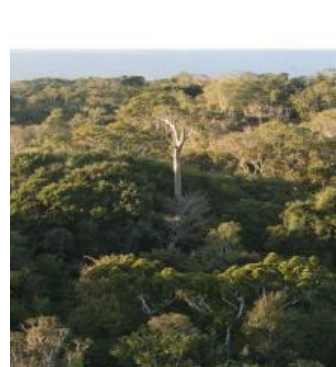




MJUMITA Community Forest Project (Lindi)

Biodiversity and Community Impact Monitoring Plan and Stakeholder Communication Plan

Version date: 18/04/2014



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1) Introduction

Background to the project

This document describes the monitoring plan for the community and biodiversity impacts that are anticipated to result from the MJUMITA Community Forest Project (Lindi). The project's stakeholder communication plan is also presented.

The project area includes forest within 10 villages: Kinyope, Kiwawa, Likwaya, Makumba, Milola Magharibi, Mkanga 1, Mkombamosi, Muungano, Nandambi and Ruhoma in Lindi District, Lindi Region, Tanzania. The project centres on forests extending over three plateaux within a globally important biodiversity hotspot. Project activities have been ongoing since 2010. The start date for the greenhouse gas accounting period is 21st April 2012. The project design process was facilitated by the Tanzania Forest Conservation Group and the Community Forestry Network of Tanzania (MJUMITA) with financial support from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The project has seven 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 project aims to generate reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in a way that also brings net benefits to the participating communities and contributes to the conservation of the area's biodiversity. Revenue from the sale of the verified emission reductions will be channeled directly to the participating communities as an incentive for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

The project is seeking validation and verification according to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity project standards (CCBA, 2008) whereby projects 'must generate net positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of communities and ensure that costs and benefits are equitably shared among community members and constituent groups during the project lifetime and must generate net positive impacts on biodiversity within the project zone and within the project lifetime, measured against the baseline conditions' (CCBA 2008).

This monitoring plan describes in detail the indicators, methods, frequency, responsible institutions and anticipated costs for monitoring the community and biodiversity impact of the MJUMITA Community Forest Project (Lindi). The plan is integral to the independent validation and verification of the project in keeping with the requirements of the Verified Carbon Standard and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity project standards. The climate monitoring plan is described in detail in the methodology annex of the project's VCS Project Design Document. Details on the monitoring protocols for the community level monitoring activities, including interview questions and data collection forms, are provided in Swahili in the project's Monitoring Handbook.

In addition to assessing the biodiversity and community impact of the project, CCB also requires proponents to monitor other aspects of a project according to the indicators of the CCB Project Standards. These are listed in full in Anne 1. The CCB standard rules on a project's monitoring plans are described in Box 1.

Box 1. CCB Standards rules on the publication and dissemination of climate, community and biodiversity monitoring plans and reports.

To successfully complete verification a project must have designed and then implemented a monitoring plan as described in sections CL3, CM3 and B3 of the CCB Standards:

‘Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other stakeholders.’

To satisfy the requirement for posting on the internet, the project proponent must submit the full monitoring plan(s) to the CCBA within the specified time limits and must also send the results of the monitoring to the CCBA in accordance with a dissemination schedule defined in the monitoring plan. The CCBA will publish both the monitoring plan and the results on its website. Failure to do the above may result in suspension or withdrawal of the CCB Standards Validation status.

A well designed monitoring plan is essential to successful verification against the CCB Standards as auditors will use the data collected under this plan to evaluate whether the project has delivered net climate, community and biodiversity benefits. The CCBA does not require this plan to be reviewed by the auditor prior to undergoing the verification process, but it may be advantageous to the project proponent to have an approved auditor review and issue an opinion on the full monitoring plans rather than wait for the auditors opinion during a future verification.

In the monitoring plans, the project proponent must state which climate, community and biodiversity variables they will monitor over time and how frequently and where they intend to undertake the monitoring in order to assess on-site and off-site impacts. Anticipated positive and negative impacts must be monitored. However, recognizing that unforeseen circumstances can preclude gathering certain data, the project proponent may revise their choice of indicators in the future if they can justify to the auditor that undertakes the future verification that the new indicators are appropriate. When considered together, each reported set of climate, community and biodiversity variables needs to be sufficiently broad and inclusive to show that overall benefits have accrued across all three dimensions. The auditor has sole discretion to determine whether the selected variables are adequate in this regard.

The monitoring plan has been developed in consultation with the participating communities. As part of the social impact assessment, community representatives were asked to identify key criteria to monitor. These indicators are based on the theory of change developed by the communities for the project. In this way attribution is factored into the indicators. Richards and Panfil (2011) note that ‘deriving indicators from a theory of change promotes cost-effectiveness, since it focuses monitoring efforts on the most important change factors.’

The plan has also been developed with a keen eye on cost effectiveness in order to minimize the cost to communities over the project lifespan and thereby maximize the revenue available for community payments. The methods that have been selected are those that will generate the most relevant information for the least cost.

For simplicity all indicators have been grouped under the anticipated community or biodiversity benefit or potential risk or to which they are linked. However the plan includes output-, outcome- and impact-level indicators. This is in keeping with the theory of change approach adopted by the project. For example changes in the deforestation rate is an impact level indicator; whilst CM 7.4 Number of women receiving REDD payments is an output level indicator.

Sustainability has also been a key consideration in developing this plan. The methods that have been selected are appropriate to the skills that we anticipate will be readily available to the project moving into the future. The project benefited from a generous grant from the Norwegian government for the period 2010 - 2014. This has allowed us to establish a solid theory of change for the project and a detailed biodiversity and socio-economic baseline however we are not proposing to continue to monitor all of the variables recorded as part of the baseline due to the cost implications of doing so.

2) Communication of the Biodiversity and Community Impact Monitoring Plan and project implementation reports

As part of the project design process, communities and other stakeholders participated in the development of the indicators that are included in the monitoring plan. The indicators were then refined to avoid duplication and to select the most appropriate variables. The plan was then presented to project partners in September 2013, to community representatives and other stakeholders from the project in February 2014 and in April 2014 it was posted on the CCB and TFCG websites.

Annual project implementation reports and / or Swahili summaries of the PIRs will be shared with local stakeholders including District, Ward and community representatives. Reports will also be shared with the National Carbon Monitoring Centre once it is established. Summaries in Swahili will be provided in site level newsletters distributed to the participating communities.

3) Roles and responsibilities

In keeping with the MoU between MJUMITA and the communities, MJUMITA is responsible for preparing and submitting project implementation reports for verification. The MoUs also specify that MJUMITA is responsible for:

- The Remote monitoring of forest cover and carbon stocks;
- Coordinating ground monitoring of carbon stocks by participating villages;
- Forwarding revenue from the sale of verified emissions reductions to the village.

Responsibility for data collection for each indicator is summarised in Table 1.

The MJUMITA Carbon Enterprise Coordinator is responsible for the collation of the monitoring data for inclusion in the CCB project implementation reports. The Carbon Enterprise Coordinator will be assisted by local MJUMITA network members who will provide support to community leaders in ensuring that data is available at the required time and specified format.

Table 1. Authority responsible for collection of data for each indicator.

Indicator	VC	VNRC	VLUMC	REDD Comm.	CA CBTs	MJUMITA
R 1.1 Status of village land use plans and village land certificates for all villages.						
R 1.2 Number and status of village boundary conflicts.						
R 2.1 % of communities in which an increase in H-W Conflict is recorded.						
R 3.1 Number of sales of village land to external investors.						
R 3.2 Area of forest within the project area sold to private investors for non-forest land uses.						
R 4.1 Number of conflict events over forest access rights per village per year.						
R 5.1 Area of forest degraded as a result of fire within the project area.						
R 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.						
R 7.1 Number of corruption events involving REDD payments per year; value of resources involved; and follow up action taken.						
R 8.1 Number of corruption events in relation to village forest reserve management.						
R 9.1 Policy statements supportive of / obstructive of community access to REDD revenues.						
R 10.1 Number of communities who opt out of the project due to insufficient revenues.						
CM 1.1 Area of village land per village included in village forest reserves.						
CM 1.2 Area of village forest reserve available per village for sustainable use including collection of non-timber forest products						
CM 1.3 Number of villages with elected VNRCs in place.						
CM 1.4 Percentage of women on the VNRC in each village						
CM 1.5 Changes in the deforestation rate per village within village forest reserves						
CM 2.1 Number of people with the right to access forest products including measures to safeguard access for poorer households.						
CM 3.1 Number of Village Council meetings held per year in each village						
CM 3.2 Number of Village Land Use management committees with work plans that are being implemented						
CM 3.3 Number of Village Assembly meetings per year in each village and number of people attending disaggregated by gender						
CM 3.4 Percentage of women on the village council						
CM 4.1 Number of villages with village land certificates						
CM 4.2 Number of villages with village land use plans and by-laws						
CM 4.3 Number of villages with village land registries						
CM 5.1 Number of villages with water sources within village forest reserves.						
CM 6.1 Number of villages with steep slopes included in village forest reserves.						
CM 6.2 Number of villages with farmers practicing soil conservation techniques.						
CM 7.1 Total value of REDD payments made per village including individual and community development						

Indicator	VC	VNRC	VLUMC	REDD Comm.	CA CBTs	MJUMITA
payments						
CM 7.2 Total value of REDD payments made to individuals in each village.						
CM 7.3 Total value of REDD payments allocated to community development projects in each village						
CM 7.4 Number of women receiving REDD payments						
CM 7.5 Number of men receiving REDD payments						
CM 7.6 Number of children and dependents receiving REDD payments						
CM 7.7 Number, type and value of community development projects financed with REDD revenues that are completed						
CM 7.8 Gold Level: At least 50% of households within the lowest category of well-being (e.g., poorest quartile) of the community are likely to benefit substantially from the project.						
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; and in villages in the leakage belt.						
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.						
CM 8.3 Gold Level: the project zone is in a low human development country						
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).						
CM 10.1 Number of villages with functioning village offices with brick walls and corrugated iron roofs.						
B 1.1 Presence of the Critically Endangered Rondo galago within the project area.						
B 1.2 Presence of two endangered and one vulnerable plant species ¹ .						
B 2.1 Hectares of forest within the project area per village						
B 3.1 Deforestation rates and distribution relative to high biodiversity areas.						
B 4.1 Frequency of patrols of Village Forest Reserves						
B 4.2 Annual budget available for VFR management						
B 4.3 Number of villages with a forest management plan in place and being implemented.						

VC = Village Council; VNRC = Village Natural Resources Committee; VLUMC = Village Land Use Management Committee; CA CBT = Conservation Agriculture Community Based Trainer; MJUMITA = Responsibilities shared between the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator, GIS Officer and Technical Advisor.

¹ These species are listed in Doggart et al. 2013 and in the CCB Project Design Document

4) Monitoring the general conditions of the project

At each CCB verification, the project proponent is responsible for reporting on changes and progress relating to the project design, management capacity, stakeholder engagement and legal capacity.

For some CCB indicators such as G 1.1 – 7, G 2.1 – 2, G 3.1 – 2, G 4.2, G 5.1 – 2 and G 5.6 – 8 these are not expected to change between validations. For all other CCB indicators, progress and changes need to be monitored and reported on in the project implementation reports submitted for verification. Monitoring and reporting requirements for G. 7 Implementation of Project Activities and G. 10 Risks, are described in sections 6 and 7 respectively. Other records which will be systematically stored include:

- Reports on the inclusion of additional communities within the project zone, into the project area.
- Reports on changes in MJUMITA's management capacity including institutional audit reports; and reports on training and capacity building events for MJUMITA staff and for community members.
- Reports on all stakeholder consultation and conflict resolution activities.
- Reports on any changes in the legal status of either MJUMITA or the communities, including progress on strengthening community land tenure.

5) Data storage

MJUMITA is responsible for storing electronic copies of the following documents:

- Signed Memorandum of Understanding between MJUMITA and the village councils for each participating community in the project area;
- Signed and approved village land use plans and by-laws for each village;
- Signed and approved Village Forest Reserve plans and by-laws for each village;
- Signed REDD by-laws for each village;
- Village land certificates;
- Carbon assessment reports and data;
- Community impact monitoring reports;
- Biodiversity impact monitoring reports;
- CCB and VCS Project Design Document, validation report and validation certificate;
- CCB and VCS Project implementation reports;
- CCB and VCS Verification reports;
- VCU issuance and sales records.

In order to safeguard this data, it will be stored in three locations:

- the MJUMITA server at the MJUMITA Head Office;
- an external drive held in a secure location by MJUMITA;
- a remote server accessible by MJUMITA.

Communities are responsible for storing hard copies of community plans and by-laws; records related to the implementation of their plans and by-laws; and documents demonstrating land tenure. The project has provided filing cabinets to all villages for the storage of these materials.

6) Activity Monitoring Plan

The project design document identifies nine activity clusters that will be undertaken in order to achieve the net positive climate, community and biodiversity benefits. These activities are:

Activity 1. Improving governance at village level.

Activity 2. Implement sustainable land management

Activity 3. Implement community based forest management.

Activity 4. Channel REDD payments to communities.

Activity 5. Improve profitability and ecological sustainability of agriculture.

Activity 6. Improve access to microfinance services for community members.
Activity 7. Generate incomes from the sale of bee products.
Activity 8. Growing and harvesting trees on woodlots and through agroforestry.
Activity 9. Improve social services and infrastructure

This monitoring plan does not include monitoring tables for each project activity as is done for impact and risk level indicators. Instead, this monitoring plan includes general guidance for activity level monitoring. Between 2011 – August 2014, the TFCG Monitoring and Evaluation officer will be responsible for compiling activity reports whilst from September 2014 it will be the responsibility of the MJUMITA staff member implementing the respective activity.

Indicator selection: activity level indicators will be developed as part of annual work planning. Indicator types for activity level monitoring and evaluation will include indicator/s about activity implementation and activity results. Was the activity implemented in accordance with the plan? For activities involving meetings, trainings, workshops or awareness raising events: number of participants should be recorded disaggregated by gender and community group; the result of the event should be emphasized e.g. what was concluded as a result of a meeting; what was produced as a result of a workshop; what skills have been gained as a result of training.

Responsibility for data collection: project staff are responsible for data collection for each activity that they implement.

Activity reporting format: Activity reports will include activity title, venue, dates, objectives, organizer/s, participants, program/timetable and description of activity results per objective/s. Additional results not corresponding to activity objectives will be noted as well. Where applicable, the report will also include outcome of both verbal and written evaluation done while the activity is on-going or at the end of the activity. Each report will include relevant annexes including activity timetable, list of participant names and gender, presentations etc. Reporting will also include video and still pictures wherever necessary and possible. See Annex 3..

7) Risk monitoring plan

The project design document identifies ten potential risks to the project. The project will monitor the indicators specific to each risk. In addition the project will monitor progress in relation to the mitigation measures proposed in the Project Design Document. The plan to monitor these risks is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Risk Monitoring Plan.

Risk	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
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 1.1 Status of village land use plans and village land certificates for all villages.	Review of village land use plans and by-laws through consultation with VLUM Committees and Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Project implementation reports, monitoring reports and copies of VLUPs and Village Land Certificates	VLUM Committees for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document.
	R 1.2 Number and status of village boundary conflicts.	Consultation with VLUM Committees, Village Councils and VNRCs.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Project implementation reports, Monitoring reports and boundary resolution documentation.	VNRCs, VLUM Committees and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design document.
Risk 2. Increase in human-wildlife conflict associated with increase in forest cover and forest enhancement.	R 2.1 % of communities in which an increase in H-W Conflict is recorded.	Consultation with CA CBTs and Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Project implementation reports, monitoring reports.	CA CBTs, Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design document.
Risk 3. Private investors purchase forests within the project area and clear them for agriculture	R 3.1 Number of sales of village land to external investors.	Consultation with Village Councils; review of community records, site visits and maps.	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project implementation reports and monitoring reports	Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report
	R 3.2 Area of forest within the project area sold to private investors	Review of community records, site visits and maps.	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project implementation reports and	Village Councils for collation by Carbon	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report

Risk	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
	for non-forest land uses.			monitoring reports	Enterprise Coordinator		
Risk 4. Internal conflict within communities over forest access rights.	R 4.1 Number of conflict events over forest access rights per village per year.	Review of community records, consultation with VC, VLUM Committees and VNRCs	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project implementation reports and monitoring reports	VNRCs (for VFRs), VLUM Committees and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report
Risk 5. Forest fires cause forest degradation within the project area.	R 5.1 Area of forest degraded as a result of fire within the project area.	Review of community records of forest fire events Deforestation and forest degradation analysis using remote sensing images.	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project implementation reports and monitoring reports	VNRCs (for VFRs) and VLUM Committees for collation by the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator. MJUMITA TA for remote sensing analysis.	GIS Officer and MJUMITA TA time. Image cost shared with deforestation monitoring.	Project Design document.
Risk 6. Reluctance to adopt alternative land-use 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 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.	Consultation with CA CBTs and Village Councils.	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project implementation reports and monitoring reports	CA CBTs and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document
Risk 7. Corruption in relation to the REDD payments undermines	R 7.1 Number of corruption events involving REDD	Review of community records, consultation with VC, REDD	Annually	Project implementation reports and	REDD Committees, Village Councils	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA

Risk	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
the effectiveness and equitability of REDD	payments per year; value of resources involved; and follow up action taken.	Committee members and MJUMITA members.		monitoring reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator		report
Risk 8. Corruption in relation to forest reserve management results in forest clearance	R 8.1 Number of corruption events in relation to village forest reserve management.	Review of community records, consultation with REDD Committees, VCs and MJUMITA members.	Annually	Project implementation reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	REDD Committees, Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report
Risk 9. Political support for REDD in Tanzania is withdrawn or legislation is changed to prevent communities accessing REDD revenues directly	R 9.1 Policy statements supportive of / obstructive of community access to REDD revenues.	Review of national policy and legislation	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project implementation reports	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report
Risk 10. REDD revenues are insufficient to incentivise sustainable forest management	R 10.1 Number of communities who opt out of the project due to insufficient revenues.	Community consultation	Annual	Project implementation reports	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report

8) Climate monitoring

Please refer to Part 3 of the project's Methodological annex to the Verified Carbon Standard Project Description.

9) Community Impact Monitoring Plan

9.1 Overview of the Community Impact Monitoring Plan

The Community Impact Monitoring plan describes the community variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting. The indicators have been selected to ensure that they are directly linked to the project's theory of change. The variables outlined in the Biodiversity Impact Monitoring plan in relation to the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values are also relevant to monitoring the community impact of the project. However they are not repeated in the community impact plan described below. Community impact monitoring results will be collated into the project's implementation reports to be posted on the CCB website prior to each verification.

Table 3. Community Impact Monitoring Plan.

Community Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
CM Impact 1. Community-owned forests will be managed in a participatory, effective and equitable way.	CM 1.1 Area of village land per village included in village forest reserves.	Review of Village Forest Reserve maps, plans and by-laws including any amendments through consultation with VNRCs and Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Copies of the plans, by-laws and amendments.	VNRCs for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document.
	CM 1.2 Area of village forest reserve available per village for sustainable use including collection of non-timber forest products	Review of Village Forest Reserve maps, plans and by-laws including any amendments through consultation with VNRCs and Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification..	Copies of the plans, by-laws and amendments.	VNRCs for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document.
	CM 1.3 Number of villages	Site visits and	Monitoring	Monitoring	VNRCs and	MJUMITA	Project Design

Community Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
	with elected VNRCs in place.	through consultation with VNRCs and Village Councils.	annually. Reporting at each verification.	reports	Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Document.
	CM 1.4 Percentage of women on the VNRC in each village	Review of VNRC membership through consultation with VNRCs and Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Monitoring reports	VNRCs and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document.
	CM 1.5 Changes in the deforestation rate per village within village forest reserves	See Climate Monitoring Section	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification..	VCS verification reports and Project Implementation Reports	MJUMITA TA for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time. Image purchase where necessary.	1 st Project Implementation Report.
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 2.1 Number of people with the right to access forest products including measures to safeguard access for poorer households.	Review of VFR management plans and by-laws and population figures through consultation with VNRCs and Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Copies of the plans, by-laws and amendments.	VNRCs and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document.
CM Impact 3. Villages will be better governed.	CM 3.1 Number of Village Council meetings held per year in each village	Review of community records through	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each	Copies of Village Council records.	Village Councils for collation by	MJUMITA personnel time and transport	Project Design Document

Community Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
		consultation with Village Councils.	verification.	Project Implementation Reports	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	costs to visit participating villages.	
	CM 3.2 Number of Village Land Use management committees with work plans that are being implemented	Review of community records through consultation with Village Councils and VLUM Committee.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Copies of VLUM Committee records. Project Implementation Reports	VLUM Committees and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document.
	CM 3.3 Number of Village Assembly meetings per year in each village and number of people attending disaggregated by gender	Review of community records through consultation with Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Copies of Village Council records. Project Implementation Reports	Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document
	CM 3.4 Percentage of women on the village council	Review of community records through consultation with Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Project Implementation Reports	Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document
CM Impact 4. Communities will have more secure land tenure	CM 4.1 Number of villages with village land certificates	Review of village land certificates through consultation with Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Project Implementation Reports	VLUM Committees for collation by the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document
	CM 4.2 Number of villages with village land use plans and by-laws	Review of village land use plans and by-laws	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to	Project Implementation Reports	VLUM Committees for collation by the	MJUMITA personnel time and transport	Project Design Document.

Community Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
		through consultation with Village Councils.	each verification.		Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	costs to visit participating villages.	
	CM 4.3 Number of villages with village land registries	Review of land registries through consultation with Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Project Implementation Reports	VLUM Committees for collation by the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document.
CM Impact 5. Water sources will be better protected	CM 5.1 Number of villages with water sources within village forest reserves.	Review of remote sensing images.	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project Implementation Reports	MJUMITA TA for collation by the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document. SIA report
CM Impact 6. Soil erosion will be reduced	CM 6.1 Number of villages with steep slopes included in village forest reserves.	Village Forest Reserve maps	Monitoring and Reporting at each verification.	Project Implementation Reports	MJUMITA TA for collation by the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document
	CM 6.2 Number of villages with farmers practicing soil conservation techniques.	Consultation with CA CBTs and Village Councils.	VC and CA CBT Consultation Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project Implementation Reports Household survey reports.	CA CBTs and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document
CM Impact 7. Individual incomes will be boosted and diversified by	CM 7.1 Total value of REDD payments made per village including individual and community development	Document review of REDD payment records and REDD payment	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification..	Project Implementation Reports supported by	REDD Committees and Carbon Enterprise	CEC Time	CCB PDD.

Community Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
receiving REDD payments	payments	report and through consultation with Village Councils and REDD sub-committees.		REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	Coordinator		
	CM 7.2 Total value of REDD payments made to individuals in each village.	Document review of REDD payment records and REDD payment report and through consultation with Village Councils and REDD sub-committees.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Project Implementation Reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	REDD Committees and Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	CCB PDD.
	CM 7.3 Total value of REDD payments allocated to community development projects in each village	Document review of REDD payment records and REDD payment report and through consultation with Village Councils and REDD sub-committees.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Project Implementation Reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	REDD Committees and Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	CCB PDD.
	CM 7.4 Number of women receiving REDD payments	Document review of REDD payment records and REDD payment report and through consultation with Village Councils and REDD sub-committees.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Project Implementation Reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	REDD Committees and Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	CCB PDD.

Community Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
	CM 7.5 Number of men receiving REDD payments	Document review of REDD payment records and REDD payment report and through consultation with Village Councils and REDD sub-committees.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Project Implementation Reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	REDD Committees and Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	CCB PDD.
	CM 7.6 Number of children and dependents receiving REDD payments	Document review of REDD payment records and REDD payment report and through consultation with Village Councils and REDD sub-committees.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Annual implementation reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	REDD Committees and Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	CCB PDD.
	CM 7.7 Number, type and value of community development projects financed with REDD revenues that are completed	Document review of REDD payment records and REDD payment report and through consultation with Village Councils and REDD sub-committees.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Annual implementation reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	REDD Committees and Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	CCB PDD.
	CM 7.8 Gold Level: At least 50% of households within the lowest category of well-being (e.g., poorest quartile) of the community are likely to benefit	Review of REDD payment model	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	Annual implementation reports supported by REDD payment	REDD Committees and Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report

Community Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
	substantially from the project.			records and REDD payment Report Household survey reports.			
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.	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; and in villages in the leakage belt.	Review of training reports and other project reports. Consultation with CA CBTs and Village Councils.	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Monitoring reports. Training reports.	CA CBTs and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document
	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.	Consultation with Village Councils (see Annex 2). Interviews with farmers trained in conservation agriculture.	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Monitoring reports. Household survey reports.	CA CBTs and Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA personnel time and transport costs to visit participating villages.	Project Design Document
	CM 8.3 Gold Level: the project zone is in a low human development country	Review of UNDP Human Development Report to document Tanzania's status	Prior to each verification.	Document review	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document

Community Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs of monitoring	Reference for baseline value
CM Impact 9. REDD revenues will contribute to improving public services and infrastructure	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).	Community records and site visits and through consultation with Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Annual implementation reports supported by REDD payment records and REDD payment Report	Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report
CM Impact 10. Villages will have village offices.	CM 10.1 Number of villages with functioning village offices with brick walls and corrugated iron roofs.	Community records and through consultation with Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Monitoring reports and photographs	Village Councils for collation by Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	CEC Time	Project Design Document. SIA report

9.2 Community impact and Gold Level climate change adaptation monitoring methods

Interviews with the village councils, village natural resources committees and REDD sub-committee

In each village, meetings will be held annually with the village councils, village natural resources committees, village land use management committees, REDD sub-committees and Conservation Agriculture Community Based Trainers. Meetings will be held separately with each group in every village. Questions will be asked in accordance with the project's monitoring handbook. During these meetings relevant documents should be reviewed as indicated in the monitoring plan outlined above. Data will be collated by the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator and summary reports will be presented to the District each year. Project implementation reports in which data collected annually is collated and compared with previous records will be prepared prior to each verification and will be posted on the CCB website. During these site visits, the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator will also visit community development projects or improved infrastructure projects and take photos as a record of the development.

During the annual monitoring visits to each village, the village council will organise a village assembly meeting at which the summary data will be presented and community members will have an opportunity to comment on the data; to get an update on the progress of the project more generally; and to raise any other issues in relation to the project.

During these visits, village-specific progress updates will be compiled with each village council to be included in the annual site level newsletter (see Communication matrix in Section 8).

10) Biodiversity Impact Monitoring Plan

10.1 Overview of the Biodiversity Impact Monitoring Plan

The biodiversity monitoring plan describes the biodiversity variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting. The monitoring variables have been selected on the basis of the project's theory of change. They link directly with the project's biodiversity objectives and anticipated impacts. The biodiversity monitoring plan aims to assess the effectiveness of measures used to maintain and enhance high conservation values related to the globally and nationally significant biodiversity within the project zone. In order to cover this range of issues, the biodiversity monitoring plan is based on a state – pressure – response approach to monitoring biodiversity in keeping with guidelines on biodiversity monitoring such as Bennun 2002 and Tucker *et al.* 2005. Biodiversity impact monitoring results will be collated into the project implementation reports to be posted on the CCB website prior to each verification.

Table 4. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring Plan

<i>Biodiversity Impact</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Frequency of monitoring and reporting</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Costs</i>	<i>Reference for baseline value</i>
	State						
Biodiversity Impact 1. Populations of threatened and endemic species persist within the project area.	B 1.1 Presence of the Critically Endangered Rondo galago within the project area.	Method B 1.1 Recording vocalizations of the Rondo galago within the project area.	Population monitoring at least every 5 years with the next visit due before or during 2018.	Project implementation report and Biodiversity status report	MJUMITA TA supported by Primate Expert	Transport, expert time and supplies for surveys.	Doggart <i>et al.</i> 2013 and CCB Project Design Document
		Method B 1.2. Remote sensing analysis to detect deforestation and forest degradation in the known range of the Rondo galago.	Monitoring and reporting prior to each verification	Project implementation report	MJUMITA TA	Images Analysis time	CCB Project Design Document
	B 1.2 Presence of two endangered and one vulnerable plant species ² .	Method B 1.3. Field observations, photographs and collections of threatened plant species.	Monitoring and reporting at least every 5 years with the next visit due before or during	Biodiversity status report	MJUMITA TA supported by Botanical Expert	Transport, expert time, supplies for surveys.	Doggart <i>et al.</i> 2013 and CCB Project Design Document

² These species are listed in Doggart et al. 2013 and in the CCB Project Design Document

Biodiversity Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs	Reference for baseline value
			2018.				
Biodiversity Impact 2. Extensive areas of Eastern African Coastal Forests continue to exist within the project area.	B 2.1 Hectares of forest within the project area per village	Method B 2.1 Remote sensing analysis combined with ground truthing. Methods described in detail in the project's climate monitoring plan.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Project implementation report and Annual GHG accounting reports	MJUMITA TA	Images Analysis time	VCS Validation Document and in CCB Project Design Document
	Pressure						
Biodiversity Impact 3. There is less pressure on the Eastern African Coastal Forest from deforestation and degradation drivers.	B 3.1 Deforestation rates and distribution relative to high biodiversity areas.	Method B 3.1 Remote sensing analysis combined with ground truthing. Method described in detail in the project's climate monitoring plan.	Monitoring annually. Reporting prior to each verification.	Annual GHG accounting report	MJUMITA TA	Images Analysis time.	VCS Validation Document and in CCB PDD
	Response						
Biodiversity Impact 4. Communities and other stakeholders are actively engaged in the management of Eastern African Coastal Forest within the project area.	B 4.1 Frequency of patrols of Village Forest Reserves	Method B 4.1 Stakeholder interviews and review of VNRC records. Village Natural Resources Committees for each village will keep a record of the number and frequency of patrols made in the forest within the project area. The indicator will be assessed through interviews and document reviews involving the VNRCs and Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	VNRC Annual Reports	VNRCs for Collation by the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA staff time and annual field visit costs	Mwampamba <i>et al.</i> 2012
	B 4.2 Annual budget available for VFR management	Method B 4.1 Stakeholder interviews and review of VNRC records.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at	VNRC Annual Reports	VNRCs for Collation by the Carbon	MJUMITA staff time and annual field visit costs	Mwampamba <i>et al.</i> 2012

Biodiversity Impact	Indicator	Method	Frequency of monitoring and reporting	Means of Verification	Responsible	Costs	Reference for baseline value
		Village Natural Resources committees will monitor the funds available for VFR management including both those funds coming from REDD and from other sources. The indicator will be assessed through interviews and document reviews involving the VNRCs and Village Councils.	each verification.		Enterprise Coordinator		
	B 4.3 Number of villages with a forest management plan in place and being implemented.	Method B 4.1 Stakeholder interviews and review of VNRC records. Villages will develop and implement management plans and by-laws for the village forest reserves. The indicator will be assessed through interviews and document reviews involving the VNRCs and Village Councils.	Monitoring annually. Reporting at each verification.	VNRC Annual Reports	VNRCs for Collation by the Carbon Enterprise Coordinator	MJUMITA staff time and annual field visit costs	Mwampamba <i>et al.</i> 2012

10.2 Biodiversity impact monitoring methods

10.2.1 Methods to assess Biodiversity Impact 1

Monitoring will contribute to reporting against the following CCB indicators:

- population trend assessment (GL3.2),
- conservation measures (GL3.3)
- and monitoring (GL3.4).

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

Two indicators will be used to monitor populations of threatened and endemic species within the project area.

Indicator B 1.1 and GL 3.2.1 Presence of the Critically Endangered Rondo galago within the project area.

Indicator B 1.2 and GL 3.1.1 Presence of two endangered and one vulnerable plant species³

Of the eight threatened species recorded from the project area during the baseline survey, the project will monitor four trigger species of which one is a primate (*Galago rondoensis*) and three are plants:

Critically Endangered

Galagoides rondoensis

Endangered

Leptactina papyrophloea

Pteleopsis apetala

Vulnerable

Mimusops acutifolia

Method B 1.1. Recording vocalizations of the Rondo galago

The surveys aim to document the continued presence of the Rondo galago within the project area. The Rondo galago can be identified on the basis of its vocalisations (Butynski *et al.* 2006).

Surveys will focus on locations where the Rondo galago has already been recorded (Table 5) in Ruhoma and Muungano Village Forest Reserves, with additional surveys in other areas where funds allow.

Table 5. Sites where the Rondo galago has been recorded.

Site	Position (UTM)	Altitude (m)
Noto Site 1	0545736 / 8908224	509
Noto Site 2	0548614 / 8905324	349.82



Walking surveys to detect the Rondo galago will start at dusk at around 18.45 along a marked out 200 m transect through the forest. The recorder walks slowly, stopping often to listen for sounds. Torches are used to detect eye shine. When eye shine is detected, a Maglite spotting torch is used to show up the animal and binoculars will be used to identify the species.

Care needs to be taken to distinguish the Rondo galago from the Grant's galago, another small galago species found in the project area.

A sound recorder such as a Marantz PMD660 digital sound recorder with a Sennheiser K6-ME66 shotgun microphone with a Raycote 'softie' windshield and pistol grip is used to record animal calls. The model of recorder may change over the

³ These species are listed in Doggart *et al.* 2013 and in the CCB Project Design Document

lifespan of the project. Sound recordings will be made by trained recorders. All sound recordings will include an introduction in which the recorder states the date, time, location, altitude and recorder name.

The sound files are then downloaded to a computer for analysis and comparisons with reference sonograms and oscillograms (e.g. Figure 1) using a wildlife sound analysis programme such as Avisoft.

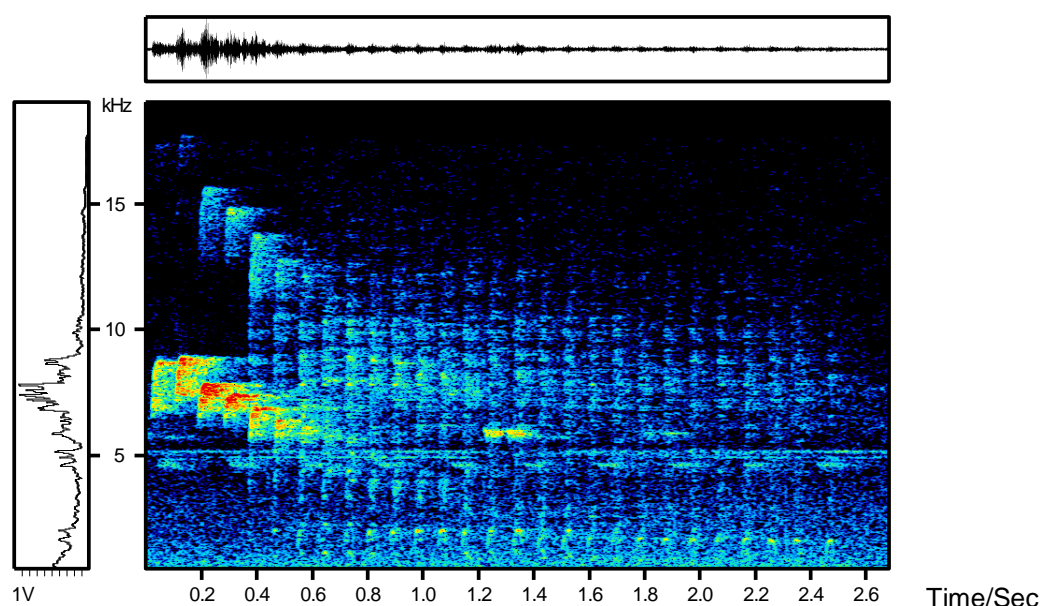


Figure 1. Sonogram showing the 'downward trill' alarm call of the Rondo galago.

Where possible photographs should be taken. Distinguishing features to photograph include the 'bottle brush' tale and the prominent nose stripe.

If additional funds become available then surveys should also be carried out in other areas where the Rondo galago may occur within the project area (see Map of potential Rondo galago habitat in the 1st Project Implementation Report).

Method B1.2. Remote sensing analysis to detect deforestation and forest degradation in the known range of the Rondo galago.

The locations for the confirmed records of the Rondo galago are compared with the map of deforestation during the project implementation period.

Method B1.3. Field observations, photographs and collections of threatened plant species.

Botanical surveys involve observations and collecting specimens. Specimens will be identified using the Flora of Tropical East Africa and compared with the reference collection at the National Herbarium of Tanzania. Surveys will focus on known locations for the three threatened plant species, with surveys extending to other areas when funds allow.

Scientific name	Status (IUCN 2011)	Comments	Village Forest Reserves
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.	Endangered	Recorded in Likonde during the baseline survey. The IUCN Red List describes its range as 'Now thought to be confined to undisturbed areas of the Rondo Forest Reserve (140 km ²).' A more recent collection records <i>L. papyrophloea</i> from northern Mozambique.	Kiwawa
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> Vollesen.	Endangered	Recorded during the baseline survey.	Ruhoma and Mkanga 1

Scientific name	Status (IUCN 2011)	Comments	Village Forest Reserves
<i>Mimosops acutifolia</i> Mildbr.	Vulnerable	Recorded during the baseline survey. Clarke (1995) states that this shrub or small tree is only known from the Noto and Rondo forests. It was first collected by Schlieben in 1935 from Noto. The IUCN Red List refers to its having been collected around Lake Lutamba and cites its presence in Litipo Forest Reserve. Another collection was made by Bridson <i>et al.</i> in 1991 in Rondo. The Red List also refers to its possible occurrence in the East Usambaras (see Hemsley, 1968). The EAPRLA has not yet assessed this species; it appears on the IUCN Red List as Vulnerable: VU B1+2b (ver. 2.3).	Mkombamosi Likonde

In order to make it easier to re-locate the threatened and endemic plant species, individual trees will be marked with red paint at each monitoring visit. Trees will be painted with a sequential number and followed by the year that they are recorded. For example the first tree that is recorded will be marked 01/13. Where possible up to three trees of each species shall be marked. Trees will be painted on the trunk, approximately 1.2 m above the ground. GPS points for these individuals will be recorded and photographs will be taken. At subsequent monitoring visits, the same code should be used and re-painted on the tree. Where additional trees are added then a new code should be issued to the 'new' tree.

Collections will be made from at least one individual of each species at each monitoring visit according to standard botanical collection procedures.

Selected members of the village natural resources committee will be involved in the surveys and will be trained in the location of the trees.

Records of other plant species within the project area, particularly threatened and endemic species is encouraged although it is not a requirement of CCB. Collections of these species should be made according to best practices in botanical collection work.

A data sheet for the botanical survey is provided in Annex 2. Annex 1. CCB Indicator Monitoring

In addition to monitoring the activities and impact of the project, MJUMITA will be responsible for monitoring changes in the CCB indicators relative to the project design document. Verification reports will document any changes.

GENERAL SECTION

G1. Project Goals, Design and Long-term Viability

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

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

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

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.

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

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

G1.7. Provide a map identifying the location of Communities and the boundaries of the Project Area(s), 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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. Identify any distinct climate, community and biodiversity benefits intended for use as offsets and specify how additionality is established for each of these benefits.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 discrimination⁴⁴ or sexual harassment with respect to the project.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

G4. Management Capacity

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.

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.

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 needed and taken to be able to provide this assurance.

G5. Legal Status and Property Rights

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.

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.

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.

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.⁶³

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 disputes⁴ 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.

G5.6 Submit a list of all national and local laws 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.

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.

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

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.

CLIMATE SECTION

This section is used to demonstrate a project's net positive climate benefits and not for claiming greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and removals units that may be used as offsets. As the project meets the requirements of VCS, only the gold level climate change adaptation benefits need to be monitored.

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, and identify potential changes in the local land use scenario due to these climate change scenarios in the absence of the project.

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

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.

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.

COMMUNITY SECTION

CM1. Without-Project Community Scenario

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.⁸⁶ Describe the social, economic and cultural diversity⁸⁷ within the Communities and the differences and interactions between the Community Groups.

CM1.2. Evaluate whether the Project Zone includes any of the following High Conservation Values (HCVs)⁸⁸ related to community well-being⁸⁹ and describe the qualifying attributes for any identified HCVs:

- a. Areas that provide critical ecosystem services;⁹⁰
- b. Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of Communities;⁹¹ and
- c. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of Communities. ⁹²

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

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.

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-being⁹⁶ 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.

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.⁹⁷

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).

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

CM3. Other Stakeholder Impacts

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

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

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

CM 4. Community Impact Monitoring

CM4.1 Develop and implement a monitoring plan that identifies community variables¹⁰⁰ 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.¹⁰¹ 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.¹⁰²

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.

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.

Optional Criterion

GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits

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

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.

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.

GL 2.4. Identify Community Groups that are marginalized and/or vulnerable.¹⁰⁵ 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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; protected areas¹⁰⁷
 - ii. threatened species¹⁰⁸
 - iii. endemic species¹⁰⁹
 - iv. areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle.¹¹⁰
- 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.¹¹¹

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

B1.3. Describe how the without-project land use scenario would affect biodiversity conditions in the Project Zone.¹¹²

B2. Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

B 2.1 Use appropriate methodologies¹¹⁶ 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.

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).

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.

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

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.

B 2.6. Describe possible adverse effects of non-native species 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

B4. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

B 4.1. Develop and implement a monitoring plan that identifies biodiversity variables¹¹⁹ to be monitored, the areas to be monitored, the sampling methods, and the frequency of monitoring and reporting.¹²⁰ 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).

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.

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.

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 below¹²², identifying the 'Trigger' species¹²³ 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:¹²⁴ 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.

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.

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.

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.

Annex 2 **10.2.2 Methods to assess Biodiversity Impact 2**

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

Method B 2.1 Remote sensing analysis combined with ground truthing. Methods described in detail in the project's climate monitoring plan.

Methods to assess forest cover within the project area and project zone are described in detail in the project's VCS PDD Methodology Annex and monitoring plan.

10.2.3 Methods to assess Biodiversity Impact 3

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

Method B 3.1 Remote sensing analysis combined with ground truthing.

Methods to assess deforestation rates within the project area and project zone are described in detail in the project's VCS PDD Methodology Annex and monitoring plan.

The locations for the confirmed records of the Rondo galago from the project area and from Rondo Nature Reserve were used to train a randomforest model of the Rondo galago habitat using an August 2011 Landsat image. The location of the known and potential Rondo galago habitat is then compared with the map of deforestation during the project implementation period.

10.2.4 Methods to assess Biodiversity Impact 4

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

Method B 4.1 Stakeholder interviews and review of VNRC records.

In order to assess the measures being taken by communities and other stakeholders to conserve the East African coastal forests interviews will be held annually with all available members of the Village Council and Village Natural Resource Committees in each village. Meetings will be held with each committee separately and results will be presented to the Village Assemblies for validation.

Village Natural Resources Committees for each village will keep a record of the number and frequency of patrols made in the forest within the project area. The indicator will be assessed through interviews and document reviews involving the VNRCs and Village Councils.

Village Natural Resources committees will monitor the funds available for VFR management including both those funds coming from REDD and from other sources. The indicator will be assessed through interviews and document reviews involving the VNRCs and Village Councils.

Villages will develop and implement management plans and by-laws for the village forest reserves. The indicator will be assessed through interviews and document reviews involving the VNRCs and Village Councils.

11) Stakeholder communication plan

During the project design process stakeholders including communities, MJUMITA members and local government were consulted on communication needs and preferred means of communication. Table 6 describes the communication plan developed on the basis of these consultations. Some communication activities are more relevant to the project design process and will thus be phased out following the first verification. Others will continue for the duration of the project.

Table 6. Communication matrix

Communication objective	Stakeholders involved	Means of communication	Frequency / Timescale	Responsible
To ensure that community members are consulted and informed about the proposed project; the project design, conflict resolution mechanism and monitoring plan.	MJUMITA, TFCG and Community members	Village level and landscape level meetings, radio programmes and printed materials.	2010 – 2014 during project development	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator
To ensure an open flow of communication between the communities, MJUMITA, the District and other stakeholders; including informed discussion on REDD calculations prior to payment. This will include a review of the monitoring reports compiled by MJUMITA and the village level performance reports and portions of REDD revenue awarded to each village.	Members of the committee include: Village representatives, District representatives, MJUMITA, TFCG and a VPO representative.	Project executive committee meetings	At least annually throughout project lifespan	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator
To provide project updates from the communities, the District and MJUMITA.	In each newsletter there will be space for updates from each village; from local MJUMITA networks; from the District and from MJUMITA.	Annual site-level newsletter in Swahili. Printed copies will be distributed to all sub-villages; and schools.	At least annually throughout project lifespan	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator supported by local MJUMITA members
To provide information on conservation agriculture.	Small-scale farmers and local government (including Ward and District) and Conservation Agriculture Community Based Trainers	Radio programmes, meetings and training events	Where funds allow.	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator supported by District Agricultural Officer
To present monitoring data to community members.	All members of the village assembly in each and every village.	Village assembly meetings to present the results of the VCS and CCB project monitoring.	Throughout project lifespan	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator or other MJUMITA representative
To ensure that community members are informed about upcoming REDD payments	Village Councils, Village REDD sub-committees Local Government	Annual village level Village Council, VNRC and Village Assembly meetings. Annual	Throughout project lifespan prior to REDD	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator supported by

Communication objective	Stakeholders involved	Means of communication	Frequency / Timescale	Responsible
	(Ward and District)	meetings with Ward and District staff	payments	Village Councils and MJUMITA members.
To inform communities about upcoming events including visits by external validators or verifiers.	MJUMITA members and community members	Mobile phones with phones and credit provided by the project to MJUMITA Communicators	2010 – 2014 during project development	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator
To communicate about issues related to the smooth implementation of the project.	MJUMITA members, village councils, VNRCs and MJUMITA secretariat	Mobile phones with phones and credit provided by the project to MJUMITA Communicators. Bicycles provided to VNRC members in each village and some MJUMITA members.	Throughout project lifespan	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator
To communicate the progress of the project in relation to the CCB and VCS indicators.	Anyone English-speaking with access to the internet.	Internet. Specifically the MJUMITA website and the CCB website.	Updates at each verification	Carbon Enterprise Coordinator

12) Indicative annual monitoring and communication budget

The expected costs of implementing the community and biodiversity monitoring and communication plan are described in the CCB Project Design Document. This includes the annual monitoring and communication costs. In addition the surveys to assess the status of threatened species within the project area, will cost approximately US\$ 3500 per survey (at 2014 prices) including transport, field costs and expert time.

13) References

- Bennun, L. 2002. Monitoring Important Bird Areas in Africa: a regional framework. BirdLife International.
- Butynski, T., Y de Jong, A. W. Perkin, S. Bearder and P. Honess 2006. Taxonomy, distribution and conservation status of three species of dwarf galagos (*Galagoides*) in Eastern Africa. *Primate Conservation* (21) 63 – 79.
- CCBA. 2008. Climate, Community & Biodiversity Project Design Standards Second Edition. CCBA, Arlington, VA. December, 2008. At: www.climate-standards.org.
- Doggart, N., M. Mwangoka, R. Gereau, E. Lyimo and A. Perkin (2013). The Biodiversity and forest condition of forests on village land in Lindi Rural District. TFCG Technical Report 40. DSM, Tz. 1 – 93.
- Mwampamba, T., B. Luwuge, N. Nguya and N. Doggart 2012. Social Impact Assessment of the Lindi REDD project. TFCG Technical Report 28. Pp 1 – 109. Dar es Salaam.
- Richards, M. and Panfil, S.N. 2011. Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects: Part 1 – Core Guidance for Project Proponents. Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance, Forest Trends, Fauna & Flora International, and Rainforest Alliance. Washington, DC.
- Richards, M. and S. Panfil, 2010 Manual for social impact assessment of land-based carbon projects: Part ii – Toolbox and Support Materials. Forest Trends.
- Tucker, G., Bubb P., de Heer M., Miles L., Lawrence A., Bajracharya S. B., Nepal R. C., Sherchan R., Chapagain N.R. 2005. Guidelines for Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring for Protected Areas. KMTNC, Kathmandu, Nepal.

Annex 1. CCB Indicator Monitoring

In addition to monitoring the activities and impact of the project, MJUMITA will be responsible for monitoring changes in the CCB indicators relative to the project design document. Verification reports will document any changes.

GENERAL SECTION

G1. Project Goals, Design and Long-term Viability

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

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

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

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.

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

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

G1.7. Provide a map identifying the location of Communities and the boundaries of the Project Area(s), 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.

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

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. Identify any distinct climate, community and biodiversity benefits intended for use as offsets and specify how additionality is established for each of these benefits.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 discrimination⁴⁴ or sexual harassment with respect to the project.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

G4. Management Capacity

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.

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.

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 needed and taken to be able to provide this assurance.

G5. Legal Status and Property Rights

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.

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.

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.

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.⁶³

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 disputes⁴ 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.

G5.6 Submit a list of all national and local laws 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.

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.

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

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.

CLIMATE SECTION

This section is used to demonstrate a project's net positive climate benefits and not for claiming greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reductions and removals units that may be used as offsets. As the project meets the requirements of VCS, only the gold level climate change adaptation benefits need to be monitored.

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, and identify potential changes in the local land use scenario due to these climate change scenarios in the absence of the project.

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

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.

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.

COMMUNITY SECTION

CM1. Without-Project Community Scenario

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.⁸⁶ Describe the social, economic and cultural diversity⁸⁷ within the Communities and the differences and interactions between the Community Groups.

CM1.2. Evaluate whether the Project Zone includes any of the following High Conservation Values (HCVs)⁸⁸ related to community well-being⁸⁹ and describe the qualifying attributes for any identified HCVs:

- a. Areas that provide critical ecosystem services;⁹⁰
- b. Areas that are fundamental for the livelihoods of Communities;⁹¹ and
- c. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of Communities. ⁹²

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

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.

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-being⁹⁶ 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.

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.⁹⁷

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).

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

CM3. Other Stakeholder Impacts

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

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

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

CM 4. Community Impact Monitoring

CM4.1 Develop and implement a monitoring plan that identifies community variables¹⁰⁰ 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.¹⁰¹ 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.¹⁰²

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.

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.

Optional Criterion

GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits

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

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.

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.

GL 2.4. Identify Community Groups that are marginalized and/or vulnerable.¹⁰⁵ 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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; protected areas¹⁰⁷
 - ii. threatened species¹⁰⁸
 - iii. endemic species¹⁰⁹
 - iv. areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle.¹¹⁰
- 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.¹¹¹

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

B1.3. Describe how the without-project land use scenario would affect biodiversity conditions in the Project Zone.¹¹²

B2. Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

B 2.1 Use appropriate methodologies¹¹⁶ 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.

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).

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.

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

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.

B 2.6. Describe possible adverse effects of non-native species 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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.

B4. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

B 4.1. Develop and implement a monitoring plan that identifies biodiversity variables¹¹⁹ to be monitored, the areas to be monitored, the sampling methods, and the frequency of monitoring and reporting.¹²⁰ 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).

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.

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.

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 below¹²², identifying the 'Trigger' species¹²³ 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:¹²⁴ 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.

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.

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.

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.

Annex 2. Botanical survey data sheet.

Scientific name	Tree code	Date that tree was recorded	Name of village forest reserve where it was recorded	GPS Point for tree recorded	Altitude	Recorder initials	Botanical collection number	Painted yes / no	Photo yes / no
<i>Leptactina papyrophloea</i> Verdc.	01/13	01/10/13	Ruhoma	0543358/8903599	350	MM	MM 894	Yes	Yes
	02/13								
	03/13								
<i>Dichapetalum braunii</i> Engl. & K. Krause									
<i>Pteleopsis apetala</i> Vollesen.									
<i>Monanthes trichantha</i> (Diels) Verdc.									
<i>Mimosops acutifolia</i> Mildbr.									
<i>Peponium leucanthum</i> (Gilg) Cogn.									
<i>Bauhinia loeseneriana</i> Harms.									

Annex 3. Activity report template

Project name: MJUMITA Community Forest Project (Lindi)

Prepared by: _____

Date: _____

MJUMITA / TFCG / District Staff members involved in implementation of the activity:

Activity number and name as per project design document: _____

Impact number and indicator that this activity contributes towards: _____

Date activities were carried out: _____

Location(s) e.g. village(s):

Community groups involved in the activity:

Activity objectives / target:

Description of the activity (i.e. what was done, who was involved, what was achieved) and how it contributes to the output indicator:

Number of women involved per village:

Number of men involved per village:

Describe any problems or challenges that you encountered and how you dealt with them

What could have been done better?

Describe any other interesting things that you observed or heard about during the activity

How did poorer members of the community and / or women participate in and / or benefit from this activity?

What feedback did you get from participants?

How much did the activity cost?

What follow up activities are required?

Annexes

List of participants disaggregated by gender

Programme / schedule for the event including dates

Photos (low resolution, please):