ECOTRUST
The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda

TREES FOR GLOBAL BENEFIT

Annual Report January to December 2022

SEED Awards 2013 WINNER

UNEP UNDP IUCN

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Organisation:	The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST)
Contact Person:	Pauline Nantongo Kalunda- Executive Director
Address:	Plot 1034, #85, Lubowa Housing Estate, Entebbe Road, Kampala
	P. O. Box 8986, Kampala, Uganda
Telephone/fax:	+256-31-2266419; Mob: +256-772-743562
Email:	pnantongo@ecotrust.or.ug ; Website: www.ecotrust.or.ug

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1.0 Summary

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

Project indicators	Historical (2003-2021)	Added/ Issued this period (2022)	Total
Number of smallholder households with PES agreements[1]	15119	**11349**	26468
Number of community groups with PES agreements (where applicable) by Dec 2020	87	0	87
Number of employees, hired by the project- Full-time	25	5	30
Number of employees, hired by the project- Part-time	100	11	111
Number of Village Savings & Loans Associations supported by TGB	24	6	30
Number of commercial nurseries supported by TGB	24	9	33
Number of Community – Based Organizations supported by TGB	73	0	73
Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place (includes boundary planting)	11462.625	6677.164	18139.789
Total PES payments to participants (USD)	**$4,102544.81**	**$658,771**	**$4,761,315.81**
Average smallholder household income as a result of PVC sales (USD)	n/a		$550.55
Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD)	**$4,239,648.35**	**$5,589,419.17**	**$9,829,067.52**
Saleable emissions reductions achieved this period (tCO_2)		1,513,961	
Adjustments corresponding to previous years (tCO_2)		-26,296	
Total saleable emissions reductions (tCO_2)	**2,402,499**	**1,487,664**	**3,890,163**
Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer account (tCO_2)	266,932	165,296	432,228
Unsold Stock at time of submission (PVC)			
Vintage 2014	69	0	69
Vintage 2016	1,105	0	1,105
Vintage 2018	5	0	5
Vintage 2019	34	0	34
Vintage 2021	452,224	-446,326	5,898
Vintage 2022 (current request)	1,487,664	-44,476	1,443,188
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)			**1,450,299**
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date			2,402,499
Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance (2022 Vintage)			1,487,664
Total PVCs issued (including this report)			**3,890,163**

[1] Each PES agreements represents one project participant

2.0 Key Events/Developments and Challenges

2.1 Key Developments

2.1.1 Mobilising More than One Million ERU

Trees for Global Benefit has for the first-time mobilised Emission Reduction Units worth more than one million tons of carbon dioxide. The performance is attributable to investments that have been made in several areas including the staff capacity building, launch of a new strategic plan, which has been translated into Landscape level Strategic Plans, guiding the new locations as well as the introduction of the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) methodology into our community engagement strategies. GALS is a mainstreaming methodology for women and men to address gender issues important to the effectiveness of any development intervention. GALS has enabled the participating communities to develop their own vision road journey aligning of the community's needs to the restoration objective.

2.1.2 Budongo: Bugoma Corridor Restoration Programme

Due to its importance as one of the main migratory routes for the Eastern Chimpanzee, ECOTRUST together with its partners under the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group are implementing a corridor restoration programme. During the reporting period, over 100 households along the Bugoma-Wambabya-Bugambe linkage voluntarily set aside land (60ha) along river Kasoma - Kanwyaborongo for the restoration as part of the efforts to restore corridor connectivity between Bugoma Central Forest Reserve and Wambabya Forest Reserve. This is in addition to the communal tree planting by Communal Land Associations as well as Community Wetland Associations Furthermore, an assessment of the remaining linkages is currently underway to inform the restoration planning for the next 5 years. This is part of a restoration program whose overall goal is to Conserve over 50,000ha of natural forest by securing and restoring the corridor connectivity between Bugoma and Budongo Forest Reserves in Western Uganda to conserve the rich biodiversity; and ensure a climate resilient landscape and sustainable livelihoods. The Budongo-Bugoma landscape is an important site for the conservation of Globally threatened species, and for hosting unique species including those restricted to the Sudan & Guinea Savanna biome as well as the Guinea-Congo Forest biome. Notable among these species are the Eastern Chimpanzee - *Pan troglodytes* (EN) and African Elephants - *Loxodonta Africana* (EN). Other Threatened species include the Nahan's Francolin, Grey Parrot, and Biome-restricted Yellow-footed Flycatcher, and Puvel's illadopsis.

2.1.3 Community – led investments in the restoration of Kalinzu Central Forest Reserve:

Since entering into a Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) agreement, with the National Forestry Authority (NFA), Ndangara Nyakiyanja community has restored the entire compartment through a combination of forest protection (700Ha), Assisted Natural Regeneration (315Ha) and Re-afforestation (400Ha). The group also takes charge of Monitoring the 1,300ha of the Central Forest Reserve ensuring that there are no illegal activities. The restoration activities have been made possible partly by income from the sale of environmental services under Trees for Global Benefit. In addition to habitat restoration, the production of fuel wood, building poles and timber reduces pressure on not only Kalinzu Central Forest Reserve but also the nearby forest reserves and national parks. The aim of the Trees for Global Benefits project is to produce long-term, verifiable voluntary emission reductions by combining carbon sequestration with rural livelihood improvements through small-scale, farmer led, forestry/agroforestry projects while, at the same time, reducing pressure on natural resources in national parks and forest reserves.

The Ndangara Nyakiyanja CFM agreement with NFA was motivated by the desire for the communities around Kalinzu Central Forest Reserve to live in a harmonious co-existence with the forest. The CFM agreement grants Ndangara Group management rights over a 1,348Ha compartment within Kalinzu

Central Forest Reserve. Ndangara Group comprises of communities members, many of whom are former poachers, to whom the CFM agreement provides an avenue for accessing forestry resources legally.

2.1.4 Farmer – led commercial tree nursery operations

The large-scale demand for indigenous trees planting material created by Trees for Global Benefit has resulted in the creation of 42 (Forty – two) commercially viable tree nursery operations. These nurseries have created fulltime and part time employment for men and women in the districts where the project is operational. The women mostly take charge of the potting and ensuring that the nursery is well kempt. The project has provided capacity building to the nursery operators in all aspects of tree nursery operations. In addition, the project has a standards maintenance system that ensures that only the good quality seed is supplied to the farmers under the programme. Furthermore, these nurseries are able to tap into other market opportunities. During the reporting period for example, 10 nurseries in the Murchison Landscape provided 100,586 seedlings to the private – sector led Grow Trees Everywhere Campaign in Nwoya & Buliisa Districts.

ECOTRUST Staff inspecting one of the Commercial Tree Nurseries

2.1.5 Supporting Financial Inclusion

The need to enable cash transfers to a formerly unbanked community under this restoration initiative has resulted into the creation and/or support of 26 (Twenty – Six) Savings and Credits Cooperatives in the various districts. By end of 2022, one of the SACCOs created in Kasese District had grown to have 10 branches to enable farmers access to services. During the reporting period, USD450,000 in form of performance – based cash transfers to the farmers was transmitted through these SACCOs. Each Farmers has used part of their carbon income to buy shares and also continue saving some of their income for investment in income generating activities. Farmers are able to use their Carbon Purchase

Agreements as collateral to access loans and use the subsequent payments to offset the loans. Under Trees for Global Benefit, each participating household is an economic unit whose access to credit facilities has been made possible due to the credit history created by the performance – based payments provided by the project.

2.1.6 Expansion to New Locations

Trees for Global Benefit's has continued to expand to new locations within the old sites, including new sub-counties within the Queen Elizabeth Landscape and new districts in the Mpologoma Catchment within the Mt. Elgon landscape. The appraisal of the expansion sites indicate that the existing technical specifications are well aligned to the biophysical management objectives of tree growing by the new communities. TGB's innovative approaches have enabled tree growing to take hold in landscapes that have been previously known to be averse to tree planting. This includes rice/sugarcane growing areas such as Mpologoma catchment a landscape mainly dominated by small herbaceous fields with crops and sparse trees. There is not much history of tree growing in this region, since most tree growing initiatives have been met with resistance. The engagement strategies that have enabled this expansion include, the GALS methodology, used as a Community engagement tool to enable farmers/ community develop their own vision road journey aligning of the community's needs to the restoration objective.

2.1.7 Automation using TakingRoot Platform

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

Taking Root has enhanced transparency in the Capturing, recording and processing of information. Farmers from two landscapes (Murchison and Mt. Elgon,) have already all been uploaded on the platform and recruitment of new farmers in these areas has been done using the application. At the moment, the platform is being used to capture location information for new and continuing farmers in these two landscapes, as well as to establish the baseline. The functionality will be further developed to allow the platform to be used for monitoring before scaling out to the remaining two landscapes of Rwenzori Mountains and Queen Elizabeth in the year of 2023.

2.1.8 Key Partnerships

ECOTRUST has built partnerships with landscape, national and international level organizations. These include private sector such as Standard Chartered Bank under its Go Green Campaign where we have offered technical support in the planting of trees by SCB (U) staff to mitigate SCB(U)'s carbon footprint. ECOTRUST also supported Standard Chartered Bank's *The Climate Change Innovation Challenge 2022* for secondary schools in the Kampala Metropolitan Area. The challenge encouraged students to use their critical-thinking and research skills to come up with a solution to an environmental issue affecting their community. Other partners include TEPU CSR to green and improve the environment as a step towards reducing the impacts of climate change in rural districts. The Overall Investment objective is to "Build Climate-Ready landscapes by growing 100,000 trees on 250ha of land from multiple land holdings in 2 TEPU operational Districts (Buliisa and Nwoya) through a 12-month partnership with ECOTRUST in 2022"

ECOTRUST has also worked with various CSO platforms to support conservation at Landscape level. This includes support to the restoration of the Budongo – Bugoma Wildlife Corridor, where we have

[2] Taking Root www.takingroot.org

worked through the Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group to mobilise resources to support the restoration initiative

At International Level, we have built Partnerships with DanChurchAid IUCN, WLT & AFR100 for resource mobilization to support our restoration programme as well as to influence global processes. Trees for Global Benefit was honored to be the offsetting partner for DanChurchAid one-hundred-year historical carbon footprint compensation. Under this partnership, DanChurchAid has calculated its historical climate footprint and takes responsibility for it by accounting for greenhouse gas emissions emitted over its 100 years of development operations; the first significant development organisation in the world to do so. DanChurchAid has, through its 100 years as a development organization, emitted around 165,000 tons of CO2 into the atmosphere through its coordination of airlifts, clearing of landmines, supporting of partners and their efforts to build resilience, as well as through local development, such as running secondhand shops etc. This footprint is going to be offset through the tree planting initiatives under Trees for Global Benefit.

Another unique partnership at international level is through the Africa CSO Biodiversity Alliance, which is a collective voice of African science, conservation and civil society leaders, Est Feb 2020, in response to the need to bring CSO voices together around the post-2020 CBD framework, addressing the questions of what protection means for biodiversity and for people dependent on it. Through this partnership, we have been able to Participate in the negotiations of the Post2020 GBF, Participate in the Africa Parks Congress, Host several Post2020 GBF dialogues with EU, AfDB, AGN, CSBAC and develop a Common vision for the IUCN conservation congress

2.2 Key Events

2.2.1 Participation In international Processes

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

Table 1 International Engagements in Which Trees for Global Benefit Featured

Event	Description
Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework Open Ended Working Group meeting in Geneva & Nairobi	In her capacity as Chairperson of the policy working, ED ECOTRUST participated in the Post2020 GBF Open-Ended Working Group 4 and 5 meetings in Geneva and Nairobi respectively. The ED also prepared, on behalf of ACBA a policy brief on This *Dependence: impact* relationship between biodiversity and climate change
UNFCCC COP27 at Sharm El Sheikh	Participated in various events at the UNFCCC COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh. These included
Africa Parks Congress in Kigali	Trees for Global Benefit as a project and ECOTRUST as an organisation featured as panelists in a number of sessions at the very first Africa Parks Congress held in Kigali July 2022. These included a) Lessons for donors: Opportunities of securing land for conservation in Africa" in partnership with IUCN b) Show me the money: Sustainable Financing for PCAs in Africa **c)** Wildlife Economy & natural capital – similarities and differences and d) ECOTRUST also hosted and moderated a dialogue between Civil Society and GEF on R*edirecting financial flows and public investments into Africa's natural capital as well as being a panelist in a workshop on* Building Landscape climate resilience through Green investment finance: Experience from Ghana and Uganda

Plan Vivo Annual Stakeholders' meeting September	Participated in the Plan Vivo Foundation's biennial stakeholder event, which in 2022 also doubled as a celebration of Plan Vivo's 25 YEARS OF IMPACT & 'SCALING WITH CARE' in September
Post2020 Global Biodiversity Dialogues	In her capacity as Chairperson of the policy working group of the Africa CSO Biodiversity Alliance(ACBA) the ED of ECOTRUST Moderated with dialogue between Africa CSOs on one hand and EU, AfDB, China CSOs, Africa Development Bank on the other on various issues relating with Post2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
AfDB-CSO Coalition, Cote D'Ivoire	Participated in the CSO consultative meetings with the Africa Development Bank, in Abidjan Cote D'Ivoire ahead of the UNFCCC COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh Egypt. This fed into a UNFCCC COP27 AfDB-CSO event in which members of the AfDB-CSO Coalition held dialogue with the Director of the Climate Change and Green Growth Department at the African Development Bank, as well as representation from the President of the Pan African Parliament, along with four Members of Parliament and representatives of the African Group of Negotiators on youth.
ECOTRUSTAnnual Stakeholders' Meeting *"Resilience in the face of Increasing Crisis"* December 2022	Meeting with local, National & International stakeholders to highlight the key achievements in the implementation of the new strategic plan 2021 as well as sharing the plans for 2023. The 2022 annual event was held under the theme **"Resilience in the face of Increasing Crisis",** highlighting the strategic, collaborative, and innovative conservation partnerships that ECOTRUST has catalyzed to build community resilience to climate change, extreme weather events, and additional stressors in light of the sudden and gradual adverse effects of environmental degradation and climate change processes.
Post 2020 Biodiversity Framework	Chairing the Policy Working Group of the Africa Biodiversity Conservation and facilitating a number of dialogue initiatives, leading to the generation of the Africa Position on the Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

2.3 Key Challenges

2.3.1 Natural Disasters

The major environmental disaster for the reporting period has been the flush floods and landslides affected 133 farmers in Wanale sub county Mbale district. Several farmers lost their trees, some were washed away; covered by mud and stones while others were broken by stones and mud which rolled from the top of the cliffs. Other environmental challenges experienced by farmers include some challenging pests, especially termites, poor weed control, bush burning as well as site species matching problems.

2.3.2 Land Transfers

The project has continued to experience some incidences of sale of land and even existing farmers changing land use however the effect was not significant as they affected a very small percentage of the farmers in the reporting period 2022. There were also reports of fuelwood demand particularly for the tree factories, that use fuelwood in the processing. The communities have however been supported to develop business plans to tap into the fuelwood demand by establishing woodlots of fast-growing exotic tree species alongside the indigenous trees. Although these exotic tree species woodlots would not be admissible for carbon offsetting, they are critical in safeguarding the indigenous tree woodlots.

2.3.3 Increasing Community Demand

The project continues to receive growing demand from various communities around Uganda to participate in Trees for Global Benefit. This is both an opportunity and challenge since it is an indicator that the community have identified a need to restore the degraded landscapes yet ECOTRUST needs to mobilise resources to ensure that these communities are prepared to participate in the project out of Free and Prior Informed Consent. In addition, ECOTRUST has the responsibility of ensuring that all the emission reductions generated from the project are linked to the market.

3.0 Activities, Total project size and participation

3.1 Current Technical Specifications

The project has continued to apply the revised version of the Mixed Native Spp Technical specifications, in boundary, woodlot and intercropping systems. All the farmers recruited in 2022, were recruited under the Mixed Native Spp technical specifications in woodlot planting, dispersed interplanting and boundary planting.

3.2 Farmer Recruitment

The overall farmer recruitment has continued to grow significantly with a record total of 12,900farmers in the various project operating districts applying to join the project. Ninety percent (88%) of the farmers that applied to join the projects went ahead and planted the expected number of trees and have qualified to join the project. These 11,349 (*Eleven Thousand Three Hundred and Forty – Nine*) new farmers that have been recruited into the programme bring a total of **6,677.1644Ha of farmland** under improved management using the Mixed Native Spp. Technical specification. This was approximately a **160%** increment from 2021 that brought 3,321 farmers with 2,220.92 Ha of land under improved management. Most of the farmers recruited in 2022 were recruited in Kasese district (6,914farmers) accounting for 61% of the total number of farmers recruited. Kasese was followed by Kitagwenda and Mbale, with 1,219 and 629 farmers respectively. The new districts, particularly Kibuku and Budaka are also outstanding among the new district with a total of 557 and 187 pioneer farmers recruited.

Table 2 Summary of Recruitment per Technical Specification per District

DISTRICT	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Total tCO2	Saleable tCO2
Boundary Planting				
Budaka	10	6.08	565.93	509.33
Bulambuli	1	1	93.08	83.77
Kibuku	1	0.8	74.46	67.02
Hoima	3	3	279.24	251.32
Kikuube	3	3	279.24	251.32
Kitagwenda	3	3	279.24	251.32
Namutumba	2	1.4	130.31	117.28
Total Boundary	**23**	**18.28**	**1,701.50**	**1,531.35**

DISTRICT	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Total tCO2	Saleable tCO2
Dispersed Interplanting				
Bulambuli	71	19.46	3831.87	3448.68
Kikuube	16	15.98	3146.62	2831.96
Kitagwenda	13	13	2559.83	2303.85
Manafwa	101	36.74	7234.47	6511.03
Namisindwa	230	225.54	44411.08	39969.97
Mbale	626	175.93	34642.38	31178.14
Kaliro	86	63.89	12580.58	11322.52

Kibuku	209	143.21	28199.48	25379.53
Bududa	110	48.65	9579.67	8621.70
Namutumba	70	53.26	10487.43	9438.68
Budaka	5	0.7	137.84	124.05
Hoima	1	1	196.91	177.22
Total Dispersed	**1538**	**797.36**	**157008.16**	**141307.34**

DISTRICT	No. of Farmers	Ha to be planted	Total tCO2	Saleable tCO2
Woodlot Planting				
Bunyangabu	462	318.9	82885.30	74,596.77
Kasese	6914	3523.85	915883.85	824295.47
Kikuube	292	231.23	60098.99	54,089.09
Kitagwenda	1193	1209	314231.19	282,808.07
Manafwa	1	0.6	155.95	140.35
Masindi	239	162.17	42149.60	37,934.64
Rubirizi	102	108	28070.28	25,263.25
Mbale	3	0.37	96.17	86.55
Kaliro	9	5.42	1408.71	1,267.84
Kibuku	348	165.22	42943.37	38,649.03
Bududa	1	0.25	64.98	58.48
Namutumba	52	54.89	14266.46	12,839.81
Budaka	132	53.37	13871.40	12,484.26
Hoima	40	28.25	7342.46	6,608.21
Total Woodlot	**9788**	**5861.52**	**1523468.70**	**1,371,121.83**

Table 3 Summary of issuance per technical specification

Technical Specification	No. of Qualified Farmers	Total Qualified Ha	Sum of Total CO2	Sum of Saleable CO2
Boundary	23	18.28	1,701.50	1,531.35
Dispersed	1538	797.36	157,008.16	141,307.34
Woodlot	9788	5861.52	1,523,468.70	1,371,121.83
Grand Total	**11349**	**6677.16**	**1,682,178.36**	**1,513,960.53**

Table 4 Summary of Plan Vivo Certificate (PVC) issuance request

Qualified total tCO2	1,682,178
Total saleable tCO_2	**1,513,960**
Set aside for buffer allocation & replacements	**168, 218**
Prior year adjustments	**(26,296)**
Prior year adjustments buffer	**(2,922)**
Saleable tCO2 available for issuance (90%)	**1,487,664**
Net contribution to buffer account this period	**165,296**

4.0 Sale of Plan Vivo Certificates

During the annual reporting period (2022), the project has sold tCO2 490,802 (up from 285,694 tCO2 in 2021) to various buyers, as indicated in Table 5 below. This includes 59,476 tCO2 from new issuances (vintage 2022), and 431,1326tCO2 from existing vintages of stock. This is the highest volume that the project has ever sold, and it is at least 72% more than the second highest (2021).

Table 5 Sales for the reporting period January to December 2022

Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	Number of PVCs purchased	Price per certificate (USD)	Total amount received (USD)
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 541	5,000	Internal reporting	Internal reporting
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 529	6135		
2021	C Level	5,000		
2021	C Level	6,000		
2021	C Level	4,000		
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 552	25000		
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 556	40000		
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 562	60000		
2021	Uganda Carbon Bureau - Classic Africa Safaris	42		
2021	Uganda Carbon Bureau - aBi Trust	242		
2021	KUA	67		
2021	Myclimate	200,000		
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 567	70,000		
2021	DanishChurchAid	4,071		
2021	COTAP TFGB 14	5635		
2021	Kaffeekoop GmbH	134		
2021	ZeroMission PO 581	15000		
		446,326		
2022	DanishChurchAid	756		
2022	DanishChurchAid	42,200		
2022	DanishChurchAid	1,520		
		44,476		
	TOTAL sales	**490,802**		

Table 6: Total number of certificates sold since project inception

Year	tCO_2	Average price/tCO_2 (USD)	Total price (USD)
Pre-2008	59,093	Internal reporting	Internal reporting
2008	80,428		
2009	38,700		
2010	80,896		
2011	82,298		
2012	148,411		
2013	34,598		
2014	179,872		
2015	257,842		

2016	29,451		
2017	119,897		
2018	166,848		
2019	226,334		
2020	**158,629**		
2021	**285,765**		
2022	**490,802**		
Total	**2,439,864**	**$ 6.04**	**$ 14,759,053.68**

For a full sales record, with respective volumes, see Appendix I. Below is the list of *unsold stock* for vintages 2014 to 2022 at 31 December 2022.

Table 7: Number of Certificates available for sale.

Vintage	Quantity of unsold credits
2014	69
2016	1,105
2018	5
2019	34
2021	5,898
2022 (current request)	1,443,188
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)	**1,450,299**

5.0 Summary of Monitoring Results

5.1 Introduction

ECOTRUST has continued to monitor farmers to establish the progress in attaining the improved land use targets as per the contracts in accordance with their respective technical specifications. The

monitoring teams comprise of a combination of farmer coordinators, farmers (trained as local technicians) as well as experts (full time and part time staff) to participate in the tree/farm monitoring exercises in the individual districts. The monitoring exercises are conducted in the form of home visits to the farmer gardens in which number of trees, tree dimensions and species planted are recorded, depending on the age of the trees planted. Performance for trees that are three years and below is assessed by the number of surviving trees, while that of trees that are five years and above – to fifteen years, is assessed by measuring the Diameter at Breast height for the surviving individual trees.

The monitoring burden is increasing significantly with the tripling of land under management in 2022 - Hence the doubling or tripling monitoring efforts/requirements per landscape. This section of the report however, excludes the monitoring of Yr0 farmers, since this is already captured in the recruitment section. The project has also experimented on the use of a Mobile App to monitor farmers, this needs a bit of modification e.g. census approach to be aligned to the Trees for Global Benefit monitoring protocols.

5.2 General performance of the continuing farmers

During 2022, the project was able to reach a total of 7,044 farmers (92%) out of 7,670 farmers that were due for monitoring. Out of the 7,044 farmers, 6,147 (87%) farmers were able to meet the expected targets. Forty (40) farmers out of the Eight Hundred and Ninety – seven (897) farmers that did not meet their targets have dropped out of the programme and the carbon benefits expected from them have been offset from the current issuances. In addition, the project followed up an additional 235 farmers who have been been in the program for more ten years, with special focus on the farmers from the district of Mitooma.

Table 8 Farmers monitored per technical specifications.

	Qualified	Not Qualified	Follow up	Replace	Grand Total
Boundary planting	177	16		7	**200**
Woodlot Planting	5076	666	235	27	**6004**
Dispersed Interplanting	894	175		6	**1075**
Total	**6147**	**857**	**235**	**40**	**7279**

Table 9 showing farmers monitored and failed to meet their targets per district.

District/Yr of monitoring	No of farmers
1	**515**
Bududa	3
Bulambuli	6
Hoima	23
Kasese	100
Kikuube	76
Kitagwenda	41
Manafwa	3
Masindi	146
Mbale	73
Mitooma	2

Namisindwa	24
Rubirizi	1
Sironko	17
3	**178**
Bulambuli	3
Bushenyi	10
Hoima	4
Kasese	69
Kikuube	15
Manafwa	3
Masindi	37
Mbale	33
Mitooma	2
Namisindwa	1
Rubirizi	1
5	**111**
Bulambuli	4
Bushenyi	9
Hoima	4
Kasese	58
Kikuube	4
Masindi	22
Mbale	6
Mitooma	1
Rubirizi	1
Sironko	2
7	**53**
Bulambuli	2
Kasese	36
Kikuube	4
Masindi	3
Mbale	4
Sironko	4
Grand Total	**857**

Table 10 showing monitored farmers in 2022 by their respective years of monitoring.

District/Yr of monitoring	No of farmers
1	**2675**
Bududa	30
Bulambuli	16

Hoima	50
Kasese	931
Kikuube	133
Kitagwenda	691
Manafwa	65
Masindi	214
Mbale	253
Namisindwa	185
Rubirizi	93
Sironko	14
3	**1756**
Bududa	18
Bulambuli	22
Hoima	25
Kasese	1085
Kikuube	76
Manafwa	39
Masindi	197
Mbale	180
Namisindwa	29
Rubirizi	66
Sironko	19
5	**951**
Bududa	5
Bulambuli	19
Hoima	17
Kasese	608
Kikuube	29
Manafwa	8
Masindi	96
Mbale	19
Rubirizi	136
Sironko	13
Hoima	1
7	**499**
Bududa	4
Bulambuli	55
Hoima	8
Kasese	316

Kikuube	22
Manafwa	1
Masindi	13
Mbale	13
Rubirizi	8
Sironko	59
10	**266**
Hoima	1
Kasese	70
Kikuube	9
Masindi	60
Rubirizi	126
Grand Total	**6147**

5.3 Site-Based Performance

5.3.1 Rwenzori Mountains Project Site

Rwenzori Mountain project site is comprised on Bunyangabo and Kasese Districts and these comprise the largest number of participants and thus the highest number of farmers monitored. At total of 3,273 farmers were monitored and 3,010 farmers (92%) met their targets. The highest number monitored was in Year3, of which 94% met their targets.

Table 11 showing performance of monitored farmers in Kasese District.

District / Year of Monitoring	No of farmers			
	met target	**did not meet target**	**monitored**	**success rate**
1	931	100	**1031**	90%
3	1085	69	**1154**	94%
6	608	58	**666**	91%
7	316	36	**352**	90%
10	70	0	**70**	100%
Total	**3010**	**263**	**3273**	

5.3.2 Queen Elizabeth National Park Project Site

The Queen Elizabeth site under TGB is currently comprised of Rubirizi, Mitooma and Kitagwenda Districts that neighbor the Queen Elizabeth National Park in the escarpment areas of the Albertine Rift valley. A total of 1,164 farmers were monitored in the three districts broken down as 430 in Rubirizi and 732 Kitagwenda. The performance of Rubirizi, and Kitagwenda in the landscape continues to be good with 99% and 94% of the monitored farmers in respectively meeting their targets.

Table 12 showing performance of monitored farmers in Districts around Queen Elizabeth.

No of farmers

Year of Monitoring	met target	did not meet target	monitored	success rate
Year 1				
Kitagwenda	691	41	**732**	94%
Rubirizi	93	1	**94**	99%
	784	42	**826**	
Year 3, Year 5, Year 7 & Yr 10				
Rubirizi 3	66	1	**67**	99%
Rubirizi 5	136	1	**137**	99%
Rubirizi 7	8	0	**8**	100%
Rubirizi 10	126	0	**126**	100%
	336	2	**338**	

5.3.3 Post Yr10 Farmers

The initial farmers adopted technical specifications with a rotation period of 20 years within a project area Bushenyi, which was described as densely populated highlands with fertile but nutrient-depleted soils as well as mid-elevation and high-intensity mixed farming systems. There is barely an area located on flat terrain. Although some areas have slopes ranging from 2^0 - 5^0, most areas are located on steep slopes of between 20^0 and 70^0. At the time of the baseline, the region was highly susceptible to erosion due to steep slopes that were devoid of vegetation. Now in its 20^{th} year, the project has analysed monitoring information to assess how well the pioneer farmers are doing. A total of 235 farmers post yr10 were monitored, the majority of whom are in from Mitooma District. Sixty – Eight percent of the farmers still have their trees and a half of these still have old trees while the other half have an average DBH below 20 simply because some trees were harvested and others replanted.

Planting Year	No of farmers monitored	Farmers with expected trees	Expected DBH
10	**79**	62	23
11	**10**	8	6
12	**89**	62	39
13	**22**	13	7
14	**15**	8	4
17	**5**	3	1
18	**10**	1	1
19	**3**	2	1
16	**2**	0	0
Grand Total	**235**	159	82

5.3.4 Business Development for the post Yr10 Farmers

Project technicians have been conducting follow up visits to groups that received support to develop businesses in the project's oldest site – Mitooma and Rubirizi. These Four (4) farmers groups from Rubirizi and Mitooma Districts (*Katanda Tree Growers Association; Ndangara-Nakiyanja Tutungukye Group; Bitereko Carbon Farmers' group; and Kiyanga Farmers' Group*) received grants from CCF in 2021 to boost their Apiary businesses. The groups have established businesses: Katanda Beekeepers

Association, Ndangara Natural Honey, Bitereko Natural Beehive project and Kiyanga Beekeepers' Association and have purchased at least 80% of the equipment for which they received grants.

The Ndangara Nyakiyanja CFM group based at Kabukwiri has a total of 3,160 Beehives within and outside the CFM site. The group is sub-divided in 10 other groups i.e Kabukwiri Beekeeping group, Nkondo Beekeeping group, Kabukwiri Tundikye group, Kyaruganda Youth Forum group, Kabukwiri Youth Forum Group, Kyarutakoba Beekeeper group, Karagara Abakyala Tukore group, Kabukwiri Reformed Poachers group, Ndangara Honey Processors Group. In addition to the support from the CCF, the group received a grant of Ugx 150,000,000 from USAID using the Business Plan. Furthermore, all three groups have been received technical assistance from the Rubirizi district Entomologist. The group is involved in several other initiatives for green jobs for youth and women. The ECOTRUST PA-Innocent Byamukama and some of the project beneficiaries have been interviewed by a News Editor from Voice of Kamwenge.

The Project has also invested in building the capacity of four (4) farmer groups in Kasese resulting into the development of Business Plans. These include -Mubuku Integrated Farmers Association (MIFA), Kyarumba Banywani Tree Farmers Association, Kilembe Inter community-based organization, and Ruboni farmers group.

5.3.5 Murchison Falls Project Site

The TGB Murchison Falls Project Site is comprised of **Hoima, Kikuube, Masindi & Kiryandongo** districts that neighbor the Murchison Falls National Park in the Northern Albertine Rift. A total of 1,287 farmers were monitored in the landscape comprising of 131 Hoima 368 Kikuube and 788 Masindi. Apart from the Yr1 farmers that achieved a 62%, the rest posted more than 80% success. The table 13 below summarize performance of continuing farmers in the districts within the Murchison Falls National Park Landscape.

Table 13 showing performance of monitored farmers in Murchison Landscape.

Year of Monitoring	No of farmers			
	met target	**did not meet target**	**monitored**	**success rate**
Year 1				
Hoima	50	23	**73**	68%
Kikuube	133	76	**209**	64%
Masindi	214	146	**360**	59%
	397	**245**	**642**	**62%**
Year 3				
Hoima	25	4	**29**	86%
Kikuube	76	15	**91**	84%
Masindi	96	22	**118**	81%
	197	**41**	**238**	**83%**
Year 5				
Hoima	17	4	**21**	81%
Kikuube	29	4	**33**	88%
Masindi	197	37	**234**	84%

	243	**45**	**288**	**84%**
Year 7				
Hoima	8	0	**8**	100%
Kikuube	22	4	**26**	85%
Masindi	13	3	**16**	81%
	43	**7**	**50**	**86%**
Year 10				
Hoima	1	0	**1**	100%
Kikuube	9	0	**9**	100%
Masindi	60	0	**60**	100%
	70	0	**70**	

5.3.6 Mt. Elgon Project Site

The TGB Project Site in Mt. Elgon is comprised of Bulambuli, Sironko, Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa and Namisindwa, which are some of the districts that neighbor the Mt. Elgon National Park as well as the Mpologoma Catchment Districts of Budaka, Namutumba, Kaliro & Kamuli. The overall performance of Mt. Elgon stands at 85% (1,066 out of 1,254) who met their targets. The tables 14 below summarise performance of continuing farmers in the districts within the Mt. Elgon National Park Landscape.

Table 14 showing performance of monitored farmers in the Districts of Mt. Elgon.

District/Yr of monitoring	No of farmers who met target	No of farmers who did not meet target	Total	success rate
Yr1				
Bududa	30	3	**33**	91%
Bulambuli	16	6	**22**	73%
Manafwa	65	3	**68**	96%
Mbale	253	73	**326**	78%
Namisindwa	185	24	**209**	89%
Sironko	14	17	**31**	45%
Yr3	**563**	126	**689**	
Bududa	18		**18**	100%
Bulambuli	22	3	**25**	88%
Manafwa	39	3	**42**	93%
Mbale	180	33	**213**	85%
Namisindwa	29	1	**30**	97%
Sironko	19	0	**19**	100%
Yr5	**307**	40	**347**	
Bududa	5	0	**5**	100%
Bulambuli	19	4	**23**	83%
Manafwa	8	0	**8**	100%
Mbale	19	6	**25**	76%
Sironko	13	2	**15**	87%
Yr7	**64**	**12**	**76**	90%

Bududa	4	0	**4**	100%
Bulambuli	55	2	**57**	96%
Manafwa	1	0	**1**	100%
Mbale	13	4	**17**	76%
Sironko	59	4	**63**	94%
	132	**10**	**142**	100%
Total	**1,066**	**188**	**1,254**	85%

5.4 Emerging issues

The biggest challenge experienced by the project has been the flush floods and landslides affected 133 farmers in Wanale sub county Mbale district of Mt. Elgon. In addition, some districts did not meet their tree targets mainly due to drought that affected trees planted in August season with shorter rains. The drought mostly affected farmers in Hoima as well as the districts in Mt. Elgon. In addition, some tree species like *Croton macrostachyus*, *Persea americana*, *Mangifera indica* and *Artocarpus heterophyllus* among others are being cut and others poorly debranched as fodder for domestic animals especially during this dry spell when grass is scarce. Some districts have reported tree theft and also there are cases of farmers, who after receiving seedlings have shared with their neighbors who are not participants in the project.

5.5 Corrective Actions

The farmers that have not been to meet their targets will be supported to access seedlings to fill the gaps. In addition, the contracts with fifty – two (52) farmers that have been struggling to meet their targets have been modified to enable the farmers continue with the programme within the targets that are realistic for them. Furthermore, the project will draw from the Carbon Community Fund to replace the lost hectarage of One Hundred and Twenty – nine (129) belonging to farmers that have either cut all the trees or transferred their land either due to death or purchase, to people that are not interest in joining the project.

5.6 Monitoring of impact

5.6.1 Environmental co-benefits

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

Table 15 summary of Project Environmental Indicators

Environmental Dimension	Indicator	Value
1. Biodiversity conservation	% of indigenous tree species planted (as opposed to naturalized species)	79%
2. Protected areas conservation	No. of protected areas covered by project	9
3. Catchment condition	List of catchments improved by the programme	7
4. Climate resilience	No. of households with improved adaptation strategies	24,700
5. Improved Land Use	Ha under improved management / PV agreements	17,224.54

5.6.2 Socio-economic impact

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

Table 16 summary of Project socio-economic impact indicators

Social Dimension	Indicator	Value
1. Livelihoods	· Per capita income as a result of PVC sales	550.55
2. Jobs	· Number of employees, hired by the project-Fulltime (men/women)	25 (9 MALE & 16FEMALE)
	· Number of employees, hired by the project-Part-time (men/women)	• 11 (5FEMALE & 6MALE) at the various offices, • 12 (2 FEMALE & 10 MALE) part time monitors • 117 (5 FEMALE & 112 MALE) Farmer coordinators
	· Number of Village Savings & Loans Associations supported by TGB	30
	· Number of commercial nurseries supported by TGB	43
3. Tenure Security	· Number of communal ownership titles	1
	· Area covered under communal ownership (ha)	754
	· Number of communal ownership titles being processed	9
	· Area covered under communal ownership in process	1,540 ha (Siiba, Sonso and Rwentumba ha TBD)

Table 17 summary of Project governance impact indicators

Governance Dimension	Indicator	Value
Social capital	· Number of community groups created and/or supported by the Project	87
	. Number of Households in these community groups with PES agreements (each PES agreement corresponds to one participant)	24,700
	· Number of community meetings supported by the Project	126
	· Number of participants in community meetings supported by the Project	9,146

6.0 PES Update

6.1 PES Transfers

The project has continued to pay all producers that have complied with the minimum requirements following monitoring activities. Payments to farmers are made through their respective banks, mobile phone and/or village SACCOs/financial institutions where they hold individual accounts. ECOTRUST has continued to use the mobile money platform to make direct payments to farmers' SACCO or banks accounts or directly to farmers' mobile telephones in the 2022 reporting period. A total of USD 658,771 (United States Dollars Six Hundred and Fifty - Eight Thousand, Seven Hundred and Seventy - one) has been distributed to farmers across the districts through various facilities, broken down as USD **573,272** as direct transfers and an additional USD**85,499** has been distributed in the form of seedlings.

Table 18: Summary of payments to producers in 2022

PAYMENTS TO FARMERS FOR THE YEAR 2022				
Date	**District**	**Memo**	**Amount in UGX**	**Amount in USD**
01/04/2022	Mt.Elgon	Mt. Elgon Farmer payments	23,598,896	6,791
01/06/2022	Hoima	Hoima farmer payments	36,131,712	10,398
19/01/2022	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	6,145,174	1,768
02/10/2022	Mt.Elgon	Mt. Elgon Farmer payments	54,403,307	15,656
02/10/2022	Rubirizi	Kitagwenda Yr0 and continuing farmer payments	173,385,588	49,895
02/10/2022	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	42,500,050	12,230
02/10/2022	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	110,256,621	31,729
02/10/2022	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	88,591,162	25,494
15/02/2022	Kikuube	Kikuube farmer payments	38,939,753	11,206
15/02/2022	Mt.Elgon	Mt. Elgon Farmer payments	38,128,275	10,972
18/02/2022	Masindi	Masindi farmer payments	115,336,315	33,190
03/09/2022	Mt.Elgon	Mt. Elgon Farmer payments	15,588,821	4,486
03/11/2022	Kikuube	Kikuube farmer payments	3,457,320	995
03/11/2022	Hoima	Hoima farmer payments	9,451,811	2,720
18/03/2022	Kikuube	Kikuube farmer payments	27,621,025	7,948
24/03/2022	Kikuube	Kikuube farmer payments	80,264,994	23,098
25/03/2022	Hoima	Hoima farmer payments	1,062,750	306
29/03/2022	Masindi	Masindi farmer payments	2,987,176	860
29/03/2022	Masindi	Masindi farmer payments	2,538,588	731
30/03/2022	Mt.Elgon	Mt. Elgon Farmer payments	1,663,150	479
04/01/2022	Rubirizi	Farmer payments in Kitagwenda & Rubirizi	277,926,467	79,294
04/01/2022	Kasese	Kasese Yr0 & continuing farmer payments	3,585,409	1,023
04/01/2022	Kasese	Farmer payment in Maliba for year 0 and Continuing farmers	177,285,090	50,581
04/01/2022	Kasese	Farmer payment in Kasese for Continuing farmers	24,766,556	7,066

04/01/2022	Kasese	Farmer payment in Kases and Bunyangabu districts for year1 & Continuing farmers	140,432,911	40,066
04/01/2022	Kasese	Farmer payment in Kases and Bunyangabu districts for year1 & Continuing farmers	67,226,763	19,180
13/04/2022	Kasese	Kasese and bunyangabu farmer payments	14,431,339	4,117
21/04/2022	Kasese	Farmer payments for Kasese & Bunyangabu	6,145,210	1,753
05/04/2022	Masindi	Masindi farmer payments	81,162,442	23,156
05/05/2022	Masindi	Masindi farmer payments	3,420,620	976
05/10/2022	Mt.Elgon	Mt.Elgon farmer payments	44,320,515	12,645
23/5/2022	Mitooma	Farmer Payment in Mitooma	1,839,939	525
23/5/2022	Mitooma	Farmer Payment in Mitooma	5,271,188	1,504
23/5/2022	Mitooma	Farmer Payment in Mitooma	6,710,103	1,914
27/5/2022	Masindi	Masindi farmer payments	1,300,699	371
27/5/2022	Masindi	Masindi wet land associations	6,401,261	1,826
27/5/2022	Masindi	Masindi wet land associations	1,433,882	409
13/7/2022	Kasese	Farmer payments in Kasese and Bunyangabu	2,991,534	854
14/09/2022	Kikuube	Kikuube farmer payments	2,079,855	593
13/10/2022	Rubirizi	Rubirizi farmer payments	69,651,758	18,599
12/01/2022	Kasese	Kasese farmer payments	209,225,658	55,868
Total			**2,019,661,687**	**573,272**

Table 19: Payments through seedlings suppliers in 2022

SEEDLINGS 2022

Date		Supplier	Amount Ugx	USD
19/01/2022	Kasese	Charles Nyamutale	11,622,500	3,345
19/1/2022	Kasese	Kiiza Augustine Kireru	29,702,000	8,547
02/10/2022	Masindi	Wetaka Gerald	809,000	233
02/10/2022	Masindi	Aganyira James	3,242,500	933
02/10/2022	Masindi	Wabomba Wilffred Kosasia	1,695,500	488
02/10/2022	Masindi	Nyamaizi Fildah	2,947,300	848
02/10/2022	Masindi	Jowate Trees & Nurseries	490,000	141
02/10/2022	Masindi	Kisembo Charles	5,840,000	1,681
03/10/2022	Masindi	Geoffrey Kagoro	490,000	141
04/07/2022	Hoima	Agaba Annet	1,497,000	427
05/09/2022	Kasese	Bwambale Samuel	8,705,000	2,484
05/09/2022	Kasese	BENECO LTD	17,103,000	4,880
05/09/2022	Kasese	Augustine Kiiza Kireru	15,900,000	4,536
05/09/2022	Kasese	Augustine Kiiza Kireru	35,914,000	10,247
08/10/2022	Masindi	Aganyira James	5,106,500	1,457
17/8/2022	Masindi	Matayo Kaahwa.	374,000	107
17/8/2022	Masindi	Bruhani Mubangizi	837,000	239
22/8/2022	Masindi	Kisembo Charles	10,828,650	3,089

22/8/2022	Masindi	Nyamaizi Fildah	5,348,700	1,526
22/8/2022	Masindi	Jos Climate Smart	2,296,000	655
22/8/2022	Masindi	Ongo CLA	2,499,700	713
22/8/2022	Masindi	Jowate Trees & Nurseries	5,601,750	1,598
09/05/2022	Hoima	Climate Alert & Forest Conservation Trust	12,574,000	3,587
09/05/2022	Hoima	Bruhani Mubangizi.	12,460,000	3,555
09/05/2022	Hoima	Matayo Kahwa	1,626,000	464
26/9/2022	Kasese	Aron Kinyomu	7,212,500	2,058
26/9/2022	Kasese	BENECO LTD	11,716,500	3,343
26/9/2022	Kasese	Samson Bwambale	7,404,450	2,113
26/9/2022	Kasese	Kiiza Augustine Kireru	13,063,850	3,727
26/9/2022	Kasese	Kibira Isaac	8,300,000	2,368
26/9/2022	Kasese	Charles Nyamutale	16,472,500	4,700
26/9/2022	Kasese	Alfred Bwambale	10,292,500	2,937
26/9/2022	Kasese	Basange Johnson	9,325,000	2,660
26/9/2022	Kasese	Peter Kule	17,150,000	4,893
26/9/2022	Kasese	Nyenze Rodgers	2,737,100	781
TOTAL			**299,184,500**	**85,50185,499**

6.2 Carbon Community Fund

The Community Carbon Fund (CCF) is a community-based support mechanism established by Trees for Global Benefits in order to address the risk of non-delivery of carbon benefits associated with the project activities. The CCF is a risk-fund and is directly financed by the sales of carbon credits generated by the project. Each participating farmer is required to cede 10% of their carbon revenue to the CCF so that, effectively, the risk of non-delivery is minimized by being spread across several thousands of project participants. Risk is managed through two approaches. In 2022, CCF has been used to replace carbon that has been lost as a result of the 129 farmers that have exited the programme.

7.0 Ongoing Community Participation

7.1 Context

Trees for Global Benefits (TGB) is a cooperative carbon offsetting scheme linking farmers in Uganda to the voluntary carbon market. Community participation in the design, implementation and governance of the project is a critical element of the Programme. The project works with established community structures to engage with the participating farmers through farmer meetings. The reporting period was characterized with a resumption of in-person meetings, following two years of COVID19 restrictions. The project was able to hold a total of 131 (One Hundred and Twenty – Six) meetings with a combined total of 9,454 Participants, 30.6% of which were female and the rest male participants. Capacity building events that applied the Gender Action Learning Systems **(**GALS) methodology had a much higher participation of women than the rest of the meetings

Table 20: Summary of Community Engagement Events in 2022

Type of meeting	Number of meetings	District	Participants		
			female	male	Total
Farmer Induction meetings	13	Masindi	138	504	642
	3	Kiryandongo	43	216	259
	3	Kikuube	50	228	278
	3	Hoima	36	104	140
	10	Mt Elgon	244	602	846
	1	Budaka	58	242	300
	2	Kibuku	113	255	368
	1	Kaliro	95	396	491
	2	Namutumba	162	703	865
	5	Kitagwenda	475	523	998
	14	Rwenzori	845	1,596	2,441
Feedback meetings	3	Murchison	5	26	31
	1	Mt Elgon	9	57	66
	1	Mpologoma	5	31	36
	1	Rubirizi	9	24	33
	1	Rwenzori	5	14	19
Farmer led meetings	40	Mt Elgon	161	376	537
	1	Kitagwenda & Rubirizi	2	7	9
Sensitization meetings	3	Kikuube	45	131	176
Capacity building (GALS, Business Development)	1	Masindi	20	4	24
	1	Rubirizi	107	44	151
	1	Hoima	18	19	37
	2	Kasese	70	26	96
	3	Kikuube	90	189	279

	3	Mpologoma	10	9	19
	1	Secreatariat	10	5	15
Others (Stakeholders meetings, government meetings)	2	Murchison	11	65	76
	1	Mt Elgon	5	46	51
	8	Mpologoma	49	122	171
Total	**131**	**0**	**2,890**	**6,564**	**9,454**

7.2 Farmer Induction Meetings

A total of 57 (Fifty – Seven) Induction meetings were held with a combined total of 7,628 Participants, 30% of which were female and the rest male. Induction meetings under Trees for Global Benefit are the main means through which participants are provided with information that will allow them to join Trees for Global Benefit (TGB) based on Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC). In consistence with FPIC, recruitment under Trees for Global Benefit is through self-selection, where based on the information provided, landholders can set aside land for tree planting because it makes economic sense to them. It is during the induction meeting that concepts of global warming / the greenhouse effect, potential impacts, underlying reasons why action is needed to mitigate and/or adapt to climate change are explained. Concepts such as carbon, carbon sequestration, carbon trading and the program cycle (Plan Vivo Cycle) are explained. The induction meetings are used to sensitise communities on how under TGB, tree growing is one of the solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The meeting also explains the criteria, application guidelines and terms and conditions of the contract.

7.3 Gender Action Learning Systems

Following on the phase 1 training undertaken in 2021, the Phase 2 GALS training was conducted to further upscale the methodology into ECOTRUST programmes. This was a major landmark for the organization, since it has consolidated GALS as a community engagement methodology. **Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS)** is a mainstreaming methodology for women and men to address gender issues important to the effectiveness of any development intervention. The training has empowered 30 ECOTRUST champions to become trainers at community level and these will be responsible for the upscaling of the methodology within their landscapes and beyond. The GALS methodology provides robust tools for joint planning, gender balance and participatory community engagement. This is currently the main strategy of empowering communities to self-manage. The phase 2 training comprised four (4) Community Development Officers (CDOs), Nine (9) farmer coordinators and fourteen (14) staff of ECOTRUST drawn from the different landscapes (Bushenyi, Kasese and Mt. Elgon). The training was aimed at building a pool of GALS champions and facilitators with knowledge and skills in GALS who will be able to support GALS scale up across different programme areas and landscapes where ECOTRSUT operates.

During the phase two training, the GALS champions were introduced to various tools including i) Gender justice diamond, ii) Value chain map, iii) Resource Identification map iv) Multi-stakeholder tree, v) Challenge Action tree, vi) win win tree. These enabled participants to further identify gender issues within the tree value chain, identify key stakeholders within this value chain plus their levels of interaction and further identify the challenges within this value chain plus who is responsible for addressing a particular challenge. The **Challenge Action Tree (CAT)**: is used to assess the challenges and constraints, what caused or contributed to these problems/occurrences and identify possible actions to mitigate these situations, while the **Win:Win tree** enables identification of potential stakeholders and how they can be involved in a generating a win : win situation.

Womens' Group in Kikuube Displaying their Vision Road Journey

7.4 Business Development Capacity Building

In response to the Feedback received from the farmers, the project introduced farmers to Business Plan development using the ILO developed SIYB (Start & Improve Your Business) methodology. The Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) programme is a management-training programme developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) with a focus on starting and improving small businesses as a strategy for creating more and better employment for women and men, particularly in emerging economies. With an estimated outreach in over 100 countries, it is one of the world's largest programmes in this field. The training was made possible by the Community Carbon Fund (CCF) and is aimed at developing the farmers' entrepreneur skills. It is also expected that the business plans will form the basis for business Development support grants from CCF. The main focus for this type of training was Kasese District, since the rest of the Albertine Rift Districts of Mitooma, Rubirizi, Hoima & Kiukuube had received similar training the previous year. Most of the Kasese farmers belong to organized groups through which they access financial support (i.e., Saving and credit groups) and participate in different enterprises. This provides a rich foundation for building community managed business cases.

7.5 Business Monitors

During the reporting period, the project identified and trained 24 technicians to monitor the community – managed businesses in the districts of Kasese, Lubirizi, Mitooma, Masindi. These technicians have been attached to businesses managed by farmer groups as well as groups involved in Collaborative Forest Management (CFM), Tree Growers Associations and Communal Land

Associations (CLA). This was a 3-day in person training under the ECOTRUST business held at Budongo Sub-county Headquarters-Masindi District and attended by a total of 24 participants; 20 males and 04 females. The purpose of the training was to establish a team of individuals from among the community who will support the community groups to plan, monitor, organize to enable growth in terms of profitability, investment and gain access to bigger markets.

7.6 Landscape level Feedback Meetings

After almost two years of limited interaction with the farmers due to the COVID19 -related restrictions, the project was able to hold feedback meetings with farmer leaders, nursery operators and Village Savings and Loans Association leaders in all landscapes in which the project is operational. During the meetings ECOTRUST received feedback on programme implementation from the perspective of the beneficiaries, including areas of improvement, successes lessons, etc. These meetings act as as an avenue where farmers and ECOTRUST meet to discuss challenges faced by the farmers and collectively identify solutions to the challenges. The meetings are also used to communicate any changes, improvements or adjustments in Program delivery. A total of seven (7) landscape level feedback meetings were held involving One Hundred and Eighty – Five (185) individual farmer leaders. The main areas of improvement highlighted by the farmers was delays in processing payments. It was agreed that the project will increase the engagement if part time staff to allow the field teams to set aside time for data analysis and report preparation in time to support timely processing of payments. In addition, the district leaders have requested for more collaboration with them, including more routine meetings to discuss project issues and progress. The farmers in new areas have also requested for exchange visits within and outside their landscapes to learn from other farmers.

7.7 Stakeholders' meetings

One of the strategies to raise social capital for the participating communities is to raise their visibility among development partners. In line with this, the project organized visits of various development partners including FCDO Uganda Officer, DanChurchAid Uganda and Denmark Office, myclimate, Total E&P, EACOP as well as National Forestry Authority (NFA), Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and the Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD) who are partners implementing the World Bank funded IFCPA project.

In addition, each of the project landscapes was given an opportunity to show-case its unique characteristics during the annual stakeholders' meeting, which is part of a feedback and accountability mechanism to key partners and stakeholders in the organization's interventions and aspirations. The 2022 annual event was held under the theme **"Resilience in the face of Increasing Crisis",** highlighting the strategic, collaborative, and innovative conservation partnerships that ECOTRUST has catalyzed to

build community resilience to climate change, extreme weather events, and additional stressors in light of the sudden and gradual adverse effects of environmental degradation and climate change processes.

8.0 Breakdown of Operational Costs

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

Table 21: Summary of project operating costs in 2022

2022 costs	Total Cost (USD)	Carbon sales (USD)	Other sources (USD)	Providers of other sources
3rd party Verification (including quarterly & annual audits)	27,328	-22,328	5,000	IUCN NL
Staff time	464,303.01	-354,212.54	110,090.47	IUCN NL, AFR100, WLT
Farmer capacity building	185,966.34	-14,810.60	171,155.74	
Monitoring	77,289.08	-77,289.08	0.0	
Office running costs	110,262	-83,753.12	26,508.88	IUCN NL, WLT, AFR100
Vehicle running costs	34,618	-13,217.36	21,400.64	
Research & Project Development	145,049.25	-82,428.01	62,621.24	
Coordinators	5,817.75	-5,817.75	0.0	
CAPEX (vehicle purchase)	83,000	-83,000	0	
Other travel	39,696	-33,508.26	6,187.74	
Total	**1,173,329.43**	**-770,364.72**	**402,964.71**	

Appendix I: List of Buyers Since Project Inception

Sales prior to 2022 annual report

Year of Sale	Buyer	tCO_2 purchased	Total cost (USD)
2003	Tpk2003	11,200	Internal reporting
2005	Tpk2004	9,222	
2005	INASP1	102	
2005	One World	4	
2005	Future Forest	10,000	
2006	Tpk2005	10,933	
2006	INASP2	133	
2006	U&W1	22	
2006	U&W2	2,550	
2006	Nicola Webb	20	
2006	Save Children	3	
2006	In-2 technology	21	
2006	Hambleside Danelow	1,217	
2007	Tpk2006	5,000	
2007	In-2 technology	22	
2007	Robert Harley	10	
2007	U&W	265	
2007	U&W	2,744	
2007	U&W	5,625	
2008	Camco	40,000	
2008	U&W	2,786	
2008	U&W	2,062	
2008	U&W	1,155	
2008	U&W	11,266	
2008	U&W	1,001	
2008	Tpk2007	21,000	
2008	Live Climate	250	
2008	It's the Planet	600	
2008	In-2 technology	23	
2008	Pam friend	17	
2008	Sandra Hughes	54	
2008	Steffie Broer	40	
2008	Gloria Kirabo	1	
2008	INASP	168	
2008	Tapani Vainio	5	
2009	Tetra Pak	5,000	

2009	U&W	20,590	
2009	U&W	2,022	
2009	Emil Ceramica	125	
2009	Ceramica Sant Agostino SpA	424	
2009	In2 Technology	23	
2009	Classic Africa Safaris	167	
2009	City of London	220	
2009	Blue Green Carbon	29	
2009	Tetra Pak	10,100	
2010	U&W	28,538	
2010	U&W	3,111	
2010	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	1,615	
2010	Tetra Pak	15,100	
2010	Uganda Carbon Bureau	199	
2010	Straight Plc	1,000	
2010	IIED	779	
2010	Danish Embassy Kampala	414	
2010	International Lifeline Fund (UCB)	123	
2010	Nedbank	30,000	
2010	Wilton Park	17	
2010	COTAP	1,169	
2011	U&W NCC & other	11,000	
2011	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	3,150	
2011	Max Hamburger	55,000	
2011	KALIP	160	
2011	SPGS	77	
2011	G&C Tours	253	
2011	UBoC	2,507	
2011	International Lifeline Fund (UCB)	96	
2011	Nkuringo Gorilla Camp	55	
2011	Myclimate	10,000	
2012	Max Hamburger	60,498	
2012	Max Hamburger	78,892	
2012	Straight Plc	1,100	
2012	Bartlett Foundation	412	
2012	U&W	3,400	
2012	Ceramica Sant'Agostino S.p.A	2,120	
2012	Emil Ceramica	100	
2012	Ecometrica	110	

2012	Classic Africa Safaris	129	
2012	The Embassy of Ireland in Uganda	211	
2012	N. Uganda Agricultural Livelihoods Recovery Prog. & Karamoja Livelihoods Prog.	62	
2012	Mihingo Lodge	45	
2012	Kampala Aero Club & Flight Training Center	1,332	
2013	Granite Fiandre Spa	4,600	
2013	KALIP	107	
2013	Royal Danish Embassy	196	
2013	Classic Africa Safaris	81	
2013	Kampala Aero Club	1,680	
2013	Arla	21,308	
2013	Ima	114	
2013	Ima	13	
2013	climate path	70	
2013	Max stock	5,610	
2013	COTAP-1	287	
2013	COTAP-2	309	
2013	COTAP-3	208	
2013	Source Sustainable	15	
2014	Max	90,000	
2014	Arla Foods	2,975	
2014	Arla Foods	14,168	
2014	U&We Arla & Other	13,480	
2014	U&We Other	400	
2014	U&We Other	14,168	
2014	U&We Arla	37,000	
2014	ZeroMission	1,488	
2014	Arvid Nordquist	5,000	
2014	Royal Danish Embassy	192	
2014	Nkuringo Gorilla Camp	38	
2014	Embassy of Ireland	226	
2014	Karamoja Livelihoods Program (KALIP)	145	
2014	Embassy of Ireland	178	
2014	COTAP-4	414	
2014	COTAP	292	
2015	COTAP-5	309	
2015	COTAP-6	364	
2015	COTAP-7	254	

2015	U&We Arla Q1	34,500	
2015	U&We Arla Q2 & others	31,000	
2015	U&We Arla Q3	27,885	
2015	U&We Arla Q4	36,500	
2015	U&We Max	96,000	
2015	Max	30,000	
2015	Others	982	
2015	Mihingo Lodge	48	
2016	U&We Arla Q1	16,500	
2016	U&We Arla Q2 & others	3,200	
2016	U&We Arla Q3	3,249	
2016	Uganda Carbon Bureau	215	
2016	COTAP	589	
2016	MyClmate	2,665	
2016	MyClmate	3,033	
2016	Zero Mission	3,400	
2016	Zero Mission	3,283	
2016	COTAP	5801	
2016	Classic Africa Safaris (UCB)	71	
2016	ZeroMission P.O. 521	**433**	
2016	Kaffeekoop GmbH	160	
2017	Zero Mission (Max)	57,092	
2017	Zero Mission (Max)	50,121	
2017	Zero Mission	2200	
2017	Zero Mission (Antalis, etc)	768	
2017	Zero Mission	1,520	
2017	Uganda Carbon Bureau (Classic Africa)	52	
2017	Kaffeekoop GmbH	209	
2017	ZeroMission	2697	
2018	ZeroMission Max	79,503	
2018	ZeroMission	9,135	
2018	ZeroMission	3,500	
2018	Uganda Carbon Bureau	51	
2018	Myclimate	10,000	
2018	ZeroMission Max	62,275	
2018	COTAP	2,177	
2018	Uganda Carbon Bureau	207	
2018	ZeroMission	2070	
2019	Myclimate	10000	
2019	ZeroMission	6415	

2019	COTAP	2644	
2019	Institute for Sustainable Environment (Clarkson University)	234	
2019	ZeroMission	2000	
2019	ZeroMission	3200	
2019	ZeroMission	2488	
2019	ZeroMission	3151	
2019	ZeroMission, Max Norway	3005	
2019	ZeroMission	97	
2019	ZeroMission (Max Norway)	3534	
2019	ZeroMission	164	
2019	Uganda Carbon Bureau (Jim Turbull)	11	
2019	Kampala Food Network	38	
2019	Classic Africa	51	
2019	ZeroMission	30000	
2019	ZeroMission (Max Hamburger)	80628	
2019	ZeroMission (Max Hamburger)	76995	
2019	ZeroMission (Äventyrsresor)	1679	
2019	Myclimate	50,000	
2019	C Level	**250**	
2019	Myclimate	20,000	
2019	KUA	54	
2019	International School of Uganda	276	
2019	ZeroMission	2081	
2020	ZeroMission Max	45,000	
2020	ZeroMission	319	
2020	ZeroMission	1740	
2020	ZeroMission	50,000	
2020	ZeroMission	3,429	
2020	ZeroMission	726	
2020	ZeroMission	1,017	
2020	Uganda Carbon Bureau (Jim Turnbull)	11	
2020	Uganda Carbon Bureau (Abi)	176	
2020	ZeroMission P.O. 482 Arla Foods & others	51,143	
2020	ZeroMission P.O. 463:	869	
2020	ZeroMission P.O. 476 :	98,914	
2020	ZeroMission P.O. 504	1,850	
2020	C Level	1811	
2020	COTAP	3,287	
2020	Myclimate	50,000	
2020	Myclimate	50,000	
		1,949,062	

Sales related to the 2022 Annual General Report from old Vintage

Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	Number of PVCs purchased	Price per certificate	Total amount received (USD)
2021	**ZeroMission P.O. 541**	5,000	Internal reporting	Internal reporting
2021	**ZeroMission P.O. 529**	6135		
2021	**C Level**	5,000		
2021	**C Level**	6,000		
2021	**C Level**	4,000		
2021	**ZeroMission P.O. 552**	25000		
2021	**ZeroMission P.O. 556**	40000		
2021	**ZeroMission P.O. 562**	60000		
2021	Uganda Carbon Bureau - Classic Africa Safaris	42		
2021	Uganda Carbon Bureau - aBi Trust	242		
2021	**KUA**	67		
2021	**Myclimate**	200,000		
2021	**ZeroMission P.O. 567**	70,000		
2021	**DanishChurchAid**	4,071		
2021	**COTAP TFGB 14**	5,635		
2021	Kaffeekoop GmbH	134		
2021	ZeroMission P.O. 581	15,000		
		446,326		

Sales related to the 2022 Annual General Report from 2022 Vintage

Vintage	Name of purchaser/source of funds	Number of PVCs purchased	Price per certificate	Amount received
2022	**DanishChurchAid**	756	Internal reporting	Internal reporting
2022	**DanishChurchAid**	42,200		
2022	**DanishChurchAid**	1,520		
		44,476		

Unsold Stock Up-To and Including 2022 Vintage Credits

Vintage	Quantity of unsold credits
2014	69
2016	1,105
2018	5

2019	34
2021	5,898
2022 (current request)	1,443,188
Total Unsold Stock (PVC)	**1,450,299**

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

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

Appendix III: List of Seedling Suppliers Supported by TGB

No.	Name
1	Nelson Tugumenawe
2	Across International (U) Ltd
3	Agaba Annet
4	Alfred Mukina
5	Allen Mwesige
6	Andrew wamboza
7	Bruhani Mubangizi.
8	Climate Alert & Forest Conservation Trust

9	John Kaheru
10	Kaahwa Yafesi
11	Alfred Bwambale
12	Aron Kinyomu
13	Augustine Kiiza Kireru
14	Basange Johnson
15	BENECO LTD
16	Bwambale Samuel
17	Charles Nyamutale
18	Kibira Isaac
19	Kiiza Augustine Kireru
20	Namwirya Winfred
21	Nyenze Rodgers
22	Peter Kule
23	Ruboni Devt SACCO
24	Samson Bwambale
25	Aganyira James
26	Andama Moses
27	Dauda Isingoma
28	Fred Kusemererwa
29	Geoffrey Kagoro
30	Hellen Oleru
31	Jos Climate Smart
32	Jowate Trees & Nurseries
33	Kaahwa Kamanyire Solomon
34	Kisembo Charles
35	Margaret Kabahuma
36	Matayo Kaahwa.
37	Mbabazi Twesige Thadeo
38	Nyamaizi Fildah
39	Ongo Cla
40	Sarah Nyanjura
41	Wabomba Wilffred Kosasia
42	Wetaka Gerald
43	Wilfred Abitegeka

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

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

1.	Buzenga Environmental Conservation Association (BUECA)
2.	Ndangaro Environmental Conservation Association (NECA)
3.	Butoha Tusherure Ebyabuzire Association (BUTEA)

4.	Mwogyera Parish Environmental Conservation Association (MPECA)
5.	Katanda Tree Growers Association (KATGA)
6.	Rwazere Tree Growers Association (RTGA)
7.	Kanywambogo Development Association
8.	Bitooma Abeteritine Twabeisheho Association
9.	Nyarugote CFM
10.	Swazi Nitubasa CFM
11.	Mubuku Integrated Farmer's Association (CFM)
12.	Ndangara Nyakiyanja Tutungukye group (CFM)
13.	Rwoburunga Bahigi Tulinde Obwobuhangwa
14.	Kapeeka Integrated Community Devt Association (KICODA)
15.	Siiba Environmental Conservation and Development Association
16.	Nyakase Environmental Conservation and Development Association (NECODA)
17.	Karujubu Forest Adjacent Communities Association (KAFACA)
18.	Budongo Good Neighbours Conservation Association (BUNCA)
19.	North Budongo Forest Communities Association (NOBUFOCA)
20.	Kidoma Conservation and Development Association (KICODA)
21.	Kaseeta Tugende Omumaiso Association
22.	Kabwoya Environmental Conservation Development Association (KEDA)
23.	Kyangwali Twimukye Association

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

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

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

1.	Bunaiga Resource User Group
2.	Kisamba 11 Resource User Group
3.	Mbunga Resource User Group
4.	Bunyandiko Resource User Group
5.	Katunguru Women resource user Group

6.	Kayanja Resource User Group
7.	Katwe Tourism Integrated Community (KATIC)
8.	Kikorongo womens group

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

Kasese District	
1.	Ruboni Community Conservation Group
2.	Kilembe intercommunity organisation
3.	kigoro carbon farmers group
4.	kabaka water user group
5.	Buhuhira ex hunters group
6.	Kinyabwamba carbon farmers Kyarumba Banyani Tree Farmers group
Mitooma/Rubirizi Districts	
1.	Katanda carbon farmers group
2.	Bitereko Carbon Farmers Group
3.	Kiyanga Environmental Conservation Association
4.	Kitagwenda Environmental Conservation Association
Masindi District	
1.	Karujubu Fruit growers and environmental conservation association (KAFECA).
Bududa District	
1.	Nakatsi Carbon Farmers' Group
2.	Bukibokolo Carbon Farmers Saving Group
3.	Bwahata carbon farmers saving group
Mbale District	
1.	Bubetye Carbon Farmers Association (registered at district)
2.	Nabumali Tree Planting Group
3.	Nyondo Farmers development Group
4.	Bufukhula Beekeeping farmers group
5.	Budwale Community Development Association
Manafwa District	
1.	See light Ahead Association (registered at district)
2.	Bubetye Integrated Farmers Group (registered at district)
3.	Khaukha Carbon farmers' group
4.	Bushuiu carbon farmer's group

e) Parish Adaptation Groups in Bulambuli & Sironko

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

f) CBOs with Conservation Agreements

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