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Training Period: 17-19<sup>th</sup> May 2018

Supported by : US Embassy, Uganda  
(Julia Taft Foundation)

*3<sup>rd</sup> Phase*

**REPORT ON**

**REDUCING CARBON EMISSION THROUGH AFFORESTATION PROJECT AT IMVEPI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT-ARUA DISTRICT (Location Training: Tank Hill 36)  
(Conservation)**

*Training on Energy saving stoves, Farming techniques & Briquettes*

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The 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of this training comprises of demonstrating on how to prepare manure and preparation of holes for tree planting and farming practices and energy saving stoves for refugees and host communities.

The trainees gathered to understand from the agronomist and how male and female pawpaw seedlings behave. The agronomist emphasized the importance of tree planting and including fruit trees that provide free vitamins to the family instead of supplements.

***Tree planting***

The agro forester, introduced the variety of fruit tree seedlings that are ready for plantation.

The training phase ended with firing of clay molds and stove frames preparations. Female trainees reduced their training interest when it reached to manual work of metals.

*Demonstrating the use of rubbish pit for manure instead of manufactured fertilizers*





*Farmer groups in refugee settlement attending to the agronomist and preparing a hole for planting*



*Inset right agronomist illustrating how to prepare a hole for fruit tree planting starting with pawpaw seedlings at Imvepi the settlement tank hill No.36*

He emphasized strongly on how these trees are planted and making use of the top soil is very important component of fertile soil, due to the rocky nature of the area, more softer topsoil can be transferred





Paw seedlings demonstrated and planted at Tank hill No.36, more variety of different species of seedlings were given to the refugees and hosts communities before distributed for mass plantation.

The agronomist and forester advised on the use of drip irrigation as the area is ever dry and reminded them to make use of empty plastic water bottles to be filled with water and must be buried underneath soil close to the plant, because if hanged in air the water will get hot and burn the plant.

## Energy saving stoves

The trainees in their last part of practices on how to make the use of metallic scraps that endangers the environment for making the outer part of stoves to hold the clay (inner) mold that retains heat while cooking, less briquette fuel will be used. This started by trainees collecting drops of dry woods for firing the clay molds (Inner part) and digging a pit for burning the clay to make dissolvable.



*Female trainees gathering wood for firing the clay molds*

*These clay molds are burned in a pit prepared by the trainees for them to understand all the processes*



The trainees placed the clay molds for firing in the pit dug by them, as they look on



Sample clay molds that have burnt, the biotechnologist advised the trainees not cover the pit while burning with soil to avoid change of color of the burnt clay mold, after testing by knocking on it, this must produce a light sound.



*Preparation of metallic cover of stove*

The first stove frame sample produced by different groups, the trainer emphasized on the quality and that will make itself, by the use of available cheap materials and recycling the metallic scraps



After the first attempt of making the energy saving stoves, trainees pos for photos, others still busy inset



During this session, female trainees became less involved as this involved use of a lot of human power, only few were helping and this is the area of specialization emphasized by the trainer, that some can make clay molds and briquettes, not every one will be making every product at ago, depends on the busy schedules, and it advisable for them to work in groups to achieve better results for their businesses.

*See photo inset on the left, an innovative female trainee with her children at the training venue collecting charcoal dust left from the pit dug when firing clay molds to make her own charcoal briquettes from home*



*Class illustration*

All trainees were called back to the class in four groups to demonstrate what they have done from the workshop



*Final products*

The groups produced their final energy saving stoves made with different sizes after fixing them





Fixing of clay molds into the metal frame and soft clay mixed to smear the inner lining acting as an insulator the whole processes of energy saving stoves is complete, this left the trainees very excited and happy.





Happy trainees displayed their stoves in groups after hectic processes, the painting of the stoves shall be done during issuance of certificates of attendance, finally a group photo was organized and send off



*Sample of the briquettes made tested*





## **Remarks**

The Executive Director and biotechnologist trainer interacted with the trainees how they have understood the whole idea of conservation, that can reduce excess use of wood fuel and consequently improving their livelihood.

The trainees demanded materials and tools to be availed to them to start production and urged to do presentation for exhibition during world refugee day and create in each village their production centre, if all major tools are availed. WAF Executive director urged the trainees to patient and will convey their message to other partners in the cluster coordination meeting should there be support from the partner groups

## **Conclusion**

The training successfully closed awaiting for the final giving of certificate of attendance with the presence of OPM, donor presence (US. Embassy) or UNHCR representative invited. After this we will still continue using the same groups to champion our environmental conservation agenda and planting of trees within the settlement and hosting communities. Visit our YouTube page for more.

More conservations campaigns and tree planting has started and will continue until June 2018 which will eventually scale down for monitoring and inspection to check the survival rates of these trees along the planned green belt zones that are depleted and destroyed.

Report prepared by

**Peter Odama**

**Executive Director**