

A BRIEF CARBON PROJECT PIN FOR ORGANIC PERSPECTIVES.

June 26, 2008.

Project title: AGROFORESTRY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
A project aimed at reducing greenhouse gases and showcasing agroforestry technologies capable of protecting the environment as well diversifying the farming outputs for local communities in Kamuli district.

Project duration: 20 years (this is what will be the registered CDM project duration)

Project location: Kagulu and Bugaya Sub Counties, Budiope County, Kamuli district

Project Area Size: Over 52,680 hectares

Planned Tree

planting coverage: 36,000 hectares (estimated size of eligible lands to be reforested)

Project Location Background:

Kagulu and Bugaya Sub Counties form part of the most remote parts of Kamuli district. Extensive charcoal burning and free range cattle grazing are very common here. The *'National Biomass Study Technical Report, (Sept. 2004)* by the Forest Department, Ministry of Water, Lands and the Environment revealed that Kamuli district is one of the leading ten districts producing charcoal that is sold in Kampala (Uganda's Capital). Chronic poverty is actually inevitable here.

Tree planting scope and the envisaged volume of CERs

We shall have ten 10 nursery sites. To ensure a high survival rate for the transplanted trees, seedlings are to be out-planted from nurseries at 4 – 5 months when they have developed strong root systems. This means we shall have two main out-planting seasons per year.

Each nursery site will have at least 20 seedbeds, where each seedbed is packed with 5,000 or more seedlings. Each nursery site will produce at least 100,000 seedlings in each single season—making 1,000,000 tree seedlings to be produced from the ten nursery sites in a single out-planting season. This means that in each single year, the ten nursery sites will be able to produce 2,000,000 (two million) tree seedlings to be planted on 4,800 Hectares per year.

In this, we will have reforested about 19,200 Hectares with 8,000,000 (eight million trees) by the end of 2012. This represents an estimated 499,500 CERs/VERS by December 2012 (or at least 448,200 CERs/VERs after considering our own project emissions and tree survival/maturity delays), and about 750,000 CERs/VERs from 2013 to 2017.

By expecting a minimum of at least 448,200 CERs in 2012, we consider that our own project emissions may certainly not exceed 120 t CO₂ – e per year (or 480 t CO₂ – e in 2012). We are also confident that not more than 300,000 trees are those that will fail to survive out of the 2,000,000 to be planted per year. The latter represents an annual reduction of about 7,500 CERs (or 30,000 CERs to the end of 2012) resulting from tree survival/maturity delays.

Note: the emission reductions and project emissions values presented above are only tentative estimates. Accurate computations will arise from CDM methodology applicability, training on the use of leakage and project emissions assessment tools —as on <http://www.unfccc.int> (by Winrock's team) and official project validation by a DOE.

This document is **not** the Carbon Project's Work plan. A detailed work plan with a clear timeframe for implementing a wide range of activities requisite in this project will be developed together with Winrock during Phase 1 of their project creation assistance. Winrock's staff will join us soon as we get the financial capacity to initiate and complete the project creation and documentation process.

Seed sourcing and Nursery Management:

Collection of tree seeds and establishment of tree nurseries will be the responsibility of Organic Perspectives. Tree nurseries will be developed after Winrock's team has conducted the aerial satellite imagery of the lands to be reforested and when the project Work plan is in place. Besides, the project will also encourage individual farmers or local groups to start up tree nurseries (using similar tree species) and buy the seedlings from them—thereby creating community employment.

Our organization was recently chosen by the US-based New Forests Project – NFP (<http://www.newforestsproject.com/>) to be the distributor of their tree seeds in the whole of Uganda. The NFP is currently shipping to us bulk quantities of tree seeds from India. Organic Perspectives is to be responsible for repackaging and redistributing the tree seeds to all Ugandan organizations or individuals interesting in tree planting. Our own carbon project will as well benefit from NFP's tree seeds. However, all the tree species to be used in our carbon project (both exotic and local breeds) are locally abundant here in Uganda and can be easily acquired on our own. Details can be obtained from: Pia Iolster, NFP World Seed Program Coordinator, Email: piolster@newforests.org Website: <http://www.newforestsproject.com/>

Species selection:

We shall mainly use 'Multi-Purpose and Fast Growing (MPFG) leguminous tree species. These are exotic trees that we are receiving from the NFP, but they are also locally abundant and widely grown in Uganda. They are: (a) ***Grevillea robusta*** (b) ***Leucaena leucocephala*** (Ipilipil) (c) ***Albizia lebbek*** (East Indian walnut) (d) ***Gliricidia sepium*** (Mother of cocoa)

Species descriptions can be found on the NFP website (as above).

We shall also plant two local tree species that also grow fast, are easy to propagate and have erect stems for timber production. These are Acacia (which is primarily exotic but widely grown locally) and Musizi (a local name of one fast growing and highly-liked tree in Uganda).

Tree planting Methods:

During the project, Organic Perspectives will aim at establishing tree masses that create a spectacular change in the density of green cover within the identified suitable locations—scattered planting will not apply. In this, we shall primarily work with farmers having an average of at least 0.5 Hectare of land that is either currently unused or rather degraded that it would benefit from certain agroforestry technologies. The key agroforestry systems to be used are 'Alley cropping (hedgerow intercropping) and 'Woodlots (thick tree masses)'. Where applicable, designs of windbreaks, living fences, fire breaks and living contour plantings will also be used.

In any case, the choice of agroforestry systems will depend on their potential to provide systematically manageable and/or sustainable benefits in:

- Livestock keeping e.g. with the use of protein-rich fodder trees (appropriate for the adoption of zero grazing livestock systems).
- Restoring soil productivity e.g. through alley cropping using coppiceable green manure trees like *leucaena leucocephala*, *Gliricidia sepium* and *Albizia lebbek*.
- Agro-economic diversification—that's, both timber and non-timber products that can be harvested from trees in a managed way.
- Protection of crop fields e.g. using windbreaks, contour plantings and firebreaks in areas where farm fields are decied of being at risk.

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