costs to books of account and supporting documentation, reviewing agreements with recipients and reviewing financial reports.

Consequently, our procedures provide less assurance than an audit. Had we performed additional procedures, or had we performed an audit or assurance engagement in accordance with International Standards on Auditing or International Standards on Assurance Engagements, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. Because the above procedures do not constitute an audit, we do not express an audit opinion.
Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Project’s financial statements at 31 December 2008, set out in Section 4 of this report, are not presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of preparation set out in Section 4.3.1.

Restriction on distribution and use

This report is strictly confidential and addressed solely to the Foundation Vi Planterar Trad. KPMG cannot be held responsible for its unauthorised copying and distribution. We have produced the report specifically for the purposes stated and its interpretation, use or application for any other purposes imposes no obligation on KPMG.

Date: 18 February 2009
8.4 Certificate of registration, Vi Agroforestry

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

The Societies (Application for Registration) Rules, 1954

(Rule 5)

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION NO. 50.8001

I HEREBY CERTIFY that VI PLANTER AR TRAD/VI TREE PLANTING FOUNDATION

has this day been registered under the Societies Ordinance, 1954.

Dated this 6TH day of OCTOBER 1993.

L. Dominic

Registrar of Societies
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
P.O. BOX 9223
DAR ES-SALAAM
8.5 Organisational chart for SCC-Vi Agroforestry

Board
Vi Skogen (Vi Agroforestry)

Managing Director
Lennart Hjalmarssson

Assistant to Managing Director
Gunilla Cullemo

Vi Skogen (Sweden)
Henrik Brundin

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Carina Andersson

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Programme office
Bo Lager

Fund raising
AnnMari Naeve

Kenya

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Kitale

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Kisumu

Tanzania

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Mara

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Mwanza

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Kagera

Emiti mbwo burola
project

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Uganda

SCC-Vi Eastern Africa
Rwanda
Annex 10. Stakeholders’ comments

Comments from various stakeholders in the project area:

1. More sensitization is needed for the community to understand the effect of climate change and to be willing to participate even with little cash compensation because more long-term benefits are expected from tree products as well.
2. Community leaders should be equipped with relevant knowledge so that they can take part in sensitization for participation of wider section of community.
3. Councilors and other functions representing at District Council should take the concept further during council meetings for wider adoption and support.
4. Good collaboration among actors is crucial, especially between the SCC-Vi Agroforestry and the District Council.
5. Signing of MoU for plan vivo project with government officer
6. Sharing of periodic plan vivo reports with regional and district authorities
7. Director of forestry and beekeeping division and vice president’s office (Environment/climate change) who coordinates carbon related activities at national level be informed officially about this project.

Related Documents

- PIN Plan Vivo - Vi Agroforestry 2008-10-15
- Emiti nibwo bulora, Project brochure
- Management response on the validation report, 2009-12-09
- Final Emiti Nibwo Bulora Validation report, Ezra C. Neale, 2009-12-18

Annual Reports

Field Visit Reports
See separate reports on technical specifications:

2. VI feasibility report final draft 12 Feb. 2008
3. SCC VI Agroforestry Plan Vivo Trip Report May 2008
4. ESDA field trip report Oct. 08
5. CAMCO Field visit report 12 May 2009

Verification Reports

Corrective Action Reports
Map 1 Administrative boundaries – Kagera Region
Map 2 Plan Vivo pilot area – Kagera region
Map 3  Topographical map - Kagera

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Map 4 Soil map – Kagera Region
Map 5  Rainfall map – Kagera Region

Atlas of Food Security - Kagera Region, Tanzania

RAINFALL

Digital Geographical & GIS by
H.C. de Ruiter, University of Wageningen, 1999.
Based on a Research Project by
KIFOSUC, Catholic University Louvain, Belgium, 1997

Scale 1:1,250,000

Annual rainfall in millimeters

Burundi

Rwanda

Uganda

Lake Victoria

Shinyanga

Mwanza

Ngora

Kisii

Bukoba

Bukoba Town

Annual rainfall in millimeters

- Over 2000 mm
- 1750 - 2000 mm
- 1500 - 1750 mm
- 1250 - 1500 mm
- 1000 - 1250 mm
- Below 1000 mm

International boundary

Regional boundary

S.

E.