ISANGI REDD+ VCS-CCB PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Document prepared by:

Project Name	Isangi REDD+ Project
Project Location	Isangi territory, Yangambi District, Orientale Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Project Proponent	Jadora, LLC. Contact: Donald Tuttle, CEO, +1 425 614-6191, don@jadorallc.com
Document Prepared By	Ecological Carbon Offsets Partners, LLC (ecoPartners)
Auditor	Rainforest Alliance. Contact: Janice O'Brien, +1-647-899-7214, jobrien@ra.org
Project Start Date	12 – September – 2009
GHG accounting period and lifetime	Starting 12 – September – 2009 and ending 11 – September – 2039
Project Implementation Period and GHG Monitoring Period	Starting 12 – September – 2009 and ending 31 – December – 2013
Validation	Seeking full validation
CCB Status History	Undergoing Initial Validation and Verification
CCB Standards Edition Used	Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards, Second Edition, December 2008
CCB Benefits Summary	The project seeks to address the issue of deforestation in the DRC on a local level, protecting the climate and biodiversity by maintaining and enhancing this tract of rainforest while enhancing the quality of life of the local communities through sustainable agriculture and economic development
Gold Level Criteria	Biodiversity – The project will protect endangered and vulnerable floral species through forest conservation.
Date of PD Completion	02 – September – 2014
PD Version Number	3.0
Expected Verification Schedule	April 17-25, 2014 and annually thereafter

Table of Contents

1 General 16
1.1 Summary Description of the Project (G3) 16
1.1.1 Project Description 16
1.1.2 Project Objectives 17
1.1.3 Climate Objectives 17
1.1.4 Community Objectives 17
1.1.5 Biodiversity Objectives 17
1.2 Project Location (G1 & G3) 17
1.2.1 Ownership and Control 18
1.2.2 Project's Geographic Boundaries 18
1.2.3 Project's Physical Parameters 18
1.2.4 Project Zone 19
1.2.5 Project Area 21
1.2.6 Surrounding Area Map 25
1.3 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation (G1) 27
1.3.1 Eligibility 27
1.3.2 Vegetation 27
1.3.3 Carbon Stocks 28
1.3.4 Land Use 28
1.3.5 Property Rights 28
1.3.6 Communities 29
1.3.7 Biodiversity 32
1.4 Project Proponent (G4) 37
1.4.1 Multiple Project Proponents 37
1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project (G4) 38

1.5.1 Technical Skills and Capacity 38
1.5.2 Regulators 39
1.5.3 GHG Programme Administrators 39
1.6 Project Start Date (G3) 39
1.7 Project Crediting Period (G3) 39
1.7.1 Project Lifetime and Chronological Plan 39
1.7.2 Implementation Schedule 40
1.7.3 Baseline Reassessment 40
1.7.4 ARR/IFM Harvesting Periods 40
1.7.5 Differences in Crediting Period and Implementation Schedule 40
2 Design 41
2.1 Sectoral Scope and Project Type 41
2.1.1 Grouped Project 41
2.1.2 Project Eligibility 41
2.1.3 Methodology Requirements 41
2.1.4 Project Conversions 41
2.1.5 Jurisdictional REDD+ 42
2.1.6 Good Practice and Guidance 42
2.1.7 Multiple Project Activities 42
2.1.8 Multiple Instances of Project Activities 42
2.2 Description of the Project Activity (G3) 42
2.2.1 Description of Project Technologies 44
2.2.2 Project Climate Impacts 44
2.2.3 Project Activity Lifetime 45
2.2.4 Community and Biodiversity Impacts 45
2.2.5 Fuelwood Gathering 46
2.2.6 Woodlot/Woodland Establishment 46

2.2.7 Sustainable Extraction 46
2.2.8 Sustainable Agriculture 46
2.2.9 Effectiveness Factors 46
2.2.10 Assisted Natural Regeneration 47
2.3 Management of Risks to Project Benefits (G3) 47
2.3.1 Natural and Human Risk 47
2.3.2 Non-Permanence Risk and Buffer Pool 51
2.3.3 Maintenance of Benefits Beyond Project Lifetime 52
2.4 Measures to Maintain High Conservation Values (G3) 52
2.5 Project Financing (G3 & G4) 54
2.6 Employment Opportunities and Worker Safety (G4) 54
2.6.1 Employment Training 54
2.6.2 Equal Opportunity for Employment 55
2.6.3 Worker's Rights 56
2.6.4 Worker Safety 56
2.7 Stakeholders (G3) 57
2.7.1 Stakeholder Engagement Structure 57
2.7.2 Stakeholder Identification, Involvement and outcomes 57
2.7.3 Public Comment Period 59
2.7.4 Stakeholder Conflicts and Grievances 59
2.8 Commercially Sensitive Information 60
3 Legal Status 60
3.1 Compliance with Laws, Statues, Property Rights and Other Regulatory Frameworks (G4 & G5) 60
3.1.1 Worker's Rights and Treaties 62
3.2 Evidence of Right of Use (G5) 63
3.2.1 Evidence of Protecting Right of Use 63
3.3 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits (CL1) 64

3.4 Participation Under Other GHG Programs (CL1) 64
3.5 Other Forms of Environmental Credit (CL1) 64
3.6 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs (CL1) 64
3.7 Respect for Rights and No Involuntary Relocation (G5) 64
3.7.1 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent 64
3.8 Illegal Activities and Project Benefits (G5) 65
3.8.1 Identification of Illegal Activities 65
3.8.2 Project's Reduction of Illegal Activities 65
3.8.3 Demonstrate Project's Legality 65
4 Application of Methodology 66
4.1 Title and Reference of Methodology 66
4.2 Applicability of Methodology 66
4.3 Methodology Deviations 70
4.4 Project Boundary (G1) 71
4.4.1 De Minimis 71
4.4.2 Spatial Boundaries 72
4.4.3 Reference Region 73
4.5 Baseline Scenario (G2) 73
4.5.1 Climate scenario 73
4.5.2 Community Scenario 79
4.5.3 Biodiversity Scenario 83
4.6 Additionality (G2) 84
4.6.1 Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity (VT0001 sub-Step 1a) 84
4.6.2 Consistency of credible land uses with enforced mandatory laws and regulations (VT0001 sub-step 1b) 85
4.6.3 Selection of The Baseline Scenario (VT0001 Sub-step 1c.) 85
4.6.4 Investment Analysis (VT0001 Step 2) 86

4.6.5 Barrier Analysis (VT0001 step 3) 86
4.6.6 Common Practice Analysis (VT0001 Step 4) 86
4.6.7 Community and Biodiversity Benefits 87
5 Quantificaton of GHG Emissions Reductions and Removals (Climate) 87
5.1 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions or Removals 87
5.2 Leakage Management (CL2) 88
5.3 Baseline Emissions (G2) 89
5.3.1 Delineating a Reference Region 89
5.3.2 Analyze Historical Deforestation/Forest Degradation 93
5.3.3 Analyze Deforestation/Degradation Agents and Drivers 98
5.3.4 Determining Emissions Factors 101
5.3.5 Rates of Deforestation 106
5.3.6 Calculate Baseline Emissions 117
5.3.7 Calculate Baseline Emissions From ANR Activities 118
5.4 Project Emissions (CL1) 119
5.4.1 Quantifying the Effectiveness of Project Activities 119
5.4.2 Quantifying Emissions from Project Activities 121
5.4.3 Estimating Net GHG Sequestration from ANR Activities 122
5.4.4 Estimating Net GHG Sequestration from CFE Activities 122
5.4.5 Estimating Net GHG Emissions from Harvesting 122
5.4.6 Quantifying Emissions from ARR/IFM Activities 122
5.5 Leakage (CL2) 122
5.5.1 Estimate Leakage from Geographically Constrained Drivers 122
5.5.2 Estimate Leakage from Geographically Unconstrained Drivers 124
5.5.3 Estimating Emissions from Leakage 124
5.5.4 MArket Effects Leakage 124
5.5.5 Leakage Mitigation 124

5.6 Summary of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals (CL1 & CL2) 124
5.6.1 Carbon Stocks in Wood Products 125
5.6.2 Estimate Ex-ante NERs 126
5.6.3 Quantifying Net Emissions Reductions 128
5.7 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1) 129
6 Community 130
6.1 Net Positive Community Impacts (CM1) 130
6.1.1 Program Areas 132
6.1.2 Risks of benefits not reaching poorer community members 134
6.1.3 No Negative Effect on High Conservation Values 134
6.1.4 Social Impact Assessment (SIA) 135
6.2 Negative Offsite Stakeholder impacts (CM2) 135
6.2.1 Mitigation of Negative Offsite Stakeholder Impacts 135
6.3 Exceptional Community Benefits (GL2) 135
7 Biodiversity 135
7.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B1) 135
7.1.1 Biodiversity Net Impact 136
7.1.2 High Conservation Values 136
7.1.3 Invasive Species in Project Area 137
7.1.4 Non-GMO Usage 137
7.1.5 Non-Native Usage 137
7.2 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B2) 137
7.2.1 Mitigation of Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts 137
7.3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (GL3) 138
7.3.1 Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) Species 138
8 Monitoring 139
8.1 Description of the Monitoring Plan (CL3, CM3 & B3) 139

8.1.1 Organization 139
8.1.2 Data 142
8.2 Data and Parameters Available at Validation (CL3) 148
8.3 Data and Parameters Monitored 153
8.3.1 Climate Monitoring 153
8.3.2 Community Monitoring Indicators 183
8.3.3 Biodiversity Monitoring Indicators 210
8.3.4 Indicators Related to Maintenance of HCVs 216
9 References 219

Tables and Figures

Figure 1. The project zone. 20

Figure 2. The project area. 22

Figure 3. The reference region. 24

Table 1. Digital files. 24

Figure 4. The surrounding area. 26

Figure 5. Image of old forest elephant teeth found within the project zone. 34

Figure 6. The project area limits where project activities occur. 43

Figure 7. Climate impact conceptual model. 45

Table 2. Effectiveness factors and adoption rates for VM0006 activities (values only placed in methodology-supported combinations). 47

Table 3. Risks to project benefits. 48

Table 4. VCS Non-Permanence risk results. 51

Table 5. Methodology deviations. 70

Table 6. Selected carbon pools 71

Table 7. Emissions sources 72

Table 8. End LULC classes 75

Table 9: Commission errors derived from the thematic accuracy assessment. Percentages were calculated per class for each map assessed. 77

Table 10: Omission errors derived from the thematic accuracy assessment. Percentages were calculated per class for each map assessed. 77

Table 11. Probable LULC transitions. 78

Table 12. Estimated Net Emissions Reductions (NERs). 88

Table 13. Reference region and project area comparison. 93

Table 14. Imagery date selection. 94

Table 15. Imagery date selection. 94

Table 16. Imagery used in LULC analysis. 95

Table 17. Subclass counts per image for Scenes 1, 2, and 3. 97

Table 18. Subclass counts per image for the benchmark classification. 98

Table 19. Relative importance of drivers based on LULC and carbon stock data per the requirements of VM0006 (DF = deforestation, DG = degradation). 99

Table 20. Mobility of agents related to driver. 99

Table 21. Spatial driver variables. 100

Table 22. Selected data sources for ex-ante estimates. 101

Table 23. Carbon stock estimates (see VM0006 for pool designations). 101

Table 24. Standard errors of carbon stock estimates (see VM0006 for pool designations). 102

Table 25. Emissions factors and uncertainties for LULC transitions over one year of decay (see VM0006 for pool designations). 105

Figure 15. Historical deforestation rates in the reference region (y-axis is hectares per year, x-axis is time). 106

Table 26. Reference region LULC classifications (hectares) for each scene in the reference period. 107

Table 27. LULC transitions (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period. 107

Table 28: LULC transition rates (hectares per year) in the reference region during the reference period. 108

Table 29: Anthropogenic deforestation rates (ha/yr) in the reference region during the reference period. 108

Table 30: Anthropogenic deforestation (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period. . 108

Table 31: LULC transitions to forest (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period (*scene 1 only contained forest at the beginning of the historic LULC analysis). 108

Table 32: Anthropogenic regeneration (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period. . 109

Table 33: Regeneration rates (hectares/year) in the reference region during the reference period. 109

Table 34: Regeneration (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period. 109

Table 35: Average regeneration (fraction/yr) in the reference region during the reference period. 109

Table 36. Estimated scarcity factor parameters. 111

Table 37. Sample data to estimate parameters and factor descriptions. 116

Table 38. Estimated parameter values and significance to spatial model. 116

Table 39. Estimated emissions or removals in the baseline scenario for the project area and leakage area (note negative emissions imply removals as a result of compounding regeneration as required by VM0006). 118

Table 40. Effectiveness of project activities to applicable drivers over time. 121

Table 41. Terms of equation 105 in VM0006, for the entire crediting period. 125

Table 42. Effect of non-permanence risk rating on buffer account allocation, release and balance. 127

Table 43. Estimated baseline, project and leakage emissions over time relative to estimated NERs. 128

Table 44. Estimated VCUs as NERs less buffer allocation and plus buffer release. 129

Figure 16. Organizational structure. 140

Table 45. Roles, responsibilities and competencies for the team leaders and managers implementing monitoring. 141

Table 46. Selected pools monitored. 146

Annexes

Annex	Confidential
Annex A	
Annex B	
Annex C	
Annex D	
Annex E	
Annex F	
Annex G	
Annex H	
Annex I	Yes
Annex J	
Annex K	
Annex L	
Annex M	
Annex N	
Annex O	
Annex P	
Annex Q	
Annex R	
Annex S	
Annex T	
Annex U	
Annex V	
Annex W	Yes
Annex X	

Annex Y	
Annex Z	
Annex AA	
Annex AB	
Annex AC	
Annex AD	
Annex AE	
Annex AF	
Annex AG	
Annex AH	
Annex AI	
Annex AJ	
Annex AK	
Annex AL	
Annex AM	
Annex AN	
Annex AO	
Annex AP	
Annex AQ	Yes
Annex AR	
Annex AS	Yes
Annex AT	Yes
Annex AU	
Annex AV	
Annex AW	
Annex AX	

Annex AY	
Annex AZ	Yes
Annex BA	
Annex BB	
Annex BC	
Annex BD	
Annex BE	
Annex BF	
Annex BG	
Annex BH	
Annex BI	
Annex BJ	
Annex BK	
Annex BL	
Annex BM	
Annex BN	
Annex BO	
Annex BP	
Annex BQ	Yes
Annex BR	
Annex BS	
Annex BT	
Annex BU	
Annex BV	
Annex BW	
Annex BX	Yes

Annex BY	
Annex BZ	
Annex CA	
Annex CB	
Annex CC	
Annex CD	
Annex CE	
Annex CF	
Annex CG	
Annex CH	
Annex CI	Yes
Annex CJ	
Annex CK	Yes
Annex CL	
Annex CM	

1 GENERAL

1.1 Summary Description of the Project (G3)

1.1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Tropical rainforests represent one of the largest reservoirs of both carbon and biodiversity on earth. Degradation and deforestation of these forests accounts for 10-15% of all emissions of greenhouse gases by humans. Carbon finance presents an economical way to reduce these emissions while preserving biodiversity resources and improving the lives of forest-dependent people. This document describes a plan to reduce emissions from mosaic deforestation within a tropical rainforest in the Isangi Territory of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Jadora, LLC (Jadora), the project proponent, has developed the Isangi REDD+ Project (the project) on a 348,000 ha parcel spanning two logging concessions leased by the DRC government to the Congolese company Safbois, S.P.R.L. A significant portion of this concession has been determined to be a prime area for a REDD+ project. The original Safbois concession consists of two sections, a large concession (252,000 ha) just south of the Congo River near the town of Isangi and a smaller, adjacent concession (96,000 ha) further to the south. Prior to the project start date, Safbois planned to log the forested parts of the concessions on a 30-year rotation.

The REDD+ project area contains one parcel of forest in the concession totaling 187,571 hectares. Active deforestation is occurring on three sides of the project area and inside the exterior boundaries of the project area. The coordinate centroid of the project area is 0° 24’ N, 23° 55’ E. The official name of the project is the Isangi REDD+ project.

In the “without project” or baseline scenario, selective logging of the project area would be relatively low impact, as it would remove less than 3% of the carbon in the forest and does not result in deforestation detectable with large scale methods such as the interpretation of satellite imagery.

Although the direct emissions from logging are minimal, the subsequent emissions from forest clearing and agriculture are substantial. New logging roads invite settlement by farmers that practice shifting agriculture. Forest is cut, wood is harvested for building materials and cooking fuel, and the remainder is burned to supply mineral-laden ash to fertilize soil. Soils retain nutrients poorly because of heavy rainfall, and farmers must cut new forest every 3-5 years to sustain food productivity.

With the population of the DRC growing at more than 3% per year (Perez et al. 2006) and expected to more than double by 2050, deforestation driven by shifting agriculture is likely to follow the trajectory of other logging concessions in the Congo and of tropical forest nations like Indonesia, Mexico, and Brazil (Brink and Eva 2009, Drigo et al. 2009, Diaz-Gallegos et al. 2010), where roads created for logging open up formerly impenetrable forests to exploitation for conversion to agricultural or pastoral land use in a mosaic pattern. Continued logging operations create new roads, while improving and maintain existing roads over time. The creation, improvement and maintenance of roads lead to a compounding cascade of mosaic deforestation over time.

The Isangi REDD+ project will engage in two key activities to reduce emissions from deforestation:

1. Prevent the compounding cascade of deforestation by ceasing logging operations, with no shift in logging to other locales, to reduce emissions from forest clearing to agriculture.

2. Reduce area of forest cleared for agriculture by establishing sustainable agricultural practices that improve crop production and intensify agriculture on existing farm land.

These activities are expected to reduce deforestation rates by 30-100% (see section 5.4), leading to average annual reductions in greenhouse gas emissions of 324,534 tonnes of CO_2e, annually. This equates to 280,224 tonnes of CO_2e, annually, after allocation to and release from the buffer account.

1.1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Jadora seeks to address the issue of deforestation in the DRC on a local level. This initiative will have positive climate, community and biodiversity impacts in the project zone.

The project reduces CO_2 emissions by preventing deforestation caused by land conversion of forests. The project prevents mosaic deforestation by addressing the drivers of deforestation in the project area through effective land-use planning and sustainable agricultural intensification. Jadora created the following climate, community, and biodiversity objectives through an analysis of the drivers of deforestation in the project area, the focal issues identified in consultation with communities and the participatory rural appraisal, and threats to biodiversity in the project zone. To achieve these objectives, the project proponent designed an array of project activities that fall under four program areas: education, improved production, improved access to resources, and land-use planning (see section 2.2 for details on project activities).

1.1.3 CLIMATE OBJECTIVES

1. Reduce CO2 emissions that result from conversion of intact forest to agricultural land.

1.1.4 COMMUNITY OBJECTIVES

1. Increase access to, relevance, and quality of education to communities in the project zone.
2. Improve quality of life and alleviate poverty in project zone by promoting sustainable economic development and agricultural practices and improving public health.
3. Maintain the value of resources and ecosystem services that are fundamental to the basic needs of communities in the project zone.
4. Support communities in maintaining traditional, cultural, spiritual, and religious identities in the project zone.

1.1.5 BIODIVERSITY OBJECTIVES

1. Maintain habitat for viable, abundant, and diverse natural populations.
2. Reduce threats to rare, threatened, and endangered species.
3. Maintain the function of the natural ecosystem.
4. Increase local and global understanding of biodiversity in the project zone and Congo River Basin.

1.2 Project Location (G1 & G3)

Country: Democratic Republic of Congo
Nearest Large City: Yangambi (100 Km West of Kisangani)
Territory: Isangi
District: Yangambi
Province: Orientale

Precise Location of Project Activities: 0°24' North, 23° 55' East
Description: Isangi Logging Concessions of *Safbois* S.P.R.L
Geographic location: Located in the central northeast of the DRC, the Isangi territory resides at the heart of the Congo River basin, and is specifically described as a triangular peneplain at the confluence of the Congo River and one of its mid-reach ordered rivers, the Lomami. Surrounding it on the remaining sides are upland and lowland tropical forests.

1.2.1 OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL

The land in the project area is government-owned and leased to Safbois S.P.R.L. as two logging concessions (ID numbers: 007/11 and 008/11). The government of the DRC has granted the ownership of the carbon rights within the Safbois concession to Jadora. Please see Annex BQ and Annex A, the agreement signed between Safbois and the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation, and Tourism (MCENT) to reference the government's attestation of carbon rights in the project area to Safbois. Safbois has given Jadora full uncontested control of the project area within this concession. This agreement can be viewed in Annex W.

1.2.2 PROJECT'S GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES

The project area consists of 187,571 hectares of intact primary and secondary forests. The forest canopy is almost 100% throughout and approximately 45-60 meters in height, as determined from inspection of high resolution satellite imagery in Google Earth and from 540 forest inventory plots. The landscape contains hundreds of small and medium size streams and rivers that flow into the Lomami River, which is part of the Congo River basin/watershed.

The project zone includes the project area and the land within the boundaries of the adjacent communities potentially affected by the project. Communities affected by the project all lay within the project area or leakage belt. Thus the project zone is the combined project area and leakage belt. The project zone is bounded by logging concessions to the north and the west, a protected area (Yangambi Biosphere Preserve) to the northwest, and another protected area (Kokolopori Bonobo Reserve) to the west. The project zone also includes managed oil palm plantations potentially affected by the project activities.

The intact forest makes up the southern and western sides of the concessions, and its distance from navigable water and roads has helped safeguard it from clearing. The project area is a peneplanation surface arising approximately 435 meters above sea level at the city of Isangi while being over 1500 km up the Congo River.

1.2.3 PROJECT'S PHYSICAL PARAMETERS

1.2.3.1 Soil

The soil is continually wet and has very low nutrient and mineral contents other than in the shallow organic humus on the surface. The underlying base soils throughout the area are ferralsols, ferrisols and areno-ferral-undifferentiated rocks. In areas along the rivers there are also kaolisols soil types. These poor soils require significant organic and mineral inputs to support crop production, and historically, these inputs were derived from clearing forests (Brand and Pfund 1998). The project area does not contain any peat soils as described in section 4.2.

1.2.3.2 Geology

The basic geology of the area is Cretaceous and Cenozoic in origin with overlying continental deposits up to 1000 meters in thickness (during Cretaceous and Tertiary periods) followed by a long cycle of low

subsidence. (Kadima et al 2011, Giresse 2005). Since that time there have been recent deposits associated glacial and interglacial episodes. In general, the project zone has no geologic activity such as volcanoes or earthquakes.

1.2.3.3 Climate

The climate type is AF in Koppen classification with an average rainfall of above 1,500 mm per year (Koppen 1936).

1.2.4 PROJECT ZONE

The project zone is defined as the union of the project area, the communities affected by the project, and leakage area surrounding the project area. The project zone is partially bounded by logging concessions to the north and the west, a protected area (Yangambi Biosphere Preserve) to the northwest, and another protected area (Kokolopori Bonobo Reserve) to the west. There are 24 mapped villages, with a total population of approximately 50,000 people located within the project zone. The project zone also contains several oil palm plantations.

1.2.4.1 Project Zone Map

Please see Annex AG for a high resolution map of the project zone. The map shows the location of roads and villages in the project zone and includes the project and leakage areas. Figure 1 below is a map of the project zone.

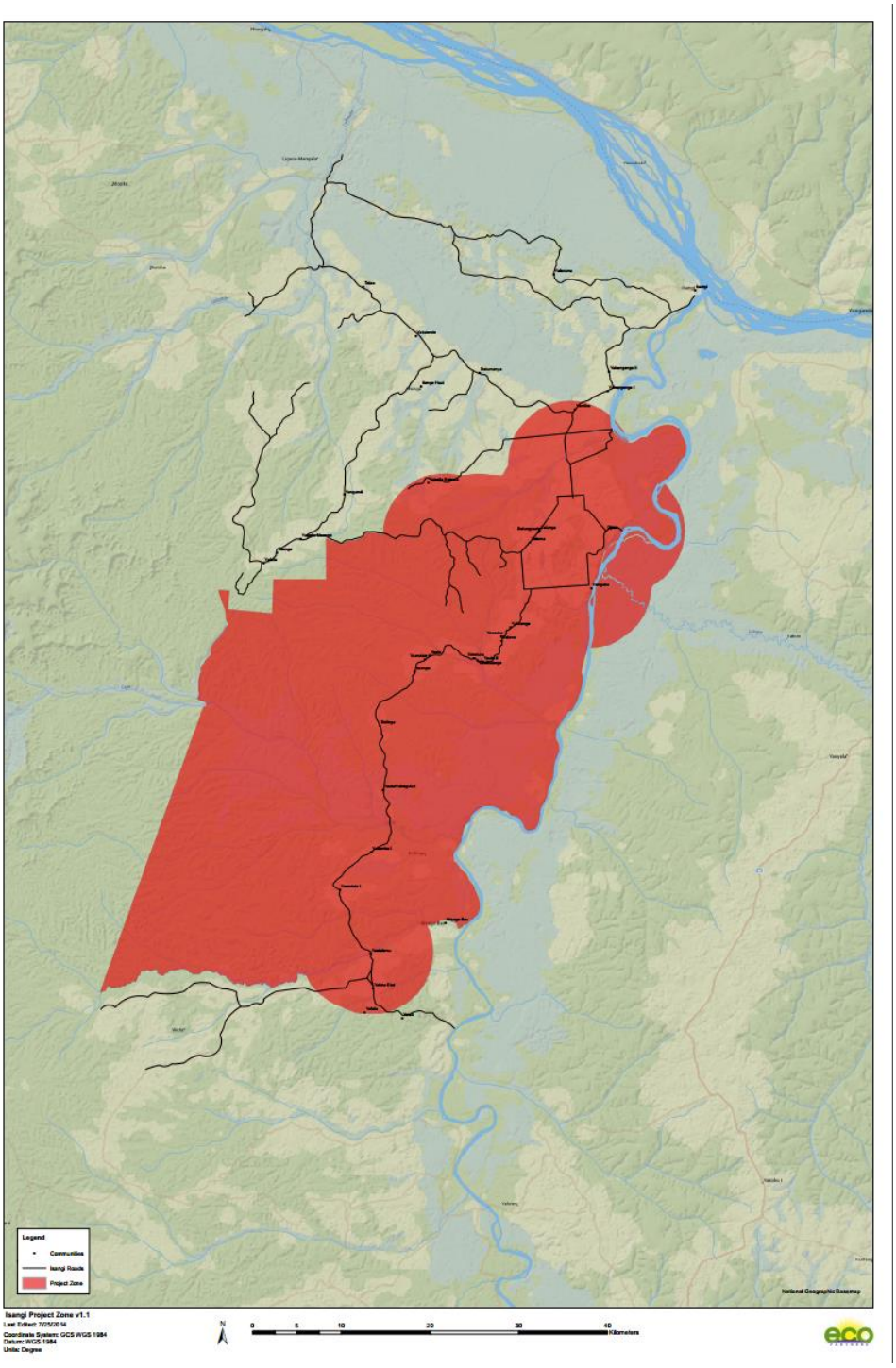

Figure 1. The project zone.

1.2.5 PROJECT AREA

Prior to the project start date, Safbois planned to log the project area of the concessions on a 30-year rotation schedule. As of 2006, the concessions had approximately 218,000 hectares of forest suitable for commercial selective logging.

The project area (total 187,571 hectares) contains one parcel of forest experiencing active deforestation on three sides and in a few interior areas. The project area does not include some areas with planned oil palm plantations or active logging as of the project start date. No logging will occur in the project area as of the project start date. Unlike the project zone, the project area does not contain any established villages. Further information about the delineation of the spatial boundaries is provided in section 4.4.2. The coordinate centroid is 0° 24' N, 23° 55' E.

1.2.5.1 Project Area Map

Please see Annex AH for a high resolution map of the project area. Figure 2 below is a map of the project area.

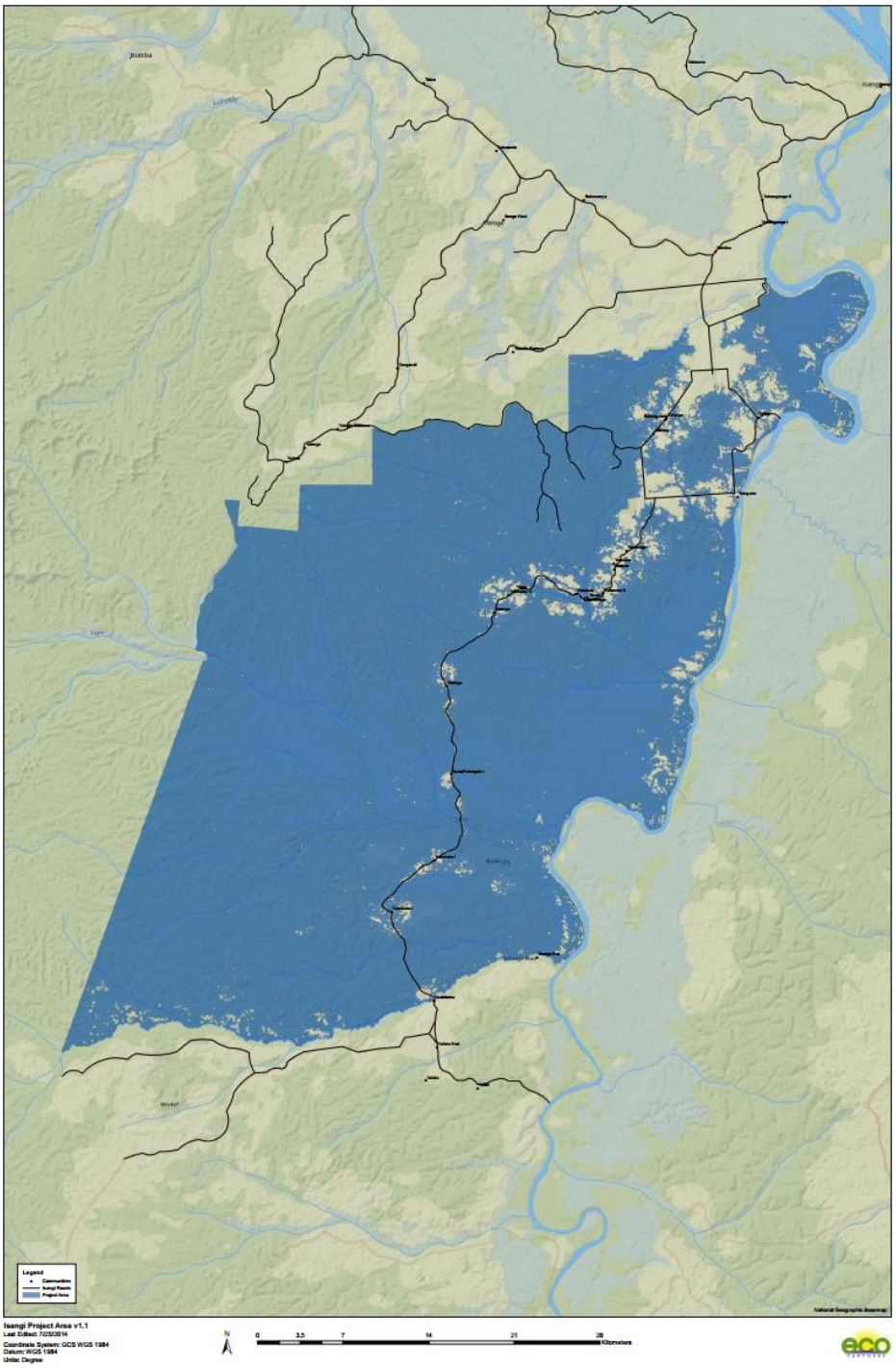

Figure 2. The project area.

1.2.5.2 Spatial Boundaries

The project area is bounded by a logging concession to the northwest. The project area is a combination of a large concession (252,000 hectares) just south of the Congo River near the town of Isangi and a smaller, adjacent concession (96,000 hectares) to the south. The spatial boundaries of the project area extend into both of these concessions and exclude non-forest areas based on a 2009 benchmark map for the project start date (Annex AW).

1.2.5.3 Multiple Parcels

Not applicable, the project consists of only one parcel.

1.2.5.4 Project Area and Reference Region

Section 5.3.1 describes the selection, delineation and justification of the reference region. Additional information is provided in section 4.4.3. Relative to the project area, the reference region is considerably larger. The size of the reference region is 1.8 million hectares to the east, west and north of the project area. The limits of the reference region include current and former logging concessions, exclude protected areas and are entirely within same province (Orientale) as the project area. The reference region also excludes areas potentially affected by the development of the national highway system during the historic reference period. Figure 3 below is a map of the reference region. A detailed map is provided as Annex BT.

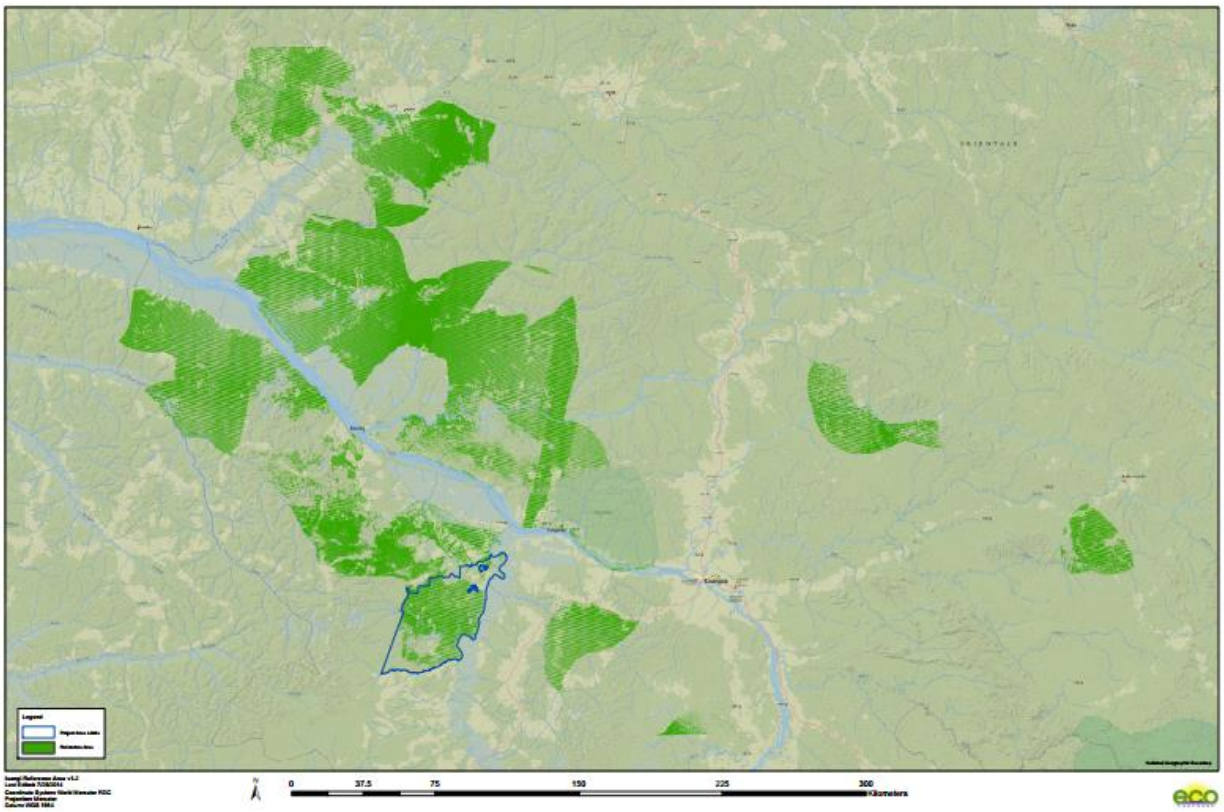

Figure 3. The reference region.

1.2.5.5 Digital Files

Digital files are provided for the project area (including discrete project area parcels), reference area, leakage area and project zone. Digital files for the project area are provided in KML vector and TIFF raster formats. Digital files for all other areas are provided in TIFF raster format. See the Table 1 for references to digital files.

Name	Reference(s)
Project Area	Annex BL, Annex BM
Reference Region	Annex BI
Leakage Area	Annex BJ
Project Zone	Annex BK

Table 1. Digital files.

1.2.6 SURROUNDING AREA MAP

See Annex AI for a high resolution map that includes the area surrounding the project zone. Figure 4 below is a map of the surrounding area.

Figure 4. The surrounding area.

1.3 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation (G1)

The two Isangi forest concessions contain 281,900 hectares of forest of which 218,000 ha are currently suitable for selective logging (the project area is located within area suitable for timber harvest). As a result of the creation, improvement, and maintenance of roads during logging operations, the project area is susceptible to clearing from shifting agriculture.

Humans have inhabited this region of the Congo for thousands of years, yet, until the 20th century, the forest remained invulnerable to long-term transformation to other land uses. The FAO estimates the deforestation rate in the Democratic Republic of Congo to be 0.2% to 0.4% per year, but that rate is likely to increase if the current state of peace and economic recovery continues (Mpoyi et al. 2013). The DRC's population is currently growing at more than 3% per year and is expected to reach 140 million from the current 60 million by the year 2050 (CIA World Factbook 2013). The pressure to convert new lands to agriculture will increase unless better agricultural practices are instituted on currently farmed land so that these farms can meet the current and expected food needs of the population.

The wildlife in the forest is under intense pressure from bushmeat hunting, mostly for local consumption and exchange. The areas that have been opened up by logging are nearly devoid of species exploitable for food, such as primates, ungulates, and reptiles. Footpaths throughout the forest are lined with snares for small game. The people subsist on locally produced manioc, rice, bananas, corn, vegetables, and domestic chickens, ducks, goats, and pigs.

Incidence of common parasitic diseases including malaria and bilharzia are high, access to medical care is limited, and few students receive more than a grade school education. Thus, there are many opportunities to use revenues from emission reductions to make inexpensive but life-altering improvements for the people and wildlife.

1.3.1 ELIGIBILITY

The project has been developed for the sole purpose of permanently reducing CO2 emissions from deforestation when compared to baseline levels. These emissions would have occurred in the baseline or without project scenario.

1.3.2 VEGETATION

In the forest system, the tree canopy is approximately 45-60 meters in height, as determined by measurements with clinometers during forest inventory sampling. The understory primarily consists of species of canopy trees yet to reach mature height in combination with ferns and other epilithic species. Throughout the forest, lianas reach up to 30 centimeters in diameter and traverse the trees from the forest floor to the canopy with ferns and other epiphytes covering older vegetation.

Prior to the project start date, there has been active logging of 15 species in the project area. Logging operations focused on the extraction of two species: *Pericopsis elata* (Afrormosia or African Teak) and *Chlorophora sp.* (Iroko). Previous forestry operations in the Orientale province have identified 394 tree species as occurring within the intact primary rainforest. Based on the forest inventory conducted by Jadora, the Isangi Project has observed 270 tree species in the forest carbon plots (the project has surveyed 68 square hectares). Twelve vulnerable and threatened/endangered vascular plant species that occur within the project zone were also identified in the forest inventory (see section 1.3.7.1.1 below for more information). Identification of lianas, herbs and epiphytes has not yet been possible.

The FAO Forest Resource Assessment from 2010 named the following floral species as the most widely distributed plants and trees in the DRC: *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei, Uapaca guineensis, Scorodophloeus*

zenkeri, Annonidium mannii, Prioria oxyphylla, Petersianthus macrocarpus, Staudtia stipitata, Prioria balsamifera, Polyalthia suaveolens and *Pterocarpus soyauxii* (FAO 2010).

1.3.3 CARBON STOCKS

Current carbon stocks in the primary forest are intact but threatened by deforestation. As estimated through sampling procedures, the above-ground stocks in the primary forest are 196.6 tonnes of carbon per hectare (see Annex X). This is compared to 13.3 tonnes of carbon per hectare in cropland and 22.63 tonnes of carbon per hectare in settlement areas (see Annex Y and Annex Z). See Section 5.3.4.1 for current estimates of carbon stocks in the project area by LULC class.

1.3.4 LAND USE

While uses within the project zone over the past ten years have featured some selective logging and conversion to plantations, most evidence of deforestation can be attributed to subsistence agriculture. Subsistence farmers gain entry to formerly isolated tracts of forest via roads created and maintained to transport timber. With this increased access, farmers cut down forest in order to provide land for annual crops. Because of the relatively poor nutrient quality in the region's top soils and the prevalent practice of shifting agriculture, soil health often degrades quickly over a period of a few seasons. Lacking the resources and agricultural techniques necessary to improve soil nutrients, farmers clear new forest when existing land becomes less productive.

People have cleared the forest from approximately 8.3% of the reference area, and 5% of the project zone over the past 15 years. Forest clearing occurs at a net rate of 0.2% of the forest each year. Some forest clearing has occurred to establish paths and settlements, although these contribute less to the growing rate of deforestation in the region than subsistence agriculture.

1.3.5 PROPERTY RIGHTS

The land in the project area is owned by the government of Orientale Province of the DRC and is located within two logging concessions leased to Safbois. On a national level, the basic land governance was framed by the 1967 Bakajika Law and the 1973 Land Tenure Law. The former restricted all forms of private land ownership, giving the State full ownership rights. The 1973 Law allowed for certain types of private concession, and also recognized that customary laws apply to user rights over non-allocated areas in rural regions. Forest ownership and user rights are now subject to the 2002 Forest Code, which does not modify the 1973 Land Law by continuing to assert state ownership over all areas of forest, but it does broadly define certain categories of forest, such as those allocated for 'exploitation', 'community use' and 'conservation'. Please see section 3.1 for more information on laws governing land use in the project zone.

Under the 2002 code, Isangi's forests as a whole belong to the community. The guarantor is the village chief, and he may give tracts of land to his children's clans. The land, therefore, cannot be sold but only allocated for one or more cropping seasons. Additionally, the land may not be left to a woman because, according to local customs, if she marries this capital is lost (the land will go to another clan or the husband's village).

At a higher level, the head chief is the guarantor of all the land in his area (villages and groups). He regulates land use and manages conflicts between the villages regarding the forest. In each clan, the land is managed by the capitas (clan chiefs) who grant each family its portion of forest to be developed. Each household has approximately one to ten hectares, divided into fields left fallow and fields under operation. If existing fields are no longer productive, the village may expand its agricultural activities

into the primary forest. The elders open a field in the primary forest and bequeath the leftover fields to the village youth, who traditionally don't have the authority to cut primary forest.

Village, clan, and even family disputes are often due to non-compliance to land, forest, and river limits. Collective chiefs and village elders (sages) are responsible for meeting together and solving the conflicts whether it is among individuals or entire villages. The party found culpable has to pay a sanction to the other party, usually in the form of pigs, palm wine, or money equivalent. If a conflict is extremely disorderly, the leaders seek out the one who began the dispute and jail him for 30 to 45 days.

If a stranger wishes to obtain land in a village, he must speak directly with the chief of the village. The chief may distribute some land (if it is available) in exchange for payment or may direct the stranger to a family who is looking to allocate some of its land.

Unaccounted hunting in another's territory is equally conflicting. If one wishes to hunt in another village's primary forest, he must first meet with the chief and sages of the village. If permission is granted to hunt in their territory then the first animal hunted must be brought back and given to the leaders. This grants the hunter the blessing of the leaders and their permission to hunt as much as they would like within the village's forest territory.

1.3.6 COMMUNITIES

1.3.6.1 Types and Conditions

The Isangi project is a collaborative effort that directly engages the 24 villages impacted by the program, in addition to those who have governance for the region. Jadora first visited Isangi in 2009, when it entered into a corporate partnership to sustainably manage the Isangi logging concession's forest resources and the carbon pool. Jadora initiated its stakeholder engagement process immediately upon beginning data collection in the project area in 2009 and has maintained a steady on-the-ground presence in the project zone since March 2010. Throughout this period, Jadora has established dialogue with local villagers, local and international NGOs, and the territorial, provincial, and national governments (see section 2.7 for details on stakeholder engagement). The twenty-four villages in the project zone have a combined population of approximately 50,000 inhabitants. Government census reports indicate a population of nearly 100,000 – 150,000 people in the project zone, however, Jadora estimates that this number far exceeds the actual population. According to the CIA World Factbook, 43.5% of the population of the DRC is aged 0-14 years while only 2.6% are 65 years or older. The database also states that the total fertility rate nationwide is 4.95 children born per woman while the infant mortality rate is 74.87 deaths per 1,000 live births. 66.8% of the population aged 15 and older can read and write in French, Lingala, Kingwana or Tshiluba (CIA World Factbook, 2013; https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cg.html). The official website of the Orientale Province where Isangi is located states that the province has a population density of 16 people per squared kilometer (Oriental Province Official Website, 2014; http://provinceorientale.cd/sec/).

The socioeconomic needs of the villages continue to expand due to its population growth, increased birthrate, the progressive introduction of technology, and the influence of surrounding regions—facilitated by a large network of communication via waterways. The population's response to these growing needs is to increase agricultural production by opening new fields.

1.3.6.2 Culture

The majority of the local people trace their ancestry from an ancient immigration of Bantu-speaking groups from the east. Bantu heritage is a broad term used for the numerous ethnic groups in Africa who

speak one or more of the many languages rooted from Bantu which is a lingual subset of the Niger-Congo languages family.

The project occurs in a region where the people use basic subsistence agricultural techniques. Over time, the fertility of the land wanes, and the people must move on to new areas of primary forest. The survival of the population depends solely on agricultural production. Despite using rudimentary tools and cultivation techniques, the population manages to sustain itself. Due to greater income potential, almost every community expressed a preference for raising livestock over growing subsistence crops; though frequent disease outbreaks force communities to rely on agricultural practices.

Houses are built by hand with local materials from the forest. Only the thatching for the roof is purchased from a market. The quality of thatched roofing along with number of rooms in a house is a good indicator for wealth or stature and can be seen using satellite imagery. Houses with multiple rooms or additional free standing units (for each wife) denote greater wealth among a particular household.

The village chief often resides towards the center of the village and spends most of his time in the village pavilion where he receives visitors, speaks to the collective community and settles disputes with the aid of a group of elders, distinguished by their leopard skin pelts. Often located in the center of the village are an open dance/gathering place, a small multi-room schoolhouse and a health post.

While there are three major hospitals in the Isangi territory, almost every village has a small health post. Both systems are often poorly equipped, intermittently staffed and costly relative to local incomes. Fees for services and prescriptions must be paid in whole by each patient. This creates a basis for competition with the less expensive traditional healers; although interviews with local villagers show that on average certain diseases are preferably treated by one or the other. Both the medical providers and traditional healers have somewhat of an understanding of which domain of illnesses they can and cannot treat.

Each village usually has a variety of churches of Christian denominations ranging from Catholicism to varieties of Protestantism and Pan-African religions.

Local and regional markets play a vital role in providing new economic alternatives and an understanding of how the economy beyond the village operates. Market surveys help to comprehend the relationship between household consumption, farmer productivity, and prices at different markets in the region while providing an insight into the variety of products available for sale at the markets. Products range from rice, bananas, cassava, corn, chickens, bush meat, soap, matches and artisanal commodities such as hand brooms, back baskets, chairs and more.

Outside of the market system, local people display success in other micro-economic projects such as metallurgy. Hidden throughout the brush which lines the paths are often small temporary stands selling specialty products such as metal kitchen utensils and pots created in home-made forges. This well-developed sense of entrepreneurship promotes the idea of microenterprise and microfinance in the area as a viable option for project investments.

1.3.6.3 Specific Groups

The overall population is made up of tribal village-based societies of general Bantu heritage, with high linguistic diversity and strong loyalties to its individual villages and linguistic groups. Through initial consultation and appraisal of the communities, Jadora did not identify any indigenous peoples (such as Mbuti, Efe, Twa, Aka, or Baaka groups) living in the project zone (see.Annex B).

Highlighted as their own specific group, Jadora has gathered together women of each local community. In the belief that community progress is truly possible when all members are contributing, Jadora makes a

point to have separate community meetings with women's groups so that their perspectives on development needs and ideas for improvement can be freely expressed and clearly heard. Gender roles are distinctly outlined and adhered to by all in the community.

Although engaging directly with women as a cultural group is not traditional, many villages have become familiar with the idea as other non-governmental organizations have previously implemented these standards when working in the region. Women are very active contributors in the labors of village and fields. As women are primarily responsible for raising children, they play a crucial role in passing on cultural values to younger generations. More often than not, women express ideas and concerns that are more practical and pragmatic than those expressed by the men. Likewise, they propose projects that involve women collectively more than as individuals. Usually women are enthusiastically active and participatory in expressing their needs and ideas about the community.

1.3.6.4 Characteristics

Characteristics of the population as they relate to labor, land, and other resources are described below:

Labor

Agricultural operations include clearing, thinning, burning, planting seedlings, maintenance and the harvest. Each operation is unique, requiring its own timelines and skill sets. Clearing free space in the forest to grow crops is characterized by removing grass, shrubs and other vegetation, except for the largest of trees. A relatively short period of time is required to clear primary forests with the owner of the field overseeing the clearing with the assistance of several men from the village.

Thinning essentially removes the shadow created by trees to promote the growth of other plants. This operation requires strength and is often carried out by the men in the village who come to work with the owner of the field. Burning typically occurs after thinning, and it serves to clean the soil and increases its fertility with the mineral material produced after the fire. Men often carry out the burning activities with the help of their family members. On fallow land with high biomass content, the fields burn very quickly and typically only require one or two repeated fires.

The women of the village have the primary responsibility for planting seedlings in the fields. They first sow rice, followed by beans, cassava, and finally, bananas and plantains. Women also primarily oversee the maintenance of the fields to remove weeds, which is particularly important for rice cultivation. This operation does not require much labor and is restricted to the household level. Women mainly perform the harvest as well, with this activity marking the end of the field cycle. Women are paid by crop sharing, cloth or cash at a rate about 50% of what men are paid.

Land

For communities living in the vicinity of the project, the forest is the primary area for agriculture. Access to land is regulated by traditional law, which applies differently to the indigenous population than it does to non-Congolese. Access is obtained by hereditary inheritance (from father to son), alliance (marriage) or assignment.

Villages or clans may find it necessary to seek new lands in response to changing circumstances. Some villages have no adjacent forestland and instead utilize remote properties within the forest. Authorities have at times displaced such villages living along the highway, forcing the people to abandon their properties within the forest and to settle on lands belonging to other villages. In other circumstances, population increase and scarcity/remoteness of forest land have caused some villages to fragment, with some clans leaving to occupy new land belonging to the less populated villages.

The settlement pattern for most villages runs parallel alongside a pathway or river which is suggestive of migration routes as well as the inclination towards mobility in order to reach markets which shift location each day of the week.

Resources

Households mainly use primitive tools (machetes, axes, etc.) and seed derived from previous crops. Financial remuneration is mainly transportation costs and "chappa." "Chappa" can be understood as an amount allocated to the purchase of food and drink for people who help cut fields.

1.3.7 BIODIVERSITY

Diversity in Orientale Province:
There have been no previous studies of biodiversity within the project zone. The Congolese National Herbarium in Yangambi/INERA has one of the most complete sets of collections of vascular plants in the Congo River Basin. This collection, however, is not specific to any one location and personal communications with the herbarium staff indicated few if any collections from within the project zone.

In 2010 a major European initiative (Boyekoli Ebale Congo 2010) to study the Congo River and its surroundings was undertaken. The expedition traveled from Kinshasa to Kisagani. Their primary work was in the Orientale province. They have released their preliminary data (See Annex AN), but a complete analysis has not been published. The Boyekoli Ebale survey conducted a workshop in Kisangani in which their preliminary results are discussed (http://www.congobiodiv.org/en/content/presentations-workshop-kisangani). For each taxonomic group studied, new species were discovered in the region. Given how close the study was to the project zone, the information they collected is directly relevant to the Jadora-Isangi REDD+ project.

To the west and southwest of the project zone the Bonobo Conservation Initiative is active. Personal communications with their staff have indicated that the project zone is a potential habitat for Bonobos.

Floral Diversity:

The project has not completed a systematic survey of the floral biodiversity of the project zone, though many floral species have been identified through the forest inventory. The floral diversity is typical of rainforest systems around the globe with high levels of taxonomic diversity. Despite a recent rapid biological assessment in the DRC and the presence of Yangambi/INERA in the province, the complete flora of the project zone remains unknown due to lack of sufficient comprehensive studies.

Despite the lack of completed studies about this region, what has been uncovered about the area renders its floral diversity as extremely unique. For example, WWF cites Shumway et al 2003 saying "In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) alone, 11,000 forest plant species have been described, of which over 1,100 of these are found nowhere else. About 69 species are threatened." When considering what has already been discovered under such limited study conditions, one can imagine that there are numerous other species in the area that have yet to be found and classified.

The project is in direct and continuing contact with the National Herbarium of the Congo (Yangambi–INERA) that has recently undergone a series of improvements with the assistance of the Belgium government (National Belgium Botanical Garden/Dr. Steve Dessein - steven.dessein@br.fgov.be). Discussions are under way to work with Elasi Ramazani (Head of the Department - Yangambi - elasi_ramazani@yahoo.fr) the Herbarium/INERA to develop comprehensive studies of the project zone that will support both the Isangi REDD+ Project as well as the Congolese National Herbarium.

Previous forestry operations in the Orientale province have identified 394 tree species as occurring within the intact primary rainforest. The project proponent has observed 270 tree species in the forest carbon plots (the project has surveyed 68 square hectares). See section 1.3.7.1.1 below for more information on rare and endangered floral species found in the project zone.

Faunal Diversity:

Jadora has instituted a program to assess the faunal diversity within the project zone. The techniques used (See Annex C) are based on those used by the Conservation International Rapid Assessment Program (Conservation International 2011). Jadora's biodiversity teams are responsible for conducting faunal surveys, and team members have lived most of their lives hunting and tracking animals within the project zone. Their substantial skills have been supplemented by extensive discussions and training with Jadora's Biodiversity Director. These skills include animal identification and animal sign recognition such as prints, scat or evidence of eating, nesting and movement. Animal identification training has also been conducted by locally trained hunters and university trained biologists. The teams are proficient in using GPS units, trap cameras, and wildlife identification field guides.

Approximately 972 survey hours have been spent assessing the project zone using the transect methodology since 2009. The biodiversity teams have identified 85 species of animals within the project zone. Throughout the project zone, faunal species live in a naturally intact environment with few inhibitions to migration, feeding or reproduction. A network of rivers and streams that harbor an undetermined level of aquatic diversity form a series of watersheds throughout the project zone. Please see Annex D for a list of faunal species identified in the project zone.

The primary threats to biodiversity are frontier deforestation from surrounding villages for subsistence agriculture, selective logging of rare or endangered tree species, and hunting for the bush meat trade. Drivers for hunting species that constitute bush meat are most likely protein or market-based. With little knowledge of or access to disease treatment for livestock, these protein sources are often limited. Hunting bushmeat is one of the only viable options left to fulfill dietary needs for communities.

Furthermore, interviews with local people have made clear the monetary advantage of selling bush meat at the market place over agricultural or artisanal products. Species that are hunted for bush meat (in order of decreasing market price) include wild boars and bush pigs, antelope species such as the bush duiker and a variety of monkeys.

1.3.7.1 High Conservation Values (HCVs)

The Congo River Basin is considered internationally to be a priority site for ecosystem conservation due to a combination of unique diversity, endemism, and threats to those values. ((http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/, http://www.conservation.org/where/africa_madagascar/congo/Pages/overview.aspx, http://www.cbfp.org, Mittermeier et al. 1998, Olson DM, Dinerstein E. 1998). Although evaluation of the conservation status of flora and fauna in the project zone itself has been very limited, the project's location within the Congo River Basin, and the more than 187,571 hectares of contiguous intact primary forest encompassed by the project, suggest strongly that biodiversity HCVs are present in the project area and zone. The habitat preservation afforded by the project is an important conservation measure and supports the further observation and maintenance of HCVs.

HCV identification is based on an analysis of the project zone using the criteria outlined in the HCV Resource Network's *Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values* and the DRC's

national draft guidance document *Forets de Haute Valeur pour la Conservation en RDC.* Information for the analysis came from discussions with local villagers, satellite imagery, on the ground assessments by Jadora personnel, literature review, and conservation databases.

The Project area and concession boundaries can be found in Annex BG and Annex BH, respectively.

Figure 5. Image of old forest elephant teeth found within the project zone.

1.3.7.1.1 Globally, regionally, or nationally significant concentrations (HCV 1)

Protected Areas

There are no DRC statutory or IUCN equivalent protected areas, or proposed protected areas, within the project zone. This was determined through a search of relevant national and IUCN, RAMSAR websites (see Annex AQ).

Threatened Species

Through rapid surveys, the project proponent has identified 2 faunal species living in the project zone that are listed as vulnerable on the IUCN Red List. These are the *Osteolaemus tetraspis,* the Dwarf forest crocodile and *Psittacus erithacus*, the African grey parrot. Please see Annex D for a list of all faunal species identified in rapid surveys.

Though no living individuals have been documented, there is evidence that the project zone was once inhabited by forest elephants (*Loxodonta cyclotis*). Interviews with community members indicate that remnant individuals may still live within the project zone. Faunal information was obtained from the

project zone from local hunters, observation of animals (both live and dead), and fossil evidence presented to Jadora personnel.

The project proponent has not completed a full floral diversity survey; however, 12 IUCN Red-listed endangered and vulnerable floral species were identified in the project area through the forest inventory (see Annex X).

Endangered floral species:

- Afromosia/African Teak (*Pericopsis elata)* – 37 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Tola/Tola-blanc (G*ossweilerodendron balsamiferum)* – 11 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Wenge (*Millettia laurentii)* – 1 individual identified in forest inventory
- Douka (*Tieghemella africana)* – 2 individuals identified in forest inventory

Vulnerable floral species:

- Bosse Clair/Scented Guarea (*Guarea cedrata)* – 21 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Bosse Fonce/Black Guarea (*Guarea thompsonii)* –144 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Dibetou/African Walnut (*Lovoa trichilioides)* – 3 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Doussie bipindensis (*Afzelia bipindensis)* – 2 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Kosipo/Cedar Kokoti (*Entandrophragma candollei)* – 8 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Sapele/Sapelli (*Entandrophragma cylindricu)* – 3 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Sipo/Sipo Mahogany/Utile (*Entandrophragma utile)* – 1 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Tiama (*Entandrophragma angolense)* – 5 individuals identified in forest inventory

Based on this evidence, threatened species are considered to be a High Conservation Value for the project.

Endemic Species

The probability of endemic species existing in the project zone is high given the levels of biodiversity and endemism known to exist in the Congo Basin, including many undescribed species (Boyekoli Ebale Congo 2010). The project proponent has cross-referenced the faunal survey data with the list of endemics provided in the DRC national draft guidance document *Forets de Haute Valeur pours la Conservation en RDC.* So far, only one endemic species, the African Peacock (*Afropavo congensis*), has been identified in the project zone (see Annex D). While the presence of only one endemic species has been confirmed thus far, the project proponent considers endemism to be a HCV based on the precautionary principle and the high level of endemism reported generally for the Congo basin.

Areas that Support Significant Concentrations of a Species during Any Time in their Life Cycle (for example, Migrations and Breeding Grounds)

The project zone is large and is known to include some variation in habitat features, including distinct watersheds with associated hydrological and riparian features. Also, local knowledge indicates a strong likelihood that forest habitats support feeding and reproduction habitats for species—including the *Panthera pardus* (leopard). There is insufficient information, though, about species dynamics and habitat features to confirm that areas within the project zone support significant concentrations of species during lifecycle phases. For example, there are no wetlands present that have been designated as being important for migratory or breeding grounds.

This lack of evidence does not preclude the possibly of the presence of this HCV category. For the time being, however, it has not been identified as present in the project zone. Given the conservation orientation of the project, this HCV—if in fact present—will not be adversely impacted, and the project will consider further related information as it becomes available.

HCV 1 Determination

The presence of endangered and vulnerable species in the project zone meets the HCV 1 qualifications listed in the HCV Resource Network's *Common Guidance for the Identification of High Conservation Values.*

1.3.7.1.2 **Viable Populations at the Landscape Level (HCV 2)**

HCV 2 relates to 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. The 187,571 ha project area and even larger project zone more than meet the widely considered threshold of 50,000 ha needed to maintain natural populations (Brown et al., 2013). In addition, landscapes in the project area and zone are generally composed of continuous, primary forest with relatively intact habitat structure, condition, and connectivity. Also, a significant portion of the project area overlaps with land designated as intact forest by the Intact Forest Landscapes (IFL) mapping initiative (see http://www.intactforests.org/world.map.html and Annex E). Given these attributes, the project zone meets the qualifications of HCV 2.

1.3.7.1.3 **Threatened or Rare Ecosystems (HCV 3)**

The DRC's national HCV guidance document, *Forets de Haute Valeur pours la Conservation en RDC,* includes eastern rainforests of the Congo Basin as regions of priority for conservation. The document includes a detailed list of areas that qualify as HCV 3, though the project zone does not fall within the areas explicitly stated in the guidelines. Furthermore, with the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems still under development, the project proponent could not conclude that the project is located in a threatened or rare ecosystem at this time. Further information will be considered as it becomes available, and in the meantime, the conservation oriented nature of this project does not present increased risk to this HCV.

1.3.7.1.4 **Ecosystem Services (HCV 4)**

The project zone includes areas that provide critical ecosystem services. Communities in the project zone are fully dependent on services provided by the forest. The entire project zone is part of the watershed that feeds into the Lomami River and eventually to the Congo River. The forest acts to regulate flooding and siltation by retaining water for extended periods before release into the river system. In doing so, water is naturally purified as it moves through the soils of the forest system and into the waterways. Communities in the project zone are solely reliant on natural filtration to maintain drinking water quality. It also reduces siltation in ceasing the flow of muddy water from farmlands into the river system, allowing for photosynthetic processes of aquatic microorganisms to keep waters oxygenated and larger organisms thriving. Due to the communities' reliance on natural water sources in the project zone, the area meets the criteria for HCV 4.

1.3.7.1.5 **Fundamental Community Needs (HCV 5)**

Based on surveys and community consultation meetings, it is clear that the entire project zone is fundamental for the basic needs of local communities in ways that are otherwise irreplaceable. The project zone provides protein sources in the forms of bush meat and native caterpillars, plants and herbs used in traditional healing in the absence of consistently accessible modern medicine, fuel wood, and

housing and construction materials. Resources to satisfy these needs are not readily available outside of what the forest provides due to a lack of economic opportunities in the area. The forest provides an array of raw materials that can be processed into goods and sold to make a living or pay for expenses not provided for directly by the forest. The forest communities depend nearly exclusively on the forest processes which bring about materials and sustenance that are essential for survival in the region. These attributes indicate that HCV 5 is present in the project zone.

1.3.7.1.6 **Cultural Identity (HCV 6)**

The project zone includes areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of the communities that live there. Each village system designates forest areas that are allocated as “spirit forests” that exist within the project zone. The size and location of these spiritual and religious spaces varies between villages, but commonly most rural populations draw spiritual and cultural connections from the forest and the plants and animals which exist there. These connections are formative in traditional practices and beliefs, cultural rituals, and celebrations, as well as oral traditions and community history. While the sacred areas are not often well defined geographically, participatory mapping sessions in the communities have allowed the project proponent to form a general idea of their locations in respect to each village.

The project zone meets the criteria for HCV 6 because such sacred sites (whether nationally recognized or not) cannot be replaced or reestablished elsewhere. Likewise, certain plant or animal resources which possess cultural or religious value may only exist and reproduce within the specified project zone. The forest and its attributes which exist in the project area are significant HCVs because in their absence, the culture of the forest communities would rapidly erode.

1.4 Project Proponent (G4)

Jadora, LLC (Jadora) is a sustainable land and resource management company based in Kirkland, Washington, USA. Jadora is the project proponent and is solely responsible for all aspects of project design, implementation, and management. As discussed in section 3.2 below, Jadora has full right of use for all emissions reductions from the Isangi REDD+ Project.

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1.4.1 MULTIPLE PROJECT PROPONENTS

Not applicable. Jadora is the only project proponent.

1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project (G4)

Jadora S.P.R.L. is Jadora LLC's Congolese subsidiary responsible for processing payroll and taxes on behalf of Jadora LLC in DRC.

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Societe Africaine du Bois S.P.R.L. (Safbois) is a Congolese logging company that produces selectively logged, exotic hardwood timber and timber products. Safbois owns the timber rights to the project area and provides Jadora with in-country assistance. This assistance includes access to facilities and equipment in Yafunga, as well as transportation and other logistics inside the DRC. Jadora entered into an agreement with Safbois in September 2009 to be the sole project developer for the Isangi project in exchange for in-country (DRC) logistical support during the project's development and a revenue share of the sale of carbon credits resulting from the development of the project. This agreement grants Jadora all carbon rights associated with the project area.

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Ecological Carbon Offset Partners, LLC (ecoPartners) is a consulting firm based out of Berkeley, California, USA. As a leader of carbon-financed conservation, ecoPartners works with project developers, forest owners and verification bodies to build successful carbon offset projects. They are experts in the technical aspects of project design, planning and development including biometrics, accounting methodologies and remote sensing. ecoPartners has extensive experience validating and verifying projects under the California Air Resources Board (ARB), Climate Action Reserve (CAR) Standard, Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), and Climate Community & Biodiversity (CCB) Standard. For the Isangi REDD+ Project, ecoPartners has provided technical consulting services to Jadora on project design, documentation, carbon accounting, validation, and remote sensing, as well as in drafting this Project Description. ecoPartners will provide ongoing support to fill the role of Climate Director until otherwise directed by Jadora. The role of Climate Director has specific management and monitoring responsibilities as described in Annex F.

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1.5.1 TECHNICAL SKILLS AND CAPACITY

The Jadora leadership team has extensive experience in community engagement, biodiversity assessment, and carbon measurement across Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

The organizational structure for the Isangi REDD+ Project and individual roles and responsibilities for each staff member are detailed in the Isangi Implementation Plan (Annex F). The Monitoring and Implementation Report provides a current list of Jadora staff members and their skills and experience.

For assistance in its public health initiatives, Jadora is partnering with the Emerging Pathogens Department at the University of Florida. Safbois has decades of on-the-ground management and operational experience in the DRC. Safbois manages in-country logistics for the project and plays a key role in recruitment activities to fill employment gaps in the DRC.

Please see the Annex AX, Monitoring and Implementation Report, and section 8.1.1 for more details on the technical skills and Jadora staff responsibilities and experience.

1.5.2 REGULATORS

The Ministry of the Environment is the primary regulator of forest lands in the DRC. Compliance with VCS and CCB standards is regulated by a third party verification body. Rainforest Alliance is an accredited verification body for VCS and CCB and serves as the initial validator and verifier for the project.

1.5.3 GHG PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATORS

The VCS Association (VCSA) and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) are responsible for administering their respective programs. These responsibilities include maintaining documents relevant to project design, implementation, and monitoring. CCBA posts a version of this document for public comment during validation as well as the Monitoring and Implementation Report when the project seeks verification. VCSA maintains a registry of projects including descriptions, monitoring results, and emissions reductions issued.

1.6 Project Start Date (G3)

The Project Start Date is September 12, 2009. This is the execution date of the agreement between Jadora and Safbois, leading to the cessation of logging in the project area (see Annex W). This is the first project activity implemented by the project proponent to address the drivers of deforestation in the project area and generate GHG emissions reductions.

1.7 Project Crediting Period (G3)

The Project Crediting Period will last for 30 years from the Project Start Date: September 12, 2009 – September 11, 2039.

1.7.1 PROJECT LIFETIME AND CHRONOLOGICAL PLAN

The Project Lifetime will span the duration of the Project Crediting Period, from September 12, 2009 – September 1. The project has been divided into four implementation phases:

- Phase 1: September 12, 2009 – December 31, 2013
- Phase 2: January 1, 2014 – December 31, 2018
- Phase 3: January 1, 2019 – December 31, 2023
- Phase 4: January 1, 2024 – September 11, 2039

The Isangi Implementation Plan outlines the activities to be implemented in each phase of the project over the course of the Project Lifetime. Jadora uses an adaptive management process (also detailed in the Implementation Plan) to adjust project implementation according to stakeholder input and results of

project monitoring. Monitoring activities are compiled annually, and the results are presented in the Monitoring and Implementation Report when the project seeks verification and VCU issuance. Monitoring of land use change in the project area and the leakage belt will be conducted at the end of each monitoring period, combined with continuous ground assessments of deforestation by Jadora's forest monitoring teams. For more information on monitoring procedures, please see section 8.1.

The project takes place on two logging concessions leased to Safbois by the DRC National Government. The current leases for both concessions were issued to Safbois in 2009, for a period of 25 years. Safbois is eligible to renew the logging concession in 2034, covering the lifetime of the project (Annex AY).

1.7.2 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Implementation Plan includes the long-term implementation schedule for the project reference. Beginning in Phase 2, Jadora will create an Annual Operating Plan (AOP) to set priorities, budgets, and timelines for project activities implemented and continued throughout each year.

1.7.3 BASELINE REASSESSMENT

The project baseline will be reassessed at least every 10 years from the Project Start Date (2019 and 2029). Jadora expects to reassess the baseline more frequently due to anticipated acceleration in deforestation in the reference region.

1.7.4 ARR/IFM HARVESTING PERIODS

Not applicable. The project is not claiming emissions reductions from Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation (ARR) or Improved Forest Management (IFM) activities.

1.7.5 DIFFERENCES IN CREDITING PERIOD AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Not applicable. The crediting period and implementation schedule are the same.

2 DESIGN

2.1 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The applicable VCS sectoral scope for the project is: 14 Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU), under the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) project category. The project activities are designed to Avoid Unplanned Deforestation (AUD) occurring in a mosaic pattern. The project fits this category and activity type due to the distribution of the agents and drivers of deforestation identified in the baseline scenario detailed in section 4.5 below.

2.1.1 GROUPED PROJECT

Not applicable. This project is not a grouped project.

2.1.2 PROJECT ELIGIBILITY

The project complies with all rules and requirements stated in the following documents:

- Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Version 3.4, October, 2013
- VCS Program Guide, Version 3.5, October, 2013
- VCS Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements, Version 3.4, October, 2013
- VCS Methodology VM0006 “Methodology for Carbon Accounting of Mosaic and Landscape-scale REDD Projects” Version 2.1, January, 2014
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, Version 3.2, October, 2012
- VCS Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities Version 3.0, May, 2010
- Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Standard (CCB), Second Edition, December, 2008
- Rules for the Use of the CCB Standards, issued December, 2013
- ISO 14064-2:2006 “Greenhouse gases – Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements”

The project proponent will adhere to all required changes made to these documents and their respective programs over the project lifetime and crediting period.

2.1.3 METHODOLOGY REQUIREMENTS

The project fully applies the VCS Methodology VM0006 version 2.1 “Methodology for Carbon Accounting of Mosaic and Landscape-scale REDD Projects.” The project employs all required tools and modules of the methodology. For information on the models used by the project proponent, see section 5.

2.1.4 PROJECT CONVERSIONS

As the project seeks to protect existing primary forest, the project proponent does not conduct any land conversion. The project does not use ARR, ALM, WRC, or ACoGS activities to create emissions reductions, so land has never been converted for the purposes of pursuing these activities. Moreover, the project proponent has not drained any native ecosystems or degraded hydrological functions in the project area for the purpose creating emissions reductions. Historical LULC analysis of the project area provided in section 5 demonstrates that the project proponent has not converted any lands for the purpose of carbon credit generation.

2.1.5 JURISDICTIONAL REDD+

To date, there are no national or sub-national Jurisdictional and Nested REDD (JNR) Programs in DRC or the Orientale Province. Thus, there are no JNR requirements for the project to follow. The project has been registered on the DRC National REDD Registry. The project proponent is supportive of these policies and will participate in their development.

2.1.6 GOOD PRACTICE AND GUIDANCE

The project proponent strives to use industry best practices in implementing the project. The project proponent uses the *Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment Manual for REDD+ Projects* (Richards and Panfil, 2011) to measure social and biodiversity impacts of the project and the UN-REDD Programme *Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent* (Laughlin, 2013) as guidance on Free, Prior, and Informed Consent.

2.1.7 MULTIPLE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Only one methodology has been applied to the project, and project activities are described below.

2.1.8 MULTIPLE INSTANCES OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Not applicable. The project does not contain multiple instances of project activities.

2.2 Description of the Project Activity (G3)

Jadora has designed a suite of project activities to address the focal issues identified through community consultation as well as the primary drivers of deforestation in the project zone and area, respectively. These activities are organized into four broad program areas: Education, Improved Access to Resources, Improved Production, and Land-Use Planning. These program areas are designed to demonstrate how the project creates long-term, positive climate, community and biodiversity impacts using a Theory of Change causal model, described in greater detail in the Isangi Theory of Change Document, Annex AU.

The project proponent creates emissions reductions by reducing the forest area converted to agricultural use through agricultural intensification. These activities are also designed to achieve the project's community and biodiversity objectives. Jadora fully expects that the long-term implementation of these program areas, combined with effective monitoring and continuous engagement with local communities, will reduce deforestation in the project area and create positive biodiversity and community impacts in the project zone. A detailed list of project activities is included in the Isangi Implementation Plan (Annex AO).

The project activities listed in the Implementation Plan can be driven internally by Jadora, externally by the communities in the project zone, or a combination of both. These categories are important because they dictate the activity's funding source. Internal project activities are funded exclusively by Jadora and reflect the priorities of the Leadership Team. External activities are identified by communities through the community benefits process outlined in Annex AP. These activities are funded by the portion of the carbon revenue set aside for the communities in the project zone ($0.50/tCO2e sold). In many cases, activities are funded by both sources. For example, Jadora provides internal funding to demonstrate a new project activity, and external funds are used to expand that activity in communities that request it through the community benefits process.

The project activities occur within the project area limits. The project area limits are provided in the map below and in Annex BH.

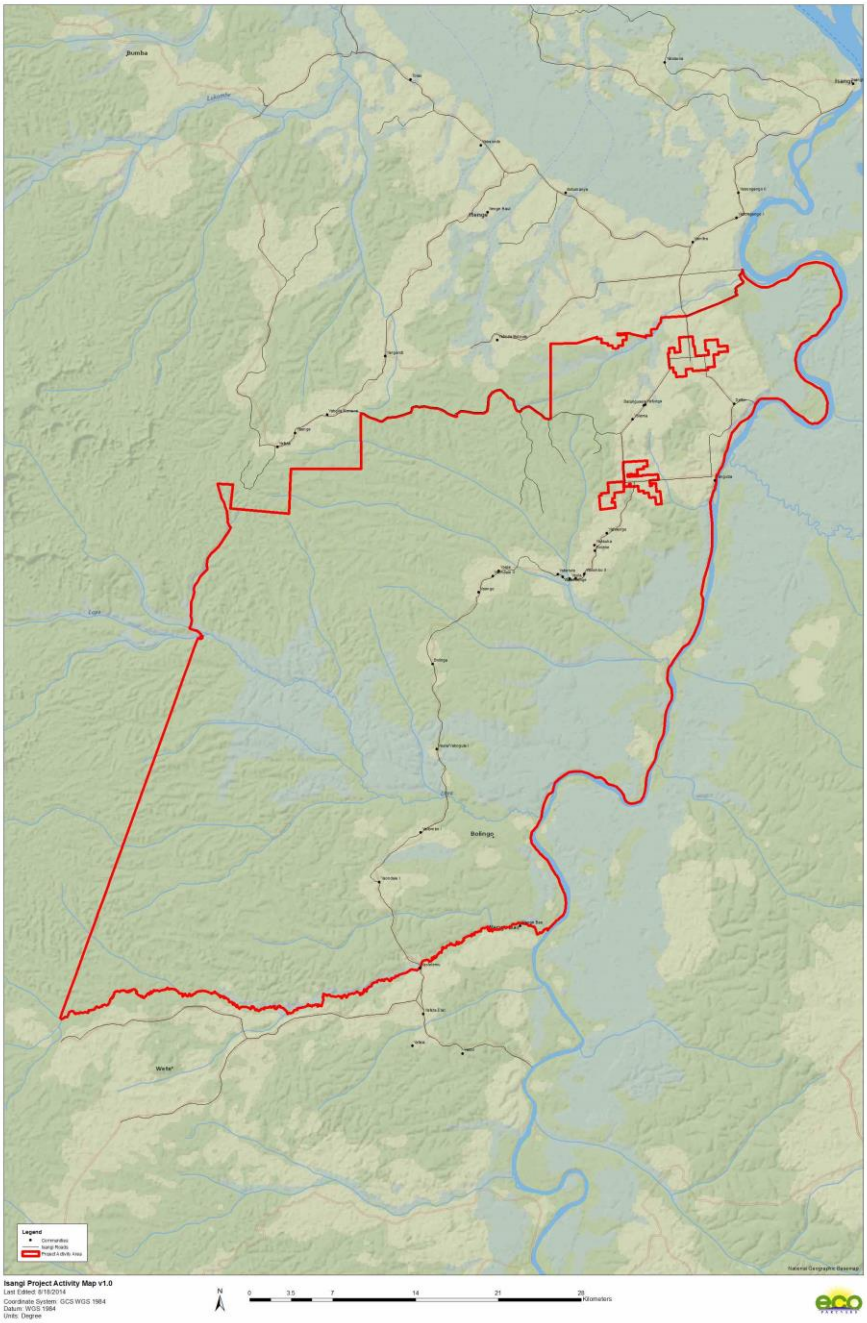


Figure 6. The project area limits where project activities occur.

2.2.1 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT TECHNOLOGIES

The project creates emissions reductions by reducing the amount of forest area that would be converted to agriculture under the baseline scenario. This is first accomplished by ceasing logging operations in the project area. While timber extraction itself is not a driver of deforestation in the project area, the roads built to access and remove logs facilitate agricultural expansion and forest conversion. By ceasing all logging in the project area, no new roads will be built and existing logging roads will not be maintained.

The project complements this activity with activities designed to reduce the need for new agricultural land. This is accomplished through encouraging improved agricultural practices that increase production on existing farm land.

2.2.2 PROJECT CLIMATE IMPACTS

The project will achieve its climate objective by reducing the area of forest converted for agricultural use. By increasing the productivity of existing agricultural land and creating land-use plans with villages in the project zone, Jadora works with communities to develop alternatives to forest conversion for agriculture. As mentioned in the previous section, an important activity implemented by the project proponent is the cessation of logging and the associated construction and maintenance of roads used to access primary forest for conversion.

Section 5.6.5 provides a table of estimated net-emissions reductions resulting from project activities. In order to create these positive climate impacts, the project relies on outputs and outcomes from project activities included in each of the program areas. Over time, the results of each project activity combine to create impacts as described in the Isangi Theory of Change Document, Annex AU. For example, Figure 7 demonstrates how the four program areas work together to create positive climate impacts.

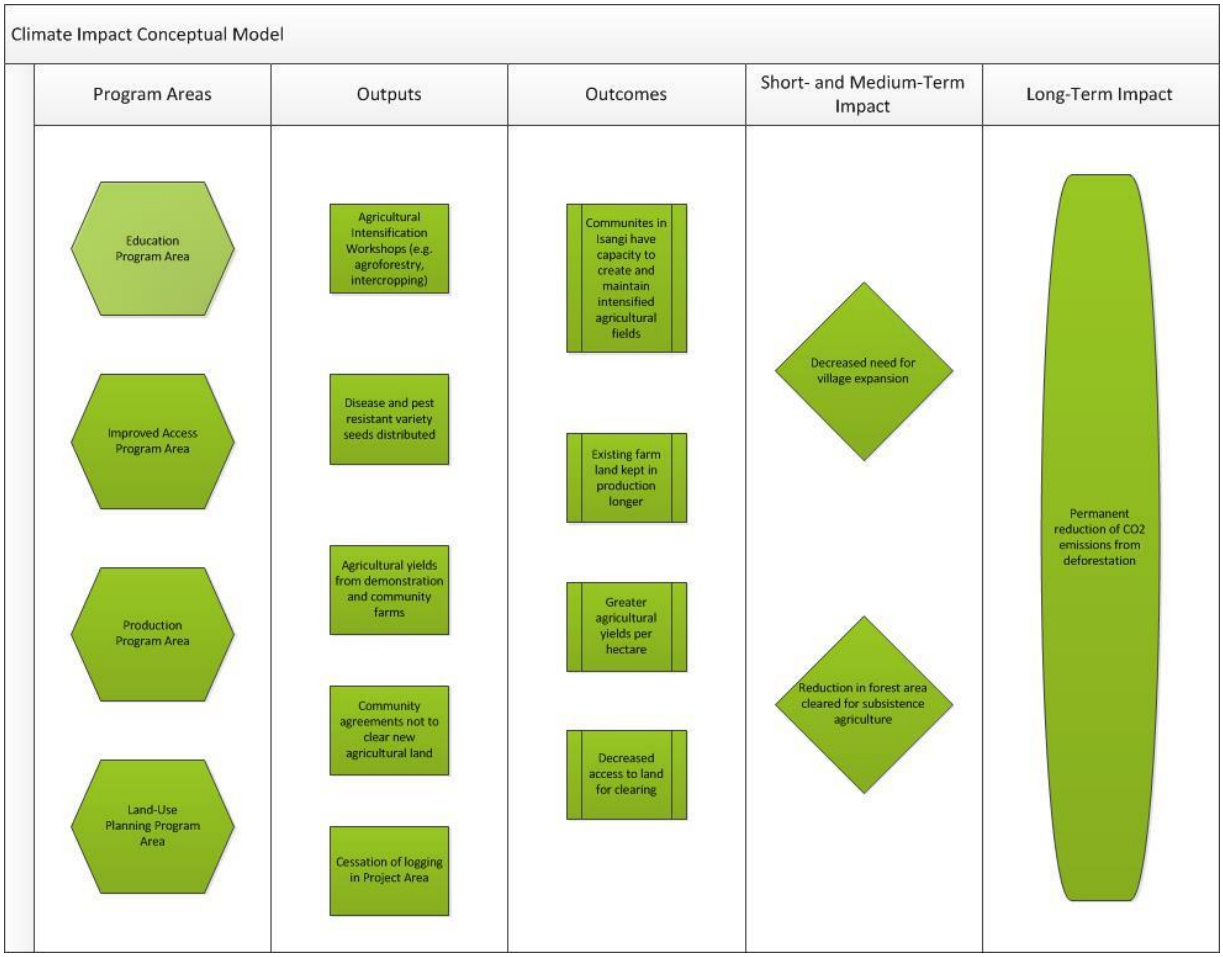


Figure 7. Climate impact conceptual model.

2.2.3 PROJECT ACTIVITY LIFETIME

As noted in section 1.7.1, the project is divided in to four phases for the purposes of implementation. The Isangi Implementation Plan included as Annex AO indicates which project activities will occur in each phase.

2.2.4 COMMUNITY AND BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS

The project's four program areas are designed to create positive community and biodiversity impacts relative to the projected baseline scenario (see Section 4.5). Like climate impacts, community and biodiversity impacts are evident from cumulative outputs and outcomes from activities in each program area. The ways in which each program area contributes to the project objectives are described in the Isangi Theory of Change Document, Annex AU. Expected community and biodiversity impacts, including potential negative impacts, are listed in detail in sections 6 and 7, respectively.

2.2.5 FUELWOOD GATHERING

As fuelwood gathering was not identified as a driver of deforestation in the project area, the project proponent will not generate verified emissions reductions from cook stove activities.

2.2.6 WOODLOT/WOODLAND ESTABLISHMENT

Neither charcoal production nor fuelwood gathering were identified as drivers of deforestation in the project area. Thus, the project proponent will not generate verified emissions reductions from activities designed to address these drivers. Jadora is working with communities to create woodlots for fuelwood in order to create an alternative to gathering fuelwood from the primary forest in the project area. No forest will be cut for the purpose of establishing these woodlots.

2.2.7 SUSTAINABLE EXTRACTION

Jadora seeks to maintain and enhance Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), especially those that are of high conservation value to communities. If any project activities are developed to commercialize or further develop NTFP extraction over the course of the project, Jadora will work with communities to create a sustainable harvest plan for these resources.

2.2.8 SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

The land-use planning program area is designed to assist communities in deciding where to conduct agricultural activities. All agricultural activities funded or developed by the project proponent will take place on existing agricultural land and be sited in accordance with local land-use plans.

2.2.9 EFFECTIVENESS FACTORS

For purposes of ex-ante estimates, effectiveness factors were developed for project activities using the methods of VM0006. These effectiveness factors relate to a combination of drivers and project activities described in the methodology. As discussed in section 4.2, the eligible project activities implemented as part of the project are:

- Strengthening of land-tenure status and forest governance.
- Supporting the development and implementation of sustainable forest and land use management plans.
- Sustainable intensification of agriculture on existing agricultural land.

These correspond to VM0006 sections 8.2.1.1, 8.2.1.2 and 8.2.1.7. Since the primary driver of deforestation is the conversion of forestland to cropland, the applicable effectiveness equation in section 8.2.1.2 is:

$$effectiveness = \left(1 - \frac{\Delta area_{cropland,allowed}}{\Delta area_{cropland,baseline}}\right)\% \quad \text{[EQ46]}$$

Given that $\Delta area_{settlement,allowed}$ is zero, effectiveness is exactly 100%. This is likewise the case for the driver of conversion to settlement and commercial logging. Since the total effectiveness cannot be greater than 100%, then according to VM0006 the sole activity of sustainable forest and land use management plans contributes to 100% maximal effectiveness.

Although Jadora expects to reach maximal effectiveness over the project lifetime, it acknowledges that the adoption rate of land use planning and other activities will occur over time. Based on the number of signed agreements with participating villages in the project zone, Jadora estimates that the adoption rate of project activities is about 30% per year.

The following table presents assumed effectiveness factors and adoption rates per VM0006.

Driver Category	8.2.1.1	8.2.1.2	8.2.1.3	8.2.1.4	8.2.1.5	8.2.1.6	8.2.1.7	8.2.1.8
Conversion of forestland to cropland for subsistence farming	0%	100%	0%				0%	0%
Conversion of forestland to settlements	0%	100%	0%					
Conversion of forestland to infrastruture such as roads, cell phone towers, power lines	0%							
Logging of timber for commercial sale	0%	100%	0%					0%
Logging of timber for local enterprises and domestic uses		0%						0%
Wood collection for commercial on-sale of fuelwood and charcoal						0%		0%
Fuelwood collection for domesetic and local industrial energy needs		0%			0%	0%		
Grazing		0%					0%	0%
Understory vegetation collection		0%					0%	
Forest fires				0%				
Adoption rate (%/year)	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 2. Effectiveness factors and adoption rates for VM0006 activities (values only placed in methodology-supported combinations).

2.2.10 ASSISTED NATURAL REGENERATION

Not applicable. The project will not generate verified emission reductions from assisted natural regeneration activities.

2.3 Management of Risks to Project Benefits (G3)

2.3.1 NATURAL AND HUMAN RISK

Jadora has identified multiple risks to project benefits and designed measures to mitigate them. The following table summarizes the risks to climate, community, and biodiversity benefits. Each risk and relevant mitigation measures are described in greater detail below. Internal and external human risks as well as natural risks affecting climate benefits are described in greater detail in the completed VCS Non-Permanence Risk Report (see Annex G and Section 2.3.2).

Risk	Climate Benefits at Risk	Community Benefits at Risk	Biodiversity Benefits at Risk
Political Instability	Loss of forest protection due to change in ownership or carbon rights	No in-kind community benefits or development projects due to overall project implementation failure	Loss of habitat protection due to changes in ownership or carbon rights
Social Instability/ Unequal Distribution of Project Benefits	Failure of agreements with communities leading to loss of forest protection	Unequal distribution of project benefits to community members	Increase in hunting pressure due to unequal distribution of alternative protein sources and education initiatives
Failure of the Project to Issue Carbon Credits	Project failure due to lack of revenue source	Loss of in-kind project benefits and development projects funded by credit issuance	Loss of habitat protection and funding for surveys and biodiversity-related project activities
Customary Use Rights	Loss of forest protection due to communities opting out or not participating in project	Project may infringe on customary use rights to clear land for agriculture and hunt animals	No reduction in threats to biodiversity due to lack of community participation in project. Customary rights allow for hunting and forest clearing
Stakeholder Trade-Offs	N/A	Project activities may impact some community members more than others (e.g. hunters and Safbois employees may be negatively affected)	N/A
Hunting Leakage	N/A	N/A	Reduction in threats to faunal diversity may lead to increase in hunting animals outside project zone
Activity-Shifting Leakage	Communities may re-locate or travel outside project area to convert forest for agriculture, leading to an increase in CO2 emissions (see Section 5)	N/A	If deforestation activities shift outside of project area, floral species and habitats will not be protected
Natural Risks	See Non-Permanence Risk Report	Pests, disease, fire, and flooding could negatively impact crop yields from new agriculture and aquaculture projects	Pests, disease, fire, and flooding could lead to habitat destruction or failure of alternative protein source project activities

Table 3. Risks to project benefits.

Political Instability

Over the last 50 years the DRC has been one of the least politically stable countries in the world. The most recent conflict, the Second Congo War, lasted from 1998-2003 and included several major conflicts in the Orientale Province. However, the country is emerging from these past conflicts, as the first free elections under a new constitution were held in 2006, in which the current president Joseph Kabila was elected with 58% of the vote. Furthermore, forest concessions have rarely been affected by conflict and are rarely subject to extra-legal third party takeover.

The DRC government submitted a Readiness Preparation Proposal to the UN-REDD Programme in July 2010 and an Emissions Reductions Program Idea Note to the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership. Facility Carbon Fund in May 2013. Jadora is seeking cooperation and agreement with the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism of the DRC, but these agreements should be recognized independently of the status of politicians in power. By cooperating with outside groups such as the World Bank and UNDP, Jadora intends to be recognized as a viable entity with internationally binding agreements in place, regardless of the administration.

Political risks largely relate to the overall implementation of the project and its climate benefits as demonstrated in the project's Non-Permanence Risk Report (Annex G). However, these operational risks have implications for the project's community and biodiversity benefits as they are made possible through the issuance and sale of VCUs. By mitigating the political risks to climate benefits through engaging and partnering with communities, the various levels of government, and civil society, Jadora is able to mitigate the associated risks to community and biodiversity benefits.

Social Instability/Unequal Distribution of Project Benefits

In the UNDP's most recent Human Development Report, the DRC ranks 186 out of 187 countries. Military and social unrest are at critical levels, particularly in eastern DRC as regional troubles have crossed the border. Jadora recognizes this risk, and alleviation of critical social ills is one of the primary goals of the Isangi REDD+ Project. The integrated program has a focus on social capacity building. By focusing on education, healthcare, and economic well-being, Jadora intends to improve the social stability of the region and will meet regularly with local chiefs of the project region to ensure open discussion that will help ward off social uprising in certain circumstances.

There is a risk that project benefits will not be distributed equally among participating communities in the project zone as a result of social instability or a lack of oversight in community benefits allocation. This risk is mitigating by holding open meetings with representatives from Jadora, local government officials, and an outside representative in making decisions on community benefit projects. Furthermore, the process is fully transparent and will provide communities with explicit feedback on how and why community development projects are funded. Equality and transparency are central to the community benefits process fully described in Annex H. Jadora also has a robust grievance process for responding to community feedback such as the perception of unequal project benefit distribution.

Support from the community for the project is strong. Community engagement and consultation has been ongoing and will continue throughout the life of the project. These participatory methods allow for feedback from communities and allow adjustments to be made in the event that communities express concern over unequal distribution of benefits.

Failure of the Project to Issue Carbon Credits

The project's success hinges on the issuance and sale of carbon credits. As such, the failure to issue credits poses a risk to climate, community and biodiversity benefits. The project proponent mitigates the

risk to climate benefits by hiring and retaining experts to ensure the project meets the requirements of the methodology and the VCS program (see Section 1.5.1). Jadora has also procured adequate funding to implement the project prior to credit issuance and sales and used conservative VCU prices in the project's financial model. For more information see the Non-Permanence Risk Report (Annex G) and project net revenue and cash flow worksheet (Annex I). The risks and mitigation measures for these climate risks also apply to the related biodiversity risks.

For each VCU (tCO2e) sold, Jadora contributes $0.50 to the community benefits fund for use in in-kind services to communities. There is a risk that Jadora will fail to issue and sell credits through VCS over the project lifetime due to funding, capacity, or technical issues. As a for profit entity, Jadora is reliant on income from the sales of VCUs. This risk is mitigated by the fact that community benefits are directly aligned with Jadora's interests in recouping its upfront investments and generating income over the project lifetime.

Customary Use Rights

There is a risk that the project will infringe on the communities' customary use rights to use land for agriculture and hunt animals in the project zone. Jadora has mitigated this risk by taking a voluntary approach to project activities approved by communities through a thorough free, prior, and informed consent process (see Section 3.7.1). The project does not infringe on communities' rights to use the forest; however, it does create alternatives to activities that deplete forest and biodiversity resources.

Furthermore, customary rights pose a risk to climate and biodiversity benefits because communities may opt-out or not participate in the project. This could lead to adverse effects on GHG emissions and biodiversity resources in the project zone. Jadora mitigates this risk by making attractive incentives to participating in the project. Over time, ongoing stakeholder consultation and an adaptive management process will ensure project activities and incentives effectively meet the needs of communities in the project zone and encourage continued participation in the project.

Stakeholder Trade-Offs

It is possible that project activities will affect some individuals more than others. For example, the cessation of logging in the project area affects employment in and around the concession. While many people will benefit from learning and practicing new agricultural techniques, some Safbois employees are negatively affected by the change in forest management. While the project anticipates having a net positive impact on communities and biodiversity resources, some individuals may be disproportionately affected by the project. Jadora mitigates this risk by attempting to identify people most affected by the project and assisting them accordingly. This includes having a preference for hiring former-Sabois employees to assist in agricultural programs and hunters and trappers to work for the biodiversity teams. Jadora's grievance process (see Section 2.7.4) and Community Consultation Team also help to identify and resolve negative impacts on individuals that occur as a result of the project.

Hunting Leakage

While the project discourages hunting, it does not prohibit hunting in the project zone. It is possible, however, that hunters will relocate their activities to areas outside of the project zone due to social or other pressures, leading to offsite impacts on biodiversity. Jadora mitigates this risk by taking a non-confrontational approach to education and monitoring. Hunters are not chastised or punished in any way. Moreover, Jadora intends to create access to alternative protein sources through activities that require less time and fewer financial resources than hunting. These incentives will encourage community

members to obtain protein and food from source other than wild animals without having to leave their homes or travel outside the project zone.

Activity-Shifting Leakage

Activity-shifting leakage poses a threat to climate and biodiversity benefits. By changing land use behaviors in the project area, individuals may choose to relocate their homes or farms to areas outside the project area. This can cause a reduction in forest area protected from conversion to cropland resulting in an increase in GHG emissions and/or a loss of habitat. Jadora actively monitors and mitigates activity-shifting leakage (see Sections 5.2 and 5.5)

Natural Risks

The primary natural risk in the project zone is from flooding and/or drought. Both occur naturally throughout the project zone and life in the region has adapted to the natural cycles of flooding and drought. These disturbances will not cause long-term problems in the overall design and execution of the project, and all Jadora employees will be provided with adequate means of protection in the event of a large scale flooding or drought. Other aspects of extreme weather and geological activity have been deemed not to present serious risk to the project.

Diseases and pests pose an additional risk to climate, community and biodiversity benefits by reducing food security. Agricultural intensification is an important project activity to reduce pressure on forest for conversion. Jadora mitigates this risk by encouraging diversification of crops and distributing disease resistant seeds. Developing sustainable tilapia farms is another project activity at risk to pest and disease. Jadora mitigates this risk by teaching tilapia farmers to keep the ponds clean and avoid overcrowding. Jadora is also pursuing a partnership with the Emerging Pathogens Institute to study and control human, plant, and animal diseases in the project zone.

2.3.2 NON-PERMANENCE RISK AND BUFFER POOL

The project proponent has applied the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool version 3.2 and calculated a initial risk rating of 15. The project proponent will deposit the required number of credits into the buffer pool upon issuance of credits. Because the risk rating is adjusted at each verification event, the Non-Permanence Risk Report and calculations are available separately as Annex G.

A summary of initial risk ratings is as follows:

Risk Category	Rating
a) Internal Risk	14
b) External Risk	1
c) Natural Risk	0
Overall Risk Rating (a + b + c)	**15**

Table 4. VCS Non-Permanence risk results.

Natural Risks to carbon stocks

- Fire: While fire is often used to clear small fields prior to cultivation, the project area is composed of wet tropical rainforest with very low risk of significant fires. Potapov et al (2011) found that while very small fires from subsistence agriculture are a major driver of forest loss in DRC, no

major forest fires (other than those caused by volcanic eruptions in Nord-Kivu) were observed from 2000-2010 using remote sensing techniques. Project activities are designed to discourage small fires used in subsistence agriculture. Through the cessation of logging, access to primary forest through the road network is greatly reduced. No evidence of large-scale fires in the project area exists.

- Pest and Disease Outbreak: Due to the project area's wet tropical climate, high biodiversity levels, and natural distribution of native species, the forests have low susceptibility to losses due to pest and disease compared to forest plantations. No evidence of pest or disease outbreaks has been identified in the project area. The FAO profile for DRC does not show any forest areas affected by insects, disease, or fire (http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/32267/en/cod/). Furthermore, the two most common pests identified by FAO to occur in DRC are the cypress aphid (*Cinara cupressivora*) and the eucalyptus canker (*Chrysoporthe cubensis*). The project proponent has cross-referenced the hosts of these two pests with the forest inventory and found no individuals identified in the project area. (See http://www.fao.org/3/a-i0640e/)
- Extreme Weather: The primary weather risk in the project area is from flooding and/or drought. Both occur naturally throughout the project zone and life in the region has adapted to the natural cycles of flooding and drought. These disturbances pose a very low risk to the project.
- Geological Risk: While there are active volcanos and seismic activity in Eastern DRC, there is no risk of loss due to geologic forces in the project area. This assertion is confirmed by the United States Geologic Survey (USGS): http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/world/africa/gshap.php and http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/world/africa/seismicity.php.

2.3.3 MAINTENANCE OF BENEFITS BEYOND PROJECT LIFETIME

Introducing new agricultural techniques to increase yield and protein availability will provide climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime. Once understood and implemented, the usage of these techniques and practices do not have a finite lifetime. Reducing threats to rare and threatened species through forest conservation and protein substitution and expanding local and global understanding of biodiversity in the project zone will provide benefits that extend beyond the project lifetime.

Jadora has plans in place for a microfinance program whereby the local people will have access to funds to further their activities in agriculture and aquaculture, as well as the possible production and sale of fuel-efficient stoves, beyond the project lifetime. Funds from carbon revenues are anticipated for this program after the project's first verification. Jadora will also invest in infrastructure such as schools, community centers, and transportation routes. These investments will continue to provide benefits to communities beyond the project lifetime.

2.4 Measures to Maintain High Conservation Values (G3)

Analysis indicates the presence of HCV's in the Isangi REDD+ project zone (see Section 1.3.7.1). The project objectives specifically include the improvement of conditions for the maintenance of HCV resources in the project zone, as compared to baseline conditions. Because there have been few studies on the biodiversity of the Congo Basin and the project zone in particular, Jadora's first step in maintaining HCVs in the project zone is to gather initial data and continue to further document HCVs through the project's monitoring activities and consideration of additional regional studies as they become available. As a conservation-oriented project working in partnership with the local communities, there is very little risk that the project will negatively affect HCVs in comparison to the potential impacts from extractive oriented activities such as logging or mining. Despite the low level of project generated risk to HCVs, in consideration of the precautionary principle the following measures have been created to improve conditions for the maintenance of HCV attributes are maintained over the project lifetime.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem HCVs (HCVs 1-3)

The following attributes were identified as biodiversity and ecosystem-related HCVs in Section 1.3.7.1:

- 4 IUCN Red-listed endangered floral species (HCV 1)
- 8 IUCN Red-listed vulnerable floral species (HCV 1)
- 2 IUCN Red-listed vulnerable faunal species (HCV 1)
- 1 faunal species listed as an endemic species by the DRC Draft Guidance on HCVs (HCV 1)
- Viable populations at the landscape-level based on the large area of intact forest with plants and animals in natural patterns of abundance and distribution (HCV 2)

Conditions for the continued existence of HCVs will be supported primarily through the cessation of logging in the project area and a reduction in forest area converted to agricultural land. Some of the HCV floral species, especially Afromosia (*Pericopsis elata*), were actively logged by Safbois. By ending logging in the project area, these species will be protected (HCV 1). These measures also prevent habitat fragmentation and disruption of floral and faunal distribution (HCV 2). Jadora is also implementing measures to better understand the biodiversity in the project zone (e.g. through faunal surveys and bushmeat market surveys) and is implementing activities designed to reduce hunting pressure on wildlife populations. For instance, Jadora implements project activities to provide alternative sources of protein to communities in the project zone through aquaculture (HCV 1). Afromosia as well as other native tree species are also planted as part of the agroforestry program leading to an enhancement of endangered floral species (HCV 1).

Community HCVs (HCVs 4-6)

The following attributes were identified as community-related HCVs in Section 1.3.7.1:

- Ecosystems services such as flooding control and water purification provided by intact forest (HCV 4)
- Areas fundamental to fulfill basic needs of communities in the project zone. These include: food protein sources (bushmeat and caterpillars), plants and herbs used in traditional healing, fuel wood for cooking, and housing and construction materials (HCV 5)
- Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identify of communities in the project zone, including “spirit forests.” (HCV 6)

Community HCVs are maintained through measures similar to those mentioned above. By preventing the conversion of forest, the project is able to maintain community “spirit forests” that are vital to community cultural traditions in the project zone (HCV 6) and ecosystems services such as flood control and water purification provided by intact forest (HCV 4). The land-use planning program area also enables the project proponent and communities to protect sacred sites by avoiding these areas when siting project activities and other land uses.

Project activities such as caterpillar tree planting and aquaculture will enhance HCV 5 attributes by relieving pressure and dependence on animals for bushmeat. While Jadora seeks to protect faunal species in the project zone by providing voluntary alternatives to animal products, the project does not prohibit hunting or infringe on communities’ rights to hunt. Jadora’s improved production program area also includes project activities designed to increase production of fuelwood and construction materials through agroforestry activities to fulfill community needs while relieving pressure on the primary forest (HCV 5).

2.5 Project Financing (G3 & G4)

Jadora is committed to covering the operating costs of the project, including those for implementation until credits are issued and carbon revenues are realized. Jadora is also currently investigating additional potential sources of funding. Despite private support from Jadora, the project would not be possible without revenues from the sales of carbon credits. Estimates of net carbon revenues from the project are sufficient to cover the estimated costs related to project activities and monitoring. Estimates of project development costs are based on extensive experience in the field in the Isangi territory. External project activities (those driven by communities) are funded by a portion of the net carbon revenue in accordance with the community benefits process described in Annex AP. A detailed financial plan has been provided to the validators as Annex AQ.

Jadora LLC is a United States registered limited liability company in the State of Washington. Jadora is governed by the corporation laws of Washington, which ensure that, at all times, the company remains financially solvent and able to meet its liabilities. The company is owned by independent shareholders of good standing and has a Board of Directors. Jadora's operating funds are provided by private investors, and the company is sufficiently capitalized through its shareholders to ensure completion of the project. A detailed financial plan has been provided to the validator.

Safbois is private company registered in the DRC. Its name is abbreviated in the DRC as an "S.P.R.L." which stands for "*Société Privéeà Responsabilité Limitée*." The company maintains a simple ownership structure and has three shareholders: Daniel Blattner, David Blattner, and James Blattner. Safbois is sufficiently capitalized to cover its obligations of the project implementation costs.

2.6 Employment Opportunities and Worker Safety (G4)

2.6.1 EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

The project is assessing already impacted land that can be designated for small-scale farming/ranching/aquaculture using new agricultural techniques. Through workshops, locals and community members will be trained to raise several types of domesticated livestock (goats, foul, pigs, tilapia) as well as to source indigenous forest products in an environmentally low-impact manner. Through these activities, jobs may be created in the following areas:

- Natural resources assessment and management
- Construction
- Agriculture
- Environmental services
- Equipment and facility maintenance/machinery and mechanics
- Alternative energy systems
- Communications, marketing and product distribution

Jadora trains all new workers on their rights outlined by the Labor Code and on relevant occupational health and safety topics. Also, Jadora is instituting a basic safety and medical care program that will occur twice a year. The Worker's Training Handbook will be provided to staff members within 2 weeks of beginning employment.

Managers will ensure that additional training is provided to staff, where needed. Managers are provided the Manager's Training Handbook, which contains documents to train managers as well as documents to be used to train staff on specialized areas, such as safe driving techniques, first aid, and proper use of

machinery. Jadora's management team will do proper use of tools/equipment training. The basic emergency medical training will be conducted by a local medical professional (paid for by Jadora).

Staff members are asked to document standard operating procedures or instructions of common activities. In the event of staff turnover, these documents will be used to train new workers.

2.6.2 EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYMENT

All Jadora employees are chosen based on two criteria: skill level and ability to physically perform the job's requirements. Jadora has four main types of jobs (management, surveying/assessment, construction, and farming) that are ideally suited for individuals from communities in the project area.

Jobs with the Community Consultation Teams require a college degree in sociology and/or one or more years of field experience from working with communities. Jadora specifically hires community members for the CCT management from outside the project area to reduce possibilities of bias.

With the exception of two staff members, all of Jadora's current forest carbon, biodiversity assessment, and agriculture teams were selected from different villages within the project area (see employee data sheet), allowing broad geographic coverage for employment. The current managers of the biodiversity and agriculture teams have been hired from within the project area because of their experience in the project area forest and the local farming conditions. In areas of the project where Jadora's forest carbon assessment teams have worked, the elders from nearby villages selected the individuals who then worked side by side with Jadora staff. Elders from the villages that are nearest to the construction work choose the workers that are then hired by Jadora for construction (i.e. Bongai Bridge reconstruction).

DRC is a highly stratified society in which there are strict gender roles. To avoid being culturally disruptive, Jadora does not seek to change the status of gender within the project area. Jadora does, however, seek to create employment opportunities and capacity building efforts that include marginalized segments of society, such as women. In particular, efforts in alternative farming techniques are ideally suited for women according to their status within the project area. Hiring women is a priority in running and maintaining the experimental farms. Discussions with women's groups have indicated a large demand for supplementary educational opportunities because few women know how to read, write or do simple arithmetic. Supplementary education will better allow them to run their own small-scale businesses and meet their financial needs.

Jadora is currently seeking new staff for the Community Consultation Teams. Given the importance of including women's voices in the project development process, Jadora is actively seeking women with a background in social development and project management at the University of Kisangani and the University of Kinshasa.

Hiring Process

1. Identify job
2. Create job description including job requirements (skills, time, location of work, pay scale)
3. Advertise job through local network (village chiefs/elders, current staff)
4. Identify potential job candidates
5. Interview potential candidates
6. Hire

2.6.3 WORKER'S RIGHTS

Laws and regulations on the protection of rights in the DRC are contained in Act 015-2002 of October 16th, 2002, establishing the Labor Code and its implementing measures.

This law provides for and sets in place bodies for design, consulting, and charges to ensure application of the legal provisions regarding working conditions and the protection of workers in the year of their employment, such as the duration of labor, wages, security, hygiene and well-being, employment of women, children and people with disabilities, conflict collective, individual labor disputes, application of collective agreements, representation of staff and other matters.

The execution of a project on land requires the Labor Code to serve as a tool for use in the regulation of relations with workers regarding their rights and duties, and for the corresponding sanctions where necessary to terminate the contractual relationship.

Outreach and information for workers on the scope of their social rights are contained in the Act and assigned to the Labor Inspector as a conduit between workers and the Employer, firstly, and secondly, the trade unions formed to protect the interests of workers. Jadora trains all new workers on their rights outlined by the Labor Code within the Worker's or Manager's Training Handbook (see Annex AA and Annex AB, respectively).

The DRC has ratified several international conventions that ensure successful execution of the project on national territory, including those related to the administration of labor, tripartite consultations to promote the implementation of international standards, labor clauses in contracts by a public authority, etc.

In respect to international conventions, the Constitution of the DRC has in its articles that: "Treaties and international agreements have regularly reached, from their publication, an authority superior to that of laws, provided for each treaty or agreement its implementation by another party."

Jadora will ensure that the Isangi REDD+ Project is in compliance with all existing and future laws and regulations regarding worker's rights.

2.6.4 WORKER SAFETY

The Isangi REDD+ Project encompasses a wide variety of activities and will employ a staff of local community members. Ensuring the health and safety of workers is of the upmost importance to the project. Following the methodology of the International Labor Office, risk is assessed for potential hazards associated with all project activities. The objective of risk assessment is to comprehensively evaluate potential workplace hazards and, based on the analysis, establish measures to control them. Risk assessments identify hazards, workers at risk, control measures, and implementation responsibilities. While it is impossible to completely remove all hazards, with risk assessed it is possible to create controls and measures to reduce risk.

These risk assessments, including mitigation measures and implementation responsibilities, are outlined in the Worker Safety Risk Analysis document (see Annex AC). The Worker Safety Risk Analysis document and risk assessments are made available to all staff members. Staff members will be informed of potential hazards and trained on control measures at the time of employment. Specialized training is provided for workers in occupations associated with risks.

Risk assessments will be reviewed by the Project Manager on an annual basis, or at the event of a significant change in the workplace, to ensure that risk assessments are up to date and improvements are being made. Workers will be directly involved in evaluating and updating risk assessments. A binder

of all current risk assessments will be kept at the office of the Project Manager and will be made available to any worker upon request. Blank risk assessment sheets will be kept to draft new assessments, when necessary.

2.7 Stakeholders (G3)

2.7.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Stakeholders had direct involvement with the development of the PDD, and continue to provide input in project implementation. Stakeholders are identified and engaged by the Community Consultation Team, and the results from stakeholder involvement are presented to the Jadora Leadership Team. The Jadora Leadership Team and Isangi Project Manager are responsible for overseeing stakeholder involvement in the project and ensuring that stakeholder feedback is integrated into the project. Jadora engages stakeholders in initial design of the project, its implementation, and to gauge if the project has been effective in achieving its objectives. As noted in the Isangi Implementation Plan (Annex AO) ongoing consultation and community monitoring feed directly in the adaptive management process for the project.

2.7.2 STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION, INVOLVEMENT AND OUTCOMES

The Jadora Leadership Team identifies stakeholders based on who can provide valuable feedback or advice in conducting the project, and what groups of people will be affected by the project over its lifetime.

After identifying stakeholders, Jadora develops a strategy for engaging each stakeholder based on how Jadora expects these groups to participate. For example, the involvement process is much different for communities in the project zone than for government officials.

Communities in the Project Zone

Before developing the PD, Jadora first identified the project zone and the communities that could potentially be impacted by the project. The project proponent then set up a Community Consultation Team (CCT) to serve as an educational ambassador for the project. The team has visited the 24 identified major and minor villages in and around the project area and continues to interact with village leaders in order to ensure cooperation and understanding between Jadora and the local communities. These meetings were announced by posting fliers at the houses of villages chiefs and local schools and churches, as well as on the local radio station. Meetings are conducted in Lingala, the dominant local language in the project zone.

To insure that an entire community (not just the chiefs) is involved with the project, understands its implications and has a voice in its development, Jadora holds different types of meetings in each village. Meeting types include just the village chiefs, the general populace, and women only meetings to insure each subset of a community are in an environment in which they feel free to discuss their ideas, opinions, and desires from the project. For each meeting, the CCT records the names of participants and a summary of the topics discussed.

These initial meetings allowed for Jadora to explain REDD and how the project works, as well as to provide communities with opportunities to ask questions, express concerns, and communicate needs or desired benefits. A list of primary community problems and desired benefits identified most commonly by communities is as follows:

- *Lack of Sustainable Food Security:* The communities indicated that they want assistance with food security, nutrition, and agriculture-related livelihood opportunities including veterinary skills and services for livestock. This has been identified as Focal Issue 1.

- *Lack of Employment Opportunities:* Communities expressed a lack of employment opportunities in the project zone and want to see Jadora hire from within the community. Improving employment opportunities in the project zone is Focal Issue 2.*Inadequate Health Care:* The communities want new health facilities to be built and medicines provided. Improving health care in the project zone is Focal Issue 3.
- *Education:* The communities have expressed a desire to improve the infrastructure of the schools, provide materials for the students as well as set up adult education (especially for women). While not a focal issue, education is central contributing factor to the focal issues.
- *Transportation:* The communities want the roads to be improved and new bridges built that will withstand the rise of rivers during the rainy season. While not a focal issue, transportation infrastructure is an important contributing factor prioritized by communities.
- *Community Centers:* Communities frequently stated the desire to have community centers for meetings and other community events. Community infrastructure is not a focal issue, though it is significant contributing factor to the focal issues above.

These discussions lead directly to the development of community focal issues and the project activities listed in the Isangi Implementation Plan developed to address them. Most communities expressed similar concerns during these initial meetings; these concerns are summarized below:

- *Lifestyle Change:* Communities expressed concern about the way the project will protect the forest and the activities that are being instituted. They questioned that if by protecting forest, the communities will still be able to continue to extract forest products as woods for cooking, trapping small animals to eat, or fishing.
- *Jadora's Relationship with Safbois:* Communities posed questions related to how Jadora will work with Safbois in conserving the forest. The project represents a change of course for Safbois from logging to forest conservation.
- *Community Benefits Distribution:* Communities frequently asked how benefits setup by the cahiers de charge will be kept or redefined through the new project activities
- *Extent of Project and Participation:* There were questions about the geographical coverage of activities, the participation of local NGOs, the level of decisions makers (at clans or at big chiefs) they fear the politicization of the project (i.e. big chiefs taking/making decisions that do not assist/help the needs of the villagers)

Jadora addresses community concerns directly when they are expressed in meetings, as well as in the design or implementation of the project. For example, the community benefits process was influenced by the concerns of the communities over ensuring local participation in decision-making (see Annex AP). Jadora has also made clear to communities that participation in the project is optional and the project aims to maintain traditional lifestyles and identities. These commitments have been included as project objectives and are formally stated in the Isangi Policy Document (Annex AR).

After the project design was completed, Jadora continued meetings with villages to solicit participation in the project. This process was implemented with the principles of Free, Prior and Informed Consent, discussed in greater detail in section 3.7.1 below. As villages and Jadora agree on the terms of references (cahiers de charge), Jadora continues to consult with communities on when, where, and how project activities will be implemented in their villages. To date, Jadora has signed agreements with twelve villages in the project zone, with more currently in negotiation.

Over the lifetime of the project, Jadora is committed to ensuring that communities play an active role in participating in the project. The Community Consultation Team conducts annual surveys on how the project affects individuals in the project zone and to solicit feedback from community members. Annex AV provides a summary list of stakeholder meetings conducted to date.

In addition to communities within the project zone, Jadora has identified the following external stakeholders:

- Local government officials (Isangi administrateur du territoire) – Jadora has had numerous meetings with the AT since 2009. The Jadora Leadership Team meets with the AT periodically to provide project updates and encourages the AT to participate in community meetings.
- DRC Minister of Environment – Jadora has obtained approval from the Minister of the Environment and will continue to consult with the minister's office over the lifetime of the project to ensure that it is in compliance with national REDD policies.
- Yangambi Agricultural Research Center – The research center is located near the project zone. Jadora consults with researchers at Yangambi on implementation of agricultural intensification project activities and invites staff to demonstrate crop varietals in the project zone and conduct agricultural research in the project zone.
- Busira Palm Oil Plantation -- This palm oil plantation is located in the project zone. Jadora has met with management at the plantation regarding encroachment of palm oil in the project area. Busira uses a rotational system on its existing land and will not expand operations outside of its current area.

2.7.3 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

This document will be posted to the CCBA website (http://www.climate-standards.org) and held open for public comment. The project proponent has also prepared a summary of this PDD and the accompanying Monitoring and Implementation Report in accordance with the *Rules for the Use of the CCB Standards* (December, 2013). These documents have been translated into Lingala, the language most prevalently spoken in the project zone, and posted on the CCBA website. French words are used to fill gaps in Lingala vocabulary in these summaries. In addition to communities in the project zone, Jadora has notified the Isangi Territory Administrator (administrateur du territoire) and the DRC Minister of the Environment.

The Community Consultation Team is also publicizing the comment period by visiting villages in the project zone and distributing copies of the summaries. Because internet is unavailable throughout the project area, the villagers are informed that they may come to the Jadora base camp to access the internet and documents and translators will assist them in uploading their comments. The generator providing electricity for the VSAT internet system is available from 17:00 to 21:00 daily. Community members can also submit written comments that will be scanned by the Community Consultation Team and submitted to CCBA. The Project Proponent will address all comments received during the public comment period.

2.7.4 STAKEHOLDER CONFLICTS AND GRIEVANCES

Isangi maintains a complex web of both traditional and territorial authorities. Jadora's carefully cultivated relations with local, regional, and national authorities have helped Jadora understand how local conflicts are resolved. Jadora has been judicious to comply with the local rules and customs in designing its processes for conflict resolution. To reduce the occurrence of conflicts, Jadora is proactive about the equitable distribution of opportunities and benefits from the project. The grievance process involves building systems for early conflict detection into the larger project design and educating Jadora employees on conflict mediation. When possible, Jadora aims to resolve conflicts promptly and at the local level. Jadora's entire grievance process is included in Annex BR. There is a translated summary and poster outlining this process posted at Jadora's basecamp in Yafunga.

2.8 Commercially Sensitive Information

Documents pertaining to the commercial rights and financial information related to the project have been withheld from the public document but are provided to the project validators.

3 LEGAL STATUS

3.1 Compliance with Laws, Statues, Property Rights and Other Regulatory Frameworks (G4 & G5)

Jadora will comply with all applicable national, district, and local laws, statutes, and regulations. The government of DRC owns all of the land included in the project area and zone. This land is leased to Safbois as two logging concessions, and Safbois has granted Jadora full legal rights to all carbon stored in the project area. A summary of Jadora's compliance with relevant laws is included here. A Congolese attorney has performed a thorough legal analysis and found Jadora to be in full compliance with all applicable laws. This legal opinion is available as Annex BO

Bakajika Law (Ordinance number 66-343, June 7, 1966)

This law restricts all forms of private land ownership, asserting to the State "full ownership rights over its domain and full sovereignty in conceding rights to land to up to 20 kilometers, forests and mines through the extent of its territory."

Land Tenure Law (Law number 73-021, July 20, 1973)

The Land Tenure Law allowed for certain types of 'permanent private concession', and also recognized that customary laws apply to user rights over 'non-allocated lands in rural areas'.

Forest Code (Law number 011/2002, August 29, 2002 and Decree number 11/27, May 20, 2011)

Forest ownership and user rights are now subject to the 2002 Forest Code, which sets out the basic 'framework' for the DRC Government's forest policy. The Code does not modify the 1973 Land Law, and continues to assert state ownership over all areas of forest, however, it also broadly defines certain categories of forest, such as for 'exploitation', 'community use' and 'conservation'.

Under the 2002 Forest Code, forestry concessions of up to 500,000 hectares can be granted, within which the operator has the right to exploit all timber. Concessions cannot be sold, rented or exchanged and these concessions' are subject to various stipulations which are detailed in the Code and implementation decrees. The planned legal arsenal in the Land and Forest Codes gives guarantees sufficient for the implementation of the project, after obtaining the required authorizations and titles of occupations, without risk of eviction for the time they are in effect.

Ministerial Order number 033, October 2, 2006,

This order establishes the organization and operation of a national forest *cadastre*. Article 2 requires that the *cadastre* conserve a copy of the concession contract. Jadora has provided the provincial *cadastre* with two copies of the concession contract.

Interministerial Order numbers 006/CAB/MIN/ECN-EF/2007 and 004/CAB/MIN/FINANCES/2007, May 8, 2007

This order requires concession holders to pay annual taxes based on the area of forest leased. Safbois has paid all concessions fees and is in full compliance with the terms of the concession lease.

Forest Code and its related Ministerial Order number 024/CAB/MIN/ECN-T/15/JEB/08, August 7, 2008

This order establishes a public inquiry procedure when granting forest concessions.

Decree number 08/08, April 8, 2008

This decree establishes the procedure for classifying and declassifying forests. Article 17 states that an Environmental Impact Assessment is only necessary when decommissioning a forest, and therefore an Environmental Impact Assessment is not required for the Isangi REDD+ Project.

Ministerial Decree number 11/27, May 20, 2011

This decree outlines specific rules for the allocation of forest conservation concessions. Chapter III establishes the process of awarding forest concessions.

Ministerial Order number 004/CAB/MIN/ECN-T/012, February 15, 2012

This order establishes the accreditation procedure for REDD+ projects. Jadora has followed this procedure and will continue to follow this procedure through the life of the project. Jadora has submitted the Isangi REDD+ Project and been accepted by the national registry. Jadora is in compliance with this order through the signed agreement with the MCENT (Annex A). As part of this agreement, Safbois (and Jadora through contract) has agreed to follow all laws governing REDD projects in DRC including its obligation in paying at least $0.50/tCO2e sold to communities in project zone through in-kind community-driven projects (see Annex H).

Law number 10/008, February 27, 2010

This law amended and supplemented the Decree of the King Sovereign of February 27, 1887 and the Decree of March 6, 1951. The law established the Commercial Register. Jadora is registered to the new commercial register.

Investments Code (Law number 004/2002, February 21, 2002)

The Investment Code outlines the legal structure for foreign investment in the DRC, which Jadora follows.

The Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, February 18, 2006 and amendments of Law number 11/002, January 20, 2011

The 2006 Constitution divides power between the central government and the provinces. Article 203 establishes forest rights to be the concurrent jurisdiction of the central government and the provinces.

Even though there has been legal precedent for developing concessions and monetizing carbon offsets generated from those concessions, stability around those terms and conditions were not necessarily established during this time period.

Thus, the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation of Nature, and Tourism (MECNT) has engaged in several activities and ratified several international conventions to ensure the transparent and sustainable of REDD projects with the Congo Basin, including developing and presenting a Readiness Preparation

Plan to the UN-REDD Programme Policy Board in March 2010 and an Emissions Reductions Program Idea Note to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Participants Committee in May 2013.

Within these legal frameworks, there are several stakeholders that Jadora regularly interacts and cooperates with such as local and provincial officials, officials from the MECNT, representatives from the UN-REDD National REDD Committee, USAID, UNDP, and local Congolese NPO/NGOs. Jadora actively engages all stakeholders to provide input and feedback within the scope of the project and its design. Over the course of the nearly three (3) year engagement with various stakeholders, Jadora or Safbois have met with representatives of the UN-REDD National REDD Committee, USAID, and UNDP over 12 times and have been specifically asked to participate in the National REDD Committee's new REDD registry and provide strategic guidance on the development of the national REDD strategy. Jadora also directly engages with each of the 21 villages in the project area through outreach and communication programs, but more importantly by directly employing foresters from each village in the area.

Jadora warrants that all actions and documentation for the project establishment as a carbon sequestration project have and will be met. The Isangi project has received government endorsement, and Jadora has provided its verifier with its *letter d'attestation* from the Congolese government.

3.1.1 WORKER'S RIGHTS AND TREATIES

Jadora complies with all applicable local, district and national labor standards as well as regulations, standards, and methodologies associated with the development REDD activities. Laws and regulations on the protection of rights in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are contained in Act 015-2002 of October 16th, 2002, establishing the Labor Code and its implementing measures and is the basic law covering labor issues in DRC. It contains regulations on contracts, professional training and education, rights and obligations of employers and employees, remuneration and forms of salary payment, the general work conditions, administration, the regulations on employment of minors, women and handicapped workers, leaves, and additional allowances such as the provision of meals and transport allowance. Chapter VII covers relevant regulations on health and safety standards at the workplace, and chapter XII the rights and regulations of collective bargaining and other professional relations.

The execution of this project in Isangi specifically invokes the Labor Code noted above and serves as a framework for how Jadora employees and interacts with our Congolese staff and provides recourse and procedures should Jadora need to terminate the contractual relationship with a worker. Jadora educates workers on their rights outlined in the Labor Code through training and the Worker Training Handbook.

The project will comply with the following national and local laws and regulations:

- **Forest Code** (Law number 011/2002) of 29 August, 2002 and related decrees concerning the procedure for allocating forest concessions.
- **Law number 73-021** of 20 July, 1973 and related decrees concerning general rules on property, land tenure, and real estate.

Jadora will ensure that the project is in compliance with all existing and future laws and regulations regarding worker's rights, the forest and environment, and REDD.

The Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo of 2006 states that: "Treaties and international agreements have regularly reached, from their publication, an authority superior to that of laws, provided for each treaty or agreement its implementation by another party." DRC is party to the following relevant treaties and international conventions:

- **Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)** – DRC has been a party to this convention since 1976
- **United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity** – DRC has been a party to this convention since 1994 and signed the Cartagena (2012) and Nagoya (2011) Protocols
- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** – DRC has been a party to this convention since 1995, as well as the UNFCCC's Kyoto Protocol since 2005
- **Treaty on the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems in Central Africa** – DRC signed this original treaty in 1999 and its agreement in 2005 to create the Central African Forests Commission (COMIFAC)
- **United Nations REDD Programme** – DRC is a partner country to the UN-REDD Programme and has participated in this process since 2010.
- **Tripartite Consultation (International Labour Standards) Convention** – DRC has been a party to this governance convention since June 2001.
- **Labour Inspection Convention** – DRC has been a party to this governance convention since April 1968.
- **Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, Minimum Age Convention, Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention and Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention** – DRC has been a party to these fundamental conventions since 2001.

The project objectives are directly in line with the goals of these treaties and conventions, and Jadora aims to help DRC in sustainably managing forest and biodiversity resources. Jadora plans to continue to participate in the development of DRC's national REDD program.

3.2 Evidence of Right of Use (G5)

Safbois and Jadora were granted the rights to develop the Isangi concession to commercialize and sell carbon credits resulting from the development of the property in a Letter du Attestation from The Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism and the Minister of the Environment in 2010, signed by Jose E.B. Endundo (the Minister of the Environment in 2010). The Ministry agreed to provide complete support of the project, including the development sale of carbon credits, under several conditions:

1. Ensure appropriate reporting of project activities to the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism and registration of the project with the appropriate REDD registries,
2. Integrate with additional National activities and ensure National Coordination of REDD with Isangi activities, and
3. Ensure coordination with local activities including provincial efforts.

The original Letter du Attestation from the Ministry of the Environment is present in Annex BS. The project proponent has also secured approval from MCENT in accordance with Ministerial Order 004, demonstrated by signature of Annex 4, the Model for Valorization of Environmental Services in the DRC (Annex A).

Based on the above documentation, a Congolese attorney provided a legal opinion demonstrating right of use as defined in Section 3.11.1 of the VCS Standard, see Annex J.

3.2.1 EVIDENCE OF PROTECTING RIGHT OF USE

Village and forest boundaries are demarcated through participatory land-use planning described in section 2.2 above. These boundaries mark where villages have agreed to limit agricultural activities and

protect existing primary forest. Jadora's Forest and Agriculture Teams monitor community agreements on land use as detailed in section 8.1 below.

3.3 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits (CL1)

The emissions reductions and removals generated by the project will not be used for compliance with any emissions trading program or to meet any binding GHG emissions limit. To avoid double counting, emissions reductions will only be issued as Verified Carbon Units (VCUs).

3.4 Participation Under Other GHG Programs (CL1)

The Isangi REDD+ project has not been, and will not be, seeking registration under any other GHG programs other than VCS and CCB. CCB verification will demonstrate positive climate, community and biodiversity impacts, but does not produce any registered emissions reductions or credits.

3.5 Other Forms of Environmental Credit (CL1)

The Isangi REDD+ project has not and does not intend to generate any related environmental credit for GHG emissions reductions or removals other than those claimed under the VCS Program. As mentioned in Section 3.4, Jadora will pursue project validation and verification under the CCB Standard. No other forms of environmental credit will be sought by the project proponent.

3.6 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs (CL1)

The Isangi REDD+ project has not been submitted to any other GHG programs nor has it been rejected by any such programs.

3.7 Respect for Rights and No Involuntary Relocation (G5)

The project does not require or involve the involuntary relocation of people or of the activities important for their livelihoods or culture. Jadora does not seek to relocate communities or people in the project zone. Jadora's commitment to working with communities in the project zone and the policies that inform these practices are included in Jadora's Policy Document, Annex AR.

3.7.1 FREE, PRIOR, AND INFORMED CONSENT

The project will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property or any other government property. The land in the project area is owned by the government of the Orientale Province of the DRC and occurs within two logging concessions leased to Safbois.

Land use in the project zone is governed by village chiefs according to customary rights and laws. Jadora works with communities in the project zone to adopt land-use practices that do not rely on forest conversion for agricultural practices. Jadora's Community Consultation Teams are responsible for implementing the project's ongoing stakeholder consultation process described in section 2.7 above. This process was designed to allow communities to give free, prior, and informed consent in participating in the project in accordance with the UN-REDD Programme's *Guidelines on Free, Prior and Informed Consent* (2013).

The community consultation process first sought to provide foundational information on climate change, REDD, and the Isangi Project and how communities could participate and influence the project. In

addition, the villages were able to discuss how the project may impact them, including benefits and potential risks, and Jadora has designed the project with input from the villages.

From these initial consultation meetings, villages were given time to freely decide if they wanted to participate in the project. For those interested in participating, terms of reference (cahier de charges) were drafted for each village and signed by Jadora and village leaders. Twelve villages have signed consent forms in the project zone, and Jadora is working to encourage the participation of the rest of the villages in the Project zone. Signed agreements are included in Annex AS and Annex AT.

In addition to consultation meetings, Jadora has distributed over 3,000 brochures in French and Lingala describing the project. The project has been actively communicating with a wide audience via a local radio station that reaches over 10,000 people. The United Nations radio station has featured the Isangi REDD+ Project on multiple occasions, reaching a magnitude more people in the region. These materials and broadcasts contribute to Jadora's efforts for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process.

Jadora acknowledges that giving consent is an ongoing process and continues to consult with communities on project developments. Villages can opt-out of project activities at any time. Jadora processes community input and feedback through the community impact monitoring procedures detailed in section 8.1.

3.8 Illegal Activities and Project Benefits (G5)

3.8.1 IDENTIFICATION OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

There are few illegal activities that could affect the project's climate, community, and biodiversity impacts. Illegal logging poses a very low risk to climate benefits due to the lack of equipment necessary for extracting timber. Safbois has agreed to halt all legal, commercial logging in the project area. Although the Forest Code grants the concession holder all rights to forest use within the concession boundaries, it also permits agriculture and customary use by communities. Though technically not illegal, the overlap between use rights could have an effect on climate impacts in the project area through forest conversion.

3.8.2 PROJECT'S REDUCTION OF ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES

The project proponent implements participatory land-use planning activities with communities in the project zone to create agreements on forest use boundaries. By delineating boundaries and encouraging sustainable intensified agricultural practices, Jadora works with communities to limit forest conversion. The project proponent does not allow other land-use practices besides customary activities in the project area. The palm oil concession located within the concession has been removed from the project area.

3.8.3 DEMONSTRATE PROJECT'S LEGALITY

Within the project zone, none of the project activities violate any current law or regulation of any type. The project proponent is actively engaged and working with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the region and country, and will continue to proactively engage with any individual or group necessary for the successful completion of the project. The legal analysis presented in Annex BP attests to the project's sound legal standing.

4 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

4.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

VCS Methodology VM0006, Version 2.1. *Methodology for Carbon Accounting for Mosaic and Landscape-scale REDD Projects*

4.2 Applicability of Methodology

Condition 1

"Land in the project area, consists of either one contiguous area or multiple discrete project parcels (see definition of project area), and must meet an internationally accepted definition of forest, such as those based on UNFCCC host-country thresholds or FAO definitions, and must qualify as forest for a minimum of 10 years before the project start date."

The project proponent has obtained and classified satellite imagery from ten years before the project start date to demonstrate that the land in the project area qualified as forest in accordance with the FAO definition of forest: "land spanning more than 0.5 ha with trees higher than 5 meters and canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use." (Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2010, Annex L).

Accuracy assessment of thematic classes show that these historical maps meet the minimum accuracy requirements of the methodology. Further, 100% of all points assessed for accuracy within the project area boundaries were confirmed to be forest using high-resolution imagery by an independent reviewer. See section 5.3.2 for more information on historical LULC classification. Finally, as evidenced by FACET Maps, secondary sources show that the project area is entirely forest as of 2010 and 2005.

Condition 2

"The project area must be deforested or degraded in absence of the REDD project activity and the deforestation and degradation must be mosaic in nature as described in the VCS *AFOLU Requirements* Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation must fall into one or more of the following categories:

- **Conversion of forest land to cropland for subsistence farming**
- **Conversion of forest land to settlements;**
- **Conversion of forest land to infrastructure, including new roads;**
- **Logging of timber for commercial sale (e.g., wood planks or poles for commercial sale);**
- **Logging of timber for local enterprises and domestic uses;**
- **Wood collection for commercial sale of fuelwood and charcoal;**
- **Fuelwood collection for domestic and local industrial energy needs (eg, cooking, home heating, tobacco curing, brick making);**
- **Cattle grazing in forests;**
- **Extraction of understory vegetation (eg, thatch grass collection for roof and livestock bedding materials, shrubs and small trees for straw fences);**
- **Forest fires to the extent that they are not part of natural ecosystem dynamics (eg, forest fires related to hunting, honey collection, intentional land clearing on land with a high fuel-load)."**

Drivers of Deforestation

The primary drivers of deforestation in the baseline are conversion to agriculture, using infrastructure from commercial logging. Deforestation and forest degradation in the project area occurs due to one or more of the following categories of drivers:

- Driver 1: Conversion of forest-land to crop-land or grazing land for subsistence and small-scale farming.
- Driver 2: Conversion of forest land to settlements
- Driver 3: Logging of timber for commercial sale
- Driver 4: Logging of timber for local and domestic use
- Driver 5: Fuel-wood collection or charcoal production
- Driver 6: Forest fires

The primary drivers of deforestation and degradation in the project area are drivers 1, 2, 4 and 5. The vast majority of deforestation and emissions is driven by conversion of forest-land to crop-land and grazing land for subsistence and small-scale farming or conversion to settlements in the mosaic configuration. Degradation is driven mainly by driver 3. Forest fires have not been recorded in the region, as the baseline forest is permanently moist mature tropical rainforest (Krawchuk et al. 2009).

The only feasible future scenario in the absence of the project is continuation of the pre-project land use as logging concession and expansion of subsistence agriculture (see Section 4.6). Safbois has not attempted to slow the conversion of forest to subsistence crop or plantation agriculture because the cost of forest protection would have exceeded logging revenues. Forest protection is not economically viable without carbon funding and is likely to continue in the project and reference areas. Over the ten (10) years prior to the start of the project, the project zone featured major uses such subsistence agriculture and palm oil plantations in addition to selective logging.

Continued clearing of forest and selective logging is evidently the most likely baseline scenario, as it has been carried out routinely throughout the historical reference and project areas. Forest clearing for agriculture provides the greatest economic benefit for individual farmers and their families, while selective logging remains the most profitable option for concession-holder Safbois. In the near future, subsistence agriculture would likely replace logging as the main driver of deforestation as the human population grows.

Mosaic Deforestation

Mosaic type deforestation is described in the AFOLU Requirements v 3.4, section 4.2.9 as follows:

> "The mosaic deforestation and/or degradation pattern can result when human populations and associated agricultural activities and infrastructure are spread out across the forest landscape. In a mosaic configuration most areas of the forest landscape are accessible to human populations. Mosaic deforestation and/or degradation typically occur: where population pressure and local land use practices produce a patchwork of cleared lands, degraded forests, secondary forests of various ages, and mature forests; where the forests are accessible; and where the agents of deforestation and/or degradation are present within the region containing the area to be protected."

Based off of this AFOLU definition, it has been determined that the deforestation seen in the project zone meets the criteria for mosaic type deforestation. As detailed above, subsistence agriculture, which is one of the primary drivers of deforestation near the Jadora Isangi project, makes its mark on the landscape in the form of small cleared areas for families or individuals seeking to grow crops or graze livestock. These

areas of cleared land often spread outwards, leaving a patchwork of openings in the forest surrounding settlements built along local or provincial roads. Proximity to roads and settlements provides easier access for agents of deforestation, and the areas that have already been cleared for agricultural purposes provide even deeper forest access. The agents responsible for this type of mosaic deforestation are within the project zone and have a heavy presence within the region of the project as a whole.

The agents responsible for this type of mosaic deforestation are neighboring the Jadora Isangi project area and have a heavy presence within the region of the project as a whole. See Annex U and Annex V for maps of Google Earth images within the project zone of the mosaic pattern of deforestation.

Condition 3

"If deforestation from a specific driver is occurring as a result of planned forest conversion activities, then such a driver must be excluded from analysis."

Selective logging of timber for commercial sale (driver 3) is a driver of degradation and is not planned in the project area. Oil palm plantations were digitized form high resolution imagery in the project zone and excluded from the project area. There are no other planned forest conversion activities in the region.

Condition 4.

"Accurate data on past LULC and forest cover in the reference region must be available for at least three points in time, with at least one remote sensing image (i.e., data) from 0-3 years before the project start date, at least one image from 4-9 years before the project start date, and at least one image from 10-15 years before the project start date. No images older than 15 years can be used for the historical reference period"

The project meets the requirement as demonstrated in section 5.3.2.1.

Condition 5:

"The classification accuracy of LULC and forest cover maps must be greater than 70%. Emission reductions and/or removals from avoided forest degradation can only be included if the accuracy of determining forest strata is at least 70%."

Per section 5.3.3, degradation is not included. The overall classification accuracy is 85% as demonstrated in section 4.5.1.6.

Condition 6:

"This methodology is not applicable to organic soils or peatland."

No organic soils or peatlands are included in the project boundary, as evidenced by data on soil type and soil drainage in the DRC from the International Soil Reference and Information Centre (see Annex R for geospatial data). According to data from ISIRIC, the soil within the project area is categorized as well-drained (see Annex T) and contains no areas of organic soil (see Annex S).

Condition 7:

"This methodology is applicable to projects that implement one or more of the following activities:

- **Strengthening of land-tenure status and forest governance. Supporting the development and implementation of sustainable forest and land use management plans**

- **Demarcating forest, tenure and ownership boundaries; promoting forest protection through patrolling of forests and forest boundaries; promoting social inclusion and stewardship in local communities; facilitating social fencing through capacity building; and creating mechanisms to alert law enforcement authorities of forest trespassing.**
- **Fire prevention and suppression activities including the construction of fire breaks, reduction of fuel loads, prescribed burning, education to minimize intentionally started fires, support for fire brigades, water cisterns, fire lookouts, and communication systems.**
- **Reducing fuelwood consumption and/or increasing energy efficiency by introducing fuel-efficient woodstoves or brick kilns and curing equipment.**
- **Creation of alternative sources of fuelwood through agroforestry, farm woodlots management and introduction/intensification of other renewable and non-fossil fuel based energy sources (such as solar).**
- **Sustainable intensification of agriculture on existing agricultural land.**
- **Development of local enterprises based on sustainably harvested non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as honey, medicinal plants, etc."**

The eligible project activities implemented as part of the project are:

- Strengthening of land-tenure status and forest governance. Supporting the development and implementation of sustainable forest and land use management plans
- Sustainable intensification of agriculture on existing agricultural land.

Optional Activities: There are no activities categorized as optional by the methodology included in the project.

4.3 Methodology Deviations

The project proponent requests one methodology deviation, as described below.

First Deviation	
Source:	VM0006 v2.1 Section 8.1.2.2
Criteria and Procedures:	To achieve the goal of defining classes that are homogeneous in carbon stock density, the forest LULC class must be sub-divided into forest strata. Forest land is usually heterogeneous in terms of local climate, soil condition, forest canopy cover, and forest type. Forest stratification can help define homogeneous units with reduced variance in terms of carbon stock density, and thereby increase the measurement precision without increasing cost, or reduce the measurement cost without reducing precision.
Relation to Monitoring or Measurement:	This procedure is related to both monitoring and measurement. To monitor carbon stock density over time, stratification can be used to improve the precision of carbon estimates. To measure carbon stock density over time, stratification can be used to improve the precision of carbon estimates.
Requested Deviation:	Forest LULC classes are not required to be sub-divided into forest strata.
Justification:	In many cases, forests are relatively homogenous at a landscape level. Not all forest inventories are stratified. This deviation is justified for two reasons. First, no consistent spectral signatures for different forest types could be identified between satellite images. Arbitrarily selecting spectral signatures leads to drastic and inconsistent strata between satellite images, even those images with the same coverage area, from year-to-year. Second, the precision of carbon stock estimates is quantified as uncertainty and accounted for in emissions factors in sections 8.1.4.4 and 8.1.4.5. Forgoing stratification may lead to less precise estimates, but the emissions factors are adjusted for the loss in precision in estimates relative to a stratified inventory.
Quantification Impact:	Because the uncertainty of carbon stock estimates is conservatively accounted for in the emissions factors and the introduction of inconsistent stratification between images creates new uncertainty, the impact on GHG emissions reductions and removals is conservative.

Table 5. Methodology deviations.

4.4 Project Boundary (G1)

Carbon Pool	Included?	Justification/ Explanation of Choice
Aboveground tree biomass	Yes	Major carbon pool affected by project activities, included as AGL.
Aboveground non-tree biomass	No	Baseline land cover is annual crop or pasture grass.
Belowground biomass	Yes	Major carbon pool affected by project activities, included as BG.
Dead wood	Yes	Major carbon pool affected by project activities, included as LDW (lying dead wood) and SDW (standing dead wood)
Litter	No	Excluded as per VCS AFOLU requirements.
Soil organic carbon	Yes	Major carbon pool affected by project activities, included as SOM.
Wood products	Yes	Major carbon pool affected by project activities relative to the baseline scenario.

Table 6. Selected carbon pools

4.4.1 DE MINIMIS

Source		Gas	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Baseline Deforestation and Forest Degradation	CO2	Yes	Emissions are included in the changes of carbon pools.
		CH_4	No	Not required for REDD projects per the VCS AFOLU requirements.
		N_2O	No	Not required for REDD projects per the VCS AFOLU requirements.
Project	Cookstove and Fuel Efficiency (CFE) activities	CO_2	No	CFE activities are not implemented.
		CH_4	No	CFE activities are not implemented.
		N_2O	No	CFE activities are not implemented.
	Biomass burning from unplanned large and small scale fires	CO_2	Yes	Emissions are included in the changes of carbon pools.
		CH_4	No	CH_4 emissions of burning woody biomass from unplanned fires are insignificant. If the fires are catastrophic, CH_4 emissions must be estimated and demonstrated negligible or otherwise accounted for.
		N_2O	No	N_2O emissions of burning woody biomass from unplanned fires are insignificant, unless fires are catastrophic, N_2O emissions must be estimated and demonstrated negligible, or otherwise accounted for.
	Fossil fuel used during harvesting	CO_2	No	Harvesting is not an included project activity
		CH_4	No	Harvesting is not an included project activity
		N_2O	No	Harvesting is not an included project activity

	Removal of woody biomass for fire prevention and suppression activities	CO_2	No	Fire prevention and suppression is not an included activity.
		CH_4	No	Fire prevention and suppression is not an included activity
		N_2O	No	Fire prevention and suppression is not an included activity.
	Removal of woody biomass during assisted natural regeneration (ANR) activities	CO_2	No	ANR is not an included activity
		CH_4	No	ANR is not an included activity
		N_2O	No	ANR is not an included activity
	Fertilizer used during enrichment planting for assisting natural regeneration	CO_2	No	ANR is not an included activity
		CH_4	No	ANR is not an included activity
		N_2O	No	ANR is not an included activity
	Increased area of rice production systems	CO_2	No	Rice production is not an included activity
		CH_4	No	Rice production is not an included activity
		N_2O	No	Rice production is not an included activity
	Increased fertilizer use	CO_2	No	Not applicable
		CH_4	No	Not applicable
		N_2O	No	N_2O emissions related to increased fertilizer use are de minimis
	Increased livestock stocking rates	CO_2	No	Not an included activity
		CH_4	No	Not an included activity
		N_2O	No	Not an included activity

Table 7. Emissions sources

4.4.2 SPATIAL BOUNDARIES

The Isangi project area boundary was delineated based on several criteria including property rights, project activities, and land cover. The project area is entirely forested as of the project start date and consists of 187,571 hectares of primary forestland. All water has been excluded from the project area boundaries.

The project area boundaries are derived as a single parcel of intact forest that resides in the project area limits. The project area limits are defined using World Resources Institute (WRI) maps of concessions boundaries, maps of harvest blocks, digitized shapefiles of oil palm plantations inside the concessions, and digitized shapefiles of other plantations in the concessions (see Annex CM for WRI data). The map provided in Annex BH shows the project area limits.

The project area limits exclude certain features, oil palm plantations and other plantations which are effectively protected and could be construed as planned land use conversions (see Annex BN). These features were digitized from high-resolution GeoEye imagery. After the project start date, some selective

logging was performed by Safbois inside the concessions but outside the project area limits and outside the project area. Harvest blocks where selective logging took place include numbers 18, 20 and 23. These harvest blocks are shown in Annex AZ and were digitized from Safbois maps.

The concession boundaries were obtained from WRI shapefiles (see Annex CM). Although the carbon rights in the entire Safbois concessions have been legally conveyed to Jadora, only a subset of the concessions is used to define the project area limits because implementation capacity is limited. The corrected concession boundaries, boundaries imposed by limits on capacity and the excluded features define the project area limits.

Results from the benchmark LULC classification are used to ensure that all non-forest areas within the project area limits are excluded from the project area boundary. The defined boundaries of the project area can be found in the Annex BH.

4.4.3 REFERENCE REGION

The methods for delineating the reference region are provided in section 5.3.1. Like the project area at the project start date, the reference region is entirely forested. The size of the reference region is 1,814,578 hectares and excludes water. A detailed map is provided as Annex BT.

4.5 Baseline Scenario (G2)

Generally, the baseline scenario is the conversion of forest to cropland driven by the expansion, improvement and maintenance of roads in the project area, which was taking place within the project zone immediately before the project start date. Forest clearing for agriculture provides the greatest economic benefit for individual farmers and their families who are the agents of deforestation. The primary drivers of conversion are the expansion of subsistence agriculture, driven by extensive agriculture and population growth, and enabled by improved access to the forest interior via logging roads. This is evident as it has been carried out routinely throughout the reference area and project zones (see Annex BT for a map of the reference area, and (Annex AH for a map of the project area). Alternative land uses in the region include oil palm plantations and extensive logging. These land uses are precluded by the distance of the project area from the Congo River (> 50 kilometers over poor roads) (Pérez et al., 2006). Conservation by the owner of the logging concession, Safbois, would be uneconomic; Safbois has not attempted to slow the conversion of forest to subsistence crop or plantation agriculture to date because the cost of forest protection would exceed logging revenues. Forest protection is thus not economically viable without carbon funding.

4.5.1 CLIMATE SCENARIO

Criteria and procedures for identifying and assessing potential baseline scenarios are outlined in the methodology and the CCB Project Design Standard. The methodology assumes that the most likely baseline scenario is the existing or historical changes in the carbon stocks in the project boundary. The developed scenario for each aspect of the baseline is described and defended in sections 4.5.1, 4.5.2, and 4.5.3.

An identification, analysis and selection between multiple competing baseline scenarios are presented in Section 4.6.

4.5.1.1 Drivers

The principal driver of future deforestation in the project zone is subsistence agriculture, with the rate of deforestation likely driven by increasing population pressure in the region due to high birth rates and immigration. This type of swidden agriculture might be characterized as a type of agriculture in which lands are cleared. Those who originally cleared the land move deeper into the interior when the land will no longer support the type of agriculture they practice (Foster, 1981). Swidden agriculture, because of the nature of its shifting cultivation, is quite extensive and equates to a relatively large area of land cultivated for each family unit (Kotto-Same & Woomer, 1997).

Based on the analysis described in section 5.3.3, the relative importance of the VM0006 drivers coincide with these findings. The table below provides baseline estimates of relative importance per the equations provided in Table 8 of VM0006. Per VM0006, these data show that the conversion of forestland to cropland for subsistence farming is the primary driver at 96% contribution to emissions from deforestation.

Social surveys reveal that children comprise at least 50% of the human population in the project zone, and approximately 46% of the country's population as of 2010 (United Nations, 2011). Movement of people into the region has occurred in the past five years following the cessation of civil war in the DRC, and is already reflected in the rapid increase in deforestation rates between 1999-2002 and 2009-2010 (see section G2.3). People in the region generally lack reliable protein sources other than bushmeat from hunting animals in the forest, and again, a growing human population renders such hunting unsustainable. Consequently, the forest has served traditionally as fertilizer, fuel and protein source. Because the Isangi territory essentially has virtually no other large scale industries other than farming and charcoal, the demand for newly cleared land for the approximately 50,000 people living the project area and leakage belt is intense and increasing. Families typically have so few possessions that they can easily travel 20-30 km/day on foot, and certainly farther on motorcycles. With the increase in political stability in the region, the mobility of farmers and their products has increased. They are able to go deeper into forests, feel more comfortable establishing larger farm plots and are able to get their products to market with little hindrance.

The project zone contains 24 villages. An additional 8 villages are within one day's walk (20 km) of the center of the project area. The project area consequently is well within the sphere of influence of nearly 50,000 people.

4.5.1.2 Agents

The main agents of deforestation are subsistence farmers. Impacts on climate in the baseline scenario are continued clearing of forest for subsistence agriculture as a result of road construction and maintenance. This scenario is evident in the reference region, which contains a proliferate network of roads in both current and former logging concessions; a similar network of roads would be necessary for Safbois to expand logging operations over time in the baseline (see Annex AH). Relying on the road network, forest clearing for cropland provides the greatest economic benefit to individual farmers and their families, while selective logging, also relying on the road network, is the most profitable option for Safbois. As a result of selective logging and the transportation of logs to yards, roads are maintained and improved over time.

4.5.1.3 LULC Classes and Forest Strata

The analysis of LULC classes and forest strata is described in the Annex BU, and the Annex BV. The six IPCC LULC classes consisting of forest land, crop land, grassland, wetlands, settlements, and other land were considered in the LULC analysis of the project area, reference region, and leakage area (see Table 8). In addition to the six IPCC classes, a seventh class for water is also used. Of the seven LULC classes that are considered, the only classes present within the analysis areas are forest land, cropland, settlements, and water. Descriptions of the LULC classes and strata considered in the project area, leakage area, and reference region are shown in 5.3.2.3, and maps of the LULC classes include (Annex BA, Annex BB, Annex BC).

The land cover within the project and reference area regions consists predominantly of dense tropical forest that meets the FAO definition of forest. The FAO defines forest as: "Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 hectares. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters at maturity *in situ*."[1] The stratification of this forest was attempted during the classification process, described in the Annex BU, but there was no clear distinction between different forest strata. See section 1.1 for the requested methodology deviation for forest stratification.

Class	Type	Description
Forest	LULC	Meets the selected definition of forest, mostly intact primary or secondary forest
Cropland	LULC	Does not meet the definition of forest, active or recent agricultural production
Settlement	LULC	Does not meet the definition of forest, roads, home sites, buildings, burned areas and general domestic use
Grassland	LULC	Does not meet the definition of forest, historically grassland or savannah based on FACET classification
Wetland	LULC	Does not meet the definition of forest, seasonally inundated depressions
Water	LULC	Rivers, lakes and streams
Other Land	LULC	Bare soil, rock, ice, and all unmanaged land areas that do not fall into any of the other six categories

Table 8. End LULC classes.

4.5.1.4 Forest Degradation

Emissions from forest degradation are not included in the project, therefore forest strata representing regeneration stages are not required.

[1] FAO definition of forest: http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/ad665e/ad665e06.htm

4.5.1.5 Managed Forests

Harvesting and ANR activities are not included in the project. As a result, the forest does not need to be divided by management or silvicultural regime.

4.5.1.6 Quality Assurance and Control

The classification of historical LULC change was assured by developing remote-sensing operating procedures as described in section 5.3.2. Further, quality control was maintained through the horizontal and thematic accuracy assessments as described below.

4.5.1.6.1 Horizontal Accuracy Assessment

The project proponent conducted a horizontal accuracy assessment of all images used in the remote sensing analysis to ensure proper horizontal alignment of images across multiple points in time. The project proponent assessed the linear accuracy of each image by calculating the root mean squared error (RMSE) of the difference between known, digitized locations. Jadora calculated the RMSE of each image to be less than 30 meters. As such, each image has a discrepancy of less one pixel.

For greater detail on the horizontal accuracy assessment, refer to Annex O and Annex N for the complete description of how the assessment was carried out and corresponding Standard Operating Procedure.

4.5.1.6.2 Thematic Accuracy Assessment

The project proponent completed a thematic accuracy assessment of all images used in the remote sensing analysis to ensure proper thematic alignment of images during multiple points in time. The project proponent assessed the thematic accuracy of each image through the LULC classification of points as displayed in referenced and classified spatial data. In comparing the LULC classification of points displayed over two different spatial data sets, the classifications made by the analyst were compared to the real world classifications on surface level. The project proponent compiled all correct and incorrect classifications for each scene in order to create a confusion matrix that would compute the accuracy of the LULC classifications made by the analysts.

The classified data used was the preprocessed composited LULC classification work completed by the project proponent. The reference data used for these comparisons were landsat imagery, FACET data and google earth imagery. After interpreting and classifying all points for each map, all accuracies obtained were equal to or greater than 85%. Maps assessed for thematic accuracy included the benchmark map (with project zone and leakage area included), scene 4 map (with project zone and leakage area included) and the reference areas for scenes 1, 2, and 3. Refer to Annex P and Annex Q for a complete description of how the assessment was completed and corresponding SOP.

	Forest	Crop	Settlement	Water
Scene 1	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Scene 2	7.2%	15.6%	20.9%	22.0%
Scene 3	6.2%	13.4%	84.1%	50.6%
Benchmark	2.8%	34.6%	17.3%	2.0%

Table 9: Commission errors derived from the thematic accuracy assessment. Percentages were calculated per class for each map assessed.

	Forest	Crop	Settlement	Water
Scene 1	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Scene 2	19.4%	26.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Scene 3	8.1%	59.2%	7.1%	0.0%
Benchmark	10.9%	17.1%	4.4%	0.0%

Table 10: Omission errors derived from the thematic accuracy assessment. Percentages were calculated per class for each map assessed.

4.5.1.7 Probable Transitions

The probable transitions between LULC classes within the project and leakage areas shown in Table 11, are based off of the LULC Transition Matrix found in the Annex BW document. A table of probable forest strata transitions is not included due to the fact that multiple forest strata were not identified.

LULC Transition	Justification of LULC Transition
Cropland to Forest	Cropland to forest implies rapid regeneration to secondary forest.
Cropland to Settlement	Cropland to settlement implies the development of houses, roads and other infrastructure on land that had already been cleared for agricultural purposes
Cropland to Water	Cropland to water suggests the seasonal inundation of areas normally under cultivation, or the meandering of rivers over time
Forest to Cropland	Forest to cropland implies clearing of primary forest for agriculture
Forest to Settlement	Forest to settlement implies the rapid clearing of forest for the construction of housing, roads and other infrastructure
Forest to Water	Forest to water suggests the seasonal inundation of forested areas near water bodies, or the meandering of rivers over time
Settlement to Cropland	Settlement to cropland suggests that unused roads have been converted to cropland
Settlement to Water	Settlement to water suggests the seasonal inundation of settlements near water bodies, or the meandering of rivers over time
Water to Cropland	Water to cropland implies the meandering course of rivers over time, allowing the cultivation of crops in areas that were previously inundated
Water to Forest	Water to forest suggests the meandering course of rivers over time, allowing previous areas covered by water to allow the growth of vegetation
Water to Settlement	Water to cropland implies the meandering course of rivers over time, allowing the development of settlements in areas that were previously inundated

Table 11. Probable LULC transitions.

4.5.2 COMMUNITY SCENARIO

Guidance for social impact assessment (Richards and Panfil, 2011) has been used for projecting future community social conditions in the absence of the project. This has included the identification of focal issues, i.e. current social conditions of priority for the project communities, and the current trends of these conditions in the absence of the project interventions. Focal issues were identified through the stakeholder engagement process carried out by the Community Consultation Team (see 2.7.2).

Problem flow diagrams have been used to conceptualize the factors that contribute to existing focal issues and potential points of intervention by the project to improve focal issue conditions. Issues and contributing factors have been considered with a focus toward those with connections to land-use change as well as forest conditions, and conditions and processes within the influence of the project. Also considered are the likely impacts of future community conditions on water, soil, and other ecosystem services.

Focal Issue 1: Lack of Sustainable Food Security

The first focal issue relates to lack of food security, nutrition and agriculture-related livelihood opportunities in the baseline scenario. With limited agricultural training, educational opportunities, access to larger markets, and financial resources to fund cash crop cultivation, communities in the project zone are reliant on subsistence agriculture. Crops are mostly limited to manioc (cassava), rice, and beans, and most families raise chickens. Livestock and crops are vulnerable to pests and disease, and communities do not have access to antibiotics or resistant crop varieties. Farmers also do not have any resources to learn advanced agricultural techniques or veterinary care or access to tools or supplies to increase productivity.

Families consume most of the food they produce and sell any surplus in local markets—though they do not have access to larger markets where prices would be higher, such as Kisangani, due to insufficient transportation infrastructure. With little to no spare income, families are dependent on each harvest—which is susceptible to pests and disease as well as poor soil fertility. All of these factors combine to create a food system that is both insecure and low in nutrition.

In the baseline scenario, subsistence agriculture as described here is expected to continue because there are no resources that will affect the contributing factors presented in the focal issue problem flow diagram below. Based on these current conditions, communities have requested assistance in improving agricultural production as part of the Isangi REDD+ Project.

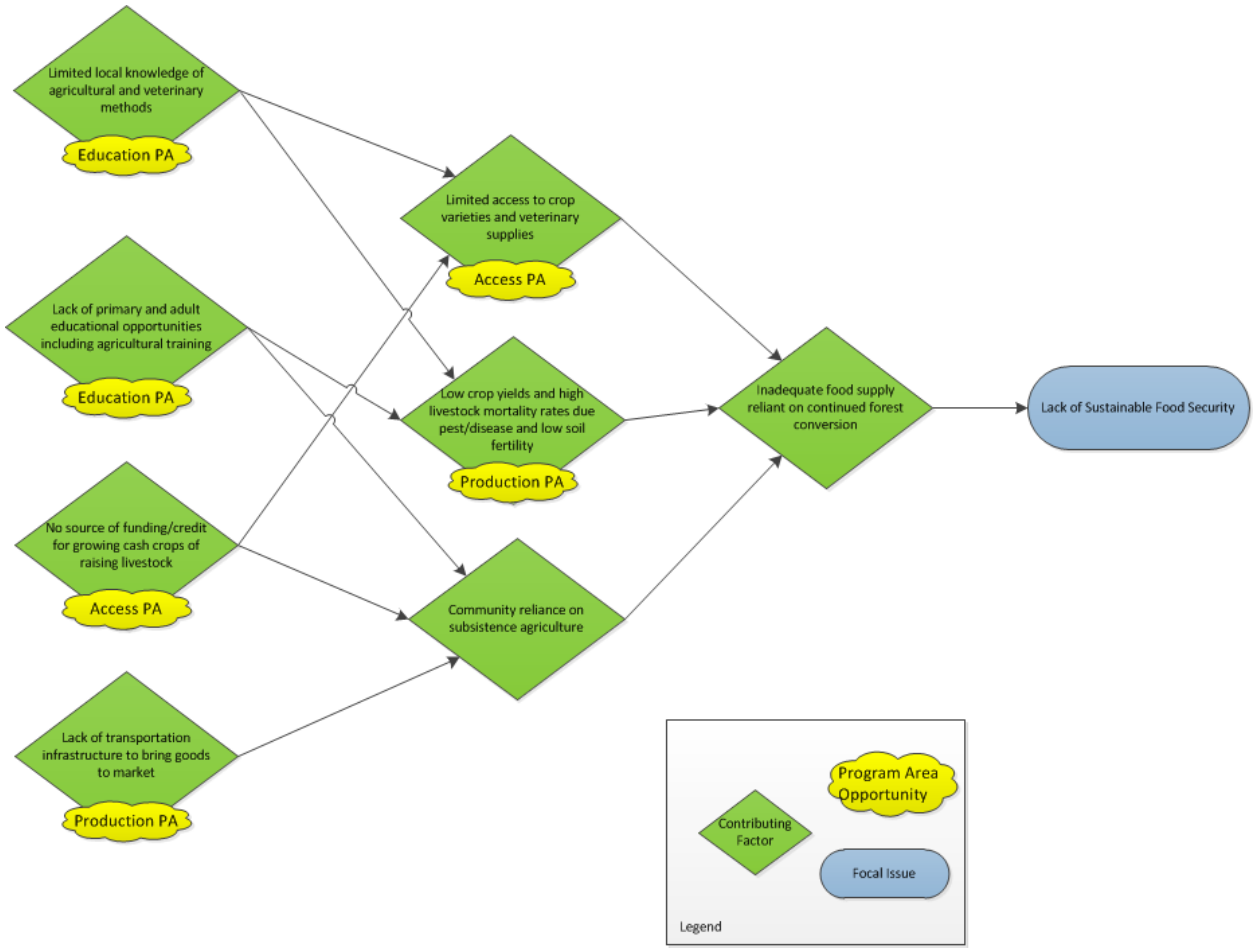


Figure 8. Problem flow diagram for Focal Issue 1.

The conditions described also result in continued reliance on conversion of primary forest to cropland, which will lead to large-scale degradation of soils in cleared areas. Farming depletes soil nutrient conditions of forest land deforested for cropland. Heavy rains and burning of crop residues also remove nutrients from the system, resulting in an exceedingly phosphorus-poor soil within 2-3 years which forces abandonment of the land for 10-15 years. After this a second harvest and crop production cycle follows (Brady, 1996). After the second cycle, soils are often too poor to support regeneration of primary forest species without assistance (Kotto-Same & Woomer, 1997). This shortened fallow period also reduces the effectiveness of weed suppression, a primary goal of swidden agriculture (Rouw, 1995). Loss of soil productivity for crops forces further conversion of primary forest and an expansion of degraded lands. While in the past the forest would be allowed to regenerate, shortened fallow periods due to population pressure would lead to continued forest degradation in the without-project scenario (Foster, 1981; Fox, Truong, & Rambo, 2000). Economically, communities in the project area would derive some short-term benefit from the production of charcoal during the clearing process, including limited production for local markets, and logging-related employment with Safbois.

Focal Issue 2: Lack of Employment Opportunities

A lack of education and access to credit/funding are primary contributing factors to this focal issue. As noted above, there are very few agriculture-related employment opportunities associated with the projected baseline scenario. Swidden agriculture is generally associated with lower income potential and standards of health and education (van Vliet et al., 2012). Indeed, this is the case in the project zone. The continuation of subsistence agriculture and Safbois' logging operations in the without-project scenario do not present hope that there would be any changes in credit or capital available to community members looking to start an enterprise, or that there would be improvements in the dilapidated transportation infrastructure to facilitate moving locally produced goods to market. With families preoccupied with growing enough food to feed themselves, individuals in the project zone have very little surplus time or money to find work or start their own enterprises, whether they be agriculture-related or in other sectors. Although approximately 80 persons were seasonally employed by Safbois in their logging operation, this dwarfs the population of the area: approximately 50,000 persons.

Lack of veterinary services in the baseline make animal husbandry difficult, and community members would continue to be reliant on bushmeat for much of their protein. As that resource is exhausted and community members move deeper into the forest to clear new fields and be closer to prey, increased distance is placed between them and any infrastructure. Reliance on bushmeat would thus have serious detrimental effects on the communities as the supply of bushmeat is exhausted (Milner-Gulland & Bennett, 2003).

While there are primary schools in the baseline scenario, they are not adequately funded or staffed, and there are no resources for vocational or technical adult education. Safbois had constructed a school for community use, but the government had not allocated the funds for teacher's salaries.

Given that in the absence of the project there are no planned changes to the contributing factors outlined in the problem flow model, it is most likely employment opportunities in the baseline scenario will remain inadequate for the communities in the project zone.

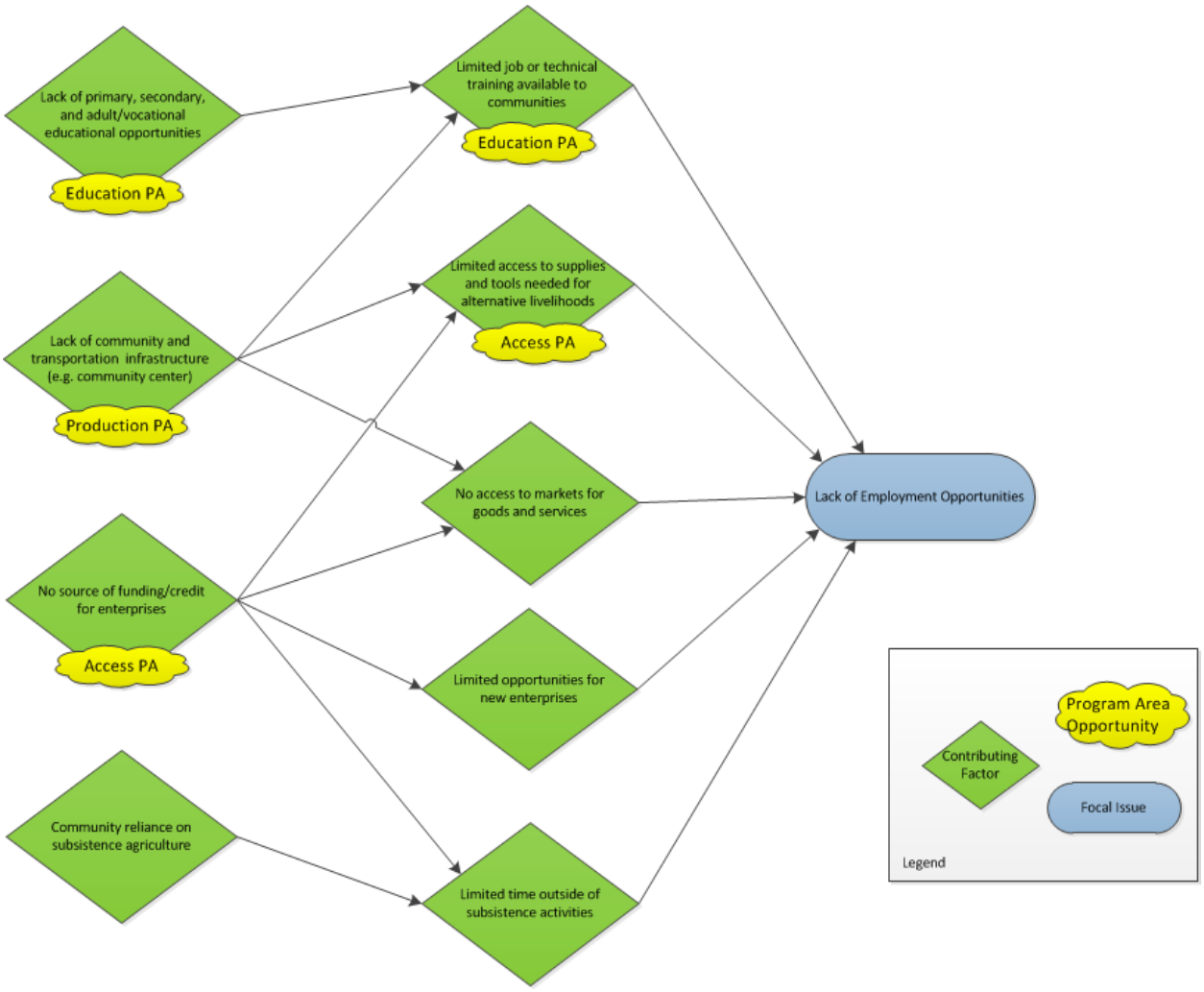


Figure 9. Problem flow diagram for Focal Issue 2.

Focal Issue 3: Inadequate Health Care

Communities in the project zone have little access to modern healthcare services due to the cost of care and the absence of services subsidized by local, regional, or national governments. Currently, there are three hospitals in the region, but they are rarely used by communities due to the relatively high cost of care. Moreover, local health outposts are often understaffed or lacking in critical medical supplies. Public health education is also a contributing factor, as there are no resources or individuals to teach basic hygiene and preventative health measures. Based on these conditions, communities in the project zone have requested assistance in improving healthcare options as part of the Isangi REDD+ Proejct. There are no foreseeable changes to these conditions in the project baseline scenario due to a lack of resources at the local level.

Figure 10. Problem flow diagram for Focal Issue 3.

4.5.3 BIODIVERSITY SCENARIO

The lack of permanent farmland, low fertility soils and the threat of livestock disease outbreaks would lead to high hunting pressure on forest fauna for protein. Dozens of large vertebrate species, including ungulates, primates, birds and herpetofauna are hunted, and comprise a significant portion of the diet of most families living in the project zone. Hunting for bushmeat in African moist forests proceeds at unprecedented levels, with depletion of the resources at levels orders of magnitude higher than in other comparable ecosystems (Fa & Brown, 2009). Without the project and its efforts to develop alternative protein sources, bush meat hunting would likely have significant negative effects on biodiversity in the project area and surrounding region.

Although current deforestation rates are not high enough to isolate forest patches or even come close to eliminating primary forest habitat, our projected baseline deforestation rates will approach 1% within 15 years, a rate associated with rapid deforestation, habitat loss, and habitat isolation in Indonesia. Such consequences might greatly accelerate the negative impact of bush meat hunting already evident under low deforestation rates. Increased edge effects would compound these effects and lead to a cascade of extirpations in the project area (Brook, Sodhi, & Bradshaw, 2008).

4.6 Additionality (G2)

Within the Project Area, none of the proposed Project activities violate any law. The land in the project area is owned by the government of Orientale Province of the DRC, and occurs within two forest concessions leased to Safbois S.P.R.L. who has transferred all carbon rights to the project proponent. Jadora has used the VCS Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS AFOLU Project Activities (VT0001) version 3.0 to assess additionality of the project and select the baseline scenario.

4.6.1 IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVE LAND USE SCENARIOS TO THE PROPOSED VCS AFOLU PROJECT ACTIVITY (VT0001 SUB-STEP 1A)

4.6.1.1 Identify realistic and credible land use scenarios that would have occurred on the land within the project boundary in the absence of the AFOLU project activity (VT0001 sub-step 1a.(a))

i) Continuation of pre-project land use

The following land uses occurred simultaneously in the project area prior to project initiation:

1. **Selective Logging** – The project area is sited on two logging concessions leased to Safbois, S.P.R.L for a period of 25 years. The concession was used exclusively for selective logging, primarily of two species *Pericopsis elata* (Afrormosia) and *Chlorophora sp.* (Iroko). The continuation of logging in the project area would require Safbois to build and maintain logging roads to access and remove timber throughout the concessions.
2. **Subsistence Agriculture -** Subsistence farmers, following traditional practices, periodically cut down forest in order to provide land for annual crops. These farmers continue to utilize the logging road network to access primary forest.

ii) Project activity on the land within the project boundary performed without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project

3. It is possible, though highly unlikely, that the DRC national or Orientale provincial government or non-governmental organizations could cease logging and encourage sustainable intensified agriculture in the project area without registering as a VCS AFOLU project.

iii) Activities similar to proposed project activity on at least part of the land within the project boundary resulting from legal requirements or observed similar activities

4. This scenario is not applicable because there are no legal requirements (see section 3.1 for legal requirements) for preventing deforestation through the proposed project activities and there are no similar activities occurring in the project's geographic area. This is the first REDD project in Orientale Province. Since the project start date, two other REDD initiatives have been registered with the DRC national REDD registry in the surrounding area. However, these projects began after the Isangi REDD+ Project and thus were not occurring ten years prior to the project start date (see http://www.rdc-snsf.org/).

4.6.1.2 Credibility of identified land use scenarios (VT0001 sub-step 1a.(b))

Scenarios 1 and 2 above were present in the project area prior to the with-project scenario and are thus considered credible. While palm oil plantations are a land use observed in the project area within 10 years of project start date, the scale of this use is quite small. Scenario 4 is not considerable credible because NGO's and the national and provincial governments do not have the financial resources to undertake the project.

4.6.1.3 List of credible alternative land use scenarios (VT0001 sub-step 1a.(c))

1. Continuation of pre-project selective logging (scenario 1 above)
2. Continuation of pre-project subsistence agriculture (scenario 2 above)

4.6.2 CONSISTENCY OF CREDIBLE LAND USES WITH ENFORCED MANDATORY LAWS AND REGULATIONS (VT0001 SUB-STEP 1B)

4.6.2.1 VT0001 Sub-step 1b.(a)

i) Both scenarios 1 and 2 comply with all mandatory applicable legal and regulatory requirements. Scenario 1 is fully compliant because the project area occurs on a legally sanctioned forest concession issued to Safbois S.P.R.L. Scenario 2 is fully compliant because communities are given customary use rights to the forest by the 1973 Land Tenure law (see section 3.1)
ii) Not applicable, scenarios comply with all mandatory applicable legislation and regulations.
iii) Not applicable, scenarios are in compliance so no scenarios are removed from analysis.

4.6.2.2 VT0001 Sub-step 1b.(b)

The following are the outcomes of sub-step 1b.:

1. Continuation of pre-project selective logging (scenario 1 above)
2. Continuation of pre-project subsistence agriculture (scenario 2 above)

4.6.3 SELECTION OF THE BASELINE SCENARIO (VT0001 SUB-STEP 1C.)

Continuation of the pre-project land use as logging concession, followed by deforestation caused by subsistence agriculture:

For the decade prior to the implementation of the REDD project on the Isangi concessions, Safbois has conducted low-impact selective logging of mature trees. Larger-scale forms of logging, such as clear-cutting for raw lumber or pulp are not economically feasible due to the lack of suitable roads and the infeasibility of transporting large volumes of wood on the Congo River. Safbois has not attempted to slow the conversion of forest to swidden crop or plantation agriculture because the cost of forest protection would have exceeded logging revenues. Forest protection is not economically viable without carbon funding and is likely to continue in the project area.

Continued clearing of forest for agriculture and selective logging is evidently the most likely baseline scenario, as it has been carried out routinely throughout the Reference and Project areas. Forest clearing for agriculture provides the greatest economic benefit for individual farmers and their families, while selective logging, which accounts for less than 1% of forest degradation and deforestation, remains the most profitable option for concession-holder Safbois.

4.6.4 INVESTMENT ANALYSIS (VT0001 STEP 2)

The project proponent has chosen use the investment analysis (VT0001 Step 2)

4.6.4.1 Determine appropriate analysis method (VT0001 Sub-step 2a.)

The project generates no financial or economic benefits other than VCS related income, so the simple cost analysis is applicable.

4.6.4.2 Simple Cost Analysis (VT0001 Sub-step 2b. Option I)

VCS related income is the only revenue the project proponent will receive from project activities. Project costs are listed in the implementation budget (Annex AF) Annex AFand VCS revenue and cashflow are estimated in Annex I.

4.6.5 BARRIER ANALYSIS (VT0001 STEP 3)

Not applicable. Only the investment analysis (VT0001 Step 2) has been applied.

4.6.6 COMMON PRACTICE ANALYSIS (VT0001 STEP 4)

As mentioned above, there are two other REDD initiatives in the surrounding area. One of these is a project implemented by Concerted Organization of Environmentalists and Nature Friends (OCEAN) with a project start date of July 2011 and the other is regional initiative led by the Ministry for Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism (MCENT) that began in 2013 (for information on other REDD initiatives in DRC, please see the DRC REDD Registry: http://www.rdc-snsf.org/). The Isangi REDD+ Project differs from these projects in the following ways:

- The Isangi REDD+ Project is privately financed (instead of funded by the African Development Bank) and will use revenue from the sale of VCUs to finance project activities. The project proponent is not aware of any government subsidies or other financial flows that would make a similar project feasible in the Isangi REDD+ project area.
- The Isangi REDD+ Project takes place on two privately held forest concessions while the OCEAN project does not. Because the other project area is not zoned as a forest concession, the feasible baseline scenarios are significantly different than those of the Isangi REDD+ Project.
- The regional initiative covers a large area surrounding Kisangani and focuses on addressing wood energy supply in the region. This priority is very different from the Isangi REDD+ Project due to the differences in the drivers of deforestation.
- The Isangi REDD+ project predates the other two projects.

Given the differences above, the proposed project activities cannot be considered common practice.

Summary of Additionality Test

- The Isangi REDD Project is not the only credible alternative land use consistent with enforced mandatory applicable laws.
- One of those alternative land uses, that of logging followed by subsistence agriculture, is by far the most likely baseline land use.
- The Isangi REDD Project passes the Investment Analysis Test as it is not a financially viable land use without the AFOLU VCS project revenues.
- The project activities are not common practice.

Therefore the Isangi REDD Project is additional under the rules of VT0001 Tool for the Demonstration of Additionality.

4.6.7 COMMUNITY AND BIODIVERSITY BENEFITS

The community and biodiversity benefits that are project objectives would not have occurred without the project. The project area is in a remote area, unserved by the national or regional government and with no recourse available to the community other than unsustainable use of the natural resources of the area. There has been no significant government or donor-funded initiative in the project area since settlement, nor has there been a plan to do so, other than the one developed by the project proponent.

5 QUANTIFICATON OF GHG EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS (CLIMATE)

5.1 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emissions Reductions or Removals

Project	
Large project	✓

As seen in the table below, Net Emissions Reductions from the project are estimated to be in excess of 300,000 tCO2e. Thus the project is considered to be large project per section 3.9.1 of the VCS Standard.

The GHG emissions reductions and removals as a result of the project technologies and activities are measured by Net Emissions Reductions (NERs). NERs have not been adjusted from the allocation to or release from the buffer account (see section 5.6.4).

Years	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO2e)
2009	21,534
2010	217,519
2011	365,731
2012	480,318
2013	479,043
2014	472,475
2015	465,845
2016	459,761
2017	453,821
2018	448,188
2019	442,081
2020	429,045
2021	411,368

2022	390,445
2023	370,403
2024	351,388
2025	333,319
2026	316,357
2027	300,221
2028	284,955
2029	270,309
2030	256,290
2031	242,587
2032	229,586
2033	217,133
2034	205,287
2035	194,204
2036	183,704
2037	173,717
2038	164,133
2039	105,255
Total estimated ERs	9,736,022
Total number of crediting years	30
Average annual ERs	324,534

Table 12. Estimated Net Emissions Reductions (NERs).

5.2 Leakage Management (CL2)

The project proponent predicts that activity shifting (geographically constrained) leakage—the increase in clearing of agricultural land in areas surrounding the project—is the most likely form of leakage to occur near the project area. Jadora anticipates two types of activity shifting leakage. The project proponent has created a leakage belt around the project area to monitor forest cover change attributed to leakage. Information obtained from the spatial model used to perform the mobility analysis of the agents and drivers of deforestation determined the boundaries of the leakage belt. Given the limited mobility of people living near the project area, Jadora estimates that the risk of either type of leakage is relatively low.

Jadora mitigates leakage risks by working in partnership with all of the communities located near the project area. Jadora designed project activities to sustainably increase agricultural production on existing farms and assist communities in growing higher value crops such as cacao. These activities provide an incentive for communities to continue farming in their current villages and reduce the need for villagers to expand farm areas either within their villages or outside of them. In addition to agricultural workshops and

resources, the project provides economic and educational incentives to communities through other project activities and through the community benefits process. Jadora predicts that full implementation of project activities throughout the project zone will mitigate leakage risks by providing an array of incentives to discourage further clearing of agricultural land both inside and outside of the project area. In the case that any leakage does occur, Jadora will account for this leakage in the Monitoring and Implementation Report, in accordance with VCS rules.

5.3 Baseline Emissions (G2)

5.3.1 DELINEATING A REFERENCE REGION

The reference region boundary was created using a variety of geospatial data in order to accurately and conservatively reflect the baseline scenario within the project area. First, all forestry concessions in the Orientale province from 1990 and 2009 WRI shapefiles were combined, including the project area (see Annex CM). The original concessions are shown in the Annex AJ map and Annex BG map. Concession boundaries were used for the reference region because the project itself is within a concession. All concessions are subject to the same unplanned deforestation resulting from established logging roads. Therefore it is accurate to use concession boundaries for the reference region because the agents of unplanned mosaic deforestation are within these concessions just as they are within the project zone.

Due to a change in forest protocols in the DRC in 2002, logging concessions changed in two ways: some old 1990 concessions were de-gazetted while some new concessions were subsequently issued. The boundaries of old and new concessions overlap to some degree. Including the pre and post-change concessions is accurate and conservative for several reasons.

With respect to the pre-change concessions, logging roads existed during the historic reference period. Presumably, these roads were maintained by active logging and exploited by the agents of deforestation, just as in the baseline scenario for the project area. When the concessions were de-gazzetted, it is reasonable to assume that roads were no longer maintained by active logging. Hence without maintenance, access to the forest was limited. This limited and dwindling access likely resulted in lower deforestation rates after 2002 than if the concessions had not been de-gazetted. With respect to the post-change concessions, logging roads did not exist prior to 2002 and thus no access was available. See section 4.5 for a more detailed description of the contribution of logging roads to deforestation.

As required by the methodology, the reference period spans a period of nearly 15 years and thus to observe the effect of logging roads as a product of commercial logging on mosaic deforestation, concessions from 1990 are included. Upon examination of the reference region between 1994-2004 versus 2004-2008 the deforestation rates were lower during the first period than the second, 0.39%/yr verus 0.49%/yr, respectively. As of 2002, concessions and concession boundaries were reallocated. By incorporating concessions prior to 2002, the overall average deforestation rate during the historic reference period is conservatively less than only considering those concessions after 2002.

Second, all protected areas and areas with planned deforestation that could be identified were excluded from the reference region boundaries including the Isangi oil palm plantation, nature reserves, and national parks (see Annex AQ). To ensure that the reference region accurately represents the threat of deforestation faced by the Jadora Isangi project area, an accessibility analysis was conducted. For the accessibility analysis, the furthest distance within the project area from a local or provincial road was determined through a Euclidean distance analysis using a WRI roads shapefile (see Annex CM for WRI data). All local and provincial roads within the reference region (excluding all local and provincial roads directly connecting to the national highways running through Kisangani, see Figure 12) were buffered by this distance of 25 kilometers to create the final product of the accessibility analysis (see Figure 13). The

merged 1990 and 2009 concessions were clipped by the area of the final product of the accessibility analysis (see Figure 14). No national highways were included in the accessibility analysis as the deforestation rates near these roads would likely overestimate the rate of deforestation in the project scenario (see Figures 11 and 12). The remaining reference region essentially depicts those areas within 1990 and 2009 concessions that fall within 25km of a local or provincial road, excluding those local and provincial roads connecting directly to national highways. Additionally, the WRI-sourced administrative boundary of the urban area of Kisangani was conservatively excluded from the reference area (see Annex CM). The remote sensing LULC analysis was used to ensure that no large deforestation events due to natural events occurred within the reference region. A finalized map of the reference region limits can be found in the Annex AW document.

Within the finalized reference region limits, the reference region itself was composed of only forested areas identified in the LULC classification starting in 1995 and areas not covered by cloud across all images. The project area is entirely forested as of the project start date and thus the reference region was selected to be entirely forested as of the project start date. Cloud cover within the reference region is unbiased and random due to the fact that the entire region is very flat with no mountain ranges, thus clouds were used as natural boundaries within the reference region limits to define the reference region. The reference region is a total of 1,814,578 hectares, which exceeds the both the project area size and the minimum reference region size of 250,000 ha. At the beginning of the crediting period, the reference region consisted of 100% forest. For a map of the reference region, see the Annex BT document.

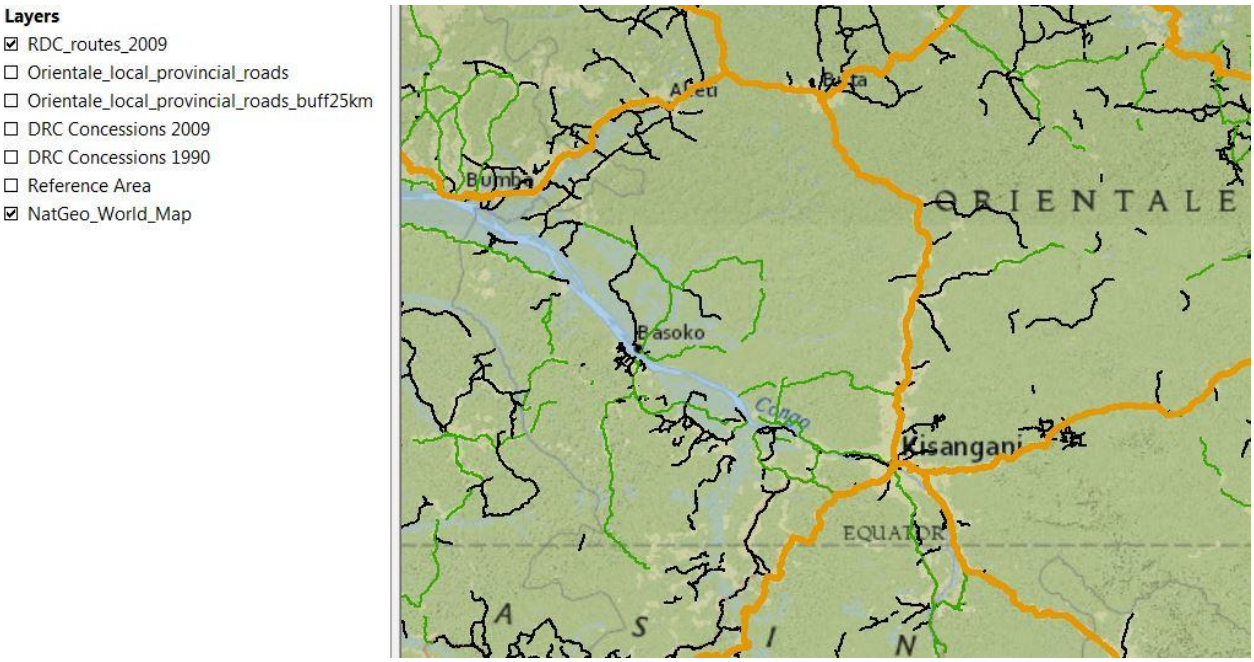


Figure 11. National, local, and provincial roads within the reference region. The national roads are shown in yellow, provincial roads are shown in green, and local roads are shown in black.

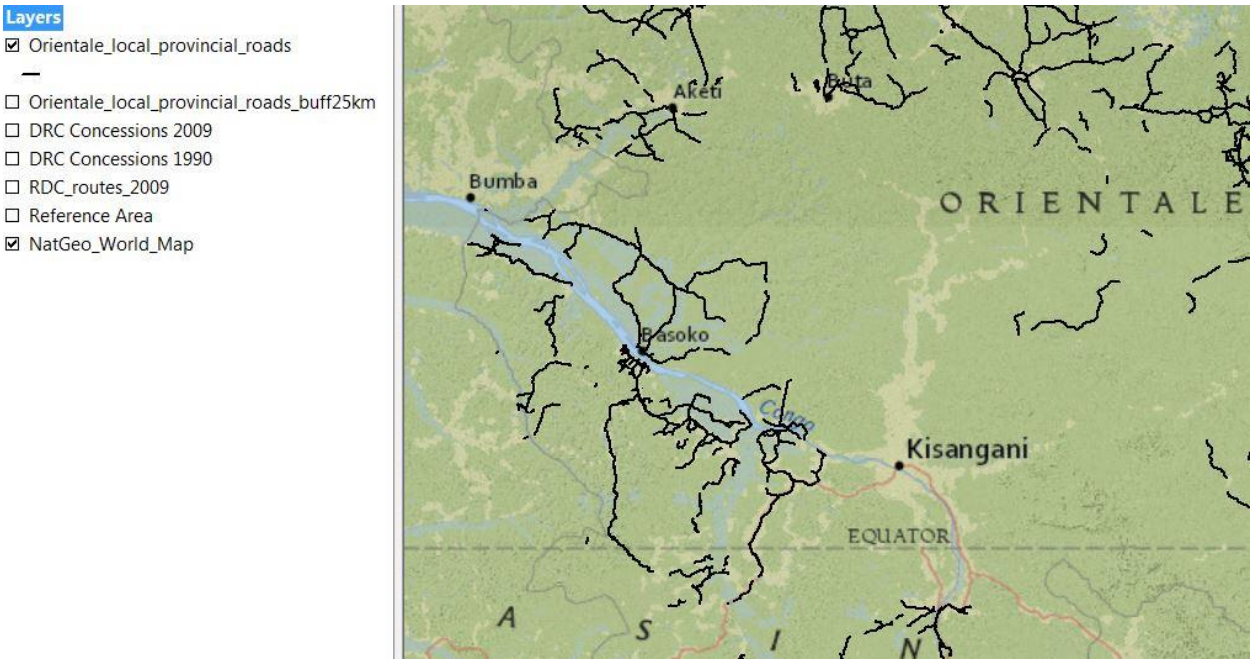


Figure 12. Provincial and local roads within the project region, excluding those roads that directly branched off of the national highways passing through Kisangani.

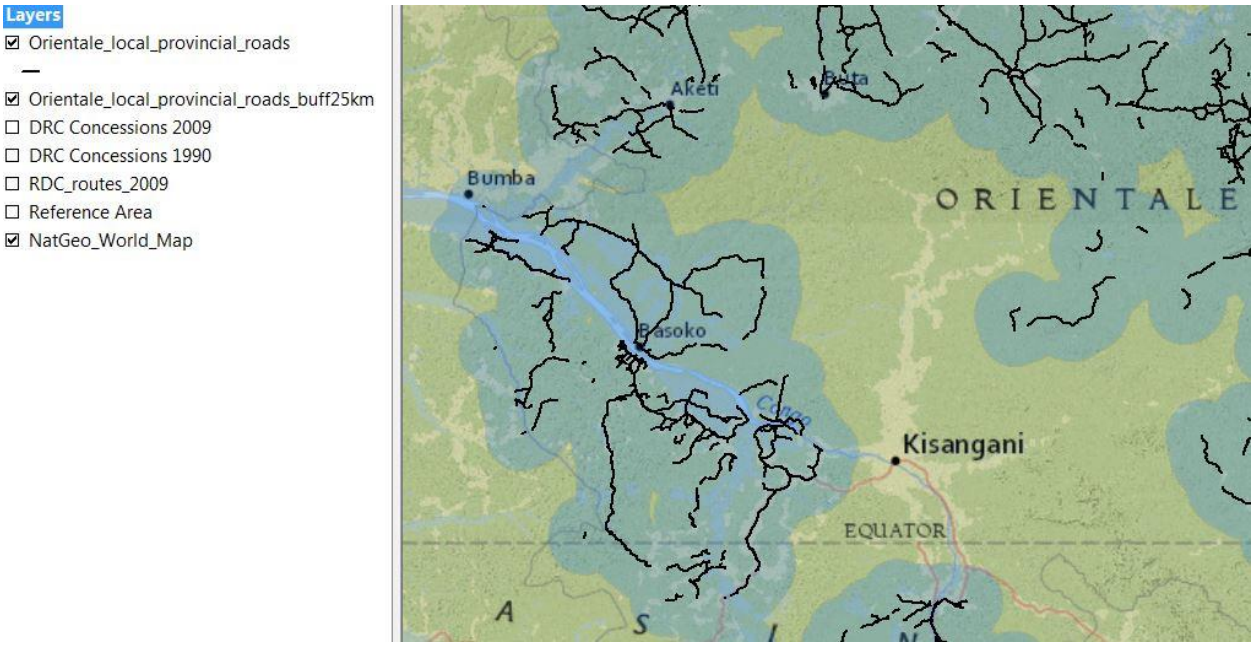


Figure 13. A buffer of 25km around all remaining provincial and local roads. The distance of 25km was determined to be the furthest distance from a local or provincial road within the project area using a Euclidean distance analysis.

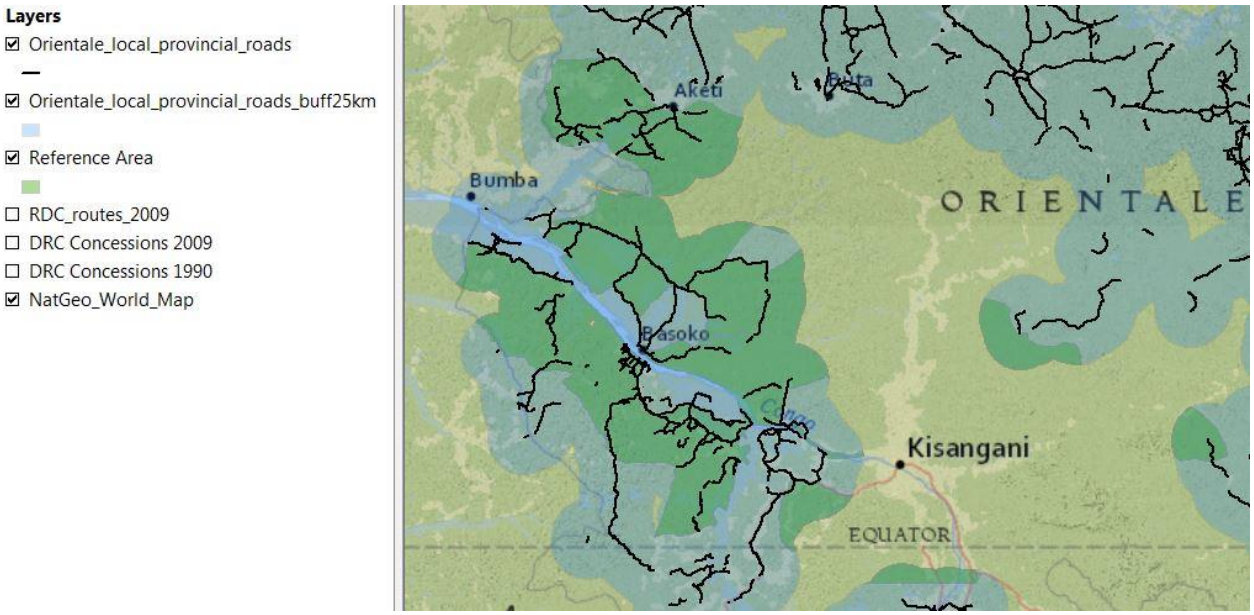


Figure 14. This map shows the result of clipping the 1990 and 2009 concessions by the accessibility analysis (25km buffer of roads pictured above).

5.3.1.1 Similarity Between Reference Region and Project Area

An analysis of key variables between the reference region and project area can be seen in Table 11 below.

Category	Variable	Comparison
Drivers of deforestation	Drivers of deforestation	The primary driver of deforestation within the project area and reference region are the expansion of subsistence agriculture, driven by extensive agriculture and population growth, and enabled by improved access to the forest interior via logging roads. Both subsistence agriculture (cropland) and roads are present within the reference region concessions and the project area. Local and provincial roads were found near to the project area or going through the project area, thus provincial and local roads were only considered in the reference region. See the Annex BZ map for evidence of these similarities.
Landscape configuration	Distribution of native forest types	There were no distinguishable forest types in the LULC analysis, such that the whole reference region and project area were classified as one forest type. This means that there are no calculable differences in forest types between the project area and reference region. See section 4.3 for methodology deviation request regarding

		forest stratification.
	Elevation	The entire project and reference region falls within the same 500m elevation class, therefore 100% of the reference region is within the elevation class of the project area. See Annex AK for evidence.
	Slope	Both the project area and reference region have 99% of the proportion of area contained within the 0-5% slope class. To see calculations for proportion of area in slope classes, refer to Annex BY.
Socio-economic and cultural conditions	Land-tenure status	Land tenure systems within the reference region and project area are based off of the national DRC 1973 General Property Law (Law No. 73-021). Articles 388 and 389 detail the national land tenure rights of local communities.
	Policies and regulations	Both the reference region and project area are located within the Orientale province, thus the policies and regulations that apply to the reference region and project area are the same.
	Degree of urbanization	All urban areas and settlements were excluded from the project area at the project start date and reference region at the beginning of the historical reference period. Specifically, the administrative boundary of Kisangani, a major city in the DRC, was excluded from the reference region. See the Annex BA and Annex AW maps for evidence.

Table 13. Reference region and project area comparison.

5.3.2 ANALYZE HISTORICAL DEFORESTATION/FOREST DEGRADATION

Historical deforestation was analyzed in the reference region from 1994 through early 2009. Historical degradation is conservatively excluded from the analysis because the primary driver of deforestation is subsistence agriculture. It always conservative to omit emissions in the baseline scenario.

5.3.2.1 Data

Data used to analyze historical deforestation was all Landsat 5 and Landsat 7 satellite imagery and follows Chapter 3A.2.4 of the IPCC 2006 GL AFOLU document. Please see the following table for data and data sources.

Image or Map Data	Use	Source	Information
Landsat	Historical analysis of deforestation and accuracy assessment	Glovis	Medium resolution, 30m spatial, visible to thermal, UTM, tier1 product or co-registration
Geo Eye	Training and accuracy assessment	Google Earth	High resolution, 1m spatial, visible, ortho
FACET maps	Accuracy assessment	University of Maryland	Forest, non-forest, secondary forest, water, savannah. Minimum mapping unit of 60m

Table 14. Imagery date selection.

Landsat imagery was chosen such that three scenes fall between 0-3 years before the project start date, 4-9 years before the project start date, and 10-15 years before the project start date. With the project start date set on August 1, 2009, imagery was chosen during the dry season from October to March during the years required by the methodology. No images older than 15 years were used. See Table 12 for imagery date selection and Table 13 for a list of all imagery used in the LULC analysis.

Scene Number	Imagery Dates	Years Before Project Start Date
1	October 1994 – March 1995	14-15
2	October 2004 – March 2005	4-5
3	October 2008 – March 2009	0-1

Table 15. Imagery date selection.

Scene Number	Image Number	Date	Image Name
1	175_59	10/27/1994	LT51750591994300XXX02
1	175_60	10/27/1994	LT51750601994300XXX02
1	176_59	12/5/1994	LT51760591994339XXX02
1	176_60	1/22/1995	LT51760601995022XXX02
1	177_58	12/12/1994	LT51770581994346XXX03
1	177_59	12/12/1994	LT51770591994346XXX03
1	177_59	10/27/1995	LT51770601995045XXX00
1	178_58	1/20/1995	LT51780581995020AAA02
1	178_59	1/20/1995	LT51780591995020AAA02
1	177_60b	2/14/1995	LT51770601995045XXX00
2	175_59	2/19/2005	LE71750592005050ASN00
2	175_60	2/19/2005	LE71750602005050ASN00

2	176_58	2/10/2005	LE71760582005041ASN00
2	176_59	1/9/2005	LE71760592005009ASN01
2	176_60	2/10/2005	LE71760602005041ASN00
2	177_58	11/29/2004	LE71770582004334ASN00
2	177_59	1/16/2005	LE71770592005016ASN00
2	177_60	12/31/2004	LE71770602004366ASN00
2	178_58	12/6/2004	LE71780582004341ASN00
2	178_59	12/6/2004	LE71780592004341ASN00
3	175_59	3/18/2009	LE71750592009077ASN00
3	175_60	1/13/2009	LE71750602009013ASN00
3	176_58	10/16/2008	LE71760582008290ASN00
3	176_59	10/16/2009	LE71760592008290ASN00
3	176_60	3/25/2009	LE71760602009084ASN00
3	177_58	12/26/2008	LE71770582008361ASN00
3	177_59	11/24/2008	LE71770592008329ASN00
3	177_60	12/10/2008	LE71770602008345ASN01
3	177_60b	3/11/2007	LE71770602007070ASN00
3	178_58	11/15/2008	LE71780582008320ASN00
3	178_59	11/15/2008	LE71780592008320ASN00
Benchmark	177_59	11/24/2008	LE71770592008329ASN00
Benchmark	177_59b	12/10/2008	LE71770592008345ASN01
Benchmark	177_59c	12/26/2008	LE71770592008361ASN00
Benchmark	177_60	12/10/2008	LE71770602008345ASN01
Benchmark	177_60b	3/11/2007	LE71770602007070ASN00
Benchmark	177_60c	4/17/2009	LE71770602009107ASN00
Benchmark	177_60d	11/24/2008	LE71770602008329ASN00

Table 16. Imagery used in LULC analysis.

5.3.2.2 Land Transitions and Stocking

None of the land within the reference region is unstocked forest. Forest degradation is not being accounted for as a land transition.

5.3.2.3 Historical LULC Class and Forest Strata Transitions

No existing classification and forest stratification maps were used to calculate historical LULC class and forest strata transitions. All remote sensing data was pre-processed for use in the analysis of land cover change.

5.3.2.3.1 Pre-Processing of Remote Sensing Data

All Landsat imagery was pre-processed before being used for the creation of LULC maps and the analysis of land cover change. Images with less than 20% cloud cover throughout the whole image or less than 20% cloud cover within the project area and reference region were selected for use in the analysis. All selected images are coregistered to less than one pixel (RMSE). Images then underwent a radiometric calibration and atmospheric correction process before being used in the development of LULC class maps, as described in more detail within the Annex BV document.

5.3.2.3.2 LULC Classification and Forest Stratification

Pre-processed imagery was used in the classification process. Image pixels were classified as forest, cropland, settlement, haze, water, cloud, cloud shadow, and off image based on maximum likelihood. See Table 14 for a count of subclasses per image in Scenes 1, 2, and 3. An algebraic opening was applied to meet a minimum mapping unit of 0.5 hectares. The LULC classification was not sub-pixel based. Areas classified as no data, cloud, and cloud shadow were masked out for subsequent processing of map products, as described in the Annex BU document. Once the final LULC classification was completed, a benchmark map of the project and leakage areas was completed using primarily Scene 3 (2008-2009) imagery. Areas with missing data in the benchmark map were either filled with classified imagery from 0-3 years before the project start date or were excluded from the project and leakage areas if they could not be filled in. See Table 15 for a list of subclasses per image in the benchmark analysis.

Image Number	Cloud	Cloud Shadow	Crop	Forest	Haze	Off Image	Settlement	Water	Grand Total
Scene 1	**52**	**40**	**86**	**113**	**34**	**24**	**25**	**37**	**411**
175_59	5	17	4	13	13	3		2	57
175_60	5	7	1	7	4	6		1	31
176_59	4	2	4	10	1	2	4	4	31
176_60	2	2	31	17	1	3	3	5	64
177_58	1		4	16	3	1	3	6	34
177_59	8	3	6	9	1	1	4	3	35
177_60b	13	3	10	12	10	2	3	6	59
178_58	10	2	17	12	1	3	5	7	57
178_59	4	4	9	17		3	3	3	43
Scene 2	**37**	**40**	**48**	**76**	**21**	**26**	**7**	**25**	**280**
175_59	5	4	3	10	2	6	1	1	32
175_60	5	7	2	5	3	1	1	1	25
176_58	2	1	6	7	1	4	1	3	25
176_59	2	5	6	11	1	2	1	5	33
176_60	1	3	4	4	1	5	1	4	23
177_58	5	3	4	5	2	1	1	1	22
177_59	4	3	8	9	4	1	1	3	33
177_60	3	7	2	5	3	1		1	22
178_58	7	3	7	9		2		2	30
178_59	3	4	6	11	4	3		4	35
Scene 3	**56**	**57**	**71**	**119**	**15**	**20**	**19**	**26**	**383**
175_59	5	8	2	17	2	2	1	3	40
175_60	4	10	3	19	2	1	1	1	41
176_58	9	3	6	12		2	1	1	34
176_59	5	9	5	8	3	2	1	2	35
176_60	7	5	18	15	3	2	3	4	57
177_58	2	3	4	8		2	5	3	27
177_59	2	4	6	16	3	2	1	4	38
177_60	9	4	8	13	2	2	2	2	42
178_58	6	5	11	7		3	2	3	37
178_59	7	6	8	4		2	2	3	32
Grand Total	**145**	**137**	**205**	**308**	**70**	**70**	**51**	**88**	**1074**

Table 17. Subclass counts per image for Scenes 1, 2, and 3.

Image Number	Cloud	Cloud Shadow	Crop	Forest	Haze	Off Image	Settlement	Water	Grand Total
Benchmark	**48**	**31**	**51**	**78**	**14**	**14**	**12**	**21**	**269**
177_59	2	4	6	16	3	2	1	4	38
177_59b	7	5	7	4	1	2	2	4	32
177_59c	5	2	6	10	2	2	3	3	33
177_60	9	4	8	13	2	2	2	2	42
177_60b	13	8	13	20	5	2	2	3	66
177_60c	5	6	5	6	1	2	1	2	28
177_60d	7	2	6	9		2	1	3	30
Grand Total	**48**	**31**	**51**	**78**	**14**	**14**	**12**	**21**	**269**

Table 18. Subclass counts per image for the benchmark classification.

5.3.2.3.3 Estimating and Minimizing Uncertainty

An accuracy assessment was conducted to estimate uncertainty per the requirements of VM0006. The resultant accuracy of LULC maps is 85% which equates to a STEP 2 factor of 1.0 per Table 5 of VM0006. Because only three points in time are used in the historical reference period, the STEP 3 factor is 0.9. Hence the overall classification uncertainty and discounting factor is 0.0.

The estimated RMSE for the co-alignment of image scenes is less than one pixel as required by the methodology.

Please see section 4.5.1.6 for a description of the results of the horizontal and thematic accuracy assessment. A detailed report including confusion matrices is found in Annex O and Annex P.

5.3.3 ANALYZE DEFORESTATION/DEGRADATION AGENTS AND DRIVERS

5.3.3.1 Assessing Impacts from Drivers of Deforestation/Degradation

An analysis of the relative contribution to deforestation of each of the drivers present within the reference region was estimated using equations 1, 2, and 4 in Table 8 of VM0006. Stock data used in the analysis came from inventory data that is elaborated on in section 5.3.4.1 and the areas deforested were from the results of the remote sensing analysis and are described in section 5.3.2.3. The results of the analysis of drivers are summarized in Table 16 and can also be found in the Annex AD carbon accounting model. Table 11 shows an estimate of the annual carbon loss per year and the relative driver contribution to historical deforestation. Driver contribution to annual degradation was not calculated because degradation is being conservatively excluded from the overall GHG reductions and removals analysis.

Driver Category	Annual Carbon Loss (tC/yr)	Proportion DF	Proportion DG	Contribution DF	Contribution DG
Conversion of forestland to cropland for subsistence farming	199,999	100%	0%	96%	0%
Conversion of forestland to settlements	8,039	100%	0%	4%	0%
Conversion of forestland to infrastruture such as roads, cell phone towers, power lines	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
Logging of timber for commercial sale	8,768	0%	100%	0%	100%
Logging of timber for local enterprises and domestic uses	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
Wood collection for commercial on-sale of fuelwood and charcoal	0	5%	95%	0%	0%
Fuelwood collection for domesetic and local industrial energy needs	0	5%	95%	0%	0%
Grazing	0	5%	95%	0%	0%
Understory vegetation collection	0	50%	50%	0%	0%
Forest fires	0		100%	0%	0%

Table 19. Relative importance of drivers based on LULC and carbon stock data per the requirements of VM0006 (DF = deforestation, DG = degradation).

5.3.3.2 Analyzing Mobility of Agents

As the majority of the drivers of deforestation indicate carbon loss attributed to substance agriculture, the agent of deforestation are people living near the project area who may exploit the road network created and maintained by Safbois in the baseline scenario. Based on the results of a social appraisal, the maximum distance people are willing to travel for agricultural purposes is 7 km along existing roads (see Annex CE. This estimate was determined by taking maximum response across villages surveyed for both questions 2 and 3 in Annex AE.

Driver	Main Mode of Transportation	Speed (km/hr)	Maximum cost (hours)
Subsistence Agriculture	Foot	5	1.4
Settlement	Foot	5	1.4

Table 20. Mobility of agents related to driver.

The social appraisal was a complete census of all 15 villages within in the project area limits. In each village, at least one community meeting was held were the questionnaire was administered by the village chief with the help of Jadora personnel. Responses from community members were recorded by Jadora personnel in field books and then transcribed into a digital format.

5.3.3.3 Identifying Driving Variables of Deforestation/Degradation

Based on the results from section 5.3.3.1 and analysis of the reference region, some spatial driving variables have been selected and are presented in Table 21. Based on this analysis, the reference region did not need to be adjusted as it is in proximity to roads and recently cleared forest.

Driver	Spatial Driving Variable	Predisposing Factors
Subsistence Agriculture	Access to forest (roads or trails)	Access to forest is necessary for anthropogenic deforestation as roads or trails are required to remove harvest subsistence crops.
Subsistence Agriculture	Distance to recently cleared forest	Recently cleared forest indicates the presence of suitable soil conditions for agriculture.
Settlement	Access to forest (roads or trails)	Access to forest is necessary for anthropogenic deforestation as roads or trails are inherent in new settlements.
Settlement	Distance to recently cleared forest	Recently cleared forest indicates suitable proximity to new cropland for the cultivation.

Table 21. Spatial driver variables.

5.3.4 DETERMINING EMISSIONS FACTORS

5.3.4.1 Data Sources

Ex-ante GHG emissions reductions and removals are based on three data sources listed in Table 22. The project area is not currently registered in a JNR program and therefore biomass stock data from a JNR program is not a selected data source.

Data Source	Methodology	Application
Field Sample (see Annex Y, Annex X and Annex Z)	See section 5.3.4.2, randomly selected plots in LULC classes.	Applied to estimate carbon stocks in forest, cropland and settlement LULC classes.
Verification Report for the Mai Ndombe REDD+ (see Annex CD)	Randomly selected plots in forest and non-forest areas. Non-forest areas represent carbon stocks in the end land use after deforestation.	Used for quality assurance of forest inventory estimates of above-ground biomass and literature estimates of soil organic matter.
IPCC	Defaults allowed by VCS and VM0006.	Root-to-shoot ratios for estimation of below-ground biomass.

Table 22. Selected data sources for ex-ante estimates.

The following carbon stocks were estimated from the data sources to determine the emissions factors.

LULC Class	AGT (tC/ha)	AGNT (tC/ha)	BG (tC/ha)	LDW (tC/ha)	SDW (tC/ha)	DTS (tC/ha)	SOM (tC/ha)
Forest	196.5587	N/A	72.726719	1.954445	N/A	N/A	21.76363636
Crop	13.30302	N/A	4.9221174	2.693723	N/A	N/A	15.54545455
Settlement	22.63383	N/A	8.3745171	0.41681	N/A	N/A	15.54545455
Water	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0

Table 23. Carbon stock estimates (see VM0006 for pool designations).

The following standard errors were estimated from the data sources to determine the emissions factors.

LULC Class	AGT (tC/ha)	AGNT (tC/ha)	BG (tC/ha)	LDW (tC/ha)	SDW (tC/ha)	DTS (tC/ha)	SOM (tC/ha)
Forest	3.240395	N/A	1.1989462	0.209005	N/A	N/A	0
Crop	4.439197	N/A	1.6425029	1.965688	N/A	N/A	0
Settlement	6.114943	N/A	2.2625289	0.4237	N/A	N/A	0
Water	0	N/A	0	0	N/A	N/A	0

Table 24. Standard errors of carbon stock estimates (see VM0006 for pool designations).

5.3.4.2 Sampling Design

Field teams applied the following methodology:

Design of plots & regime for sampling: Upon arriving at the predetermined plot location, a Haglof distance transmitter is erected at the center point and a series of nested circular plots is established. Within the circular plots, tree diameter, height, species ID and lying dead wood are measured using standard forest measurement devices (DBH tapes, Clinometers). Each plot is permanently marked using a metal spike and flagging around trees within a few meters of the center point.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH): The biomass of trees correlates most strongly with DBH. A series of nested circular plots are sampled. The plots are 4, 14, and 20 meters in radius. Within the four (4) meter radius plots, all trees 5.0 centimeters or greater in DBH are measured. Within the 14 meter radius plots, all trees 20.0 centimeters or greater in DBH are measured. Within the 20 meter radius plots, all trees 50.0 centimeters or greater in DBH are measured. All measured trees are permanently marked with a numbered aluminum tag at DBH point on the south side of the tree. Jadora foresters identify trees to species when possible.

Height of Trees: Height is measured using a Suunto % secant PM5/SPC clinometer (precision = 1/5%) for all trees 20.0 centimeters or greater in DBH. The canopy height and bowl to first major branch point is measured.

5.3.4.2.1 **Sample Size & Plot Allocation:**

The sample size rational for the plot design was based on industry standards for sampling tropical forests. The rationale for the number of plots was to oversample throughout the forest to provide the most conservative estimates of the carbon stocks throughout the forest and within and between the forest strata identified. Five hundred and forty eight (541) permanent plots are located in forest areas in the Isangi Territory, RDC (see Annex BF). The plot site locations are determined by using satellite imagery. To avoid bias the placement of plots was determined using a 2009 Landsat 5 TM satellite image with Arc view. A grid was formed with the intersection of the grid lines being where plots are located. The location of each of the line intersections was determined, coded, and programmed into Garmin GPS 60 CSX [Lat/Long (hours, minutes, seconds) WGS 84].

5.3.4.2.2 Sample Framework for Field Data, including Size, Layout, and Location:

Carbon stocks are measured by sampling trees in a nested circular quadrat at systematically sampled points throughout the project area. All trees > 5 centimeters in diameter are sampled in the inner circle of 8 meter radius, all trees > 20 centimeters in diameter are sampled in a middle 28 meter radius. Density of trees represented by the encounter of tree j, or dj, was 1/pj where pj is the portion of a hectare represented in the sampling quadrat in which the tree was counted. For example, small trees (5 < DBH < 20 centimeters) were only counted in the centre quadrat, of area 201.8 m2, which represents 0.0201 hectares. Thus, the encounter of a single tree in the interior quadrat implies that there are 1/pj trees like it in a hectare. Similarly, trees 20 < DBH < 50 centimeters were sampled only in the center or middle quadrats, an area of 618 m2, representing 0.0618 of a hectare. The occurrence of a middle size tree implied 16.24 trees like it in a hectare. Finally large trees (> 50 centimeters dbh) were counted in the entire 20 meters radius quadrat, and the occurrence of one implied 7.95 trees like it in a hectare.

The Annex BF map presents the systematic sampling layout of forest plots in the project area.

Locations of plots within the project area were gridded to impose systematic sampling because of a lack of obvious forest stratification, and locations of groups of 9 sampling plots were chosen from a grid of sites to increase the extent of sampling to most of the project area.

Locations in the non-forest LULC classes were randomly allocated within the surrounding region within their respective LULC classes as classified in the benchmark map.

5.3.4.3 Measure and Calculate Carbon

Standing stocks of carbon for plot *I* of forest stratum *k* were measured for each plot as the sum of the product of tree carbon density of tree *j* and the estimated density of trees implied by the encounter of tree *j*,

$$SC = \sum_{j}^{n} BC_j \delta_j \qquad [1]$$

5.3.4.3.1 Allometric Equations

Very few studies have attempted to develop species-specific and site-specific allometric equations in the Congo Basin, even though the Congo Basin holds the second largest tropical forest bloc in the world (Djomo et al., 2011; Ebuy et al., 2011). Consequently, most carbon estimate works in Central Africa are based on pan-tropical allometric equations developed using data from outside the Congo Basin (Chave et al., 2005; Brown, 1997). Log-transformed linear models are widely used in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the national government agencies and private logging companies to relate the merchantable tree volume to DBH.

Recently, Ebuy et al. (2011) have published allometric equations using destructive sampling of three species in the Yangambi area (Orientale Province) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. (Djomo, Ibrahima, Saborowski, & Gravenhorst, 2010) have also built and tested allometric equations in the lowland forest of Cameroon (Campo-Ma'am forest).

Biomass is estimated using an allometric model from Djomo (2010). This model relates AGB to DBH as:

$$\ln(AGB) = \alpha + \beta_1 \ln(D) \quad [2]$$

Where AGB is the above ground biomass in Kg, α and β_1 are fitted parameters from the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) model and D is the DBH (cm).

Parameter values are given in Table 4 of Djomo et al. (2010) as -2.2057 and 2.5841, respectively, with an Adj. R^2 of .97. While the authors do not report p-values, a model with such an r^2 would be significant at the 95% confidence level.

The model is applied to the tree measurements to obtain AGB for each tree using the equivalent non-log transform:

$$AGB = e^{\alpha} \quad [3]$$

$$AGB = 0.11 \times D^{2.58}$$

As the model is log transformed, final biomass estimates entails bias which usually results in underestimation of the real biomass values (Chave et al., 2005). Chave (2005) has proposed a first order correction for this effect by multiplying the estimates with a correction factor:

$$CF = \exp(\frac{RSE^2}{2}) \quad [4]$$

Where RSE is the standard error of residuals resulting from the regression model and CF is the model correction factor. This factor was used correct the log-transformed linear equation [2].

The range of the diameters in the inventory is 5 to 155.7 cm. The range of the diameters in Djomo et al., (2010) is 5 to 170 cm across all species in the study.

Belowground biomass was estimated based on the root/shoot ratio for tropical forests from table 4.4 of the IPCC GPG for GHG Inventories (Aalde et al., 2006)

5.3.4.4 Calculating Emission Factors

Emissions factors for each LULC transition and carbon pool are based on the data described in section 5.3.2.1. Emissions factors for above-ground living biomass were estimated using field data while below-ground biomass using the IPCC ratios as described in section 5.3.4.3. Literature values for soil organic matter were used for the purposes of ex-ante estimates of emissions factors. These literature estimates were attained from the verification report for the Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project in the DRC (see Annex CD).

Emissions factors for below-ground biomass were distributed over 10 years as required by VCS and VM006. Likewise, emissions factors for soil were distributed over 20 years. All ex-ante emissions factors are given in Annex AD. As all estimates of carbon stocks were highly precise, no deductions were applied in the calculation of emissions factors from or to forest classes.

The following table shows the emissions factors and transition uncertainties for one year of decay.

All emissions factors are fixed as of validation but may be updated at a future baseline reassessment.

LULC Transition	AGL (tCO2e/ha)	AGD (tCO2e/ha)	BG (tCO2e/ha)	SOM (tCO2e/ha)	CE_transition	U_transition
Forest to Forest	0	0	0	0	3.81586E+14	0
Forest to Crop	652.75023	-0.2710686	24.15175851	1.14	0.046786518	1
Forest to Settlement	615.802	0.5637995	22.784674	1.14	0.060046099	1
Forest to Water	697.3989	0.716629833	25.8037593	3.99	0.023603245	1
Crop to Forest	-652.75023	0.2710686	-24.15175851	-1.14	0.046786518	1
Crop to Crop	0	0	0	0	3.7993E+15	0
Crop to Settlement	-36.94823	0.8348681	-1.36708451	0	1.371610118	0
Crop to Water	44.64867	0.987698433	1.65200079	2.85	0.273310071	0.726689929
Settlement to Forest	-615.802	-0.5637995	-22.784674	-1.14	0.060046099	1
Settlement to Crop	36.94823	-0.8348681	1.36708451	0	1.371610118	0
Settlement to Settlement	0	0	0	0	5.01837E+15	0
Settlement to Water	81.5969	0.152830333	3.0190853	2.85	0.271408702	0.728591298
Water to Forest	-697.3989	-0.716629833	-25.8037593	-3.99	0.023603245	1
Water to Crop	-44.64867	-0.987698433	-1.65200079	-2.85	0.273310071	0.726689929
Water to Settlement	-81.5969	-0.152830333	-3.0190853	-2.85	0.271408702	0.728591298
Water to Water	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 25. Emissions factors and uncertainties for LULC transitions over one year of decay (see VM0006 for pool designations).

5.3.5 RATES OF DEFORESTATION

5.3.5.1 Calculating Rates of Deforestation/Degradation

The rates of deforestation in the reference region are shown in Figure 15. Because three scenes were used to calculate the deforestation rates, Equation 35 of VM0006 is equal to the average of these rates. The average rate is 8085.7 ha/yr which equates to a gross deforestation rate of 0.44% of the reference region per year. As specified by VM0006, the net deforestation rate if the gross plus regeneration. The average regeneration rate in the reference region is 0.20% per year and therefore the net deforestation rate is 0.24% per year. This deforestation rate is similar to the national average deforestation rate of 0.2% per year.

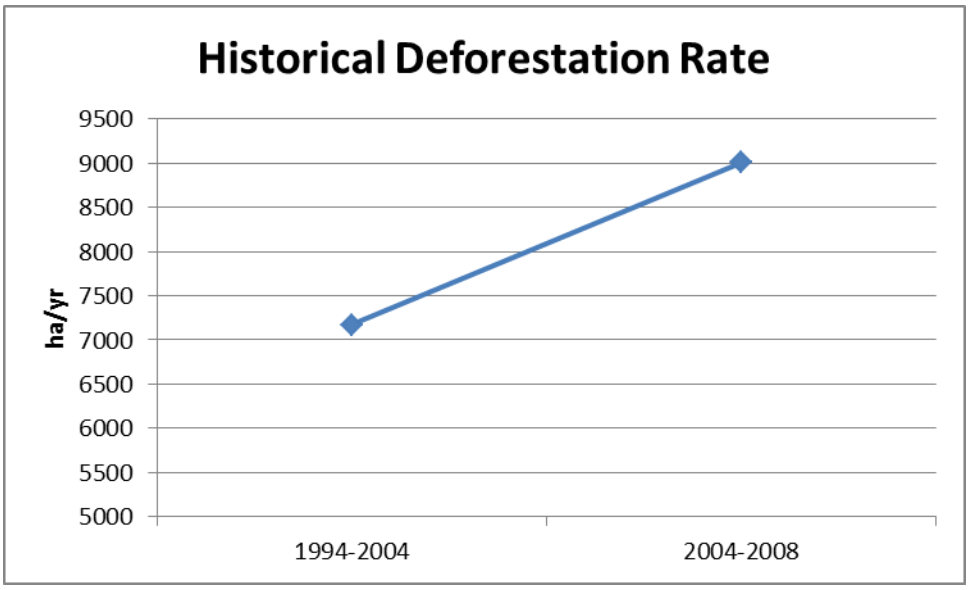


Figure 15. Historical deforestation rates in the reference region (y-axis is hectares per year, x-axis is time).

The deforestation rates for the project area and leakage area are calculated according to the methodology by adjusting the deforestation rate for the reference region using the proportional size of the leakage area or project area, respectively, to the size of the forested area of the reference region. Accordingly, the adjusted deforestation rate for the project area is 835.8 ha/yr and for the leakage area it is 192.0 ha/yr. Calculations are given in Annex AD. These estimates of deforestation rates were then used in the spatial model to determine the baseline LULC transitions in the project area and leakage area (see section 5.3.5.3).

5.3.5.1.1 Summarize Historical Land Use

Historical LULC classes are presented in Table 26 which shows a decrease in forest over time and increases in cropland and settlement.

LULC Classification	Scene 1 (ha)	Scene 2 (ha)	Scene 3 (ha)
Forest	1,814,578	1,742,894	1,735,478
Cropland	0	70,101	76,121
Settlement	0	1,583	2,979
Water	0	0	0
Total	1,814,578	1,814,578	1,814,578

Table 26. Reference region LULC classifications (hectares) for each scene in the reference period.

5.3.5.1.2 Summarize Historical Land Transitions

Historical LULC transitions in the reference region are summarized in Tables 27 and 28. Table 27 is a summary of total change while Table 28 is a summary of change rate in the reference region.

LULC Transition	Scene 1 to 2 (ha)	Scene 2 to 3 (ha)
Forest to Forest	1,742,894	1,706,889
Forest to Crop	70,101	34,024
Forest to Settlement	1,583	1,982
Forest to Water	0	0
Crop to Forest	0	28,077
Crop to Crop	0	41,187
Crop to Settlement	0	838
Crop to Water	0	0
Settlement to Forest	0	513
Settlement to Crop	0	910
Settlement to Settlement	0	160
Settlement to Water	0	0
Water to Forest	0	0
Water to Crop	0	0
Water to Settlement	0	0
Water to Water	0	0
Total	1,814,578	1,814,578

Table 27. LULC transitions (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period.

LULC Transition	Scene 1 to 2 (ha/yr)	Scene 2 to 3 (ha/yr)
Forest to Forest	174,247	426,885
Forest to Crop	7,008	8,509
Forest to Settlement	158	496
Forest to Water	0	0
Crop to Forest	0	7,022
Crop to Crop	0	10,301
Crop to Settlement	0	209
Crop to Water	0	0
Settlement to Forest	0	128
Settlement to Crop	0	228
Settlement to Settlement	0	40
Settlement to Water	0	0
Water to Forest	0	0
Water to Crop	0	0
Water to Settlement	0	0
Water to Water	0	0
Total	181,414	453,818

Table 28: LULC transition rates (hectares per year) in the reference region during the reference period.

LULC Transition	Scene 1 to 2 (ha/yr)	Scene 2 to 3 (ha/yr)
Forest to Cropland	21,963.17	38,134.15
Forest to Settlement	219.11	1,235.05

Table 29: Anthropogenic deforestation rates (ha/yr) in the reference region during the reference period.

LULC Transition	Scene 1 to 2 (ha)	Scene 2 to 3 (ha)
Forest to Cropland	219,631.68	152,536.59
Forest to Settlement	2,191.05	4,940.19

Table 30: Anthropogenic deforestation (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period.

LULC Transition	Scene 1 to 2 (ha)*	Scene 3 (ha)
Cropland to Forest	0.00	28,077
Settlement to Forest	0.00	513
Water to Forest	0.00	0.00

Table 31: LULC transitions to forest (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period (*scene 1 only contained forest at the beginning of the historic LULC analysis).

5.3.5.2 Calculating Regeneration Rates

Regeneration rates were determined for each transition from non-forest to forest and are given in the following tables. The average fractions of regeneration per year are presented in Table 35, calculated in Annex BW.

LULC Transition	Scene 1 to 2 (ha)*	Scene 2 to 3 (ha)
Cropland to Forest	0.00	99,018.81
Settlement to Forest	0.00	523.08

Table 32: Anthropogenic regeneration (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period.

LULC Transition	Scene 1 to 2 (ha/yr)	Scene 2 to 3 (ha/yr)
Cropland to Forest	0.00	24,754.70
Settlement to Forest	0.00	130.77
Water to Forest	0.00	2,470.52

Table 33: Regeneration rates (hectares/year) in the reference region during the reference period.

LULC Transition	Scene 1 to 2 (ha)	Scene 2 to 3 (ha)
Cropland to Forest	0.00	28,077
Settlement to Forest	0.00	513
Water to Forest	0.00	0.00

Table 34: Regeneration (hectares) in the reference region during the reference period.

LULC Transition	Average Rate (fraction/yr)
Cropland to Forest	0.0019
Crop to Settlement	0.0001
Settlement to Forest	0.0000
Water to Forest	0.0000

Table 35: Average regeneration (fraction/yr) in the reference region during the reference period.

5.3.5.3 The Spatial Model

The spatial model is applied to the deforestation rates calculated for the project and leakage areas, respectively, in the project and leakage areas, separately. The deforestation rates are calculated in section **5.3.5.1**. The spatial model includes a scarcity factor which applied to the deforestation rate to select pixels for deforestation using a parameterized categorical model. The results of the spatial model are summarized in a non-spatial manner as required by VM0006 to determine the LULC transitions in the baseline scenario for the project area and the leakage area, separately.

5.3.5.3.1 **Scarcity Factor**

The scarcity factor was determined by analyzing the reference region where deforestation is more advanced than the project area. As of the project start date, the reference region was 100% percent forest while the project area was 100% forest. The scarcity factor was estimated from the LULC data as the function provided in VM0006 using the historical LULC data in the reference region.

The scarcity factor is a function of the area of non-forest A_t at time t. This function is written as

$$f(A_t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{sc_1\left(sc_2 - \frac{A_t}{A}\right)}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{sc_1 sc_2 - \frac{sc_1 A_t}{A}}}$$

where A is the size of the project area and sc_1, sc_2 are the parameters. Letting $sc_3 = sc_1 sc_2$ then the function is rewritten as

$$f(A_t) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{sc_3 - \frac{sc_1 A_t}{A}}}.$$

The cumulative amount of forest that is deforested at time t is calculated as

$$A_t = A_{t-1} + l_t D f(A_{t-1}) = A_{t-1} + \frac{l_t D}{1 + e^{sc_3 - \frac{sc_1 A_{t-1}}{A}}} \quad [5]$$

where D is the deforestation rate (ha/yr) and l_t is the number of years between time $t-1$ and t. Note that in the application of the spatial model, $l_t = 1$ because it is on an annual time step. In the case of the analysis of the reference region data, $l_t > 1$. From the above equation, the scarcity factor is reparameterized in terms of the difference between the area of forest at time t and at time $t-1$ as

$$\frac{l_t D}{A_t - A_{t-1}} - 1 = e^{sc_3 - \frac{sc_1 A_{t-1}}{A}}$$

which is equivalent to

$$\frac{e^{sc_3}}{e^{\frac{sc_1 A_{t-1}}{A}}} = \frac{l_t D}{A_t - A_{t-1}} - 1 = \frac{l_t D - A_t + A_{t-1}}{A_t - A_{t-1}}$$

and gives the identities

$$e^{sc_3} = k(l_t D - A_t + A_{t-1})$$

$$e^{\frac{sc_1 A_{t-1}}{A}} = k(A_t - A_{t-1})$$

where k is an unknown scalar. From the first identify, the equation for sc_3 is

$$sc_3 = \ln(l_t D - A_t + A_{t-1}) + \ln(k)$$

and from the second the equation for sc_1 is

$$sc_1 = \frac{\ln(A_t - A_{t-1})\,A + \ln(k)A}{A_{t-1}}.$$

Using the earlier substitution with equivalence $sc_2 = \frac{sc_3}{sc_1}$, the equation for sc_2 is

$$sc_2 = \frac{\ln(l_t D - A_t + A_{t-1})A_{t-1} + \ln(k)A_{t-1}}{\ln(A_t - A_{t-1})\,A}.$$

Provided that three scenes generate the historical LULC data for the reference region, only two differences can be calculated. Hence the estimates for the parameters $\widehat{sc}_1$ and $\widehat{sc}_2$ are taken to be a linear combination of the data, assuming stationary in the differences, as

$$\widehat{sc}_1 = \frac{w_1 A \ln(A_2 - A_1) + \ln(k)A}{A_2} + \frac{w_2 A \ln(A_3 - A_2) + \ln(k)A}{A_3}$$

$$\widehat{sc}_2 = \frac{w_1 A_2 \ln(l_2 D - A_2 + A_1) + \ln(k)A_2}{\ln(A_2 - A_1)\,A} + \frac{w_2 A_3 \ln(l_3 D - A_3 + A_2) + \ln(k)A_3}{\ln(A_3 - A_2)\,A}$$

where A_1, A_2 and A_3 are the areas of non-forest at times one, two and three of the historical reference period, respectively, and the weights

$$w_1 = \frac{l_2}{l_2 + l_3}$$

$$w_2 = \frac{l_3}{l_2 + l_3}$$

are taken to be the length of time between observations of the reference region normalized by the length of the historical reference period. The value of k is found by solving for sc_1 and sc_2 then finding k to be the value that gives $f(0) \approx 1$ which implies no adjustment to the deforestation rate when the reference region is all forest (not containing non-forest). Because the estimates $\widehat{sc}_1$ and $\widehat{sc}_2$ are conditional on k, a Newton-Raphson algorithm is applied until the iterated values converge.

Based on the analysis in, the parameter estimates for the scarcity factor are presented below.

Parameter	Estimate
sc_1	-6.6
sc_2	0.83

Table 36. Estimated scarcity factor parameters.

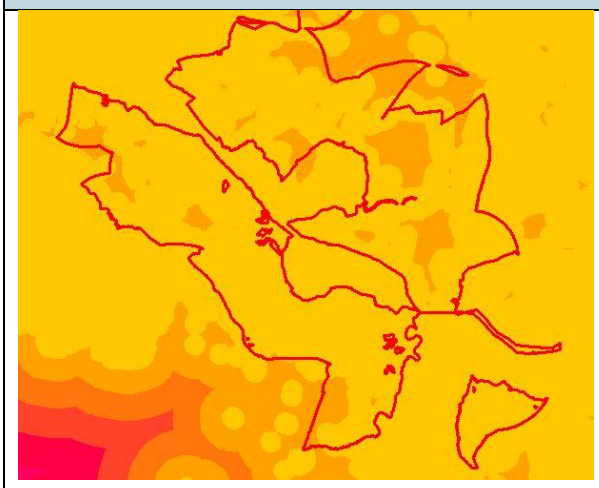
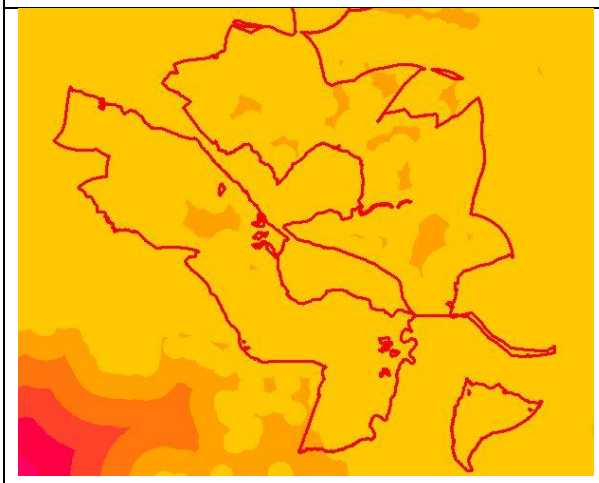
5.3.5.3.2 **Parameterization**

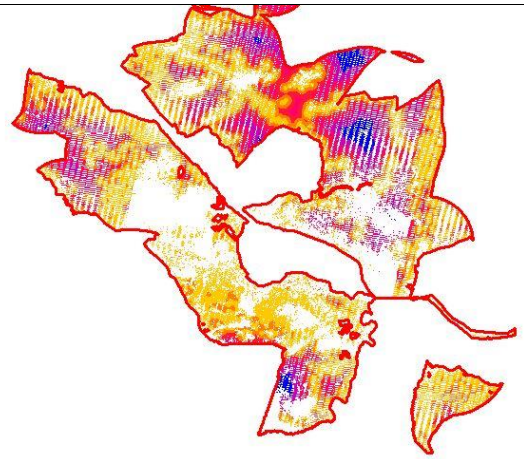
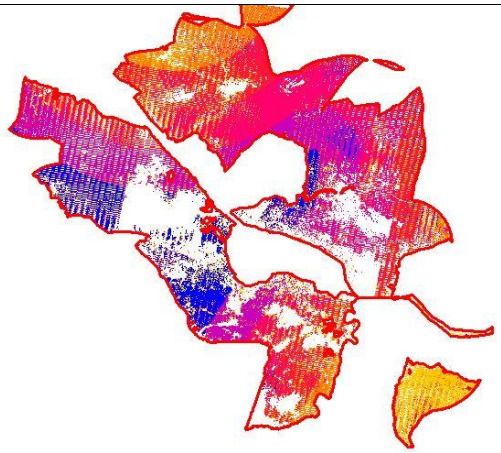
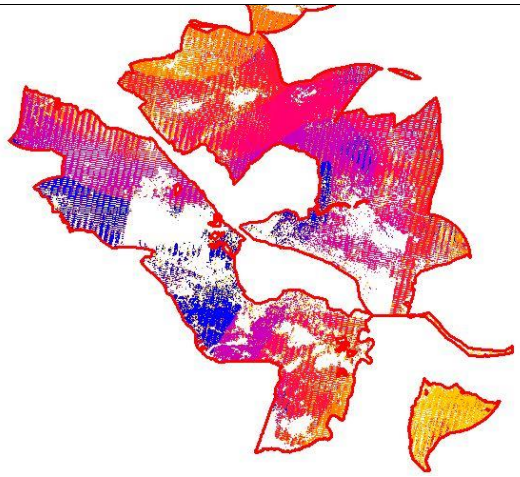
The spatial model predicts the LULC transition (forest to crop, forest or settlement, forest to forest, etc) given a set of observed factors. It is an autoregressive categorical model in the time domain of deforestation, assuming first-order stationarity. First order stationarity is a reasonable assumption because it predicts the transition of a pixel y between two time points and not the class. The prediction of LULC transition Y_t at some pixel y at time t is conditional on the prior predicted LULC transition Y_{t-1} of the same pixel at time $t-1$.

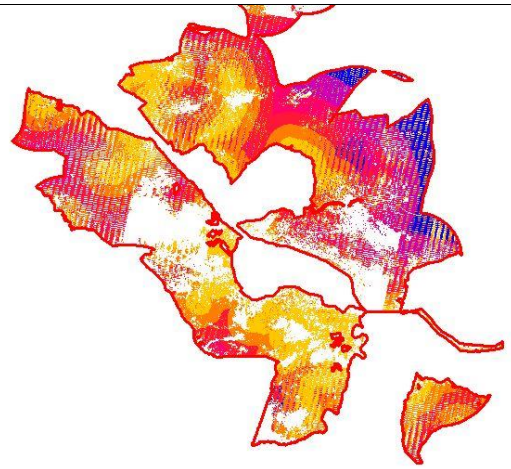
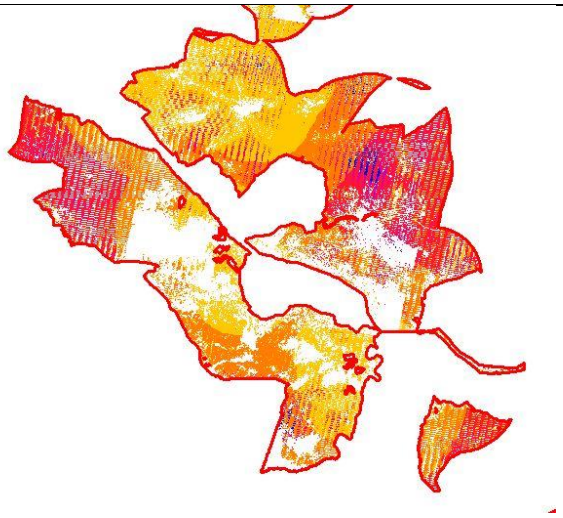
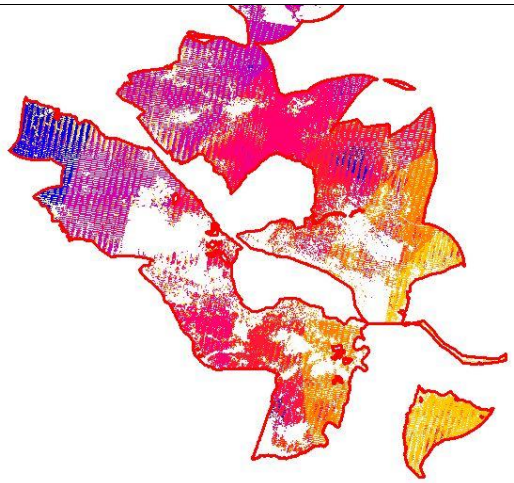
The model was parameterized under the assumption that the LULC transition event Y_t of a pixel y at time t is independent and identically distributed. Implicitly, the model is written as

$$Y_t = \gamma Y_{t-1} + bx_{b,t} + \cdots + ix_{i,t} + \epsilon \qquad [6]$$

Where each integer category $0 < Y_t < 8$ represents a LULC transition (9 possible transitions considered), γ is the autogressive parameter and $b \ldots i$ are parameter factors and $x_{b,t} \ldots x_{i,t}$ are the factor data for pixel y (see Table 37). The methodology requires the inclusion of distance to forest edge, where here the interpretation is the function which is effectively the distance to newly cleared forest edge and captures the spatial driver variable distance to road as newly cleared forest edge is inherently accessible. Transitions range from 0 as forest to 8. The density of the error term ϵ is assumed to be generalized Bernoulli distributed. The model was parameterized using logistic regression in the statistical computing program R. For more information on categorical response models, see Agresti, 2002.

Sample Data	Parameter	Description and Source of Factor Data
	b	Distance to Scene 1 - Scene 2 Deforestation
	c	Distance to Scene 2 - Scene 3 Deforestation

	d	Distance to Forest Edge
	e	Distance to Provincial Roads
	f	Distance to National Roads

	g	Distance to Local Roads
	h	Distance to Forestry Roads
	i	Distance Urban Roads

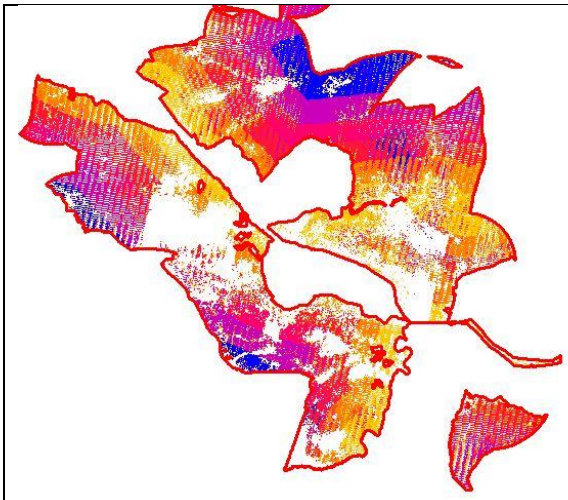
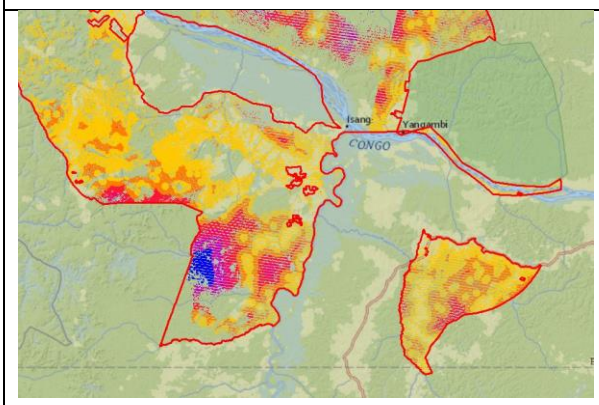
	j	Distance to Rivers
	k	Distance to Forest Edge

Table 37. Sample data to estimate parameters and factor descriptions.

The model was calibrated using approximately 2/3 of the pixels in the reference region from scenes 2 and 3, randomly selected. Scene 1 was not used because it was not preceded by an earlier scene. Test statistics for the autogressive parameter inferred statistical significance from zero at the 95% level. Comparing model predictions to remaining 1/3 of pixels as validation set gave a prediction accuracy of 98% as measured by the number of correctly predicted transitions to observed transitions across scenes 2 and 3. The deforestation rate of the calibration data set was 0.41%/yr which is within 15% of the deforestation rate for the entire reference region. The final model and parameter estimates are provided in Table 38.

Parameter	Estimate	p-value
γ	4.11	<0.008
b	2.5	<0.003

Table 38. Estimated parameter values and significance to spatial model.

5.3.5.4 Calculate Transition Rates

The calibrated spatial model was applied to the sum of the project area and leakage area, collectively, to predict LULC transitions for each pixel. To do this, a prediction was made for a pixel at time t and then the prediction again at time $t + 1$ and so forth until the end of the project crediting period. The final predictive data set at the end of the modeled crediting period represented the most plausible transition for every pixel. Given first order-stationarity, the final predicted transition data for each pixel constitute a Markov chain.

To estimate the transition probability of each pixel in the project area and leakage area, a Markov-chain Monte Carlo simulation was conducted using the reference region data. For this analysis, the model was calibrated 1000 times using approximately 2/3 of the pixels in the reference region from scenes 2 and 3, again randomly selected each time. This same Markov chain was applied to determine the final transition of all pixels. The probability of each final LULC transition for each pixel was estimated by taking non-parametric proportional transition outcome for each pixel from the Monte Carlo results.

Pixels were selected by increasing probability. The predicted LULC transition was assigned to deforested pixels after the pixels were selected and the scarcity factor was applied at each time step. The equations were implemented in statistical computing language R on a non-spatial data frame. Per the methodology, the results are aggregated into LULC transition tables that are provided in sections 5.4 and 5.5. The resultant baseline LULC change for the project area and leakage area, over time, are provided in Annex CA and Annex CB.

5.3.6 CALCULATE BASELINE EMISSIONS

Since no ANR activities are planned, the baseline emissions are calculated by the results of the spatial model from section 5.3.5.3 adjusted for regeneration rates from section 5.3.5.2. The resultant baseline emissions for the project area and leakage area, over time, are provided below (see Annex CC). Table 39 does not conform with the VM0006 accounting requirements and is not used to estimate emissions reductions or removals.

Year	Baseline Emissions in Project Area (tCO2e)	Baseline Emissions in Leakage Area (tCo2e)
2009	158,827	364
2010	326,855	9,976
2011	156,035	28,079
2012	-1,095	50,408
2013	-8,830	50,775
2014	-8,778	50,086
2015	-8,305	49,432
2016	-7,832	48,760
2017	-7,439	48,064
2018	-7,055	47,534
2019	-12,432	46,925
2020	-23,399	46,152
2021	-27,876	44,568
2022	-26,709	42,416
2023	-25,325	40,256
2024	-24,008	38,314
2025	-22,714	36,338
2026	-21,562	34,518
2027	-20,428	32,787
2028	-19,315	31,141
2029	-18,540	29,644
2030	-18,165	28,152
2031	-17,447	26,718
2032	-16,541	25,272
2033	-15,696	24,027
2034	-14,865	22,809
2035	-14,052	21,552
2036	-13,310	20,439
2037	-12,642	19,345
2038	-11,989	18,455
2039	-7,678	11,813

Table 39. Estimated emissions or removals in the baseline scenario for the project area and leakage area (note negative emissions imply removals as a result of compounding regeneration as required by VM0006).

5.3.7 CALCULATE BASELINE EMISSIONS FROM ANR ACTIVITIES

As ANR is not an included project activity, there are no baseline emissions from ANR activities.

5.4 Project Emissions (CL1)

5.4.1 QUANTIFYING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

5.4.1.1 Effectiveness of Strengthening Land Tenure Status

Strengthening land tenure status is not a current project activity to address the relevant drivers of deforestation.

5.4.1.2 Effectiveness of Sustainable Land Use Plans

The effectiveness of sustainable land use plans was calculated using equations 46 from table 11 of VM0006 v2.1. The land use plans developed between Jadora and the communities do not permit the clearing of forest to cropland or settlements, thus the area of allowed cropland or settlement is zero and the effectiveness is equal to 1. The effectiveness of sustainable land use plans on the conversion from forest to settlement and clearing of forest for commercial logging were conservatively omitted.

5.4.1.3 Effectiveness of Property Demarcation

Property demarcation is not a current project activity to address the relevant drivers of deforestation.

5.4.1.4 Effectiveness of Fire Prevention

Fire prevention is not a current project activity to address the relevant drivers of deforestation.

5.4.1.5 Effectiveness of Increased Energy Efficiency

Increased energy efficiency is not a current project activity to address the relevant drivers of deforestation.

5.4.1.6 Effectiveness of Alternative Fuelwood Sources

The development of alternative fuelwood sources is not a current project activity to address the relevant drivers of deforestation.

5.4.1.7 Effectiveness of Agricultural Intensification

The effectiveness of agricultural intensification is conservatively estimated to be zero.

5.4.1.8 Effectiveness of Alternative Livelihoods

The effectiveness of alternative livelihoods is conservatively estimated to be zero.

5.4.1.9 Total Effectiveness of Project Activities

The total effectiveness of project activities is calculated per equations 64 and 66 of VM0006 in Annex AD. The calculated total effectiveness for all drivers for all drivers over time is presented in the table below.

Driver	Conversion of forestland to cropland for subsistence farming	Conversion of forestland to settlements	Logging of timber for commercial sale	All Drivers	Conversion of forestland to cropland for subsistence farming	Conversion of forestland to settlements	Logging of timber for commercial sale	All Drivers
Source	**Deforestation**	**Deforestation**	**Deforestation**	**Deforestation**	**Degradation**	**Degradation**	**Degradation**	**Degradation**
2009	9.5%	0.4%	0.0%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	9.9%
2010	23.9%	1.1%	0.0%	24.9%	0.0%	0.0%	24.9%	24.9%
2011	38.2%	1.7%	0.0%	39.9%	0.0%	0.0%	39.9%	39.9%
2012	52.6%	2.3%	0.0%	54.9%	0.0%	0.0%	54.9%	54.9%
2013	67.0%	3.0%	0.0%	69.9%	0.0%	0.0%	69.9%	69.9%
2014	81.3%	3.6%	0.0%	84.9%	0.0%	0.0%	84.9%	84.9%
2015	95.7%	4.2%	0.0%	99.9%	0.0%	0.0%	99.9%	99.9%
2016	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2017	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2018	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2019	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2020	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2021	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2022	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2023	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2024	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2025	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%

2026	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2027	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2028	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2029	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2030	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2031	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2032	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2033	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2034	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2035	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2036	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2037	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2038	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2039	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 40. Effectiveness of project activities to applicable drivers over time.

5.4.2 QUANTIFYING EMISSIONS FROM PROJECT ACTIVITIES

5.4.2.1 Quantifying Emissions from Agricultural Intensification

Emissions from agricultural intensification are estimated per equation 68 of the methodology which oddly gives a deforestation rate that is later applied in equation 107 to determine emissions using emissions factors. There appears to be an error in the application of the effectiveness factor in equation 68 as it should be applied to the baseline deforestation rate in the project area as one minus effectiveness. This correction has been made to the calculation of the deforestation rate from agricultural intensification in Annex AD. Since agricultural intensification is practiced on cropland, this rate is applied in equation 107 to determine emissions.

5.4.2.2 Quantifying Emissions from Flooded Rice Production

Flooded rice production is not a project activity and thus emissions are zero.

5.4.2.3 Quantifying Emissions from Livestock Stocking

Live stocking is not a project activity and thus emissions are zero.

5.4.2.4 Estimating GHG Emissions from Fire Breaks

Fire breaks are not a project activity and thus emissions are zero.

5.4.3 ESTIMATING NET GHG SEQUESTRATION FROM ANR ACTIVITIES

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.3.1 General Quantification (ANR Activities)

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.3.2 Estimating Carbon Stock Increases (ANR Activities)

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.3.3 Calculating Emission Sources (ANR Activities)

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.4 ESTIMATING NET GHG SEQUESTRATION FROM CFE ACTIVITIES

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.5 ESTIMATING NET GHG EMISSIONS FROM HARVESTING

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.5.1 Harvest Plan

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.5.2 Calculating Long-term Average Carbon Stock

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.5.3 Calculating Emissions or Sinks on Land with Harvesting Activities

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.5.4 Quantification of Emissions from Harvesting

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.4.6 QUANTIFYING EMISSIONS FROM ARR/IFM ACTIVITIES

ANR is not an included project activity.

5.5 Leakage (CL2)

5.5.1 ESTIMATE LEAKAGE FROM GEOGRAPHICALLY CONSTRAINED DRIVERS

5.5.1.1 Calculating Effects of Leakage on Deforestation/Degradation Rates

Leakage-induced increases in deforestation rates were calculated using equation 81 of VM0006 in Annex AD. The leakage-induced increase in deforestation is the relative leakage impact multiplied by the relative driver impact. The relative driver impact of deforestation is calculated in section 5.3.3.1 and the relative leakage impact is calculated in the following section.

5.5.1.2 Calculating Leakage Cancellation Rates

As the only driver that directly results in deforestation is subsistence agriculture, the relative leakage impact of subsistence agriculture is the calculation rate for subsistence agriculture. The relative leakage impact is calculated in Annex AD per equation 83 of the methodology.

5.5.1.2.1 Calculation of Cancellation Rates for Subsistence Agriculture

The cancellation rate for subsistence agriculture is 8% per equation 85 of the methodology and is calculated in Annex AD using the results from section 5.4.2, the projected deforestation rate in the project scenario.

5.5.1.2.2 Calculation of Cancellation Rates for Logging

Based on the results from section 5.3.3.1, logging contributes nearly zero baseline emissions compared to deforestation to cropland. Therefore, no matter what cancellation rate is selected for logging, it contributes nearly zero to relative leakage impact because the associated relative driver impact is nearly zero. It is always conservative to ignore emissions in the baseline scenario.

5.5.1.2.3 Calculation of Cancellation Rate for Fuelwood Collection

Fuelwood collection was not identified in section 5.3.3.1, therefore it is zero.

5.5.1.2.4 Calculation of Cancellation Rate for Cattle Grazing

Cattle's grazing was not identified in section 5.3.3.1, therefore it is zero.

5.5.1.2.5 Calculation of Cancellation Rate for Extraction of Understory Vegetation

The extraction of understory vegetation was not identified in section **5.3.3.1**, therefore it is zero.

5.5.1.2.6 Calculation of Cancellation Rate for Human-Induced Forest Fires

Human-Induced forest fires were not identified in section 5.3.3.1, therefore it is zero.

5.5.1.3 Delineating the Leakage Area and Leakage Belts

Based on the results provided in section 5.3.3.2 a cost-of-transportation-based GIS approach was used to define the leakage belts. The leakage area is the sum of all leakage belts. All roads in the project area limits, as of the project start date were, mapped from high–resolution or historic Landsat imagery (see section 4.4 for discussion of project boundaries and project area limits). These roads falling within the project area limits were then used to create a 30-meter resolution raster map of transportation cost relative to the roads, where each raster cell was an estimate of transportation cost in terms of number of hours. The cost was estimated using a walking rate of 5 km/hr as described in section 5.3.3.2. Based on the results of the social survey, also described in section 5.3.3.2, the maximum cost of the 2.4 hours was used to define those raster calls for the leakage belts. The leakage belts equated to a 7 km buffer from the roads.

A map of the leakage area is provided in Annex CF. Per the requirements of VM0006, the leakage area are contains both forest and non-forest.

5.5.1.4 Calculating Deforestation/Degradation Rates in the Leakage Belts

The deforestation rate for the leakage belt was calculated per VM0006 as the deforestation rate for the project area adjusted by the ratio of the size of the project area to the leakage area. The deforestation rate for the leakage area is 192.0 ha/yr as calculated in Annex AD.

5.5.2 ESTIMATE LEAKAGE FROM GEOGRAPHICALLY UNCONSTRAINED DRIVERS

No geographically unconstrained drivers were identified in section 5.3.3.1, therefore equation 98 in the methodology equals zero.

5.5.3 ESTIMATING EMISSIONS FROM LEAKAGE

Emissions from leakage were estimated using equation 96 as no coherent accounting methods are described in the methodology relating leakage-induced increases in deforestation to equation 108. Since the primary driver in the baseline scenario is subsistence agriculture, it is assumed that the leakage-included increase in deforestation results in new cropland in the leakage area. Therefore, the leakage-induced increase in deforestation is added the deforestation predicted in section 5.3.5.4 as calculated in Annex AD.

5.5.4 MARKET EFFECTS LEAKAGE

Market leakage does not apply because there is no possibility of Safbois to be awarded a further logging concession within the national boundary as there has been a moratorium on new logging concessions.

5.5.5 LEAKAGE MITIGATION

The project uses a voluntary, incentive-based approach to reducing GHG emissions through changing land use behaviors in the project area. By engaging directly with communities to reduce the incidence of forest conversion for subsistence agriculture, community members are given an incentive to live and farm within project area limits without expanding within or outside the project area boundaries. These incentives discourage community members from re-locating their homes or farms outside of the project area boundary—thus mitigating leakage.

It is possible, however, that some individuals would prefer to re-locate or travel outside of the project area to continue converting forest land to cropland for subsistence agriculture. As noted above in Sections 5.5.1.3 and 5.3.3.2, the project's leakage belt has been defined to detect leakage from these individuals. Leakage monitoring results are reviewed by the Isangi Project Manager prior to verification as part of the project's adaptive management process. Moreover, Jadora reviews each community's participation and adherence to land use agreements as part of the community benefits process (see Annex H). These results allow the project to identify specific communities located near areas where deforestation has shifted outside of the project area. Jadora will then approach these communities to solicit feedback on how to increase project activity effectiveness and reduce leakage.

5.6 Summary of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals (CL1 & CL2)

Net GHG emissions reductions and removals are calculated using equation 105 of VM0006. Net GHG emissions reductions and removals from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas are calculated using equation 107 while for leakage equation 108. As required by the methodology, the individual terms of equation 105 are provided in Table 41 and Annex CG. The value for wood products is from equation 113, described in section 5.6.2.

Individual Term of Equation 105	Description	Value (tCo2e)	Explanation
❶	ΔGHG from avoided deforestation excluding ANR and harvest areas	-10,942,288	Included, major source of emissions reductions.
❷	ΔGHG from deforestation due to leakage	922,602	Included as described in section 5.5.
❸	ΔGHG from avoided degradation	0	Degradation is omitted as the drivers are for deforestation, as discussed in section 5.3.3.
❹	ΔGHG from degradation due to leakage	0	Degradation is omitted as the drivers are for deforestation, as discussed in section 5.3.3.
❺	ΔGHG from leakage by unconstrained geographic drivers	0	There are no unconstrained geographic drivers, see section 5.5.3.
❻	ΔGHG from assisted natural regeneration	0	Omitted as ANR is not an included project activity.
❼	ΔGHG from changes in long-lived wood products	283,666	Included per calculations in section 5.6.2.
❽	ΔGHG from improved cookstoves	0	Omitted as CFE is not an included project activity.
❾	ΔGHG from other and secondary sources	0	No other secondary sources exist.
❿	ΔGHG from avoided deforestation from areas under harvest	0	Omitted as harvesting is not an included project activity.
NERs		**9,736,022**	**Over entire crediting period**

Table 41. Terms of equation 105 in VM0006, for the entire crediting period.

5.6.1 CARBON STOCKS IN WOOD PRODUCTS

The calculation of wood products is provided in Annex CH using equations 102 and 103 from the methodology. A total of 18 species could have been harvested in the baseline scenario, as evidenced by Safbois permits from before the project start date (see Annex CI). Using the inventory data, the mean standing volume per acre per species was estimated in Annex CJ along with precision. For the baseline scenario, the conservative estimate of the upper HWCI was selected per the requirements of VM0006. No harvesting is allowed in the project scenario inside the project area.

Using historical harvest maps that show the approximate size of annual harvest (see Annex CK), annual estimates of baseline harvest volumes were calculated in Annex CL. Based on this analysis, the average size of harvest blocks is 756.5 ha/yr and the annual harvest volume across all species is 25,477 cubic meters. Converting this estimate using equation 102 from the methodology gives 8,768 tC per year in log export (see Annex CH).

The equivalent long-lived wood products per year based on equation 103 from the methodology using a wood waste fraction of 0.24 for developing countries, a factor of 0.2 for sawnwood and a factor of 0.85 for tropical sawnwood. All wood products derived from the concession are used for sawnwood. The annual amount of carbon stored in long-lived wood products in the baseline scenario is approximately 799.67 tC, conservatively based on the upper HWCI of inventory estimates.

5.6.2 ESTIMATE EX-ANTE NERS

Estimated ex-ante NERs are generated per equation 105 of VM006 which does not conform to the template for estimated emissions reductions over time. Therefore, the estimated baseline emissions or removals are presented as the result of equation 107 minus equation 113 for wood products. Estimate leakage emissions are presented as the result of equation 108 and estimated project emissions is set to zero. Mathematically, ex-ante project emissions are captured in equation 107. The methodology does not provide an equation to estimate project emissions or removals over time.

5.6.2.1 Non-permanence Risk

As quantified and justified in section 2.3.2, the risk rating is currently at 15%. Based on the projected NERs, the expected allocation to and release from the buffer account are provided in the table below and calculated in Annex AD.

Year	NERs (tCO2e)	Buffer Allocation (tCO2e)	Buffer Release (tCO2e)	Buffer Account Balance (tCO2e)
2009	21,534	3,279	0	3,279
2010	217,519	33,975	0	37,254
2011	365,731	58,650	0	95,904
2012	480,318	78,853	0	174,757
2013	479,043	78,711	0	253,468
2014	472,475	77,633	0	331,101
2015	465,845	76,550	0	407,651
2016	459,761	75,547	0	483,198
2017	453,821	74,562	0	557,759
2018	448,188	73,645	0	631,405
2019	442,081	72,647	94,711	609,341
2020	429,045	70,587	0	679,928
2021	411,368	67,722	0	747,650
2022	390,445	64,293	0	811,943
2023	370,403	60,995	0	872,938
2024	351,388	57,881	130,941	799,878
2025	333,319	54,904	0	854,781
2026	316,357	52,113	0	906,895
2027	300,221	49,459	0	956,354
2028	284,955	46,947	0	1,003,301
2029	270,309	44,548	0	1,047,850
2030	256,290	42,244	157,177	932,916
2031	242,587	39,995	0	972,911
2032	229,586	37,850	0	1,010,761
2033	217,133	35,814	0	1,046,574
2034	205,287	33,872	0	1,080,446
2035	194,204	32,040	0	1,112,487
2036	183,704	30,315	166,873	975,928
2037	173,717	28,669	0	1,004,598
2038	164,133	27,111	0	1,031,709
2039	105,255	17,383	0	1,049,092

Table 42. Effect of non-permanence risk rating on buffer account allocation, release and balance.

5.6.3 QUANTIFYING NET EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

Net emissions reductions (NERs) are quantified in Annex AD and presented in the table below. NERs do not include the buffer allocation or release.

Years	Estimated baseline emissions or removals (tCO2e)	Estimated project emissions or removals (tCO2e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO2e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO2e)
2009	186,572	158,827	364	21,534
2010	589,025	326,855	9,976	217,519
2011	600,988	156,035	28,079	365,731
2012	593,512	-1,095	50,408	480,318
2013	584,720	-8,830	50,775	479,043
2014	576,787	-8,778	50,086	472,475
2015	569,239	-8,305	49,432	465,845
2016	562,282	-7,832	48,760	459,761
2017	555,376	-7,439	48,064	453,821
2018	548,972	-7,055	47,534	448,188
2019	536,200	-12,432	46,925	442,081
2020	509,978	-23,399	46,152	429,045
2021	484,274	-27,876	44,568	411,368
2022	460,040	-26,709	42,416	390,445
2023	436,997	-25,325	40,256	370,403
2024	415,244	-24,008	38,314	351,388
2025	394,485	-22,714	36,338	333,319
2026	374,970	-21,562	34,518	316,357
2027	356,444	-20,428	32,787	300,221
2028	338,951	-19,315	31,141	284,955
2029	321,953	-18,540	29,644	270,309
2030	305,260	-18,165	28,152	256,290
2031	289,319	-17,447	26,718	242,587
2032	274,333	-16,541	25,272	229,586
2033	260,097	-15,696	24,027	217,133
2034	246,547	-14,865	22,809	205,287
2035	233,788	-14,052	21,552	194,204
2036	221,752	-13,310	20,439	183,704
2037	210,229	-12,642	19,345	173,717
2038	199,341	-11,989	18,455	164,133
2039	128,111	-7,678	11,813	105,255
Total	**12,365,786**	**207,690**	**1,025,119.00**	**9,736,022**

Table 43. Estimated baseline, project and leakage emissions over time relative to estimated NERs.

Upon adjusting the estimated NERs by the buffer allocation and release, the ex-ante Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) are calculated in Annex AD and presented below.

Year	VCUs (tCO2e)
2009	18,255
2010	183,544
2011	307,081
2012	401,465
2013	400,332
2014	394,842
2015	389,295
2016	384,214
2017	379,259
2018	374,542
2019	464,145
2020	358,458
2021	343,646
2022	326,152
2023	309,408
2024	424,448
2025	278,416
2026	264,244
2027	250,762
2028	238,008
2029	225,761
2030	371,223
2031	202,592
2032	191,736
2033	181,319
2034	171,415
2035	162,164
2036	320,262
2037	145,048
2038	137,021
2039	87,872

Table 44. Estimated VCUs as NERs less buffer allocation and plus buffer release.

5.7 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1)

Primary forests in the Congo Basin are not currently as threatened relative to many other rainforest regions and other biomes, such as semi-arid rangelands, conifer forests, etc. However, increases in rainfall variability and temperature are expected for the next 30-80 years in equatorial regions.

Likely climate change variability in the form of flooding poses a risk to the Isangi project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits. Jadora will identify those locations in the project area that are at risk of flooding. Project management will be careful to locate community centers and project activities related to agriculture and aquaculture away from flood-prone areas. The likely regional climate change variability and risks mentioned above (Sections GL1.1 and GL1.2) are equally applicable to the project area and project zone and are likely to have an impact on the wellbeing of communities.

These potential climate effects may impact people living in the Congo largely through their effects on agriculture. More variable rainfall may cause occasional crop failures and lead to an increased reliance on the forest for cash products such as bush meat and charcoal. Such increases would further pressure biodiversity and could lead to accelerated deforestation rates, thereby further exacerbating soil degradation and permanent loss of agricultural potential near population centers.

Another possible impact of climate change in the form of more variable rainfall is an increased proportion of time where rivers are not navigable and the few existing roads are flooded.

Economic diversification and generation of local economies (not commodity economies with large middlemen) should make local people better adapted to potential climate change. The Isangi REDD project proposes education and improved agricultural intensification so as to extend the useful life of cleared forest plots. These improvements, along with adoption of aquaculture practices to produce alternative protein sources could all serve to mitigate the impacts of climate change on the rural people of the Congo.

Another possible impact of climate change in the form of more variable rainfall is an increased proportion of time where rivers are not navigable. With the virtual absence of road or rail infrastructure in the Congo Basin, rivers are key transportation routes, and a loss of navigation could restrict access to markets for cash crops like palm oil, timber, or foodstuffs. The local development of economies in remote villages that we expect to arise from our project activities should help mitigate the climate change-derived potential loss of access to markets.

6 COMMUNITY

6.1 Net Positive Community Impacts (CM1)

Objectives to achieve net positive community impacts were identified with respect to intended long-term positive project impacts on baseline community conditions in the project zone. The cause and effect logic behind how these long-term impacts will be achieved are presented in the theory of change model below and reflect the guidance found in the *Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects* (Richards and Panfil 2011).

The baseline scenario for communities in the project zone is the continuation of focal issue problems (see Section 4.5.2). Since infrastructure, education, and medical care from the government of the DRC do not penetrate to this region, the communities in the area are forced to rely on their own resources to realize access to basic needs for improved quality of life. The opportunity to make sufficient money to purchase these goods and services in the private market is not present in the zone of the project. Community members are able to realize a livelihood by unsustainable use of the forest resources in the area. Income from those activities is not enough to pay reliably for the schooling, assets to add value to forest products, or medical care necessary to improve quality of life. Ultimately, even that living is unsustainable as the resources of the forest are exhausted. The one employer in the area of the concession only employed 30 persons on a seasonal basis in the baseline, not enough to measurably improve quality of life for the

community at large. The baseline scenario for communities in the project area is thus of increasing scarcity of the forest resource on which their living is predicated, and increasing poverty.

In this context, it is clear that Jadora's initiatives in the area, designed as they are to grow human capacity and improve the long-term opportunity for the people in the project area will have a net positive impact. The approach is to realize activities that will create measurable impacts and demonstrate progress to the stated community objectives of the project. This is the theory of change used by the project proponent.

As many objectives overlap, Jadora has developed four broad program areas under which individual project activities will operate. In the short-term, these activities will generate immediate outputs and short to medium-term outcomes, which, over the life of the project will together contribute to achievement of the desired long-term impacts. This theory of change model demonstrates the cause and effect relationship between discrete project activities housed in various program areas and their intended impacts. This demonstration of anticipated causal relationship aligns with good practice guidance for demonstrating how the Isangi REDD+ Project will achieve its stated objectives. The program areas, project activities, indicators, and objectives for the community monitoring plan are detailed in the Annex BX.

Jadora's community-oriented objectives are to:

- Increase access to, relevance, and quality of education to communities in the project zone.
- Improve quality of life and alleviate poverty in project zone by promoting sustainable economic development and agricultural practices and improving public health.
- Maintain the value of resources and ecosystem services that are fundamental to the basic needs of communities in the project zone.
- Support communities in maintaining traditional, cultural, spiritual, and religious identities in the project zone.

Comparison of "with-project" scenario to "without-project" scenario

Jadora is committed, via the community consultation manager, to provide positive impacts for all communities in the project area relative to the projected community baseline scenario described in section 4.5.2. As discussed above, the focal issues identified during community consultation are based on an array of contributing factors. These factors would have continued unchecked into the projected baseline (without-project) scenario. The project proponent has conducted a problem flow analysis related to the focal issues to identify contributing factors and opportunities for the project to effect change relative to the projected baseline. These opportunities represent potential project activities that fall under one of the project's four program areas (education, improved access to resources, improved production, and land use planning). These program areas have been selected because they correspond to the root causes of these issues. See Section 6.1.1 below for a discussion of how each program area will create net positive community impacts.

By addressing the factors contributing to the focal issues identified by communities, Jadora will create net positive community impacts compared to the projected baseline. Net-positive impacts will be measured by monitoring the outputs, outcomes, impacts from project activities using the parameters identified in Section 8.3.

Potential Negative Impacts

While Jadora does not anticipate that the project will have negative impacts on communities, it is possible that some will arise throughout the project lifetime. Even so, these impacts are estimated to be dwarfed by the positive impacts created by the project. Jadora has identified the following potential negative impacts as a result of compiling common community concerns and the risks identified to project benefits:

- *Unequal distribution of benefits* – This is mitigated by providing community benefits through in-kind development projects selected by communities in a transparent manner.
- *Project activities may impact some community members more than others* – For example hunters and Safbois employees may be negatively affected by project activities. This is mitigated by Jadora by preferentially hiring former Safbois employees to work on forest and agriculture teams and hunters to work on biodiversity teams.
- *Reduction in land or forest resources available to communities (NTFPs)* – This is primarily mitigated by project activities that increase productivity of existing cropland, develop alternative employment opportunities and increase production forest resources (such as caterpillars and fuelwood trees planted on degraded land). The project has also included buffer areas around each community where agriculture is permitted.

Jadora has included monitoring indicators to assess these negative impacts over the life of the project (see 8.3.2). To account for unanticipated negative impacts, Jadora has developed a grievance process and engages in regular consultation with community members as part of the project' adaptive management process.

6.1.1 PROGRAM AREAS

6.1.1.1 Socio-Economic Community Impacts

Education

Community consultation and Jadora's experience in the project zone indicate a clear lack of educational infrastructure and capacity in the Isangi area. This is evident in the sparse opportunities for primary and secondary education for children, and opportunities for relevant employment and agricultural training for adults. In absence of the REDD+ project, the communities in the project zone would not have the financial resources needed to create and implement pertinent educational initiatives. Education is an essential component to addressing the short- and long-term needs of the communities, as well as in creating permanent and positive climate, community, and biodiversity impacts. It is clear from the problem flow analyses above that education is a common opportunity to improve each focal issue, and is thus a priority.

The educational program area functions at a variety of levels to create meaningful project outputs from a suite of project activities. For example a few basic educational project activities range from hiring school teachers to delivering public health information. These activities are independently valuable and directly contribute to the community objectives. Educational activities can also serve as the first phase in implementing activities in other program areas. For instance, in order to increase the agricultural yields (which falls under the production program area), Jadora must first provide training in agricultural practices. In this case, education serves as a stepping stone in attaining other project objectives.

Improved Access to Resources

During the consultation process people living in the project area identified a concern that in the baseline scenario, communities have limited access to resources beyond the basic means of subsistence from adjacent forests, including protein in the form of bushmeat, and the opportunity to clear forest to create temporarily arable land. The current means of utilizing these resources, however, is not sustainable. Also, without the project, people living in the project zone do not have access to improved healthcare or agricultural supplies due to the relatively high cost of these resources in project zone. Communities also have limited means of transportation to sell or buy goods, or a means to finance alternative livelihood generating activities. By increasing access to needed resources Jadora can support the communities in pursuing their livelihoods, reduce reliance on unsustainable resource exploitation, and help to ensure the continued availability of resources to meet basic needs in the future. Like education, improving access to resources is a vital project opportunity in addressing each focal issue.

The access to resources program area is comprised of three strategies. The first is the provision of supplies and support necessary to implement project activities and help communities meet their basic needs. For example, Jadora will provide seeds for disease and pest resistant varieties of agricultural staples such as cassava, as well as agroforestry inputs (e.g. nitrogen fixing tree saplings). In doing so, communities can adopt improved agricultural practices that result in a greater and more reliable, more nutritious food supply and reduced reliance on forest conversion. In addition, facilitating access to alternative sources of protein, for example through the establishment of tilapia ponds, will help reduce hunting and trapping related threats to rare or endangered species. Lastly, access to medical supplies will improve health care and contribute to alleviating poverty.

The second strategy for increasing community access to resources is through building and maintaining infrastructure that will provide physical spaces in which to implement project activities (e.g. workspaces, health clinics, radio towers etc.). These spaces provide opportunities for the implementation of additional livelihood activities (e.g. workspace for sewing or fabrication), community centers, and support improved local mobility such as through improved bicycle paths. By allowing communities to become more self-sufficient, reliance on unsustainable use of forest and wildlife resources will be reduced.

Improving access to finance for livelihood activities is the third approach in this program area and acts as an additional catalyst to support activities in all program areas. Microfinance will provide opportunities (previously unavailable) for the start-up of small-scale, individual, family or small group enterprises. Local needs and interests expressed in relation to these types of activities include sewing and metal working, while other examples may include the support of new agricultural practices or small business.

Improved Production

Under the baseline scenario, production opportunities for the communities remain restricted to growing traditional low-yielding agricultural crops. While the forest provides land that can be cleared for agricultural purposes, methods such as clear cutting and topsoil burning promote an unsustainable way of maintaining this means of production. This is evident as communities continue to produce less viable crops and need to clear more forest in order to do so. In the absence of the REDD+ project, the communities within the project zone would have more limited financial and educational resources to improve their production processes. Production is a vital constituent to addressing the short- and long-term needs of the communities while simultaneously forming positive community impacts as identified in the focal issue problem analysis.

The improved production program area contributes outputs through the implementation of a variety of activities such as sustainable intensified agriculture, tilapia farms, and the manufacture of improved cook

stoves. Together these activities contribute to realizing community aspirations toward improved availability, reliability and sustainability of food supply as well as increased livelihood opportunities in project zone by creating manufacturing and construction jobs, increasing agricultural yields for farmers, and reducing time spent gathering firewood.

Land-Use Planning

The project will help facilitate the implementation of effective land-use planning through a participatory approach which relies on community input. While participatory land-use planning will be open to all village members, Jadora does not intend to disrupt the existing village leadership structure in the project zone. Jadora uses a hybrid approach that encourages participation of under-represented groups such as women and youth along with village leaders, while leaving implementation of the plans to chiefs and village elders.

Through new land-use planning sessions, Jadora will present innovative land-use options including intensified agriculture and fuel wood plantations, incorporating memorialize traditional knowledge, so that cultural traditions (such as spirit forests) are maintained. While land-use planning was not identified as an opportunity to address the contributing factors in the focal issue analysis, it plays a vital role in implementing the other three program areas. With both modern and traditional approaches in mind, land use planning will help to maintain ecosystem services while also upholding the cultural and spiritual identities of the local people.

6.1.2 RISKS OF BENEFITS NOT REACHING POORER COMMUNITY MEMBERS

The greatest risk preventing benefits from going to poorer households occurs when the benefits are given in the form of cash payments through the village chief system. Direct payments typically further the political projects and lifestyle of the chief. For this reason, Jadora provides benefits through transparent community-based projects that are planned and carried out jointly with the village households, addressing problems and solutions that the villagers identify through interactive general community meetings. Sub-groupings in the village, such as women's groups, the council of elders, youth groups, and different religious groups are also consulted independently.

In addition to excellent relations with the village leadership and with the region's educational and health institutions, Jadora has developed a broad network of forest workers in the villages to work in carbon stock measurement, conservation and other forest jobs. These workers are familiar with their villages and able to inform Jadora on positive or negative impacts on poor or vulnerable groups. Interactive general community meetings will also allow the villagers to identify and address issues as they arise. Additionally, women's groups, the council of elders, youth groups and religious groups will be consulted to help monitor the social impacts of the project. Jadora's on- going dialogs, networks of consociates, and in-depth ethnographic field research serve to monitor any negative impacts on villagers, particularly on the poorest who might be inadvertently marginalized.

6.1.3 NO NEGATIVE EFFECT ON HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES

Through in-depth on-the-ground data collection and understanding of the project area's natural environment, Jadora has been able to identify HCV areas within the project zone. By working with local populations and villages to determine boundaries for agriculture and other human uses within the forest, Jadora will be able to ensure no HVC areas will be negatively impacted. Measures to maintain HCVs are described in Section 2.4 and monitoring methods are described in 8.3.4.

6.1.4 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)

The project's methodology for assessing social impacts is based on the *Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects* (Richards and Panfil 2011). The project proponent acknowledges that long-term impacts of the project will not be evident in the beginning of the project. Thus, impact assessment begins with monitoring outputs and outcomes of project activities. As the project matures, detailed methods and impact indicators will be developed through stakeholder dialogues. Initial plans for monitoring impacts are contained in the community monitoring indicators in Section 8.3.2.

As the project continues to develop over its 30 plus years, Jadora expects to adjust existing programs and implement new ones in order to best serve the long-term needs of the communities in the project area. Jadora does not see this as a static project but instead one based on a continual feedback loop and a long-term vision that will allow Jadora to adjust and add programs to increase overall human, natural, social, physical, and financial capacity. This approach will reduce deforestation in transformational ways and leave a foundation upon which to build long after the original project has ended.

6.2 Negative Offsite Stakeholder impacts (CM2)

Impacts outside the area of the project will also be positive. The innovations introduced will become more widely available over time, as foods and other products circulate in the dispersed market networks that indirectly connect villages. For example, bug-resistant varieties of a traditional food like cassava (manioc) will migrate out of the project zone, and provide a positive impact that emanates from the Isangi market system to neighboring villages, especially to the north, east, and southeast. The impact of the project's community development plans will have on those not involved in villages beyond Isangi we anticipate to be positive, as some of these positive impacts reach the surrounding settlements. It is not anticipated that our project impact will increase deforestation in adjacent villages because it will not displace people or encourage migration. No unmitigated social or economic impacts are expected from the project.

6.2.1 MITIGATION OF NEGATIVE OFFSITE STAKEHOLDER IMPACTS

No negative social impacts on the communities outside of the project area are expected. In the event that negative impacts arise, the Community Consultation Teams will work with the impacted community to find solutions and, if necessary, follow the established grievance processes.

6.3 Exceptional Community Benefits (GL2)

Not applicable. The project is not claiming CCB Gold Level for community benefits.

7 BIODIVERSITY

7.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B1)

The project reduces deforestation in 201,731.5 hectares of intact primary rainforest. Rainforest systems are of global importance as reservoirs of biodiversity and carbon stocks. The project will include a restoration and monitoring team that will create recovery plans for wildlife populations in the area. The primary mechanism will involve creating reserve areas where hunting is halted and then providing a system through which hunting can be managed and maximized. This program will take time to develop and will require collaboration, ownership, and cooperation from the local territorial government and from the village communities in order to be successful.

7.1.1 BIODIVERSITY NET IMPACT

7.1.1.1 Estimated Biodiversity Impacts

There will be a net positive impact on faunal biodiversity within the project zone relative to the projected baseline. This will be accomplished by providing communities with alternative protein sources, therefore reducing bush meat hunting. Work is commencing on a tilapia (which is endemic to North Africa) pond that will serve to stock smaller ponds that villagers in the project area may construct on their property. Jadora will send a veterinarian experienced in raising livestock to the project area. The veterinarian will supply common medications necessary to ensure the survival of the animals and also to increase their productivity. As access to stable protein sources increases, there should be a concomitant decrease in hunting pressure in the surrounding forest system.

There will be a net positive impact on floral diversity as compared to the non-project scenario because the project aims to reduce deforestation, and deforestation inherently reduces floral diversity.

A baseline study of faunal diversity within the project area is in progress (see Annex BD). Typically biodiversity quality is assessed by the presence versus absence of a species and by evidence of hunting. Jadora team members are working in a systematic format, identifying animal tracks, signs and scat, the actual presence of animals within a specific area, and the number of observed snares and traps. Market surveys are being conducted to assess the quantity and variation in the bush meat trade (See Annex BD).

7.1.1.2 Faunal Diversity assessment

The faunal biodiversity team documents all of the findings within a field notebook in French, and the information is translated and entered into a faunal spreadsheet. All sightings have GPS coordinates attached. In addition to documenting the wildlife observed within the forest, the team also documents human activity. Hunters and fishermen and their traps, nooses, snares and camps are noted.

In addition to monitoring of fauna in forests, market surveys are being conducted to assess the quantity and variation in the bush meat trade. The amount and type of bush meat is observed and photographed if possible.

These two approaches are complementary – an increase in the fauna in the forest combined with a drop in the bush meat available in the market will give a strong signal that the project benefits for fauna are being realized. The desirability of animals for meat and the importance for conservation observed in both locations will also provide a key indication of success. These data will feedback on the program to make hunting sustainable, and allow the project to prioritize provision of alternative protein sources to people in the project area.

7.1.2 HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES

The project's goals include protecting and enhancing the forest and biodiversity, and thus High Conservation Values within the project area will be positively affected by the project. The project will minimize hunting and enhance protein sources, and the overall effect of the project will increase wildlife within the project area. Additionally, as the project activities reduce deforestation in the project area, the forest will better maintain its integrity and ability to support floral and faunal diversity.

7.1.3 INVASIVE SPECIES IN PROJECT AREA

The agricultural program will not introduce invasive plant or animal species to the area. The plant agricultural program aims to increase productivity through “no burn” techniques, cross cropping, and crop rotation. Crops will include Zea mays (Corn), Oryza glaberrima (African Rice), Glycine max, (Soy Beans) Vigna unguiculata subsp. unguiculata (Niebe), Ipomoea batatas (Sweet Potatos), Arachis hypogaea (Peanuts/Ground Nuts), Ananas comosus (Pineapple), and Manihot esculenta (Casava). All of these species are globally widespread and are not invasive.

All species in the program are common agricultural species already in use in the project area: *Capra aegagrus hircus* (Goat), *Ovis aries* (sheep), *Gallus gallus domesticus* (chickens), Family *Anatidae* (Ducks), *Sus scrofa domesticus* (Pig), and *Tilapia nilotica* (Tilapia). The program will aim to reduce animal loss from disease rather than introduce new species.

There will be no new exotic species used in the project area. The fishpond project will be using *Tilapia nilotica* (Tilapia) that is native to Central Africa including the RDC.

7.1.4 NON-GMO USAGE

No genetically modified organisms will be used in the project.

7.1.5 NON-NATIVE USAGE

As noted above, Jadora strives to use native species in all project activities to minimize risk of introducing an unknown invasive or genetically modified organism to the project zone. The only non-native species used the by the project are those that are traditionally cultivated by communities in the project zone. If any non-native species are introduced to the project through activities, they will be noted and justified in the Monitoring and Implementation Report prior to verification.

7.2 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B2)

There is potential of leakage hunting outside of the project area. There are no anticipated offsite negative impacts or leakage from the agricultural program because it works to increase agricultural productivity rather than to reduce farming area.

7.2.1 MITIGATION OF NEGATIVE OFFSITE BIODIVERSITY IMPACTS

The project plans to introduce alternative farming techniques to reduce deforestation and provide educational outreach to surrounding areas. As aquaculture/tilapia farming increases in the project area, new protein sources can be sold in surrounding areas, reducing hunting pressure. Additionally, the aquaculture program will disseminate information, and as tilapia stocks increase, they can be introduced to surrounding areas.

There is potential for unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts such as hunting; however, the impacts are anticipated to be minimal as the mobility of hunters between forests controlled by other communities is restricted, and hunter’s ability to transport kills from other areas to markets in the project area is restricted by lack of refrigeration and a poor transportation network. The benefits from the aquaculture program will reduce the need for hunting in the project area as well as reduce hunting pressure in the leakage belt. These benefits are expected to greatly outweigh any negative biodiversity impacts from minimal leakage hunting.

The aquaculture program aims to reduce the cost of tilapia farming to below the cost level for hunting, hence increasing protein production. The main program will establish fishponds and create an outreach program on how they are built and how to increase fish production.

7.3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (GL3)

7.3.1 CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR) AND ENDANGERED (EN) SPECIES

Critically endangered species:

The Jadora-Isangi REDD project has historical evidence of forest elephants. While there is no current evidence the forest elephants still exist the area is large enough that a remnant population may still exist deep within the project area. Protection of the project area will allow for future studies and possible reintroduction to the area.

Endangered floral species:

- Afromosia/African Teak (*Pericopsis elata)* – 37 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Tola/Tola-blanc (G*ossweilerodendron balsamiferum)* – 11 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Wenge (*Millettia laurentii)* – 1 individual identified in forest inventory
- Douka (*Tieghemella africana)* – 2 individuals identified in forest inventory

Vulnerable floral species:

- Bosse Clair/Scented Guarea (*Guarea cedrata)* – 21 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Bosse Fonce/Black Guarea (*Guarea thompsonii)* –144 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Dibetou/African Walnut (*Lovoa trichilioides)* – 3 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Doussie bipindensis (*Afzelia bipindensis)* – 2 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Kosipo/Cedar Kokoti (*Entandrophragma candollei)* – 8 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Sapele/Sapelli (*Entandrophragma cylindricu)* – 3 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Sipo/Sipo Mahogany/Utile (*Entandrophragma utile)* – 1 individuals identified in forest inventory
- Tiama (*Entandrophragma angolense)* – 5 individuals identified in forest inventory

By ceasing logging operations in the project area, the project proponent will protect these high conservation value species.

Vulnerable faunal species:

The project has a two vulnerable faunal species that have breeding populations within the project zone, including:

- Dwarf crocodiles (*Osteolaemus tetraspus)*
- African Grey Parrots *(Psittacus.erithacus)*

8 MONITORING

8.1 Description of the Monitoring Plan (CL3, CM3 & B3)

In the context of Jadora's Isangi VCS/CCBA REDD+ project in the DRC, the purpose of the monitoring plan is to measure and record data and indicators used to measure the climate, community, and biodiversity effect of the project compared to the baseline, without project, scenario. The data and information to be collected and origin of the data is enumerated in sections 8.2 and 8.3. Methodologies used to estimate and model values correspond to those proscribed by VM0006 v2.1, and are detailed in sections 4, 5, 6, and 7 of this document. Periodicity of monitoring is enumerated for each parameter in sections 8.2 and 8.3. Roles and responsibilities for monitoring are in section 8.1.1. GHG information management systems are described in section 8.1.2.

The climate impact on the project and other areas will be monitored using remote sensing, permanent plots measuring the carbon content of the forest, and a suite of monitoring strategies to track farming activity within the leakage buffer and the concession itself. While models of carbon savings will be created to predict the impacts, empirical evidence from the concession and similar control areas outside of the project will be used at verification to confirm the carbon savings generated.

Jadora will monitor five dimensions of the community's perception of its well-being: human, social, physical, natural, and financial.

Biodiversity impacts of the project will be measured using the key indicators of bushmeat availability in the market, hunting, and faunal abundance of key species in the forest. Change in intact forest will be used as a proxy for floral diversity and for biodiversity in general.

8.1.1 ORGANIZATION

Jadora's organizational structure is divided into the leadership, implementation and oversight, community consultation, biodiversity, and natural resources teams. The CEO is advised by the climate, community, and biodiversity directors. The community, biodiversity, and implementation managers and the forestry and agriculture team leads report to the project manager. The project manager reports to the CEO.

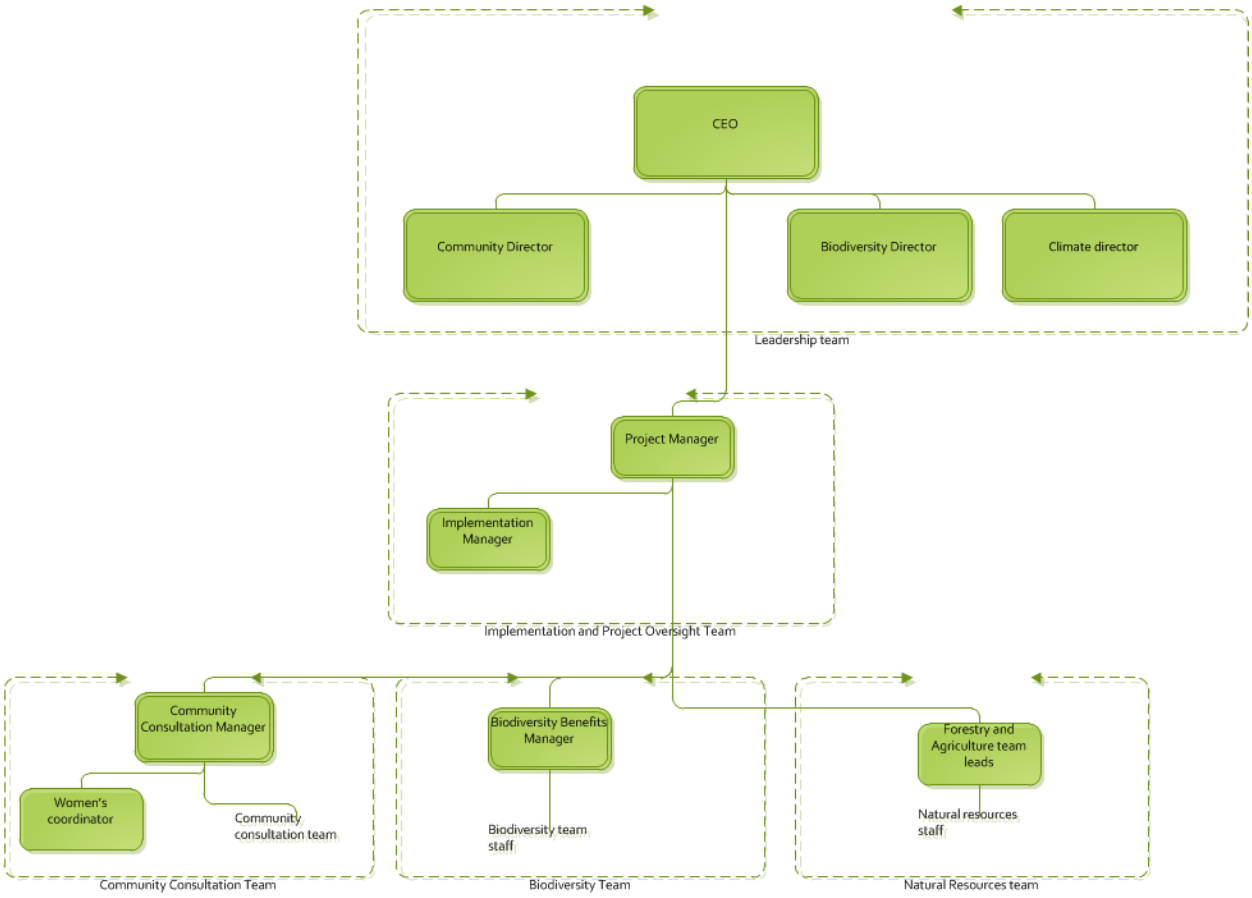


Figure 16. Organizational structure.

The directors of each sector (community, biodiversity, and climate) are responsible for the SOPs, QA/QC and adaptive management of their sector, without directly supervision of the sector managers and team leads.

Title	Responsibilities	Competencies
CEO	Oversight of the project Direction of the Project manager	Extensive experience managing large scale conservation projects Experience in staff oversight, financial forecasting, and managing multi-million dollar budgets
Project manager	Oversight of subordinate teams Review compliance with QA/QC procedures Direct subordinate managers so that monitoring complies with the timeline and budget of the monitoring plan	At least a bachelor's degree or equivalent Experience managing teams Experience working in the same region or country as the project Has a language in common with all subordinate managers
Community Consultation manager	Collection of data for parameters related to community monitoring Oversight of the women's coordinator	Literate/numerate Experience in a related field Experience managing teams
Biodiversity benefits manager	Collection of data for parameters related to biodiversity monitoring	Literate/numerate Experience in a related field Experience managing teams
Forestry and Agriculture leads	Collection of data for parameters related to climate monitoring	Literate/numerate Experience in a related field Experience managing teams

Table 45. Roles, responsibilities and competencies for the team leaders and managers implementing monitoring.

8.1.2 DATA

8.1.2.1 Methods for generating data

See sections 8.2 and 8.3 for a description of methods for generating monitored data and parameters.

8.1.2.1.1 Methods for recording data

See sections 8.2 and 8.3 for a description of equipment to be used for recording monitored data and parameters.

8.1.2.1.2 Methods for storing data

Data monitored in sections 8.2 and 8.3 is stored at multiple locations within the United States, in hard and soft copy. The field notebooks are stored at the Jadora office in Seattle, Washington USA, and photocopies are stored at three separate locations. Jadora is currently soliciting bids for cloud (i.e. multiple networked servers in distributed networks) storage and multiple redundant backup of its inventory of biomass, biodiversity and community information collected in the field.

8.1.2.1.3 Methods for aggregating data

See sections 8.2 and 8.3 for a description of methods for aggregating monitored data and parameters.

8.1.2.1.4 Methods for collating data

See sections 8.2 and 8.3 for a description of methods for collating monitored data and parameters.

8.1.2.1.5 Methods for reporting data

See section 8.2 for data and parameters set at validation. Data collected every monitoring period is included in the monitoring report for that period.

8.1.2.2 Management System

Each parameter measured will have an associated measurement SOP for each monitoring period, created by the Director for each sector. If an SOP is adapted from one monitoring period to the next, the documents should be versioned and archived and the monitoring report reference the version and title of the SOP used for that monitoring period. All updates to SOPs shall be approved by the sector director in the leadership team. The project manager is responsible to ensure that all SOPs are adhered to by the team managers.

8.1.2.2.1 Managing Quality Data

8.1.2.2.1.1 Internal audits

The team mangers for community, biodiversity and climate are responsible for an internal audit of approximately 10% of the measurements for data and parameters monitored, using a risk-based assessment for selection. If there is a deviation of more than 5% in the measurement and re-measurement of the parameter, the deviation is to be investigated and resolved. When updating plot sheets, data should be crossed out so the original number is legible. When updating data stored electronically, the file should be versioned.

8.1.2.2.2 **Quality Assurance and Control**

The directors of the Climate, Community, and Biodiversity teams are responsible for creation and adaption of QA/QC protocols as required, and for any technical direction of the project manager or teams. The project manager is responsible to make sure the QA/QC protocols are carried out by the sector managers.

The Jadora field teams minimize error by working as teams to check the identification of tree species and diameter measurements, and community and biodiversity data collected. These teams verify each other's readings. Managers for each team verify a subset of the data recorded using risk-based assessment. The project manager also sample a subset of data recorded on a periodic basis, using a risk-based assessment.

To reduce and eliminate transcriptional error spreadsheets is proofed by re-reading the field notebooks and comparing it to the data that has been entered.

All data will be reported to project proponents and local stakeholders and any discrepancies or disagreements will be rectified by explanation or joint visitation of activities in question. All publically available satellite data used in monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.

8.1.2.2.3 **Field Measurements**

All persons involved in the field measurement work will be fully trained to the current measurement SOP before measurements. The dates of training sessions and the persons trained shall be recorded and stored.

The team member names and team leader taking the measurements shall be recorded for each plot measurement.

8.1.2.2.4 **Calibration**

All measurement and monitoring equipment shall be calibrated per the relevant SOP and the manufacture's manual for that equipment.

8.1.2.2.5 **Data Handling**

Data handling is covered by the data handling and management SOP. Data entered on data sheets shall be archived using redundant electronic copies and in hard copy. All data entry shall be reviewed using a risk-based sampling approach by another party than the person originally doing the data entry. The SOP for each set of measurements shall specify the spreadsheet template used for data collation with a description of the fields for each template.

Data checks shall be performed per the relevant SOP. Values recorded or estimated shall be compared with those in other comparable areas or in the literature to verify reasonableness.

8.1.2.3 Initial Monitoring Plan

The initial monitoring plan encompasses the requirements and methodologies of ISO 14065-2, the CCBA Standard v2.0, the VCS Standard, AFOLU requirements, and VM0006 v2.1 for a REDD+ project.

Procedures for measurement and calculation of data and parameters monitored are included in sections 8.2 and 8.3.

8.1.2.4 Community

All communities in the project zone (Annex BE) will be monitored on a regular, informal basis, overseen by the Community Consultation Manager. Because the project hinges a theory of change causal model, community monitoring revolves around measuring and tracking the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of project activities. Project activities have been designed to achieve the project's community objectives and address the community focal issues identified through community consultation (see Sections 2.7.2 and 4.5.2). Impacts and outcomes are difficult to assess early on in any program, so the project proponent will only monitor outputs in the beginning of the project. Outcome and impact monitoring begin as project activities move in to full implementation. Both informal and formal community monitoring results will be reviewed annually as part of the project's adaptive management process.

The procedures for community monitoring are detailed in the Community Monitoring SOP (Annex K) and the community subsection of the data and parameters monitored in sections 8.2 and 8.3, including:

- Types of measurements taken
- Frequency of monitoring
- Sampling methodology
- Questionnaire
- Trainings
- QA/QC
- Data entry
  Analysis

Results of the community monitoring will be publically available, published on the internet and disseminated to the communities in the project zone.

The program areas, project activities, indicators, and objectives for the community monitoring plan are detailed in the Annex BX.

Community HCVs

As described in Section 1.3.7.1, Jadora has identified attributes that qualify as community-related HCVs (HCVs 4-6) and has designed activities to maintain and enhance these attributes (see Section 2.4). By protecting the resources provided by the forest, as well as the forest itself from deforestation, there is a very low risk that there will be a negative impact on community HCVs. To ensure that there are no negative impacts, however, Jadora monitors outputs and outcomes from project activities designed to enhance community HCVs. These results are confirmed through annual interviews with village chiefs to gauge the project's effects on community HCVs. Please see Section 8.3.4 below for the list of community HCV indicators.

8.1.2.5 Biodiversity

Much like community impacts, the project's biodiversity impacts will be monitored by collecting data on the outputs, outcomes, and impacts of project activities. Furthermore, the project uses a pressure-state-response framework in evaluating biodiversity in the project zone:

- Pressure: Identify and monitor pressures and threats to biodiversity in the Project Zone including hunting, bush meat available in markets, and habitat loss.
- State: Identify and monitor continued biodiversity values including species identification, presence, and distribution over time.
- Response: Monitoring and measuring efficacy of project activities designed to reduce threats to biodiversity.

The procedures for monitoring—including types of measurements, training, frequency, sampling methods, QA/QC and data analysis—are detailed in the Biodiversity Monitoring SOP (Annex C). The parameters monitored are in section 8.3.

Results of the biodiversity monitoring will be used in an adaptive framework to evaluate the effectiveness of the project activities in providing a net positive biodiversity benefit, and the metrics and project activities modified as needed by the Biodiversity Director.

Results of the biodiversity monitoring will be publically available, published on the internet and disseminated to the communities in the project zone. Records of hunting and related activity may need to be edited before dissemination to preserve anonymity and maintain community relations.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem-Level HCV Monitoring

As described in Section 1.3.7.1, Jadora has identified attributes in the project zone that qualify as HCVs 1 and 2 and designed measures to maintain and enhance these attributes (see Section 2.4). As a conservation-oriented project, there is inherently a very low risk that the project will have a negative impact on HCVs. Jadora will not be able to conduct adequate species-, population-, or ecosystem-specific monitoring of HCVs due to cost and staff limitations, and in some cases a lack of available scientific data. Thus, for the most part, proxy indicators have been selected to measure effectiveness of HCVs 1 and 2. Threatened floral species identified in the forest inventory will monitored through forest plots. Efforts to maintain threatened and endangered floral species (HCV 1) and intact forest (HCV 2) will be measured as part of climate monitoring (LULC transitions), as preventing deforestation in the project area is the best way to protect these HCVs and the effectiveness of these activities. See 8.3.3 for the full list of HCV indicators. The remaining biodiversity HCVs will be covered through the pressure-state-response indicators outlined in the Biodiversity Monitoring SOP (Annex C). The results of these indicators in relation to HCV protection will be presented in subsequent Monitoring and Implementation Reports at verification.

8.1.2.6 Climate

Jadora commits to quantify the net climate benefit of the Isangi project through monitoring according to the methodology prescribed by VM0006 v2.1, including monitoring the required areas using remote sensing techniques and permanent forest plots installed and maintained in the project area.

Selected pools included and excluded in the project scenario and a justification for that decision are as follows:

Included/ excluded	Included/ excluded	Justification
Above-ground tree biomass	Yes	Major Pool
Above-ground non-tree biomass	No	Baseline land use is not perennial tree crop, optional
Below-ground biomass	Yes	Major pool
Litter	No	Excluded per VM0006
Dead Wood	Yes	Major pool, lying dead wood monitored
Soil	No	Baseline is annual crops, conservative exclusion
Wood Products	Yes	Major Pool affected by project activities

Table 46. Selected pools monitored.

8.1.2.6.1 **Stocks**

8.1.2.6.1.1 Land-use land-cover classification and stratification of the project area

The project, reference, and leakage area are delineated and monitored for LULC and LULC change using remote sensing techniques approved per the requirements of VM006 v2.1 as in sections 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5 of this document and in the remote sensing SOP. Class transitions in all the areas are validated using ground-truthing data. Natural disturbances are monitored and areas severely affected re-classified as necessary.

8.1.2.6.1.2 Emissions factors

Emissions factors based on plot data are used to calculate the net carbon effect of a transition between LULC. Emission factors for above-ground biomass are calculated per VM0006 v2.1.

8.1.2.6.1.3 Field Inventory

8.1.2.6.1.3.1 Sampling plot size and layout rationale

Five hundred and forty (540) permanent plots are located in the forested strata (Annex BF) of the Isangi Territory, Democratic Republic of Congo. The sample size for the plot design was based on industry standards for sampling tropical forests. The rationale for the number of plots was to oversample throughout the forest to provide the most conservative estimates of the carbon stocks throughout the forest and within and between the forest strata identified. Plots were allocated on a grid with a random start point. The location of each of the allocated points were used as the plot center and located by field teams using GPS units with pre-programmed coordinates.

8.1.2.6.1.3.2 Summary of the standard operations procedure for field sampling

Procedures for measurement of the forest carbon plots are given in the climate and forest measurement SOP. They are summarized here:

Teams of Congolese foresters are trained to conduct the monitoring with oversight from the project management team as necessary to achieve the precision required by best practices (e.g. MacDicken 1997). Each team consists of fifteen men. The teams are given predetermined permanent plots to measure before each excursion.

8.1.2.6.2 **Emissions**

Emissions inside and outside the project will be monitored and documented using the procedures prescribed by VM0006, i.e. using remote sensing of LULC tied to emissions factors for the selected pools in the project boundary.

Non-CO_2 emissions from burning are conservatively excluded from the accounting and monitoring.

8.1.2.6.3 **Leakage**

Leakage monitoring will occur in the leakage belt per the procedures prescribed by VM0006 v2.1 for at least five years after the end of the project lifetime.

8.1.2.7 Reporting

A GHG report will be prepared every monitoring period, intended to summarize evidence of the net project benefit for the selected VCS/CBBA auditor.

8.1.2.7.1 **Frequency**

Jadora will track both the rate of deforestation and changes in LULC every monitoring period. Woody live and dead biomass in intact forest will be measured every three years. Rates of deforestation in the project area and leakage belt, methane emissions from livestock, and assisted natural regeneration will be measured annually. The project baseline deforestation rate will be reassessed and submitted every ten years for third party verification. Jadora expects a rapid increase in deforestation rates with the post-conflict expansion of human activity in the RDC and rapid human population growth in the reference region. Jadora will conduct an annual internal review of deforestation rates to produce data-driven models of deforestation in relation to project activities. The models will allow Jadora to better understand which project activities and locations have been effective at reducing reforestation rates. Additionally, these reviews will help Jadora better understand which areas need greater focus and resources to further reduce deforestation.

8.1.2.7.2 **Dissemination**

Monitoring reports will be made publically available on the VCS website. Results of monitoring will also be communicated in an appropriate language and format to the communities and stakeholders in the project zone.

8.1.2.7.3 **Remote Sensing**

The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for remote sensing has been develop and is in Annex AL and Annex AM. Validation and accuracy assessment SOPs are in Annex N and Annex Q. These will be adhered to at all times, including ex-post and ex-ante.

8.2 Data and Parameters Available at Validation (CL3)

Data/parameter [EA1]:	CF
Data unit:	[Mg C (Mg DM)$^{-1}$]
Description:	Carbon fraction of dry matter in wood
Sources of data:	Default value of 0.5 (IPCC GPG-LULUCF 2003)
Value applied:	0.5
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	According to the IPCC, the default value of 0.5 Mg C (Mg DM)^-1 is applicable for all three tiers when remaining forest land, forest land or biomass carbon is a key or non-key category.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [EA2]:	E
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Average combustion efficiency of the aboveground tree biomass
Sources of data (*):	Project-specific measurements Regionally valid estimates Estimates from Table 3.A.14 of IPCC GPG LULUCF If no appropriate combustion efficiency can be used, use the IPCC default of 0.5
Value applied:	0.3
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	IPCC 2006 gives this value for tropical moist primary forest types.
Any comment:	The value of 0.40 is provided as an average combustion efficient for aboveground tree biomass in tropical moist secondary forests.

Data/parameter [EA3]:	P
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Average proportion of mass burned from the aboveground tree biomass.
Sources of data:	GPG-LULUCF Table 3A.1.13
Value applied:	83.9
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	83.9 is the mean provided by the IPCC for the average proportion of mass burned from the aboveground tree biomass in primary tropical forests which is the forest type the project for the most part, aligns with.
Any comment:	For secondary tropical forests, 8.1 is provided as an average

	value for young secondary tropical forests, 41.1 for intermediate secondary tropical forests, and 46.4 for advanced secondary tropical forests. These are provided here because some of growth within the project area is secondary but as a majority, it is still primary forest.

Data/parameter [EA4]:	GWP_{CH4}
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Global Warming Potential for CH_4
Sources of data:	IPCC default value of 25
Value applied:	25
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	IPCC 2007 Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007 states that over a 100 year time horizon, the GWP for CH4 is 25.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [EA5]:	ER_{CH4}
Data unit:	Proportion
Description:	Emission ratios for CH_4
Sources of data:	Table 3A.1.15 in IPCC GPG-LULUCF 2003
Value applied:	0.012
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	IPCC default value of 0.012 provided.
Any comment:	(0.009-0.015) Delmas, 1993 asterisked in IPCC table

Data/parameter [EA6]:	sc_1
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	First shape factor for the forest scarcity equation; steepness of the decrease in deforestation rate (greater is steeper).
Sources of data:	Statistical fitting procedure. Using remotely sensed forest cover data in heavily deforested areas close to the project area such as neighboring provinces, states or countries
Value applied:	-6.6
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	Use procedure from VM0006 v2.1
Any comment:	See section 5.3.5.3.1 for more details on the scarcity factor.

Data/parameter [EA7]:	sc_2
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Second shape factor for the forest scarcity equation; relative deforested area at which the deforestation rate will be 50% of the initial deforestation rate.
Sources of data:	Statistical fitting procedure. Using remotely sensed forest cover data in heavily deforested areas close to the project area such as neighboring provinces, states or countries
Value applied:	0.83
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	Use procedure from VM0006 v2.0
Any comment:	See section 5.3.5.3.1 for more details on the scarcity factor.

Data/parameter [EA8]:	$wwf(ty)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Fraction of carbon in harvested wood products that are emitted immediately because of mill inefficiency for wood class ty. This can be estimated by multiplying the applicable fraction to the total amount of carbon in different harvested wood product category.
Sources of data:	The default applicable fraction is 24% and 19% respectively for developing and developed countries (Winjum et al. 1998).
Value applied:	24%
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	Winjum et al. 1998 states that the default fraction is 24% for developing countries.
Any comment:	Any new updates from locally generated results can be used instead of the default values.

Data/parameter [EA9]:	$slp(ty)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Proportion of short lived products
Sources of data:	Default values are 0.2, 0.1, 0.4 and 0.3 respectively for wood class ty, i.e., sawnwood, wood-based panel, paper and paper boards and other industrial round woods as described in Winjum et al. (1998).
Value applied:	0.2, 0.1, 0.4, 0.3
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	Winjum et al. provides the above values for sawnwood, wood-based panel, paper/paper boards and industrial roundwood

Any comment:	Any new updates from locally generated results can be used instead of the default values. The methodology assumes that all other classes of wood products are emitted within 5 years.

Data/parameter [EA10]:	$fo(ty)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Fraction of carbon that will be emitted to the atmosphere between 5 and 100 years of harvest for wood class ty.
Sources of data:	See (Winjum et al. 1998).
Value applied:	0.84, 0.97, 0.99, 0.99
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	Winjum et al. provides these values for the fraction of carbon that will be emitted into the atmosphere between 5 and 100 years after harvest for tropical wood classes.
Any comment:	Any new updates from locally generated results can be used instead of the default values.

Data/parameter [EA11]:	$\rho_{wood,j}$
Data unit:	[Mg DM m^{-3}]
Description:	Average basic wood density of species or species group j
Sources of data:	GPG-LULUCF Table 3A.1.9. or published data/literature.
Value applied:	See section 5.3.4, emissions factors, for the vector of densities used
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	IPCC table 3A. 1.9-2 provides average basic wood densities for multiple species in tropical Africa.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [EA12]:	BEF_2
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Biomass expansion factor for converting volumes of extracted round wood to total aboveground biomass (including bark).
Sources of data:	IPCC GPG LULUCF Table 3A.1.10 or published data from

	scientific peer reviewed literature
Value applied:	Broadleaf = 3.4 (2.0 – 9.0)
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	BEF2 value for tropical broadleaf trees values according to IPPCC LULICF table 3A.1.10.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [EA13]:	$EF_{rice,max}$
Data unit:	[kg CH_4 ha^{-1} day^{-1}]
Description:	Maximal emission factor for methane
Sources of data:	By default, an emission rate of 36 kg CH4 ha^{-1} day^{-1} must be used, which is 25% greater than the maximal value found in a review study comparing 23 studies of CH4 fluxes in rice fields (Le Mer and Roger, 2001). Project proponents may use a smaller emission rate if it can be demonstrated from empirical data or other supporting information such as published data that the rate remains conservative for the project conditions.
Value applied:	36
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	Default provided by Le Mer and Roger, 2001.
Any comment:	Only to be included if rice production is increased as a leakage prevention measure.

Data/parameter [EA14]:	$NCV_{biomass}$
Data unit:	[TJ (Mg DM) $^{-1}$]
Description:	Net calorific value of non-renewable biomass that is substituted.
Sources of data:	0.015 TJ (Mg DM) $^{-1}$ IPCC default value.
Value applied:	0.015
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied:	IPCC default provided
Any comment:	

8.3 Data and Parameters Monitored

8.3.1 CLIMATE MONITORING

8.3.1.1 Sizes, areas, and transitions

Data/parameter [MN1]:	$size_{projectArea}$, $size_{leakageArea}$. $size_{referenceregion}$, $size_{referenceForest}$
Data unit:	[ha]
Description:	Size of project area, leakage area, reference region, and forest area in the reference region
Sources of data:	Project design
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Coverage and demarcations will be monitored and created through the use of satellite imagery and on-the-ground monitoring teams making observations and taking measurements in terms of forest cover, class cover, total area and tree classifications.
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	$size_{projectArea}$ and $size_{leakageArea}$ may be adjusted during crediting period per the rules for grouped projects and updated at verification, but only for the additional instances that were added after the project start date..
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	GIS software, Landsat imagery, 30 meter tape, GPS, compass, clinometer, notebooks, water, writing utensils
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	TIFF files were converted to shapefiles. Area was calculated for each shapefile and compared to calculations based on TIFF file.
Calculation method:	Multiplication of number of pixels (30m by 30m) in each region by 0.09 hectares pixel-1 for area in hectares.
Any comment:	No change in Project Area

Data/parameter [MN2]:	$\Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,projectScenario}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Hectares undergoing transition i within the project area, excluding ANR and harvest areas, under the project scenario during year t. [ha yr^{-1}].
Sources of data:	Remote sensing analysis
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Follow the procedures described in MR section 6.2
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before verification
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	GIS software, Landsat imagery, 30 meter tape, GPS, compass, clinometer, notebooks, water, writing utensils
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for

	monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Multiplication of number of pixels (30m by 30m) in each region by 0.09 hectares pixel-1 for area in hectares.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN3]:	$\Delta area_{projectAreaEAH,baselineScenario}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Hectares undergoing transition i within the project area, excluding the ANR area, and harvest areas, under the baseline scenario for year t.
Sources of data:	Land-use change modeling
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Follow the procedures described in MR section 6.1
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before every baseline. For added instances, may be recalculated at verification.
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	GIS software, Landsat imagery, 30 meter tape, GPS, compass, clinometer, notebooks, water, writing utensils
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Multiplication of number of pixels (30m by 30m) in each region by 0.09 hectares pixel-1 for area in hectares.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN4]:	$\Delta area_{projectAreaWithANR,baselineScenario}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Hectares undergoing transition i within the leakage area under the project scenario for year t.
Sources of data:	

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Not applicable. ANR not included

Data/parameter [MN5]:	$\Delta area_{leakageArea,projectScenario}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Hectares undergoing transition i within the leakage area under the project scenario for year t
Sources of data:	Remote sensing analysis
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Follow the procedures described in MR section 6.2
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before verification
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	GIS software, Landsat imagery, 30 meter tape, GPS, compass, clinometer, notebooks, water, writing utensils
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Multiplication of number of pixels (30m by 30m) in each region by 0.09 hectares pixel-1 for area in hectares.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN6]:	$\Delta area_{leakageArea,baselineScenario}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Hectares undergoing transition i within the leakage area under the baseline scenario during year t
Sources of data:	Land-use change modeling

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Follow the procedures described in MR section 6.1
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	Once every baseline update. May also be updated at the time of instance inclusion that requires new leakage area.
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	GIS software, Landsat imagery, 30 meter tape, GPS, compass, clinometer, notebooks, water, writing utensils
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Multiplication of number of pixels (30m by 30m) in each region by 0.09 hectares pixel-1 for area in hectares.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN7]:	$\Delta area_{historical}(CS_1 \rightarrow CS_2, t_1 \rightarrow t_2)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Area of transition from LULC class or forest stratum 1 to 2 from time 1 to 2 during the historical reference period
Sources of data:	Remote sensing analysis
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Calculate based on the remote sensing-based classification and stratification procedures detailed in MR section 6.2.2
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before every baseline update
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	GIS software, Landsat imagery, 30 meter tape, GPS, compass, clinometer, notebooks, water, writing utensils
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Multiplication of number of pixels (30m by 30m) in each region by 0.09 hectares pixel-1 for area in hectares.

Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN8]:	$RFRGrate(CS_1 \rightarrow CS_2)$
Data unit:	[yr^{-1}]
Description:	Relative annual forest cover increase and regeneration factor for the transition from class or stratum 1 to 2.
Sources of data:	Remote sensing analysis
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Calculate based on the remote sensing-based classification and stratification procedures detailed in MR section 6.2.2. Multiply with 100 to obtain a forest cover increase and regeneration rate in percentage per year.
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before every baseline update
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	GIS software, Landsat imagery, 30 meter tape, GPS, compass, clinometer, notebooks, water, writing utensils
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Calculated using EQ39 of VM0006 v2.1
Any comment:	It can be used for producing baseline transition matrix for new instances to be added into the project area.

Data/parameter [MN9]:	$area_{historical}(CS_1, t_1)$
Data unit:	[ha]
Description:	Total area of LULC class or forest stratum 1 at time 1
Sources of data:	Remote sensing analysis
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Calculate based on the remote sensing-based classification and stratification procedures detailed in MR section 6.2.2.
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before every baseline update
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	GIS software, Landsat imagery, 30 meter tape, GPS, compass, clinometer, notebooks, water, writing utensils
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed

	and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Multiplication of number of pixels (30m by 30m) in each region by 0.09 hectares pixel-1 for area in hectares.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN10]:	$area_{biomassLoss}(i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Total annual area of LULC class i that was cleared for creating firebreaks
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Not included as a Project Activity; there were no firebreaks created in project area.

Data/parameter [MN11]:	$area_{fireBiomassLoss}(i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annual area of forest stratum i that was cleared by using prescribed burning
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied::	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	

Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Not included as a Project Activity; there was no prescribed burning in the project area.

Data/parameter [MN12]:	$area_{fireBiomassLoss,ANR}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha]
Description:	Area of biomass removed by prescribed burning within ANR stratum i during year t
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Not included as a Project Activity; there was no prescribed burning in the project area.

Data/parameter [MN13]:	$area_{projectAreaWithANR,projectScenario}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha]
Description:	Amount of land on which ANR activities are planned under the project scenario for year t and in stratum i
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	ANR activity not included in project area.
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN14]:	$area_{harvest}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha]

Description:	Area of forest in harvest stratum i that is harvested at time t.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN15]:	$area_{projectAreaWithHarvest,projectScenario}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Size of strata i within the project area with harvest activities during year t under the project scenario.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN16]:	$\Delta area_{projectAreaWithHarvest,baselineScenario}(t,i)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Hectares undergoing transition i within the harvest areas under under the baseline scenario during year t.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	

Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activity within project area.

Data/parameter [MN17]:	$BetaReg_{DF}(t)$ and $BetaReg_{DG}(t)$
Data unit:	[ha yr^{-1}]
Description:	Beta regression model describing the relationship between time and deforestation/degradation rate in the reference region during the historical reference period.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Beta regression model not used; used average regression model.

8.3.1.2 Locations, Descriptions, Qualitative and Social Data

Data/parameter [MN18]:	Area under agricultural intensification
Data unit:	[ha]
Description:	Size of the area of agricultural intensification separated for each agricultural intensification measure
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No agricultural activities in project area.

Data/parameter [MN19]:	Yields under agricultural intensification
Data unit:	[Mg ha^{-1}]
Description:	Harvested yield for agricultural intensification practices
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No agricultural activities in project area.
Data/parameter [MN20]:	NTFP harvest rate
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}] or [kg yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annual volumes of non-timber forest products extracted
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be	

applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activities in project area.

Data/parameter [MN21]:	Local NTFP price
Data unit:	Local currency
Description:	Price of non-timber forest products on local markets
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	NA
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activities in project area.

8.3.1.3 Dates on Drivers and Actions

Data/parameter [MN22]:	$CFW_{baseline}$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annual volume of fuel wood gathering for commercial sale and charcoal production in the baseline scenario
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No fuel wood activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN23]:	$DFW_{baseline}$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annual volume of fuel wood gathered for domestic and local energy in the baseline scenario
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No fuel wood activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN24]:	$DFW_{project}$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Biomass (dry matter) of fuel wood collected by project participants under the project scenario.
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement	

methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No fuel wood activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN25]:	$DFW_{allowed}$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Biomass (dry matter) of allowed fuel wood collection in the project area under the project scenario. This amount is typically fixed in a management plan. [m3 yr-1]
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No fuel wood activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN26]:	$VG_{baseline}$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Biomass (dry matter) of understory vegetation extraction by project participants under the baseline scenario. [Mg DM yr-1]
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be	

applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Understory biomass not an included pool in project.

Data/parameter [MN27]:	$VG_{project}$
Data unit:	[Mg DM yr-1]
Description:	Biomass (dry matter) of understory vegetation extraction by project participants under the project scenario.
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before verification
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Understory biomass not an included pool in project.

Data/parameter [MN28]:	$VG_{allowed}$
Data unit:	[Mg DM yr-1]
Description:	Biomass (dry matter) of allowed as understory vegetation extraction under the project scenario. This amount is typically fixed in a management plan
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Understory biomass not an included pool in project.

Data/parameter [MN29]:	$CT_{baseline}(h, j, ty, t)$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]

Description:	Annually extracted volume of harvested timber round-wood for commercial on-sale under the baseline scenario during harvest h by species j and wood product class ty during year t
Sources of data (*):	Participatory rural appraisals conducted by project proponents. Recent (<10 yr) literature in the reference region Recent (<10 yr) literature in an area similar to the reference region Recent (<10 yr) non peer-reviewed reports by local organizations
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Calculate based on the baseline emissions determination analysis outlined in the Project Design Document, Section 5.3.
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before every baseline update
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	None
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Calculated using EQ4 of VM0006 v2.1
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN30]:	$CT_{allowed}$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annually allowed volume of harvested timber round-wood for commercial on-sale under the project scenario
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	

Any comment:	No harvesting activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN31]:	$CT_{project}(h, j, ty, t)$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annually extracted volume of harvested timber round-wood for commercial on-sale inside the project area under the project scenario during harvest h by species j and wood product class ty during year t.
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN32]:	$DT_{baseline}(h, j, ty, t)$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annually extracted volume of timber for domestic and local use, round wood under the baseline scenario during harvest h by species j and wood product class ty during year t.
Sources of data (*):	Participatory rural appraisals conducted by project proponents Recent (<10 yr) literature in the reference region Recent (<10 yr) literature in an area similar to the reference region Recent (<10 yr) non peer-reviewed reports by local organizations
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Calculate based on the baseline emissions determination analysis outlined in the Project Design Document, Section 5.3.
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before every baseline update
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	None
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or

	disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Calculated using EQ5 of VM0006 v2.1
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN33]:	$DT_{allowed}$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annually allowed volume of harvested timber round-wood for domestic and local use under the project scenario
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN34]:	$DT_{project}(h, j, ty, t)$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1}]
Description:	Annually extracted volume of timber for domestic and local use, round wood inside the project area under the project scenario during harvest h by species j and wood product class ty during year t.
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN35]:	$contribution_{DF}(d)$ and $contribution_{DG}(d)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Relative contribution of driver i respectively to total deforestation and forest degradation.
Sources of data:	Use procedure from VM0006 v2.0
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Remote sensing LULC analysis and emissions factors
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before baseline update.
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	VM0006 v2.1 8.1.3.2
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN36]:	$RelativeDriverImpact_{DF}(t,d)$ and $RelativeDriverImpact_{DG}(t,d)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Relative impact of the geographically unconstrained driver d at time t of the crediting period respectively on deforestation and forest degradation.
Sources of data:	Use procedure from VM0006 v2.1
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Remote sensing LULC analysis and emissions factors
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before baseline update.
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of

	the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	VM0006 v2.1 8.1.3.2
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN37]:	$leakage_{unconstrained}(d)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Leakage cancellation rate for avoiding deforestation/degradation from geographically unconstrained drivers.
Sources of data:	Valid sources to substantiate a smaller leakage rate include social assessments, scientific literature, and reports from civil society or governments. Sources have to be reliable and based on scientific methods and a good statistical design.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	NA
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before baseline update.
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	NA
Any comment:	Unless a lower rate can be justified, a default rate of 100% must be used.

Data/parameter [MN38]:	$effectiveness(a, d)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Effectiveness of every project activity a in decreasing any deforestation driver d relative to that driver's contribution to deforestation and forest degradation,
Sources of data:	Literature or expert opinion.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	NA
Frequency of	At least once before baseline update.

monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	NA
Any comment:	The $effectiveness(a,d)$ factor represents the maximal effectiveness during the crediting period.

Data/parameter [MN39]:	$\Delta A_{rice}(t)$
Data unit:	[ha]
Description:	Annual increase in harvested area of rice due to leakage prevention measures.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting of rice in project area.

Data/parameter [MN40]:	$t_{flooded,max}$
Data unit:	[days yr^{-1}]
Description:	Maximal period of time a field is flooded
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	

Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN41]:	$GR_{baseline}$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Number of grazing animals of type g within the project boundary baseline
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No grazing activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN42]:	$GR_{allowed}$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Number of grazing animals of type g allowed for grazing within the project boundary in the project scenario
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No grazing activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN43]:	$Fuelwood(t)$, $Fuel(t)$
Data unit:	[m^3 yr^{-1} HH^{-1}]
Description:	Average annual volume of biomass fuel consumed by households in the absence of the project activity in year t for cooking purpose.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No fuel wood activity in project area. Cook stoves not included as activities in project area.

Data/parameter [MN44]:	$HH_{non-CFE}(t)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Total number of household in the project area that collect biomass fuel from the project area and do not use CFE in year t.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No fuel wood activity in project area. Cook stoves not included as activities in project area.

Data/parameter [MN45]:	η_{old}
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Efficiency of the project cook stoves or appliances.
Sources of data:	

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No cook stove activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN46]:	η_{new}
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Efficiency of the baseline cook stoves or appliances.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No cook stove activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN47]:	$U_{CFE}(t)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Fraction of cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario in year t. [-]
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA

Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Technology usage rates not included in project area.

Data/parameter [MN48]:	$DF_{LeakageCFE}(t)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Leakage discount factor applicable to GHG emissions reduction benefits from CFE activities [-]
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No leakage discount factor included in project area.

Data/parameter [MN49]:	$EF_{non-CO2,fuel}$, $EF_{CO2,fuel}$
Data unit:	[t CO_2 TJ^{-1}]
Description:	Respectively, non--CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced and CO2 emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	Non-CO2 emission factors and CO2 emission factors for substitution of non-renewable woody biomass not included in project area.

Data/parameter [MN50]:	EF_{forest}
Data unit:	[t CO_2e]
Description:	Emission factor related to leakage.
Sources of data:	If comprehensive national-level statistics on biomass densities are available, EF_{forest} must be calculated based on the average biomass of the country, if local data is not available. Sources of the data allowed are (1) academic research papers and (2) studies and reports published by the forestry administration or other organizations, including the FAO's Forest Resource Assessment reports, (3) the upper range of biomass in the GPG-LULUCF (2003) Table 3A.1.2.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	NA, literature value applied
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before verification
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	NA
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	NA
Any comment:	

8.3.1.4 Data on Organic Matter and Carbon Densities

Data/parameter [MN51]:	$OM_o(i)$
Data unit:	[Mg DM ha-1]
Description:	Plant-derived organic matter of LULC class or forest stratum i in pool o. [Mg DM ha-1]
Sources of data:	Field measurements using sampling plots in forest strata or LULC classes.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The average biomass stock density in applicable organic matter pools: aboveground tree - $OM_{AGT}(i)$, aboveground non-tree - $OM_{AGNT}(i)$, lying dead wood - $OM_{LDW}(i)$, standing dead wood $OM_{SDW}(i)$, belowground $OM_{BG}(i)$, and soil organic matter $OM_{SOM}(i)$
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before every baseline update
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	See **Error! Unknown document property name.**
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Follow uncertainty deduction procedures described in methodology. Re-measure plots by independent teams.
Calculation method:	See section **Error! Unknown document property name.**
Any comment:	Summed across multiple pools and divided into $OM_{plant}(i)$ and $OM_{soil}(i)$

Data/parameter [MN52]:	$proportion_{DF}(d)$ and $proportion_{DG}(\mathrm{d})$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Proportion of the gradual carbon loss that leads to deforestation or forest degradation, respectively, due to driver d
Sources of data:	Estimate using the procedure detailed in Table 9.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	LULC and emissions factors
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before every baseline update
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	NA
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made

	available to auditors.
Calculation method:	Na
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN53]:	$C(t,i)$
Data unit:	[Mg C ha^{-1} yr^{-1}]
Description:	Carbon stock density at time t in stratum i.
Sources of data:	Estimate within the biomass inventory plots
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	See section **Error! Unknown document property name.**
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before verification
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	**Error! Unknown document property name.**
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	See section **Error! Unknown document property name.**
Any comment:	Used in estimating change in carbon stock density such as in ANR areas.

Data/parameter [MN54]:	$f_{allometric}(y)$
Data unit:	Equation
Description:	Allometric relationship to convert a tree metric such as DBH or tree height into biomass
Sources of data (*):	• Allometric equations developed for forest types that are similar to the ones in the project as found in found in Tables 4.A.1. and 4.A.2. of the GPG LULUCF
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	NA
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	May be updated at baseline update
Value applied:	

Monitoring equipment:	NA
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	NA
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN55]:	$f_{belowground}(y)$
Data unit:	Equation
Description:	Relationship between aboveground and belowground biomass, such as a root-to-shoot ratio
Sources of data (*):	Standard root-to-shoot ratios as found in Table 4.A.4 of the IPCC GPG-LULUCF 2003
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	NA
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	May be updated at baseline update
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	NA
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN56]:	$C_{Harvest}(t,i)$
Data unit:	Mg C ha-1

Description:	Biomass carbon stock density at time t in stratum i in harvested areas.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	No harvesting activity in project area.

Data/parameter [MN57]:	$CE_{inventory,harvest(t,i)}$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Combined error in estimate of average biomass stock density in harvest areas in stratum i at time t.
Sources of data (*):	Field inventory
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	NA
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before verification
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	NA
Any comment:	Uncertainty estimate in carbon stocks in harvested strata must come from sampling of plots in harvested areas.

Data/parameter [MN58]:	$CE_{inventory,ANR(t,i)}$
Data unit:	[-]

Description:	Combined error in estimate of average biomass stock density in ANR areas in stratum i at time t.
Sources of data (*):	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	ANR areas not included in project area.

Data/parameter [MN59]:	$u_{classification}$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Discounting factor for NERs from avoided deforestation, based on the accuracy of classification, i.e. dividing land into broad land use types.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	VM006 v2.1, 8.1.2.7
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before verification
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	NA
Any comment:	

Data/parameter [MN60]:	$u_{stratification}$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Discounting factor for NERs from avoided degradation, based on

	the accuracy of stratification, i.e. dividing forest into individual forest biomass classes.
Sources of data:	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	
Value applied:	NA
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	
Calculation method:	
Any comment:	The NER discounting factor based on stratification not included in project area.

Data/parameter [MN61]:	$u_{transition}(i)$
Data unit:	[-]
Description:	Discounting factor for the emission factor for the transition from LULC class or forest stratum 1 to class 2 according to the uncertainty of the biomass inventory.
Sources of data:	LULC analysis, classification
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	Section 8.1.2.4.3
Frequency of monitoring/recording:	At least once before verification
Value applied:	
Monitoring equipment:	
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Data is to be entered into internal archive. Archive is accessed by qualified, authorized technical experts. All documents for monitoring, validation, verification and certification are reviewed and signed off by several team members. Data will be reported to project proponents and stakeholders. Discrepancies or disagreements will be justified by explanation or by visitation of the activities in question. All available satellite data for monitoring, validation, verification and certification will be archived and made available to auditors.
Calculation method:	NA
Any comment:	All measurements within allowed threashold

8.3.2 COMMUNITY MONITORING INDICATORS

The parameters below are preliminary community monitoring indicators for the project. Actual indicators may change over time for activities that begin in later phases of the project. The indicators reflect the outputs, outcomes, and impacts from project activities. As more project activities are implemented over the lifetime of the project, monitoring parameters will be adjusted to reflect new indicators.

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	1	Hiring and training teachers	1	Output	# of teachers hired	1,2,3	Payroll records	Annually
Education	2	Hiring and training teachers	2	Output	# of training sessions held	1,2,3	Training records	Annually
Education	3	Hiring and training teachers	2	Output	Attendance of training sessions	1,2,3	Training records	Annually
Education	4	Hiring and training teachers	2	Output	# of lesson plans created	1,2,3	Training records	Annually
Education	5	Hiring and training teachers	3	Outcome	Increased quality of primary education	1,2,3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	6	Hiring and training teachers	4	Impact	Community Objective 1	1,2,3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	7	Tilapia Farming Worksh ops	1	Output	# of workshops held	1	TBD	Annually
Education	8	Tilapia Farming Worksh ops	1	Output	# of people attending workshops	1	Worksho p records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	9	Tilapia Farming Worksh ops	1	Output	# agreement s to build tilapia farm	1	Aquacult ure records	Annually
Education	10	Tilapia Farming Worksh ops	2	Outcome	Increased capacity to build and maintain tilapia farms	1	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Education	11	Tilapia Farming Worksh ops	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	1	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	12	Agricult ural Worksh ops	1	Output	# of workshops held	1	Worksho p records	Annually
Education	13	Agricult ural Worksh ops	1	Output	Attendance of workshops	1	Worksho p records	Annually
Education	14	Agricult ural Worksh ops	2	Output	# assistance visits to local farms by Jadora staff	1	Agricultu re records	Annually
Education	15	Agricult ural Worksh ops	2	Outcome	# of farmers employing new techniques	1	TBD	Annually starting in Phase 2
Education	16	Agricult ural Worksh ops	3	Impact	Community Objective 2	1	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	17	Agroforestry Workshops	1	Output	# of workshops held	1	Agriculture records	Annually
Education	18	Agroforestry Workshops	1	Output	Attendance of workshops	1	Agriculture records	Annually
Education	19	Agroforestry Workshops	2	Outcome	# of farmers employing new techniques	1	TBD	Annually
Education	20	Agroforestry Workshops	3	Impact	Community Objective 2	1	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	21	Radio Station Programming	1	Output	Radio station funded	N/A	Implementation Records	Annually
Education	22	Radio Station Programming	2	Output	# of radio programs	N/A	Implementation Records	Annually
Education	23	REDD Workshops	1	Output	# of workshops held	N/A	Consultation Records	Annually
Education	24	REDD Workshops	1	Output	Attendance of workshops	N/A	Consultation Records	Annually
Education	25	Public Health Education	1	Output	# of workshops held	3	Workshop records	Annually
Education	26	Public Health Education	1	Output	Attendance of workshops	3	Workshop records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	27	Public Health Education	3	Outcome	Increased knowledge of hygiene, disease prevention, and nutrition	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	28	Public Health Education	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	29	Yangambi Research Station Partnership	1	Output	# of guest researchers hosted	1	Implementation Records	Annually
Education	30	University of Kisangani Exchange	2	Output	# of students hosted	N/A	Implementation Records	Annually
Education	31	Bicycle Repair Training	2	Output	# of workshops held	2	Workshop records	Annually
Education	32	Bicycle Repair Training	3	Outcome				
Education	33	Veterinarian Training	2	Output	# of workshops held	1,2	Workshop records	Annually
Education	34	Veterinarian Training	2	Output	Attendance of workshops	1,2	Workshop records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	35	Veterinarian Training	3	Outcome	Increased veterinary skills in project zone	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	36	Veterinarian Training	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	37	Caterpillar Farming Workshops	2	Output	# of workshops held	1	Workshop records	Annually
Education	38	Caterpillar Farming Workshops	2	Output	Attendance of workshops	1	Workshop records	Annually
Education	39	Caterpillar Farming Workshops	3	Outcome	Community members able to grow and maintain catterpillar trees		TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	40	Caterpillar Farming Workshops	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2,3,4	1	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	41	Micro-Finance Business Skills Training	2	Output	# of workshops held	2	Workshop records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	42	Micro-Finance Business Skills Training	2	Output	Attendance of workshops	2	Worksho p records	Annually
Education	43	Micro-Finance Business Skills Training	3	Outcome	Increased knowledge of how to start and manage enterprises	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	44	Micro-Finance Business Skills Training	4	Impact	Community Objectives 1 and 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	45	Animal Husban dry Worksh ops	2	Output	# of workshops held	1, 2	Worksho p records	Annually
Education	46	Animal Husban dry Worksh ops	2	Output	Attendance of workshops	1,2	Worksho p records	Annually
Education	47	Animal Husban dry Worksh ops	3	Outcome	Increased knowledge of animal husbandry	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	48	Animal Husban dry Worksh ops	4	Impact	Community Objective 2		TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	49	Medicinal Plant Identification	2	Output	# of workshops held	3	Workshop records	Annually
Education	50	Medicinal Plant Identification	3	Outcome	Increased knowledge of medicinal plant usage and identification	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	51	Medicinal Plant Identification	4	Impact	Community Objectives 1-4	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	52	Career/job skills development	2	Output	# of workshops held	2	Workshop records	Annually
Education	53	Career/job skills development	2	Output	Attendance of workshops	2	Workshop records	Annually
Education	54	Career/job skills development	2	Output	# of new business or enterprises plans developed	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Education	55	Career/job skills development	3	Outcome	Increased capacity to start new enterprise	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	56	Career/job skills development	4	Impact	Community Objectives 1 and 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	57	Seed exchange	2	Output	# of seed exchange events	1,2	Workshop records	Annually
Education	58	Seed exchange	2	Output	Attendance of workshops	1,2	Workshop records	Annually
Education	59	Seed exchange	3	Outcome	Farmers learn and share varieties of improved seeds	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	60	Seed exchange	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2 and 3	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	61	Health Care Provider Training	3	Output	# of health care providers trained	3	Training records	Annually
Education	62	Health Care Provider Training	3	Outcome	Increase in access to qualified health care providers	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	63	Health Care Provider Training	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	64	Bee Keeping Training	3	Output	# of workshops held	1,2	Workshop records	Annually
Education	65	Bee Keeping Training	3	Output	Attendance of workshops	1,2	Workshop records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	66	Bee Keeping Training	3	Outcome	Increase knowledge and capacity to keep bees	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	67	Bee Keeping Training	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2 and 3	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	68	Cook stove/Air Quality Training	3	Output	# of workshops held	3	Workshop records	Annually
Education	69	Cook stove/Air Quality Training	3	Output	# of people willing to use an improved cook stove	3	Workshop records	Annually
Education	70	Cook stove/Air Quality Training	3	Outcome	Increased knowledge of air quality and cook stove efficiency	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	71	Cook stove/Air Quality Training	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	72	Higher Education	4	Output	# of scholarship recipients	2	Implementation Records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Education	73	Higher Education	4	Outcome	Increased access to higher education for communities in project zone	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	74	Higher Education	4	Impact	Community Objectives 1 and 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	75	Technical school/skills training	4	Output	# of classes or workshops held	2	Workshop records	Annually
Education	76	Technical school/skills training	4	Outcome	Increased access to job training and technical training	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	77	Technical school/skills training	4	Impact	Community Objectives 1 and 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	78	Tilapia Framing Supplies	1	Output	Amount of stock (fry) provided to communities	1,2	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Access	79	Tilapia Framing Supplies	1	Output	Amount of pond building materials provided	1,2	Aquaculture records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Access	80	Tilapia Framing Supplies	1	Output	Amount of tilapia feed provided	1,2	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Access	81	Tilapia Framing Supplies	2	Outcome	Villages able to create and maintain tilapia farms	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting Phase 2
Improved Access	82	Tilapia Framing Supplies	3	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting Phase 3
Improved Access	83	Improved Seeds	1	Output	Weight of seeds provided to farmers by Jadora	1,2	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Access	84	Improved Seeds	1	Output	# of strains of crop varieties provided to communities	1,2	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Access	85	Improved Seeds	2	Outcome	Communities have sustainable supply of improved seeds	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting Phase 2
Improved Access	86	Improved Seeds	3	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting Phase 3
Improved Access	87	Medical Supplies /Medications	1	Output	Amount of medical supplies provided by Jadora	3	Implementation Records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Access	88	Medical Supplies /Medications	1	Output	# of villages receiving medical supplies	3	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	89	Medical Supplies /Medications	2	Outcome	Increased access to quality medical supplies	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Improved Access	90	Medical Supplies /Medications	3	Impact	Community Objective 2	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	91	Radio Station						
Improved Access	92	Radio Station						
Improved Access	93	EPI/Specialists	2	Output	# of scientific specialists hosted by Jadora	1,3	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	94	EPI/Specialists	2	Output	Services offered to communities by specialists	1,3	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	95	EPI/Specialists	3	Outcome	Increased access to veterinary or scientific specialists	1,3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	96	EPI/Specialists	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Access	97	Femal centers/ spaces	1	Output	# of women's groups formed	N/A	Impleme ntation Records	Annually
Improved Access	98	Femal centers/ spaces	2	Output	# of women participatin g in groups	N/A	Impleme ntation Records	Annually
Improved Access	99	Femal centers/ spaces	3	Outcome	More female spaces and opportuniti es for women to develop work and trade skills	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	100	Femal centers/ spaces	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	101	Commu nity Center	2	Output	# of villages with access to community center	N/A	Impleme ntation Records	Annually
Improved Access	102	Commu nity Center	2	Output	Number of resources for community center provided by Jadora	N/A	Impleme ntation Records	Annually
Improved Access	103	Commu nity Center	3	Outcome	Increased access to communal spaces	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Access	104	Community Center	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2 and 4	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	105	Access to Trails and Paths	2	Output	# of places or villages with improved access through maintenance	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	106	Access to Trails and Paths	3	Outcome	Increased access to markets and other villages vis improved transportation infrastructure	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	107	Access to Trails and Paths	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	108	Veterinarian Supplies /Medications	2	Output	Amount of supplies provided to communities	1,2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	109	Veterinarian Supplies /Medications	3	Outcome	Increased access to veterinary supplies and medications	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Access	110	Veterinarian Supplies /Medications	3	Outcome	Lower livestock mortality rates	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	111	Veterinarian Supplies /Medications	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	112	Animal Husbandry Supplies	2	Output	Amount of supplies provided to communities	1,2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	113	Animal Husbandry Supplies	3	Outcome	Higher livestock stocking rates and lower mortality rates	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	114	Animal Husbandry Supplies	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	115	Micro-finance Funding	2	Output	Amount of money invested/available for micro-finance enterprises	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	116	Micro-finance Funding	2	Output	# of enterprises funded	2	Implementation Records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Access	117	Micro-finance Funding	3	Outcome	Increased access to funding for enterprises	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	118	Micro-finance Funding	3	Outcome	Increased employment opportunities	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	119	Micro-finance Funding	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	120	Sustainable Fuelwood	3	Output	Amount of fuel wood provided to communities	N/A	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Access	121	Sustainable Fuelwood	3	Outcome	Increased access to sustainable fuel wood supply/decreased reliance on project area for fuelwood	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	122	Sustainable Fuelwood	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2 and 3	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	123	Health Insurance	3	Output	# of people with access to health insurance	3	Implementation Records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Access	124	Health Insurance	3	Outcome	Increased access to adequate health care	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	125	Health Insurance	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	126	Improved Cookstoves	3	Output	# of families with access to improved cookstoves	3	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	127	Improved Cookstoves	3	Outcome	Increased fuel wood effiency and less time spent gathering fuel wood	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	128	Improved Cookstoves	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2 and 3	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	129	Clean Water	3	Output	# of communities with improved wells or water supplies	3	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	130	Clean Water	3	Outcome	Increased access to clean water	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Access	131	Clean Water	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2 and 3	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	132	Shuttle Service/ Transportation	3	Output	# of trips made using shuttle	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	133	Shuttle Service/ Transportation	3	Outcome	Increased access to markets and other villages vis improved transportation infrastructure	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	134	Shuttle Service/ Transportation	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Production	135	Tilapia	1	Output	Weight of Tilapia harvested	1,2	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Production	136	Tilapia	1	Output	# of tilapia farms built	1,2	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Production	137	Tilapia	2	Outcome	Increased production of protein	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Improved Production	138	Tilapia	2	Outcome	Increased food security	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Production	139	Tilapia	3	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	140	Agricultural Products	1	Output	Weight of food harvested in demonstration farms	1,2	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	141	Agricultural Products	1	Output	# of varieties planted in demonstration farms	1,2	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	142	Agricultural Products	1	Output	# of agroforestry trees planted	1,2	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	143	Agricultural Products	2	Output	Weight of agroforestry procucts harvested	1,2	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	144	Agricultural Products	2	Outcome	Communities increase agricultural yields	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Improved Production	145	Agricultural Products	3	Outcome	Increased food security	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	146	Agricultural Products	3	Ouctome	Increased income from surplus or cash crops	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Production	147	Agricultural Products	3	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	148	Fuel Wood	1	Output	# of fuel wood trees planted	N/A	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	149	Fuel Wood	2	Output	Weight of fuel wood harvested from new sources	N/A	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	150	Fuel Wood	3	Outcome	Communities less reliant on project area for fuel wood	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	151	Fuel Wood	3	Outcome	Decrease in time spent gathering fuel wood	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	152	Fuel Wood	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2 and 3	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Production	153	Infrastructure	1	Output	# of bridges or trails built/repaired	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Production	154	Infrastructure	3	Output	# of medical facilities built	3	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Production	155	Infrastructure	3	Output	# of schools or community centers built	2	Implementation Records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Production	156	Nursery Baskets	1	Output	# of nursery baskets produced and bought by Jadora	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Production	157	Tree Tags	1	Output	# of tree tags produced and bought by Jadora	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Production	158	Caterpillars	2	Output	Estimated weight of caterpillars produced by Jadora's caterpillar trees	1,2	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	159	Caterpillars	3	Outcome	Increased amount of protein and food security	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	160	Caterpillars	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2-4	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Production	161	Livestock	2	Output	# of livestock given to communities by Jadora	1,2	Agriculture records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Production	162	Livestock	3	Outcome	Communities have more animals to eat or sell, increase in food security	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	163	Livestock	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	1,2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Production	164	Goods and Services from Microfinance Enterprises	2	Output	Value of goods and services produced by mirco-fiance enterprises	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Production	165	Goods and Services from Microfinance Enterprises	3	Outcome	Increased income from goods and services	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	166	Goods and Services from Microfinance Enterprises	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Improved Production	167	Improved Cookstoves	4	Output	# of improved cook stoves made and distributed by Jadora	3	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Production	168	Improved Cookstoves	4	Outcome	Improved indoor air quality and public health	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Production	169	Improved Cookstoves	4	Impact	Community Objective 2	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Land Use Planning	170	Mapping of Trails and Pathways	2	Output	# of village trail maps created	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	171	Mapping of Trails and Pathways	2	Output	# plans made to improve trails or paths	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	172	Mapping of Trails and Pathways	2	Outcome	Community priorities for paths in need of repair	2	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	173	Mapping of Water Sources	2	Output	# of village water source maps created	3	Implementation Records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Land Use Planning	174	Mapping of Water Sources	2	Output	# plans to improve or protect water sources	3	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	175	Mapping of Water Sources	3	Outcome	Improvements in water quality	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting Phase 3
Land Use Planning	176	Mapping of Water Sources	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2 and 3	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting Phase 4
Land Use Planning	177	Mapping of Spirit Forests	2	Output	# of village spirit forests mapped	N/A	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	178	Mapping of Spirit Forests	2	Output	# of plans created to protect spirit forests	N/A	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	179	Mapping of Spirit Forests	3	Outcome	Spirit forests protected from forest conversion	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Land Use Planning	180	Mapping of Spirit Forests	4	Impact	Community Objective 4	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Land Use Planning	181	Mapping of Traditional Plant Medicine Areas	3	Output	# of community traditional medicine plant areas mapped	3	Implementation Records	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Land Use Planning	182	Mapping of Traditional Plant Medicine Areas	3	Output	# of plans created to protect traditional medicine plant areas	3	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	183	Mapping of Traditional Plant Medicine Areas	3	Outcome	Traditional Medicine Plant areas protected	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Land Use Planning	184	Mapping of Traditional Plant Medicine Areas	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2-4	3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Land Use Planning	185	Mapping of NTFP Resources	3	Output	# of community NTFP areas mapped	N/A	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	186	Mapping of NTFP Resources	3	Output	# of plans created to protect NTFP areas	N/A	Implementation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	187	Mapping of NTFP Resources	3	Outcome	NTFP resources protected and sustainably managed	N/A	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Land Use Planning	188	Mapping of NTFP Resources	4	Impact	Community Objectives 2-4	N/A	TBD Community consultation manager records	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Potential Negative Impacts	189	N/A	2	Output	Reported conflicts due to unequal benefits distribution	N/A	complaints	Annually
Potential Negative Impacts	190	N/A	2	Output	# of workers displaced or affected by project activities	N/A	Grievance/complaints records	Annually
Potential Negative Impacts - Mitigation	191	N/A	2	Output	# of displaced workers hired by Jadora or trained in another field	N/A	Employment records	Annually
Potential Negative Impacts	192	N/A	2	Output	Reduced access to new cropland and forest resources	N/A	Grievance/complaints records, community	Annually

Program Area	Num-ber	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Focal Issue(s)	Methods /Source	Frequency
Potential Negative Impacts - Mitigation	193	N/A	2	Output	Buffers around communities can farm developed and understood by communities	N/A	Land-use planning records	Annually

8.3.3 BIODIVERSITY MONITORING INDICATORS

Like the community monitoring indicators listed above, this table represents the initial biodiversity monitoring plan. As project activities change over time, this table will be updated to reflect current indicators.

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/ Source	Frequency
Land Use Planning	1	Forest Protection	1	Response Output	Area of forest protected from logging or road building	Implementation Records	By first verification
Land Use Planning	2	Forest Protection	1	Response Output	# of community land use agreements signed to prevent forest conversion to agriculture	Community Consultation Records	Annually
Land Use Planning	3	Forest Protection	1	Response Outcome	Area of forest in project area undergoing transition	See climate monitoring parameter MN2	Before verification

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/ Source	Frequency
Land Use Planning	4	Forest Protection	2	State Outcome	Quality of primary forest cover in project area	Remote sensing	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Land Use Planning	5	Forest Protection	2	State Impact	Ecosystem functionality and fragmentation (Biodiversity Objectives 1 and 3)	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Education	6	Tilapia Farming Workshops	1	Response Output	# of workshops held	TBD	Annually
Education	7	Tilapia Farming Workshops	1	Response Output	# of people attending workshops	Workshop records	Annually
Education	8	Tilapia Farming Workshops	1	Response Output	# agreements to build tilapia farm	Aquaculture records	Annually
Education	9	Tilapia Farming Workshops	2	Response Outcome	Increased capacity to build and maintain tilapia farms	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Education	10	Tilapia Farming Workshops	4	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objective 2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	11	Caterpillar Farming Workshops	2	Response Output	# of workshops held	Workshop records	Annually
Education	12	Caterpillar Farming Workshops	2	Response Output	Attendance of workshops	Workshop records	Annually

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/ Source	Frequency
Education	13	Caterpillar Farming Workshops	3	Response Outcome	Community members able to grow and maintain catterpillar trees	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	14	Caterpillar Farming Workshops	4	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objectives 2 and 3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	15	Animal Husbandry Workshops	2	Response Output	# of workshops held	Workshop records	Annually
Education	16	Animal Husbandry Workshops	2	Response Output	Attendance of workshops	Workshop records	Annually
Education	17	Animal Husbandry Workshops	3	Response Outcome	Increased knowledge of animal husbandry	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Education	18	Animal Husbandry Workshops	4	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objective 2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Education	19	Biodiversity Awareness	2	Response Output	# of biodiversity workshops/trainings	Workshop records	Annually
Education	20	Biodiversity Awareness	2	Response Output	Attendance of workshops	Workshop records	Annually
Education	21	Biodiversity Awareness	3	Response Outcome	Community knowledge of important species in project zone	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/ Source	Frequency
Education	22	Biodiversity Awareness	3	Response Impact	Community willingness to reduce threats to important species in project zone (Biodiversity Objective 2)	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	23	Tilapia Framing Supplies	1	Response Output	Amount of stock (fry) provided to communities	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Access	24	Tilapia Framing Supplies	1	Response Output	Amount of pond building materials provided	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Access	25	Tilapia Framing Supplies	1	Response Output	Amount of tilapia feed provided	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Access	26	Tilapia Framing Supplies	2	Response Outcome	Villages able to create and maintain tilapia farms	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Improved Access	27	Tilapia Framing Supplies	3	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objective 2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	28	Veterinarian Supplies/Medications	3	Response Outcome	Increased access to veterinary supplies and medications	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	29	Veterinarian Supplies/Medications	3	Response Outcome	Lower livestock mortality rates	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/ Source	Frequency
Improved Access	30	Veterinarian Supplies/Medications	4	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objective 2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Access	31	Animal Husbandry Supplies	2	Response Output	Amount of supplies provided to communities	Implementation Records	Annually
Improved Access	32	Animal Husbandry Supplies	3	Response Outcome	Higher livestock stocking rates and lower mortality rates	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Access	33	Animal Husbandry Supplies	4	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objective 2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Production	34	Tilapia	1	Response Output	Weight of Tilapia harvested	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Production	35	Tilapia	1	Response Output	# of tilapia farms built	Aquaculture records	Annually
Improved Production	36	Tilapia	2	Response Outcome	Community reliance on bushmeat vs alternative protein sources	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Improved Production	37	Tilapia	2	Response Outcome	Change in amount of protein available to communities	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2
Improved Production	38	Tilapia	3	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objective 2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/ Source	Frequency
Improved Production	39	Caterpillars	2	Response Output	Estimated weight of caterpillars produced by Jadora's caterpillar trees	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	40	Caterpillars	3	Response Outcome	Increased amount of protein and food security	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	41	Caterpillars	4	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objectives 2 and 3	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Improved Production	42	Livestock	2	Response Output	# of livestock given to communities by Jadora	Agriculture records	Annually
Improved Production	43	Livestock	3	Response Outcome	Change in amount and health of animals communities have to eat or sell, change in protein sources	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 3
Improved Production	44	Livestock	4	Response Impact	Biodiversity Objective 2	TBD	Every 5 years starting in Phase 4
Biodiversity Surveys	45	Faunal Transects	1	Response and State Output	Surveys to identify state of faunal species in project zone	Biodiversity Team Notes	Annually

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/ Source	Frequency
Biodiversity Surveys	46	Quadrats	1	Response and State Output	Surveys to identify state of faunal species in project zone	Biodiversity Team Notes	Annually
Biodiversity Surveys	47	Trap Cameras	1	Response and State Output	# of cameras installed and species identified using trap cameras	Biodiversity Team Notes	Annually
Biodiversity Surveys	48	Hunting Pressure	1	Pressure Output	Evidence of hunting recorded during quadrat and transect surveys	Biodiversity Team Notes	Annually
Biodiversity Surveys	49	Bush Meat Market Pressure	1	Pressure Output	Species of animals available in market, number of vendors at market	Biodiversity Team Notes	Annually
Biodiversity Surveys	50	Local knowledge of biodiversity	2	State Outcome	Greater understanding of faunal species and threats to biodiversity	TBD	Every 5 years starting Phase 2

8.3.4 INDICATORS RELATED TO MAINTENANCE OF HCVS

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/Source	Frequency

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/Source	Frequency
HCV Maintenance	1	HCV 1 - Endangered and Vulnerable Species and Endemic Species; HCV 2 - Landscape level biodiversity (intact forest cover)	1	State and Response Output	See Biodiversity indicators 1-5		
HCV Maintenance	2	HCV 1 Endangered and Vulnerable Floral Species	1	State and Response Output	State of protected edangered vulnerable tree species monitored by re-visiting forest plots	Plot data	Every 10 years
HCV Maintenance	3	HCV 4 - Ecosystem Services	1	State and Response Output	See Biodiversity Indicators 1-5		

Program Area	Number	Project Activity	Project Phase	Indicator Type	Indicator	Methods/Source	Frequency
HCV Maintenance	4	HCV 4 - Ecosystem Services	2	Response Output	See Community Indicators 173-178		
HCV Maintenance	5	HCV 5 - Fundamental Community Needs	2	Response Output	See Community Indicators 37-40, 148-152, 158-160, 181-188 and Biodiversity Indicators 1-5		
HCV Maintenance	6	HCV 6 - Areas Critical for Traditional Cultural Identity	2	Response Output	See Community Indicators 177-180		
HCV Maintenance	7	HCVs 4-6	2	State and Response Outcome	Effect of project on community HCVs	Community Consultation Manager interviews village chiefs	Every 5 years starting in Phase 2

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