

VCS Project Validation Report - The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST), Kenya VCS-006



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.



ANSI ACCREDITED PROGRAM
GREENHOUSE GAS
VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION
0800

PROJECT NUMBER (ID) VO12051.00VAL

Project Title	The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST), Kenya VCS-006
Version	Report Version 01
Report ID	VO12051.00VAL

Report Title	VCS Validation Report - The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST), Kenya VCS-006
Client	Charlie Williams, Vice President - Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC) 7134 South Yale Avenue, Suite 310 Tulsa OK, USA 74136 Telephone 918-747-8749 CharlieWilliams@CleanAirAction.com Tist.org
Pages	37
Date of Issue	27 September 2012
Prepared By	Environmental Services, Inc.- Forestry, Carbon, and GHG Services Division
Contact	Corporate Office at: 7220 Financial Way, Suite 100, Jacksonville Florida 32256-USA; Phone: 904-470-2200 Fax: 904-470-2112 www.esicarbon.com
Approved By	Shawn McMahon – Lead Validator and Janice McMahon – Regional Technical Manager
Work Carried Out By	Shawn McMahon (Lead Validator), Stewart McMorrow (Validation Team Member), James Moody (Validation Team Member), Larry McCulloch (Validation Team Member), Rich Scharf (Validation Team Member) and Caitlin Sellers (Validation Team Member), with QAQC provided by Janice McMahon.

Summary:

Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) was contracted by Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC) on 6 July 2012 to conduct the project validation of The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006 (Project Description (PD) dated 24 August, 2012).

As stated in the TIST PD, “The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) is a combined reforestation and sustainable development project in Kenya carried out by subsistence members. The members plant trees on their land and retain ownership of the trees and their products. They receive training from TIST and a share of the carbon revenues from CAAC. Carbon credit sales generate participant income and provide project funding to address agricultural, HIV/AIDS, nutritional and fuel challenges.

TIST provides an administrative backbone that supplies training in building nurseries, tree planting, conservation farming, building fuel-efficient stoves and malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention. Part of the backbone is a two-way communications network that includes newsletters, weekly meetings at the Small Group level, monthly meetings where groups of Small Groups receive training, periodic seminars at the national level and a monitoring system based on hand-held computers and GPS. The rotating leadership and the Small Group rules empower women and the undereducated. Those who are the most successful, regardless of education levels or gender, become mentors and leaders.”

This project description (PD) is for a subset of the TIST project in Kenya and initially applies to 3,961 of the Small Groups, 29,222 members, 18,099 project areas and 7,419.2 ha. The main species planted are *Eucalyptus* spp., *Grevillea robusta* and *Cupressus* spp.

The validation objective included an assessment of compliance with VCS Standard (Version 3.2) and the likelihood that implementation of the planned GHG project will result in the GHG emission removal enhancements as stated by the project developer (ISO 14064-3:2006). This validation assessed the GHG emission removals through AFOLU criteria, specifically Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR).

The scope of the validation included the GHG project and baseline scenarios; physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes of the GHG project; GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs; types of GHG's; and time periods covered. The geographic validation scope was defined by the project boundary, which included multiple project areas (grouped), the carbon reservoir types, management activities, growth and yield models, inventory program, and contract periods.

The validation criteria followed the guidance documents provided by VCS and included the following: VCS Program Guide (01 May 2012, v3.3), VCS Standard (01 Feb 2012, v3.2), Program Definitions (01 May 2012, v3.3), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements (01 Feb 2012, v3.2), AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (01 Feb 2012, v3.1), the Grouped Project PD entitled “The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006” (Project Description (PD) dated 24 August, 2012), and CDM AR-AMS0001 Version 06.

A summary of all findings is included in Attachment C. There are no restrictions of uncertainty.

ESI confirms all validation activities including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance and the PD adherence to the VCS Version 3 and all associated updates as documented in this report are complete and concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that the PD “The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006” (Project Description (PD) dated 24 August 2012), meets the requirements of VCS Version 3 and all associated updates.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Objective	4
1.2	Scope and Criteria	4
1.3	Level of assurance	5
1.4	Summary Description of the Project	5
2	Validation Process	5
2.1	Method and Criteria.....	5
2.2	Document Review	6
2.3	Interviews	6
2.4	Site Inspections	7
2.5	Resolution of Any Material Discrepancy	8
3	Validation Findings.....	8
3.1	Project Design	8
3.1.1	Project Proponent and Other Entities	9
3.1.2	Project start date	9
3.1.3	Project crediting period	9
3.1.4	Project scale and estimated GHG emission reductions or removals	9
3.1.5	Project activities	11
3.1.6	Project location.....	13
3.1.7	Project compliance with applicable laws, statutes and other regulatory frameworks	13
3.1.8	Ownership and other programs.....	14
3.1.9	Additional information relevant to the project.....	15
3.2	Application of Methodology	18
3.2.1	Title and Reference	18
3.2.2	Applicability	18
3.2.3	Project Boundary.....	19
3.2.4	Baseline Scenario	19
3.2.5	Additionality	19
3.2.6	Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals	20
3.2.7	Methodology Deviations	21
3.2.8	Monitoring Plan	21
3.3	Environmental Impact	22
3.4	Comments by stakeholders.....	22
4	Validation conclusion	22
APPENDIX A - The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006-Documents Received from Client.....		24
APPENDIX B - Groves sampled during TIST VCS 006 Validation.....		28
APPENDIX C – Summary of Findings		35

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The validation objective included an assessment of compliance with VCS Version 3 and all associated updates, and the PD “The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006” (dated 24 August 2012), for the likelihood that implementation of the planned GHG project will result in the GHG emission removal enhancements as stated by the project developer (ISO 14064-3:2006). The validation objective is to ensure the project is in compliance with VCS Version 3 criteria, and ESI assessed the GHG emission removals through AFOLU criteria, specifically Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR).

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the validation included the GHG project and baseline scenarios; physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes of the GHG project; GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs; types of GHG's; and time periods covered. The geographic validation scope was defined by the project boundary, which included multiple project areas (grouped), the carbon reservoir types, management activities, growth and yield models, inventory program, and contract periods. The scope of the TIST Program in Kenya VCS-006 project was outlined by the project developer prior to the validation initiation and is re-defined as follows:

Baseline Scenario	The baseline field observation as detailed in the "Grove Summary" worksheet indicates the project areas are grassland and cropland prior to implementation of the project activity
Activities/Technologies/Processes	Afforestation, Reforestation, and Revegetation (ARR) Grouped Project
Sources/sinks/Reservoirs	Above-ground and below-ground biomass
GHG Type	Carbon-dioxide
Time Period	30 years starting 01 January 2003 and ending 31 December 2032
Project Boundary	Central Kenya in the Central, Rift Valley and Eastern Provinces. Small Groups: 3,961 Members: 29,222 Groves: 18,099 Hectares: 7,419.2

The validation criteria followed the guidance documents provided by VCS and included the following: VCS Program Guide (01 May 2012, v3.3), VCS Standard (01 Feb 2012, v3.2), Program Definitions (01 May 2012, v3.3), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements (01 Feb 2012, v3.2), AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (01 Feb 2012, v3.1), the Grouped Project PD entitled “The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006” (Project Description (PD) dated 24 August, 2012) and CDM AR-AMS0001 Version 06.

1.3 Level of assurance

The level of assurance was used to determine the depth of detail that the validator placed in the Validation Sampling Plan to determine if there are any errors, omissions, or misrepresentations (ISO 14064-3:2006). ESI assessed the project (general principles, data, sampling descriptions, documentation, calculations, etc.) to provide *reasonable assurance* to meet the Project Level requirements of the VCS Program. The evidence used to achieve a *reasonable* level of assurance is specified in the following sections.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

As stated in the TIST PD, “the International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) is a combined reforestation and sustainable development project in Kenya carried out by subsistence members. The members plant trees on their land and retain ownership of the trees and their products. They receive training from TIST and a share of the carbon revenues from CAAC.

TIST empowers Small Groups of 6 to 12 subsistence members in India, Kenya, Tanzania, and Kenya to combat the devastating effects of deforestation, poverty and drought. Combining sustainable development with carbon sequestration, TIST already supports the reforestation and biodiversity efforts of over 64,000 subsistence members. Carbon credit sales generate participant income and provide project funding to address agricultural, HIV/AIDS, nutritional and fuel challenges. As TIST expands to more groups and more areas, it ensures more trees, more biodiversity, more climate change benefit and more income for more people.

TIST provides an administrative backbone that supplies training in building nurseries, tree planting, conservation farming, building fuel-efficient stoves and malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention. Part of the backbone is a two-way communications network that includes newsletters, weekly meetings at the Small Group level, monthly meetings where groups of Small Groups receive training, periodic seminars at the national level and an award winning monitoring system based on hand-held computers and GPS. TIST is available to everyone and all are considered equal. The rotating leadership and the Small Group rules empower women and the undereducated. Those who are the most successful, regardless of education levels or gender, become mentors and leaders.”

This project description (PD) is for a subset of the TIST project in Kenya and initially applies to 3,961 of the Small Groups, 29,222 members, 18,099 project areas and 7,419.2 ha. The main species planted are Eucalyptus spp., Grevillea robusta and Cupressus spp.

2 VALIDATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

Our validation process closely follows the VCS Version 3 and all associated updates, VCS Program Guide (1 May 2012 v3.3), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements (1 Feb 2012 v3.2), ISO14064-3 and ISO 14065, and ESI Management System and Management System Manual (v11), Section V.2.

The validation criteria followed the guidance documents provided by VCS and included the following: VCS Program Guide (01 May 2012, v3.3), VCS Standard (01 Feb 2012, v3.2), Program Definitions (01 May 2012, v3.3), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements (01 Feb 2012, v3.2), AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (01 Feb 2012, v3.1), the Grouped Project PD entitled “The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006” (Project Description (PD) dated 24 August, 2012) and CDM AR-AMS0001 Version 06.

2.2 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with, and identified any deviation from VCS Version 3 program requirements and the methodology (AR-AMS0001). Initial review focused on the PD and included an examination of the project details, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals.

AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (01 February 2012 v3.1) was used by the project proponent to assess overall project risk. The final score was calculated to be 2.5%. The AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk tool requires a minimum risk score of 10%; therefore, the final risk score for The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST), Kenya VCS-006 is 10%. The information in this report was evaluated by validators and found to have been conducted appropriately and in compliance with VCS Version 3. No discrepancies were found in the evaluation of the elements of the Risk Analysis.

For a listing of all documents received from the client for this validation, please see Appendix A: The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006-Documents Received from Client.

2.3 Interviews

Interviews were conducted at multiple levels of the TIST program to assess understanding of program requirements and to determine if monitoring conducted in the field was implemented in accordance with the PD. Interviews included discussions with CAAC senior management, TIST field managers, trainers, auditors, quantifiers, IT staff and program members, and local stakeholders affected by the project. The following is a list of the main interviewees:

Charlie Williams-	CAAC vice president and project developer
Christine Yankel-	TIST field manager
John Kirinya-	TIST member
TIST Field staff 1	TIST trainer/Quantifier
TIST Field staff 2	TIST trainer/Quantifier
Quantifier 1	TIST quantifier
Paul Mutuoki-	TIST member
Japan Ngunja-	TIST member
Quantifier 2	TIST quantifier
Mr. Gikundo-	TIST member
Stanley Kiriinya-	TIST member
Peter Mungania-	TIST member
Jennifer Datwiri-	TIST member
George Kirema-	TIST member
Komati-	TIST member
Jackson Thethere-	TIST member
Anjanja-	TIST member
Maina-	TIST member
Quantifier 3-	TIST quantifier
Paul Ilango-	TIST member
Nykinyua-	school/TIST members
Joseph Tonui-	TIST member
Mary Chelanget-	TIST member
Margaret wanja-	TIST member
Simon Kithure	TIST member
James Gitenga	TIST member
Joel Mbilo	TIST member
Solomon Kirema	TIST member

Peter Kinyua	TIST member
Jacob Muthuri	TIST member
Emelda Kigatu	TIST member
Julius Kailanya	TIST member
Jacob Ciria	TIST member
M'mugumbi	TIST member
Peter Kiriinya	TIST member
Solomon Bundi	TIST member
Roseline Mwonjaru	TIST member
Margret mwari	TIST member
Judith naitore	TIST member
Steven marami	TIST member
Anonymous	TIST member
Joyce mwari	TIST member
Mary mpaka	TIST member
Aileen njeri	TIST member
Sindolo kome	TIST member
Teresea Muthoni Mwangi	TIST member
Muchina	TIST member
Francis ndiritu (wife)	TIST member
Susan wamuri	TIST member
John mwega son	TIST member
John Kerioki	TIST member
Tabitha nyamu	TIST member
Jasinta ndambira	TIST member
Mary njeru	TIST member
Agnes karoki	TIST member
Margret muciri	TIST member
Nester moses	TIST member
Rose mderi	TIST member
Ayub Kobia	TIST member
Francis Gikundi	TIST member
Millicent Wambogo	TIST member
Agnes Tirindi	TIST member
Benson Mwebia	TIST member
Francis Mbaya	TIST member
Humphrey M Mugambi	TIST member
Margaret Nyamburu	TIST member
Samuel Kiruki	TIST member
Elizabeth Nkaimura	TIST member
Helen Murithi	TIST member
Ciriaka Kagoji	TIST member
Atarina Mpida	TIST member
William Cheptop	Laipia District Forest Officer

2.4 Site Inspections

Site inspections occurred on 10-24 July 2012. A total of 2.4% of the project trees were validated in the field and 1.4% of the groves were visited. A risk based approach was used to select the groves to allow a review of multiple small groups and TIST members targeted to represent a wide geographic range of sites; sufficient to provide the necessary sample size to meet a reasonable level of assurance; as directed by the professional judgment of the Lead Validator.

Please see Appendix B for a summary list of the groves sampled.

Within the tracts (groves) selected for detailed review, the detailed documentation described elsewhere in this document was required. In addition, field review of these tracts occurred in which the following aspects of the project were assessed:

- pre-project conditions, as evidenced by condition of adjacent or nearby non-project areas, by evidence of site-preparation activities, and related
- current project conditions, including reported tree species, reported planting density, reported current density, reported growth characteristics (diameter, or similar), reported biomass volume (above- and/or below-ground), implementation of management plan/monitoring (historical and contemporary), and related

Direct field measurement of tree density (number planted and species) and growth characteristics was performed, with a detailed review of field measurement methodologies occurring at a minimum of one plot on each tract, sufficient to satisfy the professional discretion of the Lead Validator.

2.5 Resolution of Any Material Discrepancy

During the validation process there was a risk that potential errors, omissions, and misrepresentations would be found. The actions taken when errors, omissions, and misrepresentations were found included notifying the client of the issue(s) identified, and expanding our sample to the extent that will satisfy the Validator's professional judgment.

During the course of the validation, four (4) non-conformity reports (NCRs) and/clarifications (CLs) were identified. All NCRs/CLs were satisfactorily addressed. The NCRs/CLs provided necessary clarity to ensure the project was in compliance with the VCS Standard requirements for GHG projects. One NCR of note pertained to a quantifier who had submitted erroneous data. To address this issue and ensure TIST quality standards were upheld, TIST voluntarily dropped all sites where that quantifier had any involvement (662 groves in total). All issues and their resolutions are attached. (Appendix C).

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Project Design

The scope of the project was outlined in Section 1.2 of this report. This project is seeking registration under the Verified Carbon Standard Version 3 as an Afforestation, Reforestation and Revegetation (ARR) project and has been developed in compliance with the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements (01 Feb 2012, v3.2). It is a grouped project.

3.1.1 Project Proponent and Other Entities

Project Proponents	Point of contact	Roles/ Responsibility	Contact Details
Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC)	Charles E. Williams, Vice President	Project developer, implementer, manager	Clean Air Action Corporation 7134 South Yale Ave, Suite 310 Tulsa, Oklahoma 74136 United States of America Phone: +1-918-747-8770

Other Entities	Point of contact	Roles/ Responsibility	Contact Details
Institute for Environmental Innovation (I4EI)	Vannesa Henneke, Executive Director	Manages sustainable development components of TIST	Institute for Environmental Innovation 7134 South Yale Ave, Suite 310 Tulsa, Oklahoma 74136 United States of America Phone: +1-918-712-1866
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Enoch Kanyanga, Technical Officer	USAID provides funding for sustainable development components of TIST	USAID-Kenya c/o American Embassy United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, P. O. Box 629, Village Market-00621 Nairobi, Kenya
Environmental Services, Inc (ESI)	Shawn McMahon	Validator/Verifier	Environmental Services, Inc. 3800 Clermont St., NW North Lawrence, OH 44666 United States of America Phone: +1-330-833-9941

3.1.2 Project start date

The project start date is 01 January 2004.

3.1.3 Project crediting period

The crediting period is 30 years starting 01 January 2004 and ending 31 December 2033.

3.1.4 Project scale and estimated GHG emission reductions or removals

The TIST Kenya project will achieve GHG removals through reforestation/revegetation and sequester atmospheric CO₂ in live aboveground and belowground biomass.

As stated in the PD, The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) is a combined reforestation and sustainable development project, in Kenya, carried out by subsistence TIST members. The TIST members plant trees on their land and retain ownership of the trees and their products. They receive training from TIST and a share of the carbon revenues from CAAC.

Since its inception in 1999, over 64,000 participants organized into over 9,000 TIST Small Groups have planted over eleven million trees in Tanzania, India, Kenya, and Kenya - accomplishing GHG sequestration through tree planting, creating a potential long-term income stream, and

developing sustainable environments and livelihoods. Replication of TIST in Kenya began in 2003.

Currently, over 52,000 TIST participants, in over 7,000 Small Groups, are registered in the TIST program in Kenya and are working to break their local cycle of deforestation, drought and famine. The trees planted in tens of thousands of discrete groves and land parcels are already beginning to reduce erosion, stabilize and enrich the soil, and will soon be providing shade. In the future, they will provide other benefits, including edible fruits and nuts, medicines, windbreaks, firewood and timber.

This project description (PD) is for a subset of the TIST project in Kenya and initially applies to 3,961 of the Small Groups, 29,222 TIST members, 18,099 project areas and 7,419.2 ha. The main species planted are *Eucalyptus* spp., *Grevillea robusta* and *Cupressus* spp.

The following table outlines the estimated greenhouse gas removals as a result of this project.

Project	yes
Mega-project	no

Years	<i>Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO₂e)</i>
Year 2004	1,391
Year 2005	10,395
Year 2006	37,296
Year 2007	88,946
Year 2008	154,360
Year 2009	208,902
Year 2010	251,629
Year 2011	275,473
Year 2012	278,546
Year 2013	279,936
Year 2014	279,904
Year 2015	278,326
Year 2016	276,688
Year 2017	273,581

<i>Year 2018</i>	<i>264,602</i>
<i>Year 2019</i>	<i>256,831</i>
<i>Year 2020</i>	<i>255,100</i>
<i>Year 2021</i>	<i>264,699</i>
<i>Year 2022</i>	<i>270,674</i>
<i>Year 2023</i>	<i>272,675</i>
<i>Year 2024</i>	<i>274,348</i>
<i>Year 2025</i>	<i>274,348</i>
<i>Year 2026</i>	<i>274,348</i>
<i>Year 2027</i>	<i>274,348</i>
<i>Year 2028</i>	<i>274,302</i>
<i>Year 2029</i>	<i>273,648</i>
<i>Year 2030</i>	<i>271,520</i>
<i>Year 2031</i>	<i>268,219</i>
<i>Year 2032</i>	<i>266,087</i>
<i>Year 2033</i>	<i>267,136</i>
<i>Total estimated ERs</i>	<i>6,998,259</i>
<i>Total number of crediting years</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Average annual ERs</i>	<i>233,275</i>

3.1.5 Project activities

As stated in the TIST PD, The TIST Kenya project will achieve GHG removals through reforestation/revegetation and sequester atmospheric CO₂ in live aboveground and belowground biomass. This is a grouped project where individual land owners plant and maintain trees on their property in exchange for payments for carbon reductions that result from the growth of their trees.

TIST empowers Small Groups of 6 to 12 subsistence TIST members in Kenya with development of carbon sequestration. Carbon credit sales generate participant income and provide project

funding. As TIST expands to more groups and more areas, it ensures more trees, more biodiversity, more climate change benefit and more income for more people.

TIST provides an administrative backbone that supplies training in building nurseries, tree planting, conservation farming, building fuel-efficient stoves and malaria and HIV/AIDS prevention. Part of the backbone is a two-way communications network that includes newsletters, weekly meetings at the Small Group level, monthly meetings where groups of Small Groups receive training, periodic seminars at the national level and utilize a monitoring system based on hand-held computers and GPS.

The technologies associated with tree planting have been developed through discussions with Kenya Forestry Department and use of existing literature. In addition, TIST works with the Small Groups and local experts to develop best practices that are recommended to the TIST members for adoption. The following describes the technologies employed.

General: The project involves direct tree planting of species selected by the individual Small Groups, to meet their individual goals and needs. A list of suitable species is prepared based on input from local experts - Kenya Forestry Department and TIST members - and their benefits are discussed at TIST training meetings.

Nurseries: TIST best practices call for Small Groups to acquire seeds and develop their own nurseries using either seedbeds, or pots, made from plastic bags. Some Small Groups acquire seedlings from other groups, other individuals and local forest services.

Tree Planting: Tree planting is accomplished by manual methods using hand tools. TIST best practices call for TIST members to dig individual holes that are 45 cm wide, 45 cm deep, spaced 2.5 m to 3.5 m apart for each seedling and fertilized using natural fertilizers. TIST does not own any fossil fuel vehicles or equipment to be used for tree planting.

Monitoring: TIST has deployed an innovative and award winning data collection system that consists of battery-operated Palm computers, GPS receivers, data and image uploads through laptops or Internet access points to monitor project activities. The data collection is conducted by trained local representatives, called Quantifiers, who are often Small Group TIST members. They travel to each specific project area by walking, bikes, and local buses. TIST does not own any vehicles.

Internet: TIST uses Internet technology to make program results available transparently to a worldwide audience. It is also used to transfer field data collected with the Palm computers to the TIST database server located in the USA.

Pest Management: Small Groups are trained to use local natural techniques to manage pests. For example:

- Neem seeds are ground and added to boiling water. The mixture is left overnight and then applied to seedlings when cool.
- Neem leaves, washing soap, salt and red pepper (chili) are mixed together, then added to water and covered with the pan (this is a dangerous mixture!) and then boiled. The cooled mixture is applied to the seedlings.
- Ash is added to the area with seedlings.
- The area is well weeded to avoid encouraging pests.
- Neem leaves are boiled in water to make 'bitter water' and then applied to the seedlings.

Ongoing management: Long-term management of the trees rests with the Small Groups. However, due to the ongoing tree payment based on live tree counts and the long-term profit sharing arrangement with the Small Groups, there are ample incentives for the groups to maintain

healthy long-term stands. All species will be maintained for the 30-year life of the project. Small Groups have contracted to replant trees that die in the first 20 years.

Management of the trees is dependent on the species. For example:

- *Pinus patula*: Initial spacing can be planted in rows, at a spacing of 2-2.5m. Selective harvesting will be ongoing, with a goal of achieving a 250 trees/ha, with stem density, with a mean dbh of 45 cm, at 45 years.
- *Eucalyptus* (spp): Branches are trimmed and used for fuel wood. Stands planted closer than 3m x 3m should be thinned to that spacing, within two to five years. Additional thinning will take place every year, to provide fuel wood and/or a cash crop to the Small Groups.
- *Cupressus* (spp): Cypress (common name) can be planted in wood lots, at an initial density of 1,100/ha, but should be thinned to 300 trees/ha, for saw wood production. Weeding is essential for the first two years, to produce maximum growth. Optimal spacing is 2-3m x 2-3m, where thinning inferior trees should occur after four to five years, and pole production can occur after ten years. Trees should be regularly pruned for maximum stem growth and to reduce risk of toppling over in strong wind or storms.

3.1.6 Project location

The individual project areas of this PD are located in central Kenya in the Central, Rift Valley and Eastern Provinces. Most of the project activity is centered around Meru and Nanyuki generally around latitude 0.072200 N, longitude 37.659700 E. See Figure 1.9.

TIST has adopted a "grouped project" approach for this PD, because it is expanding throughout Kenya. As required by VCS, a KML file has been prepared that defines the extent of the geographic area of the expanded program. The KML file defines the country of Kenya.

3.1.7 Project compliance with applicable laws, statutes and other regulatory frameworks

As stated in the PD "As a tree planting program that takes place voluntarily on existing farm land, there are few laws that are relevant to TIST. A review of the potentially applicable laws and regulations was made by CAAC's US staff, the Kenya Staff, local Kenya counsel and the local EIA consultant.¹ The following laws are applicable:

The employment laws are listed below. CAAC uses Kenya counsel to advise on issues relating to employment. CAAC is not in violation of these laws.

- The Employment Act, 2007
- Regulation of Wages and Conditions of Employment Act
- National Hospital Insurance Fund Act, 1998

Companies Act, (Law of Kenya Cap. 486). CAAC is registered as a branch and is in good standing to operate in Kenya.

Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999. In conformance with the Act, TIST submitted an EIA to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA). "

¹ Natural Resources Management & Development Agency (NAREDA Consultants), Nanyuki, Kenya

Through discussions with TIST employees, verifiers are assured that TIST follows the Employment Act guidelines. TIST continues to be active in confirming that the program is in compliance with all applicable laws and directives as they are put forth by the Kenyan Government. In this light, validators requested that TIST demonstrate compliance with the latest Riparian Area directive from NEMA. Upon review of documentation and correspondence with NEMA officials, as well as interviews with Forest officers, validators are reasonably assured of complete compliance with all applicable laws that relate to this project.

3.1.8 Ownership and other programs

3.1.8.1 Right of use

As stated in the PD, “Each project area is a tree grove planted by a Small Group. It is named using a unique combination of the TIST number for that Small Group and the grove name.

- The landowner is a small hold TIST member who is one of the TIST Small Group TIST members. Kenya is going through a transition from customary tenure to land registry. The ownership of TIST project areas is both through customary tenure and registered land deeds.
- The Project Participants do not own any of the land. TIST is a project name, not a legal entity, and does not own, control or have any rights to any of the land.
- The landowner covenants together with other TIST members to form a Small Group. The Small Groups own the trees that they plant and determine how tree products and carbon revenues are divided among themselves.
- Host Country land law is silent as to the ownership of carbon and carbon pools. However, the Small Groups own the trees that they plant together and grant the rights to all carbon associated with TIST to Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC) under a “Carbon Credit Sale Agreement.”
- Under Paragraph 4 of the “Carbon Credit Sale Agreement,” the TIST members affirm their ownership or rights to the land designated as project areas.
- CAAC is registered as a branch in Kenya under the Companies Act and is a legal entity in Kenya.
- Under this PD, VERs shall be issued to CAAC.
- The current land use is agricultural.

The status of the contractual relationship between the land owner and TIST will be monitored. This will include changes in ownership of the land and changes in Small Group TIST membership.”

Validators have reviewed sample contracts and found them to be adequate and accurate. Site visits have confirmed the right of use for the sites visited. This occurred through discussions with project participants and local chiefs and authorities.

3.1.8.2 Emissions trading programs and other binding limits

The Project Proponent declares that net GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project will not be used for compliance with an emissions trading program, or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions.

3.1.8.3 Participation under other GHG programs

The Project Proponent declares the project has not been registered, nor is it seeking registration under any other GHG programs.

3.1.8.4 Other forms of environmental credit sought or received

The Project Proponent declares this project does not create another form of GHG-related environmental credit for GHG emission reductions or removals claimed under the VCS Program.

3.1.8.5 Rejection by other GHG programs

The Project Proponent declares this project has not be rejected by any other GHG program, has not been submitted to any other GHG project for crediting and is not claiming credits associated with the trees planted and maintained by this project under any other program.

3.1.9 Additional information relevant to the project

3.1.9.1 Eligibility criteria for grouped projects

Eligibility of this project is assessed at two levels. The first is based on the CDM methodology used and the second as a VCS grouped project.

As stated in the PD, "CDM Methodology Eligibility Requirements. Regarding the former, the eligibility for a small-scale A/R CDM reforestation project is assessed using CDM Executive Board Report 35, Annex 18, "Procedures to define the eligibility of lands for afforestation and reforestation project activities."

To qualify as a CDM reforestation project, the project must meet the host country definition of a forest. Kenya defines the minimum area of a "forest" as 1.0 hectare with a minimum tree crown cover of 30%, with trees having the potential to reach a minimum height of five meters at maturity in situ. As a VCS project, however, this aspect of eligibility does not apply. VCS allows the use of smaller project areas and captures them as afforestation, reforestation and revegetation projects. This PD includes discrete project areas that are less than the minimum area to allow the inclusion of even the smallest small-hold TIST member. It also deviates from the 30% crown cover requirement to allow continued subsistence farming in the project areas.

The additional demonstrations required by Annex 18 are based on the results of TIST's baseline monitoring of each project area and are presented on the "Grove Summary" worksheet. The information is collected on-site, through direct observation and measurement and through direct discussion with the landowner and TIST members of his/her Small Group. Additional evidence is based on information discussed below and demonstrates adherence to these requirements.

- a) *Demonstrate that the land at the moment the project starts does not contain forest by providing transparent information that:*
 - (i) *Vegetation on the land is below the forest thresholds (tree crown cover or equivalent stocking level, tree height at maturity in situ, minimum land area).*

The physical survey of each parcel taken during the baseline monitoring indicates the lands were barren, cropland and/or covered with grass, shrub or litter and therefore did not meet the requirements for crown cover or height. Existing trees were identified by species and counted. The average stem density is well below the forest threshold.

- (ii) *All young natural stands and all plantations on the land are not expected to reach the minimum crown cover and minimum height chosen by the host country to define forest.*

There were relatively few existing trees when project activities began and most were found as isolated trees along the border of individual parcels. Given the history of continued deforestation, as indicated by the maps and satellite images and continued use of the land by the project TIST members, it is not expected that this area will revert to natural forest without intervention.

- (iii) *The land is not temporarily unstocked, as a result of human intervention such as harvesting or natural causes.*

The baseline monitoring indicates these areas have a history of cultivation ("Grove Summary" worksheet).

b) Demonstrate that the activity is a reforestation or afforestation project activity:

- (i) *For reforestation project activities, demonstrate that the land was not forest by demonstrating that the conditions outlined under (a) above also applied to the land on 31 December 1989.*

The project areas did not contain a forest on 31 December 1989. This is demonstrated by the "Grove Summary" worksheet. As part of collecting the baseline information, the landowners are questioned about whether their project area was forested in 1990. One-hundred percent (100%) of them responded that it was not forested. In addition, baseline monitoring was conducted on each individual project area to confirm that there had not been deforestation of a parcel since that time. This generally included looking for stumps or evidence of recent harvest activity and looking at the surrounding lands to see if there were indications that the project areas were cleared of native ecosystems within the ten-year period prior to the proposed Project Start Date. Nothing was observed to indicate there had been deforestation activity.

Historical imagery from 1990 and 2000 was also looked at. Because the discrete project areas tend to be very small, the resolution is too coarse on both images to conduct a detailed analysis of each project area. However, both images confirm that the project areas are situated on lands that have a history of human occupancy and farming. The protected forests can be seen on both images, to contrast with the areas where the project areas are located. These observations support the statements by the landowners and field observations by TIST personnel that the project areas were not deforested since 31 December 1989, or that project areas were cleared of native ecosystems within the ten-year period prior to the proposed Project Start Date.

Grouped Project Eligibility Criteria. Each instance, present and future, will meet the CDM requirements. This includes eligibility, applicability, additionality thresholds, the technologies and measures used baseline scenario and determination, boundary determination and monitoring all as described.

In addition to the above, there are two other eligibility criteria for inclusion of new instances of each project activity. The first is that it must be in the defined geographic area (i.e. be in Kenya).

The second is that the ex-ante carbon estimates for each project area (i.e. instance) must be below the pertinent capacity limits. In this case, the CDM small scale AR methodology has a 16,000 tonnes per year average limit on a project. This equates to 480,000 tonnes CO₂e for a

30-year project life. VCS places a one percent limit on each instance and requires instances that exceed this limit to be divided into clusters. To be eligible for this PD, each project area shall either be at or below the one percent level (4,800 tonnes CO₂e), or will meet the requirements for inclusion as a cluster.

For the subset of TIST project areas that are in this PD, all of the instances are less than the one percent threshold. This is documented in the "Proj Life Ex ante CO₂e" column of the "Grove Summary" worksheet. The calculations are based on the ex-ante estimates for each stratum in the "Strata" worksheet. The results were further modified to adjust for project areas that, because of the area (ha), exceeded the ex-ante estimates, but because of the stem density did not. All of the documentation is presented in a transparent and verifiable manner in the worksheets."

For the sites visited, all eligibility criteria were reviewed and found to be in conformance. Eligibility is confirmed for the project sites in this grouped project.

3.1.9.2 Leakage management for AFOLU projects

As stated in the PD:

"Leakage will be minimized as follows:

Fossil fuel emission: TIST owns no fossil fuel vehicles or equipment. Quantifiers and staff use public transport, walking and bicycles to go to various project areas. Use of palm computers and the Internet allows Quantifiers to upload their data at local Internet cafés or by using mobile phone technology, reducing travel and use of public transportation back to TIST offices.

Displacement of people: TIST member's plant trees, on their own lands. The Greenhouse Gas Agreement among the Small Group TIST members and the Project Participant does not give the Project Participant any right to the Small Group's land or require that they leave. TIST does not displace any people.

Displacement of farming activities: TIST small hold TIST members only plant trees to the extent that they can afford to, given their reliance on the remainder of their land for subsistence agriculture. The value of their crops far exceeds the GhG revenues that are available.

Displacement of primary fuel supply: TIST tree growing activities do not cause leakage in the form of harvesting wood outside the project area. First, a large numbers of the residents in the subject districts already use wood as their primary source of fuel, an activity that has resulted in regional deforestation. Second, TIST best practices call for the planting and management of sustainable woodlots that allows for the continuing growth of carbon stocks and the use of deadfall, or tree wood, available through managed thinning."

Leakage was evaluated by validators at every opportunity during the site visit and through interviews with project participants and local authorities. Leakage was determined to not be an issue and considered to be negligible.

3.1.9.3 Commercially Sensitive Information

As stated in the PD, "Commercially sensitive information that has been made available to the Validator but is being excluded from the public is:

- CAAC's proprietary financial model, TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex07 Financial Plan.xls (See Non-Permanence Risk Report)

- The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Carbon Credit Sale Agreement, TIST SG CO2 contract KE 050418.doc (multiple references)
- The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Carbon Credit Sale Agreement, TIST SG CO2 contract Kenya 080428.doc (multiple references)"

3.2 Application of Methodology

3.2.1 Title and Reference

The approved baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the proposed VCS project activity is CDM AR-AMS0001 Version 06: Simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for small-scale A/R CDM project activities implemented on grasslands or croplands with limited displacement of pre-project activities. Also used were the following tools:

- Procedures for the demonstration of land eligibility, AR-AMS0001
- Procedures for the assessment of additionality, AR-AMS0001

3.2.2 Applicability

Validation finds the proposed project activity fulfills all of the applicability conditions stated by AR-AMS0001. The project sufficiently demonstrated that:

- Project activities are implemented on grasslands or croplands.
 - Demonstrated through initial survey and baseline field observations with confirmation during validation site visit.
- Project activities are implemented on lands where the area of the cropland, within the project boundary, displaced due to the project activity is less than 50 per cent of the total project area.
 - Demonstrated through initial survey and baseline field observations with confirmation during validation site visit.
- Project activities are implemented on lands where the number of displaced grazing animals is less than 50 percent of the average grazing capacity of the project area.
 - Demonstrated through initial survey and baseline field observations with confirmation during validation site visit.
- Project activities are implemented on lands where 10 percent of the total surface project area is disturbed as result of soil preparation for planting.
 - The only soil disturbance is for planting. Through recommendations for hole size, the project utilized a simple geometric equation to demonstrate that this requirement was met, which was confirmed during the validation site visits.
- Carbon pools are above- and below-ground tree and woody perennials biomass.
 - Carbon pools are confirmed.
- Project emissions are considered insignificant and therefore neglected.
 - Insignificance of project emissions confirmed through validation of analysis.
- The project areas are eligible for the A/R project activity, using procedures for the demonstration of land eligibility contained in Appendix A of AR-AMS0001.
 - Confirmed through validation of eligibility analysis.
- The project activity is additional, using the procedures for the assessment of additionality contained in Appendix B of AR-AMS0001.
 - Confirmed through validation of additionality analysis consistent with appendix B.

3.2.3 Project Boundary

The project area is a complex of thousands of discrete individual project areas spread out over thousands of square kilometres (Section 1.1 of PD summarizes project areas.). The project area boundaries were presented in a Google Earth KML file. Boundaries were confirmed on the groves selected in the sample, and the geographic area boundary for the grouped project was confirmed to be consistent with the requirements for VCS grouped projects.

3.2.4 Baseline Scenario

Based on validator research, review of project documents and site visits conducted, the findings support the justification that the baseline land use scenario without the project will continue to be grasslands and croplands. This conclusion is supported by the following validated information provided in the TIST PD:

- “The project areas are all private lands owned by subsistence TIST members conducting the project activity. They have a history of farming and use of the land, other than natural forest or long-term forestry.
- These lands are located in an area populated by subsistence TIST members, who use wood for their primary fuel. As demonstrated in the PD, wood use, agriculture and increasing population have been key factors in deforestation.
- These factors lead to the conclusion that there is little reason to believe that the project areas will revert to forest without intervention.
- There are no alternative uses of this land that can be reasonably expected.

The project area lands are owned and used by rural residents and are subject to constant pressure to provide fuel wood, food and livelihood for these subsistence-level TIST members. Additionally, the forest areas surrounding the project areas are significantly impacted by the increase in human population and the resulting deforestation.”

3.2.5 Additionality

Validation of additionality of the proposed project activity is confirmed, using the “Assessment of Additionality” contained in Appendix B of AR-AMS0001, which demonstrates that the project activity would not have occurred in the absence of the proposed project activity.

The PD describes several barriers to the proposed project occurring in absence of revenues due to carbon crediting:

“Investment barrier. Tree plantations require investment to obtain seedlings and, in the case of TIST members, to take land out of current revenue production activities, such as cropland, for long- term gain. Investment requires access to credit. However, due to their low income, the TIST members participating in TIST have little opportunity for investment loans or capital.

Barriers due to social conditions, lack of organization. Planting large plantations requires more than a single individual. The local communities lack the organizational structure to put together a volunteer effort to plant trees.

Laws and regulations requiring tree planting. The trees are planted on private lands and there are no laws or regulations that require the TIST members to plant them.

Common Practice. There are cases in the area where TIST members have planted fast rotation trees without the carbon incentive. These TIST members have no incentive to maintain the trees; indeed, their incentive is to harvest them as soon as possible to get the revenue.”

The project activities implemented by TIST will allow the project participants to overcome these barriers, and the incentive payments are entirely dependent on the carbon market. These kinds of activities are not possible, without external financing of some kind. TIST's operational budget for the project is funded through an investment from CAAC, which is contingent on returns of future GHG revenues. Validation finds that without carbon revenues, the TIST project is neither viable nor sustainable.

3.2.6 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The methodology allows the change in baseline carbon stocks to be deemed zero in the absence of the project activity. As shown in the PD, the baseline carbon stocks and assumed increase in absence of the project activity, however the increase is calculated to be less than 10% of the ex-ante project carbon tons. Validation confirms demonstration that the project meets the requirements that allow the change to be considered zero.

While no test or analysis of project emission are required or presented in the PD, the following comments are provided:

- “Fertilizers. The policy of TIST is for the TIST members to refrain from using chemical fertilizers and instead to rely on dung and plant material. Neither of these is the result of project activity and need not be considered. However, if considered, the nitrogen emissions from natural fertilizers are estimated to be less than 0.1% of the actual net greenhouse gas removal by sink and may be considered de minimis.
- Nitrogen-fixing species. Emissions from nitrogen fixing species are also insignificant. Though present, the nitrogen-fixing trees are a minor component of the overall tree inventory. Because any deadwood will be used for domestic fuel, the trees will not be left to rot or decay. The lands where the trees are being planted are degraded and likely have a nitrogen deficit.
- Fossils Fuels. There will be no burning of fossil fuels or biomass for site preparation, monitoring, tree harvesting, or wood transportation; nor does TIST involve any industrial processes, as all labor is manual. Thus, no other GHGs are expected to be emitted as a result of the implementation of the proposed project.”

In accordance with the conditions of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology AR-AMS0001, "project emissions are considered insignificant and therefore neglected."

Based on research and site visit, validation findings support this information.

Leakage relating to displacement of farming activities.

As stated in the TIST PD: “TIST members are small hold farmers that rely on their land for subsistence agriculture. Since they need most of their land to grow foods and because the value of their crops far exceeds the GHG revenues that are available, displacement of farming activities is limited. As part of the data collection for the baseline activity, Small Groups are asked, "Will any activities be displaced?" This question is asked in the context of the CDM Executive Board's interpretation that if moving to one's own existing farm plots “does not trigger activities outside the project boundary that would be attributed to the small-scale afforestation or reforestation project activity under the CDM, such that the increase in greenhouse gas emissions by a source occurs, a leakage estimation is not required.” A survey of TIST members controlling the project areas indicated that while activities were displaced on 54.9 hectares, none resulted in deforestation.

The methodology provides that if project participants demonstrate that the project does not result in displacement of activities or people or does not trigger activities outside the project boundary

that would increase GHG emissions, an ex-ante leakage estimate is not required. It also states that if evidence can be provided that if displacement of pre-project activities does not cause deforestation, leakage can be considered zero.”

Based on the above, an ex-ante leakage calculation is not necessary and validation findings and site visit support this conclusion.

Summary of GHG emission reductions or removals

As stated in the PD “The procedure for quantifying net GHG removals is to:

1. determine the GHG removals;
2. subtract the net baseline removals;
3. subtract the project emissions; and
4. subtract the project leakage.”

The total estimated removals for the crediting period (30 years) are estimated to be 6,998,259 CO₂e. The PD outlines these calculations and presents a total and per year estimated net GHG emission removals, which is reposted in section 3.1.4 of this validation report.

Uncertainties associated with the calculation of emissions

The validator confirmed there are no deductions associated with uncertainty.

3.2.7 Methodology Deviations

The project and project monitoring plan meet all of the requirements of the methodology and does not deviate from the baseline scenario, additionality determination or inclusion of project GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs.

As noted in Section 1.13 of the PD, TIST has many project areas that do not meet the host country definition of a forest. However, since VCS allows for afforestation, reforestation and revegetation, this is not an issue for this project. Therefore, there are no applicable deviations to the methodology. This was confirmed during validation.

3.2.8 Monitoring Plan

The following are the primary data and parameters that were monitored prior to, and made available and assessed during, validation:

- Location of project area
- Boundary of project area
- Area of project area
- Ownership of project area
- Baseline trees
- Baseline tree circumference
- Baseline strata
- Project trees
- Number of trees
- DBH
- Total CO₂

The monitoring plan, procedures and equipment were comprehensive and were found to be applicable to the parameters monitored. They were appropriately designed and provided reasonable assurance that the sequestration occurring from GHG sources, sinks, and reservoirs was (baseline) and will be (project scenario) accurately assessed. In accordance with the

conditions of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology AR-AMS0001, project emissions were considered insignificant and therefore neglected. CAAC is responsible for the registration, monitoring, measurement, and reporting of sequestration, within the timeframe required by VCS-AFOLU-ARR requirements.

3.3 Environmental Impact

As stated in the PD "The environmental assessment of the project activity was made by NAREDA Consultants of Nanyuki, Kenya. The environmental impact of the project, as described in the PD, was found to be positive and sufficiently documented. The report concludes "drawing from the positive and negative impacts as highlighted above, the former outweighs the latter by far, an observation clearly pinpointed by community, especially during the focused group discussions."

Validators and TIST program managers have reviewed the mitigation measures and find that they are part of the existing program. Most refer to constant outreach to the TIST member to increase awareness. TIST provides regular training in the abovementioned activities through seminars, cluster meetings, Small Group meetings and the newsletter. In addition, TIST Quantifiers are trained in most aspects of the program and they try to visit each Small Group once a year. While their primary purpose is quantification, they can also provide answers to some questions while on site."

This information was confirmed during validation through documentation review and field visits.

3.4 Comments by stakeholders

Comments from stakeholders were appropriately documented and were found to be overwhelmingly positive. The few exceptions included requests for higher payments on a per tree basis and more timely delivery of payments. The stakeholder input was confirmed through interviews with a sample of stakeholders conducted during validation.

4 VALIDATION CONCLUSION

ESI confirms all validation activities including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance and the PD adherence to VCS (Version 3 and updates) as documented in this report are complete and concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that the Project Description (PD), The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program, Kenya, VCS-006, dated 24 August 2012 meets the requirements of the VCS.

Report Submitted to:	Voluntary Carbon Standard Association 1730 Rhode Island Ave. NW Suite 803 Washington, D.C. 20036 Clean Air Action Corporation 7134 South Yale Avenue, Suite 310 Tulsa, OK 74136
Report Submitted by:	Environmental Services, Inc. Corporate Office 7220 Financial Way, Suite 100 Jacksonville, Florida 32257

ESI Lead Validator Name and Signature	 Shawn McMahon Lead Validator
ESI Division Regional Technical Manager Name and Signature	 Janice McMahon Vice President and Forestry, Carbon and GHG Division Regional Technical Manager
Date:	27 September 2012

SMM/JPM/RMB VO12051.00 TISTKenyaVCS-006 Validation Report Final_27Sept2012.doc
K: pf 9/27/12f

APPENDIX A - THE INTERNATIONAL SMALL GROUP AND TREE PLANTING PROGRAM, KENYA, VCS-006-DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM CLIENT

Received from client 2012-06-29

- TIST KE PD-VCS-006g App06 Geo Area of Groups.kml
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006d App03 PA Plots 120628.kml
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006e App04 Data 120626 Group.xlsx

Received from client 2012-07-01

- TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 08 Winrock Report 021215.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex02 GhG Contract 050418.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex03 GhG Contract 080428.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex05 Mgt Resumes 110215.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex06 Mgt Experience 110215.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex07 Financial Plan.xl
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex12 EIA Report NAREDAR 100506.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex13 CCB Val-Ver Report by ESI.pdf
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex14 Governance Indic.xls
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 01 KFS Invasive Species 101028.jpg
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 02 Land Tenure, Waiganjo.pdf
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 03 Quantifier Manual 101221.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 04 SG CO2 contract 050418.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 05 SG CO2 contract 080428.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 06 EIA Report NAREDAR 100506.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 07 Best Forest Practices 110124.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006i App08 Monitoring Data 120629.xlsx
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006a PD Text 120627.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006f App05 Risk Analysis 120627.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006h App07 Monitoring Rpt 120629.doc

Received from client 2012-07-03

- TIST KE PD-VCS-006i App08 Monitoring Data 120629.xlsx
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006a PD Text 120627.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006d App03 PA Plots 120628.kml
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006e App04 Data 120626 Group.xlsx
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006f App05 Risk Analysis 120627.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006g App06 Geo Area of Groups.kml
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006h App07 Monitoring Rpt 120629.doc

Received from client 2012-07-05

- TIST KE PD-VCS-006e App04 Data 120626 Group.xlsx

Received from client 2012-07-05

- pdd_KE_vcs_006Wiumiririe(Wiumir).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Aguthi(Agut02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ankamia(Anka01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Antubochiu(Antubo).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Barangu(Bara01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Big_Groups_to_Pay(bigpay).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Big_Groups_to_Review(bigrvw).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Burguret(Burg02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Buuri(Buur01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Chemaner(Cheman).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Chugu(Chugu).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Chuma(Chum02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Chung'ari(Chun02).kml

- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ciakanyinga(Ciakan).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Gachua(Gachua).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Gaturiri(Gaturi).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Giaki(Giak02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Gikati(Gika01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Gikumene(Giku02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Githongo(Githon).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Gitimene(Gitime).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ichuga(Ichu02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Igwanjau(Igwanj).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006ikumbo(ikum01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Iriga(Irig01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Irindiro(Irin02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Itangini(Itan02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kaaga(Kaag01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kaanwa(KAAN01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kagaene(Kaga02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kahuho(Kahu02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kairuni(Kairun).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kamangura(Kama02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kamaroo(Kama01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kambiti(Kamb01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kamuthanga(Kamu01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kamwiyendei(Kamw01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kangaita(Kang02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kanjagi(Kanj02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kanjoo(Kanjoo).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kanjuu(Kanj03).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kanyakine(Kanyak).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Karaba(Karaba).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kariakomo(Kari02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Karoki(Karo02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Karumande(Karuma).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Karundas(Karuda).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Karurune(Karu03).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Katheri(KatheM).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kathwene(Kathwe).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kawiru_MCK(Kawiru).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiahuko(Kiah01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiamariga(Kiamar).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiamathaga(Kiamat).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiambogo(Kiambo).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiamiogo(Kiam05).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiangua(Kian05).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kianjagi(Kian04).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kianyaga(Kianya).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kibirichia(Kibi02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kibui(Kibu02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kibuline(Kibu03).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiegoi(Kiegoi).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiengu(Kiengu).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kigucwa(Kigucw).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiirua(Kiirua).kml

- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kilia(Kilia).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kimahuri(Kimahu).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kinoro(Kiangw).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiria(Kiri05).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kirimaitume(Kiri06).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kirindini(Kirind).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kiriogo(Kiriog).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kirubia(Kiru01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kisima(Kisima).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kitheo(Kitheo).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kithithina(Kithit).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kithoka(Kith07).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kithurine(Kithur).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Kutete(Kutete).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Limauro(Lima01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Limoro(Limoro).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Male(Male).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Manyatta(Many02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Maritati(Marita).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Matakiri(Mataki).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Matanya(Mata04).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Maua(Maua).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mbajone(Mbaj02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mbiriri(Mbirir).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mia_Moja(Miam02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Miathene(Miathe).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mikunduri(Mikund).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Miruriiri(Miru01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mitheru(Mither).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mithuri(Mithur).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mituntu(Mitunt).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mpuri(Mpur02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mr._Mutai(mrmut).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Muhonia(Muhoni).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mumbuni(Mumb01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Munyu(Muny02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Muragara(Mura02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Murinya(Muri02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Muriru(Muriru).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Muruku_Pesi(Muruku).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Murungai(Murung).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mururune(Mururu).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Muruta(Muruta).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Muthambi(Mutham).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mutuati(Mutuati).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mwea(Mwea).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mweiga(Mweiga).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mwichiune(Mwichi).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Mworoga(Mworog).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Naari(Naari).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Nchiru(Nchi01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ngare_ndare(Ngaren).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ngariama(Ngaria).kml

- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ngiine(Ngii01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Nguruki(Ngur01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Njorua(Njorua).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Njukiini(Njukii).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Njuthine(Njuthi).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Nkando(Nkan01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Nkondi(Nkondi).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006No_Node_Allocated_Meru(0EMPTY).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Nthangathi(Ntha01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Nthingini(Nthing).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ntrukuma(Ntru01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ntugi(Ntugi).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ntumburi(Ntumbu).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Nyariginu(Kather).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Nyweri(Nyweri).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ontilili(Onti02).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Pondo(pondo).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ragati(Raga01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Raichiri_Podo(Raichi).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Ruiriri(RuiririM).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Runyenye(Runy01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Rwanyange(Rwan01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Salama(Salama).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Sirimon(Sirimo).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Subuiga(Subuig).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Sweet_Water(Sweetw).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Tandare(Tandar).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Tharu(Tharu).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Thiira(Thiira).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Thome(Thom01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Thung'ari(Thunga).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Thuura(Thuura).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Tunyai(Tunyai).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Urru(Urru01).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Wamura(Wamura).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Warazo_Jet(Warazo).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Wendo(Wendo).kml
- pdd_KE_vcs_006Weruini(Weru01).kml

Received from client 2012-07-09

- TIST KE PD-CCB-003e App04 Data 120709a ESI Cut.xlsx

Received from client 2012-08-23

- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 15 NEMA Directive on Wetlands.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-002 Car Round#1 Riparian Directive.doc

Received from client 2012-08-27

- TIST KE PD-VCS-006i App08 Monitoring Data 120824.xlsx
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006a PD Text 120824.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006f App05 Risk Analysis 120824.doc
- TIST KE PD-VCS-006h App07 Monitoring Rpt 120824

APPENDIX B - GROVES SAMPLED DURING TIST VCS 006 VALIDATION

July 2012

2005ke635peterfarm
2005ke661anges-kaaniru
2005ke661goeffermutembei
2005ke661goeffermutembei
2005ke661petertheine
2005ke661petertheine
2005ke1204georgegitiye
2005ke1228eliiodmutwiri
2005ke1228eliiodmutwiri
2005ke1228gidionmutwiri c
2005ke1228gidionmutwiri c
2005ke1228johnkirinya
2005ke1228johnkirinya
2005ke1231simontharawa
2005ke1231simontharawa
2005ke1233nicholaskanake
2005ke1233nicholaskanake
2006ke556jenniferfarm
2006ke556ludiahome
2006ke556solomonfarm
2006ke635kimathi home
2006ke635kimathi home
2006ke635peterfarm
2006ke635samualhome
2006ke635samualhome
2006ke1058georgefence
2006ke1058georgefence
2006ke1058georgeroad
2006ke1058georgeroad
2006ke1058kamathiroad
2006ke1058kimathihome
2006ke1058kimathihome
2006ke1058kirinyafarm
2006ke1058kirinyafarm
2006ke1058kirinyahome
2006ke1058kirinyahome
2006ke1058mikoroad
2006ke1058mikoroad

2005ke206lengesilasariyo
2007ke2006nkongefarm
2007ke2006nkongefarm
2008ke1073jacobmithinji
2008ke1073japanngunja
2008ke1073japhetmwenda
2008ke1073japhetmwenda
2008ke1073paul matuoki
2008ke1073paul matuoki
2008ke1073stephenfundi
2008ke1073stephenfundi
2008ke1073winfredkinanu
2008ke1073winfredkinanu
2008ke1176charlesgikunda
2008ke1176charlesgikunda
2008ke1176deriusmburugu
2008ke1176geoffreymutumba
2008ke1176geoffreymutumba
2008ke1176johnkanyiru
2008ke1176johnkanyiru
2008ke1176marynyaguthii
2008ke1176simonmigweta
2008ke1179alex majau
2008ke1179fracismarete
2998ke1176gikunda home
2998ke1176gikunda home
2008ke1277simonndirita
2008ke1277simonndirita
2008ke1277jacksontherthere
2008ke1277jacksontherthere
2008ke1461ajanga
2008ke1461ajanga
2008ke1461ajanga B
2008ke1461andrewfarm
2008ke1461maina
2008ke1461maina
2008ke1461maina B
2008ke1458paulfarm
2008ke1460susanwanja
2008ke1460petermbatia
2008ke1460margaretmwinaki

2008ke1460johngithira
2008ke1672nyakinyua p
2008ke1672nyakinyua pry sch
2008ke1672nyakinyua B
2008ke1672nyakinyua B
2008ke1672nyakinyua far
2010ke108josephtonui
2010ke108josephtonui
2010ke108josephtonuiB
2010ke108josephtonuiB
2010ke108marychelanget
2010ke108marychelanget (B?)
2010ke111annahcheresB
2010ke111annahcheresB
2010ke111annahcheres C
2010ke111annahcheres C
2010ke111annahcheres
2010ke111gracekirinyetB
2010ke111gracekirinyetB
2010ke107josephinethechoinet
2010ke107josephinethechoinet
2010ke111samuelkiplangat
2010ke111samuelkiplangat
2010ke111esthercherono
2010ke111esthercherono
2009kemarkynyambura
2009kemarkynyambura
2009ke560margaratwahjiku
2009ke560estherandconsen
2009ke560estherandconsen
2008ke2540hellenwamburo B
2008ke2540hellenwamburo B
2009ke594janekarimig
2009ke594janewairimu
2009ke594janewairimu B
2009ke594margaretewanja
2008ke680boneficyenaga
2008ke680boneficyenaga
2009ke619josephatmderi
2009ke619josephatmderi
2009ke619cottlengokimori

2009ke619cottlengokimori
 2008ke2540susankarimi
 2008ke2540susankarimi
 2008ke2540janekimate
 2008ke2540janekimate
 2008kw680kwaPETER
 2008kw680kwaPETER
 2008ke680kwapeterB
 2009ke293wangecis
 2009ke293wangecis
 2009ke293tarasila
 006_2008KE1748-Agatha M Franklin A
 006_2008KE1748-Agatha M Franklin A
 006_2008KE1748-Francis Gikundi
 006_2008KE1748-Francis Gikundi
 006_2008KE1748-Josphat Mithiaru
 006_2008KE1748-Zakaria Kobia
 006_2008KE1754-Grace Kalyu
 006_2008KE1754-Jervevasio Murungi
 006_2008KE1754-Samson Mwambia
 006_2008KE1754-Samson Mwambia
 006_2008KE1755-Jacob Kabaye A
 006_2008KE1755-Jacob Kabaye A
 006_2006KE137-Agnes B
 006_2006KE137-Agnes Trees
 006_2006KE137-Benson Mwebia
 006_2006KE137-Purity Katheru
 2006Ke144-Francis Kaburia
 006_2006KE144-Sailas gitonga
 006_2005KE274-Janet Farm
 006_2005KE604-Jacinta Hill
 006_2005KE604-Jane Kiruki
 006_2005KE604-Jane Kiruki
 006_2005KE604-Muriuki Corner
 006_2005KE1065-Buuri hill
 006_2005KE1065-Buuri hill
 006_2005KE1065-Kiruki Hill
 006_2005KE1065-Nyambura A
 006_2005KE1066-Buuri Home
 006_2005KE1083-Consorata Home
 006_2005KE1083-Jonah Fence

006_2005KE1083-Kamathi Corner
 006_2005KE1083-m'miruri fence
 006_2005KE1083-Ndaku-Home
 006_2005KE1083-Ndaku-Home
 006_2005KE1083-Ndaku-Home
 006_2005KE1093-Mary Fence
 006_2006KE604-JenniferHill
 006_2006KE139-Atarina Mpida
 006_2006KE139-Florence Kaimuri
 006_2006KE139-Florence Kaimuri
 006_2006KE139-Florence Kajuju
 006_2006KE139-Florence Muthoni
 006_2006KE139-Florence Muthoni
 006_2006KE139-Lucy Murithi
 006_2006KE144-Godfrey Ikunda
 006_2006KE144-John Kithinji
 006_2006KE145-Anastasia Nduru
 006_2006KE145-Evangeline Mbae
 006_2006KE145-Evangeline Mbae
 006_2006KE145-Helen Murithi A"
 006_2006KE1445-ciriaka Muriungi
 006_2006KE1445-ciriaka Muriungi
 2005KE592David Farm
 2005KE592David Murithi Hill
 2005KE592James Gitonga hill
 2005KE592Jane Ntinyari Farm
 2005KE592Makunyu Farm
 2005KE1100Bundiforerst
 2005KE1100-Bundihome
 2005KE1188Kimathi Farm
 2005KE1100-Ruiruhill
 2005KE1188Mary Farm
 2005KE1188Mary Farm
 2005KE1188Terecio Farm
 2005KE1188Terecio Farm
 2005KE1193Gakii A
 2005KE1193Lucia A
 2005KE1193Muga05
 2005KE1193Muga05
 2005KE1197Jacob K Liria
 2005KE1197Mathan kirimi

2005KE1197Julius kailanya
 2005KE1197Narthan kaome
 2005KE1197Roseline mwonjaru
 2005KE1226John Murega Home
 2005KE1226Julia Maria Home
 2005KE1226Julia Marie Forest
 2005KE1234Agnas Kilemi
 2005KE1234Samwel Kilemi
 2005KE1234Solomon Kirema
 2005KE1254Ephraim Maina
 2005KE1254Joseph Karuri
 2005KE1254Joseph Kinyua
 2005KE1254Lucy Wanjiru
 2005KE1254Newton Muchiri
 2005KE1270Centre
 2005KE1270Jacob Comp
 2005KE1270Kinyua graze
 2005KE1270Muriuki comp
 2005KE1270Muriuki eucalypt
 2005KE1270P. Kinyua farm
 2005KE1270Wamai home
 2005KE1270Wamai Valley
 2005KE1270Wamai Valley B
 2005KE1273Margaret Nkatha
 2005KE1273Patrick Gikundi
 2005KE1273Patrick Gikundi
 2005KE1273Paul Ithaiba
 2005KE1273Peter Mbaaba B
 2005KE1273Peter Mbaaba B
 2005KE1273Rose kabirithu
 2005KE1273Virginiaia wangari
 2005KE1310Mercy koronya b
 2005KE1310Mercy koronya c
 2005KE1310Monica John
 2005KE1316Richard farm 2
 2005KE1316Richard Gathogo
 2005KE1316Richard Home
 2005KE1316Richard Lower
 2006KE256Njiraini M
 2006KE256Robert Kinyua
 2006KE256Wakelvin

2006KE507Charles Murithi Farm
2006KE507Franics-Home
2006KE507Franics-Home
2006KE507-Jack Home
2006KE507Naomi-Home
2006KE507Peter_Kangoe_Home
2006KE507-Peter Kiriinya
2008KE1758Zakayo Iruki A
2008KE1758Zakayo Iruki A
2008KE1759Henry Ndatu
2008KE1759Joel M Mbilo
2008KE1759John M Mbilo
2005ke661festerskobia A
2005ke1160elizabethH
2005ke1171andrewmwirichia A
2005KE1228 john kirinya
2005kesimonthoramba
2005kesimontharamba C
006_2006KE137-Humphrey Mugambi
006_2006KE144-Eric kinoti
006_2005KE1065-Kiruki Hill
006_2005KE1100-Mwenda-Forest
2005KE1100Gituma Slope A
2005KE1100Gituma Slope A

APPENDIX C – SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

TIST Kenya VCS-006 / VCS Version 3 - Validation Final Non-Conformity Reports and Responses 26 September 2012				
Item Number	VCS Standard 3.2 Requirements (01 February 2012)	NCR/CL/OFI	Response from Client	ESI Response
1	4) The calculation of net GHG emission reductions and removals.	Please drop all quantifications and resulting tree totals that were performed by Shadrack. Please resubmit all calculations, tables, files and reports so they reflect this change.	Please note that we have two Quantifiers named Shadrack. The one from whom we found quantification issues is Shadrack Thuranira. We have removed all data where he was listed as Quantifier 1. The other is Shadrack Muchui and his data has been kept. New spreadsheets for App004 and App008 were prepared and the results transferred to all appropriate documents. The result was deletion of 662 groves and removal of 77,572 trees.	Tree removal from Monitoring Data 120824.xls file showing the removal of 77,572 trees was confirmed. Issue addressed.
Item Number	VCS AFOLU Requirements Version 3.2 (1 Feb 2012)	NCR/CL/OFI	Response from Client	ESI Response

2	3.4.2 The project proponent shall demonstrate control over the entire project area with proof of title with respect to one or more rights of use accorded to the project proponent as set out in the VCS Standard, noting the following:	Please provide individual completed contract samples for the following grove names as demonstration of control over right to use project areas for carbon sequestration. 2005KE1226Julia Marie Forest 2005KE1234Agnas Kilemi 2005KE1234Samwel Kilemi 2005KE1234Solomon Kirema 2005KE1254Ephraim Maina 2005KE1254Joseph Karuri 2005KE1254Joseph Kinyua 2005KE1254Lucy Wanjiru 2005KE1254Newton Muchiri 2005KE1270Centre	As per previous PDs for TIST, the contracts are available on line at TIST.org. See Project Areas, Kenya, and the details as follows. The contracts are with the Small Groups (SG) so the same contract applies to numerous project areas: 2005KE1226Julia Marie Forest (Meru, Ntugi, MWIRERI SG) 2005KE1234Agnas Kilemi (Meru, Kinyaritha, Reslic Tree Nursery SG) 2005KE1234Samwel Kilemi (Meru, Kinyaritha, Reslic Tree Nursery SG) 2005KE1234Solomon Kirema (Meru, Kinyaritha, Reslic Tree Nursery SG) 2005KE1254Ephraim Maina n (Nanyuki, Naro Moro, Kamathi B. SG) 2005KE1254Joseph Karuri (Nanyuki, Naro Moro, Kamathi B. SG) 2005KE1254Joseph Kinyua (Nanyuki, Naro Moro, Kamathi B. SG) 2005KE1254Lucy Wanjiru (Nanyuki, Naro Moro, Kamathi B. SG) 2005KE1254Newton Muchiri (Nanyuki, Naro Moro, Kamathi B. SG) 2005KE1270Centre (Nanyuki, Naro Moro, Itangi Mwiriga SG)	These contracts were reviewed and the language presented in the various forms of the contracts clearly indicate ownership over the lands, trees and carbon rights. Issue is addressed.
---	--	---	--	---

Item Number	VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, Version 3.1, 01 February 2012	NCR/CL/OFI	Response from Client	ESI Response
3	General - application of current version of tool	Please update the Risk Analysis Report to reference and utilize the latest version of the Non-Permanence Risk Analysis Tool, v3.1	PD used AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool Version 3.1	Issue Addressed
	Table 3 Opportunity Cost			
4	NPV from the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be between 20% more than and up to 20% less than from project activities; or where baseline activities are subsistence-driven, net positive community impacts are demonstrated	Please correct the reference made in the justification to 2.2.2. It should be 2.2.3.2 of the Non-Permanence Risk Analysis Tool	The erroneous reference was fixed.	Issue Addressed