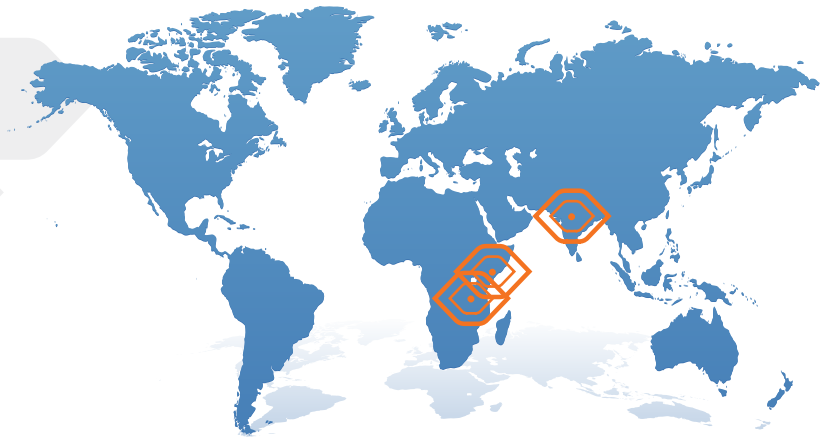


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A CARBON CLEAR PROJECT



## PROJECT SUMMARY

# Sustainable Tree Planting in Africa and India

## How Tree Planting Projects Work

More than 25,000 subsistence farmers in four countries work as members of small co-operatives to plant seeds in tree nurseries, nurture the saplings and care for the mature trees in their community.

Tree species are selected so that they are suited to the local environment and provide additional services such as food, materials and medicinal products.

In order to ensure the tree planting process is robust, independent observers count all the trees and record tree species, inputting the data into hand-held computers and taking digital photos. This information is later uploaded by the observers to a central database, so that the trees are tracked throughout their lifespan.

## Why We Like It

Community forestry provides many benefits, which increase as the trees become mature – providing incentives for communities to care for their trees over time:

- Trees sequester carbon dioxide, helping reduce the level of carbon emissions in the atmosphere and helping fight catastrophic climate change.
- Planting trees helps to counteract the effects of deforestation, which stabilises the local climate and soil, and supports biodiversity.
- Families that take part in tree planting receive a long term income, helping to combat the devastating effects of poverty and improve access to health and education.
- Trees help promote food security by providing fruit, nuts and berries for local communities.

## Project Locations

Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and India

## Type of Project

Agroforestry



## Case Study I

Sindhukavi group in Chitoor village found that the increasingly barren land and low rainfall failed to support even quick-growing crops.

Since planting 15,000 trees crop yields have increased significantly and members of the group have earned enough to set up their own small businesses.



## PROJECT DETAIL

# Tree Planting Projects in Africa and India

## Case Study 2

Raphael and Jesca Chinolo live in Chamkoloma village in the Mpwapwa district in central Tanzania and joined the tree planting group 'Mazingira' 4 years ago. With the farming and Small Group management training that they received, their Group has planted 44 tree groves containing over 2700 trees of 25 different species.

Once a barren and tree-less landscape, the new forests have helped to conserve water and soil quality in the area surrounding Chamkoloma village. The trees also provide a host of nutritious, medicinal or agricultural uses - for example the Neem (*Azadirachta Indica*) tree is drought resistant, provides excellent shade, creates dry season fodder, helps improve the efficiency of nitrogen fixing plants, acts as a natural insect repellent for crops, and can suppress *Salmonella Typhosa* bacteria!

Raphael's family have transformed their land, crop yields, food security, income and standard of living - using the tree planting programme to climb the first rung of the ladder out of poverty. And their success has inspired other villagers to join in; today Chamkoloma has 21 Small Groups and over 18,279 trees to its credit.

In addition to training in sustainable agriculture, group members receive nutrition and health advice - an important tool in the fight against the spread of HIV/AIDS.

### Products from the drumstick tree (*moringa oleifera*)

Seeds - antibiotic properties for treating skin infections

Gum - used to treat asthma

Oil - for cooking and lubrication

Roots and Bark - used to treat cardiac and circulatory problems

Edible leaves - source of protein, vitamins A, B, C, calcium + iron

Bark fibre - used to make small ropes and mats

Wood - pulped and used as a blue dye

Dry leaves - make an excellent fertilizer



A typical barren landscape



With one of many planted saplings!

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