



KARIBA REDD+ PROJECT

VCS+CCB VERIFICATION REPORT

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Project Title	Kariba REDD+ Project
Version	V1.0
Report ID	VO19025.00ver

Report Title	Kariba REDD+ Project VCS+CCB Verification Report
Client	South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.; Project Proponent is Carbon Green Investments (CGI)
Pages	117
Date of Issue	03-January-2020
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Summary

Aster Global Environmental Solutions, Inc., (herein referred to as Aster Global or the Verification Team) was contracted by South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd., on 16 May 2019 to conduct the VCS and CCB verification for the period covering both VCS and CCB as 01 July 2016 to 30 June 2019 (3 years) of the Kariba REDD+ Project [validated Project Description (PD) dated 16 August 2013 v11; validated CCB Project Design Document dated 08 February 2011 v6]. The Project is under the category of Reduction Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) where project activities are defined as Avoided Mosaic Deforestation and Degradation under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) sectoral scope of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU). The Kariba REDD+ project area encompasses 784,987 hectares of Woodland (WL) and Open Woodland (OWL) in four Rural District Councils (RDCs): Binga, Hurungwe, Mbire, and Nyaminyami in northwestern Zimbabwe.

The project has demonstrated adherence and validation to VCS Methodology VM0009 v1.1 on 16 August 2013 and to Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (Second Edition) on 08 February 2011.

The VCS verification purpose assessed compliance with the VCS Version 3 Program Guide, Standard, AFOLU Requirements, the VM0009 Methodology, all associated updates, the validated Project Document, and the likelihood that implementation of the planned GHG project has resulted in the GHG emission removal enhancements as stated by the Project Proponent (ISO 14064-3:2006).

The CCBA verification purpose assessed that implementation of the planned GHG project has occurred, resulting in the GHG emission removal enhancements (climate), community, and biodiversity benefits as stated by the project developer (ISO 14064-3:2006). The verification objective is to ensure the validated project design documentation has been implemented in compliance with CCB Standards (Second Edition).

The scope of the verification followed Section 4.3.4 of ISO 14064-3:2006, and methods included assessment of the GHG project implementation; physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes of the GHG project; GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs; types of GHGs; and time periods covered.

The criteria followed the verification guidance documents provided by VCS located at <https://verra.org>. Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS guidance document as of December 2019.

During this verification, 13 VCS findings were raised, while during this verification to the CCB Standards, 1 finding was raised. A summary of all VCS findings is included in Appendix A, and a CCB finding summary is included in Appendix B.

A risk-based approach was used to guide the verification and reach a *reasonable* level of assurance that no errors, omissions, nor misrepresentations resulting in a material misstatement have occurred. The materiality threshold dictated by the large project size was 1%. The project did not undertake an uncertainty deduction for the period of the audit. All findings were satisfied to a *reasonable* level of assurance.

After completion of a site inspection and review of all project information, procedures, calculations, and supporting documentation, Aster Global Environmental Solutions, Inc., confirms the Kariba REDD+ Project is accurate, consistent, and complies with all aforementioned VCS Version 3 criteria, CCB Second Edition criteria, the selected methodology (VM0009), and the validated PD. Aster Global confirms Kariba REDD+ Project Monitoring Report (Version 1.1, dated 20 December 2019) has been implemented in accordance with VCS Version 3 and CCB Second Edition criteria.

Aster Global confirms all verification activities – including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance, and Project Description implementation adherence to VCS Version 3 (and all associated updates) and CCB Project Design Standards (Second Edition), as documented in this report – are complete. Aster Global concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions Kariba REDD+ Monitoring Report (Version 1.1, dated 20 December 2019) meets the requirements of VCS Version 3 (and all associated updates), CCB Project Design Standards (Second Edition), and the validated PD. In addition, Aster Global asserts the project complies with the criteria for projects set out in the Second Edition of the CCB Standards to achieve Gold Level distinction for Climate Change Adaptation and Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits.

The GHG assertion provided by Carbon Green Investments and verified by Aster Global has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 12,640,544 tCO₂ equivalents by the project during the verification period/reporting period (01 July 2016 – 30 June 2019; 3 years). This value is gross of the 14% (1,769,680 tCO₂ equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool. This results in 10,780,864 tCO₂ equivalents of credits eligible for issuance as VCUs.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

For this project, the verification objective was to ensure implementation of project activities and project compliance with the VCS Program Guide, VCS Standard, AFOLU Requirements, CCBA Standards, selected methodologies, and the validated VCS Project Description (PD). Aster Global assessed the GHG emission removals for the AFOLU project, specifically REDD+ (REDD and Improved Agriculture).

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification¹ 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 GHGs; and time periods covered. The geographic verification scope is defined by the project boundary, the carbon reservoir types, management activities, contract periods and related. The scope of the project was outlined by the Project Proponent within the Project Description dated 16 August 2013 and Project Design Documentation dated 08 February 2011 and is re-defined as follows for the GHG project:

Baseline Scenario	Conversion of forestland to cropland/grazing for small-scale subsistence farming, logging of timber for domestic use, fuelwood collection, poaching, & forest fires.
Activities/Technologies/Processes	REDD+ (REDD and Improved Agriculture) through Improved agricultural techniques, beekeeping, fuelwood plantations, Social Forestry - Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Fire Management, Alternative and sustainable building materials (brick making), On the Ground Management teams, Community and Project Sustainability Fund, Health Improvements, Education Improvements, Quarterly Newsletter publication.
Sources/Sinks/Reservoirs/Pool- REDD	Above-ground (large & small) tree biomass Above-ground non-tree (shrub) biomass Below-ground (large-and small) tree biomass Below-ground non-tree (shrub) biomass Standing dead wood Soil Long-lived wood products
GHG Type	CO ₂
Time Period (monitoring/verification period)	VCS: 01 July 2016 to 30 June 2019 (3 years) CCB: 01 July 2016 to 30 June 2019 (3 years)
Project Boundary	Northwestern Zimbabwe, in the jurisdiction of four Rural District Councils (RDCs) located in the provinces of

¹ Section 4.3.4 of ISO 14064-3:2006

	Matabeleland North, Midlands, Mashonaland West and Mashonaland Central. The RDC project areas are: Binga = 157,652 ha Nyaminyami = 226,341 ha Hurungwe = 131,480 ha Mbire = 269,513 ha Project area = approximately 784,987 ha
GHG reduction and/or removal	12,640,544 tCO₂e This value is gross of the 14% (1,769,680 tCO₂ equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool

The criteria followed the verification guidance documents provided by VCS located at <http://v-c-s.org/program-documents> and CCBA located at www.climate-standards.org. Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS guidance document. These documents include the following:

The criteria followed the verification guidance documents provided by VCS and CCBA located at <https://verra.org>. Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS guidance document. These documents include the following:

- *VCS Program Guide (v4, 19 September 2019)*
- *VCS Standard (v4, 19 September 2019)*
- *Program Definitions (v4, 19 September 2019)*
- *AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (v4, 19 September 2019)*
- *VM0009 Methodology for Avoided Mosaic Deforestation of Tropical Forests, (v1.1, 10 November 2011)*
- *Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards (Second Edition)*
- *CCB Program Rules, v3.1 (21 June 2017)*
- *CCB Program Definitions; v3.0 (21 June 2017)*
- Validated Project Description (16 August 2013)

1.3 Level of Assurance

The level of assurance was used to determine the depth of detail the Verification Team placed in the Verification and Sampling Plan to determine if there are any errors, omissions, or misrepresentations (ISO 14064-3:2006). Aster Global assessed the Project's implementation of general principles, data collection and processing, sampling descriptions, documentation, ex post calculations, etc., to provide reasonable assurance to meet the project level requirements of the VCS Program. Based on the verification findings, a final evaluation statement reasonably assures the project GHG representations are materially accurate. The evidence used to achieve a reasonable level of assurance is specified in subsequent sections of this report.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The Project is located in Zimbabwe along the southern boundaries of Zambia and Mozambique within the Zambezi River Basin. It is located in the provinces of Matabeleland North, Midlands, Mashonaland West

and Mashonaland Central and is composed of four Rural District Councils (RDCs), including Binga, Nyaminyami, Mbire, and Hurungwe totaling 784,987 hectares. The Project seeks to reduce emissions from unplanned mosaic deforestation by providing financial benefits to the communities and training on conservation farming, community gardens, anti-poaching efforts, and beekeeping.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Audit Team Composition (*Rules 4.3.1*)

For VCS/CCB verifications, Aster Global maintains an experienced internal staff of Lead Verifiers, in addition to Certified Foresters, Registered Professional Foresters, The Wildlife Society Biologists, M.S. Forest Biometricians, Remote Sensing/GIS Specialists, and VCS-approved AFOLU Experts in IFM, REDD, and WRC categories. Aster Global's own Project Specialist (e.g., a licensed/trained soil scientist) was onsite conducting the field verification activities, and subcontractors included on the audit team were employed for translation services (as applicable). Aster Global completes all calculation/modeling review in-house with our team of forest biometricians, GIS/remote sensing specialists, and soil scientist. Aster Global has been involved in 68 VCS verifications and 36 CCB verifications, including a large number of methodology assessments. Aster Global has a specialist on staff with nine years of CCB experience who handles all CCB components for project review. All Aster Global staff involved in the verification audit have ecological, biodiversity, natural resources and forestry background to fulfill these requirements.

2.2 Method and Criteria

The verification assessed the Project's compliance with VCS Version 3, CCB Second Edition, all associated updates, the selected methodology (VM0009 v1.1), and the validated Project Description (PD) dated 16 August 2013. The Verification Team assessed the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission removals for the monitoring period/verification period (01 July 2016 to 30 June 2019) under Reduction Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) where project activities are defined as Avoided Mosaic Deforestation and Degradation under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) sectoral scope of Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU). The Verification Team assessed whether the Project Proponent adequately addressed project emissions, unplanned reductions in carbon stocks, and any possible leakage outside of the project boundary.

The non-permanence risk analysis was assessed for this verification. Further, following Section 2.1.2 of the VCS Validation & Verification Manual, V3.2, the objectives of the verification exercise were to evaluate the monitoring report and assess:

- The extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the validated project description. This includes ensuring conformance with the monitoring plan.
- The extent to which GHG Emission Reductions or Removals reported in the monitoring report are materially accurate.

The criteria followed the verification guidance documents provided by VCS and CCBA. Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS or CCBA guidance document. Please also see Section 1.2 of this report.

In the verification process, there is a risk that potential errors, omissions, and misrepresentations will be found; therefore, a risk-based approach was used to guide the collection of appropriate and sufficient evidence to support a reasonable level of assurance. A risk-based approach means the verification team focused on items that might result in a material misstatement of the reported GHG assertion.

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 and Sampling Plan methodology was derived from all items in our verification process stated above. Specifically, the sampling plan utilized the VCS and CCBA guidance documents and ISO 14064-3. Any modifications applied to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy. A detailed field plan was developed to guide the verification site visit and is embedded within the Verification and Sampling Plan.

For the field sampling effort, direct measurement, observation, interviews and review of the monitoring period emission reductions were conducted in key areas determined to be the greatest risk, followed by ground-truthing and review of project activities. Field sampling and techniques were based on the project parameters/scope and best professional judgment of the Verification Team to meet a reasonable level of assurance as directed by the professional judgment of the Lead Verifier.

In addition, a risk-based approach was used for the on-the-ground field sampling effort to select key areas for spot-checking stratification, meetings with RDCs, direct re-sampling of biomass plots, and observation of stated project activities. Please see Section 2.4 of this report for more details.

The desktop verification component included a full review of all project documentation and calculations received from the Project Proponent as described throughout this report.

2.3 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with, and identify any deviation from, VCS Program requirements, CCB program requirements, the methodology (VM0009), and the validated PD. Initial review focused on the validated PD and Monitoring Report (MR) relative to the field conditions observed and interviews with project management staff. Project details, implementation status, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals were thoroughly examined. Key supporting documents were also reviewed. These included monitoring data [i.e., remote sensing/Geographic Information System (GIS) data], Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), financial analyses, property boundaries, maps and aerial images, biomass and carbon calculation spreadsheets, CCB interview/survey results, and responses to Non-conformance Requests (NCRs) and Clarification Requests (CLs).

The VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool was used by the Project Proponent to assess overall project risk. The VVB reviewed the Non-Permanence Risk Report provided with the verification supporting 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. Any identified NCR and/or CL findings related to the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool/Report are presented in Appendix A. The final score was calculated to be 14%.

For a listing of all documents received from the client for this verification, please see Appendix C.

2.4 Interviews

Interviews were performed during the verification site inspection and as part of the overall verification process, which was additional to that provided in the project description, Monitoring Report and any supporting documents. The Verification Team met with individuals with various roles in the project. This included a series of interviews with on-site and in-country staff that support the mission of the project and other conservation objectives. On-site interviews and informal discussions were conducted during the site visit (24-31 August 2019) and included discussions with:

- Management and field staff of Carbon Green Investments
- Member of South Pole Carbon Asset Management Ltd.

Management and some staff at Chisungu Hospital

- Mbire District beekeeping students and instructor
- Nyambudzi Community Garden group
- Kubatana Community Garden group
- Conservation Farmers
- Mbire Game Scouts
- Mbire Council CEO
- Gonono Clinic staff
- Primary School staffs of several schools
- Taslunga Garden Group
- Hurungwe CEO

Kanyati Clinic staff

- Zvirevo Garden Group
- Nyaminyami firefighters
- Nyaminyami chief, council members and community members

The interviews confirmed with *reasonable* assurance that no community members will be negatively affected by the project, community members were eagerly participating in project activities, staff and technical teams are well-trained, and the conservation goals of the project are being achieved.

The following is a list of key interviews:

Individual	Affiliation	Role
Steve Wentzel	CGI	Manager
Pieter Bezuidenhout	CGI	Project implementer (project staff)
Rory Muil	CGI	General Manager (project staff)
Abel Alan Marcarini	South Pole	Project Developer (project staff)
Charles Khumalo	CGI	Manager for Anti-Poaching (project staff)
Wellington	Chitsungo Hospital	Project Manager
Patson Maroza	Majongwe Primary School	School Representative
Sinclair Marasha	Mbire Beekeepers Group	Spokesman
Claude Kanjere	Nyambudzi Community Garden	Chairperson
Funga Matia	Kubatana Community Garden	Chairperson
Kafemba Chesenga	Farmer	Lead Conservation Farmer
David Tauro	Mbire Game Scouts	Game Scout
Majaya	Mbire Council	CEO
Gavhiyanu	Gonono Clinic and Mothers' Shelter	Manager, nurse in charge
Mjaravani	Majinga Primary School	Teacher
Willington Mangere	Nam Primary School	Headmaster
Luke Kalavina	Harangwe Council	CEO
Media Chiyangwa	Taslangwa Garden	Chairperson
Mofat Mudenda	Private Garden in Binga	Head of family
Chief Negunde	Nyaminyami	Chief

2.5 Site Inspections

The verification site inspection (field visit) occurred from 24-31 August 2019. The Verification field activities closely followed Aster Global's Verification and Sampling Plan methodology. Sample size and techniques were based on the project parameters, scope, and best professional judgment of the Lead Verifier. Plots selected for detailed review were chosen at random and under the discretion of the Forest Biometrician and the Lead Verifier. A risk-based approach and random number generator were used to select the plots to allow a review of multiple plots targeted to represent a wide geographic range that was sufficient to provide the necessary sample size to meet a *reasonable* level of assurance, as directed by the professional judgment of the Lead Verifier.

For this verification, a total of 14 of the Project's permanent biomass sampling plots (PSPs) were remeasured for a 6% sample of the original 235 Project plots. The re-sampled PSPs confirmed that the Project's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for field data collection were followed. The Verifier compared the data collected from the site visit and to the data from the original Project data sheets to ensure accuracy. The sample observations showed consistency and conservativeness with the original field data collected by the Project Proponent.

To confirm leakage estimates, the Verifiers re-sampled 5 leakage plots while in the field for a total resample of 10% of the original number of leakage plots (50). Observed on-site damage was noted to be primarily caused by elephants, termites or consisted of very old stumps created prior to project start date. The Verifier's leakage sample observations showed consistency and conservativeness in the field data collected by the Project Proponent. The Verifier confirmed the minimum leakage sampling requirements of VM0009 v1.1 had been surpassed by the Project and that the leakage calculations had been implemented correctly. The Verifier confirms that the appropriate leakage deduction for the project is 0%.

The Verification Team also visited at least one example of every type of community-based project activity, including:

25 August 2019: Chitsungo Hospital biodigester; Majongwe Primary School construction materials; Mbire Beekeepers group; Nyambudzi Primary school construction materials, Nyambudzi community garden and beeam pond, Kubatana Garden, Conservation farming demonstration in Mbire.

26 August 2019: Mbire dip tank, Mbire game scouts and Mbire CEO visited, Gonono Clinic and mothers' shelter, Majinga Primary School Garden, Mbire private woodlot.

27 August 2019: Nam Primary School Garden in Harangwe, Taslunga Community Garden, best beekeeper in Harungwe, Chitindiva School Garden.

28 August 2019: Kanyati Clinic Water system, Beekeeper Robson Mdzvamuse, Conservation farmer Eria Masunga, Makande Secondary School garden, Zvirevo Community Garden, Firefighting group in Nyaminyami, Councilor of Ward 11 of Nyaminyami, Anti-poaching team interview, visit to community dam building operation.

29 August 2019: Private garden in Binga, Negunde Pipeline and Chief Negunde.

2.6 Resolution of Findings

When potential material discrepancies were identified during the verification process, an NCR, CL, or OFI was issued. The Aster Global verification team identified 13 VCS NCRs/CLs/OFIs and one (1) CCB CL. All were addressed satisfactorily by the Project Proponent during the verification process. The responses to these NCRs/CLs/OFIs and supporting documentation provided the necessary clarity to ensure the project was in compliance with VCS and CCB program requirements for GHG projects and the validated PD. All issues and their resolutions are attached (Appendix A and B).

2.6.1 Forward Action Requests

A single Forward Action Request is raised during this Verification regarding biomass inventory standard operating procedures (SOPs) documentation. The audit team requests that future auditors examine the inventory SOPs while on the ground to determine whether specific language can be added to strengthen the description of methods. Please see Finding #11 in the Appendix of this report.

2.7 Eligibility for Validation Activities

Aster Global Environmental Solutions, Inc., holds accreditation for validation for the relevant AFOLU sectoral scope. Thus, this section is not applicable.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

No validation activities took place during the verification. Thus, this section is not eligible.

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The Kariba REDD+ Project is not seeking registration under any other approved GHG programs (e.g., CDM). Thus, this section is not applicable.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

No methodology deviations were applied to the project during this verification. Thus, this section is not applicable.

3.3 Project Description Deviations (*Rules 3.5.7 – 3.5.10*)

No project description deviations were applied to the project during this verification. Thus, this section is not applicable.

3.4 Minor Changes to Project Description (*Rules 3.5.6*)

No minor changes occurred to the community and biodiversity elements of the project design during this verification. Thus, this section is not applicable.

3.5 Monitoring Plans (CL3.2, CM3.3, B3.3)

All monitoring plans have been previously validated against the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards during the initial validation activities. This section is not applicable.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Public Comments (*Rules 4.6*)

The public comment period for this project was 25 July – 24 August 2019. No public comments were received during the public comment period.

4.2 Summary of Project Benefits

Section 1 of the PD (Summary of Project Benefits) has been completed appropriately in line with template requirements of VCS. Monitored data is included, and data not monitored has been labeled appropriately.

The following table identifies the monitored Unique Project Benefits for this Monitoring Period and includes a discussion and justification of how they were verified.

Outcome or Impact	Achievements during the Monitoring Period	Verification Discussion and Justification
Food security enhancement	Community gardens and conservation farming has trained over 8,258 people. Community gardens account for over \$117,000 USD in income generated from the sales of produce.	The Verification Team observed several community gardens and instances of conservation farming throughout the site visit. Financial records provided by the Project Proponent further confirmed revenue assertions.
Alternative sources of income and forest conservation	Beekeeping is an alternative and environmentally friendly source of income as well as an efficient forest conservation activity. There have been 4,567 beneficiaries from this activity, as workshop participants.	The Verification Team observed several instances of beekeeping during the site visit. Further, the Verification Team interviewed beneficiaries who had completed the workshop trainings.
Improved education	Over US\$ 10,000 was spent on schools.	The Verification Team confirmed financial records provided by the Project Proponent for proof of spending.
Forest cover conservation	Early burning is part of fire management activities and are essential to guarantee proper regeneration of the project and prevent forest fires. Early burning covered over 2,100 km.	The Verification Team observed early burning throughout the site visit and through review of aerial imagery.

The following table identifies the monitored Standardized Benefit Metrics of the Project for this Monitoring Period and includes a discussion and justification of how they were verified.

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Verification Discussion and Justification
GHG emission reductions & removals	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	10,870,864 tCO ₂ e	Review of all quantification methods, including replication of biomass plots, MOVERS outputs, other data checks, and findings during the verification process confirm the GHG emission reductions have occurred as stated.
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	12,718	The Verification Team reviewed meeting logs and conducted substantial interviews and meetings during the site visit to confirm training of project activities has occurred as stated.
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	3,599	The Verification Team reviewed meeting logs and conducted substantial interviews and meetings during the site visit to confirm training of female members of project activities has occurred as stated.
Employment	Total number of people employed in project activities, expressed as number of full time employees	22 people	The Verification Team completed meetings and observations during the field visit, which substantiate the total number of employed personnel.
	Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full time employees	20%	The Verification Team completed meetings and observations during the field visit, which substantiate the total number of employed female personnel.
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities,	37,000	The Verification Team observed several bore holes during the site visit, in addition to interviews

	measured against the without-project scenario		with community members, which substantiated the stated improved access to water.
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation, measured against the without-project scenario	784,987	The Verification Team observed project activities and training leading to decreased poaching activities, including snare removals and patrolling, while on-site. In addition, evidence of wildlife and plant biodiversity was observed while on-site.
	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	16	The Verification Team reviewed IUCN's RED List of threatened species, in addition to observing several indicators while on-site.

4.3 General

4.3.1 Implementation Status (G3.4, CL1.5)

No material discrepancies between the project implementation schedule and the project description was found.

The monitoring report included an implementation schedule, showing all project activities had begun and are ongoing, except for the alternative and sustainable construction activities. During the site visit, an example of at least one example of the implementation of a project activity was visited and confirmed to be operational, including:

- Conservation agriculture techniques
- Community and private gardens
- Beekeeping examples, classes
- Fuelwood plantation
- Social forestry
- Biogas digester
- Fire management teams and activities
- Borehole and other water development projects.

Raw data and spreadsheets from community monitoring efforts were provided to the auditors, showing community and biodiversity monitoring is being carried out as described in the monitoring plan.

Double counting of emissions credits is avoided through VCS registration.

There were no methodology or project description deviations during this monitoring period and the project has been implemented as described in the monitoring report.

4.3.2 Risks to the Project (G3.5)

The monitoring report includes a discussion of risks to the project that were identified through the adaptive management process. These problems were analyzed and reasonable approaches toward mitigating for them were devised.

During the site visit, these problems were discussed with project management and staff, as well as community members. The project is working to mitigate these risks.

4.3.3 Enhancement of High Conservation Values (G3.6)

The high conservation values (HCVs) identified for the project area includes the presence of endangered and threatened species for biodiversity, vital ecosystem services, basic needs and values important to the cultural identity of the people are the community-related HCVs.

One of the main concerns leading to the development of the project is the conservation of endangered species populations present in the project area through maintaining and improving habitat, anti-poaching patrols and fire patrols. These activities were verified via the site visit, interviewing anti-poaching patrol members and members of fire brigades.

Community-related project activities revolve around increasing food production and developing alternative energy sources for daily living. Community and private gardens were visited during the site visit, which were producing abundantly and were far more numerous than seen during a validation site visit at the beginning of the project. The site visit also confirmed the greater availability of water for people and the successful implementation of a biogas digester.

HCVs have clearly been enhanced due to project activities.

4.3.4 Benefit Permanence (G3.7)

A review of KRT documents indicated the project longevity funds, to be used after the end of the project lifetime, have roughly tripled since 2016. Revenues have been significantly greater than expenditures during this monitoring period.

Observations and impressions during the site visit lead the verifiers to believe a number of project activities are likely to continue, even in the absence of the project or continued revenues, including private and community gardens, the practice of conservation agriculture, beekeeping and the use of biodigesters. The communities have accepted these activities and continue to spread them.

4.3.5 Stakeholder Engagement (G3.8 – G3.9)

Verifiers reviewed the adaptive management plan, adaptive management meeting notes and community meeting attendance sign-in sheets. During the site visit, the near-constant level of communications between the community members and leaders and project personnel was apparent.

Every person interviewed during the site visit was aware of the comment period and all council members interviewed were aware of the monitoring report. Monitoring report summaries were available in Tonga, Shona and English. Flyers for both the comment period and the site visit were seen and photographed during the site visit. General project awareness appeared to be at or near 100%.

4.3.6 Stakeholder Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.10)

The project has a formal grievance procedure, but no grievance has ever been logged. Project staff are always on site because most of them are members of the community and live there. All interviewees, from community members to employees to community leadership, knew who they needed to speak with if there was ever a problem or other issue with the project or project activities. No problems were reported by interviewees.

4.3.7 Worker Relations (G4.3 – G4.6)

During site visit interviews, all employees stated they were informed of their rights as employees when they were hired. All received training.

The project proponents' claim that local people are preferably recruited was confirmed during the site visit. Many field staff are from the local communities. Open positions are advertised in council offices, community centers and clinics, which was confirmed during interviews with project staff.

Risks described in project documentation and the mitigation practices employed were verified during interviews with staff. Each received safety training and extensive on-the-job training, and necessary safety equipment is provided.

Relationships between workers project management appeared to be open and friendly, during the site visit. The preference for local hires was clear and appears to be at least partially responsible for the good relations between the project and the communities.

4.3.8 Technical and Management Capacity (G4.2, G4.7)

Since the project start date, the same management team has been in place. Management staff appear dedicated to their jobs. Many of the same field staff have also been in place since the project start. At least one new field staff hire (from the local community) was interviewed during the site visit. Some tasks, originally done by a consulting firm, are now done by local hires who were trained through the project.

The financial health of the project is solid and a longevity fund, to be used after the end of the project lifetime, roughly tripled in size during this monitoring period. Bank statements were provided to the verifiers during interviews with project management.

The project staff and management is dedicated and funding exists to carry the project into the future and beyond the project lifetime.

4.3.9 Legal Status (G5.1)

Relevant laws were listed in the validated PD and there have been no new laws or changes to the old ones since validation. The project has good relations with local government and their representatives to the national government. One of these representatives was interviewed during the site visit, which confirmed no legal or regulatory issues existed with the project.

4.3.10 Rights Protection and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.3-G5.5)

Free, prior and informed consent was successfully demonstrated during project validation. During the site visit, interviews and impressions made it clear that the agreements between the project and the Rural District Councils are mutual and the communities understand the role they play in the agreement.

No one has been moved or relocated by the project or as a result of the project, as confirmed during site visit interviews. All property is still under community control.

4.3.11 Identification of Illegal Activities (G5.5)

As was the case at the beginning of the project, illegal activities which could affect the projects beneficial impacts are illegal logging and poaching. The measures to combat these illegal activities constitute some of the core project activities: anti-poaching and developing alternative livelihood activities.

Two members of the anti-poaching unit were interviewed during the site visit. Pressure from poaching is still significant. Beekeeping as an alternative livelihood is also spreading. Several successful beekeepers and a class of trainees were interviewed and observed.

4.4 Climate

4.4.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

Aster Global conducted an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulae, calculations, conversions, statistics and resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the VCS Standard, the validated PD, and VM0009 v1.1. Data with associated conversion factors, formulas, and calculations were provided by the project proponent in spreadsheet format to ensure all formulae were accessible for review. The audit team recalculated subsets of the analyses to confirm correctness and assess if data transposition errors occurred to achieve a reasonable level of assurance and to meet the materiality requirements of the project, as required by Section 5.1.3 of the VCS Standard. The project proponent also provided answers to questions on calculations to ensure the verification team understood the approach and could confirm its consistency with VM0009 and the PD.

Aster Global also reviewed a comprehensive assessment of data collection and storage procedures to ensure all opportunities for error in transposition of data between data were minimized.

Uncertainty was assessed as required. The audit team recalculated the statistics independently to confirm the accuracy of the reported precision. The audit team confirmed no confidence deduction was required.

Field data collection utilized appropriate principles of forestry data collection, including appropriate tools and methods. Collected data was handled appropriately, including a structured process for QA/QC. Analysis of collected data used appropriate formulas, conversions, and parameters, supported by scientific literature. Where ranges of parameters exist, or other types of formulaic uncertainty, appropriately conservative values were used in data analysis.

4.4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

During this verification assessment, the evidence provided by the project proponent was sufficient in both quantity and quality to support the determination of GHG emission removals reported by the project. Throughout the verification, the project proponent demonstrated a commitment toward conservativeness and took all measures appropriate to ensure the reliability of evidence provided.

The threshold for materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions and misrepresentations relative to the total reported GHG emission reductions and/or removals was met for this project as defined in the Verification Sampling Plan. Materiality is a concept that errors, omissions and misrepresentations could affect the GHG reduction assertion and influence the intended users (ISO 14064-3:2006). As defined by VCS Version 3, the materiality was 1% for this large project.

The evidence provided to determine emission reductions reported in the Monitoring Report included values, notations, units and sources. This evidence has been cross-checked with supplied emission reduction calculation spreadsheets. The procedure for data recording, transfer and final transposition was also verified and found to be in compliance with the monitoring plan outlined in the PD. The verification team confirmed through cross checks that adequate monitoring mechanisms are in place where the required parameters need to be monitored.

The verification team was provided access to the project's inventory database "MOVERs" where monitoring data is compiled for quantification steps and reporting. MOVERs clearly organize project methods and data for efficiency. In addition, the verification team was provided access to the project's cloud-based file storage facility. These tools ensure accurate information flow for monitoring efforts.

Interviews conducted (oral evidence) are outlined in Section 2.3 above, and the final documents received from the Project Proponent supporting the determination of GHG removals can be viewed in Appendix C.

4.4.3 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

The Monitoring Report utilized the non-permanence risk analysis tool, AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, to assess risk according to internal risk, external risk, natural risk, and mitigation measures for minimizing risk. The audit team reviewed the Non-Permanence Risk Report following VCS AFOLU Requirements and confirmed that the project adheres to the requirements set out in the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. At all levels, the audit team evaluated the rationale, appropriateness, and justifications of risk ratings chosen by the project proponent. Each risk factor was thoroughly assessed for conformance. Any identified NCR and/or CL findings related to the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool/Report are presented in Appendix B.

The final score was calculated to be 14%. A brief review of each factor is found in the table below:

Risk Factor	Rationale & Quality	Conclusion
Internal Risks		
Project Management	The management team includes individuals with skills necessary to undertake all project activities. Project proponents have experience in the development of carbon projects with the same project activities thus also lowering overall internal risk. Other project management components were confirmed to have been applied during the site visit. However, the audit team agreed that since ongoing enforcement to prevent encroachment by outside actors is required to protect more than 50% of stocks on which GHG credits have previously been issued" that a score of 2 is applicable.	A risk rating of -2 is appropriate given the rationale as the management team has demonstrated appropriate qualifications and all statements made are substantiated.
Financial viability	Project proponents provided the verification team appropriate and verifiable documentation to prove that the project's financial resources are available and have been secured. Items presented to the verification team by project proponents give reasonable assurance that the risk rating for financial viability is appropriately set. Values were sourced from reputable sources and calculations were confirmed correct through data checks.	A review of the financial resources has been confirmed so a risk rating of 0 is appropriate.
Opportunity Cost	A comprehensive PRA (participatory rural appraisal) was used as permitted instead of an NPV analysis. A review of the PRA approach, assumptions and outcome determined its appropriateness. Literature sources were found to be appropriate and relevant. Confirmation of a fund in place which is incorporated in a way that constitutes a legally binding commitment to continue the management practices that protect the carbon stocks over the length of the crediting period was provided. This approach was confirmed in two previous verifications and was reviewed in this verification to achieve the mitigation credit.	The PRA analysis and supporting materials provided were reviewed and appeared appropriate. A risk rating of -2 is appropriate given the rationale provided.
Project Longevity	The verification team reviewed the documentation provided concerning the	A risk rating of 15 is appropriate

	contracts that have been signed with RDCs and leaseholders, which cover the entire project lifetime of 30 years. As such, the value applied was appropriate.	given the rationale provided.
Total Internal Risks		11
External Risks		
Land Tenure	For this Zimbabwean project ownership is held by the local communities, represented by four Rural District Councils (RDCs) in the project area. The project proponent has established long-term contracts with the RDCs, which include the full carbon rights. The RDC's and contracts were confirmed through two previous verifications and interviews during the site visit.	A risk rating of 0 is appropriate given the rationale provided.
Community Engagement	Extensive stakeholder consultation and community involvement was confirmed during the site visit. Consultation on community needs was confirmed for those communities visited. The project has strong intentions to improve the social and economic well-being of local communities.	A risk rating of -5 is appropriate given the rationale provided.
Political Risk	Verification Team confirmed the political risk to be rated correctly for Zimbabwe's average governance score from the World Bank of - 1.27.	A risk rating of 6 is appropriate given the rationale provided.
Total External Risks		1
Natural Risks		
Natural Risk	The risk rating given for fire was justified by as fires in the project region are primarily anthropogenic, which was confirmed onsite. Additionally substantial mitigation measures are employed onsite, particularly training and providing of supplies to community firefighting support teams who manage firebreaks and roads. Additionally early season burning (prescribed fire) is conducted to reduce fuel loads. The verification team agrees with this assessment as being appropriate with a risk rating of 1.25. Verification Team agrees that the risk of pests	A combined natural risk rating of 1.25 is appropriate given the rationale provided and all statements made are substantiated.

	and disease in these forests is low. The forest types in the project area, including miombo and mopane woodlands, are resistant to pest and disease outbreaks. The site visit confirmed the species composition was commensurate with the resistant forest types. The audit team is experienced working in the region and agrees that extreme weather does not pose a risk to the carbon stocks in the project area. The Verification Team agrees with the projects justification for geologic events given the teams experience working in the region.	
Total Natural Risks		1.25
Overall Risk Rating = 14% (rounded up from 13.25%) Non-Permanence Risk Rating = 14%		

In summary, project proponents have accounted for risk factors in a reasonable manner and have reached an overall risk rating that encompasses all risks of non-permanence. The project has applied the Non-Permanence Risk Rating of 14% correctly. As required, risk will be reassessed and given risk scores at each verification period.

4.4.4 Dissemination of Climate Monitoring Plan and Results (CL3.2)

The audit team confirmed during the assessment, site-visit, and on-site interview that the monitoring plan and results were disseminated to the communities and stakeholders as outlined in the validated PD.

4.4.5 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1.4)

Most of the project activities revolve around easier access to water, irrigation and reducing water needs in agriculture, all of which directly assist communities to adapt to expected climate change in the region. Tremendous positive differences in water availability to the communities, between the project start and the recent auditor site visit, were observed. Beekeeping also provides alternative income sources and has been found to be an effective deterrent for elephants who might otherwise raid community or private gardens.

The monitoring report states that the adaptation strategies revolve around income diversification, crop diversification, irrigation, water conservation and conservation agriculture. Honey production is one form of income diversification that also adds value to the forests. The project encourages drought resistant species and varieties. Certain crops are not expected to be severely affected by expected climate change. CF and water projects mitigate the effects of drought.

4.5 Community

4.5.1 Community Impacts (CM1.1)

Results of social monitoring were backed up by scanned copies of all the raw survey response sheets that went into them. Site visit interviews and observations confirmed that many people received horticultural, conservation agriculture and beekeeper training and many more learned from those who received direct training.

People interviewed were proud of their accomplishments and pleased with project benefits.

In addition to observations made during this site visit, the verification team had visited the project during validation and the first verification. The general condition of the communities has improved in regard to food abundance and water availability.

4.5.2 Net Positive Community Well-being (CM1.1)

Community survey results and the raw survey data (scans of handwritten survey sheets) that went into them was provided to the verifiers. The majority surveyed are satisfied or very satisfied with the project. A few are indifferent and 1% are dissatisfied.

The most striking aspects of the project area during the validation site visit was the scarcity of water sources and the low availability of locally grown food, especially in the Binga RDC. Water was more available to more people with less travel required during this site visit, through rehabilitated bore holes, a long pipeline from a spring and other water projects. Community and private gardens were also more common and strategic placement of beehives now protects gardens from elephant depredations.

Net positive impacts to all community groups was positive.

4.5.3 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM1.2)

Surveys indicate that the project activities have not prevented anyone's use/enjoyment of community-related HCVs. The nature of the project is unlikely to degrade and likely to enhance or protect these HCVs. 100% of respondents to a recent community survey responded, "Not restricted," to the following survey questions:

"Through the project, are you, or members of your household, restricted in collecting the following forest products?" (for building materials, firewood, fruits and other products separately).

"Through the project, are you or members of your household restricted in using the forest to fulfill your cultural needs?"

From these responses, it was determined that there is no impact on people's uses of the project area HCVs.

4.5.4 Other Stakeholder Impacts (CM2.2-CM2.3)

Project activities revolve around providing attractive alternative income opportunities to reduce pressure on the forest, so no negative impacts to on or offsite stakeholders are expected. The limited mobility of the people in the region also restricts the potential for any offsite impacts. In order to monitor potential negative offsite impacts, communications with the wards of the RDCs that are not part of the project through the RDC councils. The councils meet at least 4X a year, and issues within each ward are discussed. Negative impacts would be discussed at these meetings and communicated to CGA. To date, no negative impacts have been recorded.

No negative impacts nor other stakeholders were identified. Potential negative impacts to people in wards outside the project area will be monitored through communications between council ward representatives. The project identified no other stakeholder groups that can be affected by the project. Given the limited mobility of the people of the project area and the nature of the project activities, the audit team found this reasonable.

4.5.5 Community Monitoring Plan (CM3.1, CM3.2, GL2.5)

Community impact monitoring survey questions were provided to the verifiers for review, along with all the raw survey data, taken in the project area at people's homes.

Questions covered topics including household income, genders, ages, employment status, project involvement, cash crops produced and access to HCVs. Variables used are the same as those described in the validated PD, and surveys are taken as scheduled. Typically, these survey questions are asked ever 5 years, though monitoring of employees is continuous.

Monitoring results show a clear increase in food security and employment. The numbers of people who have taken and adopted conservation farming, nutrition gardening and beekeeping are growing. There is general satisfaction with the project, with only 1% unsatisfied.

Community monitoring is being conducted according to the monitoring plan devised at project validation.

4.5.6 Community Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM3.3)

Every person interviewed during the site visit was aware of the comment period and all council members interviewed were aware of the monitoring report. Monitoring report summaries were available in Tonga, Shona and English. Flyers for both the comment period and the site visit were seen and photographed during the site visit.

4.5.7 Optional Gold Level: Barriers to Benefits (GL2.3)

Not applicable.

4.5.8 Optional Gold Level: Protections for Poorer and the more Vulnerable (GL2.4)

Not applicable.

4.6 Biodiversity

4.6.1 Biodiversity Changes (B1.1)

Two wildlife monitoring and anti-poaching employees were interviewed, and conversations backed up the reported monitoring results. Sightings of threatened species fluctuates from year to year, though sightings are increasing, and there is an increasing trend in the numbers of all species sighted.

Significant numbers of snares are still being removed, though the number appears to be leveling off. The number of poachers arrested fluctuates from year to year, and so far, 2019 appears as if the numbers arrested will be larger than in previous years.

The beneficial trend seen in monitoring numbers for biodiversity are positive and can reasonably be attributed to patrolling activities and the reduced need for poaching to feed families.

4.6.2 High Conservation Values Protected (B1.2)

The biodiversity-related HCV in the project area is the presence of threatened and endangered species. The project is designed around protecting habitat and reducing poaching. No project activity encroaches on habitat. They include direct enforcement of poaching laws through patrols which arrest violators and remove snares and by reducing the human pressure on habitat by increasing food production and availability and providing employment or opportunities for alternative income sources.

These activities will not negatively affect biodiversity HCVs and will likely enhance them.

4.6.3 Invasive Species (B1.3)

The project developers provided a list of all species used in the project, which was checked against the ISSG global invasive species database. None of the species used are listed as being invasive for Zimbabwe.

During the site visit, verifiers came across only one plant species that seems to be alien to the area, which appeared to be a type of milkweed. These were found in a very small area near a school and playing fields, and don't appear to be spreading. Neither project staff nor local community members could identify it. It does not seem to have been introduced through any project activities.

4.6.4 Impacts of Non-native Species (B1.4)

The project has not introduced any non-native species that were not already grown in the project area before the project start date. These are mostly garden vegetables and field crops, like maize. All species used were compared to the ISSG list of invasive species for Zimbabwe and none were on that list.

Any harm that would have been caused to the project environs by the use of these species would have occurred long ago. It should be noted that the verifiers saw no signs of garden escapes, where a garden plant started growing in other places, without cultivation.

4.6.5 GMO Exclusion (B1.5)

The project proponents have pledged and re-pledged that they will not use GMOs in the project activities. No species planted by project activities are included in generating emissions reductions.

4.6.6 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts and Mitigation (B2.2)

Negative offsite biodiversity impacts from a project of this nature, where habitat is protected and patrols for poachers are a main project activity, are typically confined to those caused by some form of leakage. In this large project area, the community members are not very mobile – a situation that was confirmed through site visit observations – and do not have the ability to move wood cutting and poaching activities outside the project area.

By protecting habitat in the project area, the project is protecting and enhancing the safety (to wildlife) of corridors between surrounding protected habitats, like the national park and safari areas. This provides a positive biodiversity impact.

4.6.7 Net Biodiversity Benefits (B2.3)

The net biodiversity benefits of the project are clearly positive. The key factors negatively effecting wildlife in the project zone are poaching and habitat loss/degradation. Patrols reduce poaching and the food security and income opportunities provided by the project reduce the need for people to depend on wildlife and the wild forest for resources.

Leakage-related impacts on surrounding lands are unlikely, because agents of degradation do not have the mobility to reach areas beyond the project area. Impacts to surrounding lands are likely positive, due to the increased or maintained connectivity of wildlife corridors between surrounding wildlife lands.

4.6.8 Biodiversity Monitoring Results (B3.1, B3.2)

The biodiversity monitoring plan calls for continuous monitoring of species sighted, number per species, number of threatened species, snares found, poachers arrested, poached game encountered and the amount of time the teams spent patrolling. Biodiversity monitoring results for the monitoring period reflected these parameters.

Interviews with biodiversity staff who are part of the antipoaching patrols confirmed that patrolling goes on nearly constantly, year-round. Most biodiversity staff were, in fact, on patrol during the site visit. Discussions with the staff were consistent with the monitoring results reported – sightings of threatened and endangered wildlife increased since the start of the monitoring period, adjusted for days spent in the field by the patrols, as did sightings of all wildlife.

Monitoring results are encouraging and appear to reflect that the biodiversity HCV (the presence of threatened and endangered species) is being at least maintained, if not enhanced.

4.6.9 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B3.3)

Every person interviewed during the site visit was aware of the comment period and all council members interviewed were aware of the monitoring report. Monitoring report summaries were available in Tonga,

Shona and English. Flyers for both the comment period and the site visit were seen and photographed during the site visit.

4.7 Additional Project Implementation Information

At least one example of each project activity was inspected during the site visit and community members involved were interviewed. Biomass was verified through resampling of biomass plots. No other additional information was examined.

4.8 Additional Project Impact Information

Not applicable.

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

After review of all project information, procedures, calculations, supporting documentation, and the site visit, Aster Global Environmental Solutions, Inc., confirms that the monitoring conducted by Carbon Green Investments, along with the supporting Monitoring Report, are accurate and consistent with all aforementioned VCS Version 3 and CCB Second Edition criteria, and the selected methodology (VM0009). Aster Global confirms the *Kariba REDD+ Project Monitoring Report* (v1.1 dated 20 December 2019) has been implemented in accordance with the validated PD.

Aster Global confirms all verification activities, including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance, validated Project Description implementation, and project monitoring report adherence to VCS Version 3 (and all associated updates), and CCB Project Design Standards (Second Edition), as documented in this report are complete. Aster Global concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that *Kariba REDD+ Project Monitoring Report* (v1.1 dated 20 December 2019) meets the requirements of VCS Version 3 (and all associated updates) and CCB Project Design Standards (Second Edition) for the verification period/reporting period (VCS/CCB: 01 July 2016 – 30 June 2019; 3 years). In addition, Aster Global asserts that the Project complies with the verification criteria for projects set out in the Second Edition of the CCB Standards to achieve Gold Level Distinction for Climate adaptation and Biodiversity.

The GHG assertion provided by Carbon Green Investments and verified by Aster Global has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 12,640,544 tCO₂ equivalents by the project during the verification period/reporting period (01 July 2016 – 30 June 2019; 3 years). This value is gross of the 14% (1,769,680 tCO₂ equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool. This results in 10,780,864 tCO₂ equivalents of credits eligible for issuance as VCUs.

Monitoring period:

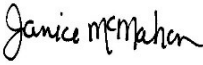
VCS: 01 July 2016 to 30 June 2019;

CCB: 01 July 2016 to 30 June 2019

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

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Deductions for AFOLU pooled buffer account (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
2016	2,106,757	0	0	294,947	1,811,810
2017	4,213,515	0	0	589,893	3,623,622
2018	4,213,515	0	0	589,893	3,623,622
2019	2,106,757	0	0	294,947	1,811,810
Total	12,640,544	0	0	1,769,680	10,870,864

Submittal Information

Report Submitted to:	Verra 1730 Rhode Island Ave. NW, Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20036 Carbon Green Investments
Report Submitted by:	Aster Global Environmental Solutions, Inc. 3800 Clermont St. NW North Lawrence, OH 44666
Aster Global Lead Verifier Name and Signature	 Shawn McMahon Lead Verifier
Aster Global President Name and Signature	 Janice McMahon President
Date:	03 January 2020

EMJ/CLS/RLS/025-VCS+CCB Kariba_VerReport_final-03January2020.doc
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APPENDIX A: VERIFIED CARBON STANDARD FINDINGS

Item Number	1
VCS AFOLU Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Section)	4.7 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS
VCS AFOLU Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	* Where the net change in carbon stocks is not a whole number, round the calculated VCU and buffer credit volumes down to the nearest whole number. Where the net change in carbon stocks is a whole number, round the calculated buffer volume up, and the VCU volume down, to the nearest whole number.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	ER calculation worksheet MP 4; MR
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)	The VCU calculations were reviewed and it was noted that this decimal requirement was not followed for the buffer and VCUs eligible for issuance in reporting documentation.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please ensure rounding rules are observed following this requirement.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	Numbers are now rounded following the requirement both in the MR and ER calculation worksheet.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	The audit team reviewed the revised emission calculation worksheet "KARIBA ER MP 4.xlsx" and noted that rounding was not performed correctly following the requirement. The audit team understands that both final VCUs and the buffer amounts are to be rounded down after calculations for reporting purposes since they are not whole numbers.
Round 2 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please ensure rounding rules are observed following this requirement.
Round 2 Response from Project Proponent (20 December 2019)	Number of VCUs amounts are rounded down and number of buffer amounts are rounded up as showed in the emission calculation worksheet "KARIBA ER MP 4.xlsx" and MR.
Aster Global Final Findings	The audit team examined newly implemented rounding for VCUs and the buffer allocation. Conservative assumptions have been made and this requirement is satisfied. The item is addressed.
Item Number	2

Approved Methodology VM0009	VCS	9.1 Emissions from Burning
Version 1.1		
10 November 2011		
(Section)		
VCS Requirements	AFOLU	Emissions from the burning of woody biomass as a result of project activities in the project area should be recorded as the weight (in tonnes) of woody biomass consumed during each burning event. If the production of sustainable charcoal occurs within the project area, then it must be accounted for under emissions from burning. Emissions from the controlled burning of woody biomass is the sum of all burning events during the monitoring period as defined by [31] where is the carbon fraction of wood for a species.
21 June 2017, v3.6		
(Description)		
Applicability to Project	Y	
(Y or N/A)		
Requirement Met	Y	
(Y, N or Pending)		
Evidence Used to Assess	MR; site visit observations	
(Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)		
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)		While on-site the verification team noted the presence of early burning for the purposes of reduced fire risk in the dry season. Non-woody biomass is reported in the monitoring report as having burnt during the monitoring period. Early burning is clearly prevalent across the project area but eye witness observations on the ground by the verification team remarked on the intensity of the fires. Burn scars and dead woody shrub or small trees were noted. This suggests that "emissions from the burning of woody biomass as a result of project activities in the project area" may have occurred. Section 3.2.2 of the MR notes that no major fires were detected but this reporting does not satisfy the methodology criteria and may require application of Equation 31 to account for the burning of woody biomass. Permanent sample plot comments such as plot NY020 suggest the relative high intensity of fires "A hot fire had burned through the area @ the time of re-measure." The verification team obtained satellite data which supports a high frequency of fires but could not confirm this against burning in the project area during the monitoring period.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1	CL: Please respond to the findings, providing support as needed. Please also provide geospatial evidence of burning activities in the project area during the monitoring period.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	The only project activity that could result to burning of woody biomass is early burning. However, early burning is only performed at the beginning of the dry season to prevent canopy fires and the burn of woody biomass. The objective of early burning is to burn the grass that dries before the woody species to prevent fires that can occur later on the dry season. Those late fires are not a result of the project activities and therefore do not need to be recorded. However, every time a fire occurs in one of the plots, the change on the carbon stocks are recorded. In addition to that, not 100% of the project area is covered by early burning therefore it is common to see areas that were not covered by early burning to be affected by hot fires later in the season. Again, early burning is the only project related activity that causes fire but does not cause emissions from burning of woody biomass and this activity is validated as forest management activity that does not cause increased carbon emissions, if anything it reduces the carbon emissions as compared with late season hot fires. There is no production of sustainable charcoal in the project area. The audit team notice during the visit two types of burns: (i) one is the early burning that was performed early this year and the only sign noticed during the visit is grass that was bunt a few years back and (ii) the second one are the natural fires that happen later in the dry season and those were the fires that the auditors witnessed that were still burning during the site visit. The natural fires that can result in canopy fire are not caused by the project activities and therefore the emissions don't need to be recorded. Also, the fires are part of the miombo ecosystems and with the project activities of early burning and conservation farming, the occurrence and intensity of fires probably decrease inside the project area. Regarding the information presented for the permanent forest inventory plots, the project team always report fires in order to have more records of the location and record the history of that specific location. Also, all the consequences of the fires, including trees that can be burned down, are recorded in the PSP (Permanent sample plots) and therefore reflect the impact of the fires in the project area and also the emission reduction calculation. In case the hot fires impact the PSP this year like for plot NY020 witnessed by the audit team, this will be reflected in the next monitoring period starting on July 1st 2019 as the fires occur late in the dry season.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	The audit team agrees that early burning is the only project activity where woody biomass burning is a threat. Early burning as a method to reduce burn intensity is understood. VM0009 makes clear that project activities resulting in burning of woody biomass are the only situation where this requirement may be applicable. VM0009 states "Emissions from forest fires within the project area are inherently captured by the monitoring of forest carbon stocks." The natural fires which can burn catastrophically are not included in accounting. The item is addressed.

Item Number	3
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Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	VCS	10 Leakage
VCS Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	AFOLU	After the leakage factor has been estimated, emissions from leakage are quantified using equation [32]. Developers should refer to the latest version of the VCS Tool for AFOLU Methodological Issues to determine if leakage credit adjustments are necessary (VCS, 2008b).
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)		Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)		Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)		MR Section 3.1.2; 3.2.3; Leakage_MP4.xlsx
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)		Emissions from leakage were not included in accounting. Following VM0009, leakage is quantified as emissions from both forest degradation and deforestation caused by activities displaced from the project area due to the presence of the project. The previous monitoring period was noted to include the VM0009 leakage calculation approach but not this period. The audi team had difficulty verifying the presence of the lag period adjustment (VM0009 eq. 9) to the leakage model (pg 73 PD) equation. Therefore the RP3 leakage factor worksheet is requested.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1	CL: Please also provide the previous leakage calculations from RP3.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)		Emissions from leakage were included, but the leakage factor is zero because the observed degradation is lower than the cumulative leakage model. Therefore, leakage can be accounted as zero because the last parameter of the leakage factor for monitoring period is zero. Leakage Calculation for RM3 was included in the first submission under Supporting Documents, Leakage Monitoring, Leakage plot MP3 (verified), however we are sending the document again. In case you need to check the overall ER calculations for RP3, they were also available under the ER spreadsheet in a different tab (m3-verified). Regarding equation 9, according to the methodology VM0009 v1.1, this should be only estimated at project start.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)		Leakage, including; data collection, analysis, and determination of the leakage factor was confirmed correct. Revisions to leakage plot data was confirmed. The item is addressed.

Item Number	4
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Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	VCS	10.1 Leakage Mitigation Strategies
VCS Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	AFOLU	Projects must include activities designed to reduce deforestation that results from at least one of the drivers identified in section 6.2.2. The types of activities most appropriate vary based on the specific drivers identified, as well as local socio-economic conditions. Examples of these activities may include, but are not limited to:
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	to	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)		Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)		MR Section 3.2.3
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)		Section 3.2.3 of the MR mentions leakage mitigation but the verification team was unable to locate a further description in reporting documentation of leakage mitigation activities to satisfy this requirement.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1	CL: Please clarify and further develop a description of leakage mitigation activities in the monitoring report.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)		The project activities were designed to reduce deforestation and human-wildlife conflicts as well as to enhance livelihoods throughout the project area, offering sustainable alternatives to the people living inside and outside the project area to reduce deforestation. This results in the reduction of leakage outside the project area. The status of the project activities is described under Section 4.3.2 of the current Monitoring Report. Also, section 3.2.3 is now updated to the Monitoring Report document. Also, in addition to the existing activities performed in the project area, because some of the wards have part of the area included in the project area and others don't, activities are developed in the whole ward and don't exclude the parts of the wards that are not inside the project area, causing leakage mitigation. Some examples of activities outside the project area are: Chikova school, Majongwe Primary School, Hambe A Borehole, Karuru Clinic Borehole, Hurungwe Mutamu CF Demo Plot.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)		The audit team confirmed that appropriate and specific language was added to reporting documentation of leakage mitigation activities, including as related to project activities which serve to mitigate leakage. The item is addressed.

Item Number	5
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Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	VCS	10.1 Leakage Mitigation Strategies
VCS Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	AFOLU	Project activities must be monitored in some way to demonstrate their effect on leakage mitigation. Possible monitoring approaches vary by project and may include:
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	to	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)		Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)		MR Section 2.1.1, 3.2.3
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)		Project activities are monitored and reported in the MR Section 2.1.1. However, it is not explicitly described how project activities are able to effect leakage (mitigation).
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1	CL: Please provide documentary evidence of implemented project activities during the monitoring period which demonstrates the effectiveness of leakage mitigation.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	First, leakage is not caused by the project activities. On the contrary, the project activities consist on sustainable activities that prevent leakage to occur. For example, conservation farming techniques are implemented to prevent shifting agriculture and therefore deforestation. Also, beekeeping encourages the project participants to preserve the forests to ensure and guarantee honey production. In addition to that, leakage from project activities are not likely to occur due to the low mobility of the communities living in the project area and project size. Also, through the community gardens, the community members participating on that activity ensure food security and have an alternative source of revenue that does not cause deforestation and can be considered as a leakage mitigation activity. Fuelwood plantation is also a leakage mitigation activity as prevent deforestation inside the project area and can also prevent the communities to move to outside the project area to have access to firewood. The biogas digester also serves as a mitigation for leakage because it replaces firewood for cooking in the Chitsungo hospital and prevent deforestation in the project area and areas outside the project area. In conclusion, activities like beekeeping and conservation farming have a positive effect on leakage because those activities are used as leakage mitigation. Further information, impacts and evidence of such project activities are used to prove effectiveness of leakage mitigation and are available in the Monitoring Report document, under section 4.3.2, sub-sections Improved Agriculture, Beekeeping, Fuelwood plantation, Biogas digester.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	The audit team confirmed that appropriate and specific language was added to reporting documentation of leakage mitigation activities, including as related to project activities which serve to mitigate leakage. The item is addressed.

Item Number	6
Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	10.3.2 Sampling Degradation and Deforestation in the Leakage Area

VCS Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	AFOLU	The leakage area must be sampled prior to the end of the first monitoring period in order to estimate the lag period for the leakage model and at every subsequent monitoring period in order to estimate actual emissions due to leakage. Within the leakage area, randomly select a sample of point locations with uniform probability with a sample size determined by equation [10]. These point locations become the northeast corners of the fixed-area plots used to estimate degradation and deforestation in the leakage area permanently throughout the project lifetime. Select plot dimensions so that each plot area is at least two hectares. The dimensions of all plots should be the same. Visit these plots to observe the proportion degradation using the following ordinal scale. Record a factor (i.e. 0.2, 0.4, etc) corresponding to the observed above-ground biomass that is absent as evidenced by presence of stumps for each plot area:
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)		Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)		Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)		MR; leakage materials
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)		The verification team reviewed leakage monitoring methods and associated calculations. Plot LE0018 was visited by verifiers on 2019-08-26, factor of degradation on this day was determined to be 0.2% but the project is currently applying 0% in the leakage calculations workbook. 0% is a nonconservative factor of degradation. Additionally Plot LE0027 was observed in the field by the verification team as 0.6% but the factor originally collected by field crews was 0.4%. Again 0.4% is a non-conservative factor. All 50 leakage plot data sheets are requested to confirm data has been transcribed correctly.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1	CL: Please clarify the appropriateness of the factor of degradation for leakage plot LE018 and LE0027. Also please also provide scanned copies of paper tally sheets for all 50 plots as originally measured.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	Paper tally sheets were already presented for the first submission under Supporting Documents, Leakage monitoring, Original data sheets. However, the originals are submitted again. LE0018- The factor of degradation assigned was based on the fact that the single stump found in the plot was deemed to be very old and assumed to have taken place before the project start. There has been no new sign of human degradation since the first monitoring was done and as per our discretion this single stump was not included in the factor of degradation. However, to be satisfied with the requirements and be conservative, the leakage factor was adjusted to that leakage plot and the new leakage factor is 0.2. LE0027 - The factor of degradation was appropriate at the time the leakage monitoring was done and the date the documentation was submitted, however it was apparent that additional new chopping had taken place between the time monitoring was done and the site visit, therefore the new factor of degradation had increased as a result of increased chopping during this time as discussed with the Lead auditor during the visit specially because it was evident that the cuts were very recent. This new observed degradation will be included and accounted in the next monitoring period. In addition to that, observed deforestation and degradation in the leakage area is not a result of the project activities and is a direct result of local activities from people living in the immediate vicinity or animal damage. Therefore, leakage does not occur in the leakage belt due to some reasons that goes from project areas size and very low mobility of the community, but it is monitored and accounted to comply with the methodology. The 'Leakage_MP4' spreadsheet is available under Supporting Documents, Leakage Monitoring.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	Leakage, including; data collection, analysis, and determination of the leakage factor was confirmed correct. Revisions to leakage plot data was confirmed. The item is addressed.

Item Number	7
Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	10.4 Estimating the Leakage Factor and Emissions from Leakage

VCS Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	AFOLU	Depending on the relative value of the leakage predicted by the model and the results of the field-observed samples at the end of the current monitoring period, the leakage factor should be calculated in one of three ways. In the first monitoring period, the leakage factor is calculated as the difference between the mean of the field-observed leakage sample and the prediction of the leakage model as illustrated in example (b) below and in Figure 12. In subsequent monitoring periods, the leakage factor is calculated as the difference between the mean of the leakage sample and whichever is greater: the prediction of the leakage model or the results of the leakage sample at the previous monitoring period. This is necessary to avoid double counting when predicting deforestation and degradation based on a cumulative model, and is illustrated by example (c) below and in Figure 12. Any time the results of the field-observed leakage sample lies below the prediction of the leakage model, the leakage factor is zero (example (d) below and in Figure 12). From the leakage factor, quantify leakage emissions as equation [32].
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)		Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)		Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)		Leakage calculation worksheet
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)		Equation 33 was examined by the verification team. However it was noted that not all steps appear to have been followed in the "Comments" section of equation 33 table within VM0009.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	1	CL: Please provide a comparison of the observed period leakage factor against both the "(1) the prediction of the leakage model at monitoring period" and "(2) the observed leakage in the previous monitoring period. This is necessary to avoid double counting as illustrated in Figure 12."
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)		This information was already submitted for the first submission and is available in the document 'Leakage_MP 4', under the sheet Leakage factor, cells E7, E8 and E9. The document can be found under Supporting documents, Leakage Monitoring, 'Leakage_MP4' document.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)		Leakage, including; data collection, analysis, and determination of the leakage factor was confirmed correct. This calculation was confirmed and the steps contained in the Comments section for eq. 33 was confirmed. The item is addressed.

Item Number	8
Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	VCS 13 Monitoring

VCS Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	AFOLU	Carbon stocks must be estimated for the first monitoring period by sampling all plots in all strata. After the first monitoring period, all plots and all strata must be re-measured every five years, a process which may be accomplished on an intermittently rotating basis.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)		Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)		Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)		MR Section 3.1.3.1
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)		This step does not appear to have been fully followed. The MR stated in Section 3.1.3.1 that carbon stocks are estimated for the fourth monitoring period by sampling 235 (100%) of the previously established PSPs. The verification team noted that not all plots appear to have been inventoried within the current period, for instance plot NY020 (inventoried 2015-10-13). The plot tally sheet for NY020 was also noted not to match MOVERS data. 4 plots were noted to have inventory dates within MOVERS prior to the current monitoring period. However 20% of plots were not inventoried on an annual basis as half of the plots were inventoried in 2018 (according to current MOVERS). The verification team witnessed re-measurement of biomass permanent sampling plots and received scanned data sheets for 11 plots. Inventory timing does not appear to be appropriate as plots were measured across a long time scale. The actual monitoring period conditions at the plot level including prevalence of higher intensity fires and other disturbances may not have been representatively captured. The project area size and plot count suggest a more robust sampling intensity may be required.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1	CL: Please ensure MOVERS is updated with the appropriate plot data from paper tally sheets, in responding please indicate which plots within MOVERS experienced updates. Please also clarify the appropriateness of periodic sample plot re-measurement on an inconsistent temporal basis.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	The data was updated on MOVERs now. Plot NY020, NY026, NY035 and NY075 had to be entered again because the data that appeared in MOVERs before was from previous monitoring period. All the plots were reviewed again on MOVERs and the most recent information for those four plots are now updated to MOVERs. Regarding the appropriateness of periodic sample plot remeasurement, the monitoring year is divided into two years because it covers the last semester of a year and the first semester of the second year (e.g. from 1st of July 2018 until 30th of June 2019). Therefore, according to your interpretation, a big percentage of plots were measured in 2018, however 2018 represents 2 monitoring years (1 monitoring year is the first semester of the year and the other one is the second semester). Also, because the team that measure the PSP is the same as the team measuring leakage plots and soil, the team always focus the efforts to measure the leakage plots towards the end of the monitoring period. For this case, the first semester of 2019 and this could cause a higher amount of PSP measure in the second semester of the previous year, but still fall into the same monitoring year. In addition to that, for this monitoring period (July 2016-June 2019), the monitoring team increased the monitoring effort for the last two monitoring years (1st July 2017 to 30th of June 2018 and 1st July 2018 to 30 June 2019) to be able to measure all the PSP during three years and to represent the situation on the ground with more accuracy. However, the team will keep the minimum number of PSP plots per year (47 plots) to be able to measure all the 235 PSP in a 5-year period. For this specific monitoring period, what was interpreted as an inconsistent temporal basis only represents that all the PSP plots were measured within the monitoring period to better represent the reality in the field. In addition to that, even though the logistics of the PSP measurement are planned to measure at least 47 PSP per year, due to the distance of the PSP which can also incur to additional costs and other circumstances, sometimes a higher number of PSP will be measure in one year when comparing to another year. And this means that the project team has some flexibility to make small changes on the PSP monitoring plan. This is especially important in times when no leakage is being measured or no soil samples are being done. It is by this means that the project team is able to increase the number of PSPs being measured as compared with other monitoring years. However, as already pointed out, all the 235 plots will be measured within 5 years.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	MOVERs was re-examined and plot data is now appropriately measured from within the monitoring period. The audit team agrees that periodic plot re-measurement is allowable within a 5 year time and VM0009 doesn't prescribe an annual minimum number of plots for re-measurement. Plot density and related sample design elements follow methodological requirements. No further action is needed. The item is addressed.

Item Number	9
Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	13.3.1 Determining the Sample Size

VCS Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	AFOLU	Each stratum must contain at least two sample plots. In planning inventory activities, the project proponent may use the following guidelines for estimating sample size and allocating plots to strata. This step is not required, but may be useful in planning an inventory of carbon stocks that minimizes expenditures required to achieve a specified precision level. Three methods can be used to estimate the number of plots and allocation of those plots to strata that will maximize sampling efficiency, based on the amount of information available prior to sampling. A pilot sample may be conducted to initially estimate the mean and standard deviation of carbon stocks in each stratum before making use of these guidelines. For more information on how to determine the size of a pilot sample see Avery and Burkhardt (Avery & Burkhardt, 2002).
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)		Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)		Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)		150812_SOPs Tree and soil collection_2015 version.docx; MR Section 3.1.3.1
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)		The audit team noted that the number of plots reported in the field inventory SOPs document supplied for the audit (150812_SOPs Tree and soil collection_2015 version.docx) differs from that reported in the MR and included in calculations files. It is unclear whether the number of samples taken (235) is adequate to meet inventory precision requirements. The audit team also requests the stratum shapefile for strata level hectare estimates used in accounting. Finally, stratum specific estimates of standard deviation are requested.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1	CL: Please clarify the discrepancy in number of plots reported in the inventory SOPs document, revising as needed. Please clarify whether the number of samples taken (235) is adequate to meet inventory precision requirements. Please also provide the stratum shapefile for strata level hectare estimates used in accounting. Stratum specific estimates of standard deviation are requested.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	The SOP document '150812_SOPs Tree and soil collection_2015 version.docx' does not report the number of PSP plots. It only makes reference to the number of plots for soil sampling and not number of PSP. Therefore, there are no inconsistencies between the documents. The only reference to the number of PSP in the documents and MOVERS is 235. Stratum specific estimates of standard deviation can be checked under MOEVRS tab 3 Biomass Strata, Statistics, Open woodland or Woodland tab. According to the methodology requirements, sample size calculator is not mandatory (cf. Section 13.3.1). However, in order to increase the number of plots sampled and the precision, the project team increase the number of PSP from 142 that was the number of PSP for the first monitoring to 235 for the second monitoring period. Stratum shapefile is now available under folder Supporting documents, ER calculation, Shapefile. In addition to that, stratum specific estimates on standard deviation is available under MOVERS, tab 3 Biomass Strata, Statistics, Woodland or Open Woodland. Also, scripts used under MOVERS are available under folder Supporting Documents, MOVERS, Scripts. A more reader-friendly document about MOVERS was submitted in the first submission and is available under Supporting Documents, MOVERS, document 'MOVERS Kariba_V2'.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	The audit team confirms receipt of additional MOVERS documentation, the location of standard deviation by stratum and the stratum shapefile. Hectares were confirmed correct. Scripts for MOVERS was confirmed received and reviewed under other requirements. The item is addressed.

Item Number	10
Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	13.4 Estimating Total Carbon Stocks
VCS Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	Estimate carbon stocks for selected carbon pools using the strata , plots within each stratum and measurements within each plot where each measurement is . For example, a measurement might apply to a soil sample or a prediction of biomass from an allometric equation. <i>(Refer to Page 75)</i>
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	MOVERS; MP4 calculation worksheet

Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)	The verification team reviewed MOVERS generated carbon quantification data and noted that the current MOVERS data does not align with carbon density values at the pool level. Further, the verification team notes that the MOVERS platform does not allow for a transparent or reproduction of the project calculations to verify their correctness. Transparency and accuracy are principles of the VCS program that are not possible to confirm by the verification team without a further breakdown of the project carbon quantification steps. The verification team suggests a "verification plot" type approach to confirm biomass and carbon calculations. Calculation methods for crediting under VM0009 are noted to be highly dependent on re-measured plot data and the correct workup. The MP4 plot level carbon stocks were examined within the calculation worksheet and differences were noted between plot measurements taken recently and earlier plot measurements.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please clarify the lack of agreement between MOVERS pool level carbon estimates and those within the 4th monitoring period calculation worksheet. Please also provide an alternative method or MOVERS scripting access or similar of full project carbon quantification for the verification team to confirm correctness of all carbon estimates applied to crediting, a verification plot is one option. Please also provide the previously verified plot level estimates of carbon (in MOVERS we found this data in the menu "235 Biomass Data Plots")
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	MOVERS was reviewed and the information was re-enter to the ER estimation document (Kariba ER MP 4, available under Supporting Documents, ER calculation) to agree with MOVERS. The former verified plot level estimates are now available under the folder Supporting Documents, MOVERS, spreadsheet 'Plot data from previous monitoring period'.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	Plot data was found to have been correctly entered into MOVERS. The audit team noted that shrub and tree breakpoints applied in MOVERS do not appear to align with the plot SOP defined values (shrubs >0.5m<3m; trees >3m). MOVERS may not be characterizing trees or shrubs properly for allometric equation application. Clarification is requested on whether this is appropriate.
Round 2 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please address the findings and provide transparent analysis steps for application of tree or shrub level allometric equations.

Round 2 Response from Project Proponent (20 December 2019)	The shrub and tree breakpoints pointed out (shrubs>0.5m<3m; tree>3m) refers to the height of the trees and it is used for the stratifications. On the other hand, the breakpoint used for the application of the allometric equation is based on the DBH size. Therefore, the tree height breakpoint does not have influence in the emission reduction. Measurement of CBH and height are recorded from field team. To calculate tree or non-tree biomass in MOVERS, CBH is translated to DBH and used in allometric equation. As mentioned in "MOVERS Kariba_V2", tree or non-tree depending on its DBH, which is compared to a maximum DBH (tree DBH > 6 cm). This threshold is also presented under MOVERS, tab Project-specific parameters. The steps for application of tree or shrub level allometric equation is provided in the document of "MOVERS Kariba project specific parameters"
Aster Global Final Findings	The audit team was able to confirm tree level biomass is quantified following methods outlined in the PD and VM0009. No further action is needed. The item is addressed.

Item Number	11
Approved Methodology VM0009 Version 1.1 10 November 2011 (Section)	13.11 Uncertainty
VCS AFOLU Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	To ensure that carbon stocks are estimated in a way that is accurate, verifiable, transparent, and consistent across measurement periods, the project proponent must establish and document clear standard operating procedures and procedures for ensuring data quality. At a minimum, these procedures must include: · Comprehensive documentation of all field measurements carried out in the project area. This document must be detailed enough to allow replication of sampling in the event of staff turnover between monitoring periods. · Training procedures for all persons involved in field measurement or data analysis. The scope and date of all training must be documented. · A protocol for assessing the accuracy of plot measurements using a check cruise and a plan for correcting the inventory if errors are discovered. · Protocols for assessing data for outliers, transcription errors, and consistency across measurement periods. · Data sheets must be safely archived for the life of the project. Data stored in electronic formats must be backed up.
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y

Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	MR section 3.1.3.5; SOP documentation
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)	Biomass plot SOPs were provided but it is not clear whether they were updated during the monitoring period. soil was not measured this period and therefore not included in accounting -some documentation was provided to demonstrate field crews were trained but from the previous monitoring period -A formal protocol dedicated to check cruising and updates for correcting the inventory due to errors could not be found -protocols for assessing outlier data etc. are reasonably described in section 3.1.3.5 -data sheet and electronic data storage methods could not be found in reporting documentation - During the site visit while the majority of the SOPs were consistently and carefully implemented, a few inconsistencies in implementation of SOPs were noted: - Trees with an irregular stem at DBH were measured below DBH instead of above as indicated in the SOPs - Trees with a fork below 1.3 meters were measured independently but circumferences were then added, and not treated as individual stems as stated by the SOPs - There was also some discussion onsite about the project proponents request to modify the SOPs to make sampling of coppiced small diameter multi-stem tree easier.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	1 CL: Please provide updated biomass plot SOP documentation if there were updates during the monitoring period. Please also provide evidence of training for field crews that would have occurred for the inventory effort during this monitoring period. Please clarify the location of a check cruising protocol, provide if this has been omitted from audit documentation Please clarify data sheet and electronic data storage methods in reporting documentation Please discuss how the inconsistencies with the SOPs will not affect accuracy/conservativeness of the sampling OFI: Please relay if there will be any SOPs modified for review in this verification, specifically those related to coppiced small diameter multi-stem trees.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	There were no updates to the SOP during the monitoring period. The monitoring field will continue to use the existing SOP with no updates. For the next monitoring period, slope correction will be added with a guideline on how to proceed. Additional training evidence is now provided to the audit team under the Support documents, Training evidence. The check cruise is carried out measuring 10% of the PSP in the field by a different field crew. This cruise check appears under MOVERS tab 'Quality check data sheets'- Also, the procedure is described under the Monitoring Report document, section 3.1.3.3 Regarding the storage of the original data sheets, as per monitoring report section 3.1.3.4, CGA makes photocopies of all the original data sheets. These are kept separately from each other for safety. Also, when not using MOVERS, the spreadsheets used for the estimations/analysis are saved in different copies to keep as backup. The inconsistencies pointed out by the audit team between the SOP and the measurements carried out in the field are more conservative and therefore will not affect the conservativeness of the calculations, rather it will support the calculations on a more conservative way. However the requirements to measure biomass as per the SOP will be followed precisely going forward. No SOP changes will be made at this time. Additional guidance on slope correction will be added for the next monitoring period.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	The proponent clarified that no updates were made to biomass SOPs for this monitoring period. This requirement does not appear to have been fully followed where additional detailed information should be added to the SOPs to result in replication of field measurements, including for instance a description of methods to measure irregular stem form at DBH. Ongoing enhancements to inventory SOPs can reasonably be expected for plots which undergo continuous forest inventory. The audit team reckons that where plots are periodically re-visited as part of the continuous forest inventory, and with relevant updates to inventory SOPs, instances of inconsistent data collection by field crews can be minimized. The audit team confirms training evidence, check cruising procedures, and data sheet storage components of this requirement are satisfied.
Round 2 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please justify the project's adherence to this requirement where additional details for inventory SOPs to assist in sampling replicability have been omitted from current documentation.

Round 2 Response from Project Proponent (20 December 2019)	The measurement of irregular stems at DBH is included in the first paragraph of page 22 of the document "150812_Tree and soil collectionn_2015 version". This is also illustrated in Figure 6 of the document. Also, detail explanation on the measurements of trees that are forked is presented on page 21 of the same document.
Aster Global Final Findings	No changes were made to the inventory SOPs including additional detail to describe replicable and consistent steps for measurements as requested by the audit team. A Forward Action Request is included within the verification report. The item is addressed.

Item Number	12
VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, Version 3.3 19 October 2016 (Section)	Table 3 Opportunity Cost
VCS AFOLU Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	Mitigation: Project is protected by legally binding commitment (see Section 2.2.4) to continue management practices that protect the credited carbon stocks over the length of the project crediting period
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	risk report; deed documentation
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)	The project has claimed this mitigation credit where the "Project is protected by legally binding commitment (see Section 2.2.4) to continue management practices that protect the credited carbon stocks over the length of the project crediting period." Justification was provided in the risk report as carbon income sharing through an incorporated fund. It does not appear to the verification team that the carbon income fund can constitute a legally binding commitment based on the definition in 2.2.4 of the Risk tool "Legal agreement or requirement to continue the management practice refers to any legally enforceable agreement or requirement, such as a conservation easement or protected area law that would require the continuation of the management practice that sequesters carbon or avoids emissions for the entire project longevity."
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1 CL: Please further develop justification for the use of the mitigation credit as noted in the finding.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	First, the project activities were designed to be self-sufficient in the long term. The project activities not only avoid the deforestation of forests, but also can be a source of income to the community members which can lead to the implementation of the activities in different areas led by the local community members. Also, there is the Longevity/sustainability Fund that is part of the Kariba REDD Trust that was created to ensure the longevity of the project over the project crediting period. Further information to support the justification can be consulted under Supporting documents, Risk Tool, Supporting Documents, Kariba REDD+ Trust, document 'Longevity explanation'. Also, scans of the Kariba REDD+ Trust Deed is available under the same folder. The updates were also included to the Non-permanence risk report under folder Supporting Documents, Risk tool, document 'VCS Non-Permanence Risk Report'.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	The audit team confirms receipt of the Kariba Trust Fund Deed and noted the legally binding nature of this document. Sufficient justification for this mitigation score, in addition to project longevity details, have been provided to substantiate the scores chosen. The item is addressed.

Item Number	13
VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, Version 3.3 19 October 2016 (Section)	Natural Risks
VCS AFOLU Requirements 21 June 2017, v3.6 (Description)	Fire
Applicability to Project (Y or N/A)	Y
Requirement Met (Y, N or Pending)	Y
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	Risk report
Aster Global Findings - Round 1 (10 October 2019)	The verification team agree that a likelihood score of 5 is appropriate in addition to a mitigation factor 0.5: Prevention measures applicable to the risk factor are implemented. However, the project has also chosen the mitigation item "Project proponent has proven history of effectively containing natural risk" and it is unclear how this is substantiated.
Round NCR/CL/OFI	1 CL: Please justify applying the mitigation item "Project proponent has proven history of effectively containing natural risk" as noted in the finding.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (07 November 2019)	One of the project activities is early burning and this activity is performed at the beginning of the dry season and prevents fires to occur later in the dry season. Therefore, hot fires are prevented with the early burning activity. The impact of early burning activities is available in the different monitoring reports. For the current monitoring report, the effectiveness can be proven by the early burning activities that can be consulted under the section 4.3.2, subtitle Fire Management on page 70.
Aster Global Findings - Round 2 (16 December 2019)	The audit team understands that the forest types which consist in the project area including mopane/miombo woodlands which are specially fire adapted but remain susceptible under human created conditions for catastrophic loss of carbon stocks. The project has demonstrated success by keeping the likelihood and significance of natural fires constant. This was corroborated by audit team field observations including early burning. Taken collectively, these measures justify the mitigation score taken. The item is addressed.

APPENDIX B: CLIMATE, COMMUNITIES AND BIODIVERSITY ALLIANCE FINDINGS



**Climate, Community and Biodiversity
Project Design Standards – Second Edition
Verification – Non-conformance/Clarification
Requests
Final**

30 December 2019
Project No. VO19025.00

Verification Being Conducted by:

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ANSI ACCREDITED PROGRAM
GREENHOUSE GAS
VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION
0800

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8 SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION FINDINGS TO DATE

	Criterion	Required/ Optional	Conformance Y/N N/A
G1	Original Conditions in the Project Area	Required	Y
G2	Baseline Projections	Required	Y
G3	Project Design and Goals	Required	Y
G4	Management Capacity and Best Practices	Required	Y
G5	Legal Status and Property Rights	Required	Y
CL1	Net Positive Climate Impacts	Required	Y
CL2	Offsite Climate Impacts ("Leakage")	Required	Y
CL3	Climate Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
CM1	Net Positive Community Impacts	Required	Y
CM2	Offsite Stakeholder Impacts	Required	Y
CM3	Community Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
B1	Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts	Required	Y
B2	Offsite Biodiversity Impacts	Required	Y
B3	Biodiversity Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
GL1	Climate Change Adaptation Benefits	Optional	Y
GL2	Exceptional Community Benefits	Optional	N/A
GL3	Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits	Optional	Y

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10 VERIFICATION NON-CONFORMANCE/CLARIFICATION REQUEST

10.1 G1 Original Conditions in the Project Area

Indicator G1.1 – The location of the project and basic physical parameters (e.g. soil, geology, climate).	The location of the project area is provided in maps 1 and 2 of the monitoring report. Additional information regarding physical parameters can be found in the validated PD.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.1.7 of the VCS MR, section 1.9 of the validated PD.
Findings:	The project location was provided in the MR and the rest of the information was provided in the validated PD. This indicator is in regard to original conditions of the project area, which cannot change. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019
Indicator G1.2 – The types and condition of vegetation within the project area.	The original conditions of the project area were described in the validated PD and cannot change.

Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 1.10 of the VCS PD.
Findings:	This indicator was successfully closed during project validation and does not need to be reopened. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G1.3 – The boundaries of the project area and the project zone.	The original conditions of the project area were described in the validated PD and cannot change.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 1.9 of the VCS PD.
Findings:	This indicator was successfully closed during project validation and does not need to be reopened. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G1.4 - Current carbon stocks within the project area(s), using stratification by land-use or vegetation type and methods of carbon calculation (such as biomass plots, formulae, default values) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU) or a more robust and detailed methodology.	"Current carbon stocks" refers to the carbon stocks at the start of the project, which was covered in the validated PD.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	
Findings:	This indicator, regarding the initial conditions of the project area, was successfully closed during project validation and does not need to be reopened.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G1.5 - A description of communities located in the project zone, including basic socio-economic and cultural information that describes the social, economic and cultural diversity within communities (wealth, gender, age, ethnicity etc.), identifies specific groups such as Indigenous Peoples ⁸ and describes any community characteristics.	A description of the communities at the start of the project was provided in the validated PD.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G1.5 of the validated PD.
Findings:	This indicator refers to the communities at the start of the project, which was covered in the validated PD. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G1.6 - A description of current land use and customary and legal property rights including community property in the project zone, identifying any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes and identifying and describing any disputes over land tenure that were resolved during the last ten years (see also G5).	A description of land use and property rights at the start of the project was provided in the validated PD.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G1.6 of the validated PD.
Findings:	This indicator refers to land use and property rights at the start of the project, which was covered in the validated PD. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G1.7 - A description of current biodiversity within the project zone (diversity of species and ecosystems) and threats to that biodiversity, using appropriate methodologies, substantiated where possible with appropriate reference material.	A description of the biodiversity at the start of the project was provided in the validated PD.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G1.7 of the PD.
Findings:	This indicator refers to the biodiversity at the start of the project, which was covered in the validated PD. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G1.8 - An evaluation of whether the project zone includes any of the following High Conservation Values (HCVs) and a description of the qualifying attributes. Indicator 8.1 - Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values: a. protected areas b. threatened species c. endemic species d. areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle (e.g. migrations, feeding grounds, breeding areas). Indicator 8.2 - Globally, regionally or	This evaluation was covered during project validation. It was then determined the project area had several endangered, threatened and vulnerable species (HCV1b), areas that provide critical ecosystem services (HCV4), fundamental to meeting the basic needs of the people (HCV5) and areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities (HCV6).
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nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance. Indicator 8.3 Threatened or rare ecosystems. Indicator 8.4 - Areas that provide critical ecosystem services (e.g., hydrological services, erosion control, fire control). Indicator 8.5 - Areas that are fundamental for meeting the basic needs of local communities (e.g., for essential food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials without readily available alternatives). Indicator 8.6 - Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities (e.g., areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in collaboration with the communities).	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G1.8 of the validated PD.
Findings:	This indicator refers to HCVs at the start of the project, which was successfully covered in the validated PD. HCVs are reiterated here for easier examination of later indicators. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

10.2 G2 Baseline Projections

Indicator G2.1 - Describe the most likely land-use scenario in the absence of the project following IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU or a more robust and detailed methodology, describing the range of potential land use scenarios and the associated drivers of GHG emissions and justifying why the land-use scenario selected is most likely.	Baseline projections were covered in the validated PD and are not subject to change.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G2.1 of the PD.
Findings:	This indicator was addressed during project validation

	and does not need to be reopened. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G2.2 - Document that project benefits would not have occurred in the absence of the project, explaining how existing laws or regulations would likely affect land use and justifying that the benefits being claimed by the project are truly 'additional' and would be unlikely to occur without the project.	This indicator was covered in the validated PD and is not subject to change.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G2.2 of the validated PD.
Findings:	This indicator was addressed during project validation and does not need to be reopened. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G2.3 - Calculate the estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project' reference scenario described above. This requires estimation of carbon stocks for each of the land-use classes of concern and a definition of the carbon pools included, among the classes defined in the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU. The timeframe for this analysis can be either the project lifetime (see G3) or the project GHG accounting period, whichever is more appropriate. Estimate the net change in the emissions of non-CO₂ GHG emissions such as CH₄ and N₂O in the 'without project' scenario. Non-CO₂ gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than 5% (in terms of CO₂-equivalent) of the project's overall GHG impact over each monitoring period. Projects whose activities are designed to avoid GHG emissions (such as those reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), avoiding conversion of non-forest land, or certain improved forest management projects) must include an analysis of the relevant drivers and rates of deforestation and/or degradation and a description and justification of the approaches,	This indicator was covered in the validated PD and is not subject to change.
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assumptions and data used to perform this analysis. Regional-level estimates can be used at the project's planning stage as long as there is a commitment to evaluate locally-specific carbon stocks and to develop a project-specific spatial analysis of deforestation and/or degradation using an appropriately robust and detailed carbon accounting methodology before the start of the project.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	
Findings:	This indicator was addressed during project validation and does not need to be reopened. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G2.4 - Describe how the 'without project' reference scenario would affect communities in the project zone, including the impact of likely changes in water, soil and other locally important ecosystem services.	This indicator was covered in the validated PD and is not subject to change.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G2.4 of the validated PD.
Findings:	This indicator was addressed during project validation and does not need to be reopened. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G2.5 - Describe how the 'without project' reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the project zone (e.g., habitat availability, landscape connectivity and threatened species).	This indicator was covered in the validated PD and is not subject to change.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G2.5 of the validated PD.
Findings:	This indicator was addressed during project validation and does not need to be reopened. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

10.3 G3 Project Design and Goals

Indicator G3.1 - Provide a summary of the project's major climate, community and biodiversity objectives.	The MR states, "The major project climate, community and biodiversity objectives are the same as the one validated in the CCB PDD."
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.1.1 of the MR, section G3.1 of the PDD.
Findings:	The PDD includes the following list of project objectives, with additional detail:

	• Reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. • Ensure sustained availability of wood supply • New source of revenue to local communities from the sale of carbon credits and other sustainable income sources. • Improved availability of social, educational and health related services. • Improve natural resource management. • Sustain and enhance biodiversity • Create a successful example that can be replicated • Ensure major benefits are sustained beyond the lifetime of the project. These objectives have not changed. Item closed
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G3.2 - Describe each project activity with expected climate, community and biodiversity impacts and its relevance to achieving the project's objectives.	This indicator was not directly addressed in the monitoring report, since it is a validation indicator, but progress in each activity, as well as considerable detail, is described throughout section 2.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2 of the monitoring report, section G3.2 of the validated PDD.
Findings:	The project activities include: • Improved agriculture • Beekeeping • Fuelwood plantations • Social forestry • Fire management • Alternative and sustainable building materials • Community and project sustainability fund The reasoning behind the activities are clearly described. They have not changed since the project start, though some categories of activities have not yet progressed (building materials). Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator G3.3 - Provide a map identifying the project location and boundaries of the project area(s), where the project activities will occur, of the project zone and of additional	Maps 1 and 2 of the MR show the boundaries and location of the project area. The MR and PD say that the project zone and project area are one and the same, due to large distances and limited mobility people in the region have.
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surrounding locations that are predicted to be impacted by project activities (e.g. through leakage).	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.1.7 of the MR, section G3.3 of the validated PDD.
Findings:	Two maps of the project area/zone were provided. Item closed.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Insert NCR/CL
Date Issued:	
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G3.4 - Define the project lifetime and GHG accounting period and explain and justify any differences between them. Define an implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development.	The project lifetime and crediting period are the same, starting 1 October 2011 and ending 30 September 2041. An implementation schedule for the activities that took place during this monitoring period is provided in an unnumbered table and in figure 1 of the MR
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 2.1.1, 2.1.5 and 2.1.6 of the MR.
Findings:	The project lifetime and accounting period are the same, needing no explanations. An implementation schedule was provided. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G3.5 - Identify likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime and outline measures adopted to mitigate these risks.	The MR refers to the validated PDD for project risks, but risks identified through the adaptive management process, during this monitoring period, were compiled and reported in the MR. These include: 1. Lack of community commitment 2. Lack of water source for community gardens 3. Bees deserting hives 4. Under application of mulch 5. Lack of interest for tree nurseries and plantation. 6. Illegal settlements and associated deforestation.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.2.5 of the MR. site visit interviews and observations.
Findings:	1. According to the MR, there was a lack of commitment to community gardens, because the focus was more on personal gardens. Gardens were moved to another location and a group of women was identified to be responsible for it. 2. The Tashiga garden borehole broke down in

	2019. Materials have been sourced to fix it and repair will take place when funds are available. 3. Bees abandoning hives was the result of a lack of discipline by beekeepers. They are aware of the cause and are able to take action to prevent it. 4. Failure to apply sufficient mulch is due to lack of discipline of some growers. It is covered in all trainings and results of mulch vs. no mulch is now well known. 5. Community members are more interested in immediate benefits of food security and quick income generation than tree planting. Activity was then implemented with schools. The project is now exploring synergies with tobacco plantations, who are interested in wood for curing 6. Due to population growth, illegal settlements and associated clearing has been a challenge. The project is engaging with the relevant local authorities to solve this.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Risks to the project activities were described and the remedies are reasonable. Site visit interviews with staff and community members indicate the project is actively working to remedy the minor setbacks described. Item closed.
Date Issued:	
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	10 October 2019
Indicator G3.6 - Demonstrate that the project design includes specific measures to ensure the maintenance or enhancement of the high conservation value attributes identified in G1 consistent with the precautionary principle.	The HCVs identified include the presence of endangered and threatened species, vital ecosystem services, providing basic needs (food, shelter) and for the cultural identity of the people. Conservation of endangered species is at the core of the purpose of the project. Habitat is protected and anti-poaching patrols address poaching problems. Community-related HCVs are protected and enhanced through training. Access to forest land is not restricted, and the use of forest products for building materials is not restricted.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.2.6 of the MR, numerous other portions of the MR.
Findings:	Biodiversity HCVs are one of the main concerns of the

	project and activities enhance the protection of habitat and patrols are addressing poaching. Community related HCVs are enhanced through training to increase food production and income-generating activities. Access for cultural needs are not restricted, nor is the use of the forest for building materials. Item closed.
Date Closed:	16 August 2019

Indicator G3.7 - Describe the measures that will be taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.	The MR states that most project activities are designed to be financially self-sufficient, after the initial investments are made. The report also mentions a Community and Project Sustainability Fund, to ensure that basic project activities will continue for 100 years.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.2.7 of the MR, KRT Overview document, site visit observations
Findings:	The KRT overview document indicates longevity funds are significant and have roughly tripled since 2016. Revenues are significantly greater than expenditures during this monitoring period. Several project activities observed are very likely to be continued, even in the absence of the project. These include community and private gardens, conservation agriculture, bee keeping, the biodigester, etc. The project appears to be on track to having many project activities continue beyond the project lifetime. Item closed.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	
Date Issued:	
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	24 September 2019

Indicator G3.8 - Document and defend how communities and other stakeholders potentially affected by the project activities have been identified and have been involved in project design through effective consultation, particularly with a view to optimizing community and stakeholder benefits, respecting local customs and values and maintaining high conservation values. Project developers must document	The MR states that ongoing consultation with communities is included in the project's adaptive management plan. In addition, the on-site management team is in continuous contact with chiefs and other leaders.
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stakeholder dialogues and indicate if and how the project proposal was revised based on such input. A plan must be developed to continue communication and consultation between project managers and all community groups about the project and its impacts to facilitate adaptive management throughout the life of the project.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.3.1 of the MR, Adaptive Management Plan, Adaptive Management meeting notes, community meeting attendance sign-in sheets, site visit observations and interviews.
Findings:	The MR, adaptive management meeting minutes, and numerous evidences of meetings with the communities indicate that regular, open communications between the project staff, management and communities is going on. Interviews with staff and communities and observed interactions between staff, management and community members and community leadership further demonstrated the close relationship described between the communities and the project. The adaptive management plan has long been in place and is being actively implemented. Item closed.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	
Date Issued:	
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	10 September 2019

Indicator G3.9 - Describe what specific steps have been taken, and communications methods used, to publicize the CCBA public comment period to communities and other stakeholders and to facilitate their submission of comments to CCBA. Project proponents must play an active role in distributing key project documents to affected communities and stakeholders and hold widely publicized information meetings in relevant local or regional languages.	The MR states that a summary of the MR was translated into Shona and Tonga and made available at local RDC offices. A copy of the full monitoring report was delivered to each council office, with an additional one sent to the council satellite office in Binga. A summary was sent to each council office, a copy to the chief and to each ward councilor. These were delivered in person by on-site managers, with an explanation about how to submit a grievance. A copy of the invitation flyer and monitoring report summaries, in each language, were also provided to
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	auditors.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 of the MR, invitation flyers, monitoring report summaries, site visit observations and interviews.
Findings:	All interviewees were aware of the comment period and all council members interviewed were aware of the monitoring report. Flyers for the comment period and auditor site visit were seen and photographed in the project area, during the site visit. General project awareness was at about 100% of people met during the site visit. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 September 2019

Indicator G3.10 - Formalize a clear process for handling unresolved conflicts and grievances that arise during project planning and implementation. The project design must include a process for hearing, responding to and resolving community and other stakeholder grievances within a reasonable time period. This grievance process must be publicized to communities and other stakeholders and must be managed by a third party or mediator to prevent any conflict of interest. Project management must attempt to resolve all reasonable grievances raised, and provide a written response to grievances within 30 days. Grievances and project responses must be documented.	The MR states that grievance procedures have long been in place, but the constant presence of on-site staff and management and the good relationships the communities and project have developed, no formal grievance has ever been logged.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.3.4 of the MR, site visit interviews.
Findings:	All interviewees, from community members to employees to leadership, knew who they needed to speak with if there was ever a problem or other issue with the project or project activities. No problems were reported by interviewees, and many seemed to scoff at the notion that a problem would ever arise. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 September 2019

Indicator G3.11 - Demonstrate that financial mechanisms adopted, including projected revenues from emissions reductions and other sources, are likely to provide an adequate flow of funds for project implementation and to achieve	Financial records provided to the auditors indicate that more revenues were collected than needed to run the project, and funds were deposited into a longevity account, which grew during the monitoring period.
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the anticipated climate, community and biodiversity benefits.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Kariba REDD project financial materials, provided to the auditors. Interviews during site visit.
Findings:	Project financial records indicate sufficient funds to run the project and save funding for the future. The site visit confirmed activities were being implemented and adopted by the local communities. Item closed.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	
Date Issued:	
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	24 September 2019

10.4 G4 Management Capacity and Best Practices

Indicator G4.1 - Identify a single project proponent which is responsible for the project's design and implementation. If multiple organizations or individuals are involved in the project's development and implementation the governance structure, roles and responsibilities of each of the organizations or individuals involved must also be described.	Carbon Green Investments (CGI) is mentioned as the project proponent, in partnership with the RDCs of the project area. Carbon Green Africa (CGA) was founded to implement and manage the project on the ground. Expertise is also provided by South Pole Management, for carbon accounting and monitoring.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.1.3 of the MR, site visit interviews with management.
Findings:	The main project proponent is CGI, with on-the-ground management provided by wholly owned subsidiary, CGA. South Pole provides consulting expertise for carbon accounting and running carbon projects. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 September 2019

Indicator G4.2 - Document key technical skills that will be required to implement the project successfully, including community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring skills. Document the management team's expertise and prior experience implementing land management projects at the scale of this project. If relevant experience is lacking, the proponents must either demonstrate how other organizations	The MR states the project started in 2011 and the project team received necessary training in performing the necessary technical skills. There has been little turnover, since. New staff is trained by existing staff. SOPs are available for monitoring activities. The validated PDD includes a list of the people involved in the project at the time of validation, including management and outside consultants, along with the tasks the team members perform and their credentials to
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will be partnered with to support the project or have a recruitment strategy to fill the gaps.	perform them. Many of these people are still with the project.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 of the MR, SOPs for biodiversity, tree and soil C, social and leakage monitoring, validated PDD.
Findings:	The auditors have no doubt the project management team and project staff have the training and expertise to carry out the project. However, there is no statement in the monitoring report regarding whether all the same people are in place to handle the technical tasks of the project.
Clarification Request (CL):	See section G4.2 of the Project Description Document. Please state whether all the same personnel are handling the same tasks. If new team members are handling these tasks, please name them and describe their expertise and experience.
Date Issued:	10 September 2019
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	[Inserted from 191029_Answer and clarifications of the CCBs NCRs.docx, received on 7 November 2019] Regarding Indicator G4.2, there is basically one change in the team during the monitoring period. The document to support the change of employee is available under the folder Supporting Documents, Training evidence. The document not only provide an explanation on the employee that was replaced but also on the training received to perform the work.
Evidence Used to Close CL:	The document "Training Evidence in Tree Measurements and Data Gathering.pdf," the project proponents explains that one of the sampling team members left project employment and a new employee was hired and trained. Item closed.
Date Closed:	26 November 2019

Indicator G4.3 - Include a plan to provide orientation and training for the project's employees and relevant people from the communities with an objective of building locally useful skills and knowledge to increase local participation in project implementation. These capacity building efforts should target a wide range of people in the communities, including minority and underrepresented groups. Identify how	The MR describes all worker training as "hands on." Many employees were hired for their previous experience in community relations. Employees are said to know their rights as employees. Biomass measurement training was conducted by an environmental consulting company. The team is now competent to measure and conduct trainings themselves.
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training will be passed on to new workers when there is staff turnover, so that local capacity will not be lost.	Anti-poaching teams were trained by RDC game scouts. Women receive a lot of the conservation farming and community garden training, along with inputs.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.4.2 of the MR, site visit interviews.
Findings:	During site visit interviews, all employees stated they were informed of their rights as employees when they were hired. All received training. Women in the communities received training in raising garden crops and in conservation farming. Most gardeners seem to be women. Former trainees now train others in conservation farming, or others adopt the practice when they see the results. Most training is passed on from one employee to another, on the job. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 September 2019

Indicator G4.4 - Show that people from the communities will be given an equal opportunity to fill all employment positions (including management) if the job requirements are met. Project proponents must explain how employees will be selected for positions and where relevant, must indicate how local community members, including women and other potentially underrepresented groups, will be given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained.	The MR states that staff are preferably recruited from the project area. When vacancies open, they are advertised in council offices, community centers, clinics, etc. Women and underrepresented groups are encouraged to apply.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.4.3 of the MR. site visit observations and interviews.
Findings:	Due to local culture, few women are currently working for the project. However, women are involved in project activities, taking active, leadership roles. Many project staff are local recruits, and local hiring is preferred. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 September 2019

Indicator G4.5 - Submit a list of all relevant laws and regulations covering worker's rights in the host country.	The MR refers the reader to the validated PDD, section G4.5 for a list of relevant laws. Further, it states there have been no changes since validation.
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Describe how the project will inform workers about their rights. Provide assurance that the project meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering worker rights and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.	The PDD states labor laws are governed by the Labor Act, and then goes on to discuss the details of the act. The PDD also states that workers are encouraged to form workers committees.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.4.4 of the MR, section G4.5 of the validated PDD, site visit interviews.
Findings:	The project discussed the labor laws at validation, and they have not changed. Site visit interviews of staff revealed that all were aware of their rights and were informed of their rights as workers when hired, during training. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 September 2019

Indicator G4.6 - Comprehensively assess situations and occupations that pose a substantial risk to worker safety. A plan must be in place to inform workers of risks and to explain how to minimize such risks. Where worker safety cannot be guaranteed, project proponents must show how the risks will be minimized using best work practices.	The MR states the OGM teams (on-ground management) and other employees are very important and they are trained appropriately. An employee risk management plan was developed to inform employees about the risks related to their jobs and to set up a reporting framework. Job risks listed include vehicular accidents, malaria and for game scouts, dangerous animals and poachers. The ways for addressing training needs are discussed for each job type.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.4.5 of the MR, Carbon Green Africa employee risk management plan, site visit interviews.
Findings:	Major risks for each job type and the ways in which the risks are management are provided in the risk management plan. Risks described are reasonable for the job types. Item addressed.
Date Closed:	10 September 2019

Indicator G4.7 - Document the financial health of the implementing organization(s) to demonstrate that financial resources budgeted will be adequate to implement the project.	The MR states that the project proponent is privately funded and the project's activities are scalable, depending on project revenues. A fixed share of revenues is held back and kept in the Kariba REDD+ Trust to ensure adequate funds to implement the project.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.4.6 of the MR,
Findings:	A full review of financials was conducted during the VCS review. All financials were determined to be sufficient

	and accurate. Item addressed.
Date Closed:	30 December 2019

10.5 G5 Legal Status and Property Rights

Indicator G5.1 - Submit a list of all relevant national and local laws and regulations in the host country and all applicable international treaties and agreements. Provide assurance that the project will comply with these and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.	The MR states that the relevant laws were listed in the validated CCB and VCS PDDs, compliance was demonstrated and that there have been no changes since validation. Further, evidence for ongoing approval from authorities is also provided in the PDD. Section G5.1 of the PDD describes the laws and their relationship to the project. It concludes by saying the project will comply with all related laws and acts.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.5.1 of the MR, section G5.1 of the validated PDD.
Findings:	The item was successfully closed during project validation. No additional laws or regulations were introduced since that time. Item closed.
Date Closed:	12 September 2019

Indicator G5.2 - Document that the project has approval from the appropriate authorities, including the established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the communities.	The MR refers the reader to the validated PDD, section G5.2, for this indicator. The PDD states the RDCs owned the land since 1988 and agreements were signed between the project and all four RDCs. A document called Bilateral Agreement for Verified Emissions Reductions was signed with the RDCs. A table includes the dates agreements were signed with the different entities.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.5.1 of the MR, section G5.2 of the PDD. Site visit observations and impressions.
Findings:	The land ownership question was answered at validation. Site visit interviews with RDC counselors and CEOs made it clear that agreements with the project are in place. Item closed.
Date Closed:	12 September 2019

Indicator G5.3 - Demonstrate with documented consultations and agreements that the project will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property and has obtained the free,	The MR refers the reader to the validated PDD for demonstrations of FPIC. The PDD documents stakeholder meetings and the dates agreements with the RDCs were signed.
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prior, and informed consent of those whose rights will be affected by the project.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G5.3 of the validated PDD, site visit observations and interviews.
Findings:	FPIC for the project was established during project validation. Site visit interview and impressions make clear that the agreements between the project and the RDCs are mutual and the communities understand the role they play in the agreement. Item closed.
Date Closed:	12 September 2019

Indicator G5.4 - Demonstrate that the project does not require the involuntary relocation of people or of the activities important for the livelihoods and culture of the communities. If any relocation of habitation or activities is undertaken within the terms of an agreement, the project proponents must demonstrate that the agreement was made with the free, prior, and informed consent of those concerned and includes provisions for just and fair compensation.	The MR states that the project does not lead to the involuntary removal or relocation of anyone, so no compensation was needed.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.5.3 of the MR.
Findings:	The project activities do not require the forced removal or moving of anyone. Item closed.
Date Closed:	12 September 2019

Indicator G5.5 - Identify any illegal activities that could affect the project's climate, community or biodiversity impacts (e.g., logging) taking place in the project zone and describe how the project will help to reduce these activities so that project benefits are not derived from illegal activities.	The MR refers the reader to section G5.5 of the validated PDD for this indicator. The PDD states illegal poaching and illegal logging occurs in the project area, and reducing those activities are core project activities. Anti-poaching activities and alternative livelihood activities are both meant to reduce these activities.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.5.4 of the MR, section G5.5 of the PDD.
Findings:	This indicator was addressed during project validation and the illegal activities that can affect the project's beneficial impacts were discussed. Addressing them constitutes some of the core project activities. Item closed.
Date Closed:	12 September 2019

Indicator G5.6 - Demonstrate that the	This validation item is not addressed in the monitoring
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project proponents have clear, uncontested title to the carbon rights, or provide legal documentation demonstrating that the project is undertaken on behalf of the carbon owners with their full consent. Where local or national conditions preclude clear title to the carbon rights at the time of validation against the Standards, the project proponents must provide evidence that their ownership of carbon rights is likely to be established before they enter into any transactions concerning the project's carbon assets.	report. Section G5.6 of the PDD makes it clear the RDCs own the carbon rights to the land.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G5.6 of the PDD.
Findings:	This item was successfully addressed during project validation and does not need to be reopened here. Item closed.
Date Closed:	12 September 2019

10.6 CL1 Net Positive Climate Impacts

Indicator CL1.1 - Estimate the net change in carbon stocks due to the project activities using the methods of calculation, formulae and default values of the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU or using a more robust and detailed methodology. The net change is equal to carbon stock changes <i>with</i> the project minus carbon stock changes <i>without</i> the project (the latter having been estimated in G2). This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions about how project activities will alter GHG emissions of carbon stocks over the duration of the project or the project GHG accounting period.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A

Date Closed:	N/A
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Indicator CL1.2 - Estimate the net change in the emissions of non-CO ₂ GHG emissions such as CH ₄ and N ₂ O in the <i>with</i> and <i>without</i> project scenarios if those gases are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO ₂ -equivalent) of the project's overall GHG emissions reductions or removals over each monitoring period.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

Indicator CL1.3 - Estimate any other GHG emissions resulting from project activities. Emissions sources include, but are not limited to, emissions from biomass burning during site preparation, emissions from fossil fuel combustion, direct emissions from the use of synthetic fertilizers, and emissions from the decomposition of N-fixing species.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

Indicator CL1.4 - Demonstrate that the net climate impact of the project is positive. The net climate impact of the project is the net change in carbon stocks plus net change in non-CO ₂ GHGs where appropriate minus any other GHG emissions resulting from project activities minus any likely project-	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
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related unmitigated negative offsite climate impacts (see CL2.3).	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

Indicator CL1.5 - Specify how double counting of GHG emissions reductions or removals will be avoided, particularly for offsets sold on the voluntary market and generated in a country with an emissions cap.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

10.7 CL2 Offsite Climate Impacts (“Leakage”)

Indicator CL2.1 - Determine the types of leakage that are expected and estimate potential offsite increases in GHGs (increases in emissions or decreases in sequestration) due to project activities. Where relevant, define and justify where leakage is most likely to take place.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

Indicator CL2.2 - Document how any leakage will be mitigated and estimate the extent to which such impacts will be reduced by these mitigation activities.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

Indicator CL2.3 - Subtract any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite climate impacts from the climate benefits being claimed by the project and demonstrate that this has been included in the evaluation of net climate impact of the project (as calculated in CL1.4).	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

Indicator CL2.4 - Non-CO ₂ gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO ₂ -equivalent) of the net change calculations (above) of the project's overall off-site GHG emissions reductions or removals over each monitoring period.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

10.8

10.9 CL3 Climate Impact Monitoring

Indicator CL3.1 - Develop an initial plan for selecting carbon pools and non-CO₂ GHGs to be monitored, and determine the frequency of monitoring. Potential pools include aboveground biomass, litter, dead wood, belowground biomass, wood products, soil carbon and peat. Pools to monitor must include any pools expected to decrease as a result of project activities, including those in the region outside the project boundaries resulting from all types of leakage identified in CL2. A plan must be in place to continue leakage monitoring for at least five years after all activity displacement or other leakage causing activity has taken place. Individual GHG sources may be considered 'insignificant' and do not have to be accounted for if together such omitted decreases in carbon pools and increases in GHG emissions amount to less than 5% of the total CO₂-equivalent benefits generated by the project. Non-CO₂ gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than 5% (in terms of CO₂-equivalent) of the project's overall GHG impact over each monitoring period. Direct field measurements using scientifically robust sampling must be used to measure more significant elements of the project's carbon stocks. Other data must be suitable to the project site and specific forest type.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

Indicator CL3.2 - Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other stakeholders.	Addressed through VCS Validation and Verification process. Please see VCS findings for greater detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	N/A
Findings:	N/A
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	N/A
Date Issued:	N/A
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	N/A
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	N/A
Date Closed:	N/A

10.10 CM1 Net Positive Community Impacts

Indicator CM1.1 - Use appropriate methodologies to estimate the impacts on communities, including all constituent socio-economic or cultural groups such as indigenous peoples (defined in G1), resulting from planned project activities. A credible estimate of impacts must include changes in community well-being due to project activities and an evaluation of the impacts by the affected groups. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions about how project activities will alter social and economic well-being, including potential impacts of changes in natural resources and ecosystem services identified as important by the communities (including water and soil resources), over the duration of the project. The 'with project' scenario must then be compared with the 'without project' scenario of social and economic well-being in the absence of the project (completed in G2). The difference (i.e.,	The MR states the project has been monitoring direct and indirect impacts on local communities according to the monitoring plan and social monitoring SOPs. 174 workshops were conducted on improved agriculture/community gardens, reaching over 8,000 participants. Out of 24 community gardens started, 18 are still active. Over 4500 people took part in 107 beekeeping workshops. Schools and clinics have been supported. The MR refers to a spreadsheet document 'Social monitoring direct effects' for more detail. The spreadsheet document includes all trainings and other project benefits, along with the numbers of people involved, since the project start in 2011. The MR further states the project activities were designed to have net positive impacts on communities and in the 'without project' scenario, these impacts would simply not occur.
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the community benefit) must be positive for all community groups.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 4.1.1 and 4.1.2 of the MR, 'Social monitoring direct effects' document, 'Kariba social survey' document, myriad of survey response sheets and site visit observations.
Findings:	It is clear that project activities have increased food security, provided employment and reduced the pressure on HCV resources. The numbers of people who have been trained in CF, nutrition gardening and beekeeping continues to grow and more people continue to adopt these methods. Recent surveys indicate the vast majority of people are satisfied or very satisfied with the project. A few are indifferent to project activities and less than 1% are dissatisfied. The comparison between the project scenario and the 'without project' scenario is basically a set of benefits and reduced poaching and forest degradation compared to a lack of these benefits in the 'without project' scenario. Item closed.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Insert NCR/CL
Date Issued:	
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	13 September 2019
Indicator CM1.2 - Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.4-6 will be negatively affected by the project.	100% of respondents to a recent community survey responded, "Not restricted," to the following survey questions: "Through the project, are you, or members of your household, restricted in collecting the following forest products?" (for building materials, firewood, fruits and other products separately). "Through the project, are you or members of your household restricted in using the forest to fulfill your cultural needs?" From these responses, it was determined that there is no impact on people's uses of the project area HCVs.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 4.1.3 of the MR, Kariba Social Survey document.
Findings:	Surveys indicate that the project activities have not

	prevented anyone's use/enjoyment of community-related HCVs. The nature of the project is unlikely to degrade and likely to enhance or protect these HCVs. Item closed.
Date Closed:	13 September 2019

10.11 CM2 Offsite Stakeholder Impacts

Indicator CM2.1 - Identify any potential negative offsite stakeholder impacts that the project activities are likely to cause.	The MR states that the project activities revolve around providing attractive alternative income opportunities to reduce pressure on the forest, so no negative impacts to on or offsite stakeholders are expected. The limited mobility of the people in the region also restricts the potential for any offsite impacts. In order to monitor potential negative offsite impacts, communications with the wards of the RDCs that are not part of the project through the RDC councils. The councils meet at least 4X a year, and issues within each ward are discussed. Negative impacts would be discussed at these meetings and communicated to CGA. To date, no negative impacts have been recorded.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 4.2 of the MR, nature of the project and the limited mobility of most community members.
Findings:	Providing alternative income opportunities and various types of agricultural training is unlikely to cause negative impacts, inside or outside the project area. If unforeseen impacts occur, it is likely they would come to light through meetings of all the wards during periodic RDC meetings. Item closed.
Date Closed:	13 September 2019

Indicator CM2.2 - Describe how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite social and economic impacts.	The MR refers to the validated PDD to point out that negative impacts were not identified and other negative impacts would be dealt with through the adaptive management process.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 4.2, 4.2.1, nature of the project.
Findings:	No negative impacts nor other stakeholders were identified. Potential negative impacts to people in wards outside the project area will be monitored through communications between council ward representatives. Item closed.
Date Closed:	13 September 2019

Indicator CM2.3 - Demonstrate that the project is not likely to result in net	The MR refers to the validated PDD to point out that other stakeholders were not identified, so this indicator
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negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholder groups.	is not applicable.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 4.2.2 of the MR, sections CM2.3 and G3.8 of the PDD, the nature of the project.
Findings:	The project identified no other stakeholder groups that can be affected by the project. Given the limited mobility of the people of the project area and the nature of the project activities, this makes sense. Item closed.
Date Closed:	13 September 2019

10.12 CM3 Community Impact Monitoring

Indicator CM3.1 - Develop an initial plan for selecting community variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting to ensure that monitoring variables are directly linked to the project's community development objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).	The MR states that this indicator is not applicable. The validated PDD includes the community monitoring plan
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 4.3.1 of the MR, Monitoring Plan, social monitoring direct and indirect documents.
Findings:	The monitoring plan was completed in 2013 and has been in place since that time. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator CM3.2 - Develop an initial plan for how they will assess the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to community well-being (G1.8.4-6) present in the project zone.	This is not directly addressed in the MR. The monitoring plan was completed during the validation process.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Kariba Project Monitoring plan, social monitoring SOP.
Findings:	The complete monitoring plan was developed in 2013. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator CM3.3 - Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to	The plan has long been developed. The MR reported results from recent monitoring, conducted early in 2019.
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the communities and other stakeholders.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 4.3.2 of the MR, direct and indirect social monitoring spreadsheets, Monitoring Report summary documents, site visit interviews and observations.
Findings:	Site visit interviews indicate that people are aware of the project and the availability of the monitoring report. The MR reports on the number of people who took various trainings offered by the project and other project activities, including conservation farming, beekeeping, community gardening, fuelwood plantations, social forestry efforts, the biogas digester, social forestry (especially moringa cultivation), borehole projects, etc. Site visit observations and interviews indicate CF and nutrition gardens, both community and private, are being adopted by a growing group of community members. The example of successful gardeners and farmers using these techniques are encouraging others to adopt them, beyond the people who took the training. The site visit indicated that many more boreholes and water sources are being utilized and developed. The biogas digester was built and is in use Raw data and spreadsheets were supplied to the auditors, showing that community monitoring is being carried on as described in the monitoring plan. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

10.13 B1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

Indicator B1.1 - Use appropriate methodologies to estimate changes in biodiversity as a result of the project in the project zone and in the project lifetime. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions. The 'with project' scenario should then be compared with the baseline 'without project' biodiversity scenario completed in G2. The difference (i.e., the net biodiversity benefit) must be positive.	The MR states that in the 'without project' case, wildlife populations would continue to decline sharply, due to deforestation and poaching. The project, on the other hand, is reducing deforestation rates and poaching. Further, the report says changes and impacts on biodiversity have been monitored according to the plan and SOPs.
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Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 5.1.1 and 5.3.2 of the MR, biodiversity wildlife datasheet.
Findings:	Pressure on biodiversity is mainly caused by habitat degradation and poaching, and project activities directly and indirectly address these problems. In the without project scenario, the patrols and alternative income generating opportunities would not be present. Wildlife sightings by patrols have increased for most species, in correlation with the start and progress of the project. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator B1.2 - Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.1-3 will be negatively affected by the project.	The monitoring report states that HCV1 (presence of endangered/threatened/vulnerable species) species are the major focus of the project. The project improves habitat conditions, positively affecting HCV1 species.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 5.1.2 and 5.3.2 of the MR, biodiversity wildlife datasheet, numerous other parts of the MR.
Findings:	The project is designed around protecting habitat and reducing poaching, through direct and indirect means. No project activities will negatively affect the endangered/threatened/vulnerable species in the project area. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator B1.3 - Identify all species to be used by the project and show that no known invasive species will be introduced into any area affected by the project and that the population of any invasive species will not increase as a result of the project.	The MR identifies the follow species being used in agricultural activities and woodlot establishment: • Garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>) • Peanuts (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>) • Chilli Peppers (<i>Capsicum</i> spp.) • Eucalyptus (<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> and <i>E. tereticornis</i> for fire wood and tobacco curing) • Soy Bean (<i>Glycine max</i>) • Jatropha (<i>Jatropha curcas</i>; for oil and life fences) • Cassava (<i>Manihotes culenta</i>) • Moringa (<i>Moringa oleifera</i> is used as vegetable and fodder) • Sugar Bean (<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>) • Sorghum (<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>) • Cowpea (<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>) • Maize (<i>Zea mays</i>)
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 of the MR, ISSG global invasive species database.
Findings:	The species used in project activities were checked

	against the ISSG database on 10 October 2019. None are listed as invasive for Zimbabwe. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator B1.4 - Describe possible adverse effects of non-native species used by the project on the region's environment, including impacts on native species and disease introduction or facilitation. Project proponents must justify any use of non-native species over native species	The MR refers the reader to the validated PDD for a discussion on the possible adverse effects of non-native species. The PDD explains that all of the species used in project activities are already grown in the region, so adverse effects are extremely unlikely.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section B1.4 of the PDD.
Findings:	The project does not introduce any new species to the project area that hasn't been grown there before, as described in the validated PDD. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator B1.5 - Guarantee that no GMOs will be used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.	The MR reiterates the guarantee that no GMOs will be used in project activities.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.1.5 of the MR.
Findings:	The no-GMO pledge has again been guaranteed by the project developers. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

10.14 B2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

Indicator B2.1 - Identify potential negative offsite biodiversity impacts that the project is likely to cause.	The MR and PDD state that no negative, offsite biodiversity impacts were identified. Leakage of poaching activities is unlikely, because there is little wildlife left outside the project areas and the protected national parks. In addition, the poachers are from within the project area and have little mobility to move out of the project area.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.2.1 of the MR, section B2.1 of the PDD, site visit interviews and observations.
Findings:	No negative, offsite biodiversity impacts are likely in a project of this nature, being surrounded by lands without wildlife. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator B2.2 - Document how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite biodiversity impacts.	NA – No negative offsite biodiversity impacts were identified.
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Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.1.2 of the MR, section B2.2 of the PDD.
Findings:	No biodiversity impacts were identified. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator B2.3 - Evaluate likely unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts against the biodiversity benefits of the project within the project boundaries. Justify and demonstrate that the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.	The project has no unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts and may have potentially positive impacts on offsite biodiversity by providing wildlife corridors between protected lands. Biodiversity impacts within the project boundaries were predicted to be positive at the start of the project and wildlife observations by patrols have increased dramatically.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 5.2.2 and 5.3.2 of the MR.
Findings:	Auditors agree that negative offsite impacts are either neutral or positive – especially in neighboring parks and other protected areas. Onsite impacts appear to be positive. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

10.15 B3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

Indicator B3.1 - Develop an initial plan for selecting biodiversity variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting to ensure that monitoring variables are directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).	The biodiversity monitoring plan was validated in 2013.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Biodiversity management plan for Kariba project, section 5.3.1 of the MR.
Findings:	This indicator was satisfied during project validation and does not need to be reopened here. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator B3.2 - Develop an initial plan for assessing the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity (G1.8.1-3) present in the project zone.	The project is well passed the initial plan stage and biodiversity monitoring is progressing. Monitoring data indicate significant and usually increasing populations of endangered, threatened and vulnerable species, as well as other species. Large numbers of snares continue to be removed and the number of poachers arrested is holding roughly steady.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.3.2 of the monitoring report, Kariba wildlife diversity datasheet.
Findings:	The results of wildlife monitoring are generally positive,

	but also show a constant threat of poaching that is being relieved by patrols. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator B3.3 - Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other stakeholders.	The full monitoring plan was submitted to CCBA in 2013. Results of monitoring during this verification period, are provided in the MR, available online, and the MR summaries were also made available in the project area.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.3.3 of the MR, interviews during the site visit.
Findings:	Monitoring results were made available on the CCB/VCS website, as well as within the project area at each district headquarters. People were aware of the availability of the report and were aware that the comment period was open at the time of the site visit. Item closed.
Date Closed:	

11 GOLD LEVEL SECTION

GL1 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

Indicator GL1.1 - Identify likely regional climate change and climate variability scenarios and impacts, using available studies, and identify potential changes in the local land-use scenario due to these climate change scenarios in the absence of the project.	The MR refers the reader to the validated PDD for this indicator. Temperature and precipitation predictions for the intermediate IPCC scenario are provided. Local communities will produce less food in the 'without project' scenario.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section GL1.1 of the PDD.
Findings:	This item was adequately addressed in the validated PDD and the information has not changed. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator GL1.2 - Identify any risks to the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits resulting from likely climate change and climate variability impacts and explain how these risks will be mitigated.	The MR refers the reader to the validated PDD for this indicator. Climate change is expected to affect both vegetation and biodiversity, but project activities enhancing community capacity to cope are expected to at least maintain living standards.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section GL1.2 of the PDD.
Findings:	This indicator was adequately addressed in the validated

	PDD and the information has not changed. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator GL1.3 - Demonstrate that current or anticipated climate changes are having or are likely to have an impact on the well-being of communities <i>and/or</i> the conservation status of biodiversity in the project zone and surrounding regions.	The MR refers the reader to the validated PDD for this indicator, which states that the temperatures in the project area are expected to increase by 2°C by 2030. Productivity of main crops is likely to decrease substantially. Severe impacts on the ecosystem are also likely.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.3 of the MR, section GL1.3 of the PDD.
Findings:	This indicator was adequately addressed in the validated PDD and the predicted climate changes for the area have not improved. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

Indicator GL1.4 - Demonstrate that the project activities will assist communities ⁵³ <i>and/or</i> biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change.	The MR states that the adaptation strategies revolve around income diversification, crop diversification, irrigation, water conservation and conservation agriculture. Honey production is one form of income diversification that also adds value to the forests. The project encourages drought resistant species and varieties. Certain crops are not expected to be severely affected by expected climate change. CF and water projects mitigate the effects of drought.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.3.1 of the MR, site visit observations.
Findings:	Most of the project activities revolve around easier access to water, irrigation and reducing water needs in agriculture, all of which directly assist communities to adapt to expected climate change in the region. Tremendous positive differences in water availability to the communities, between the project start and the recent auditor site visit, were observed. Beekeeping also provides alternative income sources and has been found to be an effective deterrent for elephants who might otherwise raid community or private gardens. Item closed.
Date Closed:	10 October 2019

GL2 Exceptional Community Benefits

Indicator GL2.1 - Demonstrate that the project zone is in a low human development country OR in an administrative area of a medium or high	NA
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human development country in which at least 50% of the population of that area is below the national poverty line.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	
Findings:	
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	
Date Issued::	
Project proponent response/actions	
Evidence Used to Close NCR::	
Date Closed::	

Indicator GL2.2 - Demonstrate that at least 50% of households within the lowest category of well-being (e.g., poorest quartile) of the community are likely to benefit substantially from the project.	NA
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	
Findings:	
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	
Date Issued::	
Project proponent response/actions	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	

Indicator GL2.3 - Demonstrate that any barriers or risks that might prevent benefits going to poorer households have been identified and addressed in order to increase the probable flow of benefits to poorer households.	NA
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	
Findings:	
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	
Date Issued::	
Project proponent response/actions	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	

Indicator GL2.4 - Demonstrate that measures have been taken to identify any poorer and more vulnerable households and individuals whose well-being or poverty may be negatively affected by the project, and that the project design includes measures to avoid any such	NA
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impacts. Where negative impacts are unavoidable, demonstrate that they will be effectively mitigated.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	
Findings:	
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	
Date Issued::	
Project proponent response/actions	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	

Indicator GL2.5 - Demonstrate that community impact monitoring will be able to identify positive and negative impacts on poorer and more vulnerable groups. The social impact monitoring must take a differentiated approach that can identify positive and negative impacts on poorer households and individuals and other disadvantaged groups, including women.	NA
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	
Findings:	
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	
Date Issued::	
Project proponent response/actions	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	

GL3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Indicator GL3.1 – Vulnerability Regular occurrence of a globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List) at the site: 1.1 - Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) species - presence of at least a single individual; or 1.2 - Vulnerable species (VU) - presence of at least 30 individuals or 10 pairs.	This indicator is not directly addressed. In the monitoring report. Table 8 of section 5.3.2 includes a tally of sightings of wildlife during this monitoring period, July 2016 – June 2019. These include thousands of elephant sightings (VU), tens of lion sightings (VU), thousands of hippo sightings (VU), tens of hooded vulture sightings (CR), several Lappet-faced vulture sightings (EN), tens of painted dog sightings (EN) and tens of leopard sightings (CR).
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.3.2 of the MR, sight visit wildlife observations.
Findings:	The project area includes several endangered and critically endangered species. Over 30 individual elephants were seen by an auditor during the site visit. Item closed.

Date Closed:	10 October 2019
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OR

Indicator GL3.2 – Irreplaceability A minimum proportion of a species' global population present at the site at any stage of the species' lifecycle according to the following thresholds: 2.1 - Restricted-range species - species with a global range less than 50,000 km² and 5% of global population at the site; or 2.2 - Species with large but clumped distributions - 5% of the global population at the site; or 2.3 - Globally significant congregations - 1% of the global population seasonally at the site; or 2.4 - Globally significant source populations - 1% of the global population at the site.	N/A
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Insert Evidence Used
Findings:	Insert Findings
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Insert NCR/CL
#____ Description and date	
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	
Date Closed:	

Validation/Verification Report Requirements For Public Comment Period

CCBA 30 Day Public Comment Period Dates:	25 July – 24 August 2019
Please describe all ways in which the 30 day comment period was publicized, especially in regard to local stakeholders. Supply copies (newspaper ads, emails, etc.) when possible.	For this monitoring period, a summary of the VCS CCB Monitoring Report is translated into both Shona and Tonga and made available to the public through the CCBS website and through the local RDC offices. In addition, local communities are notified of the auditor's site visit 30 days before the site visit.
How many comments were received?	Via CCBA Website: 0 Via local stakeholder meetings/direct contacts: 0
Supply copies of all comments submitted to the auditors, if any were received during the comment period.	N/A
Respond to all comments appropriately, and show whether these comments caused modifications in some aspect of the project or PDD.	N/A

SMM/VO19025.00/CCB NCR.doc
K pf 12/30/19

Appendix C: Documents Received From Client

190718_Summary MR Kariba in English_4th ver.docx	7/25/2019
190718_Summary MR Kariba in English_4th ver.pdf	7/25/2019
190718_VCS CCB Monitoring Report Kariba_4th ver.docx	7/25/2019
190718_VCS CCB Monitoring Report Kariba_4th ver.pdf	7/25/2019
1st.zip	7/25/2019
190718_Summary MR Kariba in English_4th ver.docx	7/25/2019
190718_Summary MR Kariba in English_4th ver.pdf	7/25/2019
190718_VCS CCB Monitoring Report Kariba_4th ver.docx	7/25/2019
190718_VCS CCB Monitoring Report Kariba_4th ver.pdf	7/25/2019
140520_Adaptive management Plan_final_update.pdf	7/25/2019
Adaptive management meeting_1st July 2016_31st June 2017.pdf	7/25/2019
Adaptive management meeting_1st July 2017_31st June 2018.pdf	7/25/2019
Adaptive management meeting_1st July 2018_31st June 2019.pdf	7/25/2019
Kariba_biodiversity_wildlife_datasheet.xls	7/25/2019
Anti-poaching evidence B 1.jpeg	7/25/2019
Anti-poaching evidence B 2.jpeg	7/25/2019
Anti-poaching evidence B 3.jpeg	7/25/2019
Anti-poaching evidence B 4.jpeg	7/25/2019
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Anti-poaching evidence NY 4.jpeg	7/25/2019
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Tree biodiversity.xlsx	7/25/2019
130624_Monitoring Plan_Kariba_CCBS_final.pdf	7/25/2019
Social monitoring direct effects.xlsx	7/25/2019
Kariba_Social Survey.xlsx	7/25/2019
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Community meetings evidence NY 1.jpeg	7/25/2019
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140523_CGA Employee Risk Management Plan.pdf	7/25/2019
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Annex 3_Parameters at Validation.docx	7/25/2019
Binga Community Input Record 2016-2019.pdf	7/25/2019
Hurungwe Community Direct Input Record 2016-2019.pdf	7/25/2019
Mbire Community Direct Inputs Record 2016-2019.pdf	7/25/2019
Nyaminyami Community Direct Input Record 2016-2019.pdf	7/25/2019
0317 Impact Choice.pdf	7/25/2019
BioCar0319119.pdf	7/25/2019
IC 0917 Sep 2017 15,000.jpg	7/25/2019
Impact Choice Statement Feb _18.pdf	7/25/2019
Sikeleli 12_170-01.pdf	7/25/2019
South Pole Invoice 660k 0517.pdf	7/25/2019
SP_0619 458,040.pdf	7/25/2019
SP 0216 Feb 2018.pdf	7/25/2019
SP GC invoice Feb 2017.pdf	7/25/2019
SP Invoice 0119.pdf	7/25/2019
SP Invoice 1127.pdf	7/25/2019
FEB 17 Trustinv.pdf	7/25/2019
KRT 1127 3 Whirlwin 327,096 July.pdf	7/25/2019
KRT 1127 CGI 163,548.pdf	7/25/2019
KRT SP 0619 0119.pdf	7/25/2019
KRTINV 10.pdf	7/25/2019
KRTINV 14.pdf	7/25/2019
KRTINV 21 March.pdf	7/25/2019
KRTINV 7 July.pdf	7/25/2019
KRTINV 9 SPAus.pdf	7/25/2019
KRTINV Grant.pdf	7/25/2019
KRTINV 0216 Distribution.pdf	7/25/2019
REV DIS 0102 Sheet1.pdf	7/25/2019
REV DIS 0619 Sheet1.pdf	7/25/2019
REV DIS 1127 Sheet1.pdf	7/25/2019
REV DIS May - June 2017 Sheet1.pdf	7/25/2019
Prefunded Community.pdf	7/25/2019
Prefunded Council.pdf	7/25/2019
February _17 Confirmation of Disbursement.pdf	7/25/2019
February _19 Confirmation of Disbursement.pdf	7/25/2019
June _17 Confirmation of Disbursement.pdf	7/25/2019
May _18 Confirmation of Disbursement.pdf	7/25/2019
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