

Halo Verde Timor Community Forest Carbon Annual Report 2025

Annual Report Part

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HALO VERDE TIMOR COMMUNITY FOREST CARBON PROJECT

Annual Report Year 2025

Submitted by: **Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI)**
 Date of submission: **24 March 2026**

Summary

| Project overview | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Reporting period | 1 st January 2025 – 31 st December 2025 |
| Geographical areas | Laclubar and Soibada, Natarbora of the Municipality of Manatuto and Lacluta of the Municipality of Viqueque, Timor-Leste. |
| Technical specifications in use | a) Reforestation by planting trees in agroforestry systems, woodlots, and live tree fencing. b) Improved land management through soil management. |

| Project indicators | Historical | Added/ Issued this period | Total |
|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| No. of Participants with PES agreements | 226 | 0 | 226 |
| No. community groups with PES agreements (where applicable) | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Approximate number of households in these community groups | 226 | 0 | 226 |
| Area under management (ha) where PES agreements are in place | 151.70 | 0 | 151.70 |
| Total PES payments made to participants (USD) | 91,984.48 | 0 | 91,984.48 |
| Allocation to Plan Vivo buffer (tCO ₂) | 6,326 | 0 | 6,326 |
| Saleable emissions reductions achieved (tCO ₂) | 35,838 | 0 | 35,838 |
| Total sum held in trust for future PES payments (USD) | 432,057.99 | 0 | 432,057.99 |
| Unsold Stock at time of Submission (PVC) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Unsold Stock (PVC) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs) issued to date | | | 35,838 |
| Plan Vivo Certificates requested for issuance in this report | | | 0 |
| Total PVCs issued to date (including this report) | | | 35,838 |

Part A: Project updates

A1 Key events and highlights

1. Plan Vivo Accelerator Program

Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI) was participating in the Plan Vivo Accelerator Program, a training initiative by Plan Vivo Foundation. The program began in September 2024 and ran through April 2025. As part of its commitment to supporting community-led nature-based carbon projects to access finance through the voluntary carbon market, Plan Vivo launched the Accelerator Programme which provides project developers with bespoke training and one-to-one support to develop high quality Project Design Documents (PDDs). Cohort One of the Accelerator was delivered over a period of six months concluding in April 2025.

HV project received tailored training and support in updating their PDD to meet V5 requirements. This includes financial support, as well as technical consultations and administrative support. The aim of the accelerator is to produce approved-PDDs by the end of the process. Halo Verde's draft PDD has been updated to V5.0 requirements and was submitted to Plan Vivo for review in November 2025. This then allows for the project to be audited; both against the updated PDD, and the last 5 years of project activity, as per a normal verification cycle. However as of this report writing, draft PDD V.5 is yet to be reviewed by Plan Vivo.

Participants from FCOTI are Alexandre Sarmiento / Executive director, Liberio Aldo Tomas do Rosário / Office Manager and Virginia Barros de Jesus / Finance and Operation Manager. Plan Vivo's Project Accelerator is a 12-month training and mentorship programme that helps community-led carbon projects to fast-track their journey to certification under Plan Vivo's Carbon Standard, PV Climate.

The support received from the program had been very significant and instrumental in boosting FCOTI's ongoing capacity to migrate from version 4 of PV standard to version 5.

The PV accelerator has been a very big help to FCOTI as an organization and HV as a project. With a tailored approach by Terranomics, FCOTI participants have immersed themselves in a productive learning experience not only with PV and Terranomics but also with other participants from around the globe. The topics covered under this program are super relevant to FCOTI and it has improved FCOTI's capacity to complete PDD. Among other important topics, FCOTI staff learned about theory of change and logical framework and environmental and social safeguards and screening. Through assistance from Terranomics, FCOTI was able to complete several sections of the V.5 PDD and annexes 8 and 9.

The above-mentioned annexes together with theory of change were submitted to PV for review in the context of accelerator program and were deemed satisfactory by PV team. Currently, draft PDD was submitted to Plan Vivo for review.

FCOTI also technical assistance from an external consultant paid by accelerator program to revise and complete the technical specification section of the PDD v.5.

In addition, in December 2025, Plan Vivo has also transferred an amount of £14,250.00 to support Fundação Carbon Offset Timor to pay for validation fees, which are required for the HV to achieve certification under the Plan Vivo Standard. This amount is allowed by Plan Vivo to be used for other related activities of the project.

2. First National Forestry Conference, Highlighting Forestry as a Foundation for Economic Diversification

FCOTI was participating in National Forestry Conference held in Dili, Timor-Leste. Fundação COTI also participated in that conference as a panel for a parallel session to share information on carbon farming program that Fundação COTI implemented in the field with local communities through Halo Verde Community Forest Carbon Project.

The following text is adopted from press release of the event issued by secretary of State of Forestry.

On Friday, 18 July 2025, the Secretary of State for Forestry (SSF), under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry (MALFF), organized the first-ever National Forestry Conference in Timor-Leste. Held at the Dili Convention Centre (CCD), the event carried the visionary theme: “Diversification of the Forestry Economy.

The conference brought together more than 400 participants, including representatives from government institutions, development partners, NGOs like FCOTI, academia, the private sector, and youth groups. This full-day event provided a dynamic platform for dialogue, knowledge exchange, and collaborative action on how forests can become drivers of economic growth, sustainability, and national resilience in Timor-Leste.

In his keynote address, H.E. Vice Prime Minister, Minister Coordinator for Social Affairs and Minister of Rural Development and Community Housing, Eng. Mariano Assanami Sabino, reflected on the historical, cultural, and ecological significance of forests in Timor-Leste. “Forests saved us during the resistance. They are not only part of our past—they are the foundation of our future. Forests must be the basis of a sustainable green and blue economy,” he emphasized.

Minister of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Forestry, H.E. Eng. Marcos da Cruz, reaffirmed the government’s commitment to protecting forests as a national asset and called for stronger cross-sector coordination. “Forests cover approximately 58% of our territory and serve not only as natural protection but also as a lifeline for rural communities. Forests provide wood, honey, bamboo, medicine, eco-tourism, and more. This sector holds transformative potential for sustainable development,” he said.

One of the conference highlights was a speech by H.E. Ambassador of the European Union to Timor-Leste, Mr. Marc Fiedrich, who emphasized forests as a key resource for climate adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and community prosperity. “Forests are the lungs of

our planet. They have long-term economic potential, but we must also create short-term pathways—such as agroforestry, carbon markets, and non-timber forest products—to ensure people benefit now while protecting the future,” he said.

As the host of the event, H.E. Secretary of State for Forestry, Eng. Fernandino Vieira da Costa, emphasized that this conference is a significant step toward developing Timor-Leste’s economy through new approaches. “Timor-Leste has long depended on oil and gas. Now is the time to invest in sectors rooted in our land and culture—such as forestry,” he stated.

The National Forestry Conference achieved three major objectives:

- 1. Promote public dialogue recognizing forests as a catalyst for economic diversification;*
- 2. Showcase local initiatives and identify future opportunities in forest product and service development;*
- 3. Learn from international best practices—including those from Australia, Laos, and the Philippines—to guide sustainable forest management in Timor-Leste.*

This historic gathering was made possible through strong collaboration with development partners. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the PROSIVU program supported the participation of international experts, while the European Union and Conservation International Timor-Leste provided logistical support.

This event marks an important milestone in reaffirming the role of forests—not only as a natural resource but also as a strategic national heritage essential to Timor-Leste’s economic transformation, environmental protection, and intergenerational well-being.

3. Timor-Leste Australia Economic and Business Conference 2025

Timor-Leste hosted Timor Leste-Australia Economic and Business Conference 2025 from 6th to 8th August, 2025, at Dili Convention Centre. It served as a hub for bilateral economic dialogue as a critical platform for exploring cross-border investment, trade diversification, and private sector collaboration between the two closest neighbors. A key highlight was the participation of **Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI)**, whose presence signaled the growing importance of environmental sustainability and carbon markets within the bilateral economic agenda. The conference feature two thematic session each day, with the first day focusing on tourism and agriculture, and the second day covering manufacturing and processing as well as minerals and resources, along with a panel on Timor-Leste’s ASEAN accession. The event attracted around 300 business leaders from both countries, with 40 companies showcasing their product at the accompanying trade fair.

The Executive Director of Fundação Carbon Offset Timor participated in the conference and also became a panel member for the session of Exploring Opportunities for Timor-Leste's Blue Economy The blue economy is one of Timor-Leste’s greatest underdeveloped assets, offering major opportunities for sustainable growth in tourism, fisheries, conservation and related services. This session helped domestic and international audiences understand the

breadth and value of these opportunities, outline the Government of Timor-Leste's strategy for unlocking them, and hear directly from businesses already operating in this space on what it takes to succeed.

1. Moderator: Dr. Laura Bateman, Senior Economic Consultant Panel Members:
2. Ms. Kate Barker, Owner, Dreamers Dive Academy
3. Ms. Ines Araujo-Goncalves, Principal Coordinator, Blue Economy Unit, Land and Maritime Boundary Office
4. Mr. Alex Sarmiento, Co-Founder, Carbon Offset Timor Foundation
5. Ms. Bernardete Fonseca, Country Director for Timor-Leste and Acting Regional Director for Asia Pacific, Blue Ventures

4. Site Monitoring by World Vision Timor-Leste in Laclubar

In a significant step towards consolidating community-based climate action, Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI) and World Vision Timor-Leste conducted a joint site monitoring visit to the carbon program communities in Manatuto Municipality. This marked the first collaborative field visit between the two organizations since formalizing their partnership for EARTH (*Enhanced Agroforestry for Resilient Timorese Households*) project. The primary objective was to facilitate practical knowledge exchange, monitor the progress of ongoing carbon initiatives, and align strategies for sustainable community development. The visit underscored a shared commitment to integrating environmental integrity with improved livelihoods for some of Timor-Leste's most vulnerable rural communities.

This visit provides a valuable reference for the ongoing agroforestry initiative led by Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (Fundação COTI) in partnership with World Vision Timor-Leste and other collaborators. The project, titled *EARTH – Enhanced Agroforestry for Resilient Timorese Households*, is financed by the European Union and will run for five years, from March 2025 to March 2030.

The objective of this project is to combat the impact of climate change through community reforestation and sustainable socio-economic activities to protect our environment and ensure safety, which can also provide direct benefits to small communities and future tree farmers. The implementation of this project, FCOTI will cover two municipalities, namely Manatuto and Manufahi.

During the visit, the teams engaged directly with local carbon farmers who plant trees to restore land and improve environmental resilience. Farmers described the benefits of tree planting, including soil stabilization, erosion prevention, and biodiversity protection.

Mr. Francisco Sarmiento of Suco Manufahi Kiik, Soibada Administrative Post, expressed his appreciation: *“As a carbon beneficiary, I feel very happy with this program. We do not plant trees only for incentives, but because the benefits are numerous. Planting trees restores the land, strengthens the soil, prevents erosion, and protects the environment. Importantly, it also*

contributes to national development and the global fight against climate change.”

The visiting team included representatives from World Vision, led by Sr. Osia Romeia da Cruz Salu, Project Manager for the EARTH Project, and Mr. Francisco representing the COTI Foundation. The COTI delegation was composed of Mr. Alexandre Sarmiento (Executive Director), Mr. Petronilo Munez Jr. (Consultant), Guido D. de Jesus (Field Supervisor), Cornelio S. Fernandes (Capacity Development Officer), and field staff members Vicente Pereira, Pedro da Costa, and Domingos Baptista.

In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, and Fisheries (MALFF) was represented by Mr. Agostinho Soares and Mr. Mario Soares. Farms visited include Bruno Sarmiento, Ernesto Martins, Francisco Sarmiento, and Cancio da Costa.

5. Free, Prior, Informed Consent meeting with new farmers participants in Manufahi Municipality

In line with its core commitment to transparency, accountability, and community empowerment, Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI), through its field officers, conducted a series of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) meetings with communities in three municipalities: Manatuto, Manufahi, and Viqueque. These meetings serve a crucial purpose, to disseminate clear and comprehensive information to communities about decarbonization initiatives and to ensure that community members understand their rights, the proposed activities, and the potential benefits and implications of participation. By conducting these FPIC processes, F-COTI is demonstrating its adherence to the highest international standards for community engagement, ensuring that local communities are not merely participants but informed and empowered partners in the journey towards a low-carbon future. FCOTI will facilitate eligible landowners who are interested in participating in the Carbon Credit program in order to gain financial benefits from buying and selling carbon credits.

Purpose of the Meetings

- Disseminate information about the decarbonization program in Timor-Leste.
- Explain the concept and essence of carbon credits to landowners and communities.
- Ensure communities understand how participation can bring financial benefits through the buying and selling of carbon credits.

This initiative is important because it builds awareness and trust at the community level, ensuring that landowners are not only participants but also informed decision-makers in the carbon credit process.

Communities are very happy with this program because in the future they can gain some benefits. The benefits are not only derived from payment for ecosystem services but also include major advantages like planting trees to protect the environment and combating risks that cause natural disasters. This FPIC activity is carried out in target villages in the municipalities of Manatuto, Manufahi, and Viqueque. Participants in this meeting include the communities (including elders), local authorities, and religious leaders.

This shows that FCOTI is not only building awareness but also fostering trust and enthusiasm among local communities, which is crucial for the success of carbon credit initiatives.

The meeting took place in May 2025. Meeting records, (minutes and list of participants) are in

6. Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) Activities

In its ongoing commitment to scientific rigor and transparency, Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI), through its field staff, has been actively conducting Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) activities across its project sites. These activities are essential for monitoring carbon stocks and ensuring the integrity of the carbon credits generated through F-COTI's programs. The MRV process involves visiting all plots and sites where farmers are participating in the carbon stock program to assess existing and newly planted trees. Working side-by-side with farm owners, F-COTI staff meticulously measure tree diameter, height, and overall form to determine growth rates and calculate carbon storage. This collaborative, field-based approach not only generates accurate data but also strengthens the partnership between F-COTI and the communities it serves, reinforcing the principle that farmers are active participants in the science of carbon sequestration.

MRV activities are carried out every two years, providing consistent data on tree development and carbon accumulation. By directly involving plot owners—beneficiaries of the carbon credit program—the initiative helps communities understand tree growth in their plots and the total carbon stock, reinforcing both environmental and socio-economic benefits.

During site visits, field staff guide farmers in thinning seedlings that are planted too closely or not aligned with the recommended 3x3 meter spacing. Farmers then carry out corrective actions—such as thinning, pruning, and removing excess seedlings—to promote healthy growth and ensure stronger tree development.

MRV data and information is presented in Annex 4

7. Socialization and Community Engagement in Manatuto and Manufahi Municipalities

Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI) has undertaken a comprehensive program of **socialization and community** engagement across three key municipalities: Manatuto, Manufahi, and Viqueque. In July 2025, a community meeting was held that not only informed communities about carbon credits but also strengthened their sense of ownership and motivation. By linking financial benefits with environmental protection, F-COTI is building a strong foundation for long-term participation in reforestation and climate resilience efforts.

This activity plays a vital role in ensuring that rural communities are not only aware of F-COTI's carbon programs but are also active, informed, and willing participants in them. Through these engagement efforts, F-COTI builds the essential foundation of trust, understanding, and local ownership upon which successful and sustainable carbon projects depend. The socialization process complements and reinforces F-COTI's commitment to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC), ensuring that communities have the information they need to make decisions that align with their own aspirations and priorities.

Through direct outreach, information is disseminated and explained in accessible ways so that smallholder communities can grasp the objectives and mechanisms of the program.

During the meeting, participants discussed not only the financial incentives but also the broader benefits of the initiative, including:

- Environmental protection

- Preservation of biodiversity
- Reduction of soil erosion
- Minimization of flood risks
- Improved agricultural outcomes through sustainable practices

By emphasizing both economic and ecological advantages, the activity strengthens community ownership and demonstrates how the program contributes to long-term resilience and prosperity.

Objectives of the Meeting;

1. Disseminate and share information with local communities about the carbon credit program.
2. Encourage community participation in the carbon credit program.
3. Assess interest and willingness of communities to integrate into reforestation programs and ecosystem services.
4. Promote small-scale engagement so communities can gain benefits from ecosystem services.

Community Response

Communities expressed happiness and enthusiasm about the socialization activity.

- They appreciated learning about the ecosystem services program and the benefits of reforestation.
- Recognized that planting trees helps:
 - Protect the environment from disaster risks
 - Combat climate change at both local and global levels

Participants

- Local communities (including elders)
- Local authorities
- Religious leaders

Meetings records (list of participants and minutes) are presented in Annex 3.

8. Community Nurseries Establishment

Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI) has successfully established community nurseries in target villages across Manatuto and Manufahi Municipalities as a foundational component of its carbon sequestration programs. These nurseries are established in direct response to expressions of interest and commitment from local residents who wish to participate in the carbon farming program. Community members themselves act as the direct responsible parties and primary beneficiaries in all seedling preparation activities, ensuring local ownership and engagement from the very beginning of the planting cycle.

The nurseries are producing a diverse range of tree species, including mahogany, casuarina, toona sureni, lannea coromandelica, neem, and teak. The majority of seedlings are mahogany, reflecting both the preferences of participating residents and the suitability of the

species for the local climate in the target planting areas. With more than 80,000 tree seedlings currently being cultivated across all community nursery centers, F-COTI is building the essential supply of planting material needed to restore degraded lands, sequester carbon, and generate sustainable livelihoods for rural communities.

A list of nurseries is presented in Annex 8.

9. GIS mapping of new sites

FCOTI has also undertaken GIS maps of new sites as well as remapped existing farmland where tree planting exceeds the boundaries of the previous mapped area. This activity is carried out in accordance with the request of farmers who plant more trees in their area. This is done in order to compensate for the land that has been removed or excluded from this project list. The reason they were excluded from the project was that they were no longer interested in maintaining the trees they had planted. Meanwhile, the maps registered in the remapping process reached a total area of more than 100 Ha. This marks an increase of 25 ha from the existing old sites. The remapping and alteration of technical specification will be elaborated in the upcoming verification and migration process and will be included in 2026 AR.

10. EARTHSOT NOMINATION CONTINUES

Halo Verde continues to be nominated by a USA based company called WREN (a carbon credit buyer of HV) in 2025 for EARTHSOT prize in 2026. It is very competitive, but FCOTI remains hopeful that HV can be shortlisted in 2026 after it was not successful in previous years.

A2 Successes and challenges

During this reporting period, Fundação Carbon Offset Timor (F-COTI) continue to position itself as a trusted partner to several international development agencies, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the European Union (EU), World Vision Timor Leste (WVTL), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and Plan Vivo Foundation to implement projects. This demonstrates the capacity of FCOTI as a local Timorese organization and as local project developer for Halo Verde. FCOTI places great emphasis in its commitment to serve local communities through transparency and accountability. It promotes economic development for communities that are often deprived of their rights and dignity. These communities include women farmers and female headed households, illiterate farmers, differently abled citizens and low-income farming households. The trust these international organizations gave to FCOTI to implement services on their behalf further enhance the credibility of FCOTI as an important player in the spectrum of nature-based carbon credit program. This alone already represents a big success to FCOTI.

In addition, FCOTI's participation and conclusion of PV accelerator program provides a significant boost for FCOTI to migrate from v4 of PV standard to v5 although this process is still on going.

The contract award for EARTH project that commenced in March 2025 represents an opportunity for FCOTI as an organization to further improve its organizational capacity in managing its flagship carbon program. With additional funding from EARTH project, HV can further expand to include more interested participants and augment their socio-economic activities and protect their natural environment.

FCOTI also continue to implement UNDP GCF funded project, titled "Catchment Management and Rehabilitation Intervention Through Reforestation and Afforestation in Ermera Municipality." this represents F-COTI's first direct implementation role with a major UN agency and the world's largest climate fund.

1.1 Challenges

F-COTI has been working mainly with local staff. Only three staff are fluent in English communication. Mobilization of external international consultant is exorbitant. And yet all reporting and monitoring and communication with the increased number of international partners of F-COTI requires a good command of both verbal and written English. F-COTI needs to continuously mobilize additional funding to cover the cost of deploying international consultants to maintain F-COTI's commitment at least in the next 10 years of the project 30-year period. F-COTI's share of 40% of carbon credit sale is not sufficient to address this gap. Continued training to staff is needed in many areas including but not limited to GIS mapping, monitoring and verification and analysis and production of maps, media and communication, financial management and overall organizational capacity enhancement and reporting.

Changing Environment

In addition, the fast-changing environment in terms of rules and regulation at global and national level on carbon credit programs affects the operation of F-COTI. Although all credits have been sold out but given the scale and volume of the project the current resources are not sufficient to cover the operational expenses for the next 10 years.

What action has been taken to address challenges faced.

1. Seeking external funding to meet the cost of external international expertise. F-COTI is active in mobilizing additional external resources to maintain its operation and continued commitment to farmers.
2. Provide opinion to the recent Plan Vivo Standard Update. In addition, FCOTI is trying to adapt itself to the changing environment by seeking to receive and to deliver more training to its staff and project participants.
3. FCOTI has always been trying to present the challenges to various partners including funding agencies in venues and opportunities where it is possible to do so.
4. FCOTI will aim to mobilize donation and funding contributions from philanthropist individual and organizations to support FCOTI's noble mission.

A3 Project developments

In 2025 HV sought to expand to reach more than 300 hectares inclusive of existing size. This expansion is currently included in the migration and verification process of version 4 to version 5 of PV standard. The additional list has not been finalized as the draft PDD v.5

currently is being reviewed by Plan Vivo. However, a draft list of additional new farmers in 2025 is presented in this report as Annex 1. The full enrolment of these farmers will be formalized in 2026 after PDD v.5 validation.

Table 1: Document updates

PDD was being updated in 2025 as part of Plan Vivo requirement for migration of PV standard from V.4 to v.5 of the PDD. This migration coincides with verification and subsequent validation of PDD, FCOTI hired two consultants in June 2025, in addition to support from accelerator program, to update PDD from v.4 to v.5. In line with this process, FCOTI is updating Halo Verde technical specification using Plan Vivo approved SHAMBA methodology. However, SHAMBA underwent significantly prolonged review and update by Plan Vivo and was not approved for use during the reporting period. This had resulted in submission of incomplete PDD, a PDD v.5 without updated technical specification, at the end of reporting period. The submission was to meet the deadline for accelerator funding support for project validation and verification. As of March 2026, the SHAMBA methodology had been approved for use by Plan Vivo. The consultant who is updating the PDD v5 is recalculating the carbon stock based on the new SHAMBA method. PDD v.5 has received the first round of feedback from Plan Vivo as of this report writing. FCOTI is coordinating with relevant consultants to respond to Plan Vivo’s first round of feedback for immediate resubmission. The next submission of draft PDD v.5 will have already included updated technical specification with its relevant sections and annexes.

Table 2: Progress against corrective actions

| Document | Corrective action | Activity against this |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| Ongoing – Annual Report 2024 | CAR05 - Please supply more information about changes in the income. In 2024 AR the same conclusion has been reached as during the AR in 2023, is this information still relevant for the 2024 period? It would be helpful to have more information or evidences of these interviews in the 2024 AR. In case of microcredit, the same result mentioned during the 2023 AR have been indicated in 2024 AR. Are these women the same or a different group? Is the microcredit being considered for the actual period? About participation of women in the HV project This evaluation is keeping the same as the 2023 AR. In the new group of participants there have not been more women participating? If so, which should be the reason? Please clarify why the same result in 2023 AR have been seen about farmers participating in Agroforestry systems and FMNR. | CAR05. Change in the income. In 2025 FCOTI commissioned a study to determine the project impact. Formal interviews were conducted with more than 40 farmers based on a set of pre-pared questionnaires. Farmers were randomly selected. The project engaged subsistence farmers speaking Tetum, Mambai, Idaté, and Tetun-Terik. The 43 survey respondents (67% male, 33% female) represented farmers groups (65%) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC, 35%), with an average household size of 7.7. Pre-2011 incomes averaged USD 480/year, with widespread food insecurity. By 2025, 88% reported income increases (average USD 285, range USD 40–1150), with PES as a major source for 79%. Food security improved for 84%, and 95% grew more crop varieties. Women participated in decision-making (67%), and youth were active in nursery management (72%). The assessment revealed significant positive impacts. Household incomes increased for 88% of respondents (average USD 285), with PES as a major source for 79%. Food security improved for 84%, and 95% grew more crop varieties. Biodiversity flourished, with 95% reporting more |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>Overall, please ensure the figures reported are indicative of the 2024 reporting period, not a copy of the 2023 AR.</p> | <p>native trees and wildlife. Soil and water quality improved for 88%, and 74% noted enhanced climate resilience. Women were active in decision-making (67%), though 47% faced access barriers. Youth engagement was strong (72%), with interest in technical training (44%). Land tenure was secure (100% ownership, 84% Tara Bandu), with no disputes. Community cooperation improved for 91%, with no conflicts reported.</p> |
| <p>Annual Report 2024 CAR07</p> | <p><i>CAR07 - In the case of table 6.1, in order to have a better understanding of the payments for farmers, more columns should be added indicating: hectares, N° of trees, PV Tons estimated, payments done and next payment if target is achieved. The sum of the payments should have a total addition of \$ 59,926.73 US for the 2024 payments. It would also help to have a column for the name and the last name and organize the name in alphabetical order. These requirements would help also for the table 6.2 with the new participants.</i></p> <p><i>In table 6.1, it would be helpful to place somewhere in the document the explanation of "TPH Threshold Achieved, Under Threshold and Achieved Target" and a description of a "Corrective action and its timeline estimation method"</i></p> <p><i>About table 6.2, please give an explanation of what exactly mean "under threshold" for new farmers.</i></p> | <p>In 2024 AR in table 6.1 columns have been added to indicate hectares, N° of trees, PV Tons estimated, payments done and next payment if target is achieved. It also has the sum of the payments of \$ 59,926.73 US for the 2024 payments. The name is organized in alphabetical order.</p> <p>The report also contains the following information:</p> <p>a) Achieved target: Farmers that meet 100% of their targets will receive their payment in full for that year.</p> <p>b) Achieved threshold: Farmers that only achieve the threshold target will be issued with 50% of their payment and a 'corrective action' (i.e. to implement the rest of the activities). If they achieve this corrective action within a time agreed with the Project manager, they will receive the remaining 50% of their payment. If they fail to achieve this corrective action within the agreed time, payment will be reduced proportional to the extent that their targets have not been achieved.</p> <p>c) Under the threshold: Farmers that do not achieve their threshold will be issued with a 'corrective action'. If they achieve this corrective action within a time agreed with the Project manager, they will be paid in full. Otherwise, their payment will be reduced proportional to the extent that their targets have not been achieved.</p> |
| CAR08 | <p><i>CAR08 - Thanks for the minutes of the meetings in Annex 4. It would be helpful if minutes of the meetings contained; initial time and closing time, a short introduction of the reason or justification of the meeting (i.e. if it is a part of a previous plan), the objectives of the meetings, conclusions (explaining if the objectives were reach or not) and</i></p> | <p>The minutes have been updated to reflect suggested inputs. They were shared through email and was part of the last year 2024 AR submission.</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | <i>any other findings, agreements, recommendations and next steps or next meetings, if necessary.</i> | |
|--|---|--|

A4 Future Developments

As noted in the previous section FCOTI has expanded registered additional farmers presented in full in Annex 1. However, these additional participants will be formalized through the full completion of migration of PDD and verification in 2026. The main reason is because of the update of SHAMBA methodology that is not concluded during the reporting period resulting in submission of incomplete draft PDD v.5 to PV at the end of 2025. The expansion has covered two existing municipality of Manatuto and Viqueque and adjacent municipality of Manufahi. Although the list of new farmers is presented in this report in Annex 1, the full inclusion will be reported in 2026. New potential participants are included in Annex 1. However, this list will once again undergo verification and reverification. Farmers whose farms are, for example affected by future road construction and/or potentially will have land dispute and/or have expressed doubts and change their mind not to participate will be removed from the list and new other eligible farmers will be added.

In terms of forging new partnerships with other local organizations, FCOTI has on going established collaboration with World Vision Timor Leste in EARTH project and recently concluded reforestation project with UNDP. Potential partners in the future include JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and ADB (Asian Development Bank).

Part B: Project activities

B1 Project activities generating Plan Vivo Certificates

Table 3: Project activity summary

| Name of technical specification | Area (Ha) | No smallholder households | No Community Groups |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| Ecosystem rehabilitation through Reforestation. Planting of trees as woodlots (single tree plantings), agroforestry systems and living fences. | 151.7 | 225 HH plus one school | 7 <i>The 2 new groups are located in the southern region of the project. These two added groups aim to cater for the needs of new participants in the southern region. The challenge is that members are scattered in mountainous and flat plain areas and going for group meeting has always been a struggle specially in wet season. The new group has similar organizational structure with five other existing groups. It is led by a president, assisted by secretary and treasurer and members.</i> |

| | | | |
|---|-------|------------------------|---|
| Improved land management. Soil management Increased ground cover, fire exclusion and awareness creation of benefits from soil management activities | 151.7 | 225 HH plus one school | 7 |
|---|-------|------------------------|---|

NB: Please note that the technical specification in this table is the same as in the previous annual report of 2024. This table will be updated and altered in 2026 AR after verification and migration process and approval of PDD v.5. in which new updated SHAMBA methodology will be used to update technical specifications.

Table 3.2. Newly Proposed Participants/New Areas

As noted above, the newly proposed farmers and new areas are presented in this report in Annex 1. They will be fully enrolled in 2026 after PDD v.5 is fully audited and approved and therefore will be reported in 2026 AR.

B2 Project activities in addition to those generating Plan Vivo Certificates

1. On going project of UNDP GCF project in Ermera Municipality

FCOTI also continue to implement UNDP GCF funded project, titled "Catchment Management and Rehabilitation Intervention Through Reforestation and Afforestation in Ermera Municipality." this represents F-COTI's first direct implementation role with a major UN agency and the world's largest climate fund.

The primary objective of this assignment is to conduct a comprehensive collection of socio-economic and demographic data at both the village (Suco) and household levels. This critical baseline study will focus on the designated "catchment villages/Sucos" associated with five target Rural Road corridors: Poetete, Manusae, Catrai, Parami, and Batumano. The data gathered will inform the design, targeting, and monitoring of subsequent reforestation and afforestation interventions, ensuring they are grounded in the realities and needs of local communities. This contract marks a pivotal transition for F-COTI, positioning it as a recognized technical partner in internationally funded climate action.

The objective of the project as stipulated on the Terms of Reference are as described below:

- a. Provision of technical staff manpower to facilitate the reforestation and afforestation activities;
- b. Organization and mobilization of community beneficiaries of the reforestation and afforestation activities;
- c. Conduct of detailed site assessment and development of reforestation and afforestation plans;
- d. Production of seedlings/planting materials;
- e. Establishment, maintenance and protection of the reforestation and afforestation areas.

The project covered at least 30 Ha of areas in the target villages around Ermera Municipality

such Manusae and Coleate-Poetete in Hatolia A, Fatubolo in Hatolia B, Poetete in Ermera Vila, Catrai-Craic, Catrai-Leten and Ducurai in Letefoho and Baboe Craic, Parami and Batumano in Atsabe.

This project is an ongoing project that started from September 2024 until February 2026. This project also intends to be included as a Carbon farming project, but it will be contingent upon a thorough assessment in joint.

2. Scholarship to High School Students

FCOTI and its main partner GTNT are not able to provide scholarship funding to poor yet deserved students in Dom Basilio Nascimento Catholic High School in Laclubar in 2025 due to lack of funding. The funding is normally mobilized by GTNT in Darwin Australia but this has been halted due to lack of contribution traditional donors.

3. Rural Women Micro Credit

FCOTI has revived its Rural Women Micro Business (credit) program in 2024 and continues in 2025. Rural women beneficiaries who have been identified before the pandemic were eligible to the program and received the funding from FCOTI. A total of 10 rural women were selected, 5 women in Soibada and 5 women in Laclubar with each of them receiving \$400 US to improve their existing micro business. Prior assessment of women beneficiaries was undertaken before final beneficiary list is decided. The funding is generated from carbon credit sale share of FCOTI. Until December 2025, 100% of micro loan have been repaid with zero interest rate.

A full list of rural women beneficiaries in this Rural Women Micro Credit is presented in this report as Annex 7. The continuation of the program is contingent upon assessment of eligible beneficiaries and availability of additional resources FCOTI is able to mobilize in the future.

4. EARTH - Enhanced Agroforestry for Resilient Timorese Household.

In March 2025, FCOTI and its main partner World Vision Timor Leste started implementing five-year project funded by European Union. The project is called EARTH which stands for Enhanced Agroforestry for Resilient Timorese Household.

The goal of EARTH is to increase food and income security and ensure sustainable and equitable benefits for Timorese women and men, including youth and other vulnerable groups, through a thriving climate-resilient agroforestry sector. This impact will be achieved through four interrelated objectives.

Objective 1 ensures robust community and stakeholder engagement and ownership in agroforestry and carbon farming initiatives through comprehensive participatory planning.

Objective 2 contributes to seeing ecosystem services restored and agricultural productivity enhanced through inclusive climate-resilient agroforestry practices.

Objective 3 will see gender equality and women's empowerment advanced through agroforestry development.

Objective 4 will see farmers' incomes increased from agroforestry products.

5. Board of Directors Meeting of Fundação Carbon Offset Timor

The annual Board of Directors Meeting of Fundação COTI took place virtually on 20th day of October 2025.

The Board consists of three female leaders, experts in their own respective fields.

Ms. Henriqueta da Silva, a talented Timorese, was elected president of the Board for a three-year term based on FCOTI's constitution. Ms. Da Silva is currently serving as Chief of Staff at the office of President of Timor Leste.

The Board members are **Mrs. Kathryn Stenson**, CEO of GTNT Group, Darwin Australia, a longtime supporter of FCOTI and **Dra. Célia Alexandra Gusmão Dos Santos**, a renown medical doctor in Díli, co-founder of Dili Medical Center, one of the most sought-after health clinics in town.

Fundação COTI thanked the board members for their time, willingness and commitment to serve the people of Timor Leste and their natural environment through the works of Fundação COTI. The board continues to reiterate its unwavering support to the current CEO and grants him broad and extensive power to make strategic decisions related to day-to-day management of the organization in the manner he sees fit.

Minutes of the board of directors meeting is presented in Annex 6 of this report.

Part C: Plan Vivo Certificate issuance submission.

C1 Contractual statement

11. This issuance is based on signed PES agreements with participants complying with all the minimum requirements stated in these agreements. Additionally, PES agreements were reviewed and revised by Plan Vivo before they were translated into Tetum and signed by farmers.

C2 Issuance request for Plan Vivo Certificates allocated to new participants and land

12. No issuance request for the Northern or Southern regions in this annual report

C3 Allocation of issuance request

[Registry data held privately by Plan Vivo]

C4 Data to support issuance request

13. No issuance request in this 2025 annual report. All credits except buffer credits have

been sold out.

Part D: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D1: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

The sale information is presented on the table below.

Table 5.1.: Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates to date.

[Table redacted from public report – Plan Vivo holds private records of Sales of Plan Vivo certificates]

Part E: Monitoring results

E1: Ecosystem services monitoring

[Results redacted from public report – Plan Vivo holds private records of Monitoring results]

The monitoring is based on PES agreement signed between the project and each participant. The payment is linked to performance based on the following thresholds:

- i. **Achieved target:** Farmers that meet 100% of their targets will receive their payment in full for that year.
- ii. **Achieved threshold:** Farmers that only achieve the threshold target will be issued with 50% of their payment and a ‘corrective action’ (i.e. to implement the rest of the activities). If they achieve this corrective action within a time agreed with the Project manager, they will receive the remaining 50% of their payment. If they fail to achieve this corrective action within the agreed time, payment will be reduced proportional to the extent that their targets have not been achieved.
- iii. **Under the threshold:** Farmers that do not achieve their threshold will be issued with a ‘corrective action’. If they achieve this corrective action within a time agreed with the Project manager, they will be paid in full. Otherwise, their payment will be reduced proportional to the extent that their targets have not been achieved.

[Plan Vivo holds private records of table 6.1 and 6.2]

E2: Maintaining commitments.

14. N/A

E3: Socioeconomic monitoring

Table 7: Socio-Economic Indicators

| No | Socio-economic indicators | Result |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Changes in income of HV participants as a result of carbon payments | <i>A study was commissioned in 2025 to study the impact of the project. The assessment revealed significant positive impacts. Household incomes increased for 88% of respondents (average USD 285), with PES as a major source for 79%. Food</i> |

| No | Socio-economic indicators | Result |
|----|--|--|
| | | <i>security improved for 84%, and 95% grew more crop varieties. Community cooperation improved for 91%, with no conflicts reported.</i> |
| 2. | Participation in the rural micro credit program | F-COTI revived the program during the reporting period by delivering \$4,000 US to 10 rural women who are non-participants in carbon credit project but are living in the project area and are running some existing micro business. Each of them received \$400 US. |
| 3. | Payments for compliance with PES agreement | <i>The first payment of \$ 32,057.75 US has been paid to farmers on 26th May 2022. The second biennial payment was paid in May and June 2024 based on monitoring result. The total payment for second payment was \$ 59,926.73 US. Total payment delivered to farmers from both payment is \$ 91,984.48 US</i> |
| 4. | Increased participation of women in the HV project | From the total number of farmers who planted trees between 2011 and 2019, women represent 8% (9 households headed by women out of 114 households) plus one school. In terms of 111 new farmers, women represent 10%. Which is an increase of 2%. Timor-Leste remains to this a patriarchal society where female land ownership is not common. However as can be noted from above, F-COTI Rural Women Micro Credit is 100% only intended for women. Women were active in decision-making (67%), though 47% faced access barriers. Youth engagement was strong (72%), with interest in technical training (44%). Land tenure was secure (100% ownership, 84% Tara Bandu), with no disputes. |
| 5. | Participation of HV Participants in Conservation Agriculture | 63 farmers are actively involved in agroforestry activities. Biodiversity flourished, with 95% reporting more native trees and wildlife. Soil and water quality improved for 88%, and 74% noted enhanced climate resilience. |
| 6. | Participation of HV Participants in Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) | 4 households have been trained in and exposed to FMNR |

| No | Socio-economic indicators | Result |
|----|--|---|
| 7. | a) Number of scholarships. b) Number of women receiving training in micro-business development and participation. | a) No Scholarship was given to school in 2025 due to lack of funding. b) No new training has been provided in micro-business development in 2025 due to lack of funding support. |

E4: Environmental and biodiversity monitoring

Table 8: Environmental Indicators Monitoring Results

| No | Indicator | Result |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Area (ha) impacted by invasive species or pests within or in the perimeter of planting sites | None observed during this reporting period |
| 2. | Area (ha) or number of trees planted by the project growing spontaneously (wildings) outside planting sites | None observed during this reporting period |
| 3. | Area (ha) included in FMNR (deforestation reduction and native forest enhancement) | 5 ha however this will no longer be considered in technical specification in the updated PDD. |
| 4. | Number of water courses included in project sites | No water courses included in the project site in this reporting period. |

Table 9: Degradation, institutional and governance Results

| No | Aspect and Indicator | Result |
|----|--|--|
| 1. | <i>Drivers of degradation:</i> a) Number of households (HV farmers) implementing reduction of burning practices b) Attendance of project and non-project farmers to FMNR, sustainable agriculture and soil management field day activities c) Area under FMNR | a) Our field observations suggest that the number of wildfires has continued to decline significantly and overall, the community is reducing slash-and-burn farming practices. Throughout 2025 no bush fire is observed in project area. This could be in part due to high precipitation in the central corridor of the island in 2025. The agreement with project participants who have signed PES, is elimination of slash and burn in PV sites, in consequence there are 115 households reducing burning practices in 2025. b) No Activity in FMNR training took place in 2024. However, there have been discussions with World Vision to revive this component. At this stage it remains a plan to be conducted in joint effort with World Vision Timor-Leste. FMNR is not currently included in the carbon scheme. c) See info above |

| No | Aspect and Indicator | Result |
|----|---|---|
| 2. | <i>Institutional:</i> Relevant changes to strategies, regulations and legislation at national or regional level that might impact the project. | When the new government took office, they have revised the administrative decentralization law and strengthened the municipal department of water, sanitation and environment. There is also a municipal department dedicated to supporting civil society NGO in the likes of F-COTI. The government continues to allocate funding to supporting reforestation activities. The government plans to plant 1 million trees every year. There are new administrators in Soibada, Laclubar, Natarbora and Lacluta. They are very supportive of the project. |
| 3. | <i>Governance:</i> a) Project Steering Committee (PSC) b) HV farmers groups meetings and attendance of project participants | a) Project Steering Committee Meeting was combined with farmers meeting in 2025. b) Farmers group meeting was combined with farmers meeting in 2025. |

Part F: Impacts

F1: Evidence of outcomes

As part of verification and migration process, the project conducted in August 2025 an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of Halo Verde project. This ESIA examined the impacts of the Halo Verde Project, a climate-smart agroforestry initiative in Timor-Leste, on the environment and local communities. Conducted in August 2025, the assessment sought to understand how the project transformed degraded land, enhanced livelihoods, and empowered people in Manatuto, Manufahi, and Viqueque municipalities. Its objectives were to identify risks, such as potential invasiveness of *Gliricidia sepium* or exposure to landslides and floods, while ensuring compliance with Timor-Leste’s Land Law 2017, IFC Performance Standards, and Plan Vivo requirements.

The project engaged subsistence farmers speaking Tetum, Mambai, Idaté, and Tetun-Terik. The 43 survey respondents (67% male, 33% female) represented farmers groups (65%) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC, 35%), with an average household size of 7.7. Pre-2011 incomes averaged USD 480/year, with widespread food insecurity. By 2025, 88% reported income increases (average USD 285, range USD 40–1150), with PES as a major source for 79%. Food security improved for 84%, and 95% grew more crop varieties. Women participated in decision-making (67%), and youth were active in nursery management (72%).

The assessment revealed significant positive impacts. Household incomes increased for 88% of respondents (average USD 285), with PES as a major source for 79%. Food security improved for 84%, and 95% grew more crop varieties. Biodiversity flourished, with 95% reporting more native trees and wildlife. Soil and water quality improved for 88%, and 74% noted enhanced climate resilience. Women were active in decision-making (67%),

though 47% faced access barriers. Youth engagement was strong (72%), with interest in technical training (44%). Land tenure was secure (100% ownership, 84% Tara Bandu), with no disputes. Community cooperation improved for 91%, with no conflicts reported.

The project significantly enhanced livelihoods. Income rose for 88% of respondents (average USD 285, range USD 40–1150), driven by PES (79% major source) and non-timber forest products (NTFPs, USD 100–200/farmer). Food security improved for 84%, with 95% reporting increased crop varieties (e.g., maize, sweet potatoes), boosting agricultural resilience. Income stability was high (88% stable), though 12% noted seasonal variability, addressed through ESMP measures like NTFP expansion and microfinance.

Household Income Change Since Halo Verde Project Start (2011)

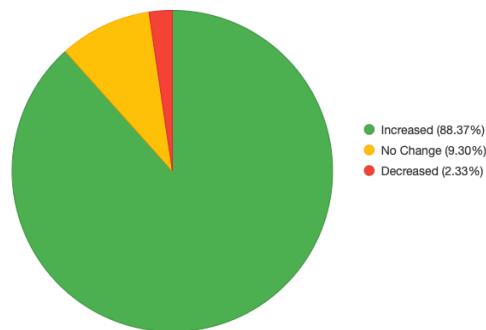


Figure 1

Above pie chart (Figure 1) illustrates that 88.37% of respondents reported increased household income since the project’s start in 2011, 9.30% saw no change, and 2.33% reported a decrease. The dominant green slice highlights the project’s significant positive impact on livelihoods, supporting ESIA findings (Section 7) and Annex 9 comments on livelihood benefits. The small red slice indicates minimal negative impact, reinforcing the project’s success in income generation (average USD 285 increase, KoboToolbox 2025).

The full ESIA report has been previously submitted to Plan Vivo for review but is also available upon request.

Part G: Payments for Ecosystem Services

G1: Summary of PES by year

[Table 10 redacted from public report – Plan Vivo holds private records of PES payments]

Part H: Ongoing participation

H1: Recruitment

With the funding support from EARTH project, FCOTI has registered more farmers from neighboring municipalities. The new entrants will be included as part of revised PDD v.5. This is mainly due to the update in SHAMBA methodology which is not approved by PV within the reporting period. FCOTI decided not to take unnecessary risk by prematurely including new areas and new participants if PDD v.5 and its technical specification has not been approved by PV yet. In recruiting new participants, FCOTI establish the following selection criteria:

1. Owner must be Timorese citizens;
2. Farm owner must provide expressed interest and willingness to participate in carbon credit scheme by signing a written FPIC declaration during socialization meeting;
3. No land dispute of the farms/site where trees have been planted or where it will be planted;
4. Legal Proof of ownership of land if any otherwise willingness to sign land ownership declaration certified by local authorities;
5. Trees have not been planted closer than 20 to 50 meters to public roads, riverbanks, or any large existing infrastructure or possible large infrastructure planned to be built in in the near future;
6. Trees have not been planted older than three years;
7. No evidence found of trees being deliberately cut or deforested to plant new trees or deforestation to plant new trees for carbon farming;
8. The plot should be no lesser than 0.50 hectares in size;
9. Mortality rates of trees that have been planted should not be greater than 70% from the total trees planted initially;
10. Expressed willingness to do fencing like live fencing around the plot and prevent animal grazing;
11. Expressed willingness to weed and maintain trees and not to cut them at least 30 years starting from the planting year;
12. Trees have been planted in the right density i.e. normally 3x3 meter, otherwise farmers are willing to thin and prune and/or restock them;
13. Only up to a maximum of 8 species will be selected per site for inclusion in carbon scheme preferably timber trees that are specified in PDD;
14. Sites will have to be well within the same micro-climatic conditions of AOI (area of Intervention) of the Halo Verde Community Forest Carbon Project managed by FCOTI and certified internationally by UK Based the Plan Vivo Foundation;
15. Trees species should be species that are accessible and feasible to get seedlings/seeds to restock in the future;
16. No farmer should own more than 3 separate farms;
17. Farmers are responsible for planting agriculture crops of their own preference;
18. Only first planting may be supported by FCOTI, farmers are responsible for restocking of their own farm at their own cost;
19. All farmers must sign PES Agreement, Land Ownership Agreement, FPIC Declaration, develop hand-drawn Plan Vivo Maps, submit a copy of their national ID, ID photo, phone number and contact details and other documents required by FCOTI;
20. Any other criteria as may be deemed applicable by FCOTI to ensure viability of Carbon Credit Scheme. Additional criteria, if any, will be communicated and updated.

During this reporting period, despite various requests from farmers F-COTI is unable to accommodate their requests pending survey and proper identification of suitable land for carbon farming expansion. This decision is taken by FCOTI to allow FCOTI ample time to verify issues related to land ownership status to avoid land dispute and whether land for carbon farming suit the criteria described above.

FCOTI is actively engaging with farm owners and with the government and local communities to identify land preferably in the southern region of the country to expand the reforestation.

Because in the northern part of Manatuto such as Laclubar and Soibada administrative posts, the number of carbon farming sites have increased while in the southern region the number of farms is too few. This is important to ensure equitable distribution of number of farms and equal distribution of opportunities to farmers.

H2: Project Potential

- a. In 2024 Halo Verde has been nominated by a USA based company called WREN (a carbon credit buyer of HV) for EARTHSHOT prize in 2026.
- b. FCOTI has also submitted a proposal to Market Development Facility (MDF), an Australian government funded program for a service contract to carry out survey of MDF's beneficiaries.
- c. In collaboration with World Vision Timor Leste, FCOTI will be conducting in 2026 a *Climate Resilient Integrated Watershed Development Plans* for two identified watersheds in Timor Leste
- d. In addition, FCOTI has also submitted a research proposal to government of Timor Leste to conduct a further socio-economic impact of carbon program.

H3: Community participation

Regular meetings and interaction with farmers continue to occur in 2025. Field staff make regular visits to farms to communicate with farmers. Community consultation in was held as part of V5 PDD migration and verification process.

Part I: Project operating costs

I1: Allocation of costs

Table 11: Allocation of costs

[Table 11 redacted from public report – Plan Vivo holds private records of project operating costs]

EXPENDITURE

| | Description | Amount \$ |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | Farmers Payments | \$ - |
| | Salaries and Wages | \$ 47,945.10 |
| | Communication | \$ 823.00 |
| | Maintenance | \$ 2,485.25 |
| | Office Rents | \$ 7,376.46 |
| | Field Activity and Monitoring | \$ 9,076.00 |

Note: This unaudited and uncertified financial report. A more detailed expenditure report is available in Annex 9

Annexes

[Plan Vivo holds private records of all Annexes]

- Annex 1. Full List of New Farmers Recruited in 2025
- Annex 2. Free, Prior, Informed Consent Meeting Records
- Annex 3. Farmers Meeting Records in 2025
- Annex 4. Result of MRV Activities in 2025
- Annex 5. List of Farmers to Receive Payment in 2026
- Annex 6. Minutes of Board of Meeting
- Annex 7: Rural Women Micro Credit Program Beneficiaries
- Annex 8: Nursery Establishment in 2025
- Annex 9: Financial Report
- Annex 10: Draft Technical Specification for PDD v.5



Figure 2 Farmers Meeting Manufahi Municipality in 2025