



COMACO LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT PROJECT VERIFICATION REPORT



Document Prepared By AENOR INTERNACIONAL S.A.U.

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Summary:

AENOR has carried out the verification of the COMACO Landscape Management Project. The project promotes sustainable and forest conservation at a landscape level, through the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices, like legume-based alley cropping, residues management, reduced tillage, etc., and a REDD+ component, based on the creation of Community Conservation Areas (CCA) for the reduction of forest loss and protection and expansion of areas under natural forest, while promoting sustainable forest management including sustainable utilization of NTFPs, like honey or mushrooms. The SALM component of project is developed in 28 Chiefdoms and the REDD+ component in 9 Chiefdoms across Zambia. The project start date is 1 July 2012, with a crediting from that date until 30 June 2032 (20 years). This is a grouped project.

The purpose of the verification was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the VCS Standard v4.2 and the validated PD and the assessment of the ex-post monitored anthropogenic GHG emissions reductions and/or removals that have occurred as a result of the project's activities. The scope of the verification was to assess the conformance of validated project, once implemented, with the VCS requirements and requirements in the validated PD. The process was performed through a combination of desk review, interviews, and communications with relevant personnel.

This is the third verification event, corresponding to the monitoring period from 1 November 2017 to 31 October 2020.

During the verification 7 CLs and 6 CARs were raised. All these issues were appropriately closed by means of corrections, more clear explanations, and additional supporting documents.

Once all issued detected were appropriate resolved, AENOR carried out this final verification report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all the verification criteria. The assessment team has no restrictions or uncertainties with respect to the compliance of the project with the verification criteria. Hence, the audit team concludes that the cumulative net GHG emissions reductions or removals of 987,300 tCO₂e over the monitoring period has been quantified in accordance with VCS rules. A buffer discount rate of 11% was applied, resulting 883,068 VCU eligible for issuance.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The objective of the verification audit was to conduct an independent assessment of the project to determine:

- The extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the validated project description (PD), including the monitoring plan.
- The extent to which GHG emission reductions and removals reported in the monitoring report (MR) are materially accurate.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification audit was to verify the emissions reductions and/or removals of the project, COMACO Landscape Management Project, against the Verified Carbon Standard, the identified methodology and the validated PD throughout the monitoring period from 01 November 2017 to 31 October 2020.

The scope was defined as follows:

- The project area.
- The eligibility, baseline scenario and additionality of new instances added.
- The physical infrastructure, activities, technologies, and processes of the project.
- The GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs that are applicable to the project according to the used methodology and the validated PD.
- The types of GHGs that are applicable to the project according to the used methodology and the validated PD.
- The project monitoring period.
- The GHG emission reductions/removals assertions and claims.
- The local stakeholder consultation processes.
- The AFOLU safeguards.

This audit included a verification of the project's calculated reductions and/or removals and the Non-permanence Risk Assessment Report with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects. In addition, the audit assessed the project with respect to the validated baseline scenarios and the eligibility criteria for new instances presented in the PD.

In accordance with Section 4.1.8 of the VCS Standard v4.2, the criterion for validation and verification was the VCS Version 4, including the following documents:

- VCS Standard v4.2
- VCS Program Guide v4.1
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v 4.0

Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS guidance document.

1.3 Level of Assurance

The assessment was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. Based on the audit findings, a positive evaluation statement reasonably assures that the project GHG assertions are materially correct and is a fair representation of the GHG data and information.

All the versions of the verification report were subjected to an independent internal technical review before being submitted to the client to confirm that all verification activities had been completed according to the pertinent AENOR instructions required. The technical review was performed by technical reviewer(s) qualified in accordance with AENOR's qualification scheme for VCS validation and verification.

The threshold for materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations relative to the total reported GHG emission reductions/removals was five percent (5%), as established for projects by the VCS Standard.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The COMACO Landscape Management Project promotes sustainable agriculture and forest conservation at a landscape level in Zambia. The project comprises two components:

- Sustainable Agricultural Land Management (SALM) – which promotes widespread adoption of agricultural practices aimed at achieving sustainable agricultural production, and increasing farmers' income, and sequestering carbon. This involves the adoption by farmers of legume-based alley cropping, residues management, and reduced tillage among other SALM practices. The eligible land for adoption is agricultural land.
- REDD+ (Avoided Unplanned Deforestation) – which aims to reduce forest loss, and protect and expand areas under natural forest, and conserve biodiversity. This is achieved primarily through creation of Community Conservation Areas (CCA), while promoting sustainable forest management including sustainable utilization of NTFPs, e.g., honey.

This is done by Community Markets for Conservation (COMACO) extension staff, as well as through lead/model farmers from within the group.

The project started the 1 July 2012. This verification covers the third monitoring period for both components, from 1 November 2017 to 31 October 2020.

The project is located in Eastern Province of The Republic of Zambia and stretches across 28 chiefdoms. The project area for the SALM component consists of agricultural lands only in 28 Chiefdoms. For the REDD+ component it consists of numerous parcels of forested lands found within 9 Chiefdoms. This is a grouped project and thus, additional farmers and CCAs have joined it since its start.

The resultant emission reductions generated from the project is a key co-benefit, and an important source of revenue, meant to be used for furthering extension and support for adoption and implementation of the project activities. In this third monitoring period, the net GHG emission reductions and removals are 987,300 tCO₂e. The project uses two approved VCS methodologies: VM0017 Adoption of Sustainable Agricultural Land Management, version 1.0 and VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1.1.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

The verification was performed through a combination of document review and interviews with relevant personnel, as discussed in Sections 2.2 through 2.4 of this report. At all times, the project was assessed for conformance to the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report. As discussed in Section 2.5, findings were issued to ensure that the project was in full conformance to all requirements.

A project specific Verification and Sampling Plan was developed to guide the verification auditing process to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. The purpose of the Verification and Sampling Plan was to present a risk assessment for determining the nature and extent of verification procedures necessary to ensure the risk of auditing error was reduced to a reasonable level. The Verification & Sampling Plan methodology was derived from all items in our verification process stated above. Specifically, the sampling plan utilized the VCS guidance documents, ISO 14064-3 and the Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities Version 03.0. Random samplings were carried out considering a confidence interval of 95% and error of 10%. Any modifications applied to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy.

The verification activities in which risks were assessed were the evaluations of the monitoring system (data flow, data control procedures, etc.) but mainly the quality of raw data as well as sources and the calculation spreadsheets. AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of spreadsheets /3-5/ for the monitoring period 01 November 2017 – 31 October 2020 for the project area. The project boundary and deforested areas in the project area for the monitoring period were 100% checked using the GIS database /16-22/.

The carbon stock changes, and the land use classes in the project area were also 100% verified /24–25/ and crosschecked with validated values in the PD. For data provided for the new reference

region, AENOR carried a throughout review of samples and crosscheck their classification with high-resolution satellite imagery.

AENOR carried out a deep and meticulous review of the spreadsheets /3-15/ to verify the correct application of the methodology (formulae, equations.) and checked that data required for calculating the GHG removals were appropriately provided. Based on the assessment carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the claimed emission reductions and removals are free from material errors, omissions, or misstatements.

AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the reported net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions and removals and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the stated figure in this verification report since:

- Sufficient evidence available: The project participant has provided the 100% of data used in the calculations to achieve the final amount of GHG emission reductions and removals reported.
- Nature of evidence: The raw data were collected from reliable sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the verification team and were checked during the interviews.
- Cross-checked evidence: AENOR cross-checked the collected information through interviews with stakeholders and reproducing calculations.

Hence, AENOR confirms that the stated figures in the monitoring report are correct and confirms that is able to certify the ex-post net anthropogenic GHG reductions and removals based on verifiable and reliable evidence.

2.2 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with, and identify any deviation from VCS program requirements, the methodologies (VM0017 Adoption of Sustainable Agricultural Land Management, version 1.0 and VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1.1), and the validated PD. Initial review focused on the MR and included an examination of the project details, implementation status and internal reports, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals. Documents reviewed included data from monitoring, farmer pledges, Community Conservation Plans (CCPs), maps and satellite images, monitoring and grievance SOPs, carbon calculation spreadsheets, and responses to Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and Clarifications (CLs).

The verification included a review of the validated PD and the MR, relative to the field conditions, and interviews with project management staff and stakeholders. Modifications to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy.

The VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v4.0 was used by the Project Proponent (PP) to assess overall project risk. AENOR reviewed the Non-Permanence Risk Report provided with the verification support documentation and confirmed that the project adheres to the requirements set out in the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. Each risk factor was thoroughly assessed for conformance. The final score was calculated to be 11%.

For a listing of all documents received from the client and assessed for this verification, see Appendix 1. Numerical references to evidence are provided throughout this report, following the numeration provided in Appendix 1.

2.3 Interviews

Interviews were performed as part of the verification process in order to confirm and verify the information provided in the documents (see Appendix 1). AENOR's verification team gather the testimonies and opinion of people with different roles and relation with the project. This included interviews with project management and in-country staff in relation to project activities implementation and project monitoring. Local community members were interviewed in relation to participation in the project, support received, consultation processes, farming and forest conservation activities, and project benefits expected and achieved. The following groups of project stakeholders were interviewed:

- Farmers
- Lead farmers (LF), senior lead farmers (SLF) and principal lead farmers (PLF).
- Headmen
- Cooperative Leaders
- COMACO staff

Interviews were carried out in the Chiefdoms added in the new project instance, including Mpezeni, Mnukwa, Chinunda, Mbangombe, Kawaza, Kalindawaro and Mumbi Chiefdoms. Appendix 2 provides the full lists of stakeholders interviewed, including their names, relation to the project, and date and place of interview.

Due to COVID-19 health restrictions, all interviews were carried out through a combination of live videoconferences and video recordings of questionnaire answering. The interviews took place between October 28th and November 3rd, 2021.

2.4 Site Inspections

Due to the exceptional situation caused by the COVID-19 crisis and the travel restrictions established by governments for safety reasons, it was not possible to carry out a site visit as part of the verification process of the project.

In accordance with VERRA's COVID-19 Travel Guidance for Projects (dated 18 March 2020) and since that the VCS Programs does not explicitly mandate site visits, AENOR as VVB proposed to carry out a remote verification. This proposal was based in the fact that AENOR verified the previous monitoring

period of the project and the audit team carried out a site visit in January 2019, and in the consideration that a reasonable level of assurance was achievable by remote audit means.

The remote audit was based on the following auditing techniques:

- Document review and cross checks between the information provided in the in the MR, the PD and supporting information and evidence provided by the PP's emissions calculations, GIS database, and supporting information and evidence provided.
- Review, based on the selected methodologies, tools and the other applied methodological regulatory documents, of the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.
- Telephone, teleconference and/or e-mail interviews for the implementation of project activities and the elaboration of project's documents.
- Cross checks between information provided by interviewees to ensure that not relevant information has been omitted.

For the verification of project activities and monitoring, the following means were used:

Activity	Verification means
Promotion of SALM practices adoption	• Photographic evidence • Testimonial evidence: interview to participating farmers
Creation of Community Conservation Areas (CCAs)	• Photographic evidence • Signed Community Conservation Plans (CCPs)
Protection of the forest through monitoring of the activities known to drive deforestation/forest degradation	• Testimonial evidence: interviews to forest patrols • Photographic evidence
Promotion of non-extractive use of the forest	• Testimonial evidence: interviews to beneficiaries • Photographic evidence • Reports
Protecting the forest from fires	• Photographic and evidence
Training of farmers in improved agricultural land management practices	• Photographic evidence • Teaching materials • Reports • Testimonial evidence: interview to participating farmers
Monitoring – SALM component	• Compliance surveys (CS) • Post-harvest surveys (PHS)

Activity	Verification means
Monitoring – REDD component	GIS data

2.5 Resolution of Findings

All documentation provided by the PP was assessed against the applicable version of the relevant VCS guidance document. Several clarification requests (CL) and corrective action requests (CAR) were raised and submitted to the PP, which addressed them either by providing to the audit team the requested information or by making the appropriate corrections. Updated versions of the documentation were submitted by the PP and the audit team reassessed them against the guidance documentation. This process was repeated iteratively until all CLs and CARs were fully closed. Specifically, 7 CLs and 6 CARs were raised.

All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed. In accordance with Section 4.1.13 of the VCS Standard, all findings issued during the verification process and the inputs for their closure are described in Appendix 3 of this report.

There was no outstanding forward action request (FAR) from the previous verification.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

No FAR was raised during this verification.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

AENOR holds accreditation for validation for the relevant sectorial scope 14 under which this project activity is classified.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project has not been registered, and is not seeking registration, under any other GHG programs. The project has already been validated and registered under the VCS Program.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

The following methodology deviations were applied to the project from previous monitoring periods:

1. Timescale of emission reduction calculations: the soil carbon modelling is always done for a particular cropping season in that year, instead of the natural year.

2. Organic input from soil fertility trees to the soil: the estimate of the annual amount of carbon inputs from *Gliricidia sepium* into the soil has been taken from a local published study. The default and the modelled average SOC value from soil fertility trees in this project is defined to be always below the CDM default value of 0.8
3. Calculation of evapotranspiration: a calculation method (modified Hargreaves method) was chosen to estimate PET from average radiation and the 5-year averaged temperature and precipitation data.

These methodology deviations were validated in previous verification events. Thus, the audit team consider that they do not negatively impact the conservativeness of the quantification of GHG emission reductions.

There are not new methodology deviations applied in this monitoring period.

3.3 Project Description Deviations

There has been a modification of a PD deviation from the previous monitoring period and one new PD deviation occurring in the current monitoring period, which are detailed in section 2.2.2 of the MR:

1. **Modification of existing PD deviation: Luembe CCA boundary.** During the previous monitoring period, the PP notice that the 1km leakage belt of the CCA in Luembe Chiefdom overlapped with the boundary of the Lower Zambezi REDD+ Project (registered under VCS Standard, ID 1202). To prevent double counting, the PP removed completely the Luembe CCA from the carbon accounting in the second monitoring period and demonstrated that no VCUs were issued due to that CCA.

After engagement with Luembe Chiefdom's community and the PP of project 1202, a new CCA was delineated within Luembe Chiefdom, named as 'Luembe-revised'. This revised CCA and its leakage belt do not overlap with the boundaries of project 1202 or any other. The audit team check the boundaries of the Luembe-revised CCA with its signed CCP /70/, the CCAs' shapefile /18/, leakage belt /22/, and the shapefile of project 1202 (provided by its PP) and verified that there is no longer any overlap.

Thus, it is the opinion of the audit team that the modification of Luembe CCA and its consideration for carbon accounting of the third monitoring period does not affect conservativeness and does not pose a risk of double counting. The applicability of the methodology, the additionality of the project or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario are not impacted by this PD deviation.

2. **New PD deviation: Added Chiefdoms to Chiefdoms constituting the outer project boundary.** Table 4 in section 1.13 of the PD lists the eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances. The first criterion requires that new instances must be located within the boundaries of the chiefdoms listed in Appendix 1 of the PD. This list contains 36 Chiefdoms. However, the PP left out from the list three Chiefdoms (Kazembe, Madzimawe, and Kawaza) by mistake.

This PD deviations aims to add the Kazembe, Madzimawe, and Kawaza Chiefdoms to the Appendix: Chiefdoms Constituting the Outer Project Boundary. The PP argued that these Chiefdoms were considered for expansion of the SALM component of the project since the beginning of its planning and provided evidence /31-32/ /60/ demonstrating that they have the same additionality conditions and baseline scenario as the rest of the Chiefdoms included in the Appendix. Thus, it is the opinion of AENOR that the PD deviation is valid, since it does not affect the applicability of the methodology, the additionality of the project or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario.

It is the opinion of the audit team that all PD deviations described in section 2.2.2 of the MR are properly described and justified. The project remains in compliance with the VCS rules. Any discrepancy between project implementation and the PD has been clearly commented in the MR and their suitability positively assessed by AENOR.

3.4 Grouped Project

The project is a grouped project.

In this monitoring period a new instance was added to the project area. The MR provides in section 2.3, table 8 and table 9 the information of the inclusion of new areas, both in the SALM component and the REDD+ component. In addition, section 2.3 of the MR provides the assessment for each instance of the eligibility criteria for their consideration.

In this third monitoring period, 55,649 farmers, 27,814 ha of farming plots and 2,843 ha of forest have been included in the third instance for carbon accounting.

AENOR validated the new project activity instance based on the information reported in the MR and supporting evidence provided against the applicable set of eligibility criteria. For the SALM component, the audit team selected a sample of farmers (CI. 95%, e. 10%) from the list of new farmers /49/ and reviewed their farmer pledges /58/ signed with COMACO in order to cross check their information and the location of their plots /19/. For the REDD+ component, the audit team crosschecked the information of the new CCA (Luembe Revised CCA) with its signed CCP between the Chiefdom and COMACO /70/ and with the spatial information /16/.

The following table summarizes the eligibility criteria for new project instances, as defined in the validated PD, and the relevant evidence assessed by the audit team to verify compliance:

Criteria	Component applicable to		Evidence reviewed
	SALM	REDD+	
The new instances are located within the boundaries of the chiefdoms listed in Appendix 1 of the PD.	☒	☒	Map showing CCAs boundaries /16/ and farm plot instances /19/ within project boundaries
Participating farmer groups have willingly agreed to adopt and apply SALM practices	☒		Sample of farmer pledges /58/.

Criteria	Component applicable to		Evidence reviewed
	SALM	REDD+	
being promoted, evidenced by pledge/agreement.			
The farming system is typically low-input agriculture.	☑		Tembo and Sitko 2013. Technical Compendium: Descriptive Agricultural Statistics and Analysis for Zambia /60/
In the baseline, there is generally low level of application of SALM practices on the agricultural lands, hence, the lands can be assumed to be degrading.	☑		Results of first post-harvest survey in the new instance (2017) in the MIS /48/.
The land is either cropland or grassland at the start of the project and is not a wetland.	☑		Review of land-use of sample farms /19/ using high resolution satellite imagery.
The lands have not been cleared of native forests 10 years prior to inclusion into the project.	☑		Review of land-use of sample farms /19/ using high resolution satellite imagery.
There is evidence that the land is degraded/degrading e.g. through any local, regional, national or international land classification system or peer-review study, participatory rural appraisal, satellite imagery and/or photographic evidence.	☑		2015-03-20 Drivers and Effectiveness Factor Analysis CLMP /61/.
The area of land under cultivation in the region is constant or increasing.	☑		CSO/MACO/FSRP Crop Forecast Surveys. Various years. Lusaka: GRZ in Sitko et al. 2011 /61/ Technical Compendium: Descriptive Agricultural Statistics and Analysis for Zambia in Support of the USAID Mission's Feed the Future Strategic Review /60/
Forest land, according to the national forest definition, in the region is constant or decreasing over time.	☑		Page 31 of the PDD. Other sources corroborate this trend of forest loss: the UN-REDD report on the drivers of deforestation in Eastern province (1965 -2005) of 0.85%. Source: Vinya et al., 2011. Preliminary study on the drivers of deforestation & potential for REDD+ in Zambia
There is evidence through research that the RothC carbon model or an appropriate and similar model is appropriate for use in the climatic regions or AEZs in which the new project instances are situated	☑		Kaonga M. L., Coleman K. (2008). Modelling soil organic carbon turnover in improved fallows in eastern Zambia using the RothC-26.3 model. Forest Ecology and Management 256. pp 1160-1166 /64/

Criteria	Component applicable to		Evidence reviewed
	SALM	REDD+	
The new project instances have the same regional baseline scenario as the first project activity instances i.e. the land will continue to be used for low-input farming, and is degraded or continue to degrade in the absence of the project intervention.	✓		Testimonial evidence (interviews to farmers). Reversing Agro-Based Land Degradation through Conservation Agriculture: Emerging Experiences from Zambia's Smallholder Farming Sector. /65/
The adoption and application of SALM practices/project intervention activities are not already occurring at a large-scale in the area prior to the project intervention.	✓		Testimonial evidence (interviews to farmers). Information from project baseline surveys, and agricultural statistics by Tembo and Sitko 2013 /62/
The approach to forest conservation, e.g., Community Conservation Area (CCA) and Community Conservation Plan (CCP) established to manage the forest area has been willingly agreed upon by the communities		✓	CCP /70/
The area included as project area meets the definition of a forest at the date of inclusion and should have been forest at least 10 years before.		✓	Review of land-use of CCA /16/ using high resolution satellite imagery.
The area is subject to unplanned deforestation as defined in the VCS AFOLU Requirements/ VCS Standard.		✓	The Forest Act No. 4 of 2015 /66/ Land cover change maps /24-25/
The area is similar to the reference region as described in section 2.3 in terms of enforced policies and regulations, socio-economic and cultural conditions, landscape configuration and ecological conditions, and agents and drivers of deforestation.		✓	CCA maps /18/, reference region map /21/ and risk factors maps /26-30/.
The project activity is avoided deforestation of secondary forest		✓	CCP /70/
The area does not have peat.		✓	IPCC default soil classes derived from the Harmonized World Soil Data Base and CCA maps /18/.
The area is not already subject to activities that protect forest loss or enhance carbon storage, or where these activities exist, they are not adequately implemented.		✓	No overlap of project boundaries /18/ with other conservation projects or VCS registered projects (boundary files retrieved from VCS Registry).
The area has the same baseline scenario as the first project activity instances identified in section 2.4	✓	✓	Testimonial evidence (interviews to farmers).

Criteria	Component applicable to		Evidence reviewed
	SALM	REDD+	
			Results of first post-harvest survey in the new instance (2017) in the MIS /48/. Review of land-use of CCA /16/ using high resolution satellite imagery.

After checking the abovementioned records, AENOR deems that quality and completeness of evidence, data and documentation relating to the new project activity instance is complete and allows to carry out a reliable validation of new instances.

The PP provided all the relevant documents to justify the compliance of the new instance with the eligibility criteria set out in the validated PD. AENOR, based on the evidence, justifications, and feedback from PP, validates the compliance of the new instance with the eligibility criteria set out in the PD and deems that the inclusion of the new project instances is valid.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Implementation Status

During this verification process, AENOR has not detected project changes in regards of the project title, its purposes, and objectives. The MR provides in its Section 3.1 a detailed description of the activities implemented by the project since its start. As such, the project activity accurately reflects the proposed project which mainly consists of widespread adoption of agricultural practices aimed at achieving sustainable agricultural production, and increasing farmers' income, and sequestering carbon, as well as to reduce forest loss, and protect and expand areas under natural forest, and conserve biodiversity. Through the review of project planification and management documents /43/ /47/ /50-53/ and interviews with key staff and project stakeholders, the auditor's team ratified the main objectives of the project activity and checked the actual implementation of the project activities.

As commented above, the project is designed as grouped project, and thus the inclusion of the new instance is acceptable. For the present monitoring period, one new instance was included, as described in section 3.3 of the MR and section 3.4 of this report. AENOR verified that the areas considered are eligible and that project activities are implemented in accordance with the validated PD and the reported information on the MR and validated their inclusion.

After the review of the MR, spreadsheet calculations /3-15/ and the other document to support calculations such as GIS information /16-32/, post-harvest surveys /41/ /48/ and others /33-40/, AENOR deems that project status is in compliance with applicable methodologies and implementation is in support of the VCS principles of Conservativeness and Accuracy.

Related to the compliance with the Monitoring Plan, section 3.3 of the MR provides information about the monitoring plan and actions carried out for the current monitoring period. AENOR has reviewed the procedures put in place to perform the compliance surveys, the post-harvest surveys and the remote sensing analysis and deems that they are in accordance with the procedures described in the validated monitoring plan. AENOR checked the monitoring plan contained in the validated PD and compared it with the MR to verify whether there was any difference that would cause an increase in estimates of the GHG emission reductions or removals in the current monitoring period. AENOR has confirmed that there are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system and the monitoring plan set out in the PD and the applied methodologies. Also, the PP effectively monitors the required parameters to determine the project's removals by sinks and emissions by sources as required by the monitoring plan and the applicable methodologies.

The parameters reported, including source, frequency and review criteria as indicated in the monitoring plan were verified to be correct and in line with the monitoring plan of the validated PD. Necessary management system procedures including responsibility and authority of monitoring activities have been verified to be consistent with the PD. Knowledge of personnel associated with the project activity was also found to be satisfactory.

Regarding leakage emission, they account 0. In this regard, AENOR has checked evidence provided /3-5/ /31-32/ which confirms the information included in the MR. In addition, no biomass loss events were reported during this verification period.

There is no evidence of double counting or that the project has participated nor been rejected under any other GHG programs. GHG emission reductions and removals generated by the project are not included in an emission trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading. The project has not received or sought any other form of environmental credit.

Regarding the sustainable development, AENOR interviewed farmers and local authorities, and verified the claimed contributions of the project.

There are no new methodology deviations for this monitoring period. The methodology deviations listed in section 3.2 of this report were validated during previous monitoring periods.

The new PD deviation and the modification of a previous PD deviation were validated during the current monitoring period, as described in section 3.3 of this report.

After a complete review of the different documents provided (see Appendix 1) and the information gathered through the remote audit process, AENOR is able to confirm that the project implementation is in accordance with the validated PD. There are not material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description different from those reported and validated as PD deviations.

4.2 Safeguards

4.2.1 No Net Harm

The PP has identified the following potential negative impacts as a result of the Project implementation:

- Increased human immigration into area may lead to increase in human disturbances, loss of trees and habitat in project area and to non-compliant farming practices and other harmful practices, such as poaching and charcoal-making.
- Households with surplus income may choose to invest in harmful practices-e.g., charcoal making, bushmeat
- Increased exposure to illegal markets and people who may exploit local residents. Side-selling of surplus to buyers other than COMACO and competing with other companies that might influence farmer members to grow other crops by matching COMACO prices.
- Improved chiefdom-wide management of natural resources may lead to leakage as harmful practices (such as charcoal making) and poaching shift to non-project areas. Some levels of ecosystem disturbance are possible if new settlements are developed as a result of relocation of some households from potential forest reserve areas to new farming areas.
- Shifts in land use in demarcated conservation zones could limit access to wild resources and harmful income-generation activities (charcoal-making). May also require resettlement of villagers living in conservation zones to new farming areas.

The PP has implemented an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) /50/, which has allowed to identify and implement a comprehensive set of mitigation measures for the adverse impacts. These measures are described in section 2.1 of the MR.

During the audit, interviews with the local stakeholders demonstrated that the PP has properly identified the potential negative impacts, that reasonable steps have been taken to mitigate such impacts and that the project has an overall net positive impact, both from the environmental and social side.

4.2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

According to section 2.2 of the MR, the project is overseen by district-level COMACO/Community Advisory Management Committees (COMACs). These committees provide transparent oversight to levels of compliance by both participating communities and COMACO to their respective pledges of market support and conservation compliances.

The input of stakeholders was especially important for the CCPs, since these were elaborated in a participatory manner by community members themselves. Additionally, the project incorporates underlying principles of land and natural resource management, as well as lessons and experiences from work currently in the project area, achieved through conducting regular meetings with the community members and local traditional leaders so as to get their input on various ways that can help further improve sustainable environmental resource management.

Through reviewed documentation /43/ /46/ /47/ /56-57/ and consultation to community members during the interviews, AENOR considers that community members demonstrated awareness and consent of the project activities and verified that inputs from communities are considered when those activities are implemented, especially in the elaboration of the CCPs /67-87/.

4.3 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

The MR describes in its 2.3 in a comprehensive manner the existing risks due to project implementation, their potential impact on stakeholders and the actions needed and designed to mitigate such risks. Interviews with local stakeholders confirmed that the project is mitigating the negative impacts identified.

Regarding land tenure, the project has not altered property nor use rights. Each participating farmer signs a pledge to follow agreed upon conservation guidelines that protect the environment and the biodiversity, but there is no effect to the tenure of the land of participating plots and the specific used of the land is agreed by the farmer. The same occurs with the CCAs, for which the local community and their representatives elaborate a CCP in collaboration with COMACO. In this CCP the boundaries of the CCA are delineated and the forbidden activities listed, but there is no effect to the land tenure and the rights of use are commonly agreed among the whole community. The audit team reviewed a sample of signed farmer pledges /58/ and the CCP /70/ of the CCA added in the third project instance and found the above information to be accurate, being also confirmed by the local community members interviewed (Appendix 2).

Section 2.3 of the MR also describes the mechanism put in place by the project to engage and communicate with the different stakeholders. The project relies heavily in sensitization of farmers and other stakeholders as well as continuous communication at different levels. The audit team was able to verify this via interviews to stakeholders, as well as reviewing the evidence provided by the PP, which include, among others, the pledge signed by the farmers /58/, the incentive system for conservation compliance /45/ and communication strategies regarding the distribution of benefits /47/.

A grievance redress mechanism /42/ has been developed by the PP to standardize conflict solving process, with specific procedures depending, for the REDD+ component, if the grievance is between chief and the PP, community and PP or chief and the community; and farmer and the PP, or between farmers, for the SALM component. The MR reports no grievances.

Interviewees have knowledge of the grievance and redress procedure and manifested that it is being properly implemented for the resolution of any conflict. None of the consulted local stakeholders during the audit process manifested knowledge regarding the existence of any pending grievance related to the project.

Based on the evidence above-mentioned, it is the opinion of AENOR that the PP has taken the appropriate measures to ensure that the negative impacts on local stakeholders are reduced to the minimum and has developed and put in place actions to mitigate such impacts when necessary. It is the opinion of the audit team that the project generates a net positive impact to all stakeholders involved.

4.4 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

Procedures for quantifying the baseline emissions were conducted in accordance with the approved VCS methodologies VM0017: Adoption of Sustainable Agricultural Land Management, version 1.0 and VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1.1. The verification team performed an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, statistics and resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the VCS documentation, methodologies and associated tools, and the PD. Further, the verification team reproduced calculations for selected samples to ensure accuracy of the results. Conversion factors, formulas, and calculations were provided by PP in spreadsheet format to ensure all formulas were accessible for review. The verification team recalculated subsets of the analysis to confirm correctness. PP also provided a step-by-step overview of select calculations to ensure the verification team understood the approach and could confirm its consistency with the methodologies and PD. Where applicable, references for analysis methods or default values were checked against relevant scientific literature for best practice.

Baseline emissions – SALM component

Baseline emissions for the SALM component were estimated using the general equation 3 of the VM0017, as described in the MR and the validated PD:

$$BE_t = BEF_t + BEFF_t + BEBB_t - BRWP$$

Where:

BE_t Baseline emissions in year t, tCO₂e

BEF_t Baseline emissions due to nitrogen fertilizer use in year t, tCO₂e

$BEFF_t$ Baseline emissions due to use of fossil fuels in agricultural management in year t, tCO₂e.

$BEBB_t$ Baseline emissions due to biomass burning in year t, tCO₂e.

$BRWP$ Baseline removals due to changes in woody perennials in year t, tCO₂e.

Baseline emissions due to the use of N-fixing species, from use of fossil fuels in agricultural management and removals from existing woody perennials were accounted for as zero as per the methodology and the validated methodology.

For baseline emissions due to nitrogen fertilizer use in year, the annual ratio of 0.05 tCO₂e/ha-year and 41.78% of agricultural land using inorganic fertilizers, included in the validated PD, were used for the previous instances and the value of 0.065 tCO₂e/ha-year and 39% were used for the farming plots added after 2017.

As for emissions due to biomass burning, the burning of biomass (crop residues) occurring in 96.6% of the agricultural land, in the project area was used for the previous project instances, as it was in the PD. For the third project instances, the ration of agricultural land burned determined by the post-harvest survey in those areas was used (51.07%). The validated ratio of 0.05 tCO₂e/ha-year per burned hectare

was used for the previous instances, while the baseline value of 0.03 tCO₂e/ha-year for the third instance was used in the areas added after 2017.

Year	BEF t (tCO ₂ e)	BEFF t (tCO ₂ e)	BEBB t (tCO ₂ e)	BRWP t (tCO ₂ e)	BE t (tCO ₂ e)	GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Carbon stock changes (tCO ₂ e)
2018	1,063	0	1,254	0	2,317	2,317	0
2019	1,063	0	1,254	0	2,317	2,317	0
2020	1,063	0	1,254	0	2,317	2,317	0
Total	3,189	0	3,762	0	6,950	6,950	0

Baseline emissions – REDD+ component

The PP followed the procedures required by the methodology VM0015 and described in the validated PD and its Appendix 2: methodological annex to the PD. The baseline deforestation for the original reference region of 9 Chiefdoms was already developed and validated at PD validation, which considered a 2.3% deforestation rate.

The audit team reviewed the forest cover and forest cover change maps developed by the PP /31-32/ and the process for their development, as well as the accuracy assessments of land use/cover and land use/cover change /40/ and is able to confirm that the project of future deforestation has been carried out in accordance with the requirements of the methodology VM0015 and the procedures described in the validated PD, and that the results are accurate and free of material errors. The following table summarizes the projected deforestation in the project area and leakage belt for the baseline scenario:

Project year <i>t</i>	Stratum <i>i</i> in the project area ABSLPA _{i,t} (ha)	Total	
		Annual ABSLPA _t (ha)	Cumulative ABSLPA (ha)
2018	4,683	4,683	4,683
2019	4,901	4,901	9,583
2020	4,935	4,935	14,519
Total	14,519	14,519	14,519

Project year t	Stratum i in leakage belt ABSLLK $_{i,t}$ (ha)	Total	
		Annual ABSLLK $_{i,t}$ (ha)	Cumulative ABSLLK (ha)
2018	505	505	505
2019	513	513	1018
2020	500	500	1,518
Total	1,518	1,518	1,518

The project only considers a land use/cover change, deforestation from forest to cropland. The validated values of carbon stocks per hectare in the initial forest class (tables 37 and 38 of the PD) and the post deforestation class (table 39 of the PD) were used. The carbon stock change was calculated as described in the PD and as per section 6.1.2 of the methodology for the carbon stocks within the scope of the project (aboveground biomass, belowground biomass and SOC).

Dense forest – Initial forest class					
Year after deforestation		$\Delta C_{ab_{i,t}}$	$\Delta C_{bb_{i,t}}$	$\Delta C_{soc_{i,t}}$	$\Delta C_{Tot_{i,t}}$
1	t^*	-80.9	-2.3	0.1	-83.0
2	t^*+1	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
3	t^*+2	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
4	t^*+3	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
5	t^*+4	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
6	t^*+5	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
7	t^*+6	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
8	t^*+7	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
9	t^*+8	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
10	t^*+9	0.0	-2.3	0.1	-2.2
11	t^*+10	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
12	t^*+11	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
13	t^*+12	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
14	t^*+13	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
15	t^*+14	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
16	t^*+15	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

17	t^{*+16}	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
18	t^{*+17}	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
19	t^{*+18}	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
20	t^{*+19}	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1

Cropland – Final non- forest class					
Year after deforestation		$\Delta Cab_{fcl,t}$	$\Delta Cbb_{fcl,t}$	$\Delta Csoc_{fcl,t}$	$\Delta CTot_{fcl,t}$
1	t^{*}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
2	t^{*+1}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
3	t^{*+2}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
4	t^{*+3}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
5	t^{*+4}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
6	t^{*+5}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
7	t^{*+6}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
8	t^{*+7}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
9	t^{*+8}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
10	t^{*+9}	3.0	1.2	0.0	4.2
11	t^{*+10}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	t^{*+11}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	t^{*+12}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	t^{*+13}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	t^{*+14}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	t^{*+15}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	t^{*+16}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	t^{*+17}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	t^{*+18}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	t^{*+19}	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

REDD+ baseline carbon stock changes were calculated as per equation 10 of the methodology VM0015:

$$\Delta CBSLPA_t = \sum_{p=1}^P \left(\sum_{icl=1}^{Icl} ABSLPA_{icl,t} * \Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*} - \sum_{z=1}^Z ABSLPA_{z,t} * \Delta Cp_{z,t=t^*} \right. \\ + \sum_{icl=1}^{Icl} ABSLPA_{icl,t-1} * \Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*+1} - \sum_{z=1}^Z ABSLPA_{z,t-1} * \Delta Cp_{z,t=t^*+1} \\ + \sum_{icl=1}^{Icl} ABSLPA_{icl,t-2} * \Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*+2} - \sum_{z=1}^Z ABSLPA_{z,t-2} * \Delta Cp_{z,t=t^*+2} + \dots \\ \left. + \sum_{icl=1}^{Icl} ABSLPA_{icl,t-19} * \Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*+19} - \sum_{z=1}^Z ABSLPA_{z,t-19} * \Delta Cp_{z,t=t^*+19} \right)$$

Where:

$\Delta CBSLPA_t$ Total baseline carbon stock change within the project area at year t ; tCO₂e.

$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ Area of initial forest class icl deforested at time t within the project area in the baseline case; ha.

$ABSLPA_{icl,t-1}$ Area of initial forest class icl deforested at time $t-1$ within the project area in the baseline case; ha.

...

$ABSLPA_{icl,t-19}$ Area of initial forest class icl deforested at time $t-19$ within the project area in the baseline case; ha.

$\Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*}$ Average carbon stock change factor for carbon pool p in the initial forest class icl applicable at time t ; tCO₂e ha⁻¹.

$\Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*+1}$ Average carbon stock change factor for carbon pool p in the initial forest class icl applicable at time $t=t^*+1$ (= 2nd year after deforestation); tCO₂e ha⁻¹.

...

$\Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*+19}$ Average carbon stock change factor for carbon pool p in the initial forest class icl applicable at time $t=t^*+19$ (20th year after deforestation) tCO₂e ha⁻¹.

$ABSLPA_{z,t}$ Area of the zone z “deforested” at time t within the project area in the baseline case; ha.

$ABSLPA_{z,t-1}$ Area of the zone z “deforested” at time $t-1$ within the project area in the baseline case; ha.

...

$ABSLPA_{z,t-19}$ Area of the zone z “deforested” at time $t-19$ within the project area in the baseline case; ha.

$\Delta Cp_{z,t=t^*}$ Average carbon stock change factor for carbon pool p in zone z applicable at time $t = t^*$; tCO₂e ha⁻¹.

$\Delta Cp_{z,t=t^*+1}$ Average carbon stock change factor for carbon pool p in zone z applicable at time $t = t^*+1$ (2nd year after deforestation); tCO₂e ha⁻¹.

...

$\Delta C_{p,z,t=t^*+19}$ Average carbon stock change factor for carbon pool p in zone z applicable at time $t = t^*+19$ (20th year after deforestation); tCO₂e ha⁻¹.

$icl = 1, 2, 3 \dots Icl$ initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes; dimensionless.

$z = 1, 2, 3 \dots Z$ zones; dimensionless.

$p = 1, 2, 3 \dots P$ carbon pools included in the baseline; dimensionless.

$t = 1, 2, 3 \dots T$, a year of the proposed project crediting period; dimensionless.

t^* the year at which $ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ is deforested in the baseline case.

Project year	Total net carbon stock change in the project area	
	ΔC BSLPA _t Annual tCO ₂ e	ΔC BSLPA _t Cumulative tCO ₂ e
2018	-408,389	-408,389
2019	-490,986	-899,375
2020	-525,005	-1,424,380
Total	-1,424,380	-1,424,380

Baseline non-CO₂ emission from fires is considered to be significant in the project. As in the validated PD, 60% was used as the fraction of aboveground biomass that is burnt. Other biomass carbon pools were conservatively excluded. For the average percentage of the deforested area in which fire is used, it was taken as 100% since conversion is always associated with burning. Baseline non-CO₂ emissions from forest fires were calculated according to equations 11, 12 and 13 of the methodology VM0015. The parameters used for the calculations were the same as those in table 44 of the validated PD (also reported in table 32 of the MR).

Initial forest class		Parameters								
ID_{icl}	Name	% $F_{burnt_{icl}}$	tCO ₂ -e ha ⁻¹ C_{ab}	% $P_{burnt_{ab,icl}}$	% $CE_{ab,icl}$	tCO ₂ -e ha ⁻¹ $ECO2_{ab}$	tCO ₂ -e ha ⁻¹ $EBBCO2_{tot}$	tCO ₂ -e ha ⁻¹ $EBBN20_{tot}$	tCO ₂ -e ha ⁻¹ $EBBCH4_{tot}$	tCO ₂ -e ha ⁻¹ $EBBtot_{icl}$
1	Forest	100%	89.5	60%	90%	48.3	48.3	0.4494	4.4	4.4

Project year	Emission of non-CO2 emissions from baseline forest fires IDicl = 1		Total baseline non-CO2 emissions from forest fires in the project area	
	ABSLPA _t ha	EBBBSL _{total} tCO ₂ -e ha-1	Annual EBBBSLPA _t tCO ₂ e	Cumulative EBBBSLPA tCO ₂ e
2018	4,683	4.4	20,740	20,740
2019	4,901	4.4	21,704	42,444
2020	4,935	4.4	21,858	64,303
Total	-	-	64,303	64,303

The total REDD+ baseline emissions and removals estimated by the PP during the monitoring period are shown in the following table (negative value in carbon stock changes imply emissions).

Year	Carbon stock changes (tCO ₂ e)	Non-CO2 emission due to fires (tCO ₂ e)	Total (tCO ₂ e)
2018	-408,389	20,740	429,129
2019	-490,986	21,704	512,691
2020	-525,005	21,858	546,864
Total	-1,424,380	64,303	1,488,683

Project emissions – SALM component

The ex-post project emissions and removals were determined based on analyses of the data recorded in the annual post-harvest surveys conducted during this monitoring period, which was collected in the web-based project MIS /48/.

Project emissions due to fertilizer use and due to burning biomass of followed the same procedure as for the baseline, using the proportion of agricultural land in which fertilizer (table 35 of MR) and burning practices (table 39 of MR) were applied, which were retrieved from the post-harvest surveys carried out by the PP. The emission factor nitrogen fertilizer was updated as well with real data from the surveys, as described in the MR.

As for project emissions due to the use of N-fixing species, they were calculated applying equations 18 and 19 of the tool “Estimation of direct nitrous oxide emission from N-fixing species and crop residues” (Section VI.1 of the SALM Methodology VM0017). The density and area (table 37 of MR) under *Gliricidia sepium* (N-fixing species, trees/ha) were Post Harvest survey data /48/. The emission factor used was the same as in the validated PD, considering estimated average annual biomass yield of 5 kg dry mass per tree (section 3.2.1).

As the case of the baseline, removals from woody perennials emissions due to use of fossil fuels are considered as zero.

Project removals due to changes in soil organic carbon were estimated by modelling soil organic carbon change using the RothC Carbon model. The model estimates changes in SOC as a result of inputs of plant residues into the soil. Data on plant residues and manure inputs into the soil were derived from the estimates of yields of plant residues and manure, and the area of agricultural land on which farmers practiced residue management, and compost manuring, collected by post-harvest surveys and gathered in the MIS /48/.

The estimation of project removals due to changes in SOC was done using the following combination of equation 5 and equation 6 of the methodology VM0017:

$$PRS_t = \frac{1}{20} * (PS_{equil,t} - BS_{equil,0}) * \frac{44}{12}$$

Where:

PRS_t Estimate of project removals due to changes in soil organic carbon in year t, tCO₂e.

$PS_{equil,t}$ Estimate of the project SOC in equilibrium year t, tC.

$BS_{equil,0}$ Baseline SOC in equilibrium year 0, tC.

An uncertainty analysis of the RothC model outputs, as per equations 14 and 15 of the methodology VM0017 were carried out. As the uncertainties were below 15%, no discount was applied.

A tillage factor (K=1.09) was applied to the share of agricultural land under reduced tillage to account for the impact of tillage change on SCO sequestration.

The total ex-post project emissions and removals of the SALM component were estimated using equation 7 of the methodology VM0017:

$$PE_t = PEF_t + PEFF_t + PEN_t + PEBB_t - PRWP_t - PRS_t$$

Where:

PE_t Estimate of actual net project GHG emissions and removals by sinks in year t, tCO₂e.

PEF_t Estimate of project emissions due to nitrogen fertilizer use in year t, tCO₂e.

$PEFF_t$ Estimate of project emissions due to burning of fossil fuels for agricultural management in year t, tCO₂e.

PEN_t Estimate of project emissions due to the increased use of N-fixing species in year t, tCO₂e.

$PEBB_t$ Estimate of project emissions due to biomass burning in year t, tCO₂e.

$PRWP_t$ Estimate of project removals due to changes in biomass of woody perennials in year t, tCO₂e.

PRS_t Estimate of project removals due to changes in soil organic carbon in year t, tCO₂e.

The following table summarizes the SALM component project emissions and removals (the negative value of PE_t indicates net removals).

Year	PEF t (tCO ₂ e)	PEFF t (tCO ₂ e)	PEN t (tCO ₂ e)	PEBB t (tCO ₂ e)	PRWP t (tCO ₂ e)	PRS t (tCO ₂ e)	PE t (tCO ₂ e)	GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Carbon stock changes (tCO ₂ e)
2018	494	0	1,937	834	0	27,723	-24,458	3,265	27,723
2019	581	0	1,910	743	0	23,290	-20,057	3,233	23,290
2020	319	0	1,429	235	0	35,253	-33,271	6,498	35,253
Total	1,393	0	5,276	1,811	0	86,266	-77,786	12,995	86,266

Project emissions – REDD+ component

The quantification of project emissions of the REDD+ component is described in the MR as follows:

1. Analysis of deforestation in the project area and leakage belt in the monitoring period using 2017 and 2020 LANDSAT images. In summary, the steps involved: collecting relevant satellite images, pre-processing, and interpreting/classifying the images /31-32/, and map accuracy assessment /33-40/.
2. Estimation of carbon stock changes, using same procedure and emission factors as for baseline emissions.
3. Estimation of non-CO₂ emissions due to fires, using same procedure and emission factors as for baseline emissions.
4. Estimation of emissions due to catastrophic events

The following tables summarizes the deforestation monitored in the project area and the leakage belt as result of the LANSANDT images analysis.

Project year <i>t</i>	Stratum <i>i</i> in the project area APSP <i>Ai,t</i> (ha)	Total	
		Annual APSP <i>At</i> (ha)	Cumulative APSPA (ha)
2018	1,733	1,733	1,733
2019	1,733	1,733	3,467
2020	1,733	1,733	5,200
Total	5,200	5,200	5,200

Project year t	Stratum i in leakage belt APSLK _{i,t} (ha)	Total	
		Annual APSLK _t (ha)	Cumulative APSLK (ha)
2018	149	149	150
2019	149	149	299
2020	149	149	449
Total	449	449	449

Carbon stock changes and non-CO₂ emissions in the project area were estimated using the same procedure described for the baseline. No catastrophic events affecting the carbon stocks were detected for the monitoring period.

The following table summarizes the monitored emissions and removals in the project area (negative value in carbon stock changes indicates emissions).

Year	Carbon stock changes (tCO ₂ e)	Non-CO ₂ emission due to fires (tCO ₂ e)	Emissions due to catastrophic events (tCO ₂ e)	Total (tCO ₂ e)
2018	-151,178	7,678	0	158,855
2019	-200,474	7,678	0	208,152
2020	-211,435	7,678	0	219,113
Total	-563,087	23,033	0	586,120

Leakage emissions

For the SALM component, the only source of leakage is in form of a switch to non-renewable biomass use or fossil fuels. According to the information provided by the PP, the predominant traditional cooking method makes use of the three-stone open fires using firewood (99% of farmers) and charcoal (1% of farmers). Since the project is improving the supply of firewood as the stems of *Gliricidia sepium* planted in alley-cropping provides additional firewood, there is no likelihood of leakage from the project. Hence, estimate of leakage in this monitoring period is zero.

For the REDD+ component, as monitored deforestation was lower than the projected deforestation in the leakage belt, leakage emissions are considered zero, as per methodology VM0015.

Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals – SALM component

The SALM component ex-post net anthropogenic GHG emission and removals by sinks are estimated according to equation 8 of the methodology VM0017:

$$\Delta R_t = BE_t - PE_t - LHE_t$$

Where:

- ΔR_t Estimate of net anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals in year t, tCO₂e.
- BE_t Baseline emissions and removals in year t, tCO₂e.
- PE_t Estimate of actual net project GHG emissions and removals by sinks in year t, tCO₂e.
- LHE_t The leakage from a switch to non-renewable biomass or fossil fuel in place of the biomass used for cooking/heating diverted to agricultural system in year t, tCO₂e.

The following table shows the SALM net emission reductions and removals estimated by the PP for the monitoring period (negative values of PE_t indicate net removals and reductions of the project, positive values of ΔR_t indicate net removals and reductions, positive values of net GHG emissions indicate actual net emissions, while positive values of net carbon stock change indicate actual removals).

Year	BE _t (tCO ₂ e)	PE _t (tCO ₂ e)	PHE _t (tCO ₂ e)	ΔR _t	Net GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net Carbon stock change (tCO ₂ e)
2018	2,317	-24,458	0	26,775	-948	27,723
2019	2,317	-20,057	0	22,374	-916	23,290
2020	2,317	-33,271	0	35,588	335	35,253
Total	6,950	-77,786	0	84,736	-1529	86,266

Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals – REDD+ component

The REDD+ component net GHG emission reduction and removals was estimated by the PP using equation 19 of VM0015:

$$\Delta REDD_t = (\Delta CBSLPA_t + EBBBSLPA_t) - (\Delta CPSPA_t + EBBPSPA_t) - (\Delta CLK_t + ELK_t)$$

Where:

- $\Delta REDD_t$ Estimated net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emission reduction attributable to the AUD project activity at year t, tCO₂e.
- $\Delta CBSLPA_t$ Sum of baseline carbon stock changes in the project area at year t, tCO₂e.

$EBBBSLPA_t$	Sum of baseline emissions from biomass burning in the project area at year t , tCO ₂ e.
$\Delta CPSPA_t$	Sum of actual carbon stock changes in the project area at year t , tCO ₂ e.
$EBBPSPA_t$	Sum of actual emissions from biomass burning in the project area at year t , tCO ₂ e.
ΔCLK_t	Sum of estimated leakage net carbon stock changes at year, tCO ₂ e.
ELK_t	Sum of ex ante estimated leakage emissions at year t , tCO ₂ e.
t	1, 2, 3 ... T , a year of the proposed project crediting period, dimensionless.

The REDD+ component net GHG emission reduction and removals estimated by the PP for the monitoring period are summarized in the following table (positive values of net GHG emissions and net carbon stock change indicate actual emission reductions).

Year	REDD Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	REDD Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	REDD Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	REDD Ex-post actual net GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	REDD Net GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	REDD Net Carbon stock change (tCO ₂ e)
2018	429,129	158,855	0	270,273	13,062	257,211
2019	512,691	208,152	0	304,539	14,027	290,512
2020	546,864	219,113	0	327,751	14,181	313,570
Total	1,488,683	586,120	0	902,563	41,270	861,293

Total ex-post net anthropogenic GHG removals and sinks

The total ex-post net anthropogenic GHG reduction and removals by sinks were estimated as the sum of net results of the SALM component and REDD+ component, summarized in the following table.

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net Carbon Stock Change (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Buffer pool allocation	VCUs eligible for issuance
2018	431,445	134,397	0	284,934	297,048	31,343	265,706
2019	515,008	188,095	0	313,802	326,912	34,518	292,394
2020	549,180	185,842	0	348,823	363,339	38,371	324,968
Total	1,495,633	508,334	0	947,559	987,300	104,231	883,068

The net anthropogenic GHG reductions and removals due to the project activity for the monitoring period (01-November-2017 to 31-October-2020) amount to 987,300 tCO₂e. The total number of buffer credits that to be deposited into the AFOLU pooled buffer account are 104,231 and were estimated applying

risk rating of 11% to the net carbon stock changes for both project components. Thus, the VCUs eligible for issuance are 883,068.

AENOR reproduced the calculations in the to achieve the same results and deems they are depicted clearly and correctly in the provided sheets. AENOR verification team was able to trace calculations directly from the field measurements (MIS /48/ and LANDAST images). Formulae used are in compliance with the MR, the PD and the methodology. The default values used to determine the parameters, are appropriate as well. Thus, the net amount of VCUs to be issued is accurate and realistic.

AENOR verified for the parameters available at validation, the values reported or the references to the documents where they are used or explained by reviewing, reproducing and crosschecking the evidence provided by the PP /3-15/. AENOR checked that the values of these parameters are appropriately and correctly used in equations. Data and parameters available at validation are the ones stated in section 4.1 of the MR.

The data and parameters monitored to calculate the VCUs to be issued are the ones stated in section 4.2 of the MR. AENOR checked that the list of parameters to be monitored was complete and consistent with information in the monitoring plan of the PD.

Regarding the accuracy of spreadsheet, formulae, conversions and aggregations and consistent use of data and parameters, the PP elaborated a complete procedure to assure the accuracy and appropriateness of data. During the verification process, AENOR not only verified the maps /24-25/ /31-32/ and spreadsheet calculations /3-15/, data and parameters but also the AENOR team could verify that the PP conducted a rigorous QC/QA procedure of its field measurements, including accuracy assessments /37-40/ and an assessment of uncertainty. Thus, AENOR deems the PP performed good practices in this assessment and concludes that GHG reductions and removals were quantified correctly in accordance with the project description and applied methodology.

AENOR verified the consistency and accuracy of each parameter detailed in it Section 4 of the MR by crosschecking the information in the MR with the information in PD as well as checking values and reproducing the calculations in the spreadsheet calculation package /3-15/ and did not find inconsistencies. The audit team verified that all the parameters used in the spreadsheets and reported in the MR matched with the data on the MIS /48/ and verified the classification accuracy of the land cover maps /24-25/ crosschecking the classification of a sample of points with high resolution satellite images, achieving an accuracy level not lower the level determined by the PP accuracy assessments /39-40/. Therefore, AENOR deems that values reported for the parameters are accurate and consistent.

The following tables summarize the data and parameters used by the PP to calculate the GHG emission reductions, which has been assessed by AENOR.

Data/Parameter available at validation	Value	Assessment procedure and result
$BSN_{t=0}$ Synthetic fertilizer use	120 kg/ha	- Value is consistent with value stated in validated PD. - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/. - Reviewed provided literature and estimation reproduced.
$Crop_{i,t=0}$ Harvested seasonal dry matter yield for crop i	Multiple values	- Values consistent with values stated in validated PD. - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
$Area_{i,t=0}$ Total annual area harvested of crop i or N-fixing trees i	Multiple values	- Values consistent with values stated in validated PD - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
$Areaburnt_{i,t=0}$ Annual area of crop i or N-fixing trees i burnt	Multiple values	- Values consistent with values stated in validated PD - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
$MB_{C,t=0}$ Mass of crop residues burnt	Multiple values	- Values consistent with values stated in validated PD. - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
C_F Combustion factors that depend on vegetation type	0.8	- Value is consistent with values stated in validated PD. - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
$BA_{C,m_c,t=0}$ Baseline areas in cropland with management practice, m_c	Multiple values	- Values consistent with values stated in validated PD - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
Annual areas of baseline deforestation in the reference region	Multiple values	- Values crosschecked with validated projected future deforestation map /32/. - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.
Annual areas of baseline deforestation in the project area	Multiple values	- Values crosschecked with validated projected future deforestation map /32/. - Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.
Annual areas of baseline deforestation in the leakage belt	Multiple values	Values crosschecked with validated projected future deforestation map /32/.

Data/Parameter available at validation	Value	Assessment procedure and result
Carbon stocks per hectare of initial forest classes, icl	Multiple values	• Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/. • Values consistent with values stated in validated PD. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.
Carbon stocks per hectare of final classes, fcl	Multiple values	• Values consistent with values stated in validated PD. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.
CF Carbon fraction	0.5	• Value consistent with value stated in validated PD. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.
Average proportion of mass burnt in the carbon pool p in the forest class, icl	60%	• Value consistent with value stated in validated PD. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.
Average combustion efficiency of the carbon pool p in the forest class, icl	90%	• Value consistent with value stated in validated PD. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.

Data/Parameter available monitored	Value	Assessment procedure and result
PSN_t Synthetic fertilizer used per season	Multiple values	• Values consistent with MIS /48/ • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
$Area_{i,t}$ Total annual area harvested of crop i or N-fixing trees i	Multiple values	• Values are consistent shape files /19/. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheets /4/.
$Areaburnt_{i,t}$ Seasonal area of crop i or N-fixing trees i burnt	Multiple values	• Values consistent with MIS /48/ • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
$MB_{C,t}$ Mass of crop residues burnt		• Values consistent with MIS /48/ • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.

Data/Parameter available monitored	Value	Assessment procedure and result
$PA_{c,m_c,t}$ Project areas in cropland with management practice, m_c	Multiple values	• Values consistent with MIS /48/ • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
SOC_{c,m_c} Soil organic carbon density	Multiple values	• Consistent with ROTH C model results /8-15/. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /4/.
Annual areas of deforestation in the project area	Multiple values	• Values crosschecked with land cover maps /24-25/. • Accuracy of maps reviewed /33-40/. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.
Annual areas of deforestation in the leakage belt	Multiple values	• Values crosschecked with land cover maps /24-25/. • Accuracy of maps reviewed /33-40/. • Correctly inputted in the calculation spreadsheet /3/.

AENOR did not find inconsistencies between the PD, technical annexes, MR, and spreadsheet calculations.

After a deep and thorough review and reproduction of calculations and the corresponding tracks to the other spreadsheets, AENOR deems the parameters monitored and available at validation are correct, reliable and consistent. Information in the monitoring report is in compliance with the PD, the calculations provided and the applicable methodologies. Then, the results showed in the MR are reliable, consistent and accurate.

4.5 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Section 4.2 of the MR lists all the data and parameters monitored for the determination of the project's GHG emissions reductions and removals. According to section 4.3 of that same document, the main tools for monitoring the mention data are the following:

For the SALM component:

- Compliance survey (CS): gathers information on adaption of SALM practices through direct interviews to farmers and direct observation of farms. CS is meant to gather information for comparing with the information from the PHS.
- Post-harvest survey (PHS): conducted at the end of the crop calendar/season, to gather information such as crop yields, and areas under adoption of different SALM practices. It is

largely interview-based. The PHS is the primary source of information for the GHG emissions estimation.

This sample-based surveys are designed following the CDM 'General Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for Small-Scale CDM Project Activities'. The sampling unit is the farm, and the approach for drawing samples (selecting the farms) is simple random sampling, considering a margin of error of 15% at 95% confidence level.

In both surveys, the data are obtained as interview responses and direct observations/measurements. They are recorded using a tablet/data logger; then transferred, stored and analyzed using the project web-based Management Information System (MIS) /48/.

AENOR verified that the following quality assurance procedures are implemented:

- COMACO staff, Farmer Group Resource Persons (FGRPs), and farmers are trained in participatory planning, data collection and record-keeping. Individual farmers are also supported by the FGRPs, who receive extra training on data recording and entry by COMACO staff.
- The FRGP verifies/cross-checks data, and assists farmers to fill the questionnaire/SALM pledge forms³
- COMACO extension/survey team support the entire process and makes a follow up if there are inconsistencies/errors in the documentation/data. For this, the extension extension/survey/M&E team cross-checks about of 5-10% sample of the field data³
- Pre-testing and re-testing of the data collection procedures and tool is continually done to ensure the data collection tool is always reliable.

For the REDD+ component:

The land use and land-cover change within the project area and the leakage belt ins done through remote sensing analysis of LANDSAT satellite images, as the procedure described in section 2.4.2 of the validated PD.

The monitoring tasks of the REDD+ component, except monitoring of project implementation, are planned to be undertaken solely by COMACO since they are largely technical analyses. According to the MR, the reliable field measurement is expected to be achieved by:

- Following the methodology and best-practice guidance of satellite image acquisition
- Sourcing satellite from known and recommended platforms, e.g., LANDSAT
- Selecting images of good quality, e.g., free from cloud cover.

Through document review and direct interviews, AENOR deems that the staff performed good practices in this assessment and the resulting quality of the data to determine GHG removals is sufficient and appropriate.

The MR defines a quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) plan for the project, based on:

1. Ensuring reliable field measurements;
2. Verifying data entry and analysis;
3. Data maintenance and archiving.

This QA/QC plan is outlined in section 4.3.4 of the MR, which is consistent with the plan of section 4.3.3 of the validated PD.

AENOR has verified that monitoring staff implemented the monitoring plan as it is established in the validated PD. AENOR also could evidence during interviews that key personal are fully involved in monitoring events (training, measuring, archiving, reporting, quality control, etc). QA/QC procedures are considered strict at identifying, reviewing, and handling inconsistencies found.

Roles and responsibilities are clearly identified in the monitoring report. QA/QC procedures were developed by the PP for maintaining consistency and quality of databases over time. Additionally, field data collection (surveys) is reviewed for consistency and accuracy. Quality audits are conducted to identify inconsistencies/errors, sampling 5-10% of data.

Interviews with the PP and inspection of data and results demonstrated that the PP possess all the competencies required for reporting of GHG emissions reductions and removals on accurate way. Data presented to the audit team were clear and coherent and processing steps could be traced to the corresponding sections of the methodology and monitoring plan with transparency.

During AENOR's verification, the evidence provided by the PP was enough in both quantity and quality to support the determination of GHG emission removals reported by the project. AENOR deems that the PP performed good practices in this assessment and concludes that GHG reductions and removals were quantified correctly in accordance with the PD and applied methodologies, and that the that evidence is sufficient in quantity and appropriate in quality to determine the GHG reductions of the Project.

4.6 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

PP has elaborated a VCS Non permanence Risk Report (NPRR) for the verification process according to the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v4.0. As required by the VCS Program, a separate assessment for each of the project components (SALM and REDD), being the non-permanence risk rating is reassessed for each verification event.

Below, it is explained the assessment and the issues raised on regard the non-permanence risk rating determined by the PP in the NPRR for the SALM component.

SALM component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
Internal Risks		
Project Management: It is assessed using table 1 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	-2 (total may be less than zero)	a) The species planted (<i>Gliricidia sepium</i>) has adapted well to the agro-ecological conditions of the project area. Risk rating=0 is justified.

SALM component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
		b) Outside actors do not actively encroach on the project area. In the SALM component, the participating farmers have full control over their lands, hence, the carbon stocks, which are accounted and credited are not affected by outside actors. Risk rating=0 is justified. c) In accordance with the evidence provided, Management team includes individuals with significant experience in all skills necessary to successfully undertake all project activities. Risk rating=0 is justified. d) COMACO has its headquarters in Lusaka, which is less one-day travel by car to the project site Risk rating=0 is justified. e) N.A. f) The project applies an adaptive management approach, including extensive consultations with the community and government governance structures, and continuous monitoring is used to assess performance, implementation challenges/ failures and adapt the project by devising and implementing ways to improve performance including non-permanence risk mitigations. This includes revising plans such as the CCPs, and the Operations Plan. Risk rating=-2 is justified
Financial viability: It is assessed using table 2 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	1 (total may not be less than zero)	a)-d) According to the financial information provided, the Project cash flow breakeven point between 4 and up to less than 7 years from the current risk assessment. Risk rating=1 is justified. e)-h) Project has secured 80% or more of funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven. The World Bank BioCarbon Fund paid for the full cost of the project design and development. In this monitoring period, COMACO was able to pay for all the monitoring activities from donor funding. Risk rating=0 is justified. e) N.A. f) Not applicable Risk rating=0 is justified.

SALM component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
Opportunity Cost: It is assessed using table 3 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	-2 (total may be less than zero)	a)-c) N/A d) Baseline activities in the project area are subsistence-driven, i.e., subsistence agriculture and harvesting of forest products, and the project generates net positive community impacts. The SALM component, does not displace any activities. It aims to simply improve the existing practices to make it more productive and sustainable. Risk rating=0 is justified. e)-f) N/A g) COMACO is a non-profit organization. Risk rating=-2 is justified. h)-i) N.A.
Project Longevity: It is assessed using table 4 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	f) 4 (total may not be less than zero) It can be realistically assumed that farmers, communities, and Chiefdoms will sustain the adopted SALM and forestry activities and practices in the project area beyond those periods since doing so provide sustained livelihoods and environmental benefits, i.e., increased crop yields, and resilient and productive agricultural and forest landscapes. As the farmers, communities and chiefs realize the benefits they are unlikely to reverse these practices in the future. This was confirmed through interviews by AENOR. In addition, they will continue to receive from COMACO market incentives (premium prices). Therefore, though the project has a crediting period of 20 years, the adopted SALM activities and practices will remain adopted/implemented. Risk rating=4 is justified. b) N.A.	
Total interna risk=1 (total may not be less than zero)		
External Risks		
Land Tenure and resources access/impact: It shall be assessed using table 6 of the Risk Tool.	f) 2 (total may not be less than zero) Not applicable b) Ownership and resource access/use rights are held by different entities. Risk rating=2 is justified.	

SALM component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
	c)-d) There are no disputes over land tenure or ownership of the project area in more than 5 % of the project area nor disputes over access/use rights (or overlapping rights). Risk rating=0 is justified.	
	e-g) Not applicable.	
Community engagement: It shall be assessed using table 7 of the Risk Tool.	-5 (total may be less than zero)	a)-b) COMACO conducted wide consultations involving community members, chiefdoms, and government agencies to obtain free prior informed consent to the project. The community-level consultations involved all villages. Risk rating=0 is justified. c) The project generates net positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of the local communities who derive livelihoods from the project area: enhanced and sustainable agricultural production, higher farm incomes, etc. Risk rating=-5 is justified.
Political Risks: It shall be assessed using table 8 of the Risk Tool.	2 (total may not be less than zero)	a-e) Zambia presents -0.42 according to the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators. AENOR verified the value and reliability of source. Risk rating=4 is justified. f) Zambia has an established Designated National Authority under the CDM, i.e., Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, but does not have a registered CDM A/R project yet. The country is also currently implementing REDD+ Readiness activities: it is an UN-REDD Programme Partner Country. Risk rating=-2 is justified.
Total external risks=0 (Total may not be less than zero)		
Natural risks		
Fire Risk: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=2.5	According to data from NASA's Fire Information for Resource Management Systems (FIRMS), the project area experiences fires frequently. A 2015 study also indicates that fires occur on approximately 20% of the Eastern Province annually. Thus LS=5 is reasonable. Mitigation (M) measures: The project is implementing fire management measures – including construction of firebreaks, and fire control by communities Then, M=0.5 is reasonable.

SALM component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
Pest and disease outbreaks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=2,5	No serious pest and disease of <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> , the species planted in agroforestry (alley-cropping), has occurred in Eastern Africa. Crop pest and diseases occurrences expected at least once every 10 years. But due to cultural practices such as intercropping and crop rotation practices adopted in the project, and integrated pest management, the risk of pest and disease outbreaks is considered minor (5% to less than 25% loss of carbon stocks). Thus LS=5 is reasonable. Mitigation (M) measures: The project is implementing an integrated Pest management Plan (IPM) and provides advice and technical support on integrated pests and diseases management. Then, M=0.5 is reasonable.
Extreme weather: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=5	Zambia experiences about 1-3 drought years every decade. The significance of drought effects on the project's sequestered carbon stocks is considered to be minor (5% to less than 25% loss of carbon stocks). Thus LS=5 is reasonable. Mitigation (M) measures. None, Then, M=1 is correct
Geological risks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=0	Seismic hazard and earthquakes are generally very low in Zambia, and so are not expected to cause significant losses of carbon stocks. Thus, it is reasonable the value LS=0. Mitigation (M) measures. None, then rating=1
Total natural risk=10		
OVERALL RISK RATING=1+0+10=11. Then an overall risk rating of 11% is considered for the SALM component.		

Below, it is explained the assessment and the issues raised on regard the non-permanence risk rating determined by the PP in the NPRR for the REDD component.

REDD component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
Internal Risks		
Project Management: It is assessed using table 1 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	-2 (total may be less than zero)	a) The REDD+ project involves protection and management of natural forests. Hence, no new tree species planted in the project areas for REDD+. Risk rating=0 is justified. b) Outside actors do not actively encroach on the project area. For the REDD+ component, encroachment on forests by outside actors cannot

REDD component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
		occur without local collaborators. Communities have set rules to deal with it: land opening is only sanctioned by the chief, and there are sanctions for illegal timber harvest by both residents and non-residents. Risk rating=0 is justified. c) In accordance with the evidence provided, Management team includes individuals with significant experience in all skills necessary to successfully undertake all project activities. Risk rating=0 is justified. d) COMACO has its headquarters in Lusaka, which is less one-day travel by car to the project site Risk rating=0 is justified. e) N.A. f) The project applies an adaptive management approach, including extensive consultations with the community and government governance structures, and continuous monitoring is used to assess performance, implementation challenges/ failures and adapt the project by devising and implementing ways to improve performance including non-permanence risk mitigations. This includes revising plans such as the CCPs, and the Operations Plan. Risk rating=-2 is justified
Financial viability: It is assessed using table 2 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	1 (total may not be less than zero)	a)-d) According to the financial information provided, the Project cash flow breakeven point between 4 and up to less than 7 years from the current risk assessment. Risk rating=1 is justified. e)-h) Project has secured 80% or more of funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven. The World Bank BioCarbon Fund paid for the full cost of the project design and development. In this monitoring period, COMACO was able to pay for all the monitoring activities from donor funding. Risk rating=0 is justified. e) N.A. f) Not applicable Risk rating=0 is justified.
Opportunity Cost: It is assessed using table 3	-2 (total may be less than zero)	a)-c) N/A

REDD component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.		d) Baseline activities in the project area are subsistence-driven, i.e., subsistence agriculture and harvesting of forest products, and the project generates net positive community impacts. For the REDD+ component, the alternative land use would be subsistence agriculture. Risk rating=0 is justified. e)-f) N/A g) COMACO is a non-profit organization. Risk rating=-2 is justified. h)-i) N.A.
Project Longevity: It is assessed using table 4 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	f) 4 (total may not be less than zero) It can be realistically assumed that communities and Chiefdoms will sustain the adopted forestry activities and practices in the project area beyond those periods since doing so provide sustained livelihoods and environmental benefits, such as honey production and forest landscapes. The CCP involves land use zoning, where forest land boundaries are clearly demarcated, and maintained, resulting into long-term land use allocation. Therefore, though the project has a crediting period of 20 years, the adopted REDD+ activities and practices will remain adopted/implemented. Risk rating=4 is justified. b) N.A.	
Total interna risk=1 (total may not be less than zero)		
External Risks		
Land Tenure and resources access/impact: It shall be assessed using table 6 of the Risk Tool.	f) 2 (total may not be less than zero) Not applicable b) Ownership and resource access/use rights are held by different entities. Risk rating=2 is justified. c)-d) There are no disputes over land tenure or ownership of the project area in more than 5 % of the project area nor disputes over access/use rights (or overlapping rights). Risk rating=0 is justified. e-g) Not applicable.	

REDD component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
Community engagement: It shall be assessed using table 7 of the Risk Tool.	-5 (total may be less than zero)	a-b) COMACO conducted wide consultations involving community members, chiefdoms, and government agencies to obtain free prior informed consent to the project. The community-level consultations involved all villages. Risk rating=0 is justified. c) The project generates net positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of the local communities who derive livelihoods from the project area: enhanced and sustainable agricultural production, higher farm incomes, etc. Risk rating=-5 is justified.
Political Risks: It shall be assessed using table 8 of the Risk Tool.	2 (total may not be less than zero)	a-e) Zambia presents -0.42 according to the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators. AENOR verified the value and reliability of source. Risk rating=4 is justified. f) Zambia has an established Designated National Authority under the CDM, i.e., Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, but does not have a registered CDM A/R project yet. The country is also currently implementing REDD+ Readiness activities: it is an UN-REDD Programme Partner Country. Risk rating=-2 is justified.
Total external risks=0 (Total may not be less than zero)		
Natural risks		
Fire Risk: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=2.5	According to data from NASA's Fire Information for Resource Management Systems (FIRMS), the project area experiences fires frequently. A 2015 study also indicates that fires occur on approximately 20% of the Eastern Province annually. Thus LS=5 is reasonable. Mitigation (M) measures: The project is implementing fire management measures – including construction of firebreaks, and fire control by communities. Then, M=0.5 is reasonable.
Pest and disease outbreaks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=2,5	Natural forests are known to be susceptible to a variety of damaging pests and diseases. These forests have a history of periodic outbreaks of insect pests. Moreover, natural forests are damaged by a variety of fungi, bacteria, parasitic plants and other disease-causing agents. Thus LS=5 is reasonable.

REDD component		
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Assessment
		Mitigation (M) measures: The project is implementing an integrated Pest management Plan (IPM) and provides advice and technical support on integrated pests and diseases management. Then, M=0.5 is reasonable.
Extreme weather: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=5	Zambia experiences about 1-3 drought years every decade. The significance of drought effects on the project's sequestered carbon stocks is considered to be minor (5% to less than 25% loss of carbon stocks). Thus LS=5 is reasonable. Mitigation (M) measures. None, Then, M=1 is correct
Geological risks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=0	Seismic hazard and earthquakes are generally very low in Zambia, and so are not expected to cause significant losses of carbon stocks. Thus, it is reasonable the value LS=0. Mitigation (M) measures. None, then rating=1
Total natural risk=10		
OVERALL RISK RATING=1+0+10=11. Then an overall risk rating of 11% is considered for the REDD component.		

AENOR has checked that information provided in the NPRR for the monitoring period is consistent with supporting documents provided. The assumptions and justifications provided to determine the risk rating of each risk factor are elaborated and they are based on provided documents using conservative assessments. AENOR deems that information provided is reliable and appropriate from reliable sources, thus, the overall risk rating is credible and realistic. Thus, the overall risk rating of 11% for both the SALM and REDD component is credible and realistic.

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

AENOR has verified that the COMACO Landscape Management Project is in compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard version 4.2 without qualifications or limitations. The project has been implemented in accordance with the validated Project Description and its validated deviations. The project complies with the validation and verification criteria for projects set out in VCS Version 4, without any qualification or limitation.

AENOR is able to issue a positive verification opinion for the 987,300 tCO₂e of verified net GHG emissions reductions and removals, as reported in the Monitoring Report version 4.1 dated on 1 November 2021.

The verification assessment covered the monitoring period from 01-November-2017 to 31-October-2020 and verified that calculated emission reductions and/or removals were achieved during the monitoring

period with a reasonable level of assurance. The overall non-permanence risk rating was 11% for both project components. The net change in carbon stocks has been estimated in 947,559 tCO_{2e}. Therefore, the total number of credits to be deposited in the buffer account is 104,231 and the total VCUs eligible for issuance are 883,068 VCUs.

Verification period: 01-November-2017 to 31-October-2020

Verified GHG emission reductions and removals in the above verification period:

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO _{2e})	Project emissions or removals (tCO _{2e})	Leakage emissions (tCO _{2e})	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO _{2e})	Buffer pool allocation	VCUs eligible for issuance
2018	431,445	134,397	0	297,048	31,343	265,706
2019	515,008	188,095	0	326,912	34,518	292,394
2020	549,180	185,842	0	363,339	38,371	324,968
Total	1,495,633	508,334	0	987,300	104,231	883,068

Net GHG emission reductions or removals: 987,300 tCO_{2e}.

Net change in carbon stocks: 947,559 tCO_{2e}.

Overall non-permanence risk rating: 11% for both components

VCUs buffer to be deposited: 104,231 VCUs

Total VCUs eligible for issuance: 883,068 VCUs

Madrid, 13 June 2022



Juan Carlos Gómez
Lead auditor

Approved by



José Luis Fuentes
Climate Change Unit Manager

6 APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCE ASSESSED

No.	General documents
1	Monitoring report: - Final version: VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_Tracked
2	VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report-Template-v4.0_COMACO East
No.	Carbon accounting
3	2020-05-03_COMACO_REDD+monitoring_ER calculations_CHECK Calculations.xlsx
4	2020-11-06 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries East-updated.xlsx
5	COMACO Net ER Calculation total_2020.xlsx
6	Reference Regions_final.xlsx
7	PRSadj under conventional tillage.xlsx
8	2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2017 East _New farmers.xlsm
9	2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2017 East _Old farmers.xlsm
10	2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2018 East _New farmers.xlsm
11	2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2018 East _Old farmers.xlsm
12	2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2019 East _New farmers.xlsm
13	2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2019 East _Old farmers.xlsm
14	2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2020 East _New farmers.xlsm
15	2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2020 East _Old farmers.xlsm
No.	Geospatial
16	COMACO_Project_Areas_CCAs_Eastern.kmz
17	Project_Areas_EasternProvince.shp
18	CCA_community_conservation_area.shp
19	Farmers_final.shp
20	East_Carbon_Chiefdoms.shp
21	Reference_Region.shp
22	LEAKAGE_CCA_NEW.RST
23	MASK.rst
24	2017_Classified_final_new.rst
25	2020_Classified_final_new.rst
26	DEM.RST
27	ELEV.rst
28	DIST_FROM_ROADS.rst

29	DIST_FROM_SETTLE.rst
30	DIST_TO_DISTURBANCE.rst
31	Land cover change 2013-2017.tif
32	Land cover change 2013-2022.tif
33	2017_stratified_random_sampling_for_GroundTruthing.shp
34	2017_stratified_random_sampling_for_GroundTruthing_classified.shp
35	2017_stratified_random_sampling_for_GroundTruthing_results.csv
36	2020_stratified_random_sampling.shp
37	2020_stratified_random_sampling_for_GroundTruthing.shp
38	2020_stratified_random_sampling_Points_for_GroundTruthing_results.csv
39	2020 Classification accuracy assessment results
40	Landcover Maps_Accuracy Assessments.qgz
No.	Project management, Monitoring and SOPs
41	COMACO Post-Harvest 2020 Report
42	Grievances Redress Mechanism
43	Community Conservation Plans (CCPs) and Community Conservation Areas (CCAs): Background and Procedures Manual
44	Conservation Compliance Incentive System: Methods and Procedures for Determining Compliance Scores and Awarding Market Benefits
45	Conservation Compliance Scores for COMACO participating communities in Eastern Province (April 2016-March 2017)
46	Bottom-Up Conservation Platform
47	Communication of the distribution of carbon revenues and responsibilities of accountable parties in implementing the benefit-sharing plan for respective chiefdoms/cooperatives participating in the Biocarbon Fund COMACO Landscape Management Project
48	Project Management Information System (MIS)
49	List of farmers and plots participating in the project
50	Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
51	COMACO: Realizing Community Vision for Conservation
52	Assessing the effect of COMACO membership on household socioeconomic status and maternal and child nutrition in rural Zambia
53	COMACO OPERATIONAL PLAN
54	CLMP_Breakeven_analysis
55	COMACO Pest Management Plan November 2014
No.	Local Stakeholder Consultations
56	Minutes of the 2017 Advisory Committee Meeting Mambwe
57	7 th Eastern Province Roundtable Meeting Minutes

58	Farmer pledges
No.	Other documents
59	Drivers of Deforestation with Effectiveness Factor Analysis COMACO Landscape Management Project 2015 Report
60	Technical Compendium: Descriptive Agricultural Statistics and Analysis for Zambia in Support of the USAID Mission's Feed the Future Strategic Review
61	2015-03-20 Drivers and Effectiveness Factor Analysis CLMP
62	CSO/MACO/FSRP Crop Forecast Surveys
63	Vinya et al., 2011. Preliminary study on the drivers of deforestation & potential for REDD+ in Zambia
64	Kaonga M. L., Coleman K. (2008). Modelling soil organic carbon turnover in improved fallows in eastern Zambia using the RothC-26.3 model. Forest Ecology and Management 256. pp 1160-1166
65	Reversing Agro-Based Land Degradation through Conservation Agriculture: Emerging Experiences from Zambia's Smallholder Farming Sector.
66	The Forest Act No. 4 of 2015
No.	Community Conservation Plans
67	Chikomeni CCP 2020
68	Chikuwe CCP 2020
69	Jumbe CCP 2020
70	Luembe CCP 2020
71	Magodi CCP 2020
72	Mwape CCP 2020
73	Mwasemphangwe CCP 2020
74	Nyamphande CCP 2020
75	Zumwanda CCP 2020

7 APPENDIX 2: LIST OF STAKEHOLDERS INTERVIEWED



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



TRAINING MONITORING TOOL TMT No. **65634**

Date: 28/10/21

1. Training by			
☐ 1. Lead Farmer	☐ 2. Senior LF	☐ 3. Principal LF	☐ 4. Radio
☐ 5. Producer group members		☐ 6. COMACO Staff	
2. Date		3. Producer Group Name & Number (if applicable)	
<u>28</u> Day	<u>10</u> Month	<u>2021</u> Year	
4. Location			
<u>MPRZENI</u> Village	<u>MAKUNGA</u> Chiefdom	<u>CHAPATA</u> Camp	<u>CHAPATA</u> District
5. Description of Beneficiaries			
☒ 1. Farmer	☐ 2. Lead Farmer	☐ 3. SLF	☐ 4. PLF
☐ 5. Chiefs	☒ 6. Headmen	☐ 7. Cooperative Leaders	<u>CPMGs</u>
6. Did this group listen to the COMACO Farm Talk Radio this month? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No			
7. Training Topic (Please check the training topics you covered)			
Conservation Agriculture & Agro-Forestry ☐ 1. Compost Making ☐ 2. Weeding ☐ 3. Planting Seeds (crops) ☐ 4. Biological pest control ☐ 5. Harvesting ☐ 6. Land Preparation (Basin digging/Ripping) ☐ 7. Compost application ☐ 8. Closing of fields ☐ 9. Granary management ☐ 10. Establishment of firebreaks ☐ 11. Tree Seed Collection ☐ 12. Orange sweet potato Nursery & Transplanting ☐ 13. SRI Nursery Establishment & Transplanting ☐ 14. Tree Nursery Establishment & Transplanting (Gliricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 15. Establishment of woodlots (Gliricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 16. Livestock Control		Bee Keeping Training ☐ 17. Bee keeping management Vegetable Gardening Training ☐ 18. Dry season vegetable gardening Poultry Training ☐ 19. Poultry management ☐ 20. Poultry vaccination Other ☐ 21. SILK/Gender related training ☐ 22. Cooperative leadership training ☐ 23. Seed loan recovery ☐ 24. Seed input distribution ☐ 25. Please specify: <u>CARBON VERIFICATION</u>	
8. Trainer & Verification			
Trainer (1)	<u>Angela Mkhurumira</u> Name	<u>[Signature]</u> Signature	<u>28/10/21</u> Date
Trainer (2)			
Trainer (3)			
Trainer (4)			
Verified by Supervisor			



COMACO

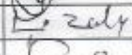
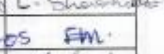
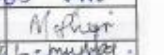
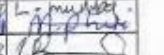
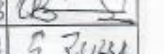
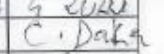
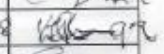
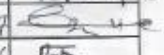
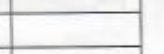
Community Markets For Conservation



IT'S WILD!

PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE LIST PAL No. **65634**

Date: 28/11/21

	Participants Full Names	NRC#	Gender		COMACO Members? (Y/N)	Title e.g. LEADER, PLF, etc.	Contact Phone No.	Signature
			Male	Female				
1	ANGEL Mkhurum	282962/6/1	✓		(Y/N)			
2	LAZAROS ZULU	443536/5/1	✓		(Y/N)	BK		
3	LAYSON CHONGWE	374787/6/1	✓		(Y/N)	BKE		
4	Mable Zetshi	388032/5/1		✓	(Y/N)	PLF		
5	Lenny Shachobe	249333/1/1		✓	(Y/N)	C.P.A		
6	Elizabeth Mulu	126985/5/1		✓	(Y/N)	SIC		
7	MACHISINA PHIPA	207093/5/1		✓	(Y/N)			
8	Lackiwe mumba	185220/2/3		✓	(Y/N)	Tre		
9	VICTOR BANDA	387425/5/1	✓		(Y/N)	SLF		
10	GEORGE ZULU	422882/5/1	✓		(Y/N)	FG		
11	Flammaso Daka		✓		(Y/N)	H/M		
12	Kenneth Mshaga	357090/5/1	✓		(Y/N)			
13	JAMES MAFHOTO	382383/5/1	✓		(Y/N)	CFM		
14	JOHN PHIRI	494397/5/1	✓		(Y/N)	SLF		
15	KENDWELANI LUGU	329780/5/2	✓		(Y/N)	Secretary		
16					(Y/N)			
17					(Y/N)			
18					(Y/N)			
19					(Y/N)			
20					(Y/N)			
21					(Y/N)			
22					(Y/N)			
23					(Y/N)			
24					(Y/N)			
25					(Y/N)			
26					(Y/N)			
27					(Y/N)			
28					(Y/N)			
29					(Y/N)			
30					(Y/N)			
31					(Y/N)			
32					(Y/N)			
33					(Y/N)			

Total farmers participated		Total Female	5
Total COMACO Farmers		Total Male	10
Total Non - COMACO			



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



TRAINING MONITORING TOOL TMT No. **65635**

Date: 30/10/21

1. Training by			
☐ 1. Lead Farmer	☐ 2. Senior LF	☐ 3. Principal LF	☐ 4. Radio
☐ 5. Producer group members		☐ 6. COMACO Staff	
2. Date			
<u>30</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>21</u>	
Day	Month	Year	
3. Producer Group Name & Number (if applicable)			
4. Location			
<u>Mankwa</u>	<u>Mankwa</u>	<u>Mankwa</u>	<u>Chapansala</u>
Village	Chiefdom	Camp	District
5. Description of Beneficiaries			
☐ 1. Farmer	☐ 2. Lead Farmer	☐ 3. SLF	☐ 4. PLF
☐ 5. Chiefs	☒ 6. Headmen	☒ 7. Cooperative Leaders	<u>OPMGs</u>
6. Did this group listen to the COMACO Farm Talk Radio this month? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No			
7. Training Topic (Please check the training topics you covered)			
Conservation Agriculture & Agro-Forestry ☐ 1. Compost Making ☐ 2. Weeding ☐ 3. Planting Seeds (crops) ☐ 4. Biological pest control ☐ 5. Harvesting ☐ 6. Land Preparation (Basin digging/Ripping) ☐ 7. Compost application ☐ 8. Closing of fields ☐ 9. Granary management ☐ 10. Establishment of firebreaks ☐ 11. Tree Seed Collection ☐ 12. Orange sweet potato Nursery & Transplanting ☐ 13. SRI Nursery Establishment & Transplanting ☐ 14. Tree Nursery Establishment & Transplanting (Giricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 15. Establishment of woodlots (Giricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 16. Livestock Control		Bee Keeping Training ☐ 17. Bee keeping management Vegetable Gardening Training ☐ 18. Dry season vegetable gardening Poultry Training ☐ 19. Poultry management ☐ 20. Poultry vaccination Other ☐ 21. SILK/Gender related training ☐ 22. Cooperative leadership training ☐ 23. Seed loan recovery ☐ 24. Seed input distribution ☐ 25. Please specify: <u>CARBO VERIFICATION</u>	
8. Trainer & Verification			
Trainer (1)	Name <u>APRIL MUKUNDA</u>	Signature <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>30/10/21</u>
Trainer (2)			
Trainer (3)			
Trainer (4)			
Verified by Supervisor			



COMACO

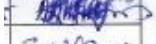
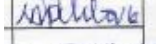
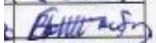
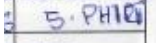
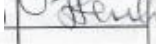
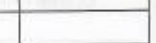
Community Markets For Conservation



PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE LIST

PAL No. **65635**

Date: 30/10/21

	Participants Full Names	NRC#	Gender		COMACO Members? (Y/N)	Title e.g. LEADER, FARMER, etc.	Contact Phone No.	Signature
			Male	Female				
1	BEATRICE NAWILI	21112763		✓	(Y/N)	R.F.M.C.		
2	JAWOB PHIRI	29943451	✓		(Y/N)	SEC-		
3	SANDFORD NAWILI	28473651	✓		(Y/N)	PI		
4	EMELISS ZULI	15790131		✓	(Y/N)			
5	Hildah Banda	22593711		✓	(Y/N)			
6	VICTOR NAWILI	15643511	✓		(Y/N)	PD		
7	NHLOU MSATERO	364584521	✓		(Y/N)	TREAS		
8	EMELESS MUKHATA	425646521		✓	(Y/N)	PG		
9	REGIO MARYOPA	319025521	✓		(Y/N)	TAS		
10	Emmanuel Phiri	41301521	✓		(Y/N)	SUS		
11	BARNABAS TEMB	240961531	✓		(Y/N)	CLP		
12	SARAH PHIRI	227108521		✓	(Y/N)	CNI		
13	MARY ZULI	57777521		✓	(Y/N)	DGT		
14	NOAH MARYOPA	418929521	✓		(Y/N)	CFMG		
15	THOMAS MBO	49527211	✓		(Y/N)	P.L.F.		
16	KALANCA PHILLIMON	125408131	✓		(Y/N)	CFMG		
17	JOHN NSOMA	182893261	✓		(Y/N)	CFMG		
18	Japhet Senles	2224400161	✓		(Y/N)	GIS		
19					(Y/N)			
20					(Y/N)			
21					(Y/N)			
22					(Y/N)			
23					(Y/N)			
24					(Y/N)			
25					(Y/N)			
26					(Y/N)			
27					(Y/N)			
28					(Y/N)			
29					(Y/N)			
30					(Y/N)			
31					(Y/N)			
32					(Y/N)			
33					(Y/N)			

Total farmers participated	Total Female	7
Total COMACO Farmers	Total Male	12
Total Non - COMACO		



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



TRAINING MONITORING TOOL TMT No. **65636**

Date: 31/10/21

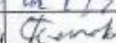
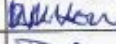
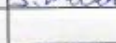
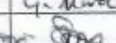
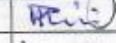
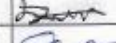
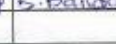
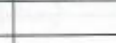
1. Training by			
☐ 1. Lead Farmer	☐ 2. Senior LF	☐ 3. Principal LF	☐ 4. Radio
☐ 5. Producer group members		☐ 6. COMACO Staff	
2. Date		3. Producer Group Name & Number (if applicable)	
<u>31</u> Day	<u>10</u> Month	<u>21</u> Year	
4. Location			
	<u>Chikwinda</u>	<u>Chikwinda</u>	<u>Chikwinda</u>
Village	Chiefdom	Camp	District
5. Description of Beneficiaries			
☒ 1. Farmer	☒ 2. Lead Farmer	☐ 3. SLF	☐ 4. PLF
☐ 5. Chiefs	☒ 6. Headmen	☒ 7. Cooperative Leaders	<u>COMACO</u>
6. Did this group listen to the COMACO Farm Talk Radio this month? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No			
7. Training Topic (Please check the training topics you covered)			
Conservation Agriculture & Agro-Forestry ☐ 1. Compost Making ☐ 2. Weeding ☐ 3. Planting Seeds (crops) ☐ 4. Biological pest control ☐ 5. Harvesting ☐ 6. Land Preparation (Basin digging/Ripping) ☐ 7. Compost application ☐ 8. Closing of fields ☐ 9. Granary management ☐ 10. Establishment of firebreaks ☐ 11. Tree Seed Collection ☐ 12. Orange sweet potato Nursery & Transplanting ☐ 13. SRI Nursery Establishment & Transplanting ☐ 14. Tree Nursery Establishment & Transplanting (Giricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 15. Establishment of woodlots (Giricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 16. Livestock Control		Bee Keeping Training ☐ 17. Bee keeping management Vegetable Gardening Training ☐ 18. Dry season vegetable gardening Poultry Training ☐ 19. Poultry management ☐ 20. Poultry vaccination Other ☐ 21. SILK/Gender related training ☐ 22. Cooperative leadership training ☐ 23. Seed loan recovery ☐ 24. Seed input distribution ☐ 25. Please specify: <u>CARBON VERIFICATION</u>	
8. Trainer & Verification			
	Name	Signature	Date
Trainer (1)	<u>Andreas Matusch</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>31/10/21</u>
Trainer (2)			
Trainer (3)			
Trainer (4)			
Verified by Supervisor			



PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE LIST

PAL No. **C5636**

Date: **31/10/21**

	Participants Full Names	NRC#	Gender		COMACO Members? (Y/N)	Title e.g. LEADER, PGM, etc.	Contact Phone No.	Signature
			Male	Female				
1	CHISOMI Zulu	360075/21	✓		✓(N)	CIP		
2	Mobah Mwahe	454158/21	✓		✓(N)	PLF		
3	ESAU KEMBO	552024/11	✓		✓(N)	SLF		
4	Peter Banda	292781/11	✓		✓(N)	S-LF		
5	AGNES Kanyama	337658/21		✓	✓(N)	SLF		
6	Gith Tembo	68284/16		✓	✓(N)	M		
7	Benson Mwahe	37222/21	✓		✓(N)	LF		
8	Kamuzu Nkhoma	26667/16	✓		✓(N)	GF		
9	Lulu Richard	64746/21	✓	✓	✓(N)	SLF		
10	Elias Tonga	45500/21	✓		✓(N)	SLF		
11	Justina Mwahe	42122/21		✓	✓(N)	SLF		
12	Stella Mwahe	64407/16		✓	✓(N)	SLF		
13	Zulu FALDIT	32876/21	✓		✓(N)	SLF		
14	BANDIA MICHAEL	423034-52-1	✓		✓(N)	F.G		
15	Zulu Solomon Tsimba	54262/21	✓		✓(N)	BM		
16	George Mwahe	455002/21	✓		✓(N)	F.G		
17	Solomon Sabala	371360/21	✓		✓(N)	F		
18	Raphael Mwahe	455063/21	✓		✓(N)	PGM		
19	PATRICK H. PAPER	162861/21	✓		✓(N)	LF		
20	Zulu Lyford	520933/21	✓		✓(N)			
21	PRASADA NKHOMA	530405	✓		✓(N)	PGM		
22	Banda Susan	647153/21		✓	✓(N)			
23					✓(N)			
24					✓(N)			
25					✓(N)			
26					✓(N)			
27					✓(N)			
28					✓(N)			
29					✓(N)			
30					✓(N)			
31					✓(N)			
32					✓(N)			
33					✓(N)			

Total farmers participated		Total Female	6
Total COMACO Farmers		Total Male	17
Total Non - COMACO			



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



TRAINING MONITORING TOOL

TMT No.

65637

Date: 01-11-21

1. Training by			
☐ 1. Lead Farmer	☐ 2. Senior LF	☐ 3. Principal LF	☐ 4. Radio
☐ 5. Producer group members		☐ 6. COMACO Staff	
2. Date			
01	11	2021	
Day	Month	Year	
3. Producer Group Name & Number (if applicable)			
4. Location			
MEAN GOMBE		KATEETE	
Village	Chiefdom	Camp	District
5. Description of Beneficiaries			
☒ 1. Farmer	☐ 2. Lead Farmer	☐ 3. SLF	☐ 4. PLF
☐ 5. Chiefs	☒ 6. Headmen	☒ 7. Cooperative Leaders	Chms
6. Did this group listen to the COMACO Farm Talk Radio this month? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No			
7. Training Topic (Please check the training topics you covered)			
Conservation Agriculture & Agro-Forestry ☐ 1. Compost Making ☐ 2. Weeding ☐ 3. Planting Seeds (crops) ☐ 4. Biological pest control ☐ 5. Harvesting ☐ 6. Land Preparation (Basin digging/Ripping) ☐ 7. Compost application ☐ 8. Closing of fields ☐ 9. Granary management ☐ 10. Establishment of firebreaks ☐ 11. Tree Seed Collection ☐ 12. Orange sweet potato Nursery & Transplanting ☐ 13. SRI Nursery Establishment & Transplanting ☐ 14. Tree Nursery Establishment & Transplanting (Girioidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 15. Establishment of woodlots (Girioidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 16. Livestock Control		Bee Keeping Training ☐ 17. Bee keeping management Vegetable Gardening Training ☐ 18. Dry season vegetable gardening Poultry Training ☐ 19. Poultry management ☐ 20. Poultry vaccination Other ☐ 21. SILK/Gender related training ☐ 22. Cooperative leadership training ☐ 23. Seed loan recovery ☐ 24. Seed input distribution ☐ 25. Please specify: CARBON VERIFICATION	
8. Trainer & Verification			
	Name	Signature	Date
Trainer (1)	ALGER MALUNGA	[Signature]	01/11/21
Trainer (2)			
Trainer (3)			
Trainer (4)			
Verified by Supervisor			



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE LIST PAL No. **65637**

Date: 01-11-21

No.	Participants Full Names	NRC#	Gender		COMACO Members? (Y/N)	Title e.g. PLF, SLF, PGF, BM, FQ, SEC, M, B, P, R/C	Contact Phone No.	Signature
			Male	Female				
1	PHIRI PETER	376542/52/1	✓		(Y)	PLF		
2	Sakala PANSI	267733/52/1	✓		(Y)	SLF		
3	SAKALA MASHUNU	405445/52/1	✓		(Y)	PGF		
4	FLYKIELL PHIRI	274089/52/1	✓		(Y)	CHART		
5	PHILIP Njobvu	269310/52/1	✓		(Y)	BM		
6	BANDA NOLIA	120338/54/1		✓	(Y)	SLF		
7	BALIDA BEATRICE	368180/11/1		✓	(Y)	SLF		
8	PHIRI ROMANCE	309151/54/1		✓	(Y)	SLF		
9	BANDA WILLIAM	300717/52/1	✓		(Y)	SLF		
10	LUEENA BANDA			✓	(Y)	FQ		
11	THIRI PHILLIP	112452/52/1	✓		(Y)	FQ		
12	JOJOE BANDA	545216/52/1		✓	(Y)	FQ		
13	RATIASARA PHIRI	113285/54/1	✓		(Y)	SEC		
14	ETHEL CHEMBO	1121072/50/1		✓	(Y)	SLF		
15	GEORGE NGOMA	932500/52/1	✓		(Y)	SEC		
16	Dickson Banda	274253/52/1	✓		(Y)			
17	DANIEL Zulu	255039/52/1	✓		(Y)	M		
18	PATRICK TEMBO	407461/52/1	✓		(Y)	M		
19	BRENDA JERE	187278/52/1		✓	(Y)	B		
20	VANESS MBEWE	120354/54/1		✓	(Y)	P		
21	DAKA MOROT	266381/52/1	✓		(Y)			
22	Sam Mupfema	123847/11/1	✓		(Y)	R/C		
23	John Banda	132053/52/1	✓		(Y)	SLF		
24	GEORGE Zulu	140307/52/1	✓		(Y)	LF		
25	FELIX BANDA	193560/52/1	✓		(Y)	CH		
26	ANTHONY NANGWALE	166711/52/1		✓	(Y)	BM		
27	Tesela Phiri	109196/54/1		✓	(Y)	LF		
28	Timothy BANDA	183200/54/1	✓		(Y)	LF		
29	Zulu Stanley	129718/52/1	✓		(Y)	M		
30	PHIRI LAMOCK	129074/50/1	✓		(Y)	M		
31	Zulu Alfred	140567/52/1	✓		(Y)	LF		
32	ZOFINA SAKALA	572826/52/1			(Y)	M		
33	GASTON MBEWE				(Y)	M		

Total farmers participated		Total Female	12
Total COMACO Farmers		Total Male	21
Total Non - COMACO			



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



TRAINING MONITORING TOOL

TMT No. **65639**

Date: **03-11-21**

1. Training by			
☐ 1. Lead Farmer	☐ 2. Senior LF	☐ 3. Principal LF	☐ 4. Radio
☐ 5. Producer group members		☐ 6. COMACO Staff	
2. Date			
03	11	21	
Day	Month	Year	
3. Producer Group Name & Number (if applicable)			
4. Location			
KALINAWA	KALINAWA	MTUMPA	SINDA
Village	Chiefdom	Camp	District
5. Description of Beneficiaries			
☐ 1. Farmer	☐ 2. Lead Farmer	☐ 3. SLF	☐ 4. PLF
☐ 5. Chiefs	☐ 6. Headmen	☐ 7. Cooperative Leaders	
6. Did this group listen to the COMACO Farm Talk Radio this month? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No			
7. Training Topic (Please check the training topics you covered)			
Conservation Agriculture & Agro-Forestry ☐ 1. Compost Making ☐ 2. Weeding ☐ 3. Planting Seeds (crops) ☐ 4. Biological pest control ☐ 5. Harvesting ☐ 6. Land Preparation (Basin digging/Ripping) ☐ 7. Compost application ☐ 8. Closing of fields ☐ 9. Granary management ☐ 10. Establishment of firebreaks ☐ 11. Tree Seed Collection ☐ 12. Orange sweet potato Nursery & Transplanting ☐ 13. SRI Nursery Establishment & Transplanting ☐ 14. Tree Nursery Establishment & Transplanting (Gliricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 15. Establishment of woodlots (Gliricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 16. Livestock Control		Bee Keeping Training ☐ 17. Bee keeping management Vegetable Gardening Training ☐ 18. Dry season vegetable gardening Poultry Training ☐ 19. Poultry management ☐ 20. Poultry vaccination Other ☐ 21. SILK/Gender related training ☐ 22. Cooperative leadership training ☐ 23. Seed loan recovery ☐ 24. Seed input distribution ☐ 25. Please specify: CHARBON VERIFICATION	
8. Trainer & Verification			
Name	Signature	Date	
Trainer (1) AKEL	[Signature]	03/11/21	
Trainer (2)			
Trainer (3)			
Trainer (4)			
Verified by Supervisor			



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE LIST

PAL No. **65638**

Date: **03-11-21**

	Participants Full Names	NRC#	Gender		COMACO Members? (Y/N)	Title e.g. LEADER, FARMER	Contact Phone No.	Signature
			Male	Female				
1	HENRY MWANZA	1119353	✓		(N)	SLF		B
2	MARIA K. RUP.	29629/50		✓	(N)			R
3	MARGRET PHIRI	129086/54		✓	(N)	CFMG		R
4	BONFACE PHIRI	129262/54	✓		(N)	SLF		R
5	BANDA ESABILI	138144/54		✓	(N)	SLF		B. Banda
6	MVULA VICTORIA	4415703/52		✓	(N)	SLF		V. MVULA
7	NGOMA VONET			✓	(N)	SLF		
8	BANDA TOMAIDA	573576/52		✓	(N)	CFMG		T. Banda
9	PHIRI ELIZABETH	255764/54		✓	(N)	CFMG		R
10	TEMBO OLIP	244563/54		✓	(N)	CFMG		Tembo
11	PHIRI CHIKWA	14202/54	✓		(N)	CFMG		Ch
12	KALEBE DAKA	394448/54	✓		(N)	SLF		Kalebe
13	Banda Joseph	157114/54	✓		(N)	CFMG		B. Banda
14	NGOMA INNOCENT	56104/52	✓		(N)	SLF		Ngoma
15	PHIRI CLEMENT	326244/54	✓		(N)	SLF		Phiri
16	Banda BEST	323146/54	✓		(N)	SLF		Banda
17	PHIRI KALEBE	394448/54	✓		(N)	SLF		Kalebe
18	BANDA FATIMAS	17309/54		✓	(N)	SLF		B. Banda
19	BANDA MEINADO	376182/52	✓		(N)	PLF		B. Banda
20	John Banda	13353/54	✓		(N)	SLF		John
21	Geoffrey Zulu	140307/54	✓		(N)	PLF		Geoffrey
22	Felix Banda	173560/54	✓		(N)	PLF		Felix
23	Antonia Mangwale	166714/54		✓	(N)	PLF		Antonia
24	Tesela Phiri	109196/54		✓	(N)	PLF		T. Phiri
25	TIMOTHY BANDA	183200/54	✓		(N)	LE		T. Banda
26	Zile Stanley	129317/54	✓		(N)	PLF		Zile
27	PHIRI LAMECK	129274/54	✓	✓	(N)	PLF		L. Phiri
28	Zulu Alfred	140563/54	✓		(N)	PLF		A. Zulu
29	ZEFIRIA SHIMBA	572836/54			(N)			Z. Shamba
30	GASTON MACHO				(N)			G. Macho
31	KALEBE DAKA	394448/54	✓	✓	(N)	SLF		Kalebe
32	Nwala Tawho	171209/54	✓		(N)	Com		Nwala
33					(N)			

Total farmers participated		Total Female	15
Total COMACO Farmers		Total Male	19
Total Non - COMACO			



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



TRAINING MONITORING TOOL

TMT No. **65639**

Date: **03/11/21**

1. Training by			
☐ 1. Lead Farmer	☐ 2. Senior LF	☐ 3. Principal LF	☐ 4. Radio
☐ 5. Producer group members		☐ 6. COMACO Staff	
2. Date			
03	11	21	
Day	Month	Year	
3. Producer Group Name & Number (if applicable)			
4. Location			
KABELLE	KALIDIBWALO	KABELLE	PE TANGU
Village	Chiefdom	Camp	District
5. Description of Beneficiaries			
☐ 1. Farmer	☐ 2. Lead Farmer	☐ 3. SLF	☐ 4. PLF
☐ 5. Chiefs	☐ 6. Headmen	☐ 7. Cooperative Leaders	
6. Did this group listen to the COMACO Farm Talk Radio this month? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No			
7. Training Topic (Please check the training topics you covered)			
Conservation Agriculture & Agro-Forestry ☐ 1. Compost Making ☐ 2. Weeding ☐ 3. Planting Seeds (crops) ☐ 4. Biological pest control ☐ 5. Harvesting ☐ 6. Land Preparation (Basin digging/Ripping) ☐ 7. Compost application ☐ 8. Closing of fields ☐ 9. Granary management ☐ 10. Establishment of firebreaks ☐ 11. Tree Seed Collection ☐ 12. Orange sweet potato Nursery & Transplanting ☐ 13. SRI Nursery Establishment & Transplanting ☐ 14. Tree Nursery Establishment & Transplanting (Gliricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 15. Establishment of woodlots (Gliricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 16. Livestock Control		Bee Keeping Training ☐ 17. Bee keeping management Vegetable Gardening Training ☐ 18. Dry season vegetable gardening Poultry Training ☐ 19. Poultry management ☐ 20. Poultry vaccination Other ☐ 21. SILK/Gender related training ☐ 22. Cooperative leadership training ☐ 23. Seed loan recovery ☐ 24. Seed input distribution ☐ 25. Please specify: Carbon Training	
8. Trainer & Verification			
	Name	Signature	Date
Trainer (1)	NGEL MUKUNDA	[Signature]	03/11/21
Trainer (2)			
Trainer (3)			
Trainer (4)			
Verified by Supervisor			



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE LIST PAL No. **65639**

KAZIINDAWAZO

Date: 03/11/21

No.	Participants Full Names	NRC#	Gender		COMACO Members? (Y/N)	Title e.g. LEADER, FARMER	Contact Phone No.	Signature
			Male	Female				
1	SUEVA MUGENDO	225566/53	✓		(Y)	PLD		
2	KENNEJI MWANZA	230338/67	✓		(Y)	G/T		
3	GIFT BANDA			✓	(Y)			
4	SIMAM TEMBO		✓		(N)	CCD		
5	NGULUBO KIDAY	207577/53	✓		(Y)	G/T		
6	TEMBO DAVID	291997/57	✓		(Y)	CFMG		
7	ZULU JUDITH	275336/57		✓	(Y)	CFMG		
8	MWANZA NJANGU	29833/53		✓	(Y)	CFMG		
9	SILUMBA SCORION	215053/53	✓		(Y)	CFMG		
10	KUINGU NAGBET	253871/53		✓	(Y)	G/T		
11	SAMBA JOHN	278728/53	✓		(Y)	CFMG		
12	TEMBO SAMSON	278232/53	✓		(Y)	CFMG		
13	LAKA MAMUO	286013/53	✓		(Y)	CFMG		
14	BANDA ABRAHAM	317220/53	✓		(Y)	CFMG		
15	MUMBA PETER	204662/61	✓		(Y)	CFMG		
16	ZULU WITED	212383/53	✓		(Y)	SET		
17	MWANZA CHRISTINE	207164/53		✓	(Y)	SET		
18	LUNGU SCORION	231292/53	✓		(Y)	CVP		
19	LAKA LAITON	182840/53	✓		(Y)	PSM		
20	MWANZA JOSEPH				(Y)			
21	PANU DUNCAN	231101/53	✓		(Y)			
22	NEMBEH TEMBO	212051/61	✓		(Y)	CM		
23	ZEPHORA CHILANGA	120211/61	✓		(Y)	SC		
24					(Y/N)			
25					(Y/N)			
26					(Y/N)			
27					(Y/N)			
28					(Y/N)			
29					(Y/N)			
30					(Y/N)			
31					(Y/N)			
32					(Y/N)			
33					(Y/N)			

Total farmers participated		Total Female	5
Total COMACO Farmers		Total Male	17
Total Non - COMACO			



COMACO

Community Markets For Conservation



TRAINING MONITORING TOOL

TMT No. **65640**

Date: 04/11/21

1. Training by			
☐ 1. Lead Farmer	☐ 2. Senior LF	☐ 3. Principal LF	☐ 4. Radio
☐ 5. Producer group members		☐ 6. COMACO Staff	
2. Date			
<u>04</u> Day	<u>11</u> Month	<u>21</u> Year	
3. Producer Group Name & Number (if applicable)			
4. Location			
<u>Mumisi</u> Village	<u>Mumisi</u> Chiefdom	<u>Mumisi B</u> Camp	<u>PELUMBE</u> District
5. Description of Beneficiaries			
☒ 1. Farmer	☐ 2. Lead Farmer	☐ 3. SLF	☐ 4. PLF
☐ 5. Chiefs	☒ 6. Headmen	☒ 7. Cooperative Leaders	<u>CPLH</u>
6. Did this group listen to the COMACO Farm Talk Radio this month? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No			
7. Training Topic (Please check the training topics you covered)			
Conservation Agriculture & Agro-Forestry ☐ 1. Compost Making ☐ 2. Weeding ☐ 3. Planting Seeds (crops) ☐ 4. Biological pest control ☐ 5. Harvesting ☐ 6. Land Preparation (Basin digging/Ripping) ☐ 7. Compost application ☐ 8. Closing of fields ☐ 9. Granary management ☐ 10. Establishment of firebreaks ☐ 11. Tree Seed Collection ☐ 12. Orange sweet potato Nursery & Transplanting ☐ 13. SRI Nursery Establishment & Transplanting ☐ 14. Tree Nursery Establishment & Transplanting (Gliricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 15. Establishment of woodlots (Gliricidia, Musangu, Moringa etc.) ☐ 16. Livestock Control		Bee Keeping Training ☐ 17. Bee keeping management Vegetable Gardening Training ☐ 18. Dry season vegetable gardening Poultry Training ☐ 19. Poultry management ☐ 20. Poultry vaccination Other ☐ 21. SILK/Gender related training ☐ 22. Cooperative leadership training ☐ 23. Seed loan recovery ☐ 24. Seed input distribution ☐ 25. Please specify: <u>CARBON Verification</u>	
8. Trainer & Verification			
Trainer (1)	Name <u>04/11/21</u>	Signature <u>[Signature]</u>	Date <u>04/11/21</u>
Trainer (2)			
Trainer (3)			
Trainer (4)			
Verified by Supervisor			



PARTICIPANTS ATTENDANCE LIST

PAL No **65640**

Mumbai

Date: 04/11/21

	Participants Full Names	NRC#	Gender		COMACO Members? (Y/N)	Title e.g. LEADER, FARMER, etc.	Contact Phone No.	Signature
			Male	Female				
1	SHABU K. MWANZA	257540/54	✓		Y/N			E. Mwanza
2	DRIVER - NOKO	232256/54	✓		Y/N			Noko
3	CHIRWA ALFRED	234547/54	✓		Y/N	COMACO		Chirwa
4	SABUKA DEANOSA	255541/54		✓	Y/N	member		S. Sabuka
5	ANITA TEMBO	332131/54		L	Y/N	member		Anita
6	SOFIA DAKA	136741/54		L	Y/N	member		Sofia
7	MERVIS Banda	243251/54	✓		Y/N	member		M. Banda
8	ALINDA ZULU	243174/54		L	Y/N	CT		A. Zulu
9	BIBIAN Lungu	169378/42	✓		Y/N	GT		B. Lungu
10	Eletina murda	202686/54		C	Y/N	CT		E. Murda
11	GETACHE Mwanza	110838/54		F.	Y/N			G. Mwanza
12	Timothy Zulu	252191/54		L	Y/N	GT		T. Zulu
13	ANDSON Zulu	315252/54		FL	Y/N			A. Zulu
14	SAMSON PHIRI	334639/54	✓		Y/N	SG		S. Phiri
15	ALFORD ZULU	202406/54	✓		Y/N	FL		A. Zulu
16	Nicholas Peteramaga	353911/54	✓		Y/N	CM		N. Peteramaga
17	Adam Sakala	235911/54	✓		Y/N	CM		A. Sakala
18	HARRY PHIRI	243174/54	✓		Y/N			H. Phiri
19	Clement Mwanza	242169/54	✓		Y/N	CMG		C. Mwanza
20	KELVIN MWANZA	223556/54		L	Y/N	CMG		K. Mwanza
21	GIBSON Mwanza	215924/54	✓		Y/N	CMG		G. Mwanza
22	JEPATER Zulu	180276/54	✓		Y/N	CMG		J. Zulu
23	JACKSON MWANZA	223883/54		L	Y/N	CMG		J. Mwanza
24	WHYSON TEMBO	141939/54	✓		Y/N	Abundant		W. Tembo
25	JANET SANDA	248319/54		L	Y/N	Abundant		J. Sanda
26	Zephane Chibanga	120016/54	✓		Y/N	ML		Z. Chibanga
27	Nemiah Tembo	91203/16	✓		Y/N	CM		N. Tembo
28					Y/N			
29					Y/N			
30					Y/N			
31					Y/N			
32					Y/N			
33					Y/N			

Total farmers participated		Total Female	9
Total COMACO Farmers		Total Male	18
Total Non - COMACO			

8 APPENDIX 3: CORRECTIVE ACTION AND CLARIFICATION REQUESTS

VCS Corrective action requests (CARs)

VCS CAR ID	01	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
Section 1.2 of the MR states: 'There are no project activity instances of this grouped project which are subject to validation in this third monitoring period' However, section 1.3 states: '[For SALM] The third project activity instance comprises 55,649 farmers and 27,814 ha of agricultural land. For REDD+, the second project activity instances comprised 139,150 ha of forest, of which 108,386 ha of forests (Table 5) were subject to verification in the second monitoring period. For this third monitoring period, project activity instances comprise 216,157 ha of forest of which 86,546 ha of forest are subject to verification.'		
Project proponent response		Date: 23/10/2021
<i>Addressed as per updated monitoring report</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
VVB Assessment		Date: 04/02/2022
The PP has made no change. Section 1.2 of the MR still states that no project activity instances are subject to validation, while new instances have been added during the third monitoring period and, thus, are subject to validation.		
Project proponent response		Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Changes have been made to section 1.2 of the MR as required. The project instances due for validation in this monitoring period are 27,814 ha of agricultural land under SALM and 2,843ha under REDD+.		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
updated Monitoring Report: VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_17_02_2022		
VVB Assessment		Date: 23/02/2022
The PP has made the adequate corrections. CAR closed.		

VCS CAR ID	02	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
In section 3.1 of the MR, it is stated: 'To-date the project has sensitized, trained, and registered into the project a total of 75,190 farmers and a total of 41,678 ha of agricultural land.' However, these figures do not match with figures reported in Table 3.		
Project proponent response		Date: 08/11/2021
<i>Figures adjusted according to table.</i> The correct figures should read (total of 75,048 farmers and a total of 44,944 ha of agricultural land according to table 3). We have updated the MR with the corrected figures. See updated report.		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Monitoring Report (page 24)		
VVB Assessment		Date: 04/02/2022
The PP has made the adequate corrections. CAR closed.		

VCS CAR ID	03	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
Section 2.3.2 of the MR states: 'For this reason, COMACO decided to remove the entire CCA from the project area in the last monitoring. After continued engagement with the community in Luembe Chiefdom, COMACO continued to engage with BCP, and the Communities finally came up with a new Community Conservation Area which has been included in this monitoring period.' Also, section 3.3 states: 'Luembe has been included in this monitoring period after resolving the extent of the Community Conservation Area boundary among the traditional leadership of this Chiefdom.' However, according to Table 6 of section 3.3, Luembe CCA is not included for verification in this 3rd monitoring period.		
Project proponent response		Date: 23/10/2021
See section 3.2.2: Project Description Deviations of the monitoring report. The CCA boundary was re-adjusted based on the agreements between the project and the communities. This CCA has been included in the first and second monitoring period but it has been included in this third monitoring period.		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Monitoring Report (MR)		
VVB Assessment		Date: DD/MM/YYYY
The PP has updated the project description deviation to better explain the inclusion of the readjusted Luembe CCA and Table 9 (former Table 6) to reflect its inclusion in the third monitoring period. However, the project description deviation still states: "This CCA has not been included in this 3rd monitoring period."		
Project proponent response		Date: 17/02/2022
<i>The Monitoring report has been updated to indicate that the readjusted Luembe CCA has been included in this third monitoring report.</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
updated Monitoring Report: VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_17_02_2022		
VVB Assessment		Date: 23/02/2022
The PP has made the adequate corrections. CAR closed.		

VCS CAR ID	04	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
The eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances of the validated PD (section 1.13, Table 4) state: 'The new instances must be located within the boundaries of the chiefdoms listed in Appendix 1.' However, Table 6 of section 3.3 of the MR reports CCA in Kawaza, Kazembe and Madzimawe Chiefdoms, which are not listed among the eligible Chiefdoms in Appendix 1 of the PD.		
Project proponent response		Date: 08/11/2021
<i>Kawaza, Kazembe and Madzimawe were added to the project based on two reasons: 1) the areas fall within Eastern province and share the same baseline conditions as the existing project areas 2) Community interest in being part of the project and the adoption rate of the practices being promoted by the project. Otherwise, addition of these 3 Chiefdoms does not affect the applicability of both methodologies and the baseline conditions of these areas are the same as the other chiefdoms in the Eastern province.</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Updated Section 3.2.2 Project Description Deviation, of the Monitoring Report		
VVB Assessment		Date: 07/02/2022
The PP has described a Project Description Deviation to include three additional chiefdoms (Kawaza, Kazembe and Madzimawe) to those listed in Appendix 1 of the validated PD, demonstrating that these Chiefdoms were left out by mistake. However, the PP is required to review the description of the PD deviation, since there are incongruencies in relation to the number of Chiefdoms include in the PD and the monitoring periods.		
Project proponent response		Date: 17/02/2022
<i>The project description deviation has been reviewed for consistence on the number of chiefdoms in the appendix list of the PDD and the number of chiefdoms added to the project. See updated Section 3.2.2 Project Description Deviation of the MR</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
updated Monitoring Report: VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_17_02_2022		
VVB Assessment		Date: 23/02/2022
The PP has made the adequate corrections. CAR closed.		

VCS CAR ID	05	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
Several data and parameters in section 4.1 are not reported using the required table format from the MR template.		
Project proponent response		Date: 22/10/2021
<i>The table format for the data and parameters section has been corrected to differentiate between data and parameters available at validation and data and parameters monitored</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Monitoring report updated		
VVB Assessment		Date: 04/02/2022
The PP has corrected the format of tables in section 4.1. CAR closed.		

VCS CAR ID	06	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
In relation to GHG estimations and assertions: a) Both baseline and project estimations for the SALM component are considering year 2017, 2018 and 2019, i.e., a 3-year period length. However, the monitoring period (1 November 2017 to 31 October 2019) has a 2-year period length. b) The values of Agricultural land applying fertilizers (%) reported in Table 32 of the MR and used in spreadsheet <i>2020-11-12 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries</i> do not match with values reported in MIS>Project summary>SALM Practices Project (All) and MIS>Project summary>Emissions. c) For the estimation of Project emissions due to N-fixing species, the updated number of <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> trees per ha for each monitoring year is not being considered. Instead, a fixed value from project start has been used. Additionally, the values from tab 'Agroforestry' of the spreadsheet <i>2020-11-12 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries</i> don't match with MIS>Project Summary>Agroforestry. d) The values of % of agricultural land not burnt reported in Table 35 of the MR and used in spreadsheet <i>2020-11-12 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries</i> do not match with values reported in MIS>Project Summary>Emissions and MIS>Project Summary>SALM Practices Project(All). e) Project removals due to changes in SOC in the monitoring period reported in Table 38 of the MR do not match with values in the provided spreadsheets <i>2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2017 East</i>, <i>2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2018 East</i>, and <i>2020-11-06_RothC model_COMACO_2019 East</i>. f) Section 5.3.2 states that leakage is not estimated because actual deforestation is below baseline. However, actual deforestation is reported to be higher than baseline deforestation for the year 2018.		
Project proponent response		Date: 16/11/2021
b) The issue has been attended to and resolved. Note that the difference or mismatch in the MIS>Project summary>SALM Practices Project (ALL) and MIS>Project summary>Emissions, emanated from the system filter error and has been resolved. Also, note that the system error only affected the summary display page and did not affect the system calculations as the data source used for both MIS-summaries is the same and should produce the same results. The two MIS summary reports now match with (%) reported in Table 32 of the MR and used in spreadsheet <i>2020-11-12 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries</i> respectively. c) We have checked the figures and resolved the issue on the number of <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> trees per ha for each monitoring year to make sure they are considered for the estimation of Project emissions due to N-fixing species. Thus, the values used are not fixed as shown in the spreadsheet <i>2020-11-12 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries</i>. The values in the spreadsheet <i>2020-11-12 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries</i>, and the MIS>Project Summary>Emissions, and MIS>Project Summary>SALM Practices Project(All), have been corrected and updated the MR. d) The value % of agricultural land not burnt (ha), decimals were rounded off to one decimal place. This has been corrected to two decimal places respectively. Note that in the calculation the correct figures		

were used as indicated in the MIS and the spreadsheet <i>2020-11-12 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries</i>. e) <i>Revised calculations – See updated spreadsheets</i> f) <i>leakage is not estimated because actual deforestation is below baseline. See revised calculation spreadsheets</i>	
Documentation provided by Project proponent	
MIS and the spreadsheet <i>2020-11-12 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries</i> .	
VVB Assessment	Date: 07/02/2022
a) The PP has extended the monitoring period to 31-10-2020. Thus the monitoring periods has now a length of 3 years. However, tables 13, 14, 15 are modifying the values of 2017 in relation with the MR from the previous monitoring period (1 November 2015 to 31 October 2017). Year 2017 should not be modified, since it is out of the scope of the current monitoring period. Still open. b) There are still mismatches between the values of Agricultural land applying fertilizers (%) reported in Table 35 (former Table 32) of the MR and used in spreadsheet <i>2020-11-06 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries East-updated</i> and the MIS (access on February 7th). Still open. c) There are mismatches between the values of % of total area under Gliricidia used in spreadsheet <i>2020-11-06 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries East-updated</i> and the MIS (access on February 7th). Still open. d) There are still mismatches between the values of % of agricultural land not burnt reported in Table 38 (former 35) of the MR and used in spreadsheet <i>2020-11-06 COMACO_Monitoring Report ER summaries East-updated</i> and the MIS (access on February 7th). Still open. e) PP has made the adequate corrections. Closed. f) The PP has corrected the leakage deforestation estimation in the baseline scenario and the leakage monitored. No leakage emissions are to be estimated. Closed.	
Project proponent response	Date: 16/02/2022
a) <i>Monitoring Report has been updated: See VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_17_02_2022</i> b) <i>I am sorry – you are using an old version of the MIS: Kindly use the link here https://portal.itswild.org/salm-east/index.php</i> c) <i>new link to MIS: https://portal.itswild.org/salm-east/index.php</i> d) <i>new link to MIS: https://portal.itswild.org/salm-east/index.php</i>	
Documentation provided by Project proponent	
a) Monitoring Report: VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_17_02_2022	

VVB Assessment	Date: 23/02/2022
a) The PP has removed any change in previous monitoring periods from tables 13 to 15. Closed. b)-d) The PP has provided access to the updated MIS. All used values match. Closed. CAR closed.	

VCS Clarification requests (CLs)

VCS CL ID	01	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
Provide the following evidence/documents: a) Non-permanence risk report, using the last available template, for the current monitoring period (1 November 2017 to 31 October 2019). b) GIS files updated for the current monitoring period (1 November 2017 to 31 October 2019). c) Map accuracy assessments. d) Evidence of the procedures or methods used for documenting the outcomes of the mechanisms set for engaging and communicating with various stakeholders described in the table of section 2.3 of the MR. e) Community Conservation Plans (CCPs) of the 19 CCA added during the monitoring period. f) List of all farmers and farms added to the project during the current monitoring period. g) 2015-03-20 Drivers and Effectiveness Factor Analysis CLMP h) CSO/MACO/FSRP Crop Forecast Surveys. Various years. Lusaka: GRZ in Sitko et al. 2011. Technical Compendium: Descriptive Agricultural Statistics and Analysis for Zambia in Support of the USAID Mission's Feed the Future Strategic Review. i) Excel COMACO_compost_input		
Project proponent response		Date: 23/11/2021
a) <i>Non-Permanence Risk report</i> https://docs.google.com/document/d/1BkxYP2hZ2tYh8KFpdMTCVygDqYv70XT/edit?usp=sharing&oid=109003993376502852395&rtpof=true&sd=true b) <i>GIS files updated Monitoring period</i> https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MoA5Dk5hCqepfllQvCobSfod7wHdnWU/view?usp=sharing c) <i>Map Accuracy Assessment</i> https://drive.google.com/file/d/1MoA5Dk5hCqepfllQvCobSfod7wHdnWU/view?usp=sharing d) <i>Evidence of the procedures or methods used for documenting the outcomes of the mechanisms set for engaging and communicating with various stakeholders described in the table of section 2.3 of the MR</i> https://drive.google.com/file/d/14sKvxOwNR4w9ozesmVuKbDqXWXW0lva/view?usp=sharing e) <i>Community Conservation Plans</i> https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mPNVlw8p7mKqJYvARIWwTKjbP75C1R3m/view?usp=sharing f) <i>List of farmers added to the project:</i> https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1u6rjv-OpIdoo5Z_3HQJTZN88708O0xu/edit?usp=sharing&oid=109003993376502852395&rtpof=true&sd=true g) <i>2015-03-20 Drivers and Effectiveness Factor Analysis CLMP</i> https://drive.google.com/file/d/1bcBffCOQrvaEeM3wSaseaJBawMe5MUOD/view?usp=sharing		

h) CSO/MACO/FSRP Crop Forecast Surveys. Various years. Lusaka: GRZ in Sitko et al. 2011. Technical Compendium: Descriptive Agricultural Statistics and Analysis for Zambia in Support of the USAID Mission's Feed the Future Strategic Review. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1sKK05kWfebGMXELej7wEwt2V_rOJBFBQ/view?usp=sharing i) COMACO_Compost_input: https://drive.google.com/file/d/17zh6gTSMG17uragTWITUiuKKYMwdOqdM/view?usp=sharing	
Documentation provided by Project proponent	
See attachments in the links provided above	
VVB Assessment	Date: 04/02/2022
The PP has provided the requested documents. CL closed.	

VCS CL ID	02	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
The MR template requires for section 1.7: Indicate the project location and geographic boundaries (if applicable) including geodetic coordinates. For grouped and AFOLU projects, coordinates may be submitted separately as a KML file. Provide location of CCA and farms in map (figure 1).		
Project proponent response		Date: 12/11/2021
CCAs KML file: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1A7Tyu395L2oDfDFxTFMTVOK4twMqoZGX/view?usp=sharing Farms KML file: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Wql9GB13rFZNVTFr4P9VsNnNF_m14-o/view?usp=sharing		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
See links above		
VVB Assessment		Date: 04/02/2022
The Farms KML file provided seems to be corrupted. Please, provide a working version of the file. Also, include in map of figure 1 of the MR the location of the CCA and farms.		
Project proponent response		Date: 16/02/2022
<i>It is proved to be a technical challenge providing the farmer records in KML file form. We have instead provided the farmers records as a ESRI shapefile on this link:</i> https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ELQARnY_NdG6qvWkbpwLUbBuDsv77Nqn/view?usp=sharing		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Shapefile of the farmer records.		
VVB Assessment		Date: 23/02/2022
The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.		

VCS CL ID	03	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
In section 2.2 of the MR, as required by the template, provide the following information: - The procedures or methods used for documenting the outcomes of the local stakeholder communication. - How due account of all and any input received during ongoing communication has been taken, including details on any updates to the project design or justify why updates are not appropriate For AFOLU projects, also demonstrate how the project has communicated the following with local stakeholders: - The results of project implementation, including the results of monitoring. - Any changes, where relevant, to risks, costs and benefits the project may bring to local stakeholders. - Any changes, where relevant, to relevant laws and regulations covering workers' right in the host country.		
Project proponent response		Date: 17/01/2022
<i>The procedures or methods used for documenting the outcomes of the local stakeholder communication.</i> See documentation on this link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1rWVD8tx5EDbslosCEOiflEus6RLD6vNT/view?usp=sharing <i>How due account of all and any input received during ongoing communication has been taken, including details on any updates to the project design or justify why updates are not appropriate</i> See documentation on this link: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wMCazMgWmM1NwSxB1AyHa3dirH4yjf5l/view?usp=sharing and https://drive.google.com/file/d/190M8vB6Lm_Fo7GU1OmBLKhoVSeUSG6Gu/view?usp=sharing For AFOLU projects, also demonstrate how the project has communicated the following with local stakeholders: <i>The results of project implementation, including the results of monitoring.</i> https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pi1_oIPbANt05rp0wPLUGJqoMnSX2GmA/view?usp=sharing <i>Any changes, where relevant, to risks, costs and benefits the project may bring to local stakeholders.</i> https://drive.google.com/file/d/1W5TUVY6rhpCUBW4x0Zbhq47Nfw6wvvhEQ/view?usp=sharing <i>Any changes, where relevant, to relevant laws and regulations covering workers' right in the host country.</i> a) Meeting at District Level: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VNOC2p_1edxELWyqgZohIBuAvDweaqhK/view?usp=sharing b) Meeting at Province Level: https://drive.google.com/file/d/13uVzj3632khYF8t1bb52qanK0GcOPsJE/view?usp=sharing		

Documentation provided by Project proponent	
See links above	
VVB Assessment	Date: 04/02/2022
The PP has provided documental evidence to support how the project has addressed the issues required by the template in section 2.2 of the MR. However, this information is not reflected in the MR, as required by the template. Provide summarized information of the documents to address the issues required by the template in section 2.2 of the MR.	
Project proponent response	Date: DD/MM/YYYY
<i>A summary information has been provided at the end of section 2.2 as required by the MR template.</i>	
Documentation provided by Project proponent	
updated Monitoring Report: VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_17_02_2022	
VVB Assessment	Date: 23/02/2022
The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.	

VCS CL ID	04	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
In section 2.3 of the MR, as required by the template, provide the following information: Any updates, where relevant, to the property and land use rights of the local stakeholders and a demonstration that the project has not negatively impacted such rights without first obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of the affected parties, and provided just and fair compensation if done so.		
Project proponent response		Date: 21/12/2021
<i>No grievance has been received by the project.</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
N/A		
VVB Assessment		Date: 07/02/2022
The PP is required to state whether there has been any update in relation to property and land use right of the local stakeholders and, if so, demonstrate that the project has not negatively impacted such right.		
Project proponent response		Date: DD/MM/YYYY
<i>Section 2.3 of the monitoring report has been updated as required by the monitoring report template.</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
See Section 2.3 of the Monitoring Report: VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_17_02_2022		
VVB Assessment		Date: 23/02/2022
The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.		

VCS CL ID	05	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
Table 3 in section 3.1 of the MR reports 816 plots, 408 farmers and 408 hectares for the period 2017-2019. Provide information on the category/nature of these instances.		
Project proponent response		Date: 21/12/2021
<i>These are farmers with two fields each who were added to the project in the third monitoring period. From 2018 to 2020, only 408 farmers had two fields each.</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
See updated Table 3, section 3.1 of the updated Monitoring Report		
VVB Assessment		Date: 04/02/2022
The PP has clarified the nature of farmers and plots in the table. CL closed.		

VCS CL ID	06	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
In section 4.3 of the, as required by the template, provide information on the procedures used for handling any internal auditing performed and any non-conformities identified.		
Project proponent response		Date: 17/01/2022
Here is a report that explains how the internal audits are performed and identification of non-conformities https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Pi1_oIPbANt05rp0wPLUGJqoMnSX2GmA/view?usp=sharing and an example of the Community Conservation Plan which explains how non-conformities are handled https://drive.google.com/file/d/1UoltVt-hTuuQSxL42JNh2iagGqzX2zfa/view?usp=sharing		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
VVB Assessment		Date: 04/02/2022
The PP has provided documental evidence on how the project performs internal audits and how non-conformities are handled. However, this information is not reflected in the MR, as required by the template. Provide summarized information of the documents to address the issues required by the template in section 4.3 of the MR.		
Project proponent response		Date: 16/02/2022
A summary of the internal audits and non-conformities has been included in the Monitoring Report section 4.3		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Updated Monitoring Report: VCS-Monitoring-v4.1_COMACO East_3rd_Complete_Final-REVISED_17_02_2022		
VVB Assessment		Date: 23/02/2022
The PP has included the requested information.		
CL closed.		

VCS CL ID	07	Date: 22/10/2021
Description		
Section 5.2.1 of the MR, under <i>Project emissions due to fertilizer use</i> , provides information on the average quantity of fertilizer used in 2015 and the EF for 2016 and 2017. Provide information for the current monitoring period.		
Project proponent response		Date: DD/MM/YYYY
<i>See revised monitoring report</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
revised monitoring report		
VVB Assessment		Date: 07/02/202
The PP has not provided information on the average quantity of fertilizer used and the EF for the monitoring period (2018-2020) in section 5.2 Project emissions. Additionally, report baseline values of % of agricultural land applying fertilizer and % of burning in agricultural land considered for new farm instances added in 2017 in section 5.1 Baseline emissions.		
Project proponent response		Date: 16/02/2022
<i>Average quantities of fertilizer used provided in section 5.2. See Updated Monitoring Report uploaded on the project google drive.</i> <i>Percentage of burning in agricultural land for new farmer instances have been included in Section 5.1 Baseline emissions of the MR.</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Updated Monitoring Report – Sections 5.1 and Section 5.2		
VVB Assessment		Date: 23/02/2022
The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.		