Annual Report

01 March 2025 – 28 Feb 2026

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape, Tanzania

Carbon Tanzania
July 2026

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Our Vision and Theory of Change

Carbon Tanzania's vision is that forest communities value their environment because of the direct and global benefits they derive from it. The global community invests in intact tropical ecosystems that are a cornerstone of global ecological health.

Who We Are

Carbon Tanzania is the leading Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) project developer and sales conduit for Verified Emissions Reductions in Tanzania. Our innovative approach ensures sound land management that reduces deforestation and is based on community land and ownership rights. Carbon Tanzania manages the value chain, ensuring the sales of verified emission reductions result in long-term revenue flow into villages and households within our project areas in a participatory and equitable manner. Carbon Tanzania is a global trading entity represented by a commercial sales and marketing company in the UK (Wearelevel Ltd) and a project implementation company in Tanzania (CT Limited).

Carbon Tanzania is an innovative conservation organisation, with an implementing arm registered as a Tanzanian company based in Arusha, northern Tanzania, and as a company limited by shares in the UK. Founded by two dedicated conservation biologists*, Marc Baker and St. John Anderson*, Carbon Tanzania's primary business focus is to provide unique skills, knowledge, and experience-based services and interventions that lead to the production and delivery to market of forest-based carbon offsets. These offsets are generated through the actions of local Tanzanian communities conserving and managing their indigenous trees and forests.

Central to Carbon Tanzania's innovative conservation approach is a fundamental respect for local community land rights; this approach generates significant and sustained local economic benefits that incentivize and enable communities to conserve their immediate environment on which their way of life depends. It simultaneously contributes to preserving their traditional way of life and affords local communities increased options for how they manage their land.

Carbon Tanzania is a market leader in providing forest-based offsets to the global voluntary carbon market. It provides a unique, tailored service to its clients, including product support, institutional education and corporate social responsibility advice.

Our Theory of Change

We view our role as linking global environmental concerns with local economic and livelihood needs. It is now widely accepted that we need to better manage the impact of greenhouse gas emissions on the global ecosystem in order to maintain and promote a healthy environment for human populations. Equally, rural communities in developing nations face daily challenges around managing their immediate environment that have wider consequences in the global context. Growing awareness of the critical role of tropical terrestrial ecosystems in regulating global climate systems means that there is a self-serving interest for actors in more developed countries (particularly in North America and Europe) to invest in the conservation of forest habitats in the tropics, predominantly located in developing nations. Local communities often keenly appreciate the benefits that they can derive from their natural resources, but these benefits are often intangible, non-fungible and are realised over the long-term. Immediate economic needs can lead communities to accept short-term economic benefits that are too often realised through resource exploitation or donor-funded initiatives, neither of which guarantees long-term sustainable returns or safeguards for traditional livelihoods.

Carbon Tanzania seeks to combine elements of conventional integrated conservation and development projects (ICDP) with a "payments for ecosystem services" (PES) approach. In some quarters, REDD has been conceived more narrowly as simply a system of conditional performance-based payments (PES)[1]. Projects developed by Carbon Tanzania are similarly premised on performance-based payments, but we have gone further in developing an approach to project implementation that recognizes the part that can be played by tried and tested interventions. These include participatory land use mapping, boundary determination, development of village land use plans and clarification of tenure.

Carbon Tanzania is the only private sector initiative in Tanzania that has successfully partnered with forest-adjacent communities to develop and implement an internationally accredited avoided deforestation project in natural forest, resulting in payments to communities from the voluntary carbon marketplace. In this regard, Carbon Tanzania has developed a clear understanding, well-regarded track record and proof of concept of how avoided deforestation projects can be successfully developed and implemented in Tanzania, despite the complexity of the operating environment. We have pioneered a business approach to meeting biodiversity conservation goals that simultaneously delivers reduced GHG emissions, improved livelihoods, localised economic development and support for traditional cultural values.

[1] Sills *et al.* (2009), The evolving landscape of REDD projects.

Summary of Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape REDD project for 2025

In this fifth project cycle, 1st March 2025 to 28th February 2026, we succeeded in operating the entire Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape REDD project under a single management structure, maintaining all aspects of the previous Yaeda Valley REDD project, which now makes up part of the greater Yaeda-Eyasi project. The validation of the Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape REDD project represents a major event in the development and conservation trajectory for the landscape and communities within. The Project Design Document (PDD) (November, 2020) under the Plan Vivo standard (Version 4.0) incorporates technical specifications that were validated in February 2022. Through a participatory process, the community continued to employ Village Game Scouts (locally known as *VGS*) to patrol their own forests and undertake essential community-based monitoring. As teams continued to become more familiar with the monitoring frameworks, they were levelled up with technology such as SMART[2]/Cybertracker[3] and now the new Wildcat/Cluey monitoring systems, run on rugged GPS-Camera-Phone units, and bringing state-of-the-art solutions within reach of frontline nature conservation. Dynamic data fuels greater and more data-driven understanding of developments on the ground. Data collection and response will be improved by increasing the capacity among the growing number of uniformed and trained Village Game Scouts. All VGS in the landscape have received training and certification as official Village Game Scouts (VGS), granting them recognition under a government system of village law enforcement and therefore strong authority to enforce the village’s participatory by-laws. The project continued to work on increasing the capacity of these local forest protectors and monitors and the local governance structures. The previous iteration of the project received the 2019 Equator Prize[4] from the United Nations Development Programme as "an outstanding example of a local, nature-based solution to climate and sustainable development". Since then, interest in the project has continued to grow at the local, national, and global level. In February 2022, Carbon Tanzania leveraged this to undertake the validation of the project in the larger landscape, successfully increasing the area protected and community benefits delivered by multiple factors.

Transition from SMART/CyberTracker to Sensing Clues - Lessons Learnt

Our team successfully migrated field data collection from CyberTracker (SMART) to the Sensing Cluey ecosystem. CyberTracker served as an effective tool for traditional patrol-track logging; however, as our monitoring program expanded to include community engagements, rapid incident responses, and broader ecological monitoring, we identified a need for a more agile, collaborative, and multifunctional field platform. Transitioning our field operations from CyberTracker to Sensing Cluey has modernized our monitoring framework by expanding our scope beyond traditional patrol logging to include community engagements, human-wildlife conflict, and operational reporting within a single tool. Cluey’s intuitive, group-centric interface drastically reduced staff onboarding time and enhanced real-time situational awareness for field managers, while its seamless integration with the Sensing Clues analytical platform automated map generation and cut reporting turnaround from weeks to days. Ultimately, this move shifted our conservation strategy from reactive incident tracking to proactive, data-driven ecological management by feeding real-time field observations directly into predictive threat and habitat models.

[2] www.smartconservationtools.org

[3] www.cybertracker.org

[4] https://www.equatorinitiative.org/equator-prize/

The activity-based monitoring system from the 2020 PDD forms the basis for annual ex-post issuance of Plan Vivo Credits (see appendix). This activity-based monitoring system incorporates all the community monitoring data, tracks institutional arrangements, conflicts, land security, as well as financial flows to communities, which are critical to ensure payments for ecosystem services continue to deliver on promises. In this fifth project cycle, we continued building a strong dataset through expanded monitoring in Yaeda-Eyasi.

We are committed to using innovative software and modules designed specifically for our communities' needs; this includes a mobile app (Cluey) that incorporates all our monitoring requirements and is primarily pictorial, allowing for use even among team members who are some of the best scouts who may be unable to read. Data generated improves our specific on-the-ground understanding of patrol events throughout the Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape. The community guards have become highly proficient with patrols and monitoring, with new guards being coached by others who have years of expertise. Community members and leadership often request and use data and pictures generated through the system to independently support the community's legal claims around land incursions, poaching, and other land use issues.

Project summary and request for issuance

Project overview	
Reporting period	1st March 2025 – 28th February 2026
Geographical area	Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape, Mbulu and Karatu Districts. 34.3E/03.30S
Technical specifications in use	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape. 2020.
Area under management (ha) ***Areas put under management since last report (ha)***	108,511.17 ha project area
Project indicators to date	

Community groups with plan vivo and PES agreements (total)	Eleven village communities, Domanga, Dumbechand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono and Yaeda Chini, following the CCROs / land use plans outlined in the PDD technical specifications.
Total PES payments made to communities to date (USD)	2,196,097
Total PES in trust (USD)	-
Unsold stock / vintage (as of 28th February 2026)	72,798
Project activity this reporting period	**Avoided deforestation**
Community groups with PES agreements signed	Eleven village communities, Domanga, Dumbechand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono and Yaeda Chini, following the CCROs / land use plans outlined in the technical specifications of the PDD.
Approximate number of people	Administrative areas which encompass the project totalled are 64,005 (census: August 2022) with seasonal variation. Many may be outside of project villages.
Area under management	108,511.17 ha project area
PVCs Issued to Date	695,148
Total Emissions Reductions achieved in this reporting period	217,172 tCO_2e
Allocation to PV buffer account in this reporting period	43,434
Submission for PVC Issuance (tCO_2)	180,631.2
PVCs available for future issuance (REDD only)	0
Total PVCs issued (including this issuance)	875,779.2

Part A. Project updates

A.1. Key Events in chronological order from March 2025 to February 2026

March 2025 – The Operations Manager at Carbon Tanzania conducted governance training in the Eyasi villages to discuss compliance with the new carbon trading regulations in Tanzania, the history of carbon trading, and the process of developing carbon credits.

April 2025 – Carbon Tanzania was invited to and took part in a meeting coordinated by PCCB at Mbulu District Council. The purpose of the meeting was to present feedback to the local government, community representatives, and Carbon Tanzania on the audit evaluation of the Yaeda–Eyasi Landscape REDD Project, highlighting the operational gaps that had been identified.

May 2025 – Patrols continued throughout the Yaeda-Eyasi landscape, data and procedures were assessed to make sure the villages were comfortable with the protocol.

June 2025 – Financial management training was implemented across the Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape REDD project to build the capacity of Village Executive Officers (VEOs) and various village committees, including Finance and Procurement Committees. Participants included all VEOs, Village Chairpersons, and their respective committee members. The training was facilitated by district officials, including the Internal Auditor and the Procurement Officer, as well as the Project Finance Manager from Carbon Tanzania

July 2025 – Biannual payment and grievance meetings were conducted with the community. No grievances were reported. Discussions focused on the use of funds derived from the sale of PVCs, and planning development activities.

August 2025 – A general assembly of the Hadzabe community was held in Domanga village, Umbeya, to discuss the challenges facing the community, including the loss of culture, traditions, and language, lack of land for some groups such as the Sungu, tourism activities that misrepresent or exploit their culture, and excessive alcohol consumption. The resolutions included establishing preschools to teach the Hadzabe language and traditions, prohibiting the sale of Hadzabe land, regulating misleading tourism content, banning the supply of alcohol to camps, and electing new national leaders to address the challenges faced by the Hadzabe community across the country.

September 2025 – UCRT conducted a visit to the Yaeda Chini community, where they provided training on Village Community Banks (VICOBA) to promote economic empowerment and development. Additionally, they delivered awareness sessions on the prevention of gender-based violence against women and children.

October 2025 – No substantial activities were undertaken in the field as the central government elections were underway.

November 2025 – The Eyasi Project Manager attended COP30 held in Brazil, where he spoke on People and Nature: Shaping Equitable Carbon Markets and Durable Impacts. In his presentation, he highlighted the critical role of equitable community participation in ensuring the long-term success of the Yaeda–Eyasi Landscape Carbon Project, underscoring it as a testament to the power of locally led conservation.

December 2025 – The biannual finance revenue announcement was conducted successfully, and all villages and communities submitted plans and budgets for implementation. No grievance was reported during the meetings.

January 2026 - CT Communications Manager visited Karatu District Council and engaged with the District Executive Director (DED) and District Information Officers (DIOs). They discussed collaborative dialogue, embedding technical MRV data into clear, locally relevant conversations about land use and long-term impact. This ensured the Eyasi Landscape Project's climate goals are actionable and aligned with Karatu District priorities, demonstrating that durable project success relies on sustained relationships and active listening.

February 2026 – The project manager collected all monitoring reports for the year and gathered all the data for compiling in the Yaeda Eyasi annual report.

The Eyasi Project manager attended COP30 in Brazil in 2025, where he highlighted the critical role of equitable community participation in ensuring the long-term success of the Yaeda–Eyasi Landscape Carbon Project, underscoring it as a testament to the power of locally led conservation.

A.2. Successes and challenges

Project implementation activities

Land use and ownership rights to the forest resources still remain secure. Ensuring by-laws are followed depends on operational revenue generated by the project for communities and local governance structures. Carbon Tanzania fully understands that this essentially means being able to achieve sales levels that meet financial expectations and commitments (see sales section below). The project is continuing in ensuring pastoralist communities follow traditional grazing patterns within the overall land use plan, and on this fifth project cycle the inclusion of many of these communities in the project expansion has greatly improved. Furthermore, in this case grazing regimes protect against deforestation, and are overseen by the communities through their enforcement regimes. Some years heavy rains can mean that areas designated for grazing flood and some cattle grazing is displaced into protected areas. In this fifth project cycle, this was not the case.

Carbon Tanzania and our partners, including the Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), are constantly communicating, and working with the district government to ensure transparency. The Tanzanian Government increasingly takes poaching of mega-fauna seriously but poaching in the region is also a local security and livelihood concern for communities. The project success in biodiversity protection has led to increased wildlife populations and thus attracted increased poaching. Due to the distances involved and resource challenges, responses to poaching can be limited, but Carbon Tanzania and its partner communities continue to work to find solutions to resource and balance these challenges as the more resources used towards these important but costly anti-poaching activities can mean less available for the critical socioeconomic impacts that the project is built on. Having full-time project managers based in Yaeda and Eyasi confers increased capacity to be more responsive to community needs and improves our speed and efficiency when gathering information from the communities. In this fifth project cycle, there are increasing numbers of project VGS who have undergone training and received coaching from others who have years of expertise and experiences in conducting patrols and certification at respected institutes such as Pasiansi [5] and Likuyu Sekamaganga. All VGS through project training receive official documentation and recognition from the district, significant in terms of both their capacity and their authority.

Sales

Bringing credits to market at a value that reflects expectations and meets the real costs of project operations is critical to the project success. Carbon Tanzania has been successful in selling issued credits from this project and has an excellent record of achieving sufficient sales to meet and exceed its commitments. Furthermore, Carbon Tanzania maintains presale agreements for most of the credits to be issued by the project.

In this fifth project cycle, we continued to maintain strong relationships with local Tanzanian clients. Business for tour companies has improved in Tanzania, increasing the need for companies to offset their operational emissions. We plan to increase sales of PVCs in the form of gift certificates to individuals and small companies, as well as to larger companies in Tanzania to meet their ESG directives.

[5] http://www.pasiansiwildlife.ac.tz

PVCs from the Yaeda-Eyasi project are in high demand globally with most of the interest being from resellers in Europe and America. Sales of PVCs from long-term VERPAs with myClimate formed the bulk of these sales, as well as occasional orders for credits from other resellers.

A.3. Project Developments

REDD in Yaeda-Eyasi

Since 2020, Yaeda-Eyasi have been under the same management structure, characterised as one greater Yaeda-Eyasi REDD project area. Carbon Tanzania has continued to build its capacity to better manage the project. This includes the continued employment of the Yaeda Valley project manager, who lives in Yaeda Chini and Yaeda Eyasi project manager who lives in Qang'dend, both manage respective Carbon Tanzania offices. The project has now employed community finance officers and community governance coordinators in Yaeda Eyasi and in Yaeda Valley from the community. The project managers' role includes district level engagement, mentoring and working with VGS, conducting surveys, collecting and collating data, as well as organizing and leading trainings and meetings. The managers also provide the link between the project and the village governance structures.

In this fifth project cycle, the project managers continued to increase management capacity and operational independence as well as furthering integration into their community leadership structures. This includes through the management trainings and workshops organized by Carbon Tanzania headquarters. The project is increasingly run and managed by the Yaeda and Eyasi based offices with less and less reliance on the Arusha headquarters. Many project activities in the fifth project cycle were completely conceived and implemented by the local Yaeda-Eyasi project team and the project communities themselves.

This year field visits between offices and field sites and operational independence and authority by our local teams proved invaluable. We committed to continue to ensure this aspect of project can grow and flourish. The constantly improving and expanding mobile and data network in Tanzania and specifically Yaeda-Eyasi has allowed for easier communication between the managers and the core staff based in Arusha.

A.4. Future developments

Our future project developments are the activities and areas on which we will be focusing, as well as the future outcomes we expect to see. VGS capacity will continue to increase through patrols training and resource management experience. Improved digital systems are being developed and will be deployed to increase monitoring capabilities. The Sensing Clues-Wildcat system has replaced SMART/Cybertracker and offers more in-depth capacity to the patrol and monitoring teams. More youth in the landscape gain employment as communities add to their teams. The governance capacity at the local and district level will also benefit from increased project exposure and engagement sessions. The project will continue in its commitment to using participatory principles in all decision making. The sale of the fourth issuance of PVCs in this fifth project cycle contributed to the large impacts on project scope. The community is witnessing significant progress in critical development projects and services. This includes construction of teacher housing, classrooms, restrooms, offices, health centers, laboratories, and clinics much of which is ongoing. Additionally, a portion of the revenues has been allocated to sponsoring students at the school, while another portion was used for providing meals to students.

We have rolled out a digital system to track community benefits around spending and implementation of projects and services. We have gathered requirements from stakeholders and defined the scope of the system. We have identified suitable software solutions and customized the system to our communities and field staff needs. Additionally, we have developed digital surveys using internationally recognized social science methodologies to evaluate the social impact and perception of the project among the community at multiple levels. The surveys are user-friendly, secure, and accessible to all community members. Our staff has been trained to use the system and surveys effectively, and we will regularly collect and analyse data using metadata to improve our services and project implementation. Carbon Tanzania have employed community finance officers in the landscape to help the communities with their planning, spending, and tracking. The significant payment for ecosystem services (PES) in the landscape is continuing to increase local vigour for conservation and natural resource management and solidify community investment in the project. The project is also committed to continuing and increasing the use of technology to support the project and the communities and undoubtedly new modalities and methods will be unveiled in the project's future. The project will also certainly manifest in increased access to healthcare for the communities, this may come in the form of medical insurance and funds, mobile health clinics, and increased permanent health infrastructure.

Operational management and planning

Carbon Tanzania has continued operational management and training exercises to clearly identify gaps and needs within the organisation. Carbon Tanzania has identified the need to engage with the Paris Agreement policy where it relates to REDD and is continuing to engage with the Tanzanian government through the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC) and other government agencies. Engagement includes meetings with the Honourable Minister of the Environment of Tanzania. Carbon Tanzania continues to conduct regular strategy planning, human resource exercises, and meetings. Carbon Tanzania has an established track record of developing, operationalising, and managing large landscape REDD projects in the Yaeda-Eyasi area and across Tanzania. Carbon Tanzania employs empowered operational and management structures and strong planning processes to achieve this. The use of innovative and project specific monitoring system and local management structures across all projects allows the operations team to oversee daily project activities and maintain quality assurance and control. The Arusha headquarters team is always available and equipped to react promptly to any needs arising from the project or the various project stakeholders. At the project level the operational structure includes two project managers, an assistant project manager, a biodiversity officer, a finance manager, a finance officer, two community coordinators. All staff are from the community and work in a non-hierarchical structure that highlights each's unique skill and perspective. They are predominantly operationally independent and can request support from headquarters when needed. Therefore, much planning is done in-situ with the community themselves, which substantiates community ownership of the project process and implementation.

Sales and Marketing

Carbon Tanzania's commitment to scale impact for community conservation amid increasing demand for PVCs is one of the main factors that lead to the creation of the expanded Yaeda-Eyasi project. As previously mentioned, most of the PVCs to be issued are already committed to sales. Over the past year, we have undergone a strategic shift in our commercial approach. We have moved away from our previous reliance on a single European reseller who historically purchased the majority of our Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs).

By transitioning to a direct-to-market sales model, we aim to capture a higher price point for our credits, ensuring that a greater share of the financial value flows directly back to the Hadza and Datooga communities and the long-term management of the project area.

To support this transition, we have invested significant effort over the last six months in a robust, proactive marketing campaign specifically for Yaeda-Eyasi. This includes:

- Targeted Outreach: Engaging directly with corporate buyers who value the unique biodiversity and social co-benefits of the project.
- Enhanced Storytelling: Developing new communications content that highlights the measurable climate mitigation impacts and rural development successes of the Plan Vivo framework.
- Market Positioning: Moving beyond "passive exposure" to actively demonstrating why Yaeda-Eyasi represents a gold standard in community-led conservation.

While this shift requires more intensive internal resources than our previous arrangement, it provides the project with greater commercial independence. Our marketing efforts are no longer just about visibility; they are a strategic tool to ensure that the project's high-quality impacts are appropriately valued by the global market, securing the long-term financial resilience of the landscape.

Additionally, in line with our approach to shift towards ICVCM CCP-labelled credits, in consultation with Plan Vivo, we agreed to extend monitoring under V4. Plan Vivo is updating the standard to CCP certification; to be efficient, Carbon Tanzania and Plan Vivo agreed to defer the transition to PV Version 5 until the methodology and standard acquire CCP-Label.

Part B. Project activities, total project size and participation

This project works with hunter-gatherer Hadza (or Hadzabe) and Datooga pastoralist communities in Domanga, Dumbechand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono and Yaeda Chini villages. By working in conjunction with traditional leaders, the elected village governments and a team of community members, Carbon Tanzania had established a system of results-based payments for ecosystem services through the sale of *ex-post* Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs). This REDD project strengthens land tenure, management capacity and local natural resource management, enhances and diversifies local incomes, and contributes to local, national and global environmental conservation aims.

Table 3. Project Activity Summary

Name of Technical specification	Area (ha)	No households	No communities
REDD in Yaeda-Eyasi 2020	108,511.17 ha	n/a	11

Successful avoided deforestation is being achieved through a series of interventions including reinforcing the implementation of the approved village land use plan (see land use plan map B1) and associated village by-laws, improving forest conservation and management activities, and addressing the primary driver of deforestation, slash and burn agriculture.

The community members are achieving these aims by patrolling and reporting any land use change and / or poaching activities, which are occurring illegally within the designated project area. This data, with support from external government agencies, is being used to tackle illegal land intrusion and resulting land conversion at both a local and district level.

Farmers are supported through designated areas within the villages that have been identified based on best fit for agriculture; analysis of aspect and soil type allow for improved agricultural conversion but are external to the project activities and area (B1) and any counted carbon.

B.1. Land use plan for Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape

Part C. Plan Vivo Certificate Issuance Submission

C.1. Issuance Request

The PVCs generated and demonstrated by activity-based monitoring results in Part E are 173,738 tCO_2e (Table 4).

Table 4. Statement of tCO2e reductions available for issuance as PVCs, based on activity for reporting period March 2025 – February 2026.

Area ID	Total area (ha)	tCO_2e available from previous periods	Total tCO_2e achieved this period	Non-permanence Risk % buffer	Buffer PVCs available from area	PVCs available from area	tCO_2e available for future issuances
Yaeda-Eyasi	**108,511.17**	**0**	**217,172**	**20%**	**43,434**	**173,738**	**0**

After adjusting for the buffer under allocation in the 2024-2025 monitoring period, a surplus of 6893.6 PCVs has been added to this issuance request. This year's issuance request is 180.631.2 tCO_2e (Table 5).**Table 5. Issuance request based on activity for reporting period March 2025 – February 2026**

Area ID	No of PVCs allocated to buffer account	No of PVCs requested from saleable carbon
Yaeda-Eyasi	43,434	180,631.2

Table 6. Allocation of issuance request

Buyer name / unsold stock	No of PVCs transacted	Registry ID if destined for unsold stock	Tech spec associated with issuance
Carbon Tanzania	180,631.2	103000000002262	REDD in Yaeda-Eyasi
TOTAL	180,631.2		

C.2. Data to support issuance request

Data supporting issuance request is listed Part E. Monitoring Results.

Part D. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D.1. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

In this fifth project cycle the project PVCs demand and the sales for the project PVCs remain stable and most PVCs issued and sold were already committed to sales agreements. Sales are primarily to international resellers with the remaining sales made to a combination of Tanzanian tour operators and individuals and organisations both directly and through Carbon Tanzania's website portal – see Table 8 below.

Table 7. Consolidated figures for Carbon Tanzania sales and corresponding Markit Registry retirements and transfers, project start to February 2026

Reporting period	Total tonnes sold in reporting period (various vintages)	Vintage on registry	Tonnes issued	Total retirements / transfers from vintage	Unsold stock (balance)
2022-23	171,868	2021/2022	172,359	171,868.00	491
2023-24	172,850	2022/2023	172,359	172,850.00	-
2024-25	166,392	2023/2024	168,912	159,010.00	2520
2025-26	111,240	2024/2025	181,518	106,970.00	72,798
Totals	**622,350**		**695,148**	**610,698.00**	

Currently Carbon Tanzania has two sales channels for its offsets: *direct sales and indirect sales (re-sellers).*

Direct Clients: Carbon Tanzania has developed a unique customer base in the Tanzanian tour operator sector that initially relied on the personal relationships of its founders with the target customers and has subsequently evolved to include tourist outfitters and lodge and hotel owners seeking to enhance their eco-travel credentials. The local credibility of Carbon Tanzania combined with the relevance of the project activities to customer priorities means that new customers are being added in this segment regularly, which has resulted in increased offsetting demand in the Tanzanian domestic market, as well as increased sales for this sector in 2025. Carbon Tanzania additionally continues to target marketing and sales of Yaeda Eyasi PVCs directly to the larger International market.

International Resellers: In 2025 various global resellers continued to sell offsets on behalf of Carbon Tanzania, and our reseller business formed the bulk of our volumes purchased.

Domanga based VGS or traditional scouts on patrol.

Table 8. Buyer classes, buyers, and transaction volumes March 2025 to February 2026

Customer Name	Tonnes	Vintage	Price	Revenue
Direct sales (Tanzania)	*3,858*	*2025/ 2026*	12.57	48,474
Direct sales (International)				
My Climate	100,000	2025 - 2026	7.00	*700,000*
Liz	106	2025 - 2026	15.00	*1590*
Maliasili Initiative	240	2025 - 2026	12.00	*2880*
Sustainable Travel International	3,500	2025 - 2026	12.00	*42000*
Venture Philanthropy	20	2025 - 2026	15.00	*300*
Carbon Jacked	1,305	2025 - 2026	5.99	*7817*
Blue Horizon	36	2025 - 2026	17.00	*612*
Expedition Adventure	2,175	2025 - 2026	12.00	26,100

Totals	**111,240**			**829,773**
Total share of Revenues to MA			**0.61**	**$ 506,161**

NB. Carbon Tanzania pays communities aggregated payments around May and November as shown in the project timetable Part H. This is done to balance financial needs, such as school fees that are paid at a specific time of year and with availability of natural food (May being end of wet season and November end of dry season).

Part E. Monitoring Results

E.1. Ecosystem services monitoring - Activity based monitoring

Monthly community-based monitoring of the project area forms part of the activity-based monitoring schedule. The community monitoring reports on three potential threats; 1) Illegal land incursion resulting in habitat loss, thus loss of above ground biomass (this is within the project area and leakage area); 2) overgrazing or illegal cattle incursion and associated construction of cattle corrals (known locally as a 'boma'); 3) poaching or illegal bush meat hunting, this being a socio-economic issue for the Hadzabe. Paper forms and the matching Cluey data collection mobile app systems are still used to gather monthly data. As VGS teams build increased capacity they are migrated to the digital system. Community-based monitoring is compiled monthly by the field project managers and sent to the monitoring officer in Arusha to be added to the activity monitoring database. Many VGS are experienced and are already using the system with high efficiency, providing a myriad of useful data and metadata. Incidents recorded with GPS locations and photos through this simple and secure procedure are exceedingly valuable for project follow-up as well as internal community and legal uses.

The community-based monitoring aims to record events systematically to allow for presentation and discussion with the communities, village, project partners and district government. Importantly, the monthly community-based monitoring also tracks how these issues were dealt with by local authorities so that UCRT, Carbon Tanzania and local authorities can follow up in village and district meetings on how potential issues can be resolved. District and other authorities can be engaged to deal with land incursion and conflict, available when needed to support VGS in their routine natural resource protection activities. This relationship is managed by the communities. As biodiversity has increased due to project success the area has become increasingly attractive to poachers. During this project cycle significant effort was taken to combat this, including increased VGS training, and though positive impact in antipoaching was achieved it was both limited in scope and noted as a significant burden on the communities and project finances.

The monitoring plan uses activity-based monitoring indicators to trigger annual issuance of PVCs and deforestation analysis to verify the project on a 5-year basis. Activity-based monitoring is used to demonstrate whether the project is on course to achieve expected climate benefits and non-carbon benefits. Each indicator has annual performance thresholds throughout the monitoring period (see table below). These indicators include a range of potential changes in the legal status and institutional capacity of the participating villages and organisations, as well as land use changes that may result in failure of the project to achieve its stated carbon and non-carbon benefits.

Annual issuance is triggered by a continuous process of qualifying the incidence or reporting of changes in community user rights over forest-based resources, community land rights and village land use plans, the consistency of management institutions, effort spent on conflict resolution and the monitoring reports by the VGS of land use change, and finally the payments to VGS and communities from carbon revenue. Indicators that relate to policy, law, management capacity and financial payments are monitored by both UCRT and CT as part of normal operating procedures to ensure contractual obligations to participating villages and communities.

E.2. Activity-based monitoring results - refer to the activity-based monitoring schedule in the appendix.

Green: Indicates that the project is on track to achieve the expected climate benefits and issuance continues as per the performance targets and contractual agreements with the communities.

Orange: Indicates some project activities are not on track to deliver the expected climate benefits. If one or more of these indicators are orange, then corrective actions are needed and are to be reported in the annual report to Plan Vivo. Issuance may be withheld from Carbon Tanzania and revenue may be withheld from communities depending on the indicator or the performance.

Red: Indicates that project activities are not on track to deliver the expected climate benefits. If the project has one or more red indicators, corrective actions are required, and issuance is withheld from Carbon Tanzania and payments are withheld from communities until evidence is shown of corrective action being taken.

Table 9. Activity-based monitoring results.

Indicator	Thresholds			Means of verification / comment on threshold
	Green	Orange	Red	
Community user rights over forest-based resources				Land use plans are in place, no changes made to law or policy on user rights
Community tenure, ownership and rights over land				CCROs are in place, no changes made to law or policy on ownership
Management Institutions				All bi-annual finance and grievance meetings are attended by all management institutions. Both Ujamaa Community Resource Team and Carbon Tanzania are engaged and working within Yaeda-Eyasi. All village meetings are recorded and filed in the CT office.
Effort spent on conflict resolution by UCRT				30 days were spent in Yaeda-Eyasi by UCRT, however these were not directly spent on conflict resolution. Target: <=14 days
Coverage by community guards				Monthly reports indicate approx. 80% of project area was covered in 2025 in Domanga, Dumbechand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono and Yaeda Chini
Land use change				There has been a reduction in cattle enclosures built inside the project area and leakage area thus reducing land clearance. Furthermore, there has been very limited reported change related to agricultural clearing in either the project or leakage areas. All infringements of by-laws have been reported and acted upon. Prior project verifications showed the models ability to ensure land use change decreases compared to the baseline.
Payments to the community guards, communities, and local government				All payment schedules, specifically payments to community guards, communities, and local government have been met.

On this fifth project cycle period all indicators are green, the project is on track to achieve the expected climate benefits including deforestation reduction by >80% of baseline conditions (risk and permanence buffer already removed). All payments continued as scheduled and as such issuance is achieved as per the project performance targets and contractual agreements with the communities

Village Game Scouts in Eyasi Area trained on the Cluey data collection

Yaeda Valley village game scouts collecting using Cluey app


Biannual revenue announcement in Yaeda Valley Hadza community


Biannual revenue announcement in Eyasi Datooga community

E.3. Land use monitoring

Table 10. Results of land use monitoring

Threat	Occurrence	Reporting and action by community	Reporting and action by village / district
Unplanned agriculture	There were 34 incidents of unplanned agriculture reported within the project area. The incidents had a moderate impact within the project, with minimal (data shows total 19.5 hectares with most incidents as 0.5-1 hectares during reporting period. In response, Carbon Tanzania, in partnership with local communities, works to contain the damage and prevent recurrence. Increasing patrols, covering high-risk areas and new areas due to seasonal changes and effort to track movements of any known offenders, also broadly engaging the governance system on land.	Incidents reported to village government.	Agriculture was halted. Areas are reassessed in future patrols. Incidents reports submitted to the village government and to the district initiating a stop order and process to understand and resolve any issues.
Illegal hunting (poaching)	There were 23 illegal hunting incidents or engagements recorded by the project. The incidents did not involve Elephant; and were reserved to illegal meat poaching. No incidents involved vehicle, and ten involved a firearm.	Incidents reported to village and district government.	No arrests were made. Incidents reported to district and local police.
Non-agricultural land conversion	Unplanned boma construction by Datooga pastoralists is reduced and is rarely recorded both on the edge and inside the project area. In some areas temporary boma construction is allowed seasonally. 35 tree cutting incidents were observed, generally with between 1 and 20 trees cut per incident.	VGS and villages ask the Datooga not to clear land within the project and report to the village chairman and Taatoga leaders. VGS may record boma construction, but these are often gone by December rains.	Reported to Village Chairpersons who reiterate governance and legal frameworks around refraining from habitat clearance in the project area.
Illegal cattle incursion	Illegal cattle incursions during the end of the dry season are recorded (30) across the landscape though are reduced. Whilst this has no impact on biomass, cattle herds displace wildlife so is a socioeconomic issue for Hadzabe.	The community and UCRT continue to communicate the land use plan. The land use plan is also physically demarcated with beacons. This is important as often the illegal cattle belong to outsiders who are not aware of local land use.	UCRT and Carbon Tanzania continue to engage people about land use planning. Physical boundaries of the land use plan are still in place and assessed to be functioning.

Water Availability

Due to heavy rainfall in recent years, surface water was reported to be available all year in the project area. The project contributes to water availability and quality through reducing deforestation and the good governance of water sources due to enforcing land use plans.

E.4. Biodiversity monitoring

The Hadza are one of Tanzania's most distinctive and threatened human cultures, with a deep reservoir of indigenous knowledge pertaining to natural resource use. The Hadza are strict, almost obligate, hunter-gatherers and do not raise any livestock, although some do keep fields of domestic crops (indigenous African millet). Whilst famine might be part of the cultural history of neighbouring pastoralists or agriculturalists, this is not the case for the Hadza as they can survive on a rich diversity of foods. As the Hadza are able to exploit a wide range of seasonally available birds, mammals, and plant species, our biodiversity monitoring program is interested in what types of mammals are observed on an annual basis.

The Yaeda-Eyasi forest

Avifauna

Avifauna are good long-term indicators of ecosystem health. Previous monitoring by external teams using Timed Species Counts (TSCs) were completed year on year in two locations inside the project area (within undisturbed Acacia–Commiphora woodland) and outside the project area (within mixed woodland and agriculture). The use of TSC counts allows for comparative analysis of species diversity between the two areas and consistently showed total species recorded in the Acacia-Commiphora woodland to be higher than in the edge of agricultural areas.

Mammals

Mammals were monitored by the community teams as an indication of presence. Larger mammal species can be split into two classes, resident and migratory, in this fifth project cycle, Table 11 shows which mammal species were observed within the project area. The Monitoring sheets and Wildcat/Focus/Cluey monitoring systems identifies specific species to be monitored and reported on related to ecological and socioeconomic importance. When available, pictorial and spatial data is taken for observations. Many other non-specified mammals are encountered during patrols but are not tracked individually. It should be noted that many of these large mammals' range over large areas and data on movement is limited. Furthermore, this means that lack of observation of a species does not necessarily indicate its absence in an area. Data is also discussed and shared with the community to ensure it conforms with their expert and everyday experience of wildlife trends on their land.

The continued presence of large mammals as shown in table 11 below shows the positive impact of the project on protecting an area of important biodiversity.

Table 11. Mammal records for 2025: R: known resident; M: Possibly migratory; R/M?: Unknown resident / migratory status.

Species	Resident or migratory	# Total individuals	Notes
Giraffe	R	103	Resident populations with some migrant individuals
Elephant	M/R	243	Resident populations with some migrant individuals
Zebra	R	183	Common resident
Impala	R	1297	Common resident
Kudu	R	547	Common and highly prized by Hadza
Eland	R/M?	210	Known to range over large areas
Buffalo	R	36	Would have been historically common
Warthog	R	136	Common
Leopard	R	9	Rare predator
Lion	R	1	Rare predator

Figures for sightings were slightly decreased from last year. The community suggested there are several factors that could contribute to this including a high turnover of VGS. Wildlife can potentially move in large groups, so a few sightings of such groups could also skew results. This year, some species were less frequently observed as compared to last year, for example, figures for elephant sightings have dropped, and sightings of eland, giraffe, zebra, buffalo and lion have also dropped. It's important to note that year-on-year variation in sightings does not necessarily indicate a decline in population. Changes can result from shifting wildlife movement patterns, observer effort, weather conditions, or chance, and do not always reflect actual abundance.

Sample of mammals track captured by vgs during patrols

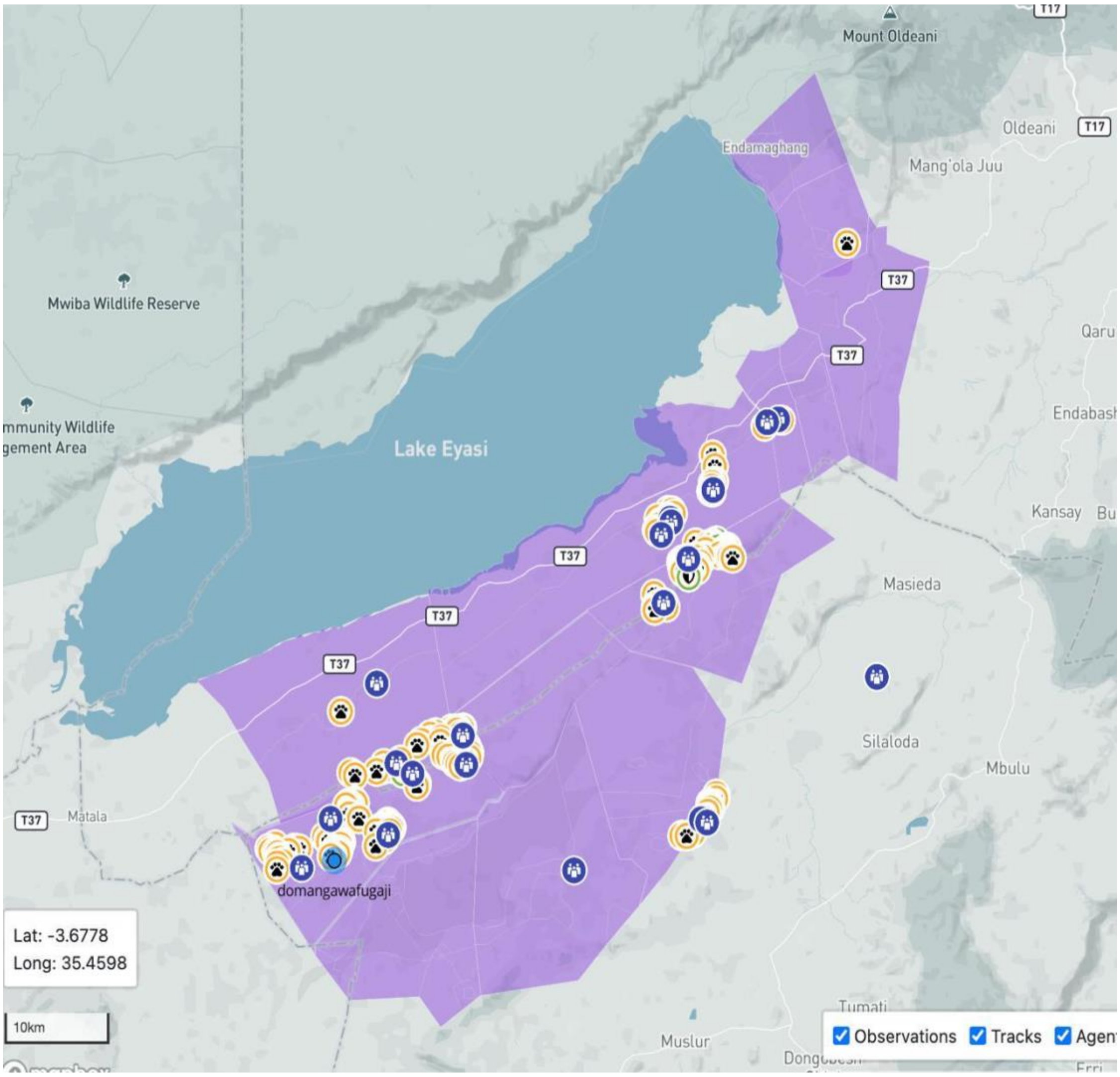
Leopard Impala Elephant

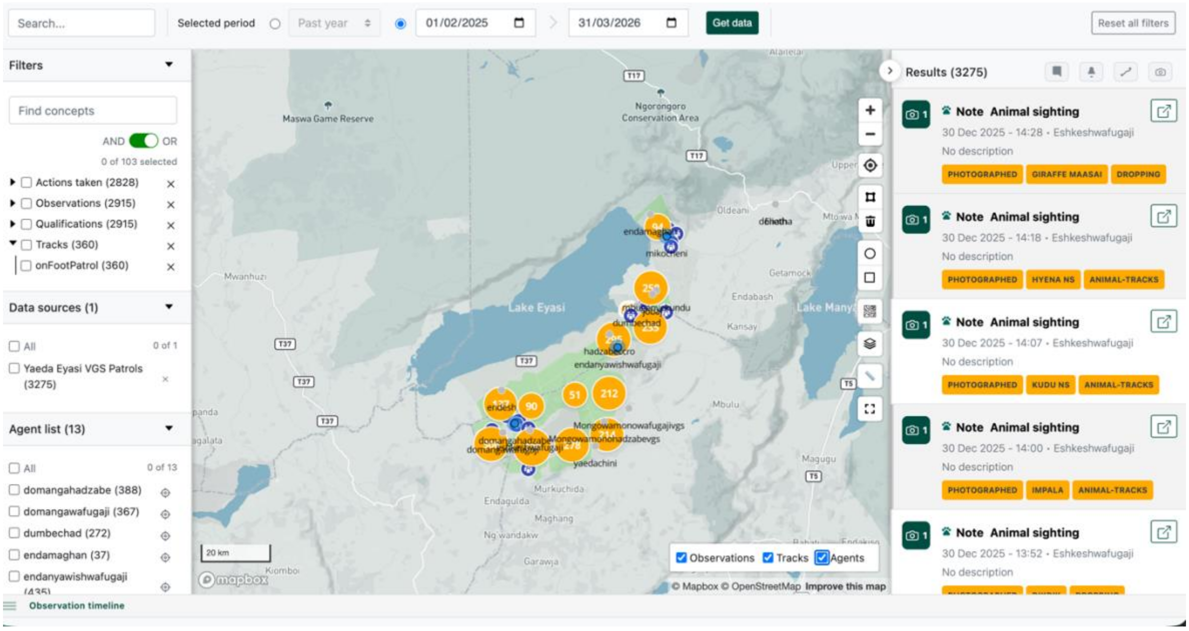
Sample of mammals dung/dropping captured by vgs during patrols

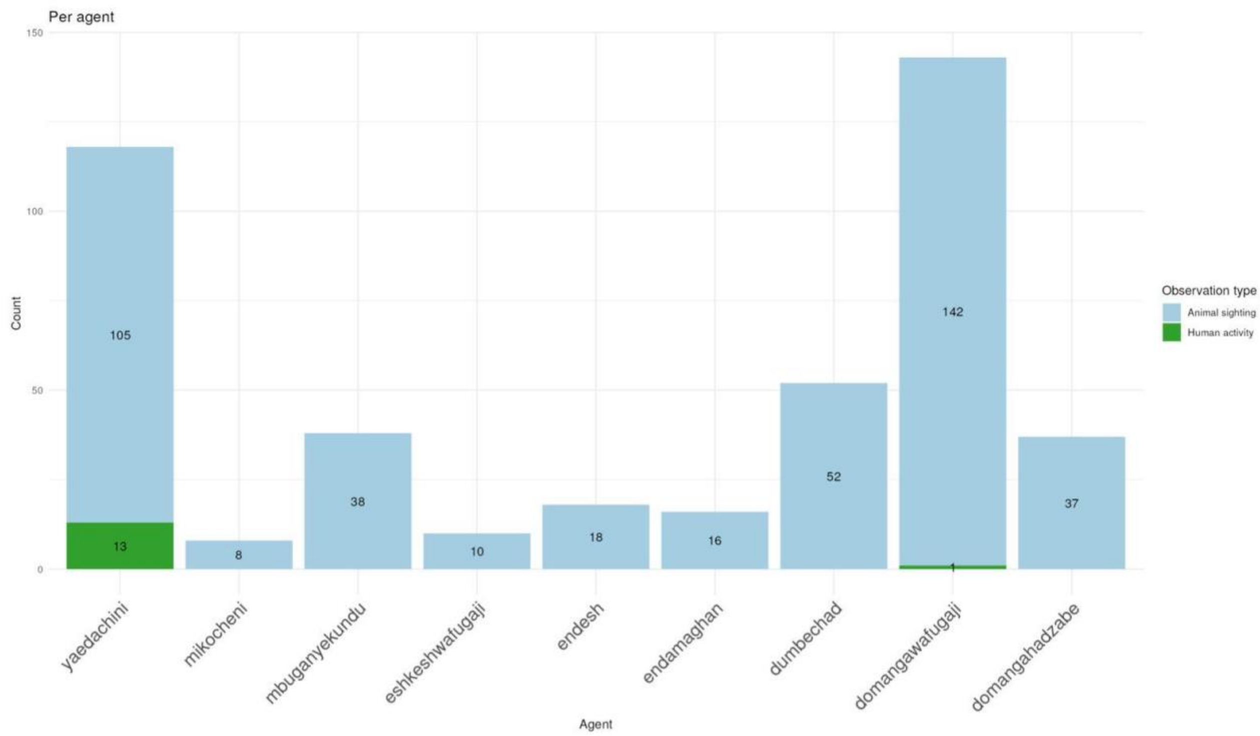
Giraffe Bushbuck Kudu

Poachers' traps discovered and removed by community guards while on patrol

Screenshots from Cluey/Wildcat Focus system used by scouts to monitor land use change and wildlife.







Per agent
Count
Agent
Observation type
Animal sighting
Human activity
105
13
8
38
10
18
16
52
142
1
37
yaedachini
mikocheni
mbuganyekundu
eshkeshwafugaji
endesh
endamaghan
dumbechad
domangawafugaji
domangahadzabe

E.5. Socio-economic impact monitoring

Table 12: Summary of socio-economic impacts

<table>
<tr><th>Impacts</th><th>Assumption</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Results</th></tr>
<tr><td>Awareness of project participants about the project</td><td>If people in the project are actively participating in project activities and decision-making, they will be more aware about the project</td><td>% of project participants who feel they have good/medium/poor knowledge about the project</td><td><table><tr><th></th><th>Good</th><th>Medium</th><th>Poor</th></tr><tr><td>Men</td><td>88%</td><td>11%</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>Women</td><td>93%</td><td>5%</td><td>1%</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Community income from carbon sales</td><td>If income from carbon sales increases, there will be enhanced benefits for the community (in terms of more project-supported activities)</td><td>Income from sales

Spending on community activities</td><td>506,161 USD were spent on the classes and school laboratory's construction, offices' construction, water supply systems refinement, school fees payment, land and food security, community governance support, and land rights enforcement.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Individuals benefitting from project training and education payments</td><td>Investment into education leads to increased education and employment therefore individuals benefit</td><td>Number of individuals receiving training, education, employment</td><td>1859 individuals received training, education, employment. These are predominantly individuals who attended the biannual finance revenue announcements held between June and July, and who had the opportunity to receive education on financial management and governance.</td></tr>
</table>

Part F. Impacts

F.1. Evidence of outcomes

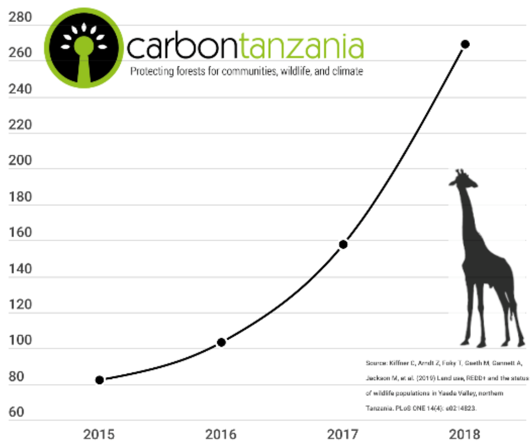
Community

In terms of social impacts and outcomes, the community benefits continue to function at a high-level as shown in our Activity based monitoring results (Table 9). Project communities whose livelihoods are directly reliant on ecosystem function have garnered direct benefits from the successful protection, conservation, and sustainable use of their natural resources during this monitoring period. The project's strengthening and enforcement of community land and resource rights also was a major community outcome in 2025. The community's governance structures have been strengthened through interaction with the project and through training sessions, this benefits the project but also the villages' overall function in their general activities. All project villages have been able to generate local employment for community members in the position of Village Game Scouts and expanding opportunity for employment is ensured in the future. The project maintained the capacity of local stakeholders to deliver medical benefits to communities and healthcare access will continue to be a project focus. Overall, it can be stated that the project met the targets for community impacts and outcomes, centred on livelihoods employment, awareness, and governance.

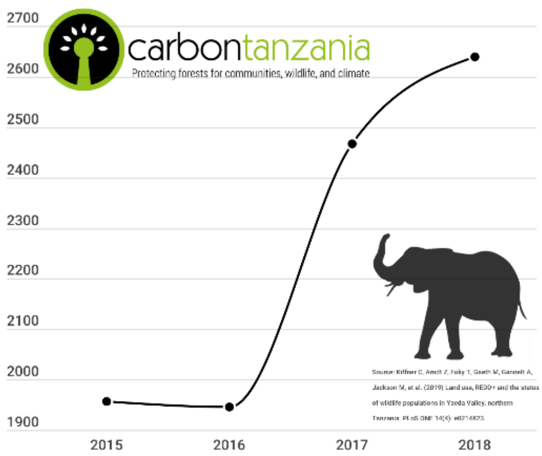
Biodiversity

During the fifth project cycle, community-based biodiversity monitoring and community testimonials continued to reinforce the project's case for positive biodiversity impact. As reported in Table 11, community sightings evidence high biodiversity. Hadza are among the most ecologically knowledgeable groups globally and the community suggestion of increasing wildlife holds merit. Datooga who also regularly traverse the landscape and project area also report a sentiment that there is increased wildlife. Furthermore, the avoided deforestation being achieved by the project is inherently good for biodiversity as it preserves the key habitat that underpins the ecosystem. In 2019 a paper was published on Carbon Tanzania's REDD model's impact on biodiversity in Yaeda[6]. The results showed that across the area wildlife populations were either stable or increasing. Specifically of note is the increase in Masai Giraffe, an endangered species, that otherwise have seen declines throughout their range due to bushmeat poaching. This is a strong indicator of the model's ability to achieve real robust biodiversity impacts.

Number of Independent Giraffe Signs in Yaeda Valley



Number of Independent Wildlife Signs in Yaeda Valley



Part G. Payments for Ecosystem Service update

In this fifth project cycle there were sales of PVCs and the corresponding PES payments resulted from revenue generated. All payments made to producers are based on contractual agreements and communities meeting their monitoring targets. Revenue dispersal is informed by scheduled community meetings – an example of payment structures and reporting are outlined in Annex 2. Payment meetings have all been held during this reporting and all payments have been made (see table 13).

[6] Kiffner C, Arndt Z, Foky T, Gaeth M,Gannett A, Jackson M, et al. (2019) Land use, REDD+ and the status of wildlife populations in Yaeda Valley, northern Tanzania. PLoS ONE 14(4): e0214823. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0214823

Table 13: Summary of payments made and held in trust

Reporting Period	(1) Total previous payments (USD)	(2) Total payments held in trust until May / Nov 2025 (USD)	(3) Total payments withheld Jan/Feb 2026 (USD)
March 2025- Feb 26	-	506,161	-
TOTAL	-	506,161	-

Part H. Ongoing Community Participation

Community autonomy and participation are cornerstones of the Yaeda-Eyasi project and have been ongoing throughout the fifth project cycle period. This has been through continued meetings and consultations with the community at multiple levels, and through the presence of a team of full-time staff who are from, and based in, the project area, and therefore deeply ingrained with the communities. Carbon Tanzania has bi-annual finance and grievance meetings with the community in May and October every year (see table 14). In 2025 the meetings were highly attended (1859 attendees in June-July, 1430 attendees in Nov-Dec) as revenue was increased and the communities through discussion made commitments to several development, infrastructure, and service priorities, likewise no grievances were raised. In addition to these meetings, quality assurance visits are made every trimester to collect monitoring data and carry out specific tasks. The dates of the financial planning meetings were chosen to coincide with project issuance, contractual agreements, and peak needs of the community (see table 14 below), which are usually related to seasonal conditions. Carbon Tanzania schedules payments to the communities to coincide with the annual meeting in May, which allows for a delivery of the annual report and monitoring data to the communities and the payments which reflect the results-based payment plan. In this fifth project cycle carbon revenues were earned and shared to the project areas into two phases, the first phase of carbon revenue shares started on May and ended in June, and the second phase implemented on November and ended in early December. These variations are due to the differences in conducting the biannual finance meetings in some of the village project areas as capacity to handle revenues was supported. Revenues were partially spent on construction of teacher housing, classrooms, restrooms, offices, health centers, laboratories, and clinics. Carbon Tanzania maintains an office and this year levelled up to 8 full time staff in the project area, all of whom are community members. There is also constant communication between the communities, community leadership, and Carbon Tanzania staff at all levels of the organization. Recent improvements in mobile networks continue to strengthen community communication and participation.

Table 14. Time frame – meetings, data, seasonality and community needs. Green: wet season & brown: dry season.

	Operational activities		Community revenue incoming / outgoing
Month & Season	Carbon Tanzania role	Communities role	*Issues effecting communities*
January		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	School fees due to government schools
February	Quality Assurance visit trimester 1	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	*Availability of grazing, tubers, and fruiting plants provides indigenous food.*

March		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	*Availability of grazing, tubers, and fruiting plants provides indigenous food*
April	Annual Report	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	*Availability of grazing, tubers, and fruiting plants provides indigenous food*
May	Bi-annual community/village government meetings Quality assurance trimester 2	Bi-annual community/village government meetings Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	Revenue use is planned for the coming dry season -allocation of revenue towards priorities, development, infrastructure, protection, health, education, food
June	Quality Assurance visit trimester 2	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	Maize crop becomes available at low cost
July		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	Maize crop becomes available at low cost so food can be bought in bulk and stored
August		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	*Food scarcity begins, greater nomadic movement by communities – increased dependency on use of maize and agricultural output*
September	Quality assurance trimester 3.	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	*Food scarcity - dependency on use of maize and agricultural output*
October		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	*Undushibi berries become available – indigenous food begins end dry season (NB. This can vary)*
November	Bi-annual community/village government meetings	Bi-annual community/village government meetings	*Indigenous foods and grazing become more widely available reducing stress and increasing community cohesiveness.* Revenue use is planned for the coming wet season
December		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	*Community planning toward next year including upcoming school fees*

The main aim of these meetings is to discuss updates around the project and carbon sales and to inform the community of available revenue. They also provide an official forum for communities to voice any grievances. These gatherings involve community members and village government and allow for discussions on what money should be spent on and any issues arising from within the community. These meetings are attended by Carbon Tanzania as observers.

Part I. Project operating costs

The direct costs for the implementation of the Yaeda-Eyasi REDD Project are presented in Table 15 below.

Table 15. Breakdown of Operational Costs 2025 (March 2025 – Feb 2026)

Expense	Narrative (1st March 2025- 28th Feb 2026)	Cost (US$)	Contribution from sales of Plan Vivo Certificates
Community payments (Scouts / benefits and services villages etc.)			
	Scouts	71,482	100%
	Direct Community benefits	299,206	100%
	District, Ward	135,474	100%

	Other Payments (health, education, training, governance)	-	100%
	Total	**506,162**	
Office / admin and organizational Costs			
	Printing and communication	-	0%
	Rent and utilities	101	25%
	Yaeda Eyasi Project staff	87,092	100%
	Field expenses (vehicle, fuel, etc..)	18,773	100%
	Travel and accommodation	7,200	100%
	Project Fees and charges	66,382	100%
	Total	**179,548**	
Consultancy	Professional fees	-	0%
Audits	Validation costs (VV work)	-	0%
	PIN	n/a	0%
	PDD	-	0%
	Tech Spec	8,896	0%
	Issuance (2025)	66,031	100%
	Project visit	-	0%
	Total	**74,927**	
Marketing	**Consultant fees / website development / conferences**	**124,446**	**15%**
Total project related costs		**885,103**	

Annex 1. Activity monitoring indicators for issuance of annual ex-post credits (results are shown in Part E.)

Green: Indicates that the project is on track to achieve the expected climate benefits and issuance continues as per the performance targets and contractual agreements with the communities.

Orange: Indicates some project activities are not on track to deliver the expected climate benefits. If one or more of these indicators are orange, then corrective actions are needed and are to be reported in the annual report to Plan Vivo. Issuance is withheld from Carbon Tanzania and revenue may be withheld from communities until evidence is shown of a corrective action being taken and having an impact.

Red: Indicates that project activities are not on track to deliver the expected climate benefits. If the project has one or more red indicators, corrective actions are required, and issuance is withheld from Carbon Tanzania and payments are withheld from communities until evidence is shown of corrective action being taken.

Activity-based indicators					
Indicator	**Thresholds**			**Means of verification**	**Corrective action**
	Green	**Orange**	**Red**		
Community user rights over forest-based resources	User rights over forest-based resources are enacted through national laws and acts governing natural resource use. Knowledge of these laws and acts is understood by participating communities.	User rights over forest-based resources are enacted through national laws and acts governing natural resource use. These laws and acts are not fully understood by participating communities.	New acts governing resource use are proposed by the government removing ownership rights from participating communities that directly impact the legal basis of this project.	1. CT and UCRT closely engaged and follow policy development with local and national government. 2. Training is continually being conducted on user rights with participating communities. 3. Records of process kept as well as all relevant legal documentation.	Project coordinator works with communities on a plan to resolve any issues and secure rights are protected and understood.
Community tenure and ownership over land	Land use plan and associated by laws are documented and implemented. Boundaries are clear and well understood. Community rights over land are secure through Community Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO).	Conflict over land use zones, the land use plan or changes to village land planning laws create unplanned changes to the current land use plan and associated Community Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO).	Conflict over land use zones, the land use plan or changes to village land planning laws create unplanned changes resulting in avoiding of current land use plan, management regime and CCRO.	1. CT and UCRT and closely engaged and follow policy development with local and national government. 2. Boundary markers are in place and accompanied by clearly marked signs. 3. UCRT work to manage any potential land use conflicts. 4. Records of process kept as well as all relevant legal documentation.	Project coordinator works with communities on a plan resolve any issues and secure rights are protected and understood.

Management Institutions	UCRT, CT, village government and tribal leaders continue to work towards the common goal of improved land management. Project equipment is functioning, and meetings and reports are continuing as normal.	Either UCRT, CT, village government or tribal leaders decide to opt out of the goals of improved land management resulting in a restructuring of contractual agreements. Some project equipment is not functioning, and some meetings or reports are not continuing as normal.	Management institutions collapse leading to lack of cohesion within local government or tribal leadership. CT or UCRT cease to operate resulting in a failure of project operations. Project equipment is not functioning meetings or reports are not continuing as normal.	Reports from village government and tribal leadership. Monthly monitoring indicates discourse between parties. CT and UCRT work closely with local, regional, and national government agencies. equipment checks and review of meeting and reports by project coordinator.	Fix or provide any missing or broken equipment. Schedule missed meeting or address reason for failure to meet/report. Address any issues to arise in meetings.
Effort spent on conflict resolution by UCRT	UCRT spend <=14 days a year dedicated to land conflict in the project area. No grievances are logged through CT official grievance mechanism	UCRT spend <= 1 month a year dedicated to land conflict in the project area and/or a grievance is logged through CT official grievance mechanism and not addressed	UCRT spend >=2months a year dedicated to land use conflict in the project area and/or multiple grievances are logged through CT official grievance mechanism and not addressed	UCRT report activities to Carbon Tanzania through scheduled communication meetings. Carbon Tanzania policies allow for official grievance reporting and redress.	Address any specific grievance logged directly with CT through relevant company and contract mechanisms. Work to understand any land conflict and how it may affect the project, support UCRT and the community to resolve conflict fairly.
Coverage by Village Game Scouts (VGS)	VGS have patrolled and reported on >=50% of project area	VGS fail to cover or report on >=20% of project	VGS fail to patrol, collect data or report on project area	Wildcat/Focus/Cluey monitoring systems provide quantitative data on movement by VGS.	Work with community to ensure VGS are patrolling sufficiently, including supporting the VGS in whatever may be holding them back from achieving proper level of coverage.

Land use change	VGS reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate no significant land use change occurred within the project area.	VGS reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate significant farming or land clearance within the project area. The village government immediately acts on information and reports to CT and UCRT.	VGS reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate significant farming or land clearance within the project area. village government fails to act on information and report to CT and UCRT.	Monitoring by VGS is continuous Wildcat/Focus/Cluey monitoring systems provides evidence of land use change which is reported to village and district government. By-laws enacted through the land use plan make it illegal to farm or clear land in the project area. CT receives regular reports on land use changes.	Review land use change and causes with community. Make sure support is available to remove barriers to community action. May effect PES payments if no action is taken and performance targets not met.
Payments to the VGS, communities and local government	Monthly payments to the VGS provide the incentive to carry out project activities and community payments are realized to ensure all community members and local government parties benefit from carbon revenue.	Monthly payments to the patrol teams provide the incentive to carry our project activities however revenue to communities and local government parties is not paid.	No payments are made to patrol teams, communities, or local government and no benefits are realized from carbon revenue.	CT conducts its own sales and marketing to ensure revenue is available from sales of carbon offsets and is able to predict and manage payments to communities, village and district government. Payment records kept are kept by CT.	If payments are not being made, follow up and resolve specific barrier to completing payments. Potentially review and augment process of VGS/Community payments if the systems aren't working or communities aren't satisfied.

Annex 2. Payment structure to communities

CARBON TANZANIA										
Community Payments		*Funds Available*	Tzs	**1,228,384,629.45**						
Reporting Period		*(March 1, 2025 to 28th July 2025)*								
Revenue Period		Jul-25								
Beneficiaries	**Perc**	**Annual Share of Revenues**	**Total 1st Installment**	**Tax 10%**	**Total afetr Tax**	**LGA 10%**	**90% Community Share**	**VGS**	**Ward**	**Community/Villages**
Endanyawish	7%	89,549,239.49	89,549,239.49	8,954,923.95	80,594,315.54	13,212,182.88	67,382,132.66	11,700,000	2,293,055	53,389,077
Endesh	10%	127,997,678.39	127,997,678.39	12,799,767.84	115,197,910.55	18,884,903.37	96,313,007.18	9,600,000	2,407,317	84,305,690
Endamaghan	5%	63,998,839.19	63,998,839.19	6,399,883.92	57,598,955.27	9,442,451.68	48,156,503.59	8,100,000		40,056,504
Mbuga Nyekundu	4%	51,223,639.05	51,223,639.05	5,122,363.90	46,101,275.14	7,557,586.09	38,543,689.05	4,800,000		33,743,689
Eshkesh	7%	89,549,239.49	89,549,239.49	8,954,923.95	80,594,315.54	13,212,182.88	67,382,132.66	12,600,000	2,293,055	52,489,077
Jobaj	5%	63,998,839.19	63,998,839.19	6,399,883.92	57,598,955.27	9,442,451.68	48,156,503.59	6,300,000	1,204,002	40,652,501
Dumbechand	10%	127,997,678.39	127,997,678.39	12,799,767.84	115,197,910.55	18,884,903.37	96,313,007.18	8,400,000	2,407,317	85,505,690
Yaeda Chini	10%	127,997,678.39	127,997,678.39	12,799,767.84	115,197,910.55	18,884,903.37	96,313,007.18	15,300,000	3,275,795	77,737,212
Hadza Eyasi	2%	25,550,400.29	25,550,400.29	2,555,040.03	22,995,360.26	3,769,731.19	19,225,629.07	5,400,000		13,825,629
Domanga	7%	89,549,239.49	89,549,239.49	8,954,923.95	80,594,315.54	13,212,182.88	67,382,132.66	10,800,000	2,293,055	54,289,077
Hadza Domanga	9%	115,099,639.78	115,099,639.78	11,509,963.98	103,589,675.80	16,981,914.07	86,607,761.74	14,400,000	2,948,214	69,259,548
Mikocheni	4%	51,223,639.05	51,223,639.05	5,122,363.90	46,101,275.14	7,557,586.09	38,543,689.05	5,400,000		33,143,689
Mongo wa Mono	7%	89,549,239.49	89,549,239.49	8,954,923.95	80,594,315.54	13,212,182.88	67,382,132.66	10,800,000	2,063,750	54,518,383
Hadza Mongo	9%	115,099,639.78	115,099,639.78	11,509,963.98	103,589,675.80	16,981,914.07	86,607,761.74	13,500,000	2,948,214	70,159,548
	100%	**1,228,384,629.45**	**1,228,384,629.45**	**122,838,462.94**	**1,105,546,166.50**	**181,237,076.48**	**924,309,090.03**	**137,100,000.00**	**24,133,775.85**	**763,075,314.18**

CARBON TANZANIA										
Community Payments		*Funds Available*	Tzs	**98,463,317.07**						
Reporting Period		*(July 29th, 2025 to 28th February 2026)*								
Revenue Period		Dec-25								
Beneficiaries	**Perc**	**Annual Share of Revenues**	**Total 2nd Installment**	**Tax 10%**	**Total afetr Tax**	**LGA 10%**	**90% Community Share**	**VGS**	**Ward**	**Community/Villages**
Endanyawish	7%	7,177,975.81	7,177,975.81	717,797.58	6,460,178.23	1,059,045.61	5,401,132.62	5,131,075.99	270,057	-
Endesh	10%	10,259,877.64	10,259,877.64	1,025,987.76	9,233,889.88	1,513,752.44	7,720,137.44	4,800,000	154,402	2,765,735
Endamaghan	5%	5,129,938.82	5,129,938.82	512,993.88	4,616,944.94	756,876.22	3,860,068.72	3,860,069	-	-
Mbuga Nyekundu	4%	4,105,920.32	4,105,920.32	410,592.03	3,695,328.29	605,791.52	3,089,536.77	800,000	-	2,289,537
Eshkesh	7%	7,177,975.81	7,177,975.81	717,797.58	6,460,178.23	1,059,045.61	5,401,132.62		270,057	5,131,076
Jobaj	5%	5,129,938.82	5,129,938.82	512,993.88	4,616,944.94	756,876.22	3,860,068.72	1,800,000	77,201	1,982,867
Dumbechand	10%	10,259,877.64	10,259,877.64	1,025,987.76	9,233,889.87	1,513,752.44	7,720,137.44	7,000,000	154,402	565,735
Yaeda Chini	10%	10,259,877.64	10,259,877.64	1,025,987.76	9,233,889.87	1,513,752.44	7,720,137.44	7,334,131	386,007	-
Hadza Eyasi	2%	2,048,037.00	2,048,037.00	204,803.70	1,843,233.30	302,169.39	1,541,063.91		-	1,541,064
Domanga	7%	7,177,975.81	7,177,975.81	717,797.58	6,460,178.23	1,059,045.61	5,401,132.62	5,131,076	270,057	-
Hadza Domanga	9%	9,226,012.81	9,226,012.81	922,601.28	8,303,411.53	1,361,215.00	6,942,196.52	6,595,087	347,110	-
Mikocheni	4%	4,105,920.32	4,105,920.32	410,592.03	3,695,328.29	605,791.52	3,089,536.77	2,700,000	-	389,537
Mongo wa Mono	7%	7,177,975.81	7,177,975.81	717,797.58	6,460,178.23	1,059,045.61	5,401,132.62	5,131,076	270,057	-
Hadza Mongo	9%	9,226,012.81	9,226,012.81	922,601.28	8,303,411.53	1,361,215.00	6,942,196.52		347,110	6,595,087
	100%	**98,463,317.07**	**98,463,317.07**	**9,846,331.71**	**88,616,985.36**	**14,527,374.65**	**74,089,610.71**	**50,282,513.95**	**2,546,458.56**	**21,260,638.20**

The allocation of PES is based on the community's share of the project area. The total number of villages is 14 because the Hadza community has a small pocket of land that is considered separate within the same village. The contract states one village, but when revenues are split, the Hadza are considered a separate producer because of their existing CCROs.

Annex 3. Retirements and transfers Markit registry March 2025 – Feb 2026

Retirements

Vintage	Qty	Retirement Remarks
2023 - 2024	1	Retirement of credit for PWC operational emissions
2023 - 2024	92	Offsets for client safari emissions 2024
2023 - 2024	66	Offsets for client safari emissions 2024
2023 - 2024	12	Offsets for safari and operational emissions 2024
2023 - 2024	16	Offsets for emissions for client safaris 2024
2023 - 2024	23	Offsets for clients safari emissions Q1 2025
2022 - 2023	32	Offsets for client safari tour emissions Q1 2025
2023 - 2024	31	Offsets for client safari tour emissions Q1 2025
2023 - 2024	51	Offsets for individual offsets customers to Carbon Tanzania website Q1 2025
2023 - 2024	154	Offsets for client safari departures Q1 2025
2023 - 2024	25	Offsets for client safari departures Q1 2025
2023 - 2024	176	Offsets for client safari departures Q1 2025
2023 - 2024	195	Offsets for client safari departures Q1 2025
2023 - 2024	57	Offsets for client safari and mountain departures Q1 2025
2023 - 2024	106	Offsets for Foundation members' international travel emissions
2023 - 2024	240	Offsets for international air travel staff and board members 2024 / 25
2023 - 2024	129	Offsets for emissions from client safaris with African Safari Experts Jan to June 2025
2023 - 2024	199	Emissions offsets for client safaris 2025 (three orders)
2023 - 2024	55	Retirement for website customers 2025
2023 - 2024	47	Offsets for client safari emissions 2025
2023 - 2024	207	Offsets for client safari and operational emissions 2025
2023 - 2024	32	Offsets for emissions from client safaris and travel
2024 - 2025	146	Offsets for client safari emissions 2025
2023 - 2024	25	Offsets for emissions from client safaris and tours 2025
2023 - 2024	50	Delivery of PVCs - offsets for company operational emissions 2025
2024 - 2025	1053	Offset purchase for operational and lodge emissions 2025 Singita Grumeti Reserves

Transfers

Source Account ID	Source Account Name	Destination Account ID	Destination Account Name	Vintage	Qty
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	Sustainable Travel International	2023 - 2024	2,750
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	myclimate	2024 - 2025	100,000
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	Sustainable Travel International	2023 - 2024	1,000
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	Cloverly, Inc.	2024 - 2024	5,552

Annex 4. Historical Sales Record

Reporting period 1 (start to Feb 2025)				
Buyer	**Tonnes**	**Price**	**Vintage**	**Total Sales**
Direct sales (Tanzania)	6,428	Internal reporting only	2021 - 2022	
Direct sales (Tanzania)	9,291		2022 - 2023	
Direct sales (Tanzania)	3,417		2023 - 2024	
Direct sales (Tanzania)	3,858			
Direct sales (International)				
My Climate	130,000		2021 - 2022	
Clevel	8,500		2021 - 2022	
Zero Mission	1,000		2021 - 2022	
Native Energy	16,000		2021 - 2022	
Arcadia	5,940		2021 - 2022	
Zero Mission	4,000		2021 - 2022	
Mr Sam Moon	200		2022 - 2023	
Myclimate	152,359		2022 - 2023	
Zero Mission	5,000		2022 - 2023	
Clevel	6,000		2022 - 2023	
Africome	665		2023 - 2024	
Maliasili	356		2023 - 2024	
Sustainable Travel International	1,000		2023 - 2024	
Clevel	6,000		2023 - 2024	
Zero Mission	6,000		2023 - 2024	
Cato Investments	42		2023 - 2024	
My climate	148,912		2023 - 2024	
My climate	100,000		2025/2026	
Liz	106		2025/2026	
Maliasili Initiatives	240		2025/2026	
Sutainable Travel International	3,500		2025/2026	
Venture Philanthropy	20		2025/2026	
Carbon Jacked	1,305		2025/2026	
Blue Horizon	36		2025/2026	
Expedition Adventure	2,175		2025/2026	
Total	**622,349**			