PLAN VIVO

PV Climate

Annual Report

Nguru Landscape Forest Project

Mvomero, Tanzania

Annual Report Number 1
Annual Report Version 2
Annual Report Template Version 1.3

March 2023 – June 2025

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PLAN VIVO

Contents

OVERVIEW

Project Title:	Nguru Landscape Forest Project
Location:	Nguru Mountains, Mvomero district, Morogoro Region, Tanzania
Annual Report Number:	1
Project Period:	March 2023 – January 2060 (30 years from last expected planting season)
Reporting Period:	March 2023 – June 2025
Date Submitted:	16/12/2025
Date Approved:	07/08/2026
Validation Date:	23/07/2025
Date of Last Verification:	N/A
Project Coordinator:	The project is designed, developed and implemented by the PAMS Foundation (PAMS) in cooperation with Trees for All Foundation. The contact person for each organisation is as follows: PAMS (Michele Menegon – michele@pamsfoundation.org) Trees for All Foundation (Gijs Kloek - gijs.kloek@treesforall.nl)
Project Interventions:	During the reporting period we have only implemented activities under the Forest Restoration component of the project.

PROGRESS SUMMARY

The project started with an extensive feasibility phase and stakeholder consultations. This phase is described elaborately in the PDD and its Annexes. In this annual report we will focus on the progress made since the first trees were planted in March 2023.

The first participants decided to join the project in the beginning of 2023. The first planting took place on the 28th of March 2023. Since then the project has expanded to a total of 373,3 hectares:

Planting season 2023 = 137,172 ha
Planting season 2024 = 107,153 ha
Planting season 2025 = 129,002 ha

During the planting season of 2023 (nov '22 - may '23), 2024 (nov '23 – may '24) and 2025 (nov'24 - may '25) planting took place in the village of Pemba (Disanga, Ndeme) and Gonja. All the documentation regarding FPIC, stakeholder consultations etc, are included in the PDD.

At the same time the project has developed all necessary documentation for Plan Vivo. The project was visited by the VVB Preferred by Nature in November 2024 and was officially validated in July 2025. This annual report serves to inform on the first two years of project implementation and will lead to the first issuance of fPVCs from the Nguru Landscape Forest Project.

During the reporting period the project also expanded to two new areas: 1) Dibago & Maskati villages, 2) Mafuta located on the east-side of the Mkingu reserve. In these villages we established nurseries, expecting the first plots of participants to be planted in the planting season of 2025/2026 (Nov' 25 - May '26). For this expansion we have followed the same steps regarding stakeholder consultation and FPIC procedures. The supporting documents can be found in Annex 3 and Annex 4 of this report. The stakeholder consultation and FPIC documents for the planting season of 2023 (Pemba village) can be found in the Annexes of the PDD. The strategy of the project is to gradually include more villages that border the Mkingu and Kanga reserves.

All tree plantings until now are part of the forest restoration component of the project. In the first half of 2025 we have started the design of two pilot projects: 1) agroforestry (AF) & 2) Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) in the corridor area. Both interventions have been described in general terms in the PDD. We expect that both agroforestry and ANR will be main components of the project in the longer term. During the next planting season (nov '25-may '26) we expect to plant approximately 20 hectares of agroforestry and realize ANR on 10 hectares. Technical specifications are still to be developed in the next few years and will be included in the next verification cycle.

The main challenge in this reporting period was the inclusion of the Vuga Village Forest Reserve in Gonja village. We expected to realize planting in the degraded Forest Reserve in November 2023 but due to many reasons planting has been pushed back until now. We explain more on this matter in section 2.5 of this report.

Overall we have made good progress during this reporting period: we planted 373,3 hectares, achieved project validation, expanded to new villages and we see great potential for collaboration within the project region for the coming years!

1 Project Design Updates

The project has been validated in July 2025, hence the PDD in Annex 1 is completely up-to-date. All the sections that need to be updated at least every 10-years are still up to date in July 2025.

All CARs and NIRs raised under the validation process have been closed and are included in the validation report. Therefore we only include the FARs that were suggested by Preferred by Nature and Plan Vivo during the validation process. We work on these FARs and report on them in the next Annual Reports.

Table 1a Summary of Changes to Project Design Document

PDD Section	Description of change
N/A	N/A

Table 1b Date of Most Recent Updates

PDD Section	Required Update Frequency	Date of Most Recent Update
3.1 Baseline Scenario	Every 10-years	23/07/2025
3.2 Carbon Baseline	Every 10-years	23/07/2025
3.3 Livelihood Baseline	Every 10-years	23/07/2025
3.4 Ecosystem Baseline	Every 10-years	23/07/2025
3.5 Project Logic	Every 10-years	23/07/2025
3.6 Project Activities	Every 5-years	23/07/2025
3.7 Additionality	Every 10-years	23/07/2025
3.8 Carbon Benefits	Every 10-years	23/07/2025
3.11 Reversal of Carbon Benefits	Every 10-years	23/07/2025
3.12 Leakage	As needed	23/07/2025
3.13 Double Counting	As needed	23/07/2025
4.5 Monitoring Plan	As needed	23/07/2025
5.3 Legal and Regulatory Compliance	As needed	23/07/2025

Annex 7 Forest Restoration	Every 10-years	23/07/2025

Table 1c Response to Corrective/Forward Actions Required

Source	CAR/FAR	Response	Status
Validation Report	**FAR01**: the implementation and communication of the Grievance Mechanism and the procedures for stakeholders to provide direct feedback to the project coordinator shall be confirmed/evidenced (Before the first verification).	Grievance resolution within the project builds on the established practice of raising concerns through Village Councils, a trusted and culturally embedded channel through which community members discuss issues and collectively determine appropriate responses. To complement this, a formal grievance mechanism document has been developed in Swahili and is displayed at village offices and the PAMS local office.	Open
Validation Report	**FAR02**: before the next Verification and issuance of rPVCs/vPVC, the Project Coordinator needs to	As soon as the national requirements regarding collaboration agreements are	Open

	demonstrate that the Project agreement template and the agreements signed by all project participants comply with requirements 3.14.6 (Management Plan), 3.16.1 (Benefit Sharing Mechanism), 3.17.4. (Grievance) and 3.18.2 (Annual carbon benefit). The new Project agreement template must be shared with Plan Vivo before its final approval.	published by the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) we will revise our template and make sure it includes all requirements from the Tanzanian government as well as those from Plan Vivo. This will be done before the next verification round. During a recent stakeholder meeting, the issue of the final agreement template was raised directly, and NCMC confirmed their commitment to providing the necessary guidance as soon as possible. We will update Plan Vivo as soon as the official template is available and will ensure our Participant Agreement is revised accordingly before the next verification.	
Validation Report	**FAR 03**: In the next verification, provide	Following the current planting	Open

	description and evidence of how updates on the Project, at least once per year during the Project Period, have been provided to stakeholders.	season, an annual stakeholder update document will be presented at public consultations in each project community, covering project progress, planting results, financial summaries, challenges, and plans for the coming year. These meetings will be formally recorded and included as evidence in subsequent Annual Reports. Throughout the year, the project's local office maintains continuous communication with village leaders, hamlet chairpersons, and participants through regular field presence.	

2 Project Implementation

2.1 New Project Areas

In the reporting period we have implemented activities under the Forest Restoration component of the project for which the technical specifications are provided in Annex 7 of the PDD. We have

worked on private land of smallholder farmers and on one occasion on Village Land in the Vuga Village Reserve in the hamlet of Gonja. Full details on project participants, plot sizes and carbon benefits are included in the PVC log in Annex 2a and 2b. In table 2.1 we only provide a summary of the new project areas, to prevent including personal and sensitive information. A brief explanation to what the different columns in table 2.1 entail:

[1] (New) Project Areas: we consider each village as a Project Area. In the table below we will report on progress for each village (Project Area) separately.

[2] Amount of (new) hectares planted: in this column we report on the amount of hectares planted in each Project Area during the reporting period. For each Project Area we also report the total amount of hectares planted (including other reporting periods).

[3] The Number of (New) Project Participants is the number of individuals that entered the project in the reporting period. Some individuals have entered with multiple plots and thus have multiple agreements. Participants with multiple plots will only be counted once. The Village Land is considered as one new participant although in fact the whole village is collaborating with the project.

The plots that have already been planted are located within Pemba, Gonja and Mafuta, villages that have been described in the PDD. A full overview of the project areas is included in Annex 2a and 2b.

During the reporting period we also started preparatory activities (sensitisation meetings, nursery establishment etc.) in new villages, such as Maskati, Dibago and Semwali. First planting in these villages will take place in November 2025. Below we will provide a brief description of the villages that have not been described in the PDD.

Maskati & Dibago

Maskati and Dibago (and subvillages: Korogwe, Dibon'gwa, Sembiho, Kitwango) are rural highland villages situated approximately 63 km from the nearest tarmac road at Mvomero, accessible via unpaved and seasonally challenging roads. The village lies at an elevation of about 1,500 m a.s.l., within a heterogeneous landscape dominated by smallholder agriculture, primarily maize (*Zea mays*) and peas (*Pisum sativum*).

The topography surrounding Maskati is complex, consisting of alternating ridges and valleys interspersed with numerous granitic rock outcrops. To the west of the village of Dibago, the terrain

drops sharply along a prominent escarpment that marks a distinct geomorphological transition in the area. Several perennial rivers flow through the landscape, providing a continuous water supply throughout the year and supporting both agriculture and domestic needs. Connectivity between the main settlement and its subvillages is limited to narrow earth roads or motorcycle tracks, reflecting the remoteness and low level of infrastructural development in the area.

Remnant patches of submontane rainforest persist within and around the villages, often under school or family clan ownership. These forest fragments serve as critical refugia for local biodiversity and contribute to maintaining ecological connectivity within the broader landscape. At approximately 1,800 m elevation, the vegetation transitions into the montane forests of the Mkingu Forest Nature Reserve, characterised by extensive stands of African alpine bamboo (*Yushania alpina*) interspersed with rock outcrops and cloud forest elements.

Table 2.1 New Project Areas

Project Intervention	(New) Project Areas	Amount of (new) hectares planted	Number of (New) Project Participants
Forest Restoration	Pemba Gonja Mafuta	Pemba 340.109 Gonja 31.427 Mafuta 2.09 **Total: 373.626**	Pemba 150 Gonja 40 Mafuta 10 **Total: 200**

2.2 Stakeholder Consultation

During the reporting period we have held many meetings with stakeholders, both formally and informally. In table 2.2 below we only include the formal meetings that the project had with the main stakeholders. For more documentation on meetings with (future) project participants we refer to section 2.3 (FPIC) of this report.

Table 2.2 Stakeholder Consultation Activities

Activity	Stakeholder Group	Description	Participants/ Recipients	Evidence
Project concept inception and design discussions (2023)	Vice President's Office (VPO-DoE), National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC),	Initial coordination meetings to introduce the Nguru Forest Landscape	Senior representatives from VPO, NCMC, and TFS; PAMS Foundation	Ref_Doc_13 (VPO Letter of No Objection, 31 Oct 2024); Ref_Doc_14 (VPO Letter of Endorsement,

	Tanzania Forest Service (TFS), PAMS Foundation	Project concept, establish compliance with national climate and forest policies, and align with the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) Regulations (2023).	management team.	23 Sept 2025, referencing NCMC submission SUA/NCMC/DEL 1/50);
Project endorsement and technical validation (2024)	Morogoro Regional Office, Mvomero District Council, District Forest Officer, District Legal Officer	Consultations to validate project scope, ensure district-level integration, and establish government oversight mechanisms. Discussions covered land tenure processes, benefit-sharing, and inclusion of local forest reserves under TFS supervision.	Regional Administrative Secretary, District Executive Director, District Forest and Land Officers, PAMS Foundation team.	Ref_Doc_12 (RAS Morogoro permission letter, 7 June 2022); Ref_Doc_16 (TFS and district-level village meeting photographs)
Stakeholder alignment on carbon project	NCMC, TFS HQ, PAMS	Meetings to confirm compliance	National and district-level officers; PAMS	Ref_Doc_14 (VPO Letter of Endorsement,

framework (2024–early 2025)	Foundation, District Councils	with Tanzania's carbon market framework and NCMC technical requirements, including monitoring approaches, social safeguards, and benefit distribution mechanisms.	project coordinator and technical advisors.	referencing NCMC); Ref_Doc_16 (TFS meeting photograph*s)*
Pemba Village Early Preparation Meetings (2022–2023)	Pemba Village Council, District Legal Office, TFS, local farmers, PAMS Foundation	Introductory meetings on project design, partnership framework, and land-use preparation. Discussions included nursery establishment, seed collection, and fire control. A nursery site was identified and prepared by the community.	Village Council members, district officers, and community farmers.	Ref_Doc_17 (Participatory Design and Initial FPIC — Sensitization meetings, Land Use Plan Meeting, and Village Council Meetings, Pemba Village)
Maskati Village Sensitization Meetings (March 2025)	Village and Hamlet leaders, Village Executive Officer, residents, PAMS	Sensitization and awareness creation meetings held between 11–14 March 2025 in	217 participants (90 men, 127 women), including village leadership, hamlet chairs,	Village Sensitization and Awareness; minutes and attendance included in

	Foundation team	Chalua A&B, Mgelo, and Dibong'wa hamlets, introducing the project, CCROs, carbon credits, fire management, and voluntary participation.	and community members.	Ref_Doc_01; Ref_Doc_02; Ref_Doc_03 and Ref_Doc_06 (Annexes 3 and 4).
Dibago Village Sensitization Meetings (March 2025)	Village Council, Hamlet leaders, residents, PAMS Foundation staff	Meetings held 16–24 March 2025 in Sembiho A&B, Korogwe, Kitwango, and Dibago hamlets, covering reforestation practices, CCRO procedures, eligibility requirements, compensation modalities, and land-use planning.	191 participants (122 men, 69 women), including Village Executive Officers, TFS field officers, and community representatives.	Meeting minutes and attendance lists included in Ref_Doc_01; Ref_Doc_04; Ref_Doc_05; Ref_Doc_06 and Ref_Doc_07 (Annexes 3 and 4).
Korogwe and Dibong'wa Hamlet Meetings (June 2025)	Village leadership, Hamlet residents, PAMS Foundation field facilitators	Field-level meetings addressing eligibility, boundary mapping, compensation rules for perennial crops,	121 participants (78 men, 43 women) from Korogwe and Dibong'wa hamlets, including village and hamlet	Sensitization minutes and attendance included in Ref_Doc_06,

		fire control measures, gender inclusion, and grievance redress procedures.	leaders and local farmers.	
Community Awareness and Training on Fire Management and Forest Protection (March–June 2025)	Village Councils, TFS, PAMS Foundation field team, community members	Fire management awareness sessions integrated into sensitization rounds, addressing fire ecology, prevention methods, traditional practices, and agreed mitigation measures around Mkingu Forest.	Participants from Maskati, Dibago, Korogwe, and Semwale villages, including TFS officers, VNRC members, and community volunteers.	Pictures taken during Fire management training Ref_Doc_09 (Annexes 3 and 4).
Pemba & Mafuta Agroforestry Sensitization and Training (May–June 2025)	Village and Ward leaders, TFS, RAS, CDO, local farmers, PAMS Foundation facilitators	Agroforestry sensitization and training meetings covering intercropping systems, spice farming, soil fertility improvement, nursery establishment,	214 participants (141 men, 73 women), including farmers, Village Chairpersons, Ward Councillors, and District Forest Officers.	Pictures taken during meeting on Agroforestry Ref_Doc_10 and

		women's participation, and livelihood diversification.		
Deviations from Stakeholder Engagement Plan: there have not been any deviations from the Stakeholders Engagement Plan as included in section 2.5.2 of the PDD.				

2.3 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

In the table below we included all the formal FPIC activities performed during the reporting period. Evidence for these activities is included in Annex 4 and in the PDD. Besides the formal FPIC activities, (future) project participants have had frequent informal exchanges with the project staff in the field or in the PAMS office in Pemba.

Table 2.3 FPIC Activities

Activity	Stakeholder Group	Description	Participants	Evidence
Initial FPIC Awareness and Planning (2023)	PAMS Foundation, District Council (Mvomero), TFS, VPO–DoE, NCMC	Preliminary planning sessions with government and technical partners to define FPIC steps, ensure adherence to national and international standards, and integrate FPIC principles into the overall project framework before community engagement began.	District and regional government officers, PAMS management, NCMC technical team.	Ref_Doc_12, 13, 14 (government correspondence); Ref_Doc_17 (Participatory Design and Initial FPIC — sensitization, TFS, land use plan, and village council meetings with signed minutes and attendance lists).

Village-Level FPIC Introduction (2023–early 2024)	Village Councils and Village Assemblies (Pemba, Maskati, Dibago, Korogwe, Mafuta), PAMS Foundation facilitators	Introductory FPIC meetings held to explain project goals, land-use implications, carbon credit mechanisms, and the voluntary nature of participation. Communities were encouraged to deliberate independently before confirming consent.	Village councils, hamlet leaders, male and female community members, youth representatives.	Ref_Doc_17 (Participatory Design and Initial FPIC — sensitization, TFS, land use plan, and village council meetings with signed minutes and attendance lists)
Formalization of Consent and Village Endorsement (2024)	Village Councils, Village Assemblies, PAMS field team	Village assemblies officially endorsed participation following internal discussions. Consent was documented through signed meeting minutes and village council resolutions confirming voluntary	Village chairs, councilors, PAMS community engagement staff.	FPIC Documentation and Village Endorsements; Supporting minutes and attendance evidence included in Ref_Doc_17 (Participatory Design and Initial FPIC — sensitization, TFS, land use plan, and village council meetings with signed minutes and attendance lists); Documentation and Village Endorsements; Supporting

		agreement to join the project.		minutes and attendance evidence included in Ref_Doc_01, to Ref_Doc_07 (Annexes 3 and 4).
Individual Landholder FPIC Implementation (March–June 2025)	Individual landholders, Village Councils, TFS officers, PAMS facilitators	After collective consent, landholders were individually briefed on contract terms, rights, and responsibilities. Each participant voluntarily registered land parcels for project inclusion, with CCRO procedures explained in detail.	Registered landowners and farmers from Maskati, Dibago, and Korogwe villages.	PDD Annex 5 – Initial FPIC; Meeting minutes and attendance records included in Ref_Doc_01 to Ref_Doc_07 (Annexes 3 and 4).
Ongoing FPIC Monitoring and Feedback (2025)	PAMS Foundation, TFS, District Council, Village Natural Resource Committees (VNRCs)	Continuous follow-up with communities to confirm that participation remains voluntary and informed. Feedback channels and grievance	Village leaders, VNRC members, community representatives, women and youth groups.	FPIC Monitoring and Grievance Redress; Refresher sensitization and follow-up engagement documented in Ref_Doc_01 to Ref_Doc_07 (Annexes 3 and 4).

		mechanisms established to address concerns and ensure adaptive management of the consent process.		
Deviations from FPIC Process: there have not been any deviations from the FPIC Process as described in section 2.6.2 of the PDD.				

2.4 Environmental and Social Safeguards

During the reporting period several questions regarding environmental and social safeguards have been raised as part of Plan Vivo reviews and the validation process of the VVB. Therefore, all environmental and social safeguards issues are already included in the relevant sections of the PDD: 3.9.2 Environmental and Social Screening, 3.9.3 Environmental and Social Assessment and 3.9.4 Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Table 2.4 Environmental and Social Safeguard Issues

Issue	Response
N/A	N/A

2.5 Grievances

During the reporting period one grievance about tree planting in the Vuga Village Forest Reserve was raised. This was discussed openly in the validation process, resulting in FAR01 (see section 1 of the report) about the grievance mechanism. Since the validation visit, there have been positive developments while resolving the grievance. The grievance has been formally resolved through the project's established grievance mechanism, and the District has authorized the continuation of project activities in the Vuga Reserve following a meeting facilitated by PAMS between the District and the Village. As part of its commitment to an inclusive implementation process, PAMS is continuing community dialogue with the individuals involved alongside the commencement of activities in this area. The village has completed the appointment of new signatories for its bank account, allowing PAMS to proceed with the Year 2 Base Annual Payment, after which planting can commence. PAMS is managing the timing carefully to align planting with optimal seasonal conditions and to maintain community goodwill.

Even though formal resolution has been achieved and accepted, we will continue community dialogue because a small group of community members — those who had established illegal farms

within the Vuga Reserve — are not yet fully settled, and some residual tension remains in the village. PAMS considers it important, both for the integrity of the project and the wellbeing of the community, that implementation proceeds on a genuinely inclusive and consensual basis rather than on the strength of the formal resolution alone. We are therefore continuing dialogue with these individuals to ensure all community members feel heard and that the project does not become a source of lasting division. This is a deliberate, precautionary measure to reduce the risk of disputes or disruption in the future, and we expect it to be a short-term effort.

PAMS is carefully managing the timing to maintain goodwill and align planting with the optimal seasonal conditions, as the best planting period coincides with the rains. If necessary, only limited planting will be undertaken beforehand. With the national elections now concluded, the administrative processes that were expected to be slower are able to move forward normally. We will keep Plan Vivo updated as to when payment is completed and the reconciliation process continues.

Table 2.5 Grievance Summary

Grievances Raised	Previous Grievances	Grievances Resolved	Unresolved Grievances
1	0	0	1

3 Monitoring Results

3.1 Progress Monitoring

Below we present the general progress made during the reporting period, as compared to the objectives stated in section 4.1 of the PDD. In case we have not achieved the objective we elaborate on why the objective for the indicator was not met and how we will make sure to meet this in the future (Corrective Action).

Table 3.1 Progress Monitoring Results

Output/Activity	Indicator	Milestone	Indicator Value	Corrective Actions
Carbon Benefits				
Activity 1.1: increase of carbon sequestration through tree planting for reforestation				
P1	# ha forest restoration	500 ha	373,3 ha	The target of 500 ha could not be met due to the grievance

				aforementioned above. The 137,6 ha owned by the village of Gonja would have allowed us to reach and surpass our target. Seedlings for these additional hectares are ready in the nursery.
P2	% of survival rate	100%	100% considering replanting efforts 52% if replanting is not considered.	To maximize our restoration efforts, the project will replant any dead seedling for the first three years after planting.
P3	# AGB stock/ha/year	0 ton C/ha	0	
P4	# BGB stock/ha/year	0 ton C/ha	0	
P5	# SOC/ha/year	0,8 ton C/ha/year	N/A	Results from CropNut in Nairobi were not in line with

				published results. Therefore we are currently reviewing our options for analysis (most likely through Sokoine University or TARI) and want to have baseline measurements as soon as possible. The next remeasurement will be done before the next verification (probably 2028). This will show the first results. Untill that time we will issue the credits as fPVCs, in line with the approved technical specifications.
Activity 1.2: increase of carbon sequestration through Assisted Natural Regeneration				
P6	# ha ANR	0 ha	0	

P7	% of survival rate	The design of the ANR has been developed and activities will start on the ground in 2025-2026 planting season. As soon as the technical specifications are done we can provide annual targets.	N/A	
P8	# AGB stock/ha/year	See above	N/A	
P9	# BGB stock/ha/year	See above	N/A	
P10	# SOC/ha/year	See above	N/A	
Activity 1.3: increase of carbon sequestration through agroforestry				
P11	# ha agroforestry	0 ha	0	
P12	% of survival rate	The design of the AF has been developed and activities will start on the ground in 2025-2026 planting season. As soon as the technical specifications	N/A	

		are done we can provide annual targets.		
P13	# AGB stock/ha/year	See above	N/A	
P14	# BGB stock/ha/year	See above	N/A	
P15	# SOC/ha/year	See above	N/A	
Livelihood Benefits				
Activity 2.1: increase in income of farmers through partnership agreements				
P16	# participants with partnership agreements	300	347	
P17	# annual income from annual payments per participant	Related to # of participants and relative land plot size. The amount of payments will be monitored over time.	The average income per participating farmer with one acre of land is 371'000TZS per year.	
P18	# farmer trained in reforestation	300	347	
Activity 2.2: increase in income of village households through employment in project activities				

P19	# villagers employed in project activities	40	46 full time (nursery workers) ca. 300 casual labourers (planting, maintenance)	
P20	# annual income from employment per household	Related to working hours	The average annual income for a full time nursery worker is 1.8 million tsh. The average annual income for a casual labourer participating in three weddings per year is 186'000TZS.	
P21	# women involved in paid project activities	24	32 full time 30 casual labourers	
P22	% women involved in paid project activities	60%	68% of full time	Although our casual labour workforce currently consists

			10% of casual labourers	predominantly of men (approximately 90%), this is not due to any gender-based preference or exclusion. The tasks involved—such as slashing on steep terrain, working among dense or urticating vegetation, and operating at sites located far from residential areas—tend to be physically demanding and may be less accessible or practical for many women given existing social roles, safety considerations, and household responsibilities. We remain committed to

				gender equity and welcome the participation of women whenever roles align with their preferences, safety, and availability.
Activity 2.3: increase in income of village households through agroforestry practices				
P23	# farmers/village households trained in agroforestry	No specific target	N/A	
Ecosystem Benefits				
Activity 3.1: the planting of endemic and/or endangered tree species				
P24	# species planted in the project	50	75	As the project grows, so does our capacity of collecting and germinating rare tree species.
P25	# endemic species	5	7	Number of species endemic to the Eastern Arc Mountains, of which the

				Nguru Mountains are 1 of 13 blocks.
P26	# endangered species	5	8	5 species that are either VU or EN, 3 more species that are NT according to the IUCN.
Activity 3.2: restoration of forest corridor between Mkingu and Kanga Forest Reserves				
P27	# ha restored in the corridor	0	0	
P28	# km left to realize connection	10	10	
Activity 3.3: avoided forest degradation and deforestation through protection				
P29	# ha of forest cover in forest reserves		Remote sensing analysis done in November 2025 show that 73.38% of Mkingu NFR is forested (median NDVI for the months between July and October, dry seadon, with a threshold of 0.7). Thus, 17	

			307.65 Ha out of the 23 584.95 Ha of nature reserve are covered in closed-canopy, moist forests. 	
P30	# reported illegal activities affecting the forest reserves		N/A	Twenty-eight Village Forest Guards have been trained, and basic on-the-job patrols have commenced in the Mkingu Nature Forest Reserve. A meeting was held with leaders from all surrounding villages to inform them of

				upcoming enforcement actions and to request their support in reminding community members that farming within the forest, tree cutting, and other illegal activities are prohibited. We aim to support extended multi-day patrols in 2026, once armed rangers have been secured to accompany the Village Forest Guards. The areas patrolled to date have revealed preliminary findings consistent with well-documented, extensive encroachment,

				alongside evidence of illegal logging activity. These observations have been recorded and are informing the project's enforcement strategy going forward.
P31	# of forest fires		# 1 forest fire On 21st September 2024 we had a wildfire between Pemba village (Ndeme b hamlet) and Gonja village and we lost 11,03 hectares. From 2026 we plan to monitor fire outbreaks and fire control activities.	Rapid-response fire teams have been trained and established within communities; awareness campaigns on controlled burning are ongoing and firebreaks are maintained where possible.

3.2 Carbon Monitoring

In November 2024 the first 10 Permanent Sample Plots (PSPs) were installed on 10 randomly selected plots participating in the project. The PSPs measure 500 square metres (25 m x 20 m) and are located in the centre of the project plot. A slope correction is performed to make sure each plots represents 500 square metres. Within each PSP we measure all the planted seedlings (DBH & height) and all the naturally regenerating trees (DBH > 10 cm). In section 4.7 of the PDD we elaborate on the methods used. In the coming years we will increase the number of PSPs, taking into account the total project area and the diversity of environmental conditions through the project region.

The measurement data of the PSPs below will be completed for the next verification round, expected to take place in 2028.

Table 3.2 Carbon Monitoring Results

Project Intervention	Number of Project Areas	Extent of Project Area	Total Carbon Benefit (t CO_2e)	Average Carbon Benefit (t CO_2e/ha/yr)
TOTAL	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

3.3 Livelihood Monitoring

We have included the livelihood indicators from the PDD in the table below. We will develop a livelihood monitoring protocol to ensure we measure the relevant indicators. The results from this monitoring will be completed for the next verification round, expected to take place in 2028.

Table 3.3 Livelihood Monitoring Results

Indicator/ Stakeholder Group	Initial Indicator Value	Target	Current Indicator Value	Causes and Adjustments
Project participants/households participating in Forest Restoration				
# participants in forest restoration in Pemba	0	N/A		

(Disanga, Ndeme A, Ndeme B, Gonja)				
# participants in forest restoration in Dibago (Maskati & Dibago)	0	N/A		
# participants in forest restoration in Mafuta (Ubiri, Kombola)	0	N/A		
Project participants/households participating in Assisted Natural Regeneration				
# participants in ANR per village	0	N/A		
Project participants/households participating in Agroforestry				
# participants in AF per village	0	N/A		
Overall impact for all interventions (FR, ANR, AF)				
# CCROs issued	0	N/A		
Total income derived from partnership agreement	0	N/A		
# total project participants involved in training/capacity building	0	N/A		
People employed by the project				
# local project staff PAMS (fte)	0	N/A		

# people employed in the nurseries	0	N/A		
# people involved in forest protection/fire control	0	N/A		
# forest ambassadors	0	N/A		
Total income derived from wage labour	0	N/A		
Village Councils participating in the project				
# Village Councils involved in the project	0	N/A		
# Village Councils participating with village land	0	N/A		
Total income derived from village land	0	N/A		
Village Natural Resource Committees participating in the project				
# Village Natural Resource Committees involved in the project	0	N/A		
# Village Natural Resource Committees	0	N/A		

that received capacity building				

3.4 Ecosystem Monitoring

We have included the ecosystem indicators from the PDD in the table below. The indicators will be included in the final annual report in the verification period, expected to take place in 2028. For now we only give an update on the ecosystem services and biodiversity monitoring that we are setting up for the project.

Change in forest-associated plant species will be studied in the restored areas with the aid of 25 square metre plots, following Condit (1998) and Effiom et al. (2013). The plots will be divided into 25 quadrants of 1 square metre each to facilitate sampling of seedlings and saplings. In each plot, all plants with true leaves equal to or less than 1 metre in height will be recorded and identified, with herbarium samples collected if identification on site is not possible.

Starting in December 2025, we will sample the Mkingu Forest Nature Reserve and the project area using a standardised protocol for monitoring terrestrial vertebrates (TEAM network 2011). Camera traps will be placed at a density of approximately one camera per 2 square kilometres. Sampling points will be selected to be representative of the habitat and the elevation gradient of the study area. We will use occupancy—the estimated probability of the occurrence of a species in a given sampling site—as the metric of choice to investigate spatial and temporal patterns of the species. The main objectives of the camera-trapping survey are:

- Build a checklist of mammals that occur in the project area, both within and outside the protected forest, setting baselines for Mkingu FNR and for the areas to be restored.
- Monitor, yearly, the occurrence of species and, most interestingly, the potential return of forest-associated species in the restored area.
- Build robust, species-specific datasets necessary to investigate different ecological aspects related to the spatio-temporal patterns of the species, including occupancy analysis, activity patterns, response to environmental factors and anthropogenic disturbance, and colonisation patterns.

Moreover, the presence of other vertebrate species not captured by the camera-trapping plan will be detected opportunistically or during transects (day and night) by project members. Records of vertebrates and transects walked will be collected using the data collection app *Cluey*.

Avian diversity will be monitored through standardised bird surveys combining mist-netting and point-count methods. Mist nets will be set in representative habitats along the forest–restoration gradient to sample understorey and mid-canopy species, while point counts and acoustic recordings will target canopy and open-area species. This approach will allow the project to document changes in bird community composition, detect the return of forest-dependent taxa, and complement data gathered through camera trapping and eDNA.

Biodiversity in Mkingu Forest Nature Reserve will also be compared to planted/restored areas through environmental DNA (eDNA) techniques, which have already been tested in the pilot phase. These include malaise traps for flying invertebrates, PAM (passive audio monitoring), and eDNA extracted directly from air and water samples.

Table 3.4 Ecosystem Monitoring Results

Indicator/ Project Region	Initial Indicator Value	Target	Current Indicator Value	Causes and Adjustments
Change (#) in forest associated species in the restored area against the baseline	N/A	N/A		
Villages bordering Mkingu Forest Reserve				
# ha restored forest	0	2.500		
# ha agroforestry	0	600		
# ha forest cover in Mkingu	Remote sensing analysis done in November 2025 show that 73.38% of Mkingu NFR is forested (considering a median NDVI for the months between July and October, dry season, with a threshold of 0.7). Thus, 17			

	307.65 Ha out of the 23 584.95 Ha of nature reserve are covered in closed-canopy, moist forests. 			
Corridor between Mkingu and Kanga Forest Reserves				
# ha restored forest	0	2.500		
# ha agroforestry	0	600		
# ha forest cover in Kanga	Remote sensing analysis done in November 2025 show that 75.92% of Kanga Forest Reserve is covered by forests (considering a median NDVI for the months between July and October,			

	dry season, with a threshold of 0.7). Thus, 5 416.30 ha out of the 7 134.26 ha of Kanga FR are covered in closed-canopy moist forests. 			
# km left to realize connection	10	0		

4 Plan Vivo Certificates

4.1 Future Plan Vivo Certificates

During the reporting period a total of 373,3 hectares has been planted under the technical specification for forest restoration (see Annex 7 of PDD). For the total area fPVCs will be generated. Based on the total Carbon Benefit of 688,51 tonne CO2/ha and the PVC log we come to 184.765 fPVCs that can be issued. See below the summary table retrieved from the PVC log.

The details of the calculations are included in the PVC log attached in Annex 2a.

Table 4.1 Summary of fPVCs Claimed

fPVC Vintages (fV#)	Total	fV1	fV2	fV3
fPVC Vintage Period Start Date	2023	2023	2024	2025

fPVC Vintage Period End Date	2055	2053	2054	2055
Expected Carbon Benefit (tCO2e)	257.039	94.444	73.776	88.819
fPVCs Claimed	257.038	94.444	73.775	88.819
fPVCs Available for Future Issuance	1	0	1	0

4.2 Reported Plan Vivo Certificates

Planting in the reporting period has taken place in 2023, 2024 and 2025. For the planting of 2023 and 2024 we can already claim rPVCs because the trees have been growing for 1 and 2 years respectively. The number of rPVCs are determined by the growth model presented in the technical specifications (Annex 7 of the PDD). For each year after planting we determined how much of the Carbon Benefits are expected to be realized, based on the carbon curves (AGB+BGB). We cannot simply divide the total carbon benefits (688,51 ton CO2/ha) by the project period (30 years) because carbon sequestration is not a linear process. Instead, sequestration in the first years is low, after which it accelerates.

To determine the amount of carbon benefits for each year of the project period we took the carbon curves presented in the technical specification as a starting point. The total expected carbon benefits (before accounting for leakage and buffer contributions) from AGB + BGB over the 30 year crediting period is 651.5 ton CO2/ha. Based on the carbon curves, and thus the values for each year, we calculated the ratios of this total carbon benefit for each year.

Subsequently we used these fractions to calculate the expected Carbon Benefits taking into account all other carbon pools and emission sources presented in the technical specifications. Besides the expected carbon benefits from AGB + BGB (651.5 ton CO2/ha) the total Carbon Benefits (688.51 ton CO2/ha) also consist of expected Carbon Benefits from SOC (58.7 ton CO2/ha), Project Emissions (-0.4166 ton CO2/ha)) and a 3% Leakage Discount Factor (-21.3 ton CO2/ha). In short this means applying the fractions from the carbon curves to the total expected Carbon Benefits (688.51 ton CO2/ha). By applying the fractions to the total expected Carbon Benefits we assume that the other factors (SOC, Project Emissions & Leakage) are distributed over the credit period in the same way as the AGB + BGB is.

In Annex 10 we have included the excel spreadsheet with all values and steps to give a clear overview of our argumentation and method to calculate rPVCs.

Below we attached the summary table retrieved from the PVC log in Annex 2a. In this reporting period we claim a total of 313 rPVCs, meaning that 313 fPVCs will be converted to rPVCs.

Table 4.2 Summary of rPVCs Claimed

rPVC Vintages (rV#)	Total	rV1	rV2	rV3
rPVC Vintage Period Start Date	2023	2023	2024	2025
rPVC Vintage Period End Date	2055	2053	2054	2055
Reported Carbon Benefit (tCO2e)	313	72	241	0

rPVCs Claimed	313	72	241	0
fPVCs Converted to rPVCs	313	72	241	0
New rPVCs Claimed	0	0	0	0
rPVCs Available for Future Issuance	0	0	0	0

4.3 Verified Plan Vivo Certificates

The next verification is expected to take place in 2028. After this verification the first vPVCs will be issued from the project. Until now no vPVCs have been generated by the project.

Table 4.3 Summary of vPVCs Issued, Claimed and Converted

rPVC Vintages (rV#)	Total	vV1	vV2	vV3	vV4	vV5
vPVC Vintage Period Start Date						
vPVC Vintage Period End Date						
Carbon Benefit Verified (tCO2e)						
vPVCs Claimed						
rPVCs Converted to vPVCs						
fPVCs Converted to vPVCs						
vPVC Reversals						
vPVC Unavoidable Losses						
vPVC Risk Buffer Retirement						
New vPVCs Claimed						
vPVCs Available for Future Issuance						

4.4 Losses and Underachievement

During the reporting period there have been no events that have or are expected to generate losses or underachievement of Carbon Benefits.

Table 4.4 Summary of Events Generating or Expected to Generate Losses or Underachievement of Carbon Benefits

Event Number	N/A
Project Area(s) Affected	N/A
Total Extent of Project Areas Affected (ha):	N/A
Description	N/A
Cause	N/A

Impact	N/A
Response	N/A

5 Project Finances

Table 5a Summary of Project Finances Since the Start of the Project

In line with our commitment to financial transparency and accountability, PAMS Foundation undergoes an annual organisational audit as part of standard best practice. For the financial period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2025, our accounts were audited by PwC each year, which are attached in Annex 13. These annual organisational audits cover all project activities undertaken by PAMS, including the Nguru Landscape Forest Project. Specific details relevant to the Nguru Landscape Forest Project are outlined below:

Income from PVC sales	$ 0 (TZS 0)
Project overheads	$ 689,398 (Tsh 1,764,138,106) Includes staff salaries, vehicle fuel and spares, travel, meeting, surveying, land use plans, consultants, equipment & supplies, administration costs etc.
Monitoring, Reporting and Verification	$ 17 495 (Tsh 44, 770, 146) Includes monitoring, reporting and verification
Local Villagers and Village	**Total:** $144,471 **(**TZS 369 695 151) Includes base annual payments and crop-compensation payments to community members with whom we have formal partnership agreements, as well as training activities with local community members.

	Payments: $ 126, 443 (TZS 225,364,263 Base annual payments + TZS 98,198,155 crop compensation = TZS323,562,418) **In-kind Support:** $0 (TZS 0) **Training:** $18,028 (TZS 46,132,734)
Amount directly beneficial to project participants and other stakeholders	$ 252, 097 (TZS 645,105,055) Includes payments to local community members in the form of casual labour, Nursery land rent & field office rent, Forest protection foot patrols

Table 5b Summary of Project Finances for the Reporting Period

Income from PVC sales	$ 0 (TZS 0)
Project overheads	$ 689,398 (Tsh 1,764,138,106) Includes staff salaries, vehicle fuel and spares, travel, meeting, surveying, land use plans, consultants, equipment & supplies, administration costs etc.
Monitoring, Reporting and Verification	$ 17 495 (Tsh 44, 770, 146) Includes monitoring, reporting and verification
Local Villagers and Village	**Total:** $144,471 **(**TZS 369 695 151) Includes base annual payments and crop-compensation payments to community members with whom we have formal partnership agreements, as well as training activities with local community members. **Payments:** $ 126, 443 (TZS 225,364,263 Base annual payments + TZS 98,198,155 crop compensation = TZS323,562,418) **In-kind Support:** $0 (TZS 0)

	Training: $18,028 (TZS 46,132,734)
Amount directly beneficial to project participants and other stakeholders	$ 252, 097 (TZS 645,105,055) Includes payments to local community members in the form of casual labour, Nursery land rent & field office rent, Forest protection foot patrols

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – Updated Project Design Document

The PDD was validated in July 2025, at the end of the reporting period of this report. The PDD on the Plan Vivo website is therefore completely up to date.

Annex 2 – PVC Log

The PVC log is attached as a separate document. It includes personal and sensitive information and will therefore not be publicly available.

Annex 3 – Project Area Boundaries

Attached as a separate document.

Annex 4 –Stakeholder Consultations

Attached as a separate document.

Annex 5 – Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Attached as a separate document.

Annex 6 – Grievance Register

The following information is for internal review purposes and will be redacted from the public version of this report.

A complete and detailed grievance register must be provided. This file, which should follow the standardised template provided, is for internal review and verification purposes only and will not be made public. This register should include all the information requested for each grievance and should correspond to the totals provided in Table 2.5

By keeping the detailed register in a separate, confidential document, we ensure that sensitive information that could compromise the safety of project participants is not publicly disclosed.

Attached as a separate document.

Annex 7 – Progress Monitoring

Attached as a separate document.

Annex 8 – Carbon Monitoring

This information will be completed for the next verification round, expected to take place in 2028.

Annex 9 – Livelihood Monitoring

This information will be completed for the next verification round, expected to take place in 2028.

Annex 10 – Ecosystem Monitoring

This information will be completed for the next verification round, expected to take place in 2028.

Annex 11 – Future Carbon Benefits

For the hectares that have been planted in the reporting period we will claim fPVCs. The expected Carbon Benefits are described in detail in Annex 6 & Annex 7 of the PDD. For an overview of the new project areas we refer to Annex 2a (PVC log) and Annex 2b (Project Area Boundaries). The overview of fPVCs issues is shown in the PVC log and in section 4.1 of this Annual Report.

Annex 12 – Reported Carbon Benefits

In this Annex we include an excel spreadsheet that explains how the project calculates the rPVCs, based on the calculation of Carbon Benefits presented in Annex 7 (Technical Specifications) of the PDD. For the overview of rPVCs issued we refer to the PVC log presented in Annex 2a and section 4.2 of this Annual Report.

Annex 13 – Audited Accounts

In line with our commitment to financial transparency and accountability, PAMS Foundation undergoes an annual organisational audit as part of standard best practice. For the financial period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2025, our accounts were audited by PwC each year. These audits cover all project activities undertaken by PAMS, including the Nguru Landscape Forest Project. In this annex we include Organisational Annual Audit reports for the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023, 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024, 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Annex 14 – Registry Information Change Request

N/A

Current Information as on the Registry	
Account holder	
Project Name	
Project ID	
Credit type	
Project Start/End Date	
Validator	
Location	
Grid Reference	
Remarks/Comments	

Desired changes to be made on the registry	
Account holder	
Project Name	
Project ID	
Credit type	
Project Start/End Date	
Description for the changes to be made	
Remarks/Comments	

Annex 15 – AI Tool use Disclosure

Declaration of AI Tool use

1. Have AI tools been used in the creation or presentation of information within this Annual Report? ☐ Yes ☒ No

2. If 'Yes' (to Question 1), please specify how these tools were used and in which sections of this document:

Section	Purpose of AI Tool Use	AI-Tools Used

E.g. Progress Summary	E.g. drafting initial text, summarising literature, assisting with data analysis	E.g. ChatGPT-4, Google Gemini, Microsoft Copilot.
Add additional rows as necessary	Add additional rows as necessary	Add additional rows as necessary