

COVER PAGE

Project name:	MJUMITA Community Forest Project (Lindi)
Project location:	Lindi Rural District and Lindi Municipality, Lindi Region, Tanzania
Project Proponent:	Multiple project proponents (villages) represented by MJUMITA
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Project start date:	1 st April 2010
GHG Accounting period:	21st April 2012 - April 20 th 2042
Project lifetime:	1st April 2010 and will continue until April 20 th 2042
First Verification using CCB Standards Version 3	
Project implementation period covered by the project implementation report:	21st April 2012 to 31st May 2013
History of CCB Status:	First Verification conducted concurrently with the 1 st Validation.
Date of completion of this version of the PDD:	18th April 2014
Expected schedule for verification:	Future verification will be timed with VCS verifications every 1-2 years.



Summary of the climate, community and biodiversity benefits generated by the project during the current implementation period covered by the Project Implementation Report

Climate Benefits

40,178 t CO₂ eq of additional emission reductions were generated as a result of the project's interventions.

Gold Level 1 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits: Communities ability to adapt to climate change was enhanced through the introduction of more climate change resilient agricultural practices; and improved access to microfinance.

Community Benefits

Community based forest management

33,726 ha of coastal forest and woodland has been included in 10 village forest reserves.

Village natural resources committees are in place in 10 villages with women comprising 25 % - 55 % of members. Deforestation has been reduced from -1.91 % to -1.58 % across the project area (0.92% in village forest reserves). Approved by-laws guide access rights to forest products for the 13,741 people living the project area.

Improved village governance and land tenure

Training has been provided on governance and roles and responsibilities in all ten villages. As a result village council and village assembly meetings are being held more regularly.

All ten villages now have village land use plans and a number of boundary disputes have been resolved.

Improved protection of high conservation values including water sources and soil

Many water sources are included in the village forest reserves; and newly approved village land use management by-laws aim to protect water courses from damage.

Several areas with steep slopes have been included in village forest reserves thereby protecting them from deforestation and the concomitant increased risk of soil erosion. Soil management techniques are being promoted as part of training on conservation agriculture in eight villages.

Improved livelihoods

Individual incomes were boosted and diversified by receiving TZS 199,598,000 in trial REDD payments. These were paid to 1836 men and 2685 women and 5224 children and dependents in eight villages.

154 women and 123 men farmers have been trained on conservation agriculture of whom 6 women and 12 men were provide additional training as Community Based Trainers. In addition, 71 women and 199 men have been trained on beekeeping; and 264 people have joined village savings and loans supported by 30 newly trained community based trainers.

Improved public services and infrastructure

Community development projects selected by the communities were paid for using trial REDD revenues, including investment in building construction for: 3 primary schools and 3 dispensaries; and support to one water supply facility. All ten villages participating in the project now have village offices. Two additional village offices were constructed for villages adjacent to the project area.

GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits: Community benefits lie at the heart of this project. Project design has been led by communities and communities are the legal managers of the entire project zone. From its inception, the project has aimed to demonstrate a pro-poor model for REDD.

Biodiversity benefits

The Critically Endangered Rondo dwarf galago was re-recorded from within the project area; as were three endangered and four vulnerable plant species; and 33,726 ha of the threatened habitat of the East African Coastal Forests is better protected through community based forest management.

GL 3: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits: The project area includes populations of the Critically Endangered primate, the Rondo galago as well as three plant species categorized as Endangered by IUCN; and four plant species categorized as Vulnerable by IUCN. By protecting the habitat of these species the project aims to prevent population declines within the project area.



MJUMITA Community Forest Project (Lindi)

First Project Implementation Report

For Verification Using the
Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB)
Project Design Standards Second Edition – December 2013

Verification Period: 21st April 2012 to 31st May 2013

Prepared by: MJUMITA

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Moses Mwangoka conducted the survey of threatened plants described in Section B 2.1.

The following VNRC members assisted with the botanical surveys:

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Andrew Perkin, Katarzyna Nowak and Habibu Said contributed data on the vertebrate fauna of the project area; and Elia Mulungu on the birds of the project area.

GENERAL SECTION

G1. Project Goals, Design and Long-term Viability

Indicators

Project Overview

G1.1. Identify the primary Project Proponent which is responsible for the project's design and implementation and provide contact details.

As all of the project area is on communally owned village land, the project proponents are the participating project village councils who have overall control over the project area and responsibility for implementing the project's core activities. However, MJUMITA has signed a communications agreement (Annex 2) with all project proponents and will serve as the authorized representative in all interactions with CCB and VCS on behalf of the project proponents. MJUMITA is responsible for submitting the VCS and CCB project description to a VCS validator/verification body, monitoring activity data, compiling and submitting monitoring reports for verification, and marketing any VCU issued to the project on behalf of the project proponents. Therefore, MJUMITA is listed as the primary contact.

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The full list of current project proponents and their contact details is as follows:

No.	Name of Village	Name of Chairperson	Name of Village Executive Officer	Village Postal Address	Phone Numbers*	
					Chairperson	Village Executive Officer
1	Muungano	Juma M. Njangari	Rashid S. Rashid	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	0682 400547	0682593698
2	Mkombamosi	Rashid Mwishaweji	Chande A. Khalifa	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	-	0787370207
3	Makumba	Yusuph S. Pangani	Rashid B. Mpwili	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	-	0685296221
4	Likwaya	Mwalim K. Tanga	Hereswida Mathew	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	0783 270129	0782592267
5	Mkanga 1	Athumani Kimete	Anzigar Lilai	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	0689 618090	0787311753
6	Nandambi	Rashid S. Kibaba	Selemani Kitenge	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	0789 872884	0786048736
7	Kinyope	Musa Athumani Pilanga	Hamis A. Mwinyimad	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	0689 306008	0782591072
8	Ruhoma	Said H. Katambi	Curben A. Chitanda	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	-	0686167333
9	Milola Margharibi	Issa Abdallah Pilipili	Hamis J. Mzee	P. O. Box 328 Lindi, Tanzania	0788 951190	0688347913
10	Kiwawa	Said M	Ally M. Akalola	P. O. Box 328	0684 977834	0787753990

No.	Name of Village	Name of Chairperson	Name of Village Executive Officer	Village Postal Address	Phone Numbers*	
					Chairperson	Village Executive Officer
		Manyanya		Lindi, Tanzania	neighbor	

* Dialling instructions: Outside of Tanzania - replace the zero at the beginning of the number with +255. Inside Tanzania – dial as written.

G1.2. Define the project's climate, community and biodiversity objectives.

Summary of the project's expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits

Operating within the Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa biodiversity hotspot, the community-led project will fulfil the following objectives:

Climate

- To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from unplanned deforestation on village land through sustainable forest management.
- To enhance the carbon stock within village forest reserves by allowing natural regeneration.

Community

- To maintain forest ecosystem services and a sustainable supply of forest products through an equitable and effective system of participatory forest management.
- To generate individual cash incomes from REDD for investing in improved agricultural practices and other enterprises and for livelihood diversification with a particular focus on poorer households and women.
- To improve the quality and availability of public services and infrastructure.

Biodiversity

- To conserve threatened and endemic species.
- To conserve an extensive area of Eastern African Coastal Forest.

The positive climate, community and biodiversity impacts that the project aims to achieve are:

Positive Climate Impacts

The positive climate impacts are defined in the VCS Project Design Document.

Gold Level: Communities are less vulnerable and more resilient to climate change.

Positive community impacts

1. Community-owned forests will be managed in a participatory, effective and equitable way.
2. Forest products will continue to be available and accessible to all community members including the poorest households according to access rules agreed in a participatory way.
3. Villages will be better governed.
4. Communities will have more secure land tenure
5. Water sources will be better protected
6. Soil erosion will be reduced
7. Individual incomes will be boosted and diversified by receiving REDD payments.
8. Women and men farmers, including those from poorer households, will adopt more profitable, sustainable and climate change resilient agricultural practices and will invest in other enterprises and / or value addition initiatives.
9. REDD revenues will contribute to improving public services and infrastructure.
10. Villages will have village offices.

Positive biodiversity impacts

1. Populations of threatened and endemic species persist within the project area.
2. Extensive areas of Eastern African Coastal Forests continue to exist within the project area.
3. There is less pressure on the Eastern African Coastal Forest from deforestation and degradation drivers.

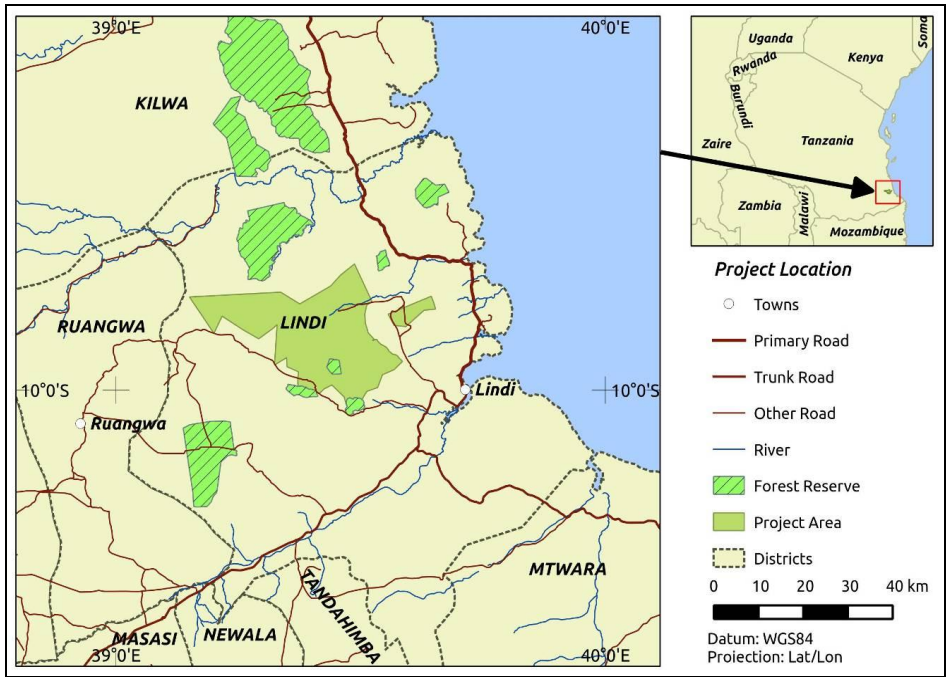
- Communities and other stakeholders are actively engaged in the management of Eastern African Coastal Forest within the project area.

G1.3. Provide the location (country, sub-national jurisdictions(s)) and a brief overview of the basic physical and social parameters of the project.

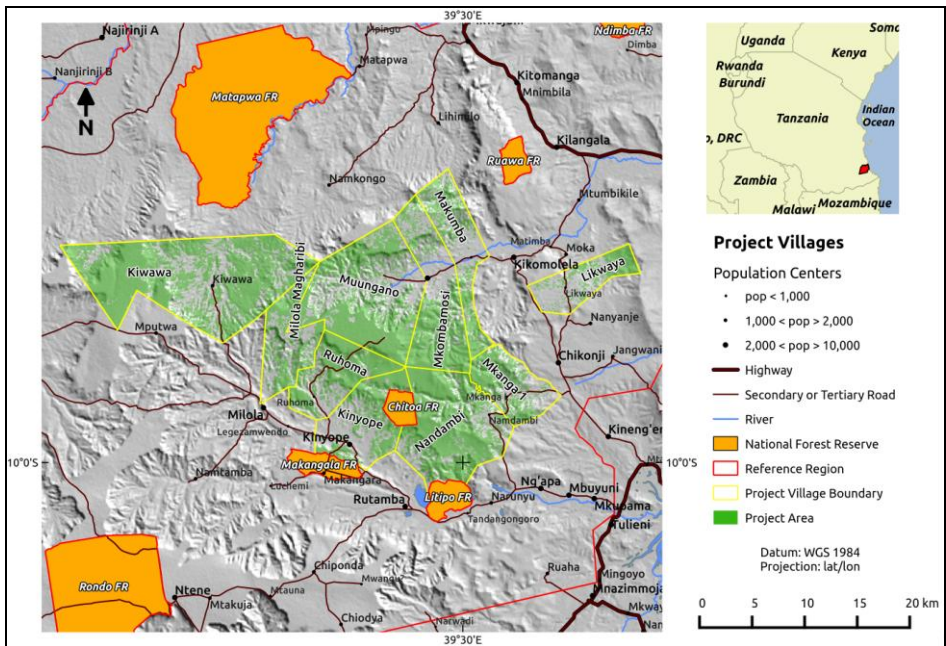
Location of the project area

The project is located in Lindi District, Lindi Region, Tanzania approximately 30 km inland from the Indian Ocean in south-eastern Tanzania (see Map 1). The project area includes forest within 10 villages: Kinyope, Kiwawa, Likwaya, Makumba, Milola Magharibi, Mkanga 1, Mkombamosi, Muungano, Nandambi and Ruhoma. Please refer to the project's PDD for a brief overview of the basic physical and social parameters of the project.

Map 1. Location of the project area.



Map 2. Boundaries of the Project Zone villages responsible for managing the Project Area.



Project Design and Boundaries

G1.4. Define the boundaries of the Project Area where project activities aim to generate net climate benefits and the Project Zone where project activities are implemented.

There is no change to the project area nor project zone relative to the Project Design Document. Please refer to the project design document for details on the boundaries of the project area and project zone.

G1.5. Explain the process of stakeholder identification and analysis used to identify Communities, Community Groups and Other Stakeholders.

No additional stakeholder have been identified during the project implementation period, nor any change to the communities, community groups and other stakeholders already identified in the project design document. Please refer to the project design document for details on the stakeholder identification and analysis.

G1.6. List all Communities, Community Groups and Other Stakeholders identified using the process explained in G 1.5.

During the first implementation period, no change has been detected in this indicator relative to the project design document. Please refer to Section G1.6 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G1.7. Provide a map identifying the location of Communities and the boundaries of the Project Area(s),²¹ of the Project Zone, including any High Conservation Value areas (identified in CM1 and B1), and of additional areas that are predicted to be impacted by project activities identified in CL3, CM3 and B3.

During the first implementation period, no change was detected in this indicator relative to the project design document. Please refer to Section G1.7 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G1.8. Briefly describe each project activity and the expected outputs, outcomes and impacts of the activities identifying the causal relationships²² that explain how the activities will achieve the project's predicted climate, community and biodiversity benefits.

Activity 1. Improve governance at village level.

See G3.9 for a description of the governance training provided to village leaders during this implementation period.

Between April 2012 and May 2013, the project also provided training to 317 community members (177 men and 140 women) from four MJUMITA networks (UMIKIWAMI, MHIMIRU, UMICHITA and MHIMINA) in the project area. The training covered: the REDD revenue sharing mechanism; REDD governance issues focusing on transparency, participation, accountability and the need for FPIC at all levels of REDD implementation; and accessing the Voluntary Carbon Market through VCS and CCBA. During these training sessions, the MoU between MJUMITA and the communities was presented for discussion. Comments provided were on the need of transparency during implementation, involvement of the District Council in the whole process, and the potential costs.

Governance training was also integrated into the farmer field school training provided to 165 farmers.

As part of ongoing project support, MJUMITA have been providing backstopping to the communities, throughout this period, to address governance issues and enhance communication between the communities and the project. To achieve improved communication selected members of the local MJUMITA networks have been supported with mobile phone credit to enable MJUMITA members to communicate with the project and other relevant stakeholders.

The project has also supported the construction of village offices in all ten villages in order to provide a conducive environment for the work of the village council and its committees.

Activity 2. Implement sustainable land management

Between 2010 – 2011, the project supported village land use planning in the project villages. The plans were approved by the respective village assemblies between July 2011 – January 2012, with the exception of Kiwawa, Ruhoma and Makumba which were finalised and approved between July – November 2012 i.e. during this implementation period (see Section CM 2.1 for approval dates). The approved plans were then submitted to the respective District for review and approval by Lindi District Council or Lindi Municipal Council. During this period some corrections were made to the maps. The corrected maps were returned to the respective village for further corrections and validation before returning them to the District for review and approval by the District council. For the villages in Lindi Rural District, the plans were then approved by the District Council on 29/07/2013. For Lindi Municipality (for Nandambi and Mkanga 1), they were approved by the Lindi Municipal Full Council, signed by Municipal Chairman and Executive Director on 23/07/2012. Between December 2012 and January 2013, the project returned signed copies to all participating villages; provided training on implementing the plans (see Section G 3.9); and supported village assembly meetings in order to raise awareness about the plans and by-laws. The plans are now being implemented.

In order to raise awareness on the village land use plans, 280 signboards (35 sign boards per village) were produced and installed in 8 villages (Muungano, Mkombamosi, Likwaya, Nandambi, Mkanga1, Ruhoma, Kinyope and Milola). The boards show the location of different land uses and include HIV AIDs awareness messages.

In order to provide a secure place for storing land tenure documents, filing cabinets were distributed to six villages: Muungano, Mkombamosi, Mkanga1, Nandambi, Kinyope and Ruhoma Villages.

Requests for village land certificates for the 8 project villages in Lindi Rural, were submitted to the by Lindi Rural District Lands Officer who submitted them to the Lands Commissioner for processing.

Activity 3. Community based forest management.

The CBFM plans and by-laws for all ten project villages were developed with support from the project prior to this implementation period.



Image 1. VNRC members during a field visit whilst planning their village forest reserve.

Nine Village Assemblies had approved their respective plan and by-laws between May 2011 and February 2012. In the case of Makumba Village, the Village Assembly approved their VFR plan and by-laws in December 2012. These were then submitted to the relevant district authorities and in some cases modifications were made, particularly to correct the boundaries. Revised maps and plans were returned for validation to the respective villages. Following validation at village level, the plans and by-laws were submitted for approval at District level. For the villages in Lindi Municipality (Mkanga 1 and Nandambi), the plans and by-laws were approved by the Municipal Council on 29/12/2012; and for the villages in Lindi Rural District, these were signed by the District between 29/12/2012 and 02/01/2013. Following approval at District level, signed copies of the plans and by-laws were returned to each village for full implementation. The training and awareness raising was combined with training and awareness raising on the implementation of the village land use plans. See Activity 2. For details. The plans are now being fully implemented.

Awareness raising events on forest fire prevention and fire fighting were held in 11 villages in Lindi (8 within the project site: Mkanga1, Nandambi, Milola Magharibi, Ruhoma, Kinyope, Muungano, Mkombamosi, and Likwaya and 3

adjacent to the project villages: Milola Mashariki, Nanyanje and Ng'apa). The events were attended by 2376 people (1127 men and 1249 women) The training was carried out in collaboration with the TFS Southern Zone Publicity unit based in Ruvuma.

Activity 4. Channel REDD payments to communities.

With support from the project, REDD by-laws were developed by the ten communities and approved by their respective Village Assemblies prior to this implementation period. The by-laws provides legal authority for the village to control and own village REDD business activities and its subsequent revenues including linking the village with the service provider.



Image 2. A woman receives her REDD trial payment.

Having been approved by the respective Village Assemblies, the by-laws were then submitted to the respective District Council. Lindi Rural District Council approved the REDD by-laws for eight villages in July 2013. For the municipality a different format was requested. These are due to be approved in April 2014. Using the draft by-laws, the project supported a trial REDD payment for all ten villages. The amount payable to each village was based on estimates of each village's performance in terms of emission reductions. A total of TZS 284,842,940 was paid to the ten villages between November 2011 and June 2012. The project provided technical support to the REDD committees from each village to prepare a list of people eligible for a share of the REDD payments. These lists were developed and reviewed and validated at sub-village level and at Village level in order to minimise the risk of 'ghost' claimants and to ensure that everyone, regardless of gender or wealth, was included.



Image 3. Elected members for REDD payment distribution committee in Milola Magharibi.

The project provided training on how to invest some of this in community development projects. Each village council presented a plan regarding the use of funds for community development projects. The village assemblies reviewed the plan and decided whether to invest some of the REDD dividends in the proposed development project or not.

All villages chose to invest some of their funds in community development projects; with the balance being paid as individual payments. During the payment days, the project provide information on REDD and the project.

As part of the project's climate monitoring, 50 carbon plots were measured per village in nine villages (Ruhoma, Kinyope, Milola Magharibi, Kiwawa, Nandambi, Mkanga¹, Likwaya, Mkombamosi and Muungano) in April and May 2013. In each village, members of the VNRC were trained and did the field assessment of carbon stock. The MJUMITA Carbon Monitoring Officer then re-measured 10 % of the plots for quality control. Equipment for carbon assessments by community members was purchased and distributed to these 9 villages. Equipment included: GPS, Calipers and Tape measures, Notebooks and Folders.

Activity 5. Improve profitability, ecological sustainability and climate change resilience of agriculture.

In 2011, the project developed an agricultural strategy for Lindi. The strategy advises on agricultural interventions that can improve livelihoods; reduce pressure on the forests; and increase resilience to climate change.

During this reporting period, the project began to implement this strategy.

Training was provided by the project Agricultural Officer working alongside the Ward Agricultural Officers from Tandangongoro, Matimba, Nangaru, Rutamba and Milola wards. Farmers were selected to join the farmer field schools from the respective village assemblies and in consultation with the village councils. Selection aimed to balance gender and to ensure the participation of farmers from marginalised sub-villages or those adjacent to village forest reserves. This exercise resulted in one farmer group being established in each of the five villages, involving a total of 128 people (59 women and 69 men). Each group then selected a plot to serve as the farmer field school.

Between May – June 2012, the groups were trained on the responsibility of group members to promote improved agricultural practices to other farmers in their village, and on the importance of practicing the techniques learned in their individual plots / farms. Full training on conservation agriculture was then provided for four days per village in Mkanga 1, Likwaya, Muungano, Mkombamosi and Milola Magharibi Villages. The first 2 days were for theory and the other 2 were for practical training.

The trainer provided information on soil moisture and soil nutrient conservation; and planting in well-prepared pits or basins. All these concepts were delivered during the first two days of theoretical training and during the corresponding practical in the next two days. After two days of theoretical training, the Agricultural Officer provided two days of practical training in each village. Slashing followed by pitting was done and thus the demonstration plots were established. In Milola Village and Mkanga 1 Village, cowpea seeds were sown. Planting of maize was planned for December 2012 followed by cowpeas in February, 2013. Various agro-equipments were provided to each farmer group as an extra support from the Project. Each group was provided with a tape measure, a roll of terrain rope, 20 hand hoes, 3 sharpening files and 7 pangas. Cowpea seeds were also provided to the groups in Mkanga 1 and Milola. Weekly follow up visits were made to the demonstration plots in Milola and Mkanga 1 for weeding, and pest control.

Following this first round of training on conservation agriculture, the project began to work in other sub-villages. Based on the lessons learned during the first round of training, the project aimed to improve the governance of the farmer field schools and to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the CA training in terms of both reducing deforestation and improving livelihoods. In collaboration with the five Ward Agriculture extension officers, a total of 149 community members (95 men and 54 women) constituted CA farmer groups in 9 sub villages of 7 villages. Selection of appropriate farmer group participants was made focusing on sub villages adjacent to village forest reserves. The FFS were established in Kikumbi and Magela / Noto (Milola Magharibi), Mkundi (in Ruhoma), Kilolombwani and Umoja (in Nandambi) and Mandanje (in Mkanga 1). Others were Mapinduzi in Likwaya, Likandilo in Mkombamosi and Kipunga in Muungano. Training on conservation agriculture was provided by the project in Nandambi and Ruhoma in 2011.

A two-day training course was provided to each of the nine groups. This training was preceded by sub-village meetings to validate farmer group members at sub-village level and subsequently continued with training to group members on principles of good governance with a focus on transparency, equal distribution of costs and revenues, accountability, and clear distribution of roles and responsibilities. Problems which can destabilize a group were also discussed. The Project and Ward Agricultural Officers helped group members to prepare a simple group constitution to clarify roles and responsibilities; group objectives; and other operational issues. The Agricultural Officer then

provided training on conservation agriculture to each group. The major focus for the training was on farm preparation by strictly abiding to principles of Conservation agriculture reinforced by non-use of fire in any land preparation for cropping and basin preparation. Agro-inputs were provided for the farm field schools and for individual farmer group members / participants to apply in their own farms. In December 2012 - January 2013 maize was planted in the farmer field schools. Improved inputs were provided for the farm field schools and for the training participants to apply in their own farms. By the end of the training, 100 farmers from the 9 groups plus five farmers not involved in the groups, had applied conservation agriculture techniques on their farms thereby modelling for other farmers to observe. This training is in addition to the training in 2011 to 40 farmers (19 women and 21 men) from Ruhoma and Nandambi Village.



Image 4. Training on conservation agriculture in Nandambi Village.

Table 1. Number of women and men farmers trained on conservation agriculture per village.

Village	Phase 1 May - June 2012		Phase 2 September - October 2012		Total
	Women	Men	Women	Men	
Kinyope	0	0	0	0	0
Kiwawa	0	0	0	0	0
Likwaya	14	14	6	12	46
Makumba	0	0	0	0	0
Milola Magharibi	17	13	7	17	54
Mkanga1	14	16	5	15	50
Mkombamosi	7	10	7	10	34
Muongano	7	16	7	10	40
Nandambi	0	0	14	18	32
Ruhoma	0	0	8	13	21
Total	59	69	54	95	277
Total Women					154
Total Men					123

In order to provide longer term technical support to farmers in the project area, the project also trained 18 farmers (12 men and 6 women) from the 9 sub-villages as Community Based Trainers in Conservation agriculture (CA). To enhance the sustainability of the approach seven government staff were also trained (four Ward Agricultural Extension Officers, two Village Agricultural Extension Officers and 1 District Crop Officer). A six day training course was provided by the Naliendele Agricultural Research Institute.



Image 5. Participants in the training event for community based trainers in Mtwara listen to the MATI trainer.

Topics covered by the training included:

- principles and advantages of conservation agriculture
- relationship between REDD and conservation agriculture
- participatory extension methods
- participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation
- gender and pro poor considerations in providing training to farmers
- on field crop production techniques (maize, millet, cassava, sesame)
- marketing techniques
- practical training sessions in land preparation, crop value addition and review tests of both oral and practical

Practical sessions covered:

- Land preparation based on Conservation Agriculture principles
- Optimal spacing during planting
- Soil fertility management including composting and efficient use of fertilisers.
- Soil moisture conservation



Image 6. Each CBT was awarded a certificate upon completion of the training

Having returned to their villages, the CBTs provided backstopping and advice to other farmers learning about conservation agriculture practices.



Image 7. Ward Councillor handing over a bicycle to a CBT from the Zinduka Farmer's Group at Mkanga 1 village to enable her to extend the CA message to group members and other farmers.

The project also provided training to farmers on methods to prevent crop losses due to crop-raiding by birds and mammals. The training involved 162 participants (93 men and 69 women) from Muungano, Mkombamosi, Mkanga, Likwaya, Ruhoma, Milola Magharibi and Nandambi. During the training events the farmers were trained on techniques for scaring away elephants, wild pigs, monkeys and birds. Prior to this implementation period, the project had also provided training on preventing crop losses to wild animals in: Makumba, Kikomolela, Matimba, Moka, Chikonji Kaskazini, and Kinyope.

Wild animal trapping nets were also distributed to farmers in seven villages including five villages in the project areas and two villages (Kikomolela and Matimba) in the leakage belt.. Nets to prevent crop raiding by wild animals were distributed in Muungano, Mkombamosi, Likwaya, Mkanga 1 Kikomolela, Matimba, and Kinyope.

The project also began to work with the DALDO to look at how extension services could be improved.

With a view to raising awareness on conservation agriculture, 22 farmers (14 men and 8 women) from 7 villages (Milola, Ruhoma, Nandambi, Likwaya, Mkombamosi, Muungano and Mkanga 1) participated in the NaneNane agricultural exhibition in Lindi Municipality. Farmers were selected on the basis of how committed they had been during the training events and to ensure that women and poorer households were represented. 90 % of the participants were from the poorest wealth category. During the Nane Nane event the farmers had the opportunity to visit several important sections, including displays on crop production; prevention of crop raiding by elephants; food processing; and the LIMAS conservation agriculture display.

This visit has motivated farmers to adopt conservation agriculture techniques. For example, one farmer from Likwaya Village, was heard commenting "You will come and learn from us this time next year. We are going to improve beyond this" (*Mtakuja kujifunza kutoka kwetu muda kama huu mwakani. Sisi tunakwenda kuboresha zaidi ya hivi mlivyofanya nyinyi*) This statement followed a detailed explanation of CA by a representative farmer from the Jitumekwanza farmer group from Liwale.

Activity 6. Improve access to microfinance services for community members.

During this implementation period training was provided to women and men on establishing and operating village savings and loans associations. The VSLAs provide a mechanism for community members to access loans and to save. Training was provided in 3 villages: Muungano, Mkombamosi and Makumba in May 2012. Prior to the project, no VSLAs or VICOBAs were present in these villages. In each village six days of training and awareness raising were provided including three days for meetings with the village government, including the VNRC and REDD revenue distribution committee, and the village assembly in order to introduce the VSL approach and to provide guidance on group formation. The community were informed that the sole source of loan funds will be members' savings, with no external loans or grants being provided. Each group was provided with a VSL kit including a safe deposit box, a calculator, a ruler and record books.



Image 8. Villages form VSLA groups during a village assembly



Image 9. Participants in the village savings and loan training to community based trainers are presented with certificates in Lindi

This was followed by a 5 day training of community based trainers programme with representatives from each group. 15 women and 15 men were trained as community based trainers, with 5 women and 5 men coming from each of the 3 villages. The CBT training sessions covered: group leadership and election of office bearers, development of policies and rules for social fund, share-purchase (savings) and loan activities; development of group constitution; record keeping and group management / management of a meeting; first share purchase; first loan disbursement; first loan repayment, and share out. By May 2013, 12 VSLA groups in 3 villages were operational. Training in other villages will be provided in 2013/14.

Activity 7. Generate incomes from the sale of bee products.

The project provided training on bee keeping to 71 women and 119 men from eight villages, between April 2012 and May 2013. The project proactively sought women and men living in the forest adjacent sub-villages for the training. In each village, an initial 4 day training course took place involving 2 days of technical training and 2 days of theoretical training with follow up visits by project staff. The District Beekeeping Officer was involved in the training and will continue to provide support to the groups as part of his normal duties. Equipment was provided to the groups including 128 bee hives, beekeeping suits, honey strainers and hive tools.



Image 10. Newly trained bee keepers prepare the bee hives for hanging, in Ruhoma Village.

Activity 8. Growing and harvesting trees on woodlots and through agroforestry.

The project has not yet provided training to farmers on silviculture. This will take place during 2013/14. As a result of the environmental education work some primary schools have established tree nurseries, particularly for fruit trees.

Activity 9. Improve social services and infrastructure

In all ten villages, communities chose to allocate a share of their REDD payments to improving social services and infrastructure. This includes four villages who chose to support the construction of health facilities; five villages who contributed to the village office construction; three villages who contributed to primary school facilities; and one village (Likwaya) who contributed to improving their water supply. See Section CM2.1 for details.

G1.9. Define the project start date and lifetime, and GHG accounting period and biodiversity and community benefits assessment period if relevant, and explain and justify any differences between them. Define an implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development.

This implementation report covers the period from: 21st April 2012 to 31st May 2013.

For other details pertaining to this indicator, please refer to Section G1.9 of the project design document for details

Risk Management and Long-term Viability

G1.10. Identify likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime and outline measures needed and taken to mitigate these risks.

Please refer to Section G1.10 of the project design document for details on the likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits. Ten risks were identified during the project design. For each risk, the project monitoring plan includes one or more indicators. The status of these indicators during this implementation period is described; together with an update on the measures taken to mitigate these risks between April 2012 – May 2013.

Risk description

Risk 1. Conflicts over village boundaries cause delays to land use planning and the issuing of village land certificates; and revised boundaries are not accepted by all farmers with some farmers continuing to clear forest in an adjacent village's land.

R Indicator 1.1 Status of village land use plans and village land certificates for all villages.

Village land use plans have been approved at village and district level for ten villages. The process of securing the village land certificates is underway.

R Indicator 1.2 Number and status of village boundary conflicts.

Two village boundary conflicts were identified and resolved. One involved Likwaya, Moka, Matimba and Kikomolela Villages whilst the other involved Milola Magharibi, Ruhoma, Muungano, Kiwawa and Milola 'B'. All related to the location of the village boundaries. All were resolved by following the resolution procedures specified for local government (see mitigation measures described below). A third boundary conflict emerged involving Nandambi Village and Rutamba ya Sasa Village emerged after this implementation period and is being resolved following the standard procedures.

During this implementation period, farmers from outside the project area deforested in Nandambi, Kinyope, and Mkanga 1. Most were from Rutamba ya Sasa Village. Some were from Ngapa and Nurunyu. In total 18% of deforestation was caused by villagers from outside of project villages.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

Village land use planning was implemented in a participatory way resulting in the successful resolution of most boundary issues. The District were closely involved in the process at every stage.

Training was provided to District by RECOFTC staff on conflict resolution methods.

In order to resolve the boundary conflict between Likwaya, Moka, Matimba and Kikomolela, a meeting was held on 8th April 2013 to reach consensus on the location of Beacon Number 854. 8 members from each village were invited including Village leaders (Chairperson and Village Executive Officer), four elders and two members from Village Land use Management Committee (VLUM) making it 32 (including 1 woman) community members. Three District staff also participated including the District surveyor. After reviewing the steps that had been taken during participatory land use planning process in the respective villages and after each village had the opportunity to present their perspective, the participants looked at the satellite image for the areas and it was agreed that the beacon was in the correct place and each of the four villages agreed that its location should be respected.

In order to resolve the village boundary conflicts between Milola Magharibi, Ruhoma, Muungano, Kiwawa and Milola 'B', meetings were held during the last week of March 2013. Through these meetings, the project staff and the District surveyor worked together to resolve various boundary conflicts related to the Milola Magharibi village boundary. These had arisen because some families who consider themselves to be residents of Milola Magharibi are living within the borders of Muungano (Kipunga sub-village) and Ruhoma (Kikumbi sub-village). In both cases these families have been actively involved in deforestation. In relation to Kiwawa, the Milola Magharibi survey team had gone into Kiwawa during the land use planning thereby creating misunderstanding between the two villages. Regarding Milola B, this was formerly part of Milola Magharibi and there was still some uncertainty regarding the boundary between the two villages following the Ministry survey of Village lands when the two villages were formed.

The resurvey involved members from the five villages i.e. Milola Magharibi, Milola B, Kiwawa, Muungano and Ruhoma. Meetings were held between Milola Magharibi and Milola B; and Milola magharibi and Kiwawa, Muungano and Ruhoma. A follow up meeting was also held between Milola Magharibi, Milola B and Kiwawa to agree on one of the proposed boundary amendment. The Divisional Secretary from both Milola and Nangaru and the WEO from Nangaru also participated. New boundary points were agreed between Milola Magharibi and each of the other four villages and beacons were installed.

The changes to these boundaries will be approved by the respective Village Assemblies during the next project implementation period.

Other mitigation measures include training to farmers from villages adjacent to the current project zone, on conservation agriculture.

Risk 2. Increase in human-wildlife conflict associated with increase in forest cover and forest enhancement. Existence of wild animals in the area (and possible increase in wildlife due to forest enhancement) could threaten safety of communities and agricultural efforts (through crop destruction).

R Indicator 2.1 % of communities in which an increase in H-W Conflict is recorded.

In the 7 communities where training on preventing crop losses to birds and mammals was conducted during this implementation period, participants reported that they have been applying the techniques effectively, particularly those aimed at reducing losses from bush pig, elephants and monkeys. By providing trapping nets to all communities, farmers' capacity to remove problem animals has also increased. As such, compared with the without-project

scenario in which communities expect human-wildlife conflicts to increase in the short, medium and long-term. communities now have greater capacity to prevent such crop losses.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

As mentioned above, training has been provided to farmers in seven villages and nets have been distributed to trap problem animals.

Risk 3. Private investors purchase forests within the project area and clear them for agriculture

R Indicator 3.1 Number of sales of village land to external investors.

There have been no sales of village land within the project area, to external investors during this reporting period.

R Indicator 3.2 Area of forest within the project area sold to private investors for non-forest land uses.

0 ha within 0 villages have been sold to external investors during the implementation period for non-forest land uses.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

The project raised awareness on land rights as part of training on REDD; supported village land use planning with a view to strengthening land tenure; has initiated the process of securing the village land certificate; and has initiated support for village land registries.

Risk 4. Internal conflict within communities over forest access rights.

R Indicator 4.1 Number of conflict events over forest access rights per village per year.

There have been no internal conflict events reported within the ten project villages over forest access rights during the implementation period. All community members have equal access to forest resources within their Village Forest Land.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

The project's FPIC process has ensure broad consultation and participation in the planning of the village forest reserve.

Risk 5. Forest fires cause deforestation within the project area.

R Indicator Area of forest converted to non-forest as a result of fire within the project area.

Based on the deforestation analysis conducted for VCS, no deforestation was caused by fire in the project area. Although fires did occur, they burned grass and shrubs in the understorey and ground layer without killing the woodland and forest trees.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

Awareness raising on fire prevention has been provided in all villages within the project area. By-laws prohibit starting fires in the village forest reserves. Training on conservation agriculture aims to discourage the use of fire in farm preparation.

Risk 6. Reluctance to adopt alternative landuse practices to shifting agriculture, due to deeply ingrained and long land use management traditions, as well as capacity and financial barriers to adoption of alternative techniques.

R Indicator 6.1 and CM 8.2 Number of women and men farmers who adopt improved agricultural practices, value addition and / or other enterprises within the project villages.

At least 105 additional farmers adopted conservation agriculture techniques based on training provided by the project during this implementation period. Another 177 farmers were trained on conservation agriculture but it was too early to assess adoption.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

Farmer field schools combined with encouraging farmers to adopt the techniques that they learned on their own farms, helped to change behaviour. By training CBTs farmers will have access to ongoing technical support to implement the new techniques.

Risk 7. Corruption in relation to the REDD payments undermines the effectiveness and equitability of REDD

R Indicator 7.1 Number of corruption events involving REDD payments per year; value of resources involved; and follow up action taken.

There has been 1 corruption event in Likwaya Village. In this event the Village Chair stole five hundred thousand shillings(TZS 500,000) intended for supporting the purchase of a power tiller for the village. The incident was reported to the police who opened a case. Subsequently the culprit has not returned to the village and his whereabouts is unknown.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

The REDD payment model aims to enhance transparency and accountability by ensuring that the Village REDD committees announce the details of community development projects; and by giving communities the option of taking funds as individual payments.

Risk 8. Corruption in relation to forest reserve management results in forest clearance.

R Indicator 8.1 Number of corruption events in relation to village forest reserve management.

There has been one event of illegal harvesting of timber in Kinyope; and one event in Muungano. In both cases the VNRCs made follow up and the timber was confiscated.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

The project has provided training to VNRCs on their roles and responsibilities; there has been widespread awareness raising about the village forest reserves; and MJUMITA networks have been established with a view to promoting good governance in the communities.

Risk 9. Political support for REDD in Tanzania is withdrawn or legislation is changed to prevent communities accessing REDD revenues directly.

R Indicator 9.1 Policy statements supportive of / obstructive of community access to REDD revenues.

No policy statements have been issued by the National REDD task force that indicate that a community-oriented model for REDD is not supported. Nor has there been an explicit statement to indicate that the model will be supported.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

The project has continued to advocate for a community oriented model for REDD to be embedded within a national structure. The government has remained supportive of the project through participation in the project's advisory committee and through local government participation in all project activities.

Risk 10. REDD revenues are insufficient to incentivise sustainable forest management.

R Indicator 10.1 Number of communities who opt out of the project due to insufficient revenues.

Of the 10 villages who have signed MoUs with MJUMITA to participate in the project, none have opted out.

Mitigation measures taken during this reporting period:

By seeking CCB verification, the project aims to sell credits at a price that is at least sufficient to incentivise continued participation.

G1.11. Describe the measures needed and taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.

As noted in the PDD, sustainability is affected by stakeholders having the incentive, the capacity and the external network of support to continue with an initiative. All of these have been enhanced during this project implementation period.

In terms of incentive, the activities that have been implemented by the project reflect the priorities identified by the communities and have been carried out with a commitment to free, prior and informed consent. The communities are the primary beneficiaries of the water and other ecosystem services provided by the current and potential project

areas. This provides a long-term incentive for maintaining the forests and their concomitant climate, community and biodiversity benefits.

In terms of capacity, the training to community members described in G3.9 has increased the capacity of communities to implement the strategies required to achieve the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits. Capacity amongst local government staff has also been enhanced during this implementation period. Furthermore MJUMITA have established a longer term mechanism for building capacity on REDD in Tanzania through the launch of the project "Empowering Communities through training on Participatory Forest Management, REDD+ and Climate change initiatives" (ECOPRC) in February 2013. This joint initiative between MJUMITA, the Forestry Training Institute in Arusha and RECOFTC, will provide training opportunities for REDD practitioners in Tanzania.

By aligning the REDD-related activities such as land use planning and CBFM with existing processes, they are also embedded into existing government support structures. The processes provide a legal basis for conserving the forest and corresponding climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.

The communities have also received back-stopping from MJUMITA throughout this implementation period, support which is intended to be provided throughout the project lifetime.

G1.12. Demonstrate that financial mechanisms adopted, including actual and projected revenues from GHG emissions reductions or removals and other sources, provide an adequate actual and projected flow of funds for project implementation and to achieve the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits.

During the first implementation period, there is no change in this indicator relative to the project design document.

Programmatic approach

G1.13. Specify the Project Area(s) and Communities that may be included under the programmatic approach, and identify any new Project Area(s) and Communities that have been included in the project since the last validation or verification against the CCB Standards.

During the first implementation period, there is no change in this indicator relative to the project design document. No new project area or communities have been included. Please refer to Section G1.13 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G1.14. Specify the eligibility criteria and process for project expansion under the programmatic approach and demonstrate that these have been met for any new Project Areas and Communities that have been included in the project since the last validation or verification against the CCB Standards.

During the first implementation period, there is no change in the eligibility criteria for project expansion relative to the project design document. Please refer to Section G1.14 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G1.15. Establish scalability limits, if applicable, and describe measures needed and taken to address any risks to climate, community and biodiversity benefits if the project expands beyond those limits.

No change has been detected in the scalability limits for project expansion relative to the project design document. Please refer to Section G1.15 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G2. Without-project Land Use Scenario and Additionality

G2.1 Describe the most likely land-use scenario within the Project Zone in the absence of the project, describing the range of potential land-use scenarios and the associated drivers of land use changes and justifying why the land-use scenario selected is most likely. It is allowable for different locations within the Project Zone to have different without-project land use scenarios.

As the land use scenario must be defined ex-ante there can be no change on this relative to the scenario described in the project design document. As such, please refer to details on the likely land-use scenario within the Project Zone in the absence of the project, as described in Section G2.1 of the Project Development document

G2.2. Document that project benefits including climate, community and biodiversity benefits would not have occurred in the absence of the project, explaining how existing laws, regulations and governance arrangements, or lack of laws and regulations and their enforcement, would likely affect land use and justifying that the benefits being claimed by the project are truly 'additional' and would not have occurred without the project.³⁴ Identify any distinct climate, community and biodiversity benefits intended for use as offsets and specify how additionality is established for each of these benefits.³⁵

No evidence has been detected to suggest that the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits would have been generated in the absence of the project. Please refer to Section G2.2 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G3. Stakeholder Engagement

G3.1. Describe how full project documentation has been made accessible to Communities and Other Stakeholders, how summary project documentation (including how to access full documentation) has been actively disseminated to Communities in relevant local or regional languages, and how widely publicized information meetings have been held with Communities and Other Stakeholders.

This project implementation report has been posted on the CCBA website; and on the TFCG and MJUMITA websites. Hard copies have been provided to the Lindi District Council, the Lindi Municipal Council, the Tanzania Forest Service and the Vice-President's Office. Copies are available for review at the TFCG Head Office in Dar es Salaam and at the Lindi project office. A Swahili summary was provided to representatives from all participating communities; and a presentation was made by project staff to stakeholders during the stakeholder meeting in Lindi in February 2014 (Mbegu, 2014). Please refer to Section G3.1 of the PDD for additional information on the project's communication of the full project documentation.

G3.2. Explain how relevant and adequate information about potential costs, risks and benefits to Communities has been provided to them in a form they understand and in a timely manner prior to any decision they may be asked to make with respect to participation in the project.

Information on potential costs, risks and benefits is provided in the project design document which has been posted on the CCBA website; and on the TFCG and MJUMITA websites. Hard copies have been provided to the Lindi District Council and to the Lindi Municipal Council; and are available for review at the TFCG Head Office and at the Lindi project office. A Swahili summary of the PDD including a description of potential costs, risks and benefits was provided to representatives from all participating communities; and a presentation was made by project staff to stakeholders during the stakeholder meeting in Lindi in February 2014 (Mbegu, 2014). The results of monitoring the risks and potential costs that were identified during the project design process, are presented in this report.

G3.3. Describe the measures taken, and communications methods used, to explain to Communities and Other Stakeholders the process for validation and/or verification against the CCB Standards by an independent Auditor, providing them with timely information about the Auditor's site visit before the site visit occurs and facilitating direct and independent communication between them or their representatives and the Auditor.

The role of CCB and VCS has been outlined to stakeholders at various stages in the project development including during the Social Impact Assessment workshop; and most recently, during the stakeholder meeting on 4th February 2014 the two standards were described; and the validation and verification processes were explained. The role of the Auditor was also described. Once the date of the auditor's verification visit is known, it will be communicated to all communities.

Consultation

G3.4. Describe how Communities including all the Community Groups and Other Stakeholders have influenced project design and implementation through Effective Consultation, particularly with a view to optimizing Community and Other Stakeholder benefits, respecting local customs, values and institutions and maintaining high conservation values. Project proponents must document consultations and indicate if and how the project design and implementation has been revised based on such input. A plan must be developed and implemented to continue communication and consultation between the project proponents and Communities, including all the Community Groups, and Other Stakeholders about the project and its impacts to facilitate adaptive management throughout the life of the project.

The PDD describes in detail the community-led project design process. During this implementation period MJUMITA and the project have focused on informing community groups and other stakeholders on the progress of the project; and seeking community evaluation on the impact of the project (see Lyimo 2013).

The project has used a range of communication tools and consultation forums to inform and engage broadly with the Communities and Other Stakeholders.

During this project implementation period, information about the project has been disseminated to all community groups within the participating communities through:

- radio programmes on local and national radio including on TBC 1 FM Lindi, Pride FM Mtwara and TBC Taifa;
- 4 articles on REDD in Swahili in the MJUMITA newsletter 'Komba' (Edition 22); and posters in Swahili with information on the REDD revenue sharing mechanism; both of which were distributed in villages in the project area and surrounding villages;
- 1 edition of the project's site-level newsletter, with information about project activities, which was distributed in the project villages.

As part of the REDD trial payments, meetings were held with the Village Councils and the Village Assemblies of all ten villages. In addition to getting feedback on project implementation, the meetings were also an opportunity for the communities to give or withhold their consent to proceed with the project.

The project also supported awareness raising on REDD, land use planning and CBFM in four villages now within the project's leakage belt: Chikonji, Kikomolela, Moka and Rutamba ya Sasa. Of these four villages, the project also supported land use planning and CBFM planning in three villages (Kikomolela, Moka and Rutamba ya Sasa villages). The process was also initiated in Chikonji. During village assembly meetings in all four villages, some individuals indicated that they did not want their community to proceed with REDD. In keeping with FPIC principles, the project halted the process in these villages. Based on the input from those community members, the project design was revised and the four villages are no longer included in the project area. The villages are still included in the project zone should they wish to join in future.

In those villages where some residents were uncertain about whether or not to continue with the project, additional consultation meetings were held in September 2012. These meetings were held in: Kiwawa, Moka, Rutamba ya Sasa, Lihimilo, Namkongo, Chikonji mashariki, and Makumba. The Member of Parliament for the project area, participated in these meetings and was active in seeking the opinions of all participants.



Image 11. Village assembly meeting and group meeting with elders at Kiwawa village in September 2012.

The project has also sought to inform other stakeholders at District, Regional and national level through:

- 16 newspaper articles about REDD and the project, in national papers including: Mwananchi, Habari leo, Mtanzania, Majira and Nipashe;
- Show casing of REDD and conservation agriculture during 'Sabasaba' and 'Nane nane' national exhibitions in Dar es Salaam and Lindi;
- One in-depth article on the project's progress towards VCS validation published in TFCG's biannual newsletter 'the Arc Journal' Edition 27 in August 2012 as well as other more general articles about REDD in Tanzania;
- One edition of the Arc Journal, Edition 28 in June 2013 focused on communicating the values and conservation needs of Tanzania's Coastal forests.
- Hosting visitors to the project area including journalists, researchers, development partners and other CSOs.
- Members of the national REDD task force also visited the project during this period.
- Posting relevant reports, posters and newsletter on the project web page www.tfcg.org/MakingREDDwork.html
- Participation in numerous in-country meetings on REDD as well as international meetings in Nepal, Mozambique, Kenya, Qatar, USA and Cameroon.
- 1 Project Advisory Committee meeting involving local, regional and national government representatives.

In addition, the project arranged for the Lindi District Committee on Economic, Environment and Planning, that comprises Ward Councillors, to visit and raise awareness in six villages in the project zone (3 in the project area, 3 in the project zone but outside the current project area). The councillors learned about the project from the community members whilst listening to the community concerns, particularly around the village boundaries, and advising on solutions.

In March to April 2013, the project conducted focus group discussions and household interviews in ten project villages to assess community perceptions of the impact of the project (Lyimo, 2013). Some of the changes to the project design that resulted from those interviews included a decision to halt support for improved stoves based on the difficulties faced by community members to get the right soil for preparing the stoves; and stepping up support to the VSLAs to ensure that members follow the agreed procedures.

G3.5. Demonstrate that all consultations and participatory processes have been undertaken directly with Communities and Other Stakeholders or through their legitimate representatives, ensuring adequate levels of information sharing with the members of the groups.

As noted in the PDD, key decisions relating to the project are made through the Village Councils and the Village Assemblies. The legitimacy of these forums is described in section G3.5 of the PDD. For example, during this implementation period, decisions related to the distribution of the trial REDD revenues were made during the Village Assembly meetings.

Participation in decision-making and implementation

G3.6. Describe the measures needed and taken to enable effective participation, as appropriate, of all Communities, including all the Community Groups, that want and need to be involved in project

design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation throughout the project lifetime, and describe how they have been implemented in a culturally appropriate and gender sensitive manner.

During this implementation period, all community groups were involved in decision making on the distribution of REDD revenues through their respective village assemblies.

Anti-Discrimination

G3.7. Describe the measures needed and taken to ensure that the project proponent and all other entities involved in project design and implementation are not involved in or complicit in any form of discrimination or sexual harassment with respect to the project.

As noted in the PDD, discrimination on the basis of gender was noted as a potential risk. In keeping with the project's strategy, follow up has been made in all villages to ensure that women are represented on the VNRCs; and VLUM committees. In addition, the REDD payment mechanism channelled children's REDD dividends to their mothers.

Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

G3.8. Demonstrate that a clear grievance redress procedure has been formalized to address disputes with Communities and Other Stakeholders that may arise during project planning, implementation and evaluation with respect but not limited to, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, rights to lands, territories and resources, benefit sharing, and participation.

The project shall include a process for receiving, hearing, responding to and attempting to resolve Grievances within a reasonable time period. The Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure shall take into account traditional methods that Communities and Other Stakeholders use to resolve conflicts.

The Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure shall have three stages with reasonable time limits for each of the following stages.

First, the Project Proponent shall attempt to amicably resolve all Grievances, and provide a written response to the Grievances in a manner that is culturally appropriate.

Second, any Grievances that are not resolved by amicable negotiations shall be referred to mediation by a neutral third party.

Third, any Grievances that are not resolved through mediation shall be referred either to a) arbitration, to the extent allowed by the laws of the relevant jurisdiction or b) competent courts in the relevant jurisdiction, without prejudice to a party's ability to submit the Grievance to a competent supranational adjudicatory body, if any.

No change has been made to the Feedback and Grievance Redress procedure relative to the project design document. Please refer to Section G3.8 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

Worker Relations

G3.9. Describe measures needed and taken to provide orientation and training for the project's workers and relevant people from the Communities with an objective of building locally useful skills and knowledge to increase local participation in project implementation. These capacity building efforts should target a wide range of people in the Communities, with special attention to women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people. Identify how training is passed on to new workers when there is staff turnover, so that local capacity will not be lost.

Prior to this implementation period the project provided training and awareness raising on good governance; and on the roles responsibilities of ordinary citizens, VNRCs, VLUM committees and REDD Committees. The Village Natural Resources, Land Use Management and REDD Committees were elected and trained in all ten villages.

In preparation for making REDD payments, training on governance, planning and managing of REDD funds was provided to members of the Village Council, Village Natural Resource Committee, Village Land Use Management Committee and REDD benefit sharing Committee in all ten villages.

The governance coaching focused on:

- transparency on the preparation of village REDD revenue distribution options;
- Roles and responsibilities of different village committees in administering REDD finances
- Proper planning for village development activities;

As a result of the training, all the villages set aside funds for VNRCs and contributed at least to two more village development activities.

Training was also provided to the VNRC in carbon assessment and equipment was provided to each VNRC including a GPS. See Section G1.8, Activity 4.

Between December 2012 and January 2013, training was provided to the VNRCs and VLUM committees on the implementation of the CBFM and village land use plans including training on roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders; and on relevant policies and laws. The 3 day training also involved ensuring that the VNRCs and VLUM Committees are familiar with their respective VLUP and VFR plan. The project also provided technical support to the committees in the preparation of monitoring plans, budgets and work plans for CBFM and village land use management. Following this training village assembly meetings were held with a view to raising awareness on the plans and by-laws.



Image 12. Training on the preparation of workplans and budgets for CBFM and VLUP activities.



Image 13. Village assembly meeting to raise awareness on the CBFM and village land use plans.



Image 14. Awareness raising on PFM for VNRC, Village council members and Village leaders, asking questions and answers in Muungano village.

G3.10. Demonstrate that people from the Communities are given an equal opportunity to fill all work positions (including management) if the job requirements are met. Explain how workers are selected for positions and where relevant, describe the measures needed and taken to ensure Community members, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people, are given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained.

No change has been made to MJUMITA's recruitment procedures relative to the project design document. Please refer to Section G3.10 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G3.11. Submit a list of all relevant laws and regulations covering worker's rights in the host country. Describe measures needed and taken to inform workers about their rights. Provide assurance that the project meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering worker rights and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.

No significant change has been made to the relevant laws and regulations covering worker's rights relative to the project design document. Please refer to Section G3.11 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

No new project staff have been employed by MJUMITA during this implementation period.

G3.12. Comprehensively assess situations and occupations that might arise through the implementation of the project and pose a substantial risk to worker safety. Describe measures needed and taken to inform workers of risks and to explain how to minimize such risks. Where

worker safety cannot be guaranteed, project proponents must show how the risks are minimized using best work practices in



As noted in Section G3.12 of the project's CCB PDD, road accidents and HIV / AIDs infection remain the two main risks to worker safety for MJUMITA staff. MJUMITA road safety rules remain in place and are being implemented. In addition a 3-day first aid training event for MJUMITA and TFCG staff was provided by the Red Cross in February 2014. Awareness raising on HIV / AIDs is integrated into the project's communication work including messages on sign boards.

Image 15 VNRC member holding a first aid kit and office stationery as provided by the project.



Image 16. Signboard showing the location of the grazing area for Kiwawa Village with a message on HIV integrated (text in red).

G4. Management Capacity

Indicators

G4.1. Describe the project's governance structures, and roles and responsibilities of all the entities involved in project design and implementation. For projects using a programmatic approach, identify any new entities included in the project since the last validation or verification against the CCB Standards.

The Village Councils, Village Natural Resources Committees, Village Land Use Management Committees and REDD committees were in place in all villages during this implementation period. Similarly the Ward Development Committee and the District Council were in place and were fulfilling their roles and responsibilities.

MJUMITA networks were in place and provided backstopping in enhancing good governance within the participating communities.

As the Project Advisory Committee for the project 'Making REDD work for communities and forest conservation in Tanzania' was still operational, the steering committee for the 'MJUMITA community forest project (Lindi)', had not yet been established. This will be established in 2014.

G4.2. Document key technical skills required to implement the project successfully, including community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring skills. Document the management team's expertise and prior experience implementing land management and carbon projects at the scale of this project. If relevant experience is lacking, the proponents must either demonstrate how other organizations are partnered with to support the project or have a recruitment strategy to fill the gaps.



Image 17. Participants in the RECOFTC-led training on conflict management and resolution.

topics: Landscape functions and people; and Conflict management and resolution. The training included government staff from and Lindi as well as 18 NGO staff from five NGOs (TFCG, MJUMITA, CARE, MCDI and AWF). The training covered: Principles and evolution of a Landscape Approach in the context of participatory forest management. Whilst, in the second course participants learned about the meaning of conflict, causes of conflicts, conflict in the context of climate change, conflict risk management, consensus building, and approaches to conflict management. Real-life examples from the REDD+ pilot projects were discussed in detail. The training was intended to strengthen staff capacity to address conflicts such as those arising due to boundary conflicts between communities.

By involving local government staff including the District Forest Officer and the District Lands, Natural Resources and Environment Officer in the village land use planning and participatory forest management activities, the project has increased their capacity to implement community based forest management and village land use planning in the context of REDD.

No significant change has been identified in relation to the key technical skills required to implement the project successfully. Please refer to Section G4.2 of the project design document for details on the key technical skills required. For the key positions described in the project design document there was no staff turn-over during the project implementation period.

Capacity increased during the project implementation report through training provided by the Regional Community Forestry Training Centre (RECOFTC) to 22 people (3 women, 19 men) on two

G4.3. Document the financial health of the implementing organization(s). Provide assurance that the Project Proponent and any of the other entities involved in project design and implementation are not involved in or are not complicit in any form of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, cronyism, nepotism, extortion, and collusion, and describe any measures

MJUMITA's externally audited financial statements for 2012; and the project's component audit for 2012/13 have been provided to the Auditors.

G5. Legal Status and Property Rights

Indicators

Respect for rights to lands, territories and resources, and Free, Prior and Informed Consent

G5.1. Describe and map statutory and customary tenure/use/access/management rights to lands, territories and resources in the Project Zone including individual and collective rights and including overlapping or conflicting rights. If applicable, describe measures needed and taken by the project to help to secure statutory rights. Demonstrate that all Property Rights are recognized, respected, and supported.

For a general description of the statutory and customary rights, please refer to section G5.1 of the PDD.

During this project implementation period, the project has initiated the process of applying for the village land certificates by completing the village land use planning; and supporting the boundary resolution process.

G5.2. Demonstrate with documented consultations and agreements that

a. the project will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property,

b. the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent has been obtained of those whose property rights are affected by the project through a transparent, agreed process.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent is defined as: - 'Free' means no coercion, intimidation, manipulation, threat and bribery; - 'Prior' means sufficiently in advance of any authorization or commencement of activities and respecting the time requirements of their decision-making processes; - 'Informed' means that information is provided that covers (at least) the following aspects

a. the nature, size, pace, reversibility and scope of any proposed project or activity;

b. the reason/s or purpose of the project and/or activity;

c. the duration of the above;

d. the locality of areas that will be affected;

e. a preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit sharing in a context that respects the precautionary principle;

f. personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the proposed project (including Indigenous Peoples, private sector staff, research institutions, government employees, and others); and

g. procedures that the project may entail; and - 'Consent' means that there is the option of withholding consent and that the parties have reasonably understood it. - Collective rights holders must be able to participate through their own freely chosen representatives and customary or other institutions following a transparent process for obtaining their Free, Prior and Informed Consent that they have defined.

c. appropriate restitution or compensation has been allocated to any parties whose lands have been or will be affected by the project.

The FPIC process followed by the project is described in detail in Section G5.2 of the PDD. Ongoing communication activities are described in G3.4.

G5.3 Demonstrate that project activities do not lead to involuntary removal or relocation of Property Rights Holders from their lands or territories, and does not force them to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood. If any relocation of habitation or activities is undertaken within the terms of an agreement, the project proponents must demonstrate that the agreement was made with the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent of those concerned and includes provisions for just and fair compensation.

Please refer to Section G3.8 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G5.4 Identify any illegal activities that could affect the project's climate, community or biodiversity impacts (e.g. illegal logging) taking place in the Project Zone and describe measures needed and taken to reduce these activities so that project benefits are not derived from illegal activities.

Both illegal logging and illegal clearing of forest within the village forest reserves has been detected during the implementation period. Illegal logging occurred in Kinyope and Muungano; and illegal forest clearance occurred in Ruhoma. See section G1.9.

G5.5 Identify any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes over rights to lands, territories and resources and also any disputes that were resolved during the last twenty years where such records exist, or at least during the last ten years. If applicable, describe measures needed and taken to resolve conflicts or disputes. Demonstrate that no activity is undertaken by the project that could prejudice the outcome of an unresolved dispute relevant to the project over lands, territories and resources in the Project Zone.

Please refer to section G1.9 for details on the measures taken to resolve village boundary disputes during this project implementation period.

Legal status

G5.6 Submit a list of all national and local laws⁶⁵ and regulations in the host country that are relevant to the project activities. Provide assurance that the project is complying with these and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.

No significant change has been made to the relevant laws and regulations that are relevant to the project activities. Please refer to Section G5.6 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G5.7. Document that the project has approval from the appropriate authorities, including the established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the Communities.

All ten communities and the District Council remain supportive of the project.

G5.8. Demonstrate that the Project Proponent(s) has the unconditional, undisputed and unencumbered ability to claim that the project will or did generate or cause the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits

No change has been made to the communities' right of use. Please refer to Section G5.8 of the project design document for details on this indicator.

G5.9. Identify the tradable climate, community and biodiversity benefits of the project and specify how double counting is avoided, particularly for offsets sold on the voluntary market and generated in a country participating in a compliance mechanism.

The tradable emission reductions are described in the VCS Project Implementation report for this period. Tanzania did not participate in a compliance mechanism during this implementation period.

CLIMATE SECTION

This section is not required for projects that have met the requirements of a recognized GHG Program.

CL1. Without-Project Climate Scenario

Please refer to the VCS PDD for details on the without-project climate scenario for the project.

CL2. Net Positive Climate Impacts

Please refer to the VCS Project Implementation Report for this verification period, for a description of the net positive climate impacts for this verification period.

CL3. Offsite Climate Impacts ('Leakage')

Please refer to the VCS Project Implementation Report for this verification period, for a description of the offsite climate impacts.

CL4. Climate Impact Monitoring

Please refer to the VCS Project Implementation Report for this verification period, for the results of the climate impact monitoring.

Optional Criterion

GL1. Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

GL1.1 Identify likely regional or sub-national climate change and climate variability scenarios and impacts, using available studies,⁸⁰ and identify potential changes in the local land use scenario due to these climate change scenarios in the absence of the project.

Please refer to Section GL1.1 of the CCB project design document for details on this indicator.

GL1.2. Demonstrate that current or anticipated climate changes are having or are likely to have an impact on the well-being of Communities⁸¹ and/or the conservation status of biodiversity⁸² in the Project Zone and surrounding regions.

Please refer to Section GL1.2 of the CCB project design document for details on this indicator.

GL1.3. Describe measures needed and taken to assist Communities and/or biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change based on the causal model that explains how the project activities will achieve the project's predicted adaptation benefits.

As described in Section GL1.3 of the CCB project design document the climate change adaptation benefits are integral to the project design. Given that the project's activities are intended to assist communities and biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change; and given that the anticipated climate change adaptation benefits are part and parcel of the project's overall impacts, as outlined GL1.3 of the CCB PDD, measures taken to assist communities and / or biodiversity to adapt to the probable impact of climate change are described in Section G 1.8 of this document ; and progress in relation to the project's impact indicators is reported in Section CM 2.1 and Section B 2.1 .

GL1.4. Include indicators for adaptation benefits for Communities and/or biodiversity in the monitoring plan. Demonstrate that the project activities assist Communities and/or biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change. Assessment of impacts of project activities on Communities must include an evaluation of the impacts by the affected Communities.

As noted in Section GL1.4 of the project's CCB PDD, indicators for adaptation benefits for communities and biodiversity are aligned with those for the community and biodiversity impacts of the project as a whole. Progress in relation to the project's impact indicators is reported in Section CM 2.1 and Section B 2.1 of this document.

COMMUNITY SECTION

CM1. Without-Project Community Scenario

Indicators

CM1.1 Describe the Communities at the start of the project and significant community changes in the past, including well-being information, and any community characteristics. Describe the social, economic and cultural diversity within the Communities and the differences and interactions between the Community Groups.

Please refer to Section CM1.1 of the CCB PDD for information on this indicator.

CM1.2. Evaluate whether the Project Zone includes any of the following High Conservation Values (HCVs) related to community well-being and describe the qualifying attributes for any identified HCVs:

- a. Areas that provide critical ecosystem services;
- b. Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of Communities; and
- c. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of Communities.

Identify the areas that need to be managed to maintain or enhance the identified HCVs.

Please refer to Section CM1.2 of the CCB PDD for information on this indicator.

CM1.3. Describe the expected changes in the well-being conditions and other characteristics of Communities under the without-project land use scenario, including the impact of likely changes on all ecosystem services in the Project Zone identified as important to Communities.

Please refer to Section CM1.3 of the CCB PDD for information on this indicator.

CM2. Net Positive Community Impacts

CM 2.1 Use appropriate methodologies to assess the impacts, including predicted and actual, direct and indirect benefits, costs and risks, on each of the identified Community Groups (identified in G1.5) resulting from project activities under the with-project scenario. The assessment of impacts must include changes in well-being due to project activities and an evaluation of the impacts by the affected Community Groups. This assessment must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions about changes in well-being of the Community Groups under the with-project scenario, including potential impacts of changes in all ecosystem services identified as important for the Communities (including water and soil resources), over the project lifetime.

Assessing the impacts of the project during the 1st project implementation period

The monitoring methods that were used to assess the impact of the project during the 1st implementation period are described in detail in the project's 'Biodiversity and Community Impact Monitoring Plan' (Doggart 2014). These follow the guidelines provided in Richards and Panfil (2010) on monitoring the social impact of land-based carbon projects. In accordance with the CCB requirement that project's will bring a net positive impact on communities and biodiversity in relation to the 'without-project' baseline scenario as described in the Project Design Document.

In summary the data presented here are derived from:

- Household interviews with 159 households in the ten project villages in March / April 2013 (Lyimo, 2013).
- A review of the village land use by-laws and CBFM by-laws and maps for each of the ten villages.
- Interviews with members of the Village Natural Resources Committee and Village Councils in each village in July 2013 by Habibu Said with follow up by Nuru Nguya.
- A review of the REDD payments made by the project in collaboration with the Village REDD sub-committees based on the financial records held by MJUMITA and the meeting minutes prepared by the communities.

- Physical verification and photographs of the village offices and community development projects in July 2013.
- Mapping of the village forest reserves and revised village boundaries.
- Forest change analysis.

Positive impacts of the project during the 1st implementation report

The project aims to have a net positive impact on all community groups. The anticipated positive community impacts compared with the without-project baseline scenario are listed below:

- CM Impact 1.** Community-owned forests will be managed in a participatory, effective and equitable way.
- CM Impact 2.** Forest products will continue to be available and accessible to all community members including the poorest households according to access rules agreed in a participatory way.
- CM Impact 3.** Villages will be better governed.
- CM Impact 4.** Communities will have more secure land tenure
- CM Impact 5.** Water sources will be better protected
- CM Impact 6.** Soil erosion will be reduced
- CM Impact 7.** Individual incomes will be boosted and diversified by receiving REDD payments
- CM Impact 8.** Women and men farmers, including those from poorer households, will adopt more profitable, sustainable and climate change resilient agricultural practices and will invest in other enterprises and / or value addition measures
- CM Impact 9.** REDD revenues will contribute to improving public services and infrastructure.
- CM Impact 10.** Villages will have village offices.

For each of these impacts, one or more indicators have been identified and are described in Doggart (2013). The status of these indicators at July 2013 is described in this implementation report.

CM Impact 1. Community-owned forests will be managed in a participatory, effective and equitable way.

Relative to the project baseline when there was no forest management system in place and forest tenure was unclear due to uncertainty of village boundaries; and compared with the ‘without project scenario’ in which communities did not anticipate in the establishment of community based forest management in the villages, the PDD predicts that as a result of the project, village forests will be managed according to management plans and by-laws developed in a participatory way as a result of project interventions. The plans will reflect the needs of different groups within the communities including women and poorer households. The Village Natural Resources Committees shall be responsible for the management of the reserves and will be accountable to the Village Council and Village Assembly.

As a result of the project, during this implementation period, all ten communities now have village forest reserves in place with approved management plans and by-laws. Management plans and by-laws were developed in a participatory way. The reserves are managed by village natural resources committees with representation from all sub-villages and comprising 25 – 55 % women thereby encouraging broad participation in reserve management. Management has been effective in bringing down the deforestation rate to below historical rates for the project area and to below deforestation rates for the project area as a whole. Overall we can conclude that there has been a positive benefit to the community as a whole with a particular benefit accruing to users of forest products including medicinal plants, fuel wood, building poles, timber, food plants including ming’oko and mushrooms and hunters by establishing a system of sustainable management to ensure the long-term availability of forest products. The basis for this assessment is described below based on the six indicators used to monitor CM Impact 1.

Indicator CM 1.1 Area of village land per village included in village forest reserves.

Indicator status at July 2013

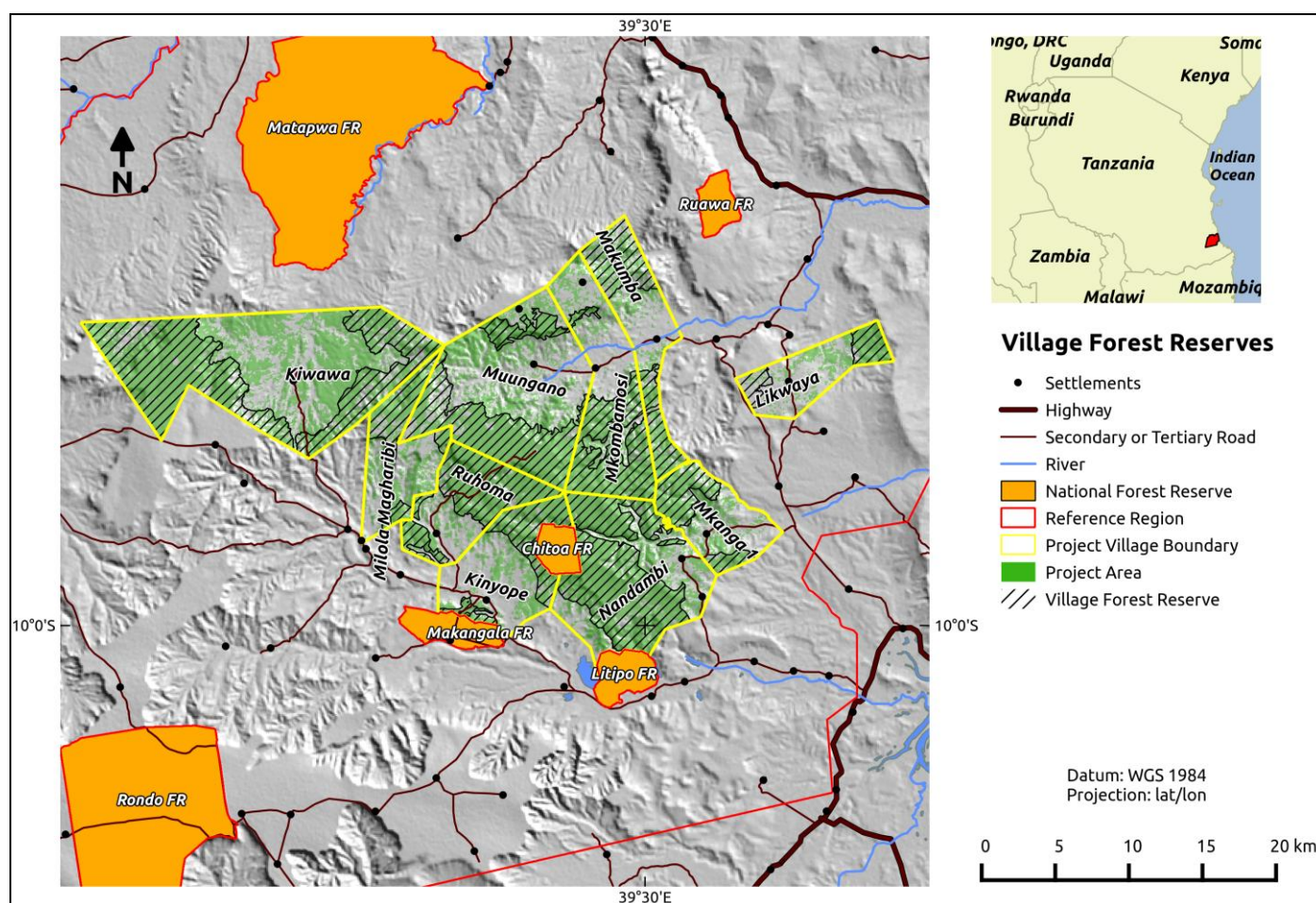
Compared with a baseline in which 0 ha of forest were included in village forest reserves, by May 2013, 27,988 ha of coastal forest and woodland had been included in 10 village forest reserves approved by the respective Village Assemblies. This is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2. Area of village land per village included in village forest reserves at May 2013.

Village	Area of village land in village forest reserve at May 2013 (ha)
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Village	Area of village land in village forest reserve at May 2013 (ha)
Kinyope	2,016
Kiwawa	8,353
Likwaya	1,015
Makumba	2,636
Milola Magharibi	1,550
Mkanga 1	1,548
Mkombamosi	3,237
Muongano	4,614
Nandambi	5,695
Ruhoma	3,062
Total for the project zone	33,726.00

Map 3. Location of village forest reserves within the project area.



The approval and signing process took place between May 2011 to February 2014 with most plans being approved by the village assemblies in July – December 2011 and signed at District level in July 2013.

Table 3. Date of approval and signature for CBFM by-laws.

Villages	Date approved by the Village Assembly	Date signed by the Village Representative	Date signed by District
Kinyope	27/05/2011	06/02/2013	02/01/2013
Kiwawa	07/07/2012	23/02/2014	29/12/2012
Likwaya	20/08/2011	30/01/2013	02/01/2013
Makumba	17/11/2012	04/02/2014	29/12/2012

Villages	Date approved by the Village Assembly	Date signed by the Village Representative	Date signed by District
Milola Magharibi	08/11/2011	06/02/2013	02/01/2013
Mkanga 1	28/05/2011	25/07/2011	23/07/2012
Mkombamosi	17/08/2011	30/01/2013	02/01/2013
Muongano	03/06/2011	30/01/2013	02/01/2013
Nandambi	05/01/2012	05/01/2012	23/07/2012
Ruhoma	20/10/2011	06/02/2013	02/01/2013

Indicator CM 1.2 Area of village forest reserve available per village for sustainable use including collection of non-timber forest products

The area of village forest reserve available per village for sustainable use is equal to the total area of the village forest reserves as stated in Table 2. The CBFM by-laws distinguish between four kinds of forest uses:

- Forest uses that do not require a permit for members of the village. This includes normal fuel wood collection which is permissible on particular days of the week only.
- Forest uses that require a permit for members of the village but no fee. These include collection of dry fuel wood, medicinal plants, honey, wild fruits, mushrooms, water for domestic use, ceremonial use, and use of paths through the reserve to travel from one village to another. People from other villages can also access these resources if they pay a fee to the village.
- Forest uses that require a permit and a fee. A fee needs to be paid for all research and tourism. Timber for house construction can be harvested by members of the village with the payment of a fee. No commercial timber harvesting is allowed.
- Forest uses which are prohibited include: fire, forest clearance for agriculture, settlement, charcoal production, mining, hunting elephant, lion, leopard, buffalo and snakes, damaging water sources, honey collection using fire and disturbing any boundary markers.

Safeguarding access to forest products that underpin the livelihoods of the communities is an important objective of the project. It is intended that through better forest management the supplies of these forest products will be more secure than would have occurred in the 'without project scenario'. In the without project scenario none of the villages had envisaged the establishment of community based forest management. Furthermore, restricted access to essential forest products was one of the potential negative impacts identified for the project. As such this indicator demonstrates the continued accessibility of most forest products both to people living within the village, and, at a fee, to external stakeholders.

Indicator CM 1.3 Number of villages with VNRCs in place

In all ten villages, there is now a village natural resources committee in place with a mandate to manage the Village Forest Reserve. The VNRC include representatives from all sub-villages to ensure a participatory approach to management.

Table 4. Number of villages with a VNRC in place.

Village	Is there a VNRC in place?
Kinyope	Yes
Kiwawa	Yes
Likwaya	Yes
Makumba	Yes
Milola mag	Yes
Mkanga 1	Yes
Mkombamosi	Yes
Muongano	Yes

Village	Is there a VNRC in place?
Nandambi	Yes
Ruhoma	Yes

Indicator CM 1.4 Percentage of women on the VNRC in each village

Representation of women on the village natural resources committee is taken as one indicator of women's participation in the governance of the village. At the time of data collection in July 2013, women constituted between 25 % and 55 % of the VNRC members with only one VNRC having less than 33 % of its members being women. This compares with a baseline situation in which none of the villages had a VNRC in place.

Table 5. Percentage of women as members of the Village Natural Resources Committees in July 2013.

Village	Men on committee	Women on committee	Total VNRC members	% of VNRC members who are women
Kinyope	8	4	12	33
Kiwawa	8	4	12	33
Likwaya	8	4	12	33
Makumba	5	6	11	55
Milola mag	8	4	12	33
Mkanga 1	8	4	12	33
Mkombamosi	8	4	12	33
Muongano	9	3	12	25
Nandambi	4	4	8	50
Ruhoma	7	5	12	42

Indicator CM 1.5 Changes in the deforestation rate per village within village forest reserves

The effectiveness with which a community protects a village forest reserve against deforestation is considered a key indicator in relation to CM Impact 1. Deforestation rates within the village forest reserves are listed below relative to: the historical deforestation rate and the rate for the village as a whole (noting that in all villages, some forest is not included in the village forest reserves). During this implementation period, all villages have a lower deforestation rate within the village forest reserves compared with both the historical rate and the rate for the village as a whole when considering the project area as a whole. In looking at rates within individual villages this pattern also holds true with the exception of Milola Magharibi. In the case of Milola Magharibi, the rate is lower than the historical rate but is slightly higher than the overall deforestation rate for the village as a whole. Care should be taken in comparing these figures as the deforestation rate in the village forest reserves should be lower than the historical rate and the rate per village, due to accessibility factors. As such, this data is presented as a baseline for monitoring deforestation in the village forest reserves since prior to this period, the village forest reserves had not been fully established.

Table 6. Deforestation rates on village land and in village forest reserves.

Village	Average annual deforestation rate per village between 2001 and 2012	Annual deforestation rate per village for implementation period	Deforestation rate within VFRs for project implementation period
Kinyope	1.87%	4.83%	2.86%
Kiwawa	1.27%	0.87%	0.74%
Likwaya	4.70%	1.78%	0.12%
Makumba	3.00%	2.11%	1.66%
Milola Magharibi	2.49%	1.2%	1.55%
Mkanga 1	2.77%	1.85%	0.47%
Mkombamosi	2.20%	1.09%	0.11%
Muongano	2.15%	1.53%	1.06%
Nandambi	1.46%	1.75%	0.91%

Village	Average annual deforestation rate per village between 2001 and 2012	Annual deforestation rate per village for implementation period	Deforestation rate within VFRs for project implementation period
Ruhoma	1.03%	1.16%	0.23%
Total for project zone	-1.91%	1.58%	0.92%

CM Impact 2. Forest products will continue to be available and accessible to all community members including the poorest households according to access rules agreed in a participatory way.

Relative to the baseline situation in which forest product were declining in availability due to over-use; and compared with the 'without project scenarios' in which communities anticipated a continued overall decline in the availability of forest products; and the projected deforestation based on the historical baseline indicated a 45 % loss of forest over a 30 year period, the PDD anticipated that sustainable management of the village forest reserves will safeguard the availability of non-timber forest products including wild foods and medicinal plants. The PDD also predicted that forests will also continue to provide a suitable place to locate bee hives and will provide forage for bees so that bee keepers can produce honey.

As a result of the project during this implementation period, all ten communities now have approved Village Forest Reserve management plans and by-laws that aim to safeguard the availability and accessibility of forest products. As described under Indicator CM1.2, the management plans include clear rules regarding access to forest products, including for poorer households. Since, all residents have equal rights to access forest products; and since the population of the villages during the implementation period was 13,746 according to the village land use plans, our monitoring results indicate that all community members including the poorest households will benefit from the more sustainable management of forest products.

Overall we can conclude that there has been a positive benefit to the community as a whole with a particular benefit accruing to users of forest products including medicinal plants, fuel wood, building poles, timber, food plants including ming'oko and mushrooms and hunters by establishing a system of sustainable management to ensure the long-term availability of forest products. The basis for this assessment is described below based on the one indicators used to monitor CM Impact 1.

Indicator CM 2.1 Number of people with the right to access forest products including measures to safeguard access for poorer households.

In all of the villages, there is an equal right to access the forest products that applies to all women and men registered as residents of the village. The conditions for accessing forest products from within the village forest reserves are described under CM 1.2 and are based on the approved Village Forest Reserve by-laws and the village land use plan by-laws.

Table 7. Number of people per village with the right to access forest products.

Village	Number of people with the right to access forest products ¹
Kinyope	2322
Kiwawa	1755
Likwaya	662
Makumba	624
Milola Magharibi	1456
Mkanga 1	798
Mkombamosi	2258
Muungano	2471
Nandambi	920
Ruhoma	475
Total	13,741

¹These are the population figures cited in the respective Village Land Use plans.

As part of the community monitoring of REDD, meetings and discussions with VNRCs, VCs, network members and other committee members were held in 9 villages in Lindi (Lyimo, 2013). Based on the perceptions of the community members, the survey reported the following status of in the availability of ecosystem services compared with the pre-project scenario:

- No change in the availability of fuel wood in 9 villages.
- No change in the availability of Ming'oko (a tuber collected in forests for food) in 3 villages; increased availability in 6 villages.
- No change in the availability of building poles in 3 villages; reduced availability of building poles in 6 villages.
- No change in the availability of bush meat in 2 villages; reduced availability of bushmeat in 7 villages.

CM Impact 3. Villages will be better governed.

The without-project scenarios regarding improved governance varied between villages with over half expecting that things will remain the same or will deteriorate in terms of Village Councils meeting and reporting to their citizens with the remainder optimistic that there will be an improvement in these areas. Participants expected that District extension services will train village executive officers on reporting and record keeping particularly in generating, recording and reporting village income and expenditures. Without the REDD project, communities did not expect improvements in other aspects of village governance, certainly not in terms of developing landuse management plans or resolving boundary conflicts.

The PDD's with-project scenario states that it is anticipated that REDD will motivate elected village leaders to uphold village by-laws; and will motivate citizens of a particular village to hold their leaders more accountable, particularly in relation to the management of community development projects. By requiring that village leaders must present the plans and budgets for community development projects and that the community as a whole can chose whether or not to invest in the community development project, it is expected that the leaders will be more accountable for the delivery of the projects. The PDD stated that it is expected that as a result, the village council and the village natural resources committee will meet more regularly. Integrated into measures to improve governance will be the principle of improved representation for women and poorer households. Underlying improved governance in the participating villages is widespread awareness raising that will reach adults through meetings and the distribution of awareness raising materials and youth through improved environmental education in primary schools.

Indicator CM 3.1 Number of Village Council meetings held per year in each village

The number of village council meetings held over the twelve month period between 1st July 2012 and 30th June 2013 varied from 2 to 12. Villages are supposed to hold one Council meeting per month i.e. the target is 12 meetings per year per village. Prior to the project Mwampamba (2011) notes that '*most VCs rarely meet, and when they do, meeting minutes are not kept and reporting to the village assembly is not done.*' During the social impact assessment, most villages predicted that the status quo would continue or deteriorate in terms of village council meetings. In contrast, during this implementation period, following governance training in all villages, 9 out of 10 village councils have met five or more times indicating a positive change in this indicator relative to the without-project scenario.

Table 8. Number of village council meetings held between July 2012 and June 2013.

Village	Village Council Meetings
Kinyope	10
Kiwawa	8
Likwaya	5
Makumba	11
Milola Magharibi	10
Mkanga 1	9
Mkombamosi	2
Muongano	5
Nandambi	10
Ruhoma	12

Indicator CM 3.2 Number of Village Land Use management committees with work plans that are being implemented

In order to assess whether the village land use management committees are overseeing the implementation of the VLUPs, we asked members of each village committee whether they had a work plan and whether it is being implemented. VLUM members from nine villages stated that they have work plans that are being implemented. In the case of Kiwawa two out of four members who were interviewed, said that they are implementing their plan whilst two members said that they were not, this reflects delays in the approval of the by-laws and management plans for Kiwawa.

Indicator CM 3.3 Number of Village Assembly meetings per year in each village

Village assembly meetings are open to all women and men registered as residents in a village. They provide the main forum at which citizens can contribute to the governance of the village. They are supposed to be held quarterly i.e. the target is to have at least four village assembly meetings per year. As part of the social impact assessment Mwampamba 2011 notes that, 'for the year 2010, half of the village councils did not conduct assembly meetings to report financial and other matters to their communities. Those that did conducted the obligated four assembly meetings, but these were poorly attended and lacked an agenda to guide the meeting.' The without-project scenario predicts that this trend would continue.

Following awareness raising and training on roles and responsibilities in the project villages, the number of meetings varied from one to four between July 2012 – June 2013, with only Ruhoma achieving the target of four meetings. In every village with the exception of Likwaya, the village's income and expenditure reports were presented at, at least one meeting. In Likwaya the income and expenditure reports were not shared during this period.

Table 9. Number of Village Assembly Meetings between July 2012 – June 2013.

Village	Number of Village Assembly Meetings between July 2012 – June 2013
Kinyope	2
Kiwawa	2
Likwaya	1
Makumba	3
Milola Magharibi	3
Mkanga 1	3
Mkombamosi	4
Muongano	1
Nandambi	3
Ruhoma	4

Indicator CM 3.4 Percentage of women on the village council

Representation of women on the village council is taken as one indicator of women's participation in the governance of the village. According to government guidelines, women must account for 25 % of the council members. Before the project began, most village councils (VCs) in the Project Area are incomplete and none fulfilled the 25% women quota (Mwampamba, 2011). By July 2013, women constituted between 17 % and 35 % of the Village Council members, with 6 out of 10 villages having ≥ 25 % of its members being women.

Table 10. Village Council membership broken down by gender.

Village	Men	Women	Total	% of council who are women
Kinyope	12	5	17	29.4
Kiwawa	17	5	22	27.8
Likwaya	18	6	24	24
Makumba	14	3	17	25
Milola Magharibi	13	5	18	29.4
Mkanga 1	19	6	25	28

Village	Men	Women	Total	% of council who are women
Mkombamosi	19	6	25	17.6
Muongano	20	5	25	24
Nandambi	18	7	25	35
Ruhoma	13	7	20	22.7

CM Impact 4. Communities will have more secure land tenure

Relative to the baseline conditions when none of the villages had a village land certificate; village land use plan; or village land registry and compared with the without project scenario developed by the communities indicated whereby they did not anticipate developing a village land use plan. As part of REDD, each of the villages has developed a village land use plan and by-laws; has begun the process of applying for a village land certificate; and has provided a filing cabinet in each village to store the village land registry. Funds have been allocated for the purchase of the land registry upon issuance of the village land certificates.

Indicator CM 4.1 Number of villages with village land certificates

Of the ten villages, 0 have village land certificates signed by the Commissioner for Lands available at their village office. Certificates for all ten villages have been received at the District level but they are awaiting the finalization of the boundary rectification process so that the corrected maps are attached. This process is ongoing.

Table 11. Status of the village land certificate per village.

Village	Village land certificate has been issued at District Level	At least one copy of the Village land certificate is available at the Village Office
Kinyope	Yes	No
Kiwawa	Yes	No
Likwaya	Yes	No
Makumba	Yes	No
Milola Magharibi	Yes	No
Mkanga 1	Yes	No
Mkombamosi	Yes	No
Muongano	Yes	No
Nandambi	Yes	No
Ruhoma	Yes	No

Indicator CM 4.2 Number of villages with village land use plans and by-laws

All of the villages now have village land use plans. The development of these plans was supported by the project. The plans and by-laws have been approved and signed at Village and District level and copies have been returned to all 10 villages. The development of the village land use plans and the resolution of the boundary disputes between villages is additional when compared to the without-project scenario.

Table 12. Villages with village land use plan by-laws.

Village	Village land use plans have been approved at Village and District Level	At least one copy of the Village land use plan and by-laws is available at the Village Office
Kinyope	Yes	Yes
Kiwawa	Yes	Yes
Likwaya	Yes	Yes
Makumba	Yes	Yes
Milola Magharibi	Yes	Yes
Mkanga 1	Yes	Yes
Mkombamosi	Yes	Yes

Village	Village land use plans have been approved at Village and District Level	At least one copy of the Village land use plan and by-laws is available at the Village Office
Muongano	Yes	Yes
Nandambi	Yes	Yes
Ruhoma	Yes	Yes

The approval and signing process took place over two years from July 2011 to July 2013 with most plans being approved by the village assemblies in July – December 2011 and signed at District level in July 2013.

Table 13. Date of approval and signature for village land use plans and by-laws.

Village	Approved by VA	Signed by District
Kinyope	17/12/2011	29/07/2013
Kiwawa	07/07/2012	29/07/2013
Likwaya	20/08/2011	29/07/2013
Makumba	17/11/2012	29/07/2013
Milola Magharibi	08/11/2011	29/07/2013
Mkanga 1	25/07/2011	23/07/2012
Mkombamosi	17/08/2011	29/07/2013
Muongano	22/08/2011	29/07/2013
Nandambi	05/01/2012	23/07/2012
Ruhoma	20/10/2012	29/07/2013

Indicator CM 4.3 Number of villages with village land registries

A village land registry records individual land ownership within a village. Having a village land registry in place is an important step towards securing individual land tenure within a village. As part of the REDD project, filing cabinets were provided to store the village land registry books. Securing the village land registry books and beginning to issue customary titles will take place during future implementation periods.

Table 14. Status of the village land registry per village.

Village	Is there a filing cabinet to store the village land registry?	Is there a land registry book in place?	Number of titles recorded
Kinyope	Yes	No	0
Kiwawa	Yes	No	0
Likwaya	Yes	No	0
Makumba	Yes	No	0
Milola Magharibi	Yes	No	0
Mkanga 1	Yes	No	0
Mkombamosi	Yes	No	0
Muongano	Yes	No	0
Nandambi	Yes	No	0
Ruhoma	Yes	No	0

CM Impact 5. Water sources will be better protected

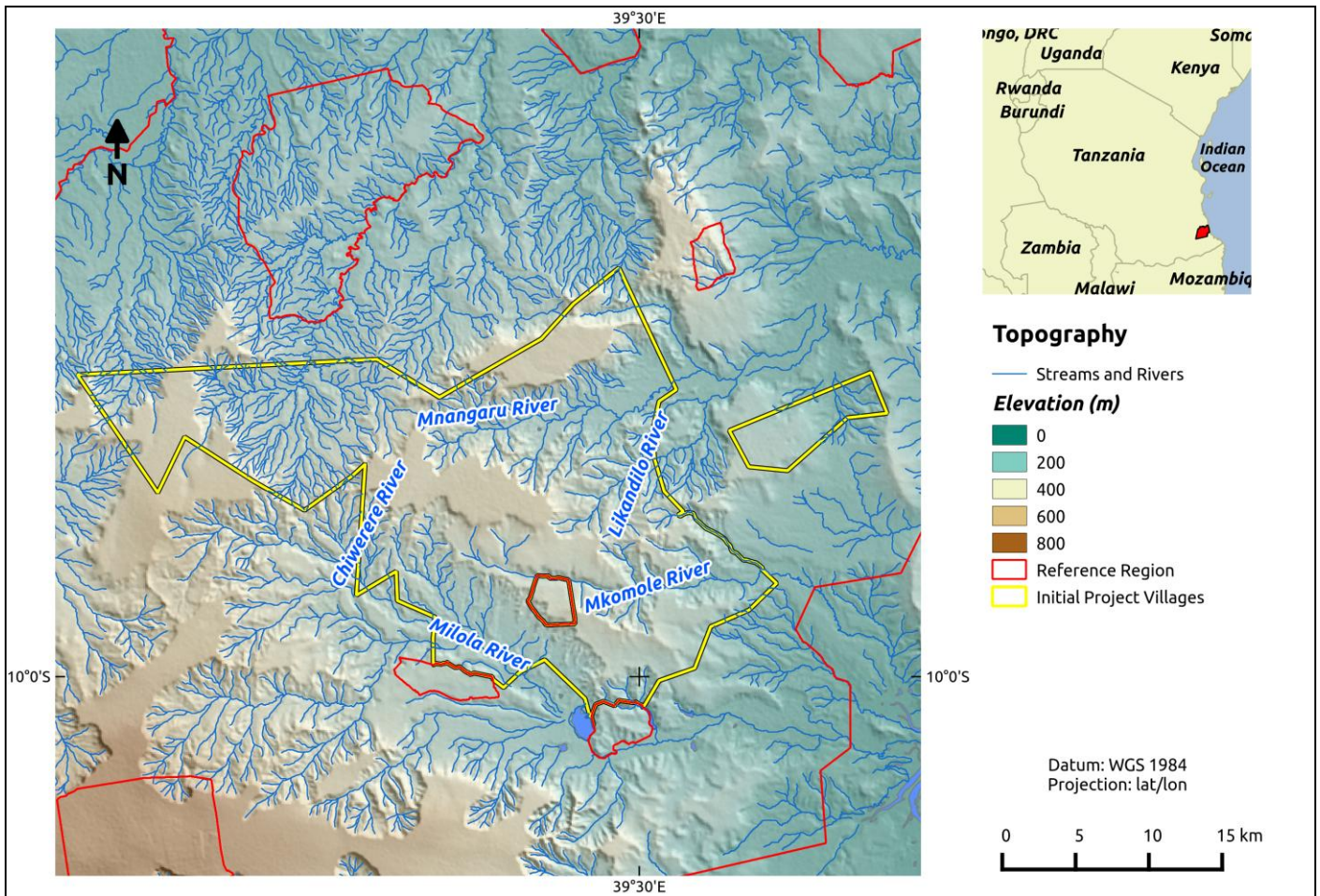
Many communities rely on springs for their water supply. By protecting forests around the springs, it is anticipated that communities will have a more reliable and plentiful supply of water than was predicted under a 'without project' scenario where deforestation close to springs might threaten the water supplies. Water sources will also be protected as a result of having village land use plans which prohibit cultivation within 60 m of springs and streams.

Indicator CM 5.1 Number of villages with water sources within village forest reserves.

Most project villages rely on above ground water sources including streams, lakes and springs for their domestic and agricultural water. In some cases, such as Mkombamosi pumped water from wells is also important although it is often salty. Likwaya Village has the most severe water problems and has no above ground water sources. The three main rivers that the communities depend on are the Milola River to the West and South, the Nangaru River to the North and the Mkomole River that flows through the centre of the project area. The numerous streams flowing into these rivers, many of which are seasonal, provide water for all or some of the year. These streams often emerge at or close to the base of the escarpments, channeling the rainwater that has fallen on the plateau tops and has percolated through the rock. As the village forest reserves in the project villages now provide protection for part of the watersheds for these streams, the water sources may be considered better protected.

Table 15. List of above ground water sources that communities depend on per village.

Village	Above ground water sources that the communities depend on according to Village Land Use Plan	Protection of all or part of a water source within the respective village forest reserve.
Kinyope	Kinyope River, Milola River, Nanjaja Lake. Various small springs.	Some streams flowing into Kinyope / Milola river originate in the Ruhoma and Kinyope Village Forest reserves.
Kiwawa	Mianga River, Kiwawa River, Matapata River, Mchinjidi River, Mtenga River and the Mkonga spring.	Some streams flowing into the Mianga and Kiwawa rivers originate in the Kiwawa Village Forest reserve.
Likwaya	No above ground water sources. Water is a serious problem in Likwaya.	n/a
Makumba	Michindu River, Nangaru River and Likandilo River.	The headwaters for the Likandilo River originate in the Mkombamosi and Makumba Village Forest Reserves.
Milola Magharibi	The Chiwerere River is the most important. Also important is the River Nihinu and the Kikumbi and Kipunga streams.	Streams flowing into the Chiwerere River and Milola river originate in the Ruhoma Village Forest Reserve.
Mkombamosi	Nangaru River, Likandilo River and the Lihengepula River and the streams (mainly ephemeral) that flow into them.	The headwaters for the Likandilo River are in the Mkombamosi and Makumba Village Forest Reserves.
Muongano	Milola River and Muungano River.	Streams flowing into the Milola river originate in the Ruhoma Village Forest Reserve.
Nandambi	Mkomole River and 3 streams: Ruaha, Mtandi and Kiwayawaya. Ruaha stream found in Kilolombwani sub-village, Mtandi found at Nandambi shuleni sub-village and Kiwayawaya stream found at Umoja sub-village but Kiwayawaya stream is brackish.	Mkomole river originates in the Nandambi and Kinyope Village Forest Reserves.
Ruhoma	Kikumbi and Kipunga streams.	The Kikumbi and Kipunga streams originate in the Ruhoma Village Forest Reserve.



Map 4. Location of rivers within the current project zone.

As part of the community monitoring of REDD, meetings and discussions with VNRCs, VCs, network members and other committee members were held in 9 villages in Lindi (Lyimo, 2013). This was intended to enable community members to evaluate the impact of the project. Those interviewed stated that there was:

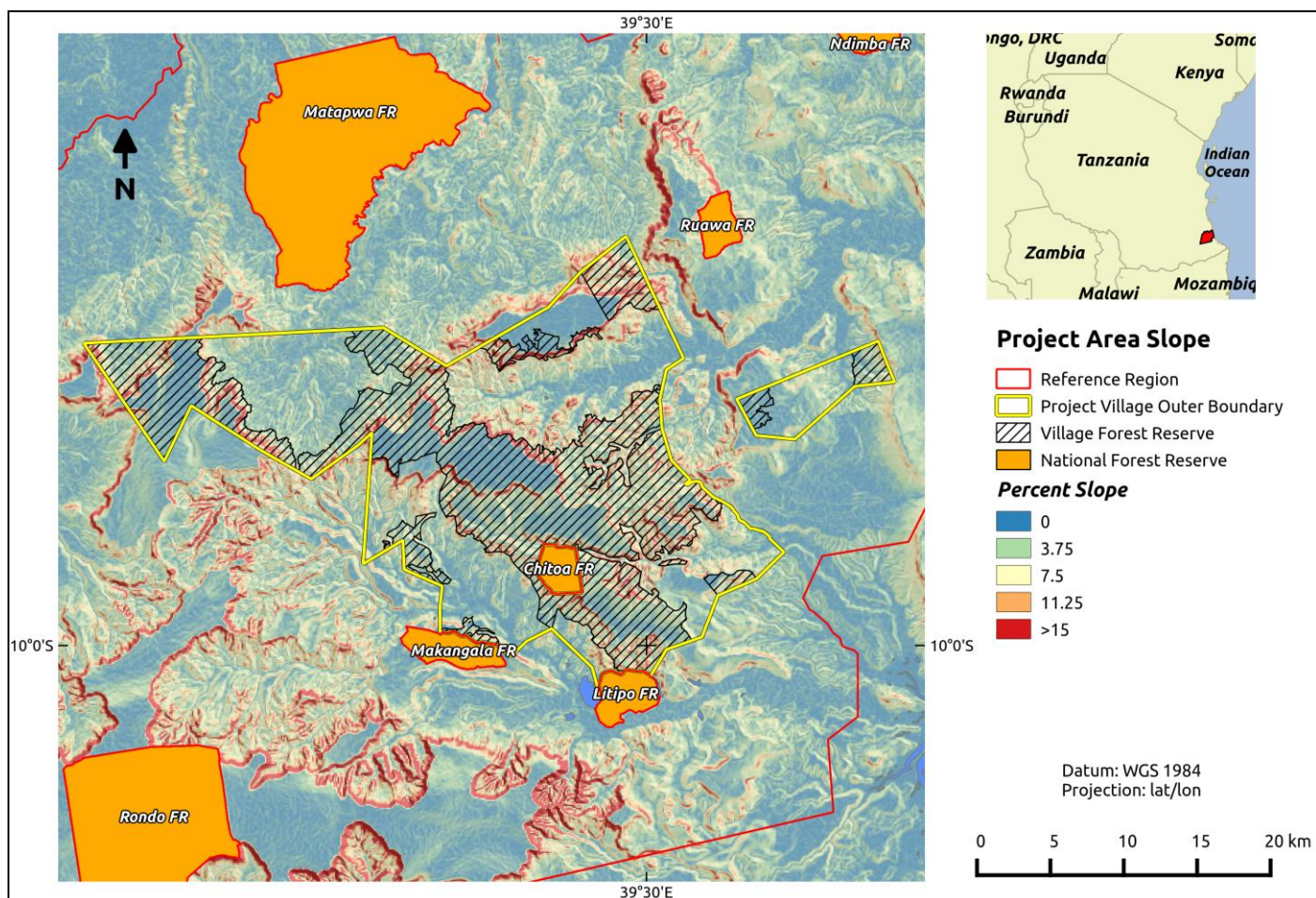
- No change in the availability of water supplies (7 villages); improvements in some streams in 2 villages.

CM Impact 6. Soil erosion will be reduced

Forests play an important role in preventing soil erosion. With the loss of the protective forest cover on the steep slopes on the plateau side, as predicted in the without-project scenario, it is likely that there would be an increase in soil erosion including land slides and gully erosion resulting in loss of agricultural land. By maintaining forest cover on steep slopes, particularly along the sides of the plateau, it is anticipated that soil erosion will be reduced compared to a without project scenario in which forests are removed from the plateau edges. In addition, the adoption of conservation agriculture practices which integrate improved soil management techniques, it is anticipated that soil erosion will also be reduced in the agricultural areas.

Indicator CM 6.1 Number of villages with steep slopes included in village forest reserves.

Villages have placed 78% of land with greater than 15% slope (i.e. moderate and steep slopes) into village forest reserves. These include: Muungano, Kiwawa, Nandambi, Ruhoma, Milola Magharibi, Mkombamosi and Makumba. Villages.



Map 5. Areas of moderate to steep slope within the project zone relative to village forest reserves.

Indicator CM 6.2 Number of villages with farmers practicing soil conservation techniques.

Based on the training of farmers and community based agricultural trainers, the uptake of conservation agriculture techniques

Village	Number of farmers practicing soil conservation techniques at July 2013
Kinyope	Training on CA not yet done
Kiwawa	Training on CA not yet done
Likwaya	6*
Makumba	Training on CA not yet done
Milola Magharibi	16*
Mkanga	10*
Mkombamosi	14*
Muongano	10*
Nandambi	20*
Ruhoma	21*
Total	97

*Farmer field school group members (including Community Based trainers) who practiced conservation Agriculture immediately after training. Other community members have stated their commitment to practice Conservation Agriculture for the 2013/14 cropping season however data for this was not available at the time of preparing the implementation report.

CM Impact 7. Individual incomes will be boosted and diversified by receiving REDD payments

The project model aims to channel the net REDD payments (after verification, monitoring, marketing and revenue distribution costs are deducted) to communities. Each woman, man and child who fulfills the eligibility criteria agreed by the communities, is treated as a share-holder and is paid a dividend from the revenue generated from the sale of

the voluntary carbon units. In this way all individuals can tailor the way that the revenues are invested to meet their particular needs. The payments will benefit all constituent socio-economic and cultural groups within the communities as every individual will be paid. Such cash payments were not in place before the project. The amount that communities will earn will be proportional to their emission reductions. Each community will decide as to what proportion of their individual payments they retain for personal use and what proportion they contribute to community development activities. The payment mechanism was trialed successfully in all villages. Individual payments were used by community members for a wide range of expenses including investing in businesses; paying school fees; purchasing agricultural inputs; paying for improved houses; and covering immediate needs such as food and medicines. MJUMITA and TFCG have provided training on the establishment and operations of village savings and loans associations thereby setting up a system by which community members can save and plan how to invest their REDD incomes.

Compared with the baseline conditions in which no payments for emission reductions were in place; and the without-project scenario in which no such scheme was anticipated, the project has established a payment scheme and has made payments worth to TZS 284,842,940 to 16,051 community members¹. Of this, communities chose to spend TZS 85,244,940 on community development projects including health facilities, school facilities and water supply infrastructure. The payments have been distributed amongst all community members including women; and poorer and more vulnerable households.

Indicator CM 7.1 Total value of REDD payments made per village including individual and community development payments

A total of TZS 284,842,940 was paid to the ten villages with per village payments ranging from TZS 4,647,200 to TZS 51,511,200. Payments were made between November 2011 and July 2013. Through an evaluation of how recipients have used their individual REDD payments, initial findings show that people use their income from REDD for a variety of things including (in order of the frequency that the item was mentioned) food, clothes, investment in agricultural inputs, education, livestock, medical treatment and bicycle repairs.

Table 16. Summary of REDD payments to villages in Lindi.

Site	Lindi
No. of villages	10
No. of men	3,306
No. of women	4,574
No. of Children	8,171
Total of community members	16,051¹
Amount of Dividends	TZS 284,842,940

Table 17. Summary of payments to women, men and children in each of the ten villages.

Village	Men	Women	Children and Dependents	Total	Total Amount Paid TZS
Kinyope	963	1,348	1,596	3,907 ¹	12,648,900
Kiwawa	379	441	918	1,738	49,143,000
Likwaya	131	167	263	561	7,268,086
Makumba	172	217	281	670	48,256,800
Milola Magharibi	507	541	1,351	2,399 ¹	4,647,200
Mkanga	196	231	353	780	8,375,794
Mkombamosi	118	639	1,508	2,265	32,268,000
Muongano	507	541	1,351	2,399	51,511,200

¹ In Kinyope and Milola Magharibi, the communities chose to allocate the whole of their revenue to community development projects. As such the review of the eligible recipients of REDD payments, was not as thorough as in other villages since there was no need to valid each individual recipient. As such the population figures presented for the village land use planning are probably more accurate. See **Table 7**.

Village	Men	Women	Children and Dependents	Total	Total Amount Paid TZS
Nandambi	200	236	295	731	49,642,000
Ruhoma	133	213	255	601	21,081,960
Total	3,306	4,574	8,171	16,051	284,842,940

Indicator CM 7.2 Total value of REDD payments made to individuals in each village.

A total of TZS 199,598,000 has been paid to individuals ranging from TZS 38,384,000 to TZS 0 per village. The proportion of REDD payments that was paid as individual payments was decided by each community independently. In the case of Kinyope and Milola Magharibi, both villages chose to allocate their entire REDD revenue to community development projects hence nothing was paid to individuals. All households, including all households within the lowest category of well-being received REDD payments. This was an explicit strategy to ensure that the poorest households and all women would benefit from the project by reducing the risk of elite capture through an equitable revenue distribution design.



Table 18. REDD payments to individuals and as contributions to community development projects

Village	Development Projects	Individual Cash	Total
Kinyope	12,648,900	-	12,648,900
Kiwawa	5,693,000	43,450,000	49,143,000
Likwaya	536,086	6,732,000	7,268,086
Makumba	14,806,800	33,450,000	48,256,800
Milola Magharibi	4,647,200	-	4,647,200
Mkanga 1	3,695,794	4,680,000	8,375,794
Mkombamosi	7,353,000	24,915,000	32,268,000
Muongano	13,127,200	38,384,000	51,511,200
Nandambi	20,402,000	29,240,000	49,642,000
Ruhoma	2,334,960	18,747,000	21,081,960
Total	85,244,940	199,598,000	284,842,940

Exchange Rate (approximate) US\$ 1 : TZS 1560

Indicator CM 7.3 Total value of REDD payments allocated to community development projects in each village

The total value of REDD payments allocated to community development projects was TZS 85,244,940. The amount allocated to community development projects per village ranged from TZS 536,068 to TZS 20,402,000 in Nandambi where the community planned to construct a health centre.

Table 19. Shillings allocated for development projects by communities from REDD revenues' individual dividends

Investment	Kinyope	Kiwawa	Likwaya	Makumba	Milola Magharibi	Mkanga 1	Mkombamosi	Muongano	Nandambi	Ruhoma
Construction or rehabilitation of health facilities	5,216,300					3,678,794			19,242,000	
Construction of village office	3,216,300	3,410,000		3,482,000	4,447,200		4,190,000	4,200,000		474,960
Construction of primary school class rooms, teachers houses and / or toilets	3,216,300			9,126,000				6,116,000		
Provision of primary school desks				115,000			1,450,000	1,000,000		360,000
Donation to the village mosque				500,000						
Contribution to provision of improved domestic water supply			536,086							
Contribution to the costs of the Village Natural Resources Committees	1,000,000	1,725,000		1,068,800	200,000	17,000	1,233,000	1,471,200	500,000	700,000
Contribution to the costs of the REDD special committee		558,000		465,000			480,000	340,000	300,000	
Purchase of a power tiller										450,000
Purchase of nets to prevent crop losses from animals										350,000
Purchase of chairs for village office									360,000	
Total	12,648,900	5,693,000	536,086	14,756,800	4,647,200	3,695,794	7,353,000	13,127,200	20,402,000	2,334,960

Indicator CM 7.4 Number of women receiving REDD payments

4574 women have received payments of whom 2685 received direct cash payments and benefited from community development projects whilst 1889 in Kinyope and Milola Magharibi benefited from community development projects only. See Table 17 for details.

Indicator CM 7.5 Number of men receiving REDD payments

3306 men have received payments of whom 1836 received direct cash payments and benefited from community development projects whilst 1470 in Kinyope and Milola Magharibi benefited from community development projects only. See Table 17 for details.

Indicator CM 7.6 Number of children and dependents receiving REDD payments

8171 children and dependents have been allocated payments, made to the mother or, if not possible, to another designated Guardian of whom 5224 received direct cash payments and benefited from community development projects whilst 2,947 in Kinyope and Milola Magharibi benefited from community development projects only. See Table 17 for details.

Indicator CM 7.7 Number, type and value of community development projects financed with REDD revenues that are completed.

The communities chose to invest in the development projects that are now underway or completed. In some cases, the REDD funding was not the only source of funding for these projects and other sources of funding were also secured in order to complete the projects.

Table 20. Community developments projects financed with REDD revenues.

Village	Number of projects	Type of development project	Status at July 2013
Kinyope	3	Dispensary construction	Construction under way
		Village office construction	Completed and in use
		Primary school toilet block construction	Completed and in use
Kiwawa	1	Village Office	Construction under way. At walling stage.
Likwaya	1	Rehabilitation of domestic water supply	Completed and in use
Makumba	4	Village Office	Completed and in use
		Primary school construction	
		Primary school desks	Completed and in use
		Rehabilitation of Village Mosque	Construction work at initial stages
Milola Magharibi	1	Village office toilet block	Completed and in use
Mkanga 1	1	Dispensary construction	Foundation completed.
Mkombamosi	2	Village Office	Completed and in use
		Primary school desks	Completed and in use
Muungano	1	Two primary school class rooms at Uleka sub-village	Construction under way. At roofing stage.
Nandambi	1	Dispensary	Construction under way. At roofing stage.
Ruhoma	2	Power tiller	Completed and in use
		Village Office construction	Completed and in use
Total	17		

Kinyope Village development projects

Image 18. Primary school toilet block constructed with funds from REDD payments.



Image 19. Dispensary under construction in Kinyope Village. July 2013



Likwaya Village Development project

Image 20. Likwaya water project.



Makumba Village development projects

Image 21. Makumba school classroom for Standard 3 and 4 and teachers' office.



Muongano Village development project

Image 22. Two new primary school classrooms at Uleka sub-village.



Nandambi Village Development projects

Image 23. Dispensary building under construction in Nandambi Village.



CM Impact 8. Women and men farmers, including those from poorer households, will adopt more profitable, sustainable and climate change resilient agricultural practices and will invest in other enterprises and / or value addition initiatives.

Relative to the baseline situation in which most farmers are practicing shifting cultivation and compared with the without-project scenario in which communities anticipated that shifting cultivation will continue to be the dominant agricultural system, the project has supported some farmers to adopt conservation agriculture; engage in village savings and loans associations; and / or initiate beekeeping.

According to SIA participants, shifting cultivation will continue to be the dominant land use system employed in the area, and production of surplus is unlikely to occur (Mwampamba, 2011). Communities reasoned that changes in the agricultural sector will not happen because production challenges will remain unchanged, mostly due to inadequate farming implements, limited access to agricultural inputs, frequent and devastating rat and ant seed damage, among other challenges.

When communities were asked why they expected little to no change in land use practices and forest management, they explained that they lacked knowledge in alternative forms of managing weeds and soil fertility, these being the main reason for shifting cultivation, use of fires and clearing of forests for new agricultural land.

With a view to improving livelihoods, enhancing adaptation to climate change and reducing deforestation, the project aims to provide farmers with the technical skills to adopt improved agricultural activities that are more profitable, more ecologically sustainable and more resilient to climate change. In addition, the project aims to support access to microfinance through the establishment of village savings and loans associations in order to provide farmers with a more stable financial basis. The project will also provide training on other economic enterprises including silviculture and bee keeping.

Indicator CM 8.1 Number of women and men who receive training on improved agricultural practices, value addition initiatives and / or other enterprises within the project villages.

The project has supported three types of community development projects that aim to improve livelihoods: improved agriculture, microfinance and bee keeping.

Table 21. Number of people trained per village in improved livelihood activities.

Village	Number of people trained in improved agricultural techniques	Number of people trained on microfinance	Number of people trained on beekeeping	Total number of people trained	Number of different development projects supported
Kinyope	0	0	28	31	2
Kiwawa	0	0	30	35	2
Likwaya	46	0	26	47	3
Makumba	0	88 (with 10 CBT)	30	40	2
Milola					
Magharibi	54	0	29	57	3
Mkanga 1	50	0	28	53	3
Mkombamosi	34	88 (with 10 CBT)	0	27	2
Muongano	40	88 (with 10 CBT)	25	50	3
Nandambi	32	0	27	63	3
Ruhoma	21	0	26	50	3
Total	277	264	249	453	

Improved agriculture

The project developed an agricultural strategy aimed at improving livelihoods; reducing deforestation as a result of shifting cultivation and improving resilience to climate change.

The project has provided 5 days of intensive practical and theoretical training to 18 community based agricultural trainers from seven villages in collaboration with MATI Mtwara (Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute of Mtwara).

Table 22. Number of community based agricultural trainers who have been trained by the project.

Village	Women	Men	Total
Kinyope	0	0	0
Kiwawa	0	0	0
Likwaya	1	1	2
Makumba	0	0	0
Milola Magharibi	1	3	4
Mkanga1	1	1	2
Mkombamosi	0	2	2
Muongano	0	2	2
Nandambi	2	2	4
Ruhoma	1	1	2
Total	6	12	18

Training for CBTs from other villages will be provided by the project during 2013/14.

The project has provided training on conservation agriculture to 154 women and 123 men from 7 villages (in 9 subvillages).

Table 23. Number of women and men trained in improved agricultural techniques in the project villages.

Village	Women	Men	Total
Kinyope	0	0	0
Kiwawa	0	0	0
Likwaya	20	26	46
Makumba	0	0	0
Milola Magharibi	24	30	54
Mkanga1	19	31	50
Mkombamosi	14	20	34
Muongano	14	26	40
Nandambi	14	18	32
Ruhoma	8	13	21
Total	154	123	277



Theory training on conservation agriculture in Kilombwani subvillage, Nandambi Village.



Practical training on improved agriculture (pitting stage) in Likwaya village



Farmer group members ready for maize harvesting in Ruhoma village.



Maize harvesting in Ruhoma village.

Of these farmers, 97 have adopted conservation agriculture on their farms. As such, when compared with the without project scenario the adoption of conservation agriculture by 97 farmers in all or part of their farm (**Table 26.** Number of farmers who have adopted improved agricultural practices.), as a result of training provided by the project, represents a positive impact of the project in terms of livelihoods and natural resources management.

Microfinance

The project has provided support to village savings and loans groups in three villages. In each village there are four groups of 22 people, of whom 10 were trained as community based trainers.

Table 24. Number of women and men trained in supporting village savings and loans associations.

Village	CBTs			Number of groups	Total number of women and men in the VSLA groups
	Women	Men	Total		
Kinyope	0	0	0	0	0
Kiwawa	0	0	0	0	0
Likwaya	0	0	0	0	0
Makumba	5	5	10	4	88
Milola Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0
Mkanga1	0	0	0	0	0
Mkombamosi	5	5	10	4	88
Muongano	5	5	10	4	88
Nandambi	0	0	0	0	0
Ruhoma	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	15	30	12	264

Beekeeping

Between April 2012 – May 2013, the project provided training to 119 men and 71 women on beekeeping and has distributed 153 improved bee hives.

Table 25. Number of women and men who have been trained on beekeeping.

Name of village	Men	Women	Total	Number of beehives supplied
Kinyope	14	15	29	16
Kiwawa	0	0	0	0
Likwaya	18	12	30	16
Makumba	0	0	0	0

Name of village	Men	Women	Total	Number of beehives supplied
Milola Magharibi	25	4	29	16
Mkanga 1	15	15	30	16
Mkombamosi	11	2	13	16
Muongano	11	2	13	16
Nandambi	13	14	27	16
Ruhoma	23	7	30	16
Total	119	71	201	128

Indicator CM 8.2 CM 8.2 and R 6.1 Number of women and men farmers, trained by the project, who adopt improved agricultural practices, value addition and / or other enterprises within the project villages; and in villages in the leakage belt.

97 farmers who were trained by the project, have adopted conservation agriculture practices on their own farm. Based on data provided by the 97 farmers (out of 149 trained) who have adopted conservation agriculture across 30 acres, average maize yield per acre was 484 kg compared with a yield of 350 kg from farms under conventional farming equivalent to a 38 % increase in yield.

Table 26. Number of farmers who have adopted improved agricultural practices.

Village	Number of farmers who adopted CA by June 2013
Kinyope	Training on CA not yet done
Kiwawa	Training on CA not yet done
Likwaya	6
Makumba	Training on CA not yet done
Milola Magharibi	16
Mkanga	10
Mkombamosi	14
Muongano	10
Nandambi	20
Ruhoma	21
Total	97

Indicator CM 8.3 Gold Level The project zone is in a low human development country.

According to the 2013 UNDP Human Development Report, Tanzania is considered to be a Low Human Development Country and is ranked 152nd out of 185 countries in terms of its Human Development Index which is 0.476. See <http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2013/download/>

CM Impact 9. REDD revenues will contribute to improving public services and infrastructure

As described in the CCB PDD, many villages did not have basic public services in place prior to the project. The community participants who developed the without-project scenarios for each village, anticipated that most communities would not receive an improvement in education, health and infrastructure services in the next five years.

The PDD anticipated that the communities will chose to invest some of their REDD revenues in improving community services and infrastructure. This might include payments for the construction of buildings intended for public service delivery e.g. a dispensary, class room, water delivery point or market place; or to contribute to the costs of running public services better (e.g. contributing to the running costs of a dispensary). By generating funds from REDD to pay for these services, the communities will be better off than they expected to be as described in the 'without project' scenarios.

As such the improvements in the public services including the construction of village offices, dispensaries and school buildings may be considered 'additional' relative to the without-project scenario.

Indicator CM 9.1 Changes in the public services available in villages (including primary schools, secondary schools, clinics, meeting places, village offices, improved water points) and transport infrastructure (quality and quantity of roads).

As a result of the project, more public services are now available with additional service improvements in the pipeline. This includes:

Village Offices

Ten villages now have village offices. See CM Indicator 10.1 for details.

Schools

In three villages, Makumba, Muungano and Kinyope, improvements are underway or completed to primary school buildings.

Health facilities

In three villages, Mkanga 1, Nandambi and Kinyope, improvements are under way to health facilities including progress on the construction of dispensaries in these villages.

Water infrastructure

In one village, Likwaya improvements were made to the water delivery infrastructure.

CM Impact 10. Villages will have village offices.

In many villages, the without project scenarios indicated that they did not expect to construct a modern village office. As a result of the project, the PDD anticipated that all of the participating villages would have village offices with space to store their records; hold meetings; store equipment securely; and fulfill other functions of village governance.

During the implementation nine of the ten villages constructed a village office which is now in use. The village office for Makumba was still being finalized by May 2013 and is due to be in use by the end of 2013.

Indicator CM 10.1 Number of villages with functioning village offices with brick walls and corrugated iron roofs.

With support from the REDD project, all ten villages have succeeded in constructing village offices.

Table 27. Status of Village Office construction.

Village	Status of village office at July 2013
Kinyope	Construction completed with support from REDD project. Office is in use.
Kiwawa	Construction completed with support from REDD Project. Office is in use
Likwaya	Construction completed with support from REDD Project. Office is in use
Makumba	Construction completed with support from REDD project. Not yet in use.
Milola Magharibi	Construction completed with support from REDD project. Office is in use.
Mkanga 1	Construction completed with support from REDD project. Office is in use.
Mkombamosi	Construction completed with support from REDD project. Office is in use.
Muungano	Construction completed with support from REDD project. Office is in use.
Nandambi	Construction completed with support from REDD project. Office is in use.
Ruhoma	Construction completed with support from REDD project. Office is in use.

Image 24. Kinyope Village Office



Image 25. Kiwawa Village Office



Image 26. Likwaya Village Office



Image 27. Makumba Village Office



Image 28. Milola Magharibi Village Office.



Image 29. Mkanga 1 Village Office



Image 30. **Mkombamosi Village Office**



Image 31. **Muungano Village Office**



Image 32. **Nandambi Village Office**



Image 33. Ruhoma Village office



The monitoring results on the potential risks and costs to community groups as a result of the project; and the mitigation measures taken are presented in Section G 1.10.

CM 2.2 Describe measures needed and taken to mitigate any negative well-being impacts on Community Groups and for maintenance or enhancement of the high conservation value attributes (identified in CM1.2) consistent with the precautionary principle.

The mitigation measures for each risk and cost are presented in Section CM 2.1 with further analysis of the net well-being impact of the project on each community group presented in CM 2.3 of the CCB PDD.

No negative impact on the high conservation values is anticipated as a result of the project activities. Positive impacts relative to the without-project scenario are highlighted in Section CM 2.1 in relation to CM Impacts 5 and 6 and in Section B2.1 – 4 in relation to the impact on biodiversity values.

CM2.3. Demonstrate that the net well-being impacts of the project are positive for all identified Community Groups compared with their anticipated well-being conditions under the without-project land use scenario (described in CM1).

Please refer to section CM 2.3 of the project's CCB PDD for an analysis of how the potential risks and costs associated with the project, could affect the identified community groups relative to their anticipated well-being conditions under the without-project land use scenario. For a description of how the risks and costs have been mitigated during this implementation period, please refer to Section G1.10 of this document. Based on the positive impacts on community groups as described in Section CM 2.1; the mitigation measures taken to address costs and risks as described in Section G1.10, the net well-being impact is anticipated to be positive for all community groups compared with their well-being conditions under the without-project land use scenario.

CM2.4. Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values (identified in CM1.4) are negatively affected by the project.

As noted in the project's CCB PDD, it is not anticipated that the project will have a negative impact on any of the project area's High Conservation Values.

CM3. Other Stakeholder Impacts

Indicators

CM3.1. Identify any potential positive and negative impacts that the project activities are likely to cause on the well-being of Other Stakeholders.

The project has increased capacity of local government in relation to conflict resolution, participatory forest management, village land use planning, conservation agriculture and environmental education as a result of training and capacity building to local government staff provided by the project (see Section G4.2).

For communities outside of the project area, the project has increased awareness on issues ranging from conservation agriculture, land tenure, climate change, REDD and improving village governance as a result of radio programmes broadcast across Lindi and Mtwara.

As noted in the PDD, the offsite stakeholder group at risk of being negatively impacted by the project are those farmers from villages outside of the project area, who used to farm in villages, now within the project area. In order to mitigate this risk, the project provided training to farmers in Kikomolela, Matimba, Moka, and Chikonji Kaskazini. This training is anticipated to have a positive impact on small-scale farmers in these villages thereby mitigating the potential negative impact caused by restricting access to clear farms in forest within the project area. This training was provided by the project prior to this implementation period.

In addition, the project supported the construction of village offices in Kikomolela and Moka Villages with a view to improving governance in these villages.

Image 34. Village office in Moka Village.



Image 35. Village office in Kikomolela Village.



CM3.2. Describe the measures needed and taken to mitigate the negative well-being impacts on Other Stakeholders.

By providing training to offsite farmers who might be affected by restrictions on forest access, the project aims to mitigate the potential negative impacts. Additional training will be provided in 2014. Furthermore the construction of village offices in Moka and Kikomolela provides a more conducive environment for the village council and its committees to implement their work.

CM3.3. Demonstrate that the project activities do not result in net negative impacts on the well-being of Other Stakeholders.

By providing training on conservation agriculture to farmers who would otherwise have been involved in deforestation within the project area, the project has provided them with a viable alternative that enables them to farm more productively on the land now available to them. In 2014, the project is providing training on conservation agriculture to more farmers from adjacent villages.

CM 4. Community Impact Monitoring

Indicators

CM4.1 Develop and implement a monitoring plan that identifies community variables to be monitored, Communities, Community Groups and Other Stakeholders to be monitored, the types of measurements, the sampling methods, and the frequency of monitoring and reporting. Monitoring variables must be directly linked to the project's objectives for Communities and Community Groups and to predicted outputs, outcomes and impacts identified in the project's causal model related to the well-being of Communities (described in G1.8). Monitoring must assess differentiated impacts, including and actual benefits, costs and risks, for each of the Community Groups and must include an evaluation by the affected Community Groups.

The project's community and biodiversity impact monitoring plan has been developed and is being implemented (Doggart, 2014).

CM 4.2. Develop and implement a monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified High Conservation Values related to community well-being.

The project's community and biodiversity impact monitoring plan has been developed and is being implemented (Doggart, 2014).

CM 4.3. Disseminate the monitoring plan, and any results of monitoring undertaken in accordance with the monitoring plan, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and summaries are communicated to the Communities and Other Stakeholders through appropriate means.

The monitoring plan and this document have been posted on the CCBA website; and on the TFCG and MJUMITA websites. Hard copies have been provided to the Lindi District Council, the Lindi Municipal Council, the Tanzania Forest Service and the Vice-President's Office. Copies are available for review at the TFCG Head Office in Dar es Salaam and at the Lindi project office. A summary of the project design document, the monitoring plan and of this report were presented to community representatives in Swahili at a workshop in February 2014 (Mbegu, 2014) and hard copy summaries of both documents in Swahili were distributed. Please refer to Section G3.1 of the PDD for additional information on the project's communication of the full project documentation.

Optional Criterion

GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits

Indicators

GL 2.1. a. Demonstrate that Smallholders/Community Members or Communities either own or have management rights, statutory or customary, individually or collectively, to land in the Project Area. The Smallholders/Community Members or Communities have rights to claim that their activities will or did generate or cause the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits.

OR

b. Demonstrate that the Project Zone is in a low human development country OR in an administrative area of a medium or high human development country in which at least 50% of the households within the Communities are below the national poverty line

Please refer to Section GL2.1 of the CCB PDD for information on this indicator.

GL 2.2. Demonstrate that the project generates short-term¹⁰⁴ and long-term net positive well-being benefits for Smallholders/ Community Members. Include indicators of well-being impacts on Smallholder/Community Members in the monitoring plan. The assessment of impacts must include changes in well-being due to project activities and an evaluation of the impacts by the affected Smallholders/Community Members.

As noted in GL2.2 of the PDD, monitoring of the project's short-term and longer-term net positive well-being benefits to smallholders / community members is integrated into the community impact monitoring described in Section CM 2.1. Given the community-led nature of the project, community members and small-holders are the primary beneficiaries of all of the project's strategies. Section CM 2.1 also summarises the evaluation of the project's impact by community members.

GL 2.3. Identify, through a participatory process, risks for the Smallholders/Community Members to participate in the project, including those related to tradeoffs with food security, land loss, loss of yields and short-term and long-term climate change adaptation. Explain how the project is designed to avoid such tradeoffs and the measures taken to manage the identified risks. Include indicators of risks for Smallholders/Community Members in the monitoring plan.

As noted in GL 2.3 of the PDD, potential risks were identified by community members and other stakeholders during the social impact assessment (Mwampamba et al. 2011). These can be broadly classified into governance-related risks; and risks to livelihoods. Governance-related risks that might affect small-scale farmers and other community members include conflicts over boundaries and natural resources access; leadership struggles; and corruption.

Risks to livelihoods include risks of increased human-wildlife conflict; and risks associated with switching from shifting cultivation to more permanent conservation agriculture.

The status of these risks and the mitigation measures taken by the project to address these is described in Section CM 2.1.

GL 2.4. Identify Community Groups that are marginalized and/or vulnerable. Demonstrate that the project generates net positive impacts on the well-being of all identified marginalized and/or vulnerable Community Groups. Demonstrate that any barriers or risks that might prevent benefits going to marginalized and/or vulnerable Smallholder/Community Members have been identified and addressed. Demonstrate that measures are taken to identify any marginalized and/or vulnerable Smallholders/Community Members, whose well-being may be negatively affected by the project, and that measures are taken to avoid, or when unavoidable to mitigate, any such impacts.

Please refer to Section GL2.4 of the CCB PDD for information on this indicator.

GL 2.5. Demonstrate that the project generates net positive impacts on the well-being of women and that women participate in or influence decision-making and include indicators of impacts on women in the monitoring plan

Please refer to Section GL2.5 of the CCB PDD for information on this indicator.

GL 2.6. Describe the design and implementation of a benefit sharing mechanism, demonstrating that Smallholders/Community Members have fully and effectively participated in defining the decision-making process and the distribution mechanism for benefit sharing; and demonstrating transparency, including on project funding and costs as well as on benefit distribution.

Please refer to Section GL2.6 of the CCB PDD for general information on this indicator; and to section CM 2.1 on the implementation of the REDD benefit sharing mechanisms during this project implementation period.

GL 2.7. Explain how relevant and adequate information about predicted and actual benefits, costs and risks has been communicated to Smallholders/Community Members and provide evidence that the information is understood.

Please refer to Section GL2.7 of the CCB PDD for general information on this indicator; and to section G3.4 on the implementation of communication activities with smallholders / community members.

GL 2.8. Describe the project's governance and implementation structures, and any relevant self-governance or other structures used for aggregation of Smallholders/Community members, and demonstrate that they enable full and effective participation of Smallholders/Community Members in project decision-making and implementation.

Please refer to Section GL 2.8 of the PDD for details on this indicator. Details on implementation during this project implementation period are provided in Section G 4.1

GL 2.9. Demonstrate how the project is developing the capacity of Smallholders/Community Members, and relevant local organizations or institutions, to participate effectively and actively in project design, implementation and management.

Please refer to Section GL 2.9 for a general description of this indicator. Details on how the project has developed the capacity of smallholders / community members, and relevant local organisations including the local MJUMITA networks is provided in Section G3.9 of this report.

BIODIVERSITY SECTION

B1. Biodiversity Without–project Scenario

B1.1. Describe biodiversity within the Project Zone at the start of the project and threats to that biodiversity, using appropriate methodologies.

Please refer to Section B1.1 of the CCB project design document for details on this indicator.

B1.2. Evaluate whether the Project Zone includes any of the following High Conservation Values (HCVs) related to biodiversity and describe the qualifying attributes for any identified HCVs:106

a. Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values;

- i. protected areas
- ii. threatened species
- iii. endemic species
- iv. areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle.

b. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;

c. Threatened or rare ecosystems.

Identify the areas that need to be managed to maintain or enhance the identified HCVs.

Please refer to Section B1.2 of the CCB project design document for details on this indicator.

B1.3. Describe how the without-project land use scenario would affect biodiversity conditions in the

Please refer to Section B1.3 of the CCB project design document for details on this indicator.



B2. Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

B 2.1 Use appropriate methodologies to estimate changes in biodiversity, including assessment of predicted and actual, positive and negative, direct and indirect impacts, resulting from project activities under the with-project scenario in the Project Zone and over the project lifetime. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions.

The project has two objectives in relation to generating net positive impacts on the biodiversity values of the project area and project zone.

B Objective 1. To conserve threatened and endemic species.

B Objective 2. To conserve an extensive area of Eastern African Coastal Forest.

The intended net positive impacts of the project on biodiversity are based on a state-pressure-response model for biodiversity conservation. The estimated impacts and the corresponding indicators are:

State

Biodiversity Impact 1. Populations of threatened and endemic species persist within the project area.

Indicator B 1.1 Presence of the Critically Endangered Rondo galago within the project area.

Indicator B 1.2 Presence of two endangered and one vulnerable plant species

Biodiversity Impact 2. Extensive areas of Eastern African Coastal Forests continue to exist within the project area.

Indicator B 2.1 Hectares of forest within the project area per village

Pressure

Biodiversity Impact 3. There is less pressure on the Eastern African Coastal Forest from deforestation and degradation drivers.

Indicator B 3.1 Deforestation rates and distribution relative to high biodiversity areas.

Response

Biodiversity Impact 4. Communities and other stakeholders are actively engaged in the management of Eastern African Coastal Forest within the project area.

Indicator B 4.1 Frequency of patrols of Village Forest Reserves.

Indicator B 4.2 Annual budget available for VFR management.

Indicator B 4.3 Number of villages with a forest management plan in place and being implemented.

In terms of globally threatened taxa, there are 19 taxa listed on the IUCN red list as threatened that have been recorded in the project area and six listed as Near-Threatened. In terms of endemic taxa, there are a total of 25 restricted range taxa are found within the REDD project area of which 16 were recorded during the baseline survey and nine records are based on the literature. A detailed account of the biodiversity values of the area at the project baseline is presented in Doggart *et al.* 2012

In order to assess the impact of the project, the following methods were used:

Galago surveys

Following the methods outlined in the project's biodiversity monitoring plan, surveys were conducted on the Noto plateau during the nights of the 2nd -6th October 2013 at two sites with the objective of

determining whether the Rondo galago was still present within the project area. The surveys were carried out by Andrew Perkin PhD. and Habibu Said.



Table 28. Galago survey sites in October 2013.

Site	Position (within 300 m)	Altitude (metres above sea level)
Site 1	S9 52.617 E39 25.244	501
Site 2	S9 53.944 E39 26.631	489

Biodiversity Impact 1. Populations of threatened and endemic species persist within the project area.

Indicator B 1.1 Presence of the Rondo galago within the project area.

Between 2nd – 6th October 2013, the Critically Endangered Rondo galago *Galagoides rondoensis* was detected at two sites within the project area:

Table 29. Location of 2013 records of the Rondo Galago

Position (within 300m)	Date	Evidence
S9 52.617 E39 25.244 (501 m asl)	2nd Oct 2013, pm <i>Galagoides rondoensis</i> call 3rd Oct 2013, am <i>Galagoides rondoensis</i> call 4th Oct 2013, am possible <i>Galagoides rondoensis</i> calls	Sound recording
S9 53.944 E39 26.631 (489 m asl)	5th Oct 2013, pm photo 6th Oct 2013, am possible <i>Galagoides rondoensis</i> calls	Sound recording Photographs

This confirms the continued presence of the Rondo galago within the project area.

In addition two other galagos Garnett's greater galago *Otolemur garnettii* and Grant's dwarf galago *Galagoides granti* were detected at these sites.



Rondo galago from the Noto Plateau, October 2013.



Rondo galago from the Noto Plateau, October 2013.

Indicator B 1.2 Presence of two endangered and one vulnerable plant species.

All three endangered and all four vulnerable plant species were re-recorded during a 20-day survey between 03/10/2013 and 22/10/2013. This includes the three trigger species: *Leptactina papyrophloea*, *Pteleopsis apetala* and *Mimosops acutifolia*. The continued presence of other threatened plant species is recorded here although CCB only requires monitoring of the three trigger species.

Table 30. Status of endangered and vulnerable plant species at October 2013.

Scientific name	Status (IUCN 2011)	Recorded in 2013 within the project area	Villages in which recorded
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.	Endangered	Yes	Ruhoma, Muungano, Kiwawa
<i>Dichapetalum braunii</i> Engl. & K. Krause	Endangered	Yes	Mkanga 1
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> Vollesen.	Endangered	Yes	Likandilo, Mkanga 1
<i>Monanthotaxis trichantha</i> (Diels) Verdc.	Vulnerable	Yes	Ruhoma, Muungano, Likandilo, Mkombamosi
<i>Mimosops acutifolia</i> Mildbr.	Vulnerable	Yes	Mkombamosi, Muungano
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i> (Gilg) Cogn.	Vulnerable	Yes	Ruhoma, Muungano,

Scientific name	Status (IUCN 2011)	Recorded in 2013 within the project area	Villages in which recorded
<i>Bauhinia loeseneriana</i> Harms.	Vulnerable	Yes	Mkombamosi, Mkanga 1 Ruhoma

Table 31. List of endangered and vulnerable plant species recorded within the project area.

Scientific name	Plant code	Date that plant was recorded	Name of village forest reserve where it was recorded	GPS point for plant recorded	Altitude	Botanical collection number	Painted Yes/No	Photo Yes/No
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.	01/13	21/10/13	Ruhoma	0544922 8905352	491m	8991	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.		21/10/13	Ruhoma	0545129 8905439	494m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.		21/10/13	Ruhoma	0546260 8905954	496m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.		18/10/13	Muongano	0542381 8909227	488m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.		03/10/13	Muongano	0546436 8907856	506m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.		03/10/13	Muongano	0546391 8907413	504m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.		05/10/13	Kiwawa	0535704 8908085	465m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.		06/10/13	Kiwawa	0531917 8906318	422m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.		06/10/13	Kiwawa	0531896 8906310	429m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Dichapetalum braunii</i>	02/13	08/10/13	Mkanga 1	0554701 8904142	370m	Not collected	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Dichapetalum braunii</i> Engl & K. Krause.		08/10/13	Mkanga 1	0554229 8904520	339m	Not collected	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> Vollesen.	03/13	19/10/13	Likandilo	0551117 8906316	330m	Not collected	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> Vollesen		08/10/13	Mkanga 1	0555375 8903325	357m	Not collected	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> Vollesen		08/10/13	Mkanga 1	0555225 8903461	378m	Not collected	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> Vollesen		08/10/13	Mkanga 1	0555198 8903468	384m	Not collected	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Monanthotaxis trichantha</i>	04/13	03/10/13	Ruhoma	0544419 8905109	493m	8993	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Monanthotaxis trichantha</i> (Diels)		03/10/13	Muongano	0546778 8907387	505m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Monanthotaxis trichantha</i> (Diels) Verdc.	04/13	16/10/13	Michindani	0554077 8917318	253m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Monanthotaxis trichantha</i>		19/10/13	Likandilo	0551201 8906078	334m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Monanthotaxis</i>		19/10/13	Likandilo	0551273	329m		Flag	Yes

Scientific name	Plant code	Date that plant was recorded	Name of village forest reserve where it was recorded	GPS point for plant recorded	Altitude	Botanical collection number	Painted Yes/No	Photo Yes/No
<i>trichantha</i>				8905908			marked	
<i>Monanthonotaxis trichantha</i>	05/13	03/10/13	Mkanga 1	0556965	295m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Monanthonotaxis trichantha</i>		14/10/13	Mkombamosi	0549759 8914892	431m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Monanthonotaxis trichantha</i>		08/10/13	Mkanga 1	0556342 8902453	324m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Mimosops acutifolia</i> Mildbr.?	06/13	16/10/13	Mkombamosi	0553395 8918572	438m	9004/9005/ 9009/9010.	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Mimosops acutifolia</i>		18/10/13	Muongano	0543044 8909599	468m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i>	07/13	03/10/13	Ruhoma	0544944 8905381	504m	8992	Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium Leucanthum</i>		16/10/13	Mkombamosi	0553043 8918429	463m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i>		07/10/13	Mkanga 1	0556975 8901850	278m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i>		08/10/13	Mkanga 1	0556148 8902566	319m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i>		16/10/13	Mkombamosi	0550332 8915701	349m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i>		16/10/13	Mkombamosi	0550475 8916354	465m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i>		16/10/13	Mkombamosi	0553043 8918429	463m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i>		03/10/13	Muongano	0546337 8907198	502m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i>		03/10/13	Ruhoma	0544951 8905378	516m		Flag marked	Yes
<i>Bauhinia Loeseneriana</i> Harms.	08/13	21/10/13	Ruhoma	0545654 8903305	322m	9012	Flag marked	Yes



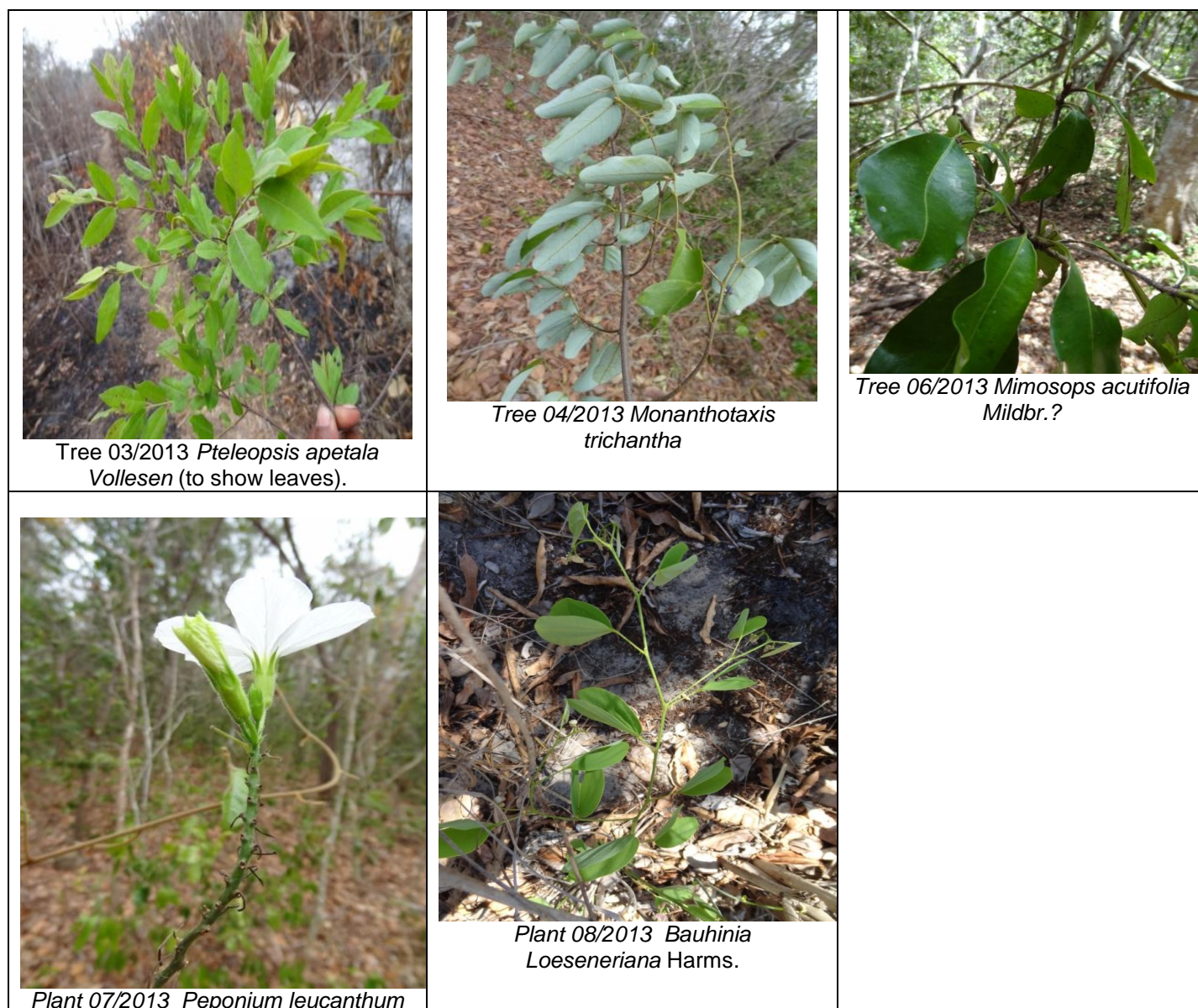
Tree 01/2013 *Leptactina papyrophloea* Verdc.



Tree 02/2013 *Dichapetalum braunii*



Tree 03/2013 *Pteleopsis apetala* Vollesen



Biodiversity Impact 2. Extensive areas of Eastern African Coastal Forests continue to exist within the project area.

Indicator B 2.1 Hectares of forest within the project area per village

Compared with the without project scenario which anticipated an accelerating rate of deforestation within the project area, the project will reduce the rate of deforestation and will provide long term protection for extensive areas of Eastern African Coastal Forests within village forest reserves; as well as promoting strategies to avoid the deforestation of forest outside of the village forest reserves. The area of forest per village; and per village forest reserve are presented in **Table 32** whilst **Map 3** shows the location of the Village Forest Reserves in each of the ten villages. This compares with the without project scenario which predicted that no village forest reserves would be established.

Table 32. Area of forest on village land and in village forest reserves.

Village	Area of forest on village land at April 21st 2012 (ha)	Area of forest on village land at May 2013	Area of village land in village forest reserve
Kinyope	2542	2,419	1,520
Kiwawa	11,135	11,038	6,892
Likwaya	1,326	1,302	656
Makumba	2,280	2,232	1,756

Village	Area of forest on village land at April 21st 2012 (ha)	Area of forest on village land at May 2013	Area of village land in village forest reserve
Milola Magharibi	2317	2,290	1,196
Mkanga 1	2040	2,003	1,253
Mkombamosi	4026	3,982	2,937
Muongano	6532	6,431	3,871
Nandambi	6521	6,406	5,149
Ruhoma	3206	3,169	2,758
Total for the project area	41,924	41,272	27,988

Biodiversity Impact 3. There is less pressure on the Eastern African Coastal Forest from deforestation and degradation drivers.

Indicator B 3.1 Deforestation rates and distribution relative to high biodiversity areas.

The high biodiversity areas refer to the village forest reserves where the threatened and restricted range species have been recorded. Overall the deforestation rate in the village forest reserves during this project implementation period is -0.92 %, compared with -1.58 % across the project zone. The rate across the landscape is lower than the historical annual average deforestation rate of -1.91%.

Table 33. Deforestation rates on village land and in village forest reserves relative to high biodiversity areas.

Village	Average annual deforestation rate per village between 2001 and 2012	Annual deforestation rate per village for implementation period	Deforestation rate within VFRs for project implementation period
Kinyope	1.87%	4.83%	2.86%
Kiwawa	1.27%	0.87%	0.74%
Likwaya	4.70%	1.78%	0.12%
Makumba	3.00%	2.11%	1.66%
Milola Magharibi	2.49%	1.2%	1.55%
Mkanga 1	2.77%	1.85%	0.47%
Mkombamosi	2.20%	1.09%	0.11%
Muongano	2.15%	1.53%	1.06%
Nandambi	1.46%	1.75%	0.91%
Ruhoma	1.03%	1.16%	0.23%
Total for project zone	-1.91%	1.58%	0.92%

Biodiversity Impact 4. Communities and other stakeholders are actively engaged in the management of Eastern African Coastal Forest within the project area.

Indicator B 4.1 Frequency of patrols of Village Forest Reserves

Compared with the without-project scenario in which no patrols would be conducted and no village forest reserve would be established. VNRCs are now conducting regular patrols. Interviews with VNRCs were carried out by the Monitoring and Evaluation officer between 8th -17th July 2013. VNRC members reported that on average they are conducting between 2- 4 patrols per month. This is summarized per village below:

Table 34. Frequency of patrols by Village Natural Resource Committee members

Village	Number of patrols conducted per month
Kinyope	2
Kiwawa	3
Likwaya	2
Makumba	4

Village	Number of patrols conducted per month
Milola mag	3
Mkanga 1	4
Mkombamosi	3
Muongano	3
Nandambi	4
Ruhoma	4

Indicator B 4.2 Annual budget available for VFR management

Based on interviews with the VNRC and VC members, the available budgets and expenditure by the VNRCs per village is presented below. In total TZS 7,885,000 was the combined annual budget for nine of the ten villages. Likwaya Village did not allocate any funds for VFR management.

Table 35. Summary of the budget available for VFR management in the ten villages.

Village	VNRC Budget 2012/13
Kinyope	1,000,000
Kiwawa	1,695,000
Likwaya	0
Makumba	1,068,800
Milola Magharibi	200,000
Mkanga1	17,000
Mkombamosi	1,233,000
Muongano	1,471,200
Nandambi	500,000
Ruhoma	700,000
Total	7,885,000

Table 36. Budget available relative to funds spent per village for VFR management July 2012 – June 2013.

Village	Uses of the Fund			Balance
	Item	Qty	Cost	
Kinyope 1,000,000	Preparation of the VNRC Constitution	1	4,000	
	Fare for following upon the new constitution in Lindi		17,000	
	Preparation of the new constitution		47,000	
	Charges for sending the constitution for signing in Lindi		21,000	
	Gumboots	13 pairs	246,000	
	Rain capes	12 capes	24,000	
	Allowances for construction committee of the Dispensary and School toilets		130,000	
	Fare and food for committee members to follow up construction materials in Lindi		10,000	
	Fare and food for members on sending the money to the VNRC Bank account	4	40,000	
	Allowances for patrol		90,000	
	Contribution to the construction of the village Office Toilets		95,500	
	Charges for passport size	4	12,000	
	Bicycle maintenance	2	64,800	
	Total		801,300	
Muongano	First Aid Kit	1	200,000	

Village	Uses of the Fund			Balance
1,471,200	Gumboots	12 pairs	192,000	
	Contribution to village office construction		100,000	
	Allowance for members for opening a Bank Account		102,000	
	Printing of committee constitution		6,000	
	Allowances for Carbon measurement in VFR		500,000	
	Follow up of the allowance for carbon measurement from the Bank in Lindi.	3	100,000	
	Office furniture	1 showcase, 2 tables, 2 chairs	280,000	
	Bought Timbers for village office construction	10	70,000	
	Total		1,550,000	-78,800
Makumba 1,068,800	Phone	1	40,000	
	Ream of papers	1	11,000	
	Receipt Books		25,000	
	Glue		2,000	
	Allowance for follow up of the facilities		17,000	
	Allowance for patrols		180,000	
	Total		275,000	793,800
Milola Magharibi 200,000	Borrowed for the construction of the village Office toilet		200,000	
	Total		200,000	0
Mkanga1 17,000	Maintenance of VNRC Bicycles		17,000	
	Total		17,000	0
Nandambi 500,000	Allowances for patrol		200,000	
	Cost for opening the bank account		250,000	
	Total		450,000	50,000
Kiwawa 1,695,000	Gumboots	14 pairs	210,000	
	Whistle	12	24,000	
	Bush Knife + Fare	1	36,000	
	Fare for secretary to Dar (Round trip) for buying equipment	1	50,000	
	Allowances for patrol		340,000	
	Total		660,000	1,035,000
Mkombamosi (1,233,000)	Allowances for patrol		540,000	
	Cost for opening Bank Account		320,050	
	Fare for committee members		24,000	
	Total		884,050	348,950
Ruhoma 700,000	Allowances for patrol		269,000	
	Allowances for committee meetings		211,000	
	Stationeries		170,000	
	Fare to Lindi for 3 committee members to follow up the case of deforestation by Milola Magharibi villagers		50,000	
	Total		700,000	0

Indicator B 4.3 Number of villages with a forest management plan in place and being implemented.

In eight out of ten villages, the forest management plans were available at village level when assessed in July 2013 (the plans for Kiwawa and Makumba were delayed but, as of February 2014, are also available in those villages). In all ten villages, the VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols.

Table 37. Status of village forest reserve management plans in participating villages.

Village	Forest management plan available at village level at July 2013	Forest management plan being implemented
Kinyope	Management plan and by-laws available at village level	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols.
Kiwawa	Not available	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols
Likwaya	Management plan and by-laws available at village level	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols
Makumba	Not available	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols
Milola Magharibi	Management plan and by-laws available at village level	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols
Mkanga 1	Management plan and by-laws available at village level	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols
Mkombamosi	Management plan and by-laws available at village level	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols
Muongano	Management plan and by-laws available at village level	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols
Nandambi	Management plan and by-laws available at village level	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols
Ruhoma	Management plan and by-laws available at village level	VNRC have a work plan and are implementing activities including forest patrols

B 2.2. Demonstrate that the project’s net impacts on biodiversity in the Project Zone are positive, compared with the biodiversity conditions under the without-project land use scenario (described in B1).

As outlined in section B 1.3 of the project’s CCB PDD, the ‘without project’ scenario would lead to reductions in the populations of forest dependent species including the threatened and restricted range species; and a reduction in the area remaining of the threatened ecosystem ‘the Coastal Forests of Eastern Africa’. In contrast the actual positive impacts of the project during this project implementation period are elaborated in B 2.1. No negative impacts on biodiversity are anticipated as a result of the project’s interventions. As such, the net impacts on biodiversity in the project zone have been positive during this implementation period when compared with the biodiversity conditions under the without-project land use scenario.

B 2.3. Describe measures needed and taken to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity and any measures needed and taken for maintenance or enhancement of the High Conservation Value attributes (identified in B1.2) consistent with the precautionary principle.

No potential negative impacts on biodiversity were identified; and as such no mitigation measures have been taken.

B 2.4. Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values (identified in B1.2) are negatively affected by the project.

As described in B 2.1 of the project’s CCB PDD, it is anticipated that the project will have a positive impact on the project zone’s high conservation values. It is not anticipated that the project will have a negative impact on any of the project area’s High Conservation Values.

B 2.5. Identify all species used by the project and show that no known invasive species are introduced into any area affected by the project and that the population of any invasive species does not increase as a result of the project.

Please refer to Section B2.5 of the CCB project design document for details on this indicator.

B 2.6. Describe possible adverse effects of non-native species¹¹⁷ used by the project on the region's environment, including impacts on native species and disease introduction or facilitation. Justify any use of non-native species over native species.

Please refer to Section B2.6 of the CCB project design document for details on this indicator.

B 2.7. Guarantee that no GMOs are used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.

No GMOs have been used by the project during this implementation period. Please refer to Section B2.7 of the CCB project design document for details on this indicator.

B 2.8. Describe the possible adverse effects of, and justify the use of, fertilizers, chemical pesticides, biological control agents and other inputs used for the project.

Training to farmers on the safe use of agricultural inputs including fertilisers and chemical pesticides and fungicides has been provided in the context of the conservation agriculture training described in section G1.8. Conservation agriculture aims to minimise the need for chemical inputs. Possible adverse effects of pesticides and fungicides include toxicity to humans and non-target fauna if improperly handled and applied; as well disturbance to ecosystem functioning. Possible adverse effects of fertilisers include contamination of water sources.

B 2.9. Describe the process for identifying, classifying and managing all waste products resulting from project activities.¹¹⁸

As noted in Section B2.9 of the CCB project design document, the project does not anticipate generating significant waste materials.

B3. Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

B 3.1. Identify potential negative impacts on biodiversity that the project activities are likely to cause outside the Project Zone.

No potential negative impacts on biodiversity outside the project zone are anticipated.

B 3.2. Describe the measures needed and taken to mitigate these negative impacts on biodiversity outside the Project Zone.

As noted under B 2.1, no negative offsite biodiversity impacts are anticipated and thus no specific mitigation measures have been taken.

B 3.3. Evaluate unmitigated negative impacts on biodiversity outside the Project Zone and compare them with the project's biodiversity benefits within the Project Zone. Justify and demonstrate that the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.

No unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts have been identified as such the net impact of the project on offsite biodiversity is expected to be positive. The awareness raising on the biological importance of the East African Coastal Forests that has been integrated into the project's communication work, is anticipated to have a positive impact on biodiversity outside the project zone. For example TFCG published one edition of the Arc Journal, Edition 28 in June 2013 focused on communicating the values and conservation needs of Tanzania's Coastal forests. Hard copies were presented to Lindi District staff and it is also available online.

The capacity building for local government staff on participatory forest management and conflict resolution that has been provided by the project is anticipated to have a positive outcome for biodiversity outside of the project zone.

B4. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

B 4.1. Develop and implement a monitoring plan that identifies biodiversity variables to be monitored, the areas to be monitored, the sampling methods, and the frequency of monitoring and reporting. Monitoring variables must be directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and to predicted activities, outcomes and impacts identified in the project's causal model related to biodiversity (described in G1.8).

The projects monitoring plan is described in detail in Doggart (2014) and is provided as supplementary material.

B 4.2. Develop and implement a monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified High Conservation Values related to globally, regionally or nationally significant Biodiversity (identified in B1.2) present in the Project Zone.

The projects monitoring plan is described in detail in Doggart (2014) and is provided as supplementary material.

B 4.3. Disseminate the monitoring plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and summaries are communicated to the Communities and Other Stakeholders through appropriate means.

The monitoring plan and this project implementation report have been posted on the CCBA website; and on the TFCG and MJUMITA websites. Hard copies have been provided to the Lindi District Council, the Lindi Municipal Council, the Tanzania Forest Service and the Vice-President's Office. Copies are available for review at the TFCG Head Office in Dar es Salaam and at the Lindi project office. A Swahili summary was provided to representatives from all

participating communities; and a presentation was made by project staff to stakeholders during the stakeholder meeting in Lindi in February 2014 (Mbegu, 2014).



Optional Criterion

GL3. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

GL 3.1. Demonstrate that the Project Zone includes a site of high biodiversity conservation priority by meeting either the vulnerability or irreplaceability criteria defined below, identifying the ‘Trigger’ species that cause(s) the site to meet any of the following qualifying conditions and providing evidence that the qualifying conditions are met:

1.1 Vulnerability

Regular occurrence of a globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List) at the site: a. Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) species - presence of at least a single individual; or b. Vulnerable species (VU) - presence of at least 30 individuals or 10 pairs.

OR 1.2 Irreplaceability

A minimum proportion of a species’ global population present at the site at any stage of the species’ lifecycle according to the following thresholds: a. Restricted-range species - species with a global range less than 50,000 km² and 5% of global population at the site; or b. Species with large but clumped distributions - 5% of the global population at the site; or c. Globally significant congregations - 1% of the global population seasonally at the site; or d. Globally significant source populations - 1% of the global population at the site.

Please refer to Section BL 3.1 of the project’s CCB Project Design document for details on this indicator.

GL 3.2 Describe recent population trends of each of the Trigger species in the Project Zone at the start of the project and describe the most likely changes under the without-project land use scenario.

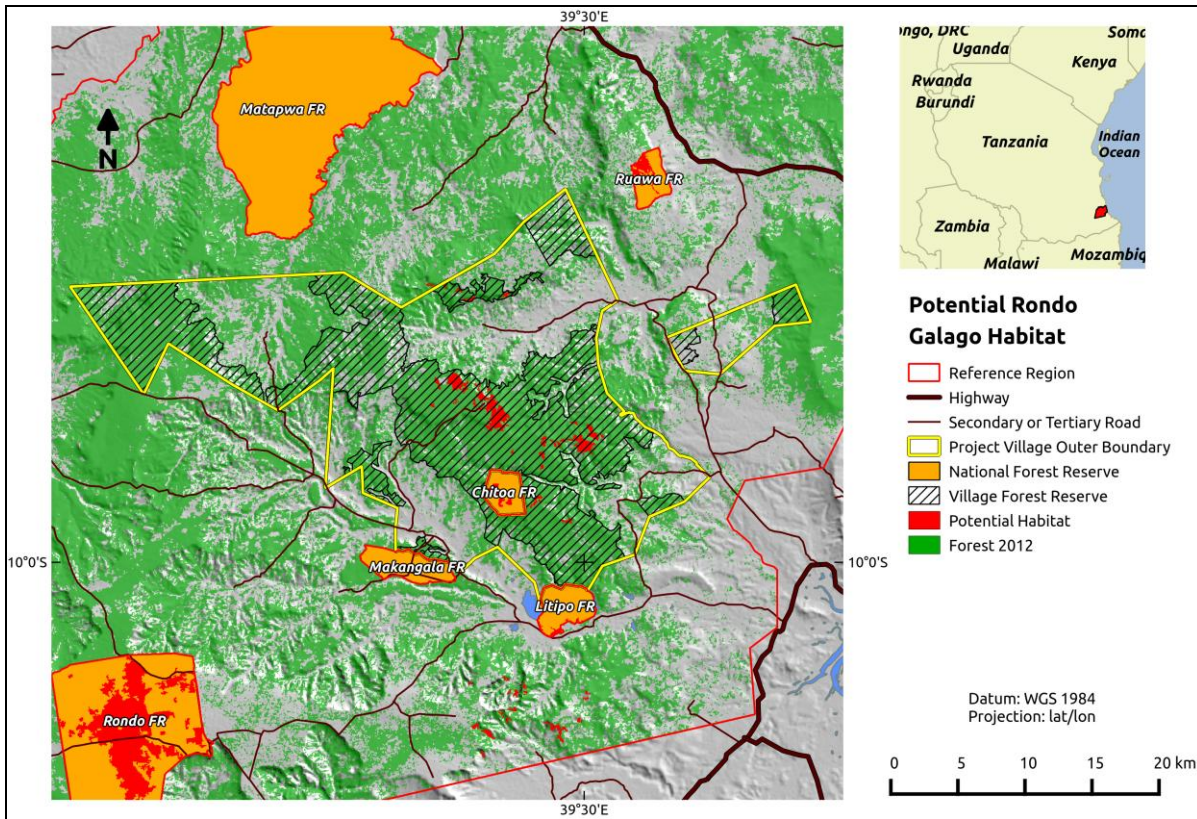
Please refer to Section BL 3.2 of the project’s CCB Project Design document for details on this indicator.

GL 3.3. Describe measures needed and taken to maintain or enhance the population status of each Trigger species in the Project Zone, and to reduce the threats to them based on the causal model that identifies threats to Trigger species and activities to address them.

As noted in the project’s CCB PDD, the project activities that will bring the most immediate impact on reducing habitat loss include: community-based forest management, village land use planning, REDD payments and improved agricultural practices. The progress on the implementation of these indicators is described in Section G1.8 of this document.

GL 3.4. Include indicators of the population trend of each Trigger species and/or the threats to them in the monitoring plan and demonstrate the effectiveness of measures needed and taken to maintain or enhance the population status of Trigger species.

Indicators of the population trend and of the threats to the four trigger species are included in the monitoring plan and are designed to demonstrate the effectiveness of measures intended to maintain the population status of the threatened species. As show in Map 6, 100% of the potential habitat for the Rondo galago within the current project area has been placed into village forest reserves.



Map 6: Potential Rondo galago habitat.

Annex 1. References

- CCBA. 2008. Climate, Community & Biodiversity Project Design Standards Second Edition. CCBA, Arlington, VA. December, 2008. At: www.climate-standards.org.
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