



carbon**tanzania**

YaedaValley

Protecting forests for hunter-gatherers, wildlife and climate

Annual Report

01 FEB 2019 – 31 JAN 2020

**Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest
Degradation in the Yaeda Valley, Northern Tanzania**

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March 2020**

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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 an innovative conservation organisation, registered as a Tanzanian not-for-profit company based in Arusha, northern Tanzania, and as a company limited by shares in the UK. Founded by three dedicated conservation biologists, *Njano Mbilinyi, 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 Tanzanian tourism sector, as well as supplying an increasing number of 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 Track Record

Carbon Tanzania has proven its concept over the last 9 years through successfully developing its flagship community project in the Yaeda Valley in northern Tanzania. This avoided deforestation project focuses on an area of 20,790 hectares of dryland forest owned by the Hadzabe people. This project is now in its seventh year of generating internationally verified ex-post forest carbon offsets represented by 16,011 PVC (tCO₂e) per year in avoided emissions. In 2014 Carbon Tanzania expanded this project into the neighbouring village of Yaeda Chini to add a further 13,283 hectares of dryland forest, generating a further 4,600 PVCs (tCO₂e). The entire project area is now incorporated into a single Yaeda Valley REDD project covering 34,073 hectares. To date Carbon Tanzania has succeeded in selling the community-generated offsets at above average market price to both local and international buyers. This has resulted in over US\$300,000 being channelled to communities in the area in the first seven years of the project, with average annual income to communities from this single project set to exceed US\$70,000 going forward. Validated and Verified through the Plan Vivo Standard, this project is particularly noteworthy in that it is reinforcing the land and natural resource rights of two minority groups, the Hadzabe people, a unique hunter-gatherer community that has lived in the Yaeda Valley for some 40,000 years, and the Barabaig, a semi-nomadic pastoralist tribe who utilise the Yaeda Valley grasslands and savannah woodlands.

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, clarification of tenure, and introduction of alternatives to, or improved technology for, firewood and charcoal (e.g. energy efficient stoves).

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 Valley REDD project for 2019

In this project cycle, 1st February 2019 to 31st January 2020, we have succeeded in keeping the entire Yaeda Valley REDD project under a single management structure having successfully completed the fifth year since the Yaeda extension. The Project Development Document (PDD) remains under the newest version of the Plan Vivo standard (Version 2013) and incorporates two technical specifications, Yaeda I validated in 2012 and verified in 2017 and Yaeda II validated in 2017. We have continued to fully equip our community monitoring teams, with improved data collection and ever-increasing use of technology such as the SMART²/Cybertracker³ monitoring app, run on Caterpillar S31 GPS/Camera/Phone units which have stood up to their rugged reputation. The SMART/Cybertracker system continues to generate dynamic data which is fuelling a greater and more data driven understanding of developments on the ground. Data collection and response has been improved by increased capacity among the growing number of uniformed and trained Village Game Scouts (locally known as VGS). In 2019 more VGS attended the Pasiensi Institute, a government run training academy in the Serengeti ecosystem where they received training and certification as official Village Game Scouts (VGS), granting them recognition under a government system of village law enforcement and therefore more strength to enforce the village by-laws. The placement of VGS at the training centre has been found to be a useful exercise and this year marks the exciting achievement of all eligible VGS having received official training and recognition, boosting their capacity and enthusiasm as well as their responsibilities and legitimacy in the eyes of relevant government authorities. Perhaps the highlight of the 2019 project cycle was that the project was awarded the Equator Prize⁴ by the United Nations Development Programme. In being awarded the prize which is given biennially the Yaeda Valley Project was recognised as "an outstanding example of a local, nature-based solution to climate and sustainable development". The award included a cash prize to be used on increased natural resource protection, a UN film crew visit to the project, and a trip for a project community member to receive the award in New York City at the 2019 UN general assembly and climate week.



² www.smartconservationtools.org

³ www.cybertracker.org

⁴ <https://www.equatorinitiative.org/equator-prize/>

The activity-based monitoring system implemented in 2014 forms the basis for annual ex-post issuance of Plan Vivo Credits (see appendix) and was last updated in 2016 to include specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets that are being monitored and delivered by this project. This activity based-monitoring system incorporates all the community monitoring data, tracks institutional arrangements, conflicts, land security as well as financial flows to communities, the latter being critical to ensure this payment for ecosystem service project continues to deliver on its promises. In 2019, we continued increasing the dataset from the SMART monitoring system for the Yaeda Valley. This innovative software contains a module we designed specifically for our needs, including an app (Cybertracker) that incorporates all our monitoring requirements, is in Swahili, and is primarily pictorial, allowing for use even among illiterate team members who are some of the best community guards. The data generated further improved our specific understanding of patrol events in the valley. The community guards are now using the system with ease and high proficiency. On multiple occasions community members and leadership have requested and used data and pictures generated through the system to 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 February 2019 – 31st January 2020
Geographical area	Yaeda Valley, Mbulu Distict. 34.3E/03.30S
Technical specifications in use	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Yaeda Valley. Updated June 2016.
Area under management (ha)	34,073ha Project area
Areas put under management since last report (ha)	(13,283ha added under updated PDD June 2016)
Project indicators to date	
Community groups with plan vivo and PES agreements (total)	Three village communities, Mongo wa Mono, Domanga and Yaeda Chini following the CCRO / land use plan outlined in the technical specifications of the PDD.
Total PES payments made to communities to date (USD)	365,940 USD
Total PES in trust to be paid in May 2020	95,000 USD based on sales commitments
Plan Vivo Certificates issued to date	125,877
Allocation to buffer to date	31,469
Unsold stock / vintage (as of 31 st January 2020)	
2012	0
2013	2
2014	5
2015	11
2016/17	1
2017/18	1
2018/19	8331
Project activity this reporting period	Avoided deforestation
Community groups with PES agreements signed	Three village communities, Mongo Wa Mono, Domanga and Yaeda Chini following the CCRO / land use plan outlined in the technical specifications of the PDD.
Approximate number of people	6,019 with seasonal variation
Area under management	34,073ha
PVCs Issued to Date	125,877
Total Emissions Reductions achieved in this reporting period	25,764
Allocation to PV buffer account in this reporting period	5,153
Submission for PVC Issuance (tCO ₂)	20,611
PVCs available for future issuance (REDD only)	0
Total PVCs issued (including this issuance)	146,488

Part A. Project updates

A.1. Key Events in chronological order from February 2019 to January 2020

February 2019 – Carbon Tanzania joined a team of leaders and high-level donors from The Nature Conservancy, who were highlighting the project as a prime example of community-led conservation success in Africa. The project also sent another village game scouts to the Pasiansi Institute to get official training in natural resource management, anti-poaching and enforcement of land use plans.

March 2019 – The Carbon Tanzania team visited the Pasiansi Institute at the western edge of the Serengeti ecosystem. This trip served to increase understanding of the activities and training at the institute as the project and community have made significant investment in sending VGS there, as well as continuing to build the relationship between the institute and the project.

April 2019 – The Director of Carbon Tanzania met with the Honourable Minister of Environment for Tanzania to discuss the success of the Yaeda project, and how it can inform larger conservation initiatives across the country.

May 2019 – The Manyara Regional Hospital conducted a mobile hospital clinic in the Yaeda throughout the three main project community areas, this included a large team of doctors and free treatment and medicine available to all. The Carbon Tanzania team conducted the first set of the Biannual Payment and Grievance meetings with the community.

June 2019 – Notification is received that the project has been selected as a winner of the prestigious 2019 Equator prize from the United Nations Development Programme. The project then hosted a film crew from the UN who came to film some footage for the award ceremony and other communications.

August 2019 - The project hosted the Director of ERBACHER Foundation and CEO of Erbacher Food Intelligence Group who are some of the largest supporters for Carbon markets in Tanzania, and view the Yaeda project as a prime example to promote and foster future investment in the sector

September 2019 – Community member Ezekiel Phillipo who is also a VGS and education board chairman travels to the UN General Assembly and climate week in New York City to accept the Equator Prize on behalf of the project and the community. This includes multiple press events, community dialogues and diplomatic engagements.

October 2019 – A meeting is held in the valley with all VGS in attendance as well as local and district leaders. This serves as an opportunity for VGS to share successes and challenges, exchange best practices. VGS also took the opportunity to inform leaders of project updates and solicit the institutional support they need to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of their work.

November 2019 - The Manyara Regional Hospital again conducted a mobile hospital clinic in the Yaeda throughout the three main project community areas, this included a large team of doctors and free treatment and medicine available to all. The Carbon Tanzania team conducted the second set of the Biannual Payment and Grievance meetings with the community.

December 2019 – The Carbon Cup, a conservation themed football tournament was held in the Yaeda Valley. All villages and communities in the valley and surrounding areas fielded teams and district leaders also were in attendance. It was a prime opportunity for awareness and updates on the project to be spread among a vast number of community members and stakeholders. Concurrently the final batch of untrained Village Game Scouts travelled to the Pasiansi institute to start their official 3-month course.

January 2020 – The project manager collected all monitoring reports for the year and gathered all the data from the SMART/Cybertracker system for compiling in the annual report and informing the yearly internal project review.



Ezekiel Phillip, a VGS and community education board chairman accepts the 2019 Equator Prize on behalf of the project and the community at the UN General Assembly and climate week in New York City

A.2. Successes and challenges

Project implementation activities

Land use and ownership rights to the forest resources remain secure. Ensuring by-laws are followed depends on project operations and revenue generated for communities and local governance structures by both this project and through the tourism products offered by Dorobo Tours and Safaris. Carbon Tanzania fully understands that this essentially means being able to continue the current sales levels so that we can meet financial expectations and commitments (see sales section below). Ensuring some of the neighbouring pastoralist communities follow seasonal patterns within the overall land use plan continues to be a challenge, however this does not lead to deforestation but does increase disputes between the Hadza and neighbouring cultural groups. In 2019 sufficient rains meant that the area designated for grazing was not depleted early so cattle grazing was not displaced into the Hadzabe protected area, which had been in some previous years.

Carbon Tanzania and our partners, including the Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), are constantly communicating and working with 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. Due the distances involved and resource challenges, responses to poaching can be limited but Carbon Tanzania and its partner communities continue to work with district officials to meet these challenges. Having a full-time project manager based in Yaeda confers increased capacity to be more responsive to community needs and improves our speed and efficiency when gathering information from the communities. In 2019 we completed the process of sending all project VGS for professional development at respected institutes such as Pasiansi

⁵ for further training on conducting patrols and wildlife management. Once the current group returns it will mean that all VGS have been trained and received official documentation and recognition from the district, a significant achievement in terms of both their capacity and their authority.



Sales

Bringing credits to market at a value that reflects expectations and project operations means Carbon Tanzania has continued to work towards diversifying and increasing its sales of PVCs. We continue to sell directly to local Tanzanian clients, predominantly ecotourism operations, but have expanded our client portfolio to 4 Tanzanian light aircraft operators. We also continue to sell PVC's in the form of gift certificates to individuals and small companies. For these sales we control the price and command between USD□ and USD□ per PVC.

Sales continue through several resellers in both Europe and America, where occasional orders for credits are received and processed. Prices for such sales vary between USD□ and USD□.

Our agreement, signed in May 2017, with US-based reseller Native Energy to buy 20,000 PVCs, of mostly unsold stock at USD□ per PVC remains in place. The revenue from this stock sale has been allocated to activities which have already been agreed by the communities, but which fall into the following three categories: 1) education provision both for school children, college students and adults, 2) increasing the capacity of the VGS through sending them to formal government ranger training courses, and 3) improving governance and financial management capacity in the community administrative structures through supporting training events, facilitating meetings and developing better systems for accountability.

With the relatively long-term, established nature of the project, and the award of the Equator Prize to the communities of the Yaeda Valley in 2019, the PVCs from this project are now in very high demand, and we are in a position where we do not have enough credits to fulfil all requests for PVCs.

⁵ <http://www.pasiansiwildlife.ac.tz>

A.3. Project Developments

REDD in the Yaeda Valley

Since 2016, Yaeda I and Yaeda II have been under the same management structure, characterised as one greater Yaeda Valley 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 manager, who lives in Yaeda Chini and manages a Carbon Tanzania office there as well. His 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 manager also provides the link between community and village governance structures. In 2019 the manager has significantly improved his management capacity and operational independence as well as his integration in the community at a leadership level. The project is increasingly being run and managed out of the Yaeda based office with less and less reliance on the Arusha headquarters. Multiple outputs and endeavours in 2019 were completely conceived and implemented by the Yaeda team and the project communities. As the project continues to mature, we expect to see this operational independence continue to grow and flourish. Improved mobile network and data development and coverage in Tanzania and specifically Yaeda has also allowed for increased and easier communication between the manager and the core staff based in Arusha when necessary.

A.4. Future developments

Our future project developments are represented in Table 2. It describes the activities/areas on which we will be focusing, as well as the future outcomes we expect to see. The baseline is included for comparison, though this is not a without-project baseline, but a current baseline without new future initiatives. These future developments include measurable targets/indicators and a schedule for implementation that can be used for future monitoring and internal certification. In addition to this Carbon Tanzania is planning to expand this project in 2020, this may result in doing a verification event for the Yaeda Valley REDD project in 2020.

Table 2. Future Activities

Activity	Outcome	Business-As-Usual (Baseline)	Target	Date
Activity Area 1: Education & Employment				
Community Scout Apprentice Program (Youth Employment)	50% increase in apprentices trained over the five-year period 30% of which are female	Professional ranger training at community-based conservation training centre continues: 6 in 2017, 6 in 2018, and 18 in 2019	4 youth per year (Youth Employment)	4 youth trained by November each year (2020-2022)
Professional management training for field personnel	Increased capacity for local Yaeda based and sourced team to manage Yaeda Project Clear understanding of expected roles and responsibilities among management team	Trained local management team in place but much room for improvement in higher level management techniques and communication abilities	Management Team (8 people, 4 male / 4 female)	June – July (2020-2022)
Activity Area 2: Health Care Services				
Eye and TB assessment and treatment Clinics	Identification and treatment of trachoma and removal of cataracts where appropriate coupled with TB assessment and treatment	Eye related and TB related issues prevalent with little recourse available to community	Hadza Community (1000 + People) & Neighbouring Groups (Tatoga)	Two visits per year followed by treatment scheduled where needed
Activity Area 3: Awareness and Governance				

General Awareness of the project and conservation and enhanced capacity of leadership and community to engage	Increased awareness of the project activities and opportunity for community and leadership at local and district levels to engage	Project success continues but missed opportunity for community and leadership to engage at a higher level at regular intervals	All community members have better access and awareness of project activities, outcomes and opportunities	One or two project specific events depending on scale 2020 -2022
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Operational management and planning

Carbon Tanzania has continued its 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 environment 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 included meeting twice in 2019 with the Honourable Minister of the Environment. Carbon Tanzania continues to conduct strategy planning and human resource exercises and meetings. Since 2018, Carbon Tanzania's former monitoring and reporting manager has been in the position of general project operations manager. The successful use of the Carbon Tanzania specific SMART/Cybertracker monitoring system, and well-established management structures across all of Carbon Tanzania's project areas allows the operations manager to oversee all daily operations activities for Carbon Tanzania. The Arusha headquarters team is always available and equipped to react promptly to any needs that arise from the project or the various project stakeholders.

Sales and Marketing

As reported in section A.2 above, in 2019 Carbon Tanzania was not able to fulfil the increasing demand for PVCs from this project, and therefore going forward we are not dedicating any increased or extra efforts to marketing the project, beyond the maintaining the current exposure that the project has through our digital presence (web and social media), our newsletters and our occasional communications with clients and interested stakeholders.

Part B. Project activities, total project size and participation

This project works with hunter-gatherer Hadza (or Hadzabe) and Barabaig pastoralist communities in Mongo Wa Mono, Domanga and Yaeda Chini villages. By working in conjunction with traditional leaders, the elected village governments and a team of community members, Carbon Tanzania has 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

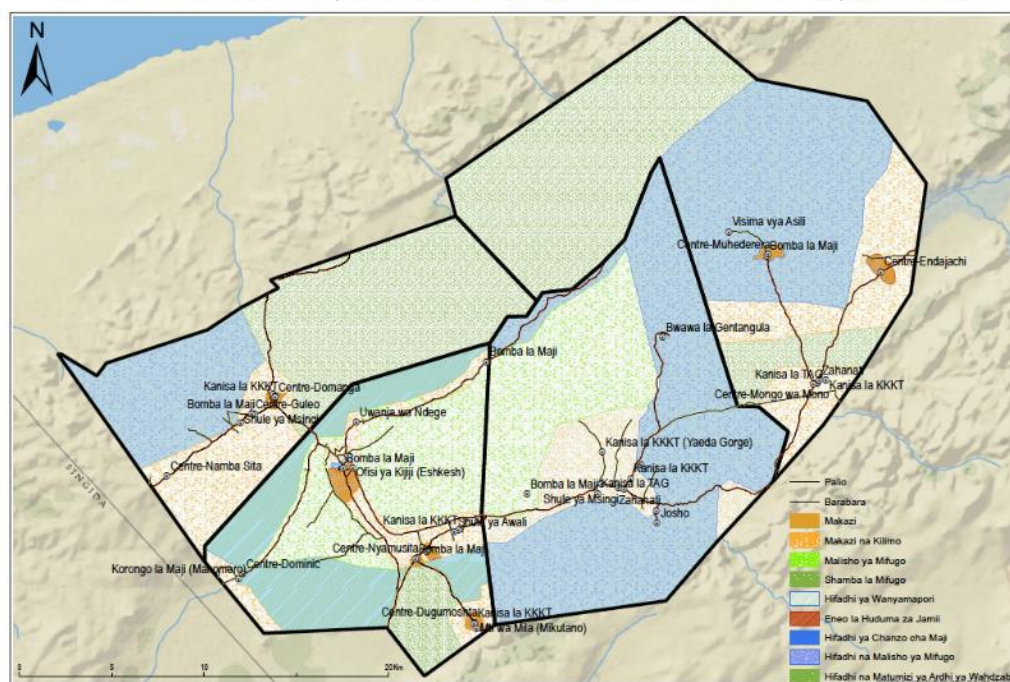
Name of Technical specification	Area (ha)	No households	No communities
REDD in Yaeda Valley updated June 2016	34,073 ha	n/a	3

Successful avoided deforestation is being achieved through a series of interventions including reinforcing the implementation of the approved village land use plan (see below) 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

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 area (see Land use plan map B1) and any counted carbon.

MPANGO WA MATUMIZI BORA YA ARDHI (VIJJI VYA: YAEDA CHINI, ESHKESH, MONGO WA MONO NA DOMANGA), WILAYA YA MBULU



C.1. Carbon Tanzania is applying for issuance of 20,611 PVC based on contractual agreements with the two Hadzabe communities, Mongo Wa Mono and Domanga, and the village of Yaeda Chini who have successfully carried out their obligations stated in the contractual agreements. This is reflected in the activity-based monitoring results and collated in section Part E of this annual report.

Area ID	Total area (ha)	tCO2e available from previous periods	Total tCO2e achieved this period	Non-permanence Risk % buffer	No of PVCs allocated to buffer account	No of PVCs requested from saleable carbon	tCO2e available for future issuances
Yaeda Vallej	34.073	0	25.764	20%	5.153	20.611	0

Buyer name / unsold stock	No of PVCs transacted	Registry ID if destined for unsold stock	Tech spec associated with issuance
Carbon Tanzania	20,611	103000000002262	REDD in Yaeda Valley
TOTAL	20,611		

C.4. Data to support issuance request

Data supporting issuance request is listed Part E. Monitoring Results and Annex 1.

Part D. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D1. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

As described in detail in section A.2 above, sales of PVCs in this period increased to an all-time high. This does include 3000 tonnes which were retired as part of a sale of stock in 2017, but for which revenues were received in this reporting period. 71.5% of sales were to the three international resellers (Native Energy, Zeromission and CLevel), with the remaining sales being made to a combination of Tanzanian tour operators (14.2%) and individuals and organisations both directly and through Carbon Tanzania's website portal (14.3%) – see Table 7 below.

Table 6a. Consolidated figures for Carbon Tanzania sales and corresponding Market Registry retirements and transfers, project start to January 2020

Reporting period	Total tonnes sold in reporting period (various vintages)	Vintage on registry	Tonnes issued	Total retirements / transfers from vintage	Unsold stock (balance)
to Jan 2013	5,153.3	2012	18,012	18,012	0
2013-14	5,529.0	2013	14,010	14,008	2
2014-15	9,754.9	2014	16,011	16,006	5
2015-16	9,343.8	2015	16,011	16,000	11
2016-17	13,579.0	2016-17	20,611	20,610	1
2017-18	13,609.2	2017-18	20,611	20,610	1
2018-19	28,642.8	2018-19	20,611	12,280	8,331
2019-20	31,914.6				
Totals	117,526.60	n/a	125,877	117,526	8,351

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

Direct Clients: Direct sales are the primary means of distribution with the highest retail price at USD□ per PVC. 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.

International Resellers: In 2019 three resellers have continued to sell offsets on behalf of Carbon Tanzania.



Domanga based VGS or traditional scouts on patrol.

Table 7. Buyers and transaction volumes February 2019 to January 2020

Customer Name	Tonnes	Price	Vintage	Revenue
Acacia Natural Resource Consultants	6.9		Yaeda 2017-18	
African Environments	409.5		Yaeda 2018-19	
Andrew Williams	474		Yaeda 2018-19	
Asilia Africa	1225.4		Yaeda 2018-19	
Carbon Tanzania	109.0		Yaeda 2018-19	
Clevel	1800.0		Yaeda 2014	
Website sales	596.6		Yaeda 2018-19	
East African Voyage	20.9		Yaeda 2012	
Grumeti Air	701.0		Yaeda 2018-19	
HRSV / FEMI	80.0		Yaeda 2018-19	
John Forrest 2020	7.0		Yaeda 2014	
Kate McAlpine	13.8		Yaeda 2013	
Mark Gessink	375		Yaeda 2018-19	
Essential Destinations Luxury Camps	185		Yaeda 2018-19	
The Map's Edge	1051		Yaeda 2018-19	
Naipenda Safaris	19.4		Yaeda 2012	
Native Energy	19000.0		Yaeda 2015	
ND	71.4		Yaeda 2018-19	
Nomad Tanzania	658.5		Yaeda 2018-19	
Scotch and Soda	2500		Yaeda 2018-19	
Susan Wahlen	97.0		Yaeda 2018-19	
TNC	74.6		Yaeda 2018-19	
TRAFFIC UK	439.1		Yaeda 2018-19	
Zero Mission	2000		Yaeda 2017-18	
Totals	31,915.1			

NB. Carbon Tanzania pays communities aggregated payments in 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

E1. 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. Since 2018 the SMART/Cybertracker system has been the primary method of monitoring. The mobile app uses the same parameters as were done on paper forms in previous project cycles. The community members quickly adapted and in 2019 used the system with high efficiency providing a myriad of useful metadata. This allowed all incidents to be recorded with GPS locations and photos in a simple and secure system. This has proved invaluable for both 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 outlines 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 with recommendations of how potential issues can be resolved. Since 2015 the Mbulu District Council has ordered the police to station one officer in Yaeda Chini in response to reported issues of land incursion, an issue not just in the Yaeda Valley but nationwide. In 2018, a full police station was constructed and in 2019 staffed with a crew to deal with land incursion and conflict, available when needed to support VGS in their routine natural resource protection activities.

E.1 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 8. 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 the Yaeda Valley. All village meetings are recorded and filed in the CT office.
Effort spent on conflict resolution by UCRT				Only 2 days were spent in Yaeda by UCRT in 2019 related to pastoralist conflict and cattle enclosures in the project area. Target: <=14 days
Coverage by community guards				Monthly reports indicate approx. 80% of project area was covered in 2019 in Mongo wa Mono and Domanga and Yaeda Chini ⁶
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 no land use change related to agricultural clearing in either the project or leakage areas. All infringements of by-laws have been reported and acted upon. The verification has shown that land use change is decreasing compared to the baseline.
Payments to the community guards, communities and local government				All payment schedules have been met

Graduate village game scouts from Pasiansi training school, Mwanza, Northern Tanzania



⁶ SMART allows us to better understand and track patrolling and as such we are expanding the program.



E.2 Land use monitoring

Table 9. Results of land use monitoring

Threat	Occurrence / incident per community area	Reporting and action by community	Reporting and action by village / district
Unplanned agriculture	In Domonga there were 2 minor incidents of unplanned agriculture within the project area.	Reported to village government.	Agriculture was halted.
	In Mongo wa Mono there were 2 minor incidents of unplanned agriculture within the project area	Reported to village government.	Agriculture was halted.
	In Yaeda Chini there were no incidents of unplanned agriculture	-	-
Illegal hunting (poaching)	In Domonga there was 1 illegal hunting incident recorded in the project area. The incident did not involve Elephant poaching; and was reserved to illegal meat poaching.	Incident reported to village and district government.	No arrests were made
	In Mongo wa Mono there was 1 illegal hunting incident recorded in the project area. The incident did not involve Elephant poaching; but did involve a gun and was illegal meat poaching.	Incident reported to village and district government.	No arrests were made
	In Yaeda Chini there was 1 illegal hunting incident recorded in the project area. The incident did not involve Elephant poaching; and was reserved to illegal meat poaching.	Incident reported to village and district government	Arrest was made and transferred to district
Non-agricultural land conversion	In Domonga, boma construction by Taatoga pastoralists has significantly reduced and is only rarely recorded both on the edge and inside the project area.	VGS ask the Taatoga not to clear land within the project and report to the village chairman.	Reported to village chairman who orders the boma to leave and refrain from any habitat clearance in the project area. District undertakes operation to relocate illegal settlers.
	In Mongo wa Mono, boma construction by Taatoga pastoralists has significantly reduced and is only rarely recorded both on the edge and inside the project area.	VGS ask the Taatoga not to clear land within the project and report to the village chairman.	Reported to village chairman who orders the boma to leave and refrain from any habitat clearance in the project area. District undertakes operation to relocate illegal settlers.
	Whilst cattle are permitted in Yaeda Chini protected area. Boma construction is only allowed seasonally.	VGS record boma construction but these are gone by the onset of the rains in December.	-
Cattle incursion	Cattle incursions during the end of the dry season continue across the landscape though are reduced. Whilst this has no impact on above ground biomass, cattle herds displace wildlife so is a socio-economic issue for the Hadzabe.	The community and UCRT continue to communicate the land use plan. The land use plan is also physically demarcated with beacons throughout the valley. This is important as often the cattle belong to	UCRT and Carbon Tanzania will continue to educate people about land use planning and UCRT remarking the boundaries of the land use

outsiders who are not aware of local land use planning.

plan still in place and functioning.

E.4. Biodiversity monitoring

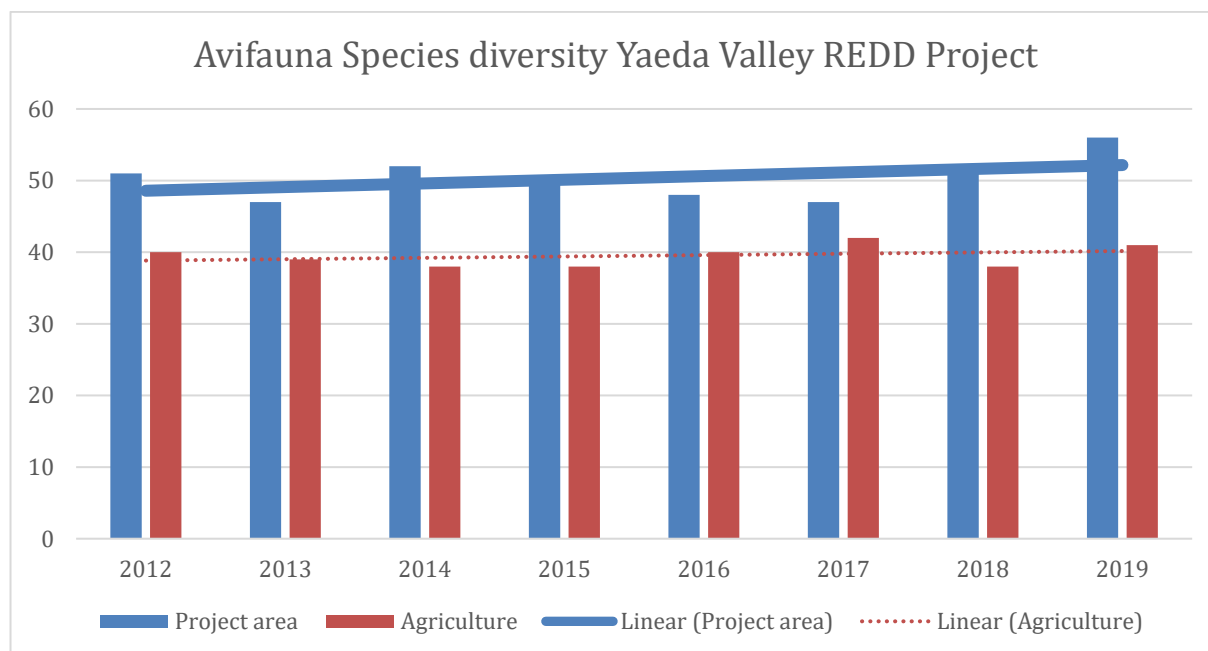
The Hadza are one of Tanzania's most distinctive and threatened human cultures, with a deep reservoir of indigenous knowledge pertaining to natural resource use. The Hadza are strict, almost obligate, hunter-gatherers and do not raise any livestock, although some do keep fields of domestic crops (indigenous 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 Valley forest in Domanga village

Avifauna

Avifauna are good long-term indicators of ecosystem health. Monitoring is conducted in February every year by an external team, in conjunction with the VGS due to the skills required to identify specific species. Timed Species Counts (TSCs) were completed in two locations set in 2012 for the baseline, 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 shows no significant variation from the baseline which is expected, in all cases species numbers; n=77 total species recorded in both areas, with an average of n=50 in the acacia-commiphora woodland and an average of n=38 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 2019 the following mammal species were observed within the project area. The SMART/Cybertracker system identifies specific species to be monitored and reported on rather than the previously used open-ended sheets. The data reflects this, now specific, pictorial, and spatial data is taken for observations, though other non-specified mammals may have been encountered during patrols. It should be noted that many of these large mammals range over large areas and data on movement is limited, we ensure that our data is passed into the Tanzania Mammal Atlas, which in turn informs better conservation management across the larger landscape.

Table 10. Mammal records for 2019: R: known resident; M: Possibly migratory; R/M?: Unknown resident / migratory status.

Species	Resident or migratory	# of observations	Groups	Notes
Giraffe	R	15	Yes	Resident populations with some migrant individuals
Elephant	M/R	12	Yes	Resident populations with some migrant individuals
Zebra	R	4	Yes	Common resident
Impala	R	147	Yes	Common resident
Kudu	R	78	Yes	Common and highly prized by Hadza
Eland	R/M?	7	Yes	Known to range over large areas
Warthog	R	8	Yes	Common
Leopard	R	1	No	Common but rarely seen
Buffalo	R	1	Yes	Would have been historically common
Wild Dog	R/M?	2	Yes	Known to range over large areas

Ripoti Kitu Gani	Mnyama Gani
Kilimo Haramu 	Twiga 
Ukataji Wa Miti 	Tembo 
Ujangili 	Punda Milia 
Mifugo Haramu 	Swalapala 
Wanyamapori 	Tandala 

Screenshots from SMART/Cybertracker system to be used by scouts to monitor land use change and wildlife
Screenshots of wildlife tracks from community patrols using SMART/Cybertracker system.



Leopard



Impala



Elephant



Kudu



Giraffe



Poachers traps discovered and removed by community guards while on patrol using SMART/Cybertracker

E5. Socio-economic baseline and actions to address issues arising

Issue identified during the survey	Action taken
Problem of transportation between villages was identified, specifically to travel faster between villages and to location of arising land use conflict. Gives the opportunity for guards to observe the area and react faster.	Yaeda project manager has a motorbike to respond to arising needs, and there is a fund available for maintenance and fuel for project uses. Other funds have been allocated for VGS to convene when necessary, in 2019 a major VGS gathering was realized with these funds. The District has also begun to use the funds it receives from the community to respond to situations in the valley.
5% of the community fund from the carbon sale is paid to the local government (district). In 2018 the district government formally requested a greater percentage of revenue. Community members wanted to better understand why the district should get more money.	The District government have greatly increased their visits to Yaeda in support of the land use plans. Since 2018 some communities began increasing this percentage and the district took major actions in Yaeda including a large-scale operation to relocate illegal settlers from the protected areas. The trends of increased involvement of the district and increased community contributions continued in 2019. Carbon Tanzania has asked the district government to continue the enthusiastic involvement and furthermore to ensure they communicate all direct actions and involvements to the wider community to ensure transparency and good governance.
The need to better understand economic inclusion was identified by community members and the Carbon Tanzania team. This relates mainly to decision making around gender and geographical understanding of revenue dispersal.	In 2019 an internal study was concluded that determined that the community at large was satisfied in the benefit sharing mechanism used by the project. Both community members living close to governance centres and those in more remote locations reported being sufficiently involved in decision making and economic inclusion.

Part F. Impacts

F1. 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 Activitybased monitoring results (Table 8). The dual medical benefits of the Haydom fund and the outreach clinics offer significantly improved medical services access to the community that has served to significantly bolster community health and reinforce the projects importance to a broad array of community members. The Haydom fund means that when any community member falls ill there is available credit and the nearest hospital for those patients to be transported and treated at the hospital with no further costs. These funds are always fully utilized by the community, showing the importance the community places on this service. Furthermore, the twice-yearly medical clinics run by the Manyara Regional Hospital has brought medical services over a wide a diverse population in the area, providing treatment and medicine free of charge to the thousands of patients who have attended the clinics in the valley's population centres. This is critical as many ailments are caught before they get severe enough to warrant emergency transport to Haydom. The collaboration with the hospital has been a major achievement, as the hospital had not previously had this capacity to conduct remote medical clinics. Furthermore, for Carbon Tanzania it is a prime example of direct involvement and support for public institutions, bringing them directly in the fray of the project. The clinics focus on TB and Trachoma, with further screening for HIV, eye disease, hypertension and diabetes. However, the team are equipped to address all conditions community members present with, some common ailments include senile cataracts, bacterial conjunctivitis, allergic conjunctivitis, and refractive errors. In the case of children, TB, malaria, gastroenteritis, pneumonia, otitis media, severe eczema, and ringworm were

all seen to be present. Mobile clinics are a visible and tangible benefit to the community directly at the most basic level of human health. The community continue to report that the clinics have been a major success at every level and Carbon Tanzania looks forward to continued engagement with this output in Yaeda and in our other projects as well.

This output was aimed at SDG 3:
Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

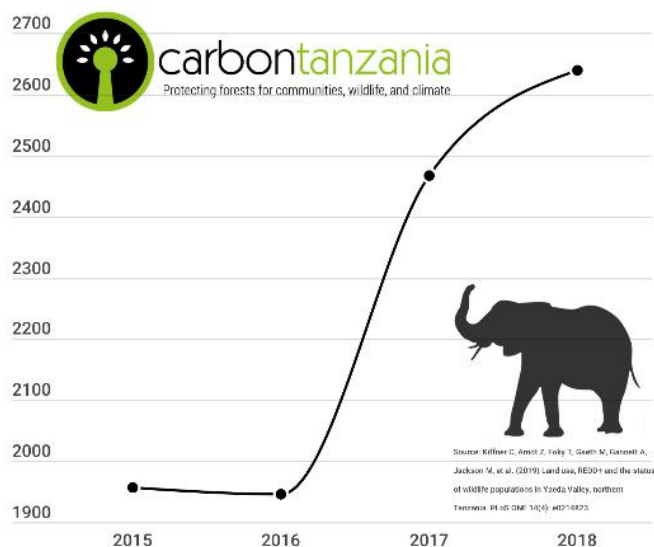


Biodiversity

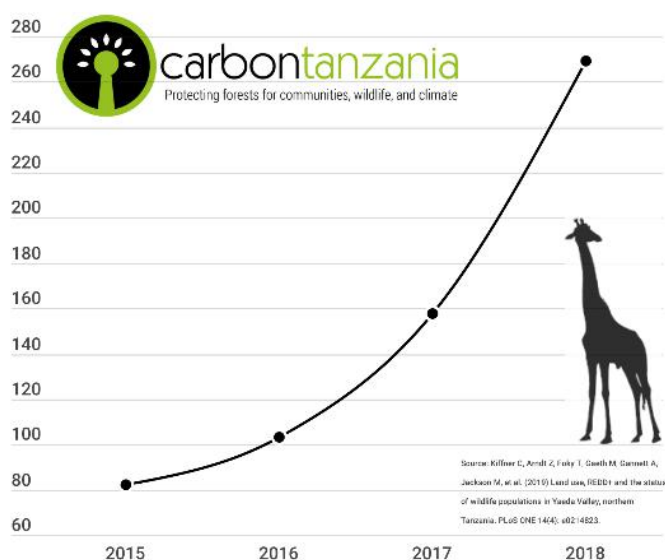
In partnership with the school for field studies, annual occupancy modelling for biodiversity is now in its fifth year. In 2019 based on these results a paper was published on the impact of the Yaeda REDD project on biodiversity in the Yaeda valley⁷. These results show that across the project wildlife populations are either stable or increasing. This serves to confirm the increasing numbers of wildlife reported through Carbon Tanzania community-based monitoring system is. Of particular note are the increase in Giraffe populations that have seen declines throughout their range due to bushmeat poaching.

⁷ 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>

Number of Independent Wildlife Signs in Yaeda Valley



Number of Independent Giraffe Signs in Yaeda Valley



Part G. Payments for Ecosystem Service update

All payments made to producers in May and November 2019 are based on contractual agreements and communities meeting their monitoring targets. Revenue dispersal is informed by scheduled community meetings - these payment structures are outlined in detail in Annex 2. In all cases no payments have been withheld during this reporting period.

Table 11: Summary of payments made and held in trust

Reporting Period	(1) Total previous payments (USD)	(2) Total payments held in trust until May / Nov 2020 (USD)	(3) Total payments withheld (USD)
Feb 13 - Jan 14	29,674	0	0

Feb 14 – Jan 15	28,184	0	0
Feb 15 – Jan 16	30,937	0	0
Feb 16 – Jan 17	54,151	0	0
Feb 17 – Jan 18	57,136	0	0
Feb 18 – Jan 19	110,454	0	0
Feb 19 – Jan 20	94,700	95,000	0
TOTAL	402,240	95,000	0

Part H. Ongoing Community Participation

Community participation has been on-going throughout the 2019 - 2020 project period. Carbon Tanzania has bi-annual financial planning and conflict resolution meetings with the community in May and October every year (see table 10). 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 are chosen to coincide with project issuance, contractual agreements and peak needs of the community (see table 12 below), which are usually related to seasonal conditions. Carbon Tanzania schedules payments to the communities to coincide with the annual meeting in the first week of May, which allows for a delivery of the annual report and monitoring data to the communities and the payments which reflects the results-based payment plan.

Table 12. Time frame – meetings, data, seasonality and community needs. Green: wet season & brown: dry season.

Month & Season	Operational activities		Community revenue incoming / outgoing <i>Issues effecting communities</i>
	Carbon Tanzania role	Communities role	
January		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	Schools fees paid to government school
February	Quality Assurance visit trimester 1	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<i>Availability of tubers and fruiting plants provides indigenous food.</i>
March		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<i>Availability of tubers and fruiting plants provides indigenous food</i>
April		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<i>Availability of tubers and fruiting plants provides indigenous food</i>
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 -Haydom Medical Fund paid -allocation of revenue towards food purchase
June	Quality Assurance visit trimester 2	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	Maize crop becomes available at low cost so food can be bought in bulk and stored
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	<i>Food scarcity begins, greater nomadic movement by communities – increased dependency on use of maize and agricultural output</i>

September	Quality assurance trimester 3.	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<i>Food scarcity - dependency on use of maize and agricultural output</i>
October		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<i>Undushibi berries become available – indigenous food begins end dry season (NB. This can vary)</i>
November	Bi-annual community/village government meetings	Bi-annual community/village government meetings	<i>Indigenous foods become more widely available reducing stress and increasing community cohesiveness. Revenue use is planned for the coming wet season (see section 8)</i>
December		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	

The main aim of these meetings is to discuss carbon sales and to inform the community as to how much money will be transferred into their accounts. This forum involves all community members and village government and allows for discussion on what money should be spent on and any problems arising from within the community (see section 5). These meetings are attended by Carbon Tanzania and UCRT.

Part I. Project operating costs

Table 13. Breakdown of Operational Costs 2019

Expense	Narrative	Cost (US\$)	Contribution from sales of Plan Vivo Certificates
Community payments (Scouts / benefits and services villages etc.)			
	Scouts	14,761	100%
	Hadza Community benefits	40,276	100%
	District, Ward and Villages	15,282	100%
	Other Payments (health, education, training)	34,804	100%
	Total	105,123	
Office / admin and organizational Costs			
	Printing and communication	671	
	Rent and utilities	1,610	100%
	Yaeda Project Manager	3,976	100%
	Field expenses (vehicle, fuel, etc..)	5,537	100%
	Travel and accommodation	576	100%
	Total	12,371	
Consultancy	Professional fees	0	
Audits	Validation costs (2018-19 VV work)	0	100%
	PIN	n/a	100%
	PDD	n/a	100%
	Tech Spec	n/a	100%
	Issuance (2019)	0	100%
	Project visit	218	100%

	Total	218	
Marketing	Consultant fees / website development / conferences	3794	100%
Total project related costs		121,506	100%

Annex 1. Activity monitoring indicators for issuance of annual ex-post credits (results are show 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 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 indicator, 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.

Indicator	Sustainable Development Goals (SDG#)	Thresholds			Means of verification
		Green	Orange	Red	
Community user rights over forest based resources	SDG 2.3.1. Secure access to natural resources SDG 2.5.1. Plant and animal resources secured in conservation	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 poorly 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 and closely engaged in policy development with local and national government. 2. Training is continually being conducted on user rights with participating communities.
Community tenure and ownership over land	SDG 1.4.2. Secure Land rights for indigenous communities	Land use plan and associated by laws are documented and implemented. Boundaries are clear and well understood. Community rights over land is 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 voiding of current land use plan, management regime and CCRO.	1. CT and UCRT and closely engaged in policy development with local and national government. 2. Concrete boundary markers are in place and accompanied by clearly marked signs. 3. UCRT work to manage any potential land use conflicts
Coverage by community guards	SDG 8.3.1. Direct and sustainable employment	Community guards have covered and reported on >=50% of project area and leakage area that month.	Community guards fail to cover or report on >=30% of project or leakage area that month.	Community guards fail to patrol, collect data or report on project or leakage area.	1. Data loggers and GPS provide quantitative data on movement by community guards. 2. Monthly monitoring forms are collated and collected by CT and indicate activity.
Land use change	SDG 15.1.1. Protection of forest resources resulting in reduced deforestation SDG15.5.1. Protection of RED list species	Community guards reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate no land use change occurred within the project area.	Community guards reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate farming or land clearance within the leakage area or project area >=10% buffer. Village government immediately	Community guards reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate farming or land clearance within the leakage area or project area >=10%. Village government fails to act on information and report to CT and UCRT.	1. Monitoring reports collated monthly by the local project coordinators are sent to CT and UCRT, these document and georeference all land use change and the response by village / district government. 2. By-laws enacted through the land use plan make it illegal to farm or clear land in the project area.

			acts on information and reports to CT and UCRT.		
Payments to the community guards, communities and local government	SDG 2.4.1. Sustainable agriculture. SDG 3.8.2. Coverage of community by health insurance SDG 3.B.1. Sustainable access to affordable medicines SDG4.1.1./4.6.1. Access to primary and secondary education	Monthly payments to the community guards 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 out project activities however revenue to communities and local government parties is not paid so limited benefits may result in discontent in the project.	No payments are made to patrol teams, communities, or local government and no benefits are realized from carbon revenue.	1. 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. 2. CT pays the patrol teams directly using M-Pesa ensuring payments are always made

Annex 2. Payment structure to communities

May 2019

Community Payments Total Funds available 81,274,051.00
(Based on sales, Nov 2018 to April 2019)

May-19

Domanga	%	27,000,000.00	Mongo wa Mono	%	27,000,000.00	Yaeda Chini	%	27,274,051.00
Hadaza - Community	57%	15,510,000.00	Hadaza - Community	58%	15,750,000.00	Village Government	73%	19,926,645.00
Less - Scout payment previous 6 month	23%	6,090,000.00	Less - Scout payment previous 6 month	17%	4,500,000.00	Less - Scout payment previous 6 month	17%	4,620,000.00
Other Deductions	0%	-	Other Deductions	0%	-	Other Deductions	0%	-
Less Haydom fund	0%	-	Less Haydom fund	0%	-	Less Haydom fund	0%	-
Village Government	10%	2,700,000.00	Village Government	15%	4,050,000.00	Hadza Community	0%	-
Mbulu District	5%	1,350,000.00	Mbulu District	5%	1,350,000.00	Mbulu District	5%	1,363,703.00
Education Fund	0%	-	Education Fund	0%	-	Education Fund	0%	-
Eshkesh Ward	5%	1,350,000.00	Yaeda Ward	5%	1,350,000.00	Yaeda Ward	5%	1,363,703.00
Total		27,000,000.00	Total		27,000,000.00	Total		27,274,051.00

November 2019

CARBON TANZANIA

Community Payments Total Funds available 82,918,290.00
(Based on sales, May 2019 to Oct 2019)

Nov-19

Domanga	%	27,300,000.00	Mongo wa Mono	%	27,300,000.00	Yaeda Chini	%	28,318,290.00
Hadaza - Community	51%	13,845,000.00	Hadaza - Community	50%	13,730,000.00	Village Government	70%	19,866,290.00
Less - Scout payment previous 6 month	22%	6,090,000.00	Less - Scout payment previous 6 month	26%	7,110,000.00	Less - Scout payment previous 6 month	16%	4,620,000.00
Other Deductions	0%	-	Other Deductions	0%	-	Other Deductions	0%	-
Less Haydom fund Clinic Costs	4%	1,000,000.00	Less Haydom fund Clinic Costs	4%	1,000,000.00	Less Clinic Costs	4%	1,000,000.00
Village Government	0%	-	Mongo Village	10%	2,730,000.00	Hadza Community	0%	-
Mbulu District	5%	1,365,000.00	Mbulu District	5%	1,365,000.00	Mbulu District	5%	1,416,000.00
Education Fund	18%	5,000,000.00	Education Fund	0%	-	Education Fund	0%	-
Eshkesh Ward	0%	-	Yaeda Ward	5%	1,365,000.00	Yaeda Ward	5%	1,416,000.00
Total		27,300,000.00	Total		27,300,000.00	Total		28,318,290.00

Annex 3. Retirements and transfers Markit registry February 2019 – Jan2020

Retirements 2019

Vintage	Quantity	Serial Number	Retirement Date	Retirement Remarks
2017 - 2018	806	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4636833-4637638-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Client safari offsets for African Environment guests 2017-2018
2017 - 2018	1014	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4637639-4638652-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Individual client safari offsets for 2017 - 2018
2017 - 2018	548	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4638653-4639200-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Individual offset payments received via Company Website
2017 - 2018	58	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4639201-4639258-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Carbon Tanzania company operational offsets for Plan Vivo certification needs.
2017 - 2018	27	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4639259-4639285-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Acacia Natural Resource Consultants travel offsets 2017 and 2018
2017 - 2018	44	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4639286-4639329-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Individual client safari offsets for Guiding Principles guests - 2017
2017 - 2018	103	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4639330-4639432-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Camp operational offsets for Tarangire Safari Lodge for 2016
2017 - 2018	123	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4639433-4639555-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Duma Explorer Company operational offsets for 2016
2017 - 2018	213	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4639556-4639768-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Dorobo Tours and Safaris individual client safari offsets for 2017 and 2018
2017 - 2018	229	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4639769-4639997-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Wildlife Explorer company operational offsets for 2017 and 2018
2017 - 2018	36	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4639998-4640033-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Camp operational offsets for Kisima Ngeda Tented Camp for 2017
2017 - 2018	46	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4640034-4640079-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Company flight related travel offsets for 2017 for HRSV / FEMI
2017 - 2018	193	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4640080-4640272-MER-O-P	11-3-19	Individual client, safari and travel offsets for various safari companies
2018 - 2019	2500	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4838255-4840754-MER-O-P	26-8-19	Emission offsets for Company operations in 2018 - Yaeda Valley Project
2018 - 2019	474	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4840755-4841228-MER-O-P	4-9-19	Emissions offsets for professional consultancy travel 2009 to 2018
2017 - 2018	7	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022017-31012018-4656273-4656279-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for Acacia Natural Resource Consultants - 2019 flight emissions
2013	14	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012013-31122013-2951892-2951905-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for flight emissions (business and family) in 2019
2014	7	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012014-31122014-3126614-3126620-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for emissions 2019 - EURO100 paid by John, Forrest 2020.
2012	21	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012012-31122012-2658442-2658462-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for emissions in 2019 - Safari company operations.
2018 - 2019	410	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4843479-4843888-MER-O-P	30-1-20	African Environments safari client offsets for 2019
2018 - 2019	1225	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4843889-4845113-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Asilia Africa camp operational emissions June 2018 to May 2019
2018 - 2019	109	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4845114-4845222-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Carbon Tanzania company operational offsets for 2019 for Plan Vivo certification requirements
2018 - 2019	621	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4845223-4845843-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Individual and small company offsets for 2019 - website payment portal receipts
2018 - 2019	701	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4845844-4846544-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for Charter flights 2019
2018 - 2019	80	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4846545-4846624-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for emissions from staff flights 2019
2018 - 2019	31	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4846625-4846655-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Kisima Ngeda Tented Camp operational offsets for 2019
2018 - 2019	375	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4846656-4847030-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for emissions from Classic Car rally May 2019
2012	19	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012012-31122012-2658463-2658481-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for Safari Operational emissions for Naipenda Safaris 2019
2018 - 2019	74	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4847031-4847104-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for operational offsets for Essential Destinations Camps 2019
2018 - 2019	71	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4847105-4847175-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for emission reductions from Nature Discovery Kilimanjaro Climbs 2019
2018 - 2019	1229	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4847176-4848404-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for client safari emissions 2019
2018 - 2019	659	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4848405-4849063-MER-O-P	30-1-20	Offsets for camp operational emissions for Nomad Tanzania

Vintage	Quantity	Serial Number	Retirement Date	Retirement Remarks
2013	90	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012013-31122013-2950173-2950262-MER-O-P	13-4-17	2016 offsets for The Map's Edge
2013	70	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012013-31122013-2950263-2950332-MER-O-P	13-4-17	2016 offsets for Dorobo Tours and Safaris
2013	93	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012013-31122013-2950333-2950425-MER-O-P	13-4-17	2016 offsets for African Environments safari client departures
2013	25	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012013-31122013-2950426-2950450-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Offsets for Feb 2016 Serengeti Safari
2013	414	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012013-31122013-2950451-2950864-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Operational offsets for Friedkin Conservation Fund, for year 2015
2014	324	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012014-31122014-3120855-3121178-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Offsets for The Map's Edge safari departures 2016
2014	84	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012014-31122014-3121179-3121262-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Operational Offsets for Braeburn International School Arusha, for Sept 2015 to July 2016
2014	57	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012014-31122014-3121263-3121319-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Dorobo Tours and Safaris offsets for 2016
2014	154	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012014-31122014-3121320-3121473-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Offsets for African Environments safari clients 2016
2013	986	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012013-31122013-2950865-2951850-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Operational offsets for Asilia Camps, Lodges and Hotels for June 2015 to May 2016
2013	41	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012013-31122013-2951851-2951891-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Operational Offsets for Kisima Need Tented Camp for 2015
2012	38	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012012-31122012-2658404-2658441-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Operational Offsets for Fair Travel Tanzania for year 2015
2014	103	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012014-31122014-3121474-3121576-MER-O-P	13-4-17	Operational offsets for Tarangire Safari Lodge for 2015
2014	100	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012014-31122014-3121577-3121676-MER-O-P	14-4-17	Edward McAlpine domestic offsets for 2016
2014	194	PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01012014-31122014-3121677-3121870-MER-O-P	14-4-17	Nature Discovery climb offsets for 2015-16

Transfers 2019

Source Account ID	Source Account Name	Destination Account ID	Destination Account Name	Vintage	Quantity
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	100000000000432	ZeroMission AB	2017 - 2018	500
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	100000000000298	NativeEnergy, Inc.	2017 - 2018	16000
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	103000000012330	Plan Vivo Ex-post Project Buffer	2017 - 2018	5153
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	100000000001034	CLLevel	2014	100
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	100000000001034	CLLevel	2016 - 2017	50
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	100000000001034	CLLevel	2016 - 2017	150
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	100000000000432	ZeroMission AB	2018 - 2019	750
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	100000000000432	ZeroMission AB	2018 - 2019	750
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	103000000012330	Plan Vivo Ex-post Project Buffer	2018 - 2019	5153
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	100000000001034	CLLevel	2018 - 2019	500

Annex 4. Historical Sales Record

Buyer	Tonnes	Price	Vintage	Total sale
Reporting period 1 (start to Jan 2013)				
JAS	35		Yaeda1 2012	
MBS	53		Yaeda1 2012	
Braeburn School	57.7		Yaeda1 2012	
Summits Africa	59.7		Yaeda1 2012	
Traveller's Philanthropy	80.9		Yaeda1 2012	
Sanjan	96.5		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	8.4		Yaeda1 2012	
Theobald Barber	147.2		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	20.2		Yaeda1 2012	
Braeburn School	132.9		Yaeda1 2012	
Regional Air Services	376.2		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	21.4		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	99.6		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	76.7		Yaeda1 2012	
Summits Africa	55.9		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	57.5		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	5.7		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	12.1		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	42.1		Yaeda1 2012	
Summits Africa	55.8		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	37.97		Yaeda1 2012	
Asilia	187.7		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	39.75		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	50.94		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	186.9		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	135.7		Yaeda1 2012	
ND	59.8		Yaeda1 2012	

ME	85.2		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	18.81		Yaeda1 2012	
ND	78.3		Yaeda1 2012	
Sanctuary Retreats	122		Yaeda1 2012	
A&K	222.1		Yaeda1 2012	
Summits Africa	95.2		Yaeda1 2012	
Asilia	342.2		Yaeda1 2013	
GP	74.06		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	31.9		Yaeda1 2012	
ND	40.8		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	127.96		Yaeda1 2012	
Braeburn School	72.8		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	42.96		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	17.96		Yaeda1 2012	
Sanjan	18.9		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	88.47		Yaeda1 2012	
ND	54.1		Yaeda1 2012	
Cap Conseil	54		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	67.03		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	40		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	109.32		Yaeda1 2012	
Summits Africa	180		Yaeda1 2012	
Braeburn School	126.5		Yaeda1 2012	
Sanjan	10.3		Yaeda1 2012	
Honeyguide Foundation	55.6		Yaeda1 2012	
Asilia	602.7		Yaeda1 2012	
ND	180.9		Yaeda1 2012	
Totals	5153.33			

GP	65		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	89.23		Yaeda1 2012	
A&K	856.3		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	123.3		Yaeda1 2012	
Kisima Ngeda	35.1		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	48.3		Yaeda1 2012	
Wildlife Explorer	150		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	117.88		Yaeda1 2012	
ND	120.8		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	57.62		Yaeda1 2012	
Fair Travel TZ	41		Yaeda1 2012	
Native Energy	2500		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	31.94		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	83.98		Yaeda1 2012	
Asilia	719.7		Yaeda1 2012	
Braeburn School	129.5		Yaeda1 2012	
ND	169.8		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	95.8		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	94.4		Yaeda1 2012	
Totals		5529.65		
Reporting period 3 (Feb 2014 to Jan 2015)				
GP	68.3		Yaeda1 2012	
Dorobo	18.7		Yaeda1 2012	
Zero Mission	500		Yaeda1 2012	
Dorobo	11.2		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	26.1		Yaeda1 2012	
Kisima Ngeda	43		Yaeda1 2012	
Native Energy	4572		Yaeda1 2012	
STI	512		Yaeda1 2012	

AE	57		Yaeda1 2012	
Fair Travel TZ	79.9		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	134.1		Yaeda1 2012	
Summits Africa	195.3		Yaeda1 2012	
Dorobo	26.9		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	134.6		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	44.3		Yaeda1 2012	
A&K	936.1		Yaeda1 2013	
Sanctuary Retreats	190.6		Yaeda1 2013	
STI	489.2		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	216		Yaeda1 2012	
Wildlife Explorer	128.7		Yaeda1 2013	
Asilia	779		Yaeda1 2013	
TSL	116.6		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	97.5		Yaeda1 2012	
Carbon Tanzania	23.8		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	179.3		Yaeda1 2013	
Totals 9580.2				
Reporting period 4 (Feb 2015 to Jan 2016)				
AE	174.5		Yaeda1 2013	
Dorobo	39.2		Yaeda1 2013	
ND	123.3		Yaeda1 2012	
ME	24		Yaeda1 2013	
Kate McAlpine	9.5		Yaeda1 2012	
Native Energy	4000		Yaeda1 2013	
Braeburn School	76.8		Yaeda1 2012	
GP	131		Yaeda1 2013	
AE	245		Yaeda1 2013	
ME	242.5		Yaeda1 2013	

STI	904		Yaeda1 2013	
TNC	345.5		Yaeda1 2013	
ME	222		Yaeda1 2013	
ND	105.3		Yaeda1 2013	
ME	30		Yaeda1 2012	
Kisima Ngeda	35.7		Yaeda1 2013	
TSL	116.5		Yaeda1 2013	
Dorobo	37.1		Yaeda1 2012	
Clevel	300		Yaeda1 2013	
Zero Mission	165		Yaeda1 2013	
Asilia	954.1		Yaeda1 2013	
Braeburn School	76.8		Yaeda1 2013	
ME	50.8		Yaeda1 2013	
Duma Explorer	130.7		Yaeda1 2013	
AE	232.5		Yaeda1 2013	
Wildlife Explorer	114.5		Yaeda1 2013	
ND	110.7		Yaeda1 2013	
Acacia Natural Resource Cons	11.75		Yaeda1 2013	
Tree Campaign	203		Yaeda1 2013	
GP	183		Yaeda1 2013	
Carbon Tanzania	17		Yaeda1 2012	
East Africa Photo Safaris	25		Yaeda1 2013	
Totals		9436.75		
Reporting period 5 (Feb 2016 to Jan 2017)				
Ker and Downey Safaris Ltd	25.2		Yaeda1 2013	
SOI	29.9		Yaeda1 2013	
Native Energy	4000		Yaeda1 2014	
Fair Travel TZ	38.2		Yaeda1 2013	

Dorobo	69.5		Yaeda1 2013	
ME	9.24		Yaeda1 2013	
Guiding Principles	44.2		Yaeda1 2013	
AE	71.5		Yaeda1 2013	
AE	21		Yaeda1 2013	
ME	37		Yaeda1 2013	
Matembezi	60		Yaeda1 2013	
Regional Air Services	8.8		Yaeda1 2013	
Zero Mission	1000		Yaeda1 2014	
Native Energy	1000		Yaeda1 2014	
ME	43.5		Yaeda1 2013	
FCF	413.7		Yaeda1 2013	
Cleavel	300		Yaeda1 2013	
Asilia	986		Yaeda1 2013	
TSL	103.4		Yaeda1 2013	
Kisima Ngeda	40.7		Yaeda1 2013	
Dorobo	57.4		Yaeda1 2014	
Native Energy	2000		Yaeda1 2014	
STI	1236		Yaeda1 2014	
Braeburn School	84.3		Yaeda1 2014	
ME	89		Yaeda1 2014	
ME	99.2		Yaeda1 2014	
ME	136.3		Yaeda1 2014	
STI	1004		Yaeda1 2014	
AE	154		Yaeda1 2014	
Edward McAlpine	100		Yaeda1 2014	
ND	193.6		Yaeda1 2014	
Totals	13455.64			
Reporting period 6 (Feb 2017 to Jan 2018)				

ME	76.8		Yaeda 2014	
Carbon Tanzania	26		Yaeda 2014	
Acacia Natural Resource Cons	12.7		Yaeda 2014	
DPO - Individual offset sales	29.2		Yaeda 2014	
DPO - Individual offset sales	161.4		Yaeda 2014	
ME	81.9		Yaeda 2014	
DPO - Individual offset sales	25		Yaeda 2014	
Native Energy	16,0009		Yaeda 2015	
Native Energy	4,000		Yaeda 2014	
Cleavel	150		Yaeda 2014	
Zero Mission	800		Yaeda 2014	
DPO - Individual offset sales	18		Yaeda 2016	
TSL	103		Yaeda 2016	
Duma Explorer	123		Yaeda 2016	
ME	43		Yaeda 2014	
ME	139		Yaeda 2014	
Zero Mission	317		Yaeda 2014	
AE	345		Yaeda 2016	
Asilia	1061		Yaeda 2016	
Dorobo	128		Yaeda 2016	
Kisima Ngeda	36		Yaeda 2016	
ME	133		Yaeda 2016	
Lakeside School	48		Yaeda 2016	
WE	119		Yaeda 2016	
Zero Mission	500		Yaeda 2016	
ME	45		Yaeda 2016	
DPO - Individual offset sales	122		Yaeda 2016	

R and J Knocker	10		Yaeda 2016	
Totals 24652.6				
Reporting Period 7 (Feb 2018 - Jan 2019)				
R and J Knocker	9.9		Yaeda 2017-18	
HRSV / FEMI	45.8		Yaeda 2017-18	
Sustainable Travel International	460.0		Yaeda 2016-17	
African Environments	186.0		Yaeda 2017-18	
Native Energy	8000.0		Yaeda 2016-17	
Website sales	56.1		Yaeda 2017-18	
Native Energy	4000.0		Yaeda 2015	
The Map's Edge	337.2		Yaeda 2017-18	
African Environments	69.0		Yaeda 2017-18	
Dorobo Tours and Safaris	85.3		Yaeda 2017-18	
African Environments	122.5		Yaeda 2017-18	
African Environments	83.3		Yaeda 2017-18	
Zero Mission	2500.0		Yaeda 2016-17	
Cleavel	150.0		Yaeda 2016-17	
The Map's Edge	136.2		Yaeda 2017-18	

African Game Trails	11.0		Yaeda 2017-18	
Website sales	11.5		Yaeda 2017-18	
The Map's Edge	29.8		Yaeda 2017-18	
Website sales	21.8		Yaeda 2017-18	
Native Energy	3000.0		Yaeda 2015	
Mike and Bev Cristina	30.0		Yaeda 2017-18	
Website sales	50.6		Yaeda 2017-18	
Duma Explorer	173.0		Yaeda 2014	
Native Energy	8000.0		Yaeda 2016-17	
Asilia	1126.2		Yaeda 2018-19	
Wildlife Explorer	110.5		Yaeda 2017-18	
Nature Discovery	294.3		Yaeda 2018-19	
Hidde Backhuizen	663.0		Yaeda 2017-18	
Acacia Natural Resource Cons	13.9		Yaeda 2017-18	
Website sales	52.0		Yaeda 2017-18	
Totals 29828.9				
Reporting Period 8 (Feb 2019 - Jan 2020)				
Acacia Natural Resource Consultants	6.9		Yaeda 2017-18	

African Environments	409.5		Yaeda 2018-19	
Andrew Williams	474		Yaeda 2018-19	
Asilia Africa	1225.4		Yaeda 2018-19	
Carbon Tanzania	109		Yaeda 2018-19	
Cleavel	1800		Yaeda 2014	
Website sales	596.6		Yaeda 2018-19	
East African Voyage	20.9		Yaeda 2012	
Grumeti Air	701		Yaeda 2018-19	
HRSV / FEMI	80		Yaeda 2018-19	
John Forrest 2020	7		Yaeda 2014	
Kate McAlpine	13.8		Yaeda 2013	
Mark Gessink	375		Yaeda 2018-19	
Essential Destinations Luxury Camps	185		Yaeda 2018-19	
The Map's Edge	1051		Yaeda 2018-19	
Naipenda Safaris	19.4		Yaeda 2012	
Native Energy	19000		Yaeda 2015	
ND	71.4		Yaeda 2018-19	
Nomad Tanzania	658.5		Yaeda 2018-19	
Scotch and Soda	2500		Yaeda 2018-19	
Susan Wahlen	97		Yaeda 2018-19	
TNC	74.6		Yaeda 2018-19	
TRAFFIC UK	439.1		Yaeda 2018-19	
Zero Mission	2000		Yaeda 2017-18	
Totals	31915.1			