



# Emiti Nibwo Bulora – Trees sustain life



VIAGROFORESTRY

## **The purpose of the project**

Emiti Nibwo Bolura is a carbon finance project situated in Kagera region in Tanzania. The project promotes agroforestry practices which increase productivity, regenerate degraded lands, mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and build adaptive capacity of farmers to cope with the impacts of climate change.

## **How will it be done**

The amount of carbon each specific agroforestry system (boundary planting, fruit orchard, woodlot and dispersed interplanting) can sequester is determined through a project-specific methodology according to the Plan Vivo standard for Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES). From the agreed compensation, the farmer receives 60%. Transfer of money is done in installments over a period of 10 years. The project developer (Vi Agroforestry) uses 40% of the benefit for providing advisory services.



### Which tree species are grown

Only indigenous or naturalized species of trees are used in the four systems as they are well adapted to local conditions and known by farmers. The species chosen are also suitable agroforestry species that maintain and improve the biodiversity in the area.

### Benefits of the project

Apart from the carbon money, the trees give many other benefits including timber, charcoal, poles, fodder, fruits, medicine, firewood and bee forage. Some of the trees are also nitrogen fixing or improve soils through mulch, soil erosion control etc.

### Other benefits are

- Increased resilience and ability to adapt to climate change
- Biodiversity improvement
- Watershed protection
- Soil stabilisation
- Regulation of regional micro-climates
- Windbreak and shade

### Key features

These PES Agreements are for a duration of ten years, during which payments will be made five times (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 10th year). The payments are made after monitoring.

### Agroforestry technical specifications

- Woodlot : 4x4m = 625 trees/ha, 3x3m = 1111 trees/ha = 140 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Dispersed inter-planting: 5x10m = 200 trees per hectare = 61 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Fruit orchards: 8x8m = 156 trees per hectare, 9x9m = 123 trees per hectare = 17 tCO<sub>2</sub>e
- Boundary planting: 3x3m = 33 trees per 100m = 5.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>e

By 2011, certificates for 55,000 tCO<sub>2</sub> has been issued by Plan Vivo Foundation involving 791 small-holders who have received payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) from Vi Agroforestry.

## Where trees grow – people grow

Vi-Agroforestry is a development organisation that works to improve the living conditions for farmers around Lake Victoria in Eastern Africa. Since 1983, Vi-Agroforestry has reached more than one million people through education and advisory and has planted more than one hundred million trees.

One of the largest threats to development in Eastern Africa is climate change. Unreliable rainfall makes it difficult for farmers to plant according to season. Drought and soil erosion destroy the land and makes the harvest unsuccessful. Moreover, the region is already severely deforested since the majority of the population uses firewood from trees for cooking.

Through Vi-agroforestry programs the farmers learn how to grow trees and several kinds of crops together, a technique called agroforestry. As a result the families' production and income increases and the negative effects of climate change are reduced.

Vi-Agroforestry's work contributes to a sustainable living environment and a positive climate impact.



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