

Name of Verifier(s)	Date of Review
PV Approval	Elena Llorente August 2024 to January 2025
Independent Expert	Amade Real 05 to 10 August 2024 (field visit)
Internal Verification Code	Microscale process with an Independent Expert
Standard Version	Plan Vivo Standard 2013
Plan Vivo Certificates (PVC) issued (ex-ante) • Of which have been converted to ex-post	80,753 PVC ex-ante, 62,372 * issued (from 01 st May 2015 to 30 th April 2020)
Buffer Certificates	18,381

Project Description

The Emiti Nibwo Bulora project is a community-led agroforestry project and involves small scale farmers for mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change in Kagera region in western Tanzania (see Appendix 1). The project supports small scale farmers to learn about and engage in tree planting and other agroforestry activities which contribute to increased soil carbon storage, carbon sequestration in biomass, and deliver other economic and social benefits.

The project is managed and coordinated by Vi Agroforestry (Vi-skogen), an international Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) based in Sweden with NGO offices registered in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The international arm provides oversight and fundraising support for these field offices. The Kagera project is being managed and implemented by the Tanzania Country office of Vi Agroforestry located in Dar Es Salaam in partnership with Smart Farmers and Transformation-SFT (a local farmers-based organization) located in Kayanga (Karagwe district).

During the monitoring period covering 01st May 2015 to 30th April 2020 (five-year period), the project involved the participation of 964 smallholder households as well as 29 community groups with 302 ha area under management + 74,200 metres of boundary planting and 540 ha + 144,024 metres at the end of the five-year monitoring.

The project activity is spread out in the Bugene, Nyaishozi, Nyabiyonza and Kaisho Zones. The agroforestry systems used are woodlots, boundary planting, dispersed interplanting and fruit orchards. The project participants also grow seasonal crops in the plan vivo sites, which get benefited from the tree's farms. As a mitigation measure, farmers are encouraged to plant drought resistant trees and adapt to sustainable land management practices as proposed by the project.

Total carbon sequestered from these agroforestry systems is estimated to be over 149.05 tCO₂e per hectare (ha) for woodlots, 5.95 tCO₂e/100 metre for boundary planting, 65.67 tCO₂e/ha for dispersed interplanting and 63.10 tCO₂e/ha for fruit orchards throughout the 25-years crediting period (from 2008 to 2032).

Introduction

1. Objective

The purpose of this report is to document the conformance of the Emiti Nibwo Bulora project with the requirements of the Plan Vivo Standard. The project was developed by Vi

Agroforestry – Kagera region, hereafter referred to as “Project Coordinator”. The report presents the findings of qualified Independent Expert (IE) who have evaluated the Project Coordinator’s systems and performance against the applicable Standard.

2. Scope

The scope of the audit is to assess the conformance of the Emiti Nibwo Bulora project in Kagera region, Tanzania against the Plan Vivo Standard. The objectives of this audit included an assessment of the project’s conformance with the standard criteria. In addition, the audit assessed the project with respect to the baseline scenarios presented in the project design document.

3. Methodology

The Standard auditing methodology used is Plan Vivo Standard 2013

4. Level of Assurance

The assessment was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. Based on the audit findings, a positive evaluation statement reasonably assures that the project GHG assertion is materially correct and is a fair representation of the GHG data and information.

Itinerary of field visit (including list of sites visited and individuals/groups interviewed)

The on-site visit verification is part of the Plan Vivo verification process, which aims to (i) evaluate that the project continues to conform to the Plan vivo Standard (2013) and continues to deliver emission reductions, and other expected benefits to local ecosystems and livelihoods. It confirmed eligibility criteria, additionality and project boundaries; (ii) validated/verified that the project’s physical site description and governance structure is as described in the PDD and technical specification(s) and; (iii) identified objective evidence of conformance with each of the requirements in the Plan Vivo Standard 4.0, through stakeholders’ consultation, field observation and remeasurement of carbon plots. It also aimed at verifying specific issues that have been raised through the desk- based review.

For that, the Independent Expert (IE) has conducted a six-day on-site visit inspection which took place from 05 August 2024 to 10 August 2024. Different methods were used for field data collection which include:

- Meetings and interviews with 37+ project participants including members of Smart Farmers and Transformation (SFT) team and Vi Agroforestry, as well as members of Community groups and Local authorities in four (04) sampled zones (Bugene, Nyaishozi, Nyabionza and Kaisho Zones, See Attendance Sheet in Appendix 2). The meeting was in the form of field visits to the individual farms, local village government officials and also the group leaders involved in the project activities.
- Re-measurement of eight (16) sampled carbon plots/farms, by the SFT field team and local community facilitators.
- Observation of the implementation of the four (04) technical specifications: (i) woodlots, (ii) boundary planting, (iii) dispersed interplanting, (iv) fruit orchards.
- Cross-checks of relevant project documents and database (see Appendix 4).

In addition, the availability of relevant documents and database were checked and, video and photographs were taken. All visits were joined by the SFT team, comprised by Clement Mtui (Mr) - Smart Farmers and Transformation (SFT) Director, Eliabu (Mr) - SFT Programme Officer & field coordinator, and Tumain (Mrs) – SFT Community Liaison Officer. Eliabu (Mr)- SFT Field coordinator

has supported carbon plots measurements with local community facilitators. Besides, Rashid Bakari Malya (Mr) – Vi Agroforestry Programme Officer - Environmental, Climate Change and Resilience (PO – ECCR) has also joined part of the field work.

Date	Location	Activities during the field visit
05/08/24	Karagwe/Kayanga	<p><u>Interviews with Smart Farmers and Transformation (SFT) team:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clement Mtui (Mr) - SFT Director/CEO. - Eliabu N. Hosea (Mr) - Programme Officer & field coordinator. - Tumain R. (Mrs) - Community Liaison Officer. - Eradius Stephia (Mr) – Field Technician & volunteer. <p><u>Meeting with local authorities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Komba Mpti (Mr)- District Planning Officer. - Rajabu Khasima (Mr)- Natural Resource Officer. - Petro Mrhele (Mr)- Agriculture district Officer. - Julius Larasila (Mr)- Community Development Officer - Ndekelo L. S. (Mr)- District Veterinary Officer. - Richard P. Rwaey (Mr)-District Environmental Officer.
06/08/24	Nyabiyonza zone	<p><u>Meeting and interview with “Boresha Mazingira-Kiruruma” community group members & Project participants (12):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emmanuel Ruebishaka (Mr) – Chief of village - Peter Magambo (Mr) – Farmer/Community facilitator - Jastina Edimon (Mrs) – Farmer/Project participant - Zawad Peter (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Piusi Silasi (Mr)- Farmer/Project participant - Yohas Ryhoane (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Maliana Rwabuhaya (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Edmond Kalyango (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant & group secretary. - Dauson M. Beyeza (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Jhon Benedicto Kangasha (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant. - Rwenkorongo Hamley (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant. - Stanley Lukeyanga (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant. <p><u>Visit of individual farms/plots, observation of the implemented woodlot, boundary planting, dispersal interplanting and fruit orchard (planted crops, wood & fruit trees).</u></p> <p><u>Re-measurement of 04 carbon plots/farms with verification of the physical site conditions and observation of agroforestry conditions (plant/tree species, crops, spacing and growth conditions).</u></p>
07/08/24	Nyaishozi zone	<u>Meeting and interview with “Toko Umoja ni Nguvu”</u>

		<p><u>community group members & Project participants (13):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carol Corenel (Mrs) – Farmer/Project participant - Dorin Philipe (Mrs)- Farmer/Project participant - Anacelina Inocent (Mrs)- Farmer/Project participant - Adiliana Damas (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Dorocera Method (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant & community facilitator - Gregory Mchana (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant & Chief/chairperson of the Village - Christian Matheus (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant & group secretary. - Edwin Ndyanabo (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Justina Joseph (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Paulina Stanslaus (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Deus Karolu (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Inocent Itebuka Kabulabuguzi (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Claudina William (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant. <p><u>Visit of individual farms/plots, observation of the implemented woodlot, boundary planting, dispersal interplanting and fruit orchard (planted crops, wood & fruit trees).</u></p> <p><u>Re-measurement of 04 carbon plots/farms with verification of the physical site conditions and observation of agroforestry plant/tree species, crops, spacing and growth conditions.</u></p>
08/08/24	Bugene zone	<p><u>Meeting and interview with “Mwitu” community group members & Project participants (12):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hendriko Mpabanyanga (Mr)- Farmer/Project participant - Daude Hilaly (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Simeo Friedrick (Mr)- Farmer/Project participant - Prudence Prutazi (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Jerome Patrick (Mr) – Farmer/Project participant and Community facilitator - Andrew Jeremia (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant and Chairperson - Peter Byabusha (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Deus Ernest (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Joseph Anthon (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Primus Heneriko (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Alphonse Mugenyi (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Frola Edwine Mbeikya (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant <p><u>Visit of individual farms/plots, observation of the implemented woodlot, boundary planting, dispersal interplanting and fruit orchard (planted crops, wood & fruit trees).</u></p> <p><u>Re-measurement of 04 carbon plot with verification of the physical site conditions and observation of agroforestry</u></p>

		technical specifications conditions (plant/tree species, crops, spacing and growth conditions).
09/08/24	Kaisho zone	<p><u>Meeting and interview with “Miti Kwanza” community group members & Project participants (14):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albert Alfred (Mr) - Farmer/Project participant - Yohane Emmanuel (Mr)- Farmer/Project participant & community facilitator. - Godfrey Tushabe Nicolaus (Mr)- Farmer/Project participant - Edinatha Jackson (Mrs)- Farmer/Project participant - Leopold Kasilila (Mr)- Chief/chairperson of the Village - Donatus Deogratius (Mr)- Farmer/Project participant & group secretary. - Rosymery Joseph (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Beatrice Donatus (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Euphrazia Emmanuel (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Lucia Jonasse (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Maria France (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Vanice Augustin (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant - Simon Mshemba (Mr)- Farmer/Project participant - Jacklina Jassoni (Mrs) - Farmer/Project participant <p><u>Visit</u> of individual farms/plots, observation of the implemented woodlot, boundary planting, dispersal interplanting and fruit orchard (planted crops, wood & fruit trees).</p> <p><u>Re-measuring of 04 carbon plot</u> (woodlot and boundary planting) with verification of the physical site conditions and observation of agroforestry farms conditions.</p> <p><u>Observation</u> of the agroforest plants (plant/tree species, crops, spacing and growth) conditions.</p>
10/08/24	Dar Es Salaam	<p><u>Meeting with Tanzania Vi Agroforestry team (05):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Martha Olotu (Mrs)- Country Manager. - Stella Msami (Mrs) – Program Officer (PMERL) - Adelkwin Mkenda (Mr) – Accountant - Rashid Malya (Mr)- CODE-P Coordinator, Programme Officer-Environmental, Climate Change and Resilience (ECCR). - Khalid Ngassa (Mr) – Program Officer Resource Mobilization and Communication.

Based on the document reviewed viz validated PDD, annual reports for the five-year period and the supporting evidence that forms the basis of the annual reports, field visit to the agriculture farms and the interaction with the project participants/farmers and the project coordinator, the

verification team confirms that the project continues to comply with the Plan Vivo standard 2013.

Audit Overview: FAR

(Please copy and paste box below for each non-conformity found)

NC: FAR 1	Reference: 2.2	Category: Minor
Date found: 14/12/2024	Deadline for correction: N/A	

Description of indicator (Requirement in the Plan Vivo Standard): Project interventions must be designed to maintain or enhance biodiversity and any threats to biodiversity caused by the project intervention must be identified and mitigated.

Description of non-conformity: The technical specifications, specifically the woodlot outlines the different harvesting and thinning regimes required for each tree's species planted. Harvesting must occur in a rotational manner, with planting expected thereafter: Thinning and harvesting schedules of recommended species under the wood lot planting system is 50% in year 8-10, 50% of the remaining by year 12-15 and up.

The project coordinator shall explain why the above requirement of Plan vivo standard 2013, is not followed by the graduated farmers/project participants and how does the 100% tree harvest by the graduated farms meets the requirement of Plan vivo standard 2013 and the technical specification.

The verification team recommends the graduated farmers harvesting schemes to be verified in the next annual report or in the next verification event, as appropriate.

Evidence received, and analysis of corrections and corrective actions provided for NC closure:

The reasons explained for graduated farmers failed to accurately follow the harvesting schemes and the efforts to retain and engage them in the program that ensure continued project activities are found to be acceptable by the verifier (IE). In fact, the failure reasons are considered as learning and appropriate steps are initiated for redressal, e.g. *the continuous graduated farmers engagement to benefit from ongoing guidance and support*. Regular communication and consistent follow-up at all levels and having staff closer to the graduated farmers to ensure that farmers are effectively supported and can adhere to best practices are some of the key proposals in achieving the project objectives. Relating to this requirement the verifier (IE) marks the finding CAR 01 as closed and opens Forward Action Request (**FAR 01 Minor**) and recommends the graduated farmers harvesting schemes to be verified in the next annual report or in the next verification event, as appropriate.

FAR 01 Minor: OUTSTANDING to be closed during next annual reporting period or by the next verification event.

Documents reviewed

Status: OPEN

Table 1. Summary of major and minor Corrective Actions (Insert Numbers)

Theme	Major CARs	Minor CARs	NIRs	Observations	Status
Project's Eligibility	-	-	-	-	In compliance
Ecosystem Benefits	CAR 01	-	-	-	CAR 01 closed and FAR 01 Minor opened
Project Coordination and Management	-	-	-	-	In compliance
Participatory design	CAR 02	-	-	-	In compliance
Quantifying and Monitoring Ecosystem Services	-	-	NIR 01	-	In compliance
Risk Management	-	-	-	-	In compliance
Livelihoods Impacts	-	-	-	-	In compliance
PES Agreement	-	-	-	-	In compliance

Table 2 - Report Conformance (Delete Yes/No as appropriate)

Theme	Conformance of Draft Report	Conformance of Final Report
Project's Eligibility	Yes	Yes
Ecosystem Benefits	No	Yes
Project Coordination and Management	Yes	Yes
Participatory design	No	Yes
Quantifying and Monitoring Ecosystem Services	No	Yes
Risk Management	Yes	Yes
Livelihoods impacts	Yes	Yes
PES Agreement	Yes	Yes

Detailed Verification Report

PROJECT'S ELIGIBILITY

Requirement: Project directly engage and benefit community groups

Verification Question: 1 and 2

1.1 Project interventions are still taking on land where smallholders and/or community groups have clear land tenure (1.1)

1.2 Land that is not owned by or subject to use rights has included in the project area because (1.2):

- It represents less than a third of the project areas at all times
- No part of the area was acquired by a third party from smallholders or community groups for the purpose of inclusion in the project
- Its inclusion will have clear benefits to the project by creating landscape level ecosystem benefits such as biodiversity corridors.
- There is an executed agreement between owners/mangers of such land and participants regarding the management of the area consistent with these requirements

A. Findings (describe)	<p>The Emiti Nibwo Bulora project involves small scale farmers for mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change in the Kagera region in western Tanzania. The project is spread out in Bugene, Nyabionza, Nyaishozi, and Kaisho Zones. The IE has visited the individual farms and community groups as part of the on-site visit. It is observed that traditionally, there are no title deeds in village land unless a farmer initiates it. The method used locally to prove land ownership consists of asking the neighbours of a specific project participant and their corresponding village chairperson to both sign a form to confirm ownership of that land. This signed form/document is recognised by the authorities and secure the project participants /community's rights and access to carbon benefits associated with the project. Proof of land ownership for <i>plan vivos</i> was conducted for all participants for the purpose of confirming the plots/farms where they planted or intended to plant trees as stipulated under the Plan Vivo agreements (see Appendix 3). Interaction with the farmers and the local authorities staff confirmed the ground situation in the project activity. It is confirmed that "there is no land included in the project that is not owned or subject to rights of smallholders that are not under an agreement with the heads of each community groups/villages/individuals to participate in the project". The project exhibits compliance with the PV standard requirement.</p>			
B. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Corrective Actions (describe)	<i>None</i>			
D. (Insert Project Coordinator's Name) Response	<i>Not applicable</i>			

E. Status	CLOSED
ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS	
<p>Requirement: Project generates ecosystem service benefits and maintains or enhances biodiversity.</p>	
<p>Verification Questions: 1, 3 and 5</p>	
<p>2.1 Project interventions are maintaining or enhancing biodiversity (2.2)</p> <p>2.2 Project interventions have not led to any negative environmental impacts (2.3)</p> <p>2.3 Any trees being planted to generate ecosystem services are native or naturalised species and are not invasive (2.4)</p>	<p>A. Findings (describe)</p> <p>The Emiti Nibwo Bulora project involves agroforestry activities on agricultural/abandoned/degraded land, and this is ensured through tree plantations and by effective sustainable land management practices.</p> <p>2.1. According to the study of Vi Agroforestry's Impact on Agrobiodiversity (see Appendix 4), the agroforestry activities demonstrate positive biodiversity results. The stud report includes also positive results on Soil Nutrients Levels; Soil fertility, conservation and crop yield; Socio-economic conditions; Ecosystem services & Land-based resource utilisation; Water management and micro climate improvement. This was also observed during the field visit and confirmed by the project participants interviewed. Local farmers and communities have noted an increase in biodiversity within the farms/plots in special for insects, small mammals/rodents, and birds. Project interventions focus on Agroforestry and ensure water and soil Conservation through sustainable land management practices. During the on-site visit, the IE observed that trees promoted in agroforestry are being selectively thinned and harvested for the farmers and community needs (building houses, firewood, poles and timber) and some graduate farmers are harvesting 100% of their agroforestry trees in woodlots contrary to the harvesting and thinning regimes required for each species of planted tree recommended in this technical specification. In this section Major CAR 01 was raised related to some graduate farmers harvesting 100% of their farm agroforestry trees.</p> <p>2.2. Villager members and local government/authorities interviewed during the audit did not report any negative environmental impacts attributable to project interventions. The verifier also did not observe any negative environmental impacts due to project activities.</p> <p>2.3. No invasive species are included as part of the project activity. Agroforestry trees promoted in the project are indigenous species, such as <i>Markhamia lutea</i>, <i>Maesopsis eminii</i>, <i>Ficus spp.</i>, <i>Acacia spp.</i>, and some exotic and naturalized trees such as <i>Acrocarpus fraxinifolius</i>, <i>Cedrela odorata</i>, <i>Tonna</i>, <i>Melia</i> and <i>Albizia spp.</i>. The tree species planted/promoted are chosen according to local soil, climate and environmental adaptation.</p> <p>Although it is recommended in some annual reports to use more drought-tolerant tree species than the indigenous <i>Maesopsis eminii</i>, it is confirmed by farmers/project participants.</p>

	The villagers have reported that the planted fruit trees is providing abundance of fruits and food for people and local business opportunities for income.			
B. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Corrective Actions (describe)	<p><u>Major CAR 01:</u> The technical specifications, specifical the woodlot outlines the different harvesting and thinning regimes required for each tree's species planted. Harvesting must occur in a rotational manner, with planting expected thereafter: Thinning and harvesting schedules of recommended species under the wood lot planting system is 50% in year 8-10, 50% of the remaining by year 12-15 and up.</p> <p>The project coordinator shall explain why the above requirement of Plan vivo standard 2013, is not followed by the graduated farmers/project participants and how does the 100% tree harvest by the graduated farms meets the requirement of Plan vivo standard 2013 and the technical specification.</p>			
D. (Insert Project Coordinator's Name) Response	<p>Some graduate farmers failed to accurately follow the harvesting schemes due to limited understanding and little engagement by project staff. Also, their contract expired and has not been renewed. Vi Agroforestry is currently exploring ways to engage these graduated farmers in program that ensure continued project activities. This approach aims to facilitate regular communication and consistent follow-up, ensuring that farmers are effectively supported and can adhere to best practices, including proper harvesting techniques. By implementing such a program, Vi Agroforestry seeks to overcome the challenge of limited engagement and ensure that graduated farmers continue to benefit from ongoing guidance and support.</p>			
E. Status	<p>The reasons explained for graduated farmers failed to accurately follow the harvesting schemes and the efforts to retain and engage them in the program that ensure continued project activities are found to be acceptable by the verifier (IE). In fact, the failure reasons are considered as learning and appropriate steps are initiated for redressal, e.g. <i>the continuous graduated farmers engagement to benefit from ongoing guidance and support.</i></p> <p>Regular communication and consistent follow-up at all levels and having staff closer to the graduated farmers to ensure that farmers are effectively supported and can adhere to best practices are some of the key proposals in achieving the project objectives. Relating to this requirement the verifier (IE) marks the finding CAR 01 as closed and opens Forward Action Request (FAR 01 Minor) and recommends the graduated farmers harvesting schemes to be verified in the next annual report or in the next verification event, as appropriate.</p> <p>FAR 01 Minor: OUTSTANDING to be closed during next annual reporting period or by the next verification event.</p>			

Requirement: Project is managed with transparency and accountability, engagement of relevant stakeholders and in compliance with the law of the Host Country.

Verification Questions: 1, 2 and 6

- 3.1** The project coordinator still has the capacity to support participants in the design of the project interventions, select appropriate participants for inclusion in the project, and develop effective participatory relationships including providing on-going support to sustain the project **(3.4)**
- 3.2** The project coordinator still has the legal and administrative capacity to enter into PES Agreements with participants and to manage the disbursement of payments for ecosystem services **(3.5)**
- 3.3** A transparent mechanism and procedures for the receipt, holding and disbursement of PES funds is applied, with funds intended for PES earmarked and managed through an account established for this sole purpose, separate to the project coordinator's operational finances. **(3.9)**
- 3.4** The project coordinator has accurately described the progress, achievements and problems encountered by the project in the Annual Reports. The Annual Reports transparently report sales figures and demonstrate resource allocation in the interest of target groups **(3.10; 3.11)**

A. Findings (describe)	<p>3.1. The project documents reviewed and on-site visit witnessed indicates that institutional arrangements and legal agreements are in place and Vi Agroforestry has provided support to PV project participants/farmers. The Tanzania Vi Agroforestry Country office in partnership with Smart Farmers and Transformation (SFT, a local farmer network NGO) and local government has implemented and still implementing the following activities on the project zones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide legal counsel to individuals/communities for the purpose of securing land ownership and entering into PES agreements. • Organize meetings with ward and district officials • Engage with new farmers/community groups to scale up the project. The fact that many new farmers are interested in being part of the project is a testimony to the capacity of the project coordinator in scaling up the project and to sustain it. During on-site visits the IE has interviewed a few farmers who have already established their farms according to the prescribed Plan Vivo management system while waiting to be registered. • Organization of different committee' meetings at different levels, exchange visit and technical trainings. • Promote periodic election of community groups governance structures by local communities and their regular meetings as well as the general assembly. <p>During the interviews, the farmers/project participants confirmed the existence of a participatory project design process, and in its implementation. The beneficiaries were given free hand in choosing the type of agroforestry systems/technical specification for their land, although the technical expertise to suit the land type was provided by the project coordinator and partners. The IE reviewed the regular meeting minute copies, interviewed the community members/group leaders, local government official and the</p>
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<p>farmers/beneficiaries for the conformance. The project coordinator still has the capacity to support participants in the design of the project interventions, select appropriate participants for inclusion in the project, and meets the Standard's criteria to develop effective participatory relationships.</p> <p>3.2 and 3.3 The project has demonstrated that it still has the legal and administrative capacity to enter into PES Agreements with participants and to manage the disbursement of payments for ecosystem services. The IE interviewed participants and reviewed/crosschecked the PES agreements/contracts (see Appendix 3) signed with the farmers/participants and Vi Agroforestry, and is convinced that it meets the requirement Standards. After the successful registration of the project with Plan vivo, the project has been generating carbon revenues through the sale of CO2 certificates (PVC's). The PVC sales are managed by the Vi-Skogen/agroforestry team in the Stockholm office through marketing initiatives. The carbon revenue disbursal is in the form of cash. Dedicated accounts are earmarked which are managed by the project team. Checks and balances are put forth in managing these accounts. Payments are made to the qualified participants as per the qualifying criteria defined in the monitoring plan. If a particular participant is not qualified for the payment, then the payment is withheld and is released once they achieve the target. It has been verified through PP interviews that the members are informed about the carbon sale in advance, its realized revenue attributed by the project activity, and even it is acknowledged by some of them in the meeting that only through effective implementation mechanism – the carbon revenue is assured to them in the coming years and they exhibited a good understanding of the inherent risks associated with the carbon forestry projects.</p> <p>During the latter stage of the monitoring period, all the payment schedule to the beneficiaries were met due to positive sales of PVC's.</p> <p>3.4. The project coordinator has periodically submitted annual reports to the Plan Vivo Foundation, describing progress, milestones, and challenges the project faces. The reports detail sales of CO2 certificates, and describe the disbursal of funds as per requirement.</p>			
B. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
C. Corrective Actions (describe)	<i>None</i>		
D. (Insert Project Coordinator's Name) Response	<i>Not applicable</i>		
E. Status	<i>CLOSED</i>		

PARTICIPATORY DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN VIVO

Requirement: **the project has demonstrated community ownership: communities participate meaningfully through the design and implementation of plan vivos that address local needs and priorities.**

Verification Questions: 1, 2 and 6

- 4.1 A voluntary and participatory planning that address local needs and inform the development of technical specification is taking place (4.1; 4.6; 7.1.). Barriers to participation are being identified and measures taken to encourage participation (4.3)
- 4.2 Smallholders or communities are not being excluded from participation in the project on the basis of gender, age, income or social status, ethnicity or religion, or any other discriminatory basis (4.2)
- 4.3 The project is not undermining the livelihood needs and priorities or reduce the food security of the participants (4.7; 7.1; 7.5)
- 4.4 There exist a system for accurately recording and verifying location, boundary and size of each plan vivo (4.8). Participants have access to their *plan vivos* in an appropriate language and format (4.9)
- 4.5 Participants are being provided with a forum to periodically discuss the design and running of the project with other participants and raise any issuance or grievances with the project coordinator (4.12). A robust grievance redressal system is in place (4.14)

A. Findings (describe)	<p>4.1 & 4.2: The IE has reviewed the participatory evidences, specifically the periodical minute meetings, socio-economic impact study results, and through the interviews made during on-site visit confirm that the participation in the planning process exists and it is voluntary, open and freely. Stakeholders, particularly local farmers/community groups, easily communicate their needs and concerns directly to the project's coordinator representatives (SFT) and decision-makers which are discussed during the project governance structures regular meetings organized at different level and, action plan are developed accordingly. After each strategic meeting, feed-back meetings with local communities are organized by the representatives (SFT) to inform them on decision made and action plan.</p> <p>With the informed technical inputs from the project coordinator, the participants are given free hand to choose the agroforestry types in their land. Through the entire audit trail, the IE found no evidence that smallholders/farmers or communities are being excluded from participating in the project on the basis of gender, age, income or social status, ethnicity or religion, or any other discriminatory basis. Although, the project doesn't have a gender action plan, women and youth both are part of project decision-makers and participate actively on projects activities. For instance, they are dominant on agroforestry activities and alternative livelihoods.</p> <p>4.3. The IE found no evidence that participants livelihoods and/or food security was negatively affected. In addition the socioeconomic assessment completed in 2017 and 2024 (see Appendix 4) provides evidence that the project improves participants livelihoods, compared to the baseline scenario. Training sessions were conducted on "How to improve agricultural yields in a changing climate through agroforestry and SLM practices, the use of improved seeds and drought tolerant crops" and various sustainable agriculture land management practices to the project participants. The project also helped to provide improved seeds (food grains) to the participants, implement inter-cropping measures without affecting the food security of the households at the same time maintaining the agroforestry within the project.</p>
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	<p>It can be confirmed that the project has recorded significant progress since commencement and subsequent validation to improve community livelihoods without undermining their needs, priorities or food security.</p> <p>4.4. The project has effective system for accurately recording and verifying location, boundary and size of the project. All project areas are clearly mapped and their respective GPS coordinates are recorded in each individual contract/agreement. During the on-site visit, the GPS coordinates, boundary, farm size, type of agroforest plantation were confirmed by the IE. This information is already captured in the individual agreement copy maintained at the end user level as well as with the project coordinator. All documentation has been translated into accessible formats, including the local language and dialects, to ensure it is easily understood by local communities. The correctness of information was also verified by the IE during the visit. It is further confirmed that copies of the <i>plan vivos</i> (land management maps) also exist in the language commonly understood by the stakeholders.</p> <p>4.5. During the on site visit interviews with the project management team and households, the IE found no evidence of a formal grievance mechanism such as a established letter box, for example. All received grievances are made through farmer groups leader and representatives phone calls to the project management team/staff or representatives, Regular community meetings and project follow ups. According to the participants, this approach is suited to the local context. Interviewees noted that, in case of complaints, they currently can easily approach the village chief or community facilitator, who then reports to the SFT team members. In addition to local communities, it should be noted that there are other stakeholders who can raise issuance or grievances and need the availability of a grievance redress mechanism. However, there is no formal register in place to document any complaints received. The project has not experienced major grievance but a formal grievance redress mechanism should be systematically developed and documented. Complaints mainly refers to the PES timeline.</p> <p>Corrective action 'CAR 02 Major' is raised to understand the formal grievance mechanism in place.</p>
B. Conformance	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>
C. Corrective Actions (describe)	<p><u>Major CAR 02:</u> The coordinator shall explain the formal grievance redress mechanism followed in the project. Additionally, the coordinator must ensure that a complaints register is maintained and available for the next verification.</p>
D. (Insert Project Coordinator's Name) Response	<p><i>Vi Agroforestry has developed a detailed grievance redress mechanism and will maintain a complaints register for all carbon projects. A copy of grievance redress mechanism were shared with the Independent Expert (IE).</i></p>
E. Status	<p>The IE has received and reviewed the detailed formal grievance redress mechanism developed by the project coordinator and</p>

	<p>consider that its appropriate to document any related local complaint. The Major CAR 02 is satisfied and closed.</p> <p><i>CLOSED</i></p>
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QUANTIFYING AND MONITORING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	
Requirement: project generates real and additional ecosystem service benefits that are demonstrated with credible quantification and monitoring	
Verification Questions: 2, 3 and 4	
5.1	Sources of data used to quantify ecosystem services, including all assumptions and default factors, have been specified and updated when possible, with a justification why they are appropriate (5.1; 5.2)
5.2	The project coordinator has been conducting ground-truthing activities in order to collect real data and field measurements from the project sites that have been or will be used to update the project's PDD and technical specifications, including the quantification of climate benefits (5.3)
5.3	A clear and consistent Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), or equivalent, for remote sensing analysis has been elaborated by the project coordinator.
5.4	Ecosystem services forming the basis of the Plan Vivo project are still additional (5.4).
5.5	To avoid double counting of ecosystem services, the project interventions are not being used for any other project or initiative (5.14)
5.6	A monitoring plan has been correctly implemented and a system for checking its robustness is in place, where (5.9; 7.2.; 7.3): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Corrective actions and contingency plans are described when performance targets have not been met• The validity and assumptions of the technical specifications have been correctly tested• Communities have been actively participating in monitoring activities• Monitoring has been regularly shared and discussed it with the participants
A. Findings (describe)	<p>5.1. Sources of data used to quantify ecosystem services, including all assumptions and default factors, have been specified in the PDD and annual reports. The IE reviewed the carbon calculations spreadsheet detailing the ex-ante and ex-post calculations and it's as periodical reported to Plan Vivo.</p> <p>5.2. The monitoring of real data from the field is done by the Vi agroforestry team, this monitoring is done as per the defined qualifying criteria and determines the eligibility of the beneficiaries for the payment. Through the review of sampled monitoring sheets, it is observed that the monitoring procedure carried out it's in conformance with the validated monitoring plan.</p> <p>The on-site visit shows that trees has significantly well stabilized and addapted. Vi Agroforestry and SFT team is responsible for conducting periodical field trees DBH measurement with local community facilitators.</p> <p>The agroforest tree inventories and plot remeasurement made during on-site visit indicate that tree DBH are well performed and accurately measured by the field technicians and community facilitators (see Appendix 5). However, the agroforestry tree DBH database for the five (5) years verification period (2015 to 2020) was not yet made available to the IE.</p>

	<p>5.3. No Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or equivalent for remote sensing analysis has been provided to the IE. In addition, the information provided is regarding to the results from the monitoring field procedure.</p> <p>5.4 and 5.5. The IE found that ecosystem services forming the basis of the Plan Vivo project are still additional. There's no evidence found that the project interventions are being used for any other project or initiative. No other project is registered under the Plan Vivo Standard or other, and also no other carbon project exists in the project area. Further, at the time of recruiting new farmers into the project, the involvement in other programs is reviewed by the project coordinators. During this process, the GPS coordinates are recorded for each farm and the project area is geo-referenced. Thus, the IE confirms that the double counting of eco-system services is avoided in the project activity.</p> <p>5.6. Overall, a monitoring plan has been correctly implemented and a system for checking its robustness is in place. Corrective actions and contingency plans are described through lesson learned procedure, when performance targets have not been met. The Activity-Based Monitoring indicators and performance targets are directly or indirectly linked to the delivery of ecosystem services. Local farmers and Communities, local authorities as well as Vi Agroforestry and SFT project team have been actively participating in monitoring activities. Monitoring plan and results has been regularly shared and discussed it with the participants in the meetings and visits are arranged to the farm of success farmers so that the learning is shared among the participants and is an encouragement for them to grow. Vi Agroforestry and SFT annually produced videos and organized a session in each village/community zone to disseminate results from the project, with all information provided in an appropriate language and format. During these sessions, Vi Agroforestry and SFT discuss successes and challenges with Project Participants (PP)/local communities.</p> <p>Regarding the monitoring of institutional indicators, the on-site visit found evidence that Vi Agroforestry has sufficient capacity to coordinate the project. The number of meetings, agroforestry technical trainings and farmers supports per year, including annually PES maded is achieved with the meeting minuts available.</p>
B. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
C. Corrective Actions (describe)	<p><i>NIR 01:</i></p> <p><i>- Kindly provide to the IE a SOP or equivalent for remote sensing analysis. it should be available as required by the PV standard.</i></p> <p><i>The project database contains the coordinates of all the farms. An extract of GPS points in KML format which will be shared with the IE for further processing and analysis.</i></p> <p><i>NIR 01:</i></p>

	<p>- Please provide to the IE the agroforestry tree DBH database related to periodical tree measurement for the five (5) years of monitoring (2015 to 2020) as required by the PV standard.</p>
D. (Insert Project Coordinator's Name) Response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project has database with coordinates of all the farms. Will be shared with the IE for further action. - The tree DBH data sheets/reports are in every annual report for five years shared with the IE.
E. Status	<p><i>The IE has received, processed and analysed the database with coordinates of all the farms and a KML file format related to the SOP or remote sensing analysis from the project coordinator and consider that its appropriate as required by PV standard.</i></p> <p><i>The IE confirm that the tree DBH (Diameter at Breast Height) data for the five years is included in the annual reports, and these reports have already been shared and reviewed by the IE.</i></p> <p><i>CLOSED</i></p>

RISK MANAGEMENT	
Requirement: <i>The project manages risks effectively throughout its design and implementation.</i>	
Verification Questions: 2 and 4	
6.1 Where leakage is likely to be significant, i.e. likely to reduce climate services by more than 5%, an approved approach has been used to monitor leakage and subtract actual leakage from climate services claimed, or as a minimum, a conservative estimation of likely leakage has been made and subsequently deducted from the climate services claimed (6.1; 6.2)	<p>6.1. There is in PDD a approved approach used to monitor leakage risk and subtract actual leakage from climate services claimed. The approved approach for risk assessment in Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) is used and provides the procedures for conducting the non- permanence risk analysis and buffer determination required for Emiti Nibwo Bulora (ENB) project. Results from the reviewed PDD and crosschecked annual reports combined with interviews and observation made during on-site visit indicate that the project had two forms risk assessment, viz permanence risk which include land clearances, fire, drought and grazing, and leakage risks with displacement of agricultural activity. These risks had a package of measures to be used to manage risks depending on likelihoods and severity. In this case, participatory monitoring within groups and trainings has been able to report on risks leading to leakages. Farmers assess their situation especially of food security to allocate land to tree planting under best suited technical specifications (TSs). Farmers are trained on Sustainable Agriculture and Land Management (SALM) practices to manage grazing, fire outbreaks, pests and diseases, tree survival and resilience to extreme weather events. The project risks had not</p>
A. Findings (describe)	<p>6.1. There is in PDD a approved approach used to monitor leakage risk and subtract actual leakage from climate services claimed. The approved approach for risk assessment in Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) is used and provides the procedures for conducting the non- permanence risk analysis and buffer determination required for Emiti Nibwo Bulora (ENB) project. Results from the reviewed PDD and crosschecked annual reports combined with interviews and observation made during on-site visit indicate that the project had two forms risk assessment, viz permanence risk which include land clearances, fire, drought and grazing, and leakage risks with displacement of agricultural activity. These risks had a package of measures to be used to manage risks depending on likelihoods and severity. In this case, participatory monitoring within groups and trainings has been able to report on risks leading to leakages. Farmers assess their situation especially of food security to allocate land to tree planting under best suited technical specifications (TSs). Farmers are trained on Sustainable Agriculture and Land Management (SALM) practices to manage grazing, fire outbreaks, pests and diseases, tree survival and resilience to extreme weather events. The project risks had not</p>

	<p>triggered management option of monitoring leakage on other woodland areas using third party entity. The farmers themselves monitor one another to assess level of leakage and there was no need of formation of specific group/committees to police and monitor leakage. The annual monitoring with farmers/community group and SFT staff was sufficient enough to report on leakages.</p> <p>6.2 The project is still applying and maintained at 20% the permanence risk buffer against the climate benefit claimed. Since this approach was used in the validated project documents, which the project achieved during initial registration, the IE is convinced that the validated approach used for the risk verification is applicable/appropriate to the project and is accepted.</p> <p>6.3 The project maintains a buffer account to which 20% of total credits are allocated by the project.</p>			
B. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Corrective Actions (describe)	<i>None</i>			
D. (Insert Project Coordinator's Name) Response	<i>Not applicable</i>			
E. Status	<i>CLOSED</i>			

PES AGREEMENT AND BENEFIT SHARING

Requirement: project shares benefits equitably and transact ecosystem services benefits through clear PES Agreements with performance-based incentives.

Verification Questions: 1, 2 and 6

- 7.1. Procedures for entering into a PES Agreement with participants are being applied correctly **(8.2)**
- 7.2. Participants are entering into PES agreement voluntarily and according to the principle of free, prior, informed consent, in an appropriate language and format **(8.3)**
- 7.3. PES Agreements are not removing, diminishing or threatening participant's land tenure **(8.4)**
- 7.4. A fair and equitable benefit-sharing mechanism is in place and has been agreed with the participation of communities involved, identifying how PES funding will be distributed among participants **(8.8; 8.9; 8.10)**
- 7.5.** The project has committed to deliver at least 60% on average of the proceeds of the sales of Plan Vivo Certificates. Where less than 60% has been delivered, the project has justified why this was not possible **(8.12)**

A. Findings (describe)	7.1. and 7.2. Based on crosschecked annual baseline reports combined with conducted interviews and observation made during on-site visit the IE confirm that the project participants are entering into the PES agreement voluntarily and according to the principle of free, prior, informed consent, in an appropriate language and format. Additionally, the PP are completely aware of the terms of the agreement with the project coordinator and its implications.
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	<p>Participants are informed through group meetings in advance, and it is also noted that new farmers visit existing farmers before they decide to be part of the project. The PES agreement contains the payment schedule and it is also in the common language understood by them (see Appendix 3).</p> <p>The PES made during the verification period (2015 to 2020) was reported, detailed and done in line with terms of sale agreements to individual participants and confirmed by the participants.</p> <p>7.3. The project's PES agreements are not removing, diminishing or threatening participants land tenure, it is as per the Plan Vivo Standard and it is in compliance.</p> <p>7.4. and 7.5. A fair and equitable sharing mechanism is in place and the IE reviewed up hundred (100) agreements and confirm the existence of written and signed agreements among the participants, project coordinators representatives and other parties involved. The PES involves cash disbursal, the amount is deposited in individual's participant and community groups accounts jointly managed by the beneficiaries, meaning the amount can only be withdrawn by the group leaders in the presence of project coordinator's representatives with authorization letter. The group leader then distributes the amount to the qualified beneficiaries and takes signature. Checks and balances are in place for the funds to reach the end beneficiary, during on-site interviews with the PP/stakeholders it is observed that no dispute/complaint related to fund management has surfaced.</p>
B. Conformance	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>
C. Corrective Actions (describe)	<p><i>None</i></p>
D. (Insert Project Coordinator's Name) Response	<p><i>Not applicable</i></p>
E. Status	<p><i>CLOSED</i></p>

Audit Plan

Summary table the activities for verification to be carried out during the on-site visit.

Activity	Location	Date	Duration (hours or day estimated)
Initial meeting	Karagwe & Kyerwa	05/08/2024	2 hours
Desk review of documents.	Project participant Office	05/08/2024	1 day
Crosscheck of the information in the PDD.			
Interviews with the PP, other entities, local team, relevant stakeholders, and beneficiaries.	Karagwe & Kyerwa: Bugene, Nyaishozi, Nyabiyonza & Kaisho	06/08/2024 to 10/08/2024	5 days
Documented evidence reviews: baseline reports, Traceable videorecordings, written testimonies, photographs, etc.			
Final Meeting	Karagwe	10/08/2024	2 hours

The activities to be carried out during the verification are the following:

Tasks
1. Desk review of documents by Plan Vivo TAC and Plan Vivo Secretariat
2. Preliminary findings prior the on-site visit
3. On site visit (interviews; cross checks of information)
4. Findings, including CARs and NIRs
5. Verification on site visit report (after PP provides definitive documentation and the CARs and NIRs from the site visit are closed)
6. Verification report (after PP provides definitive documentation and the CARs and NIRs are closed)

The Verifier: (Name in Capital Letters)

Signature: AMADE MARTINS MÁRIO REAL

Date: 14/February/2025



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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: The site visit map

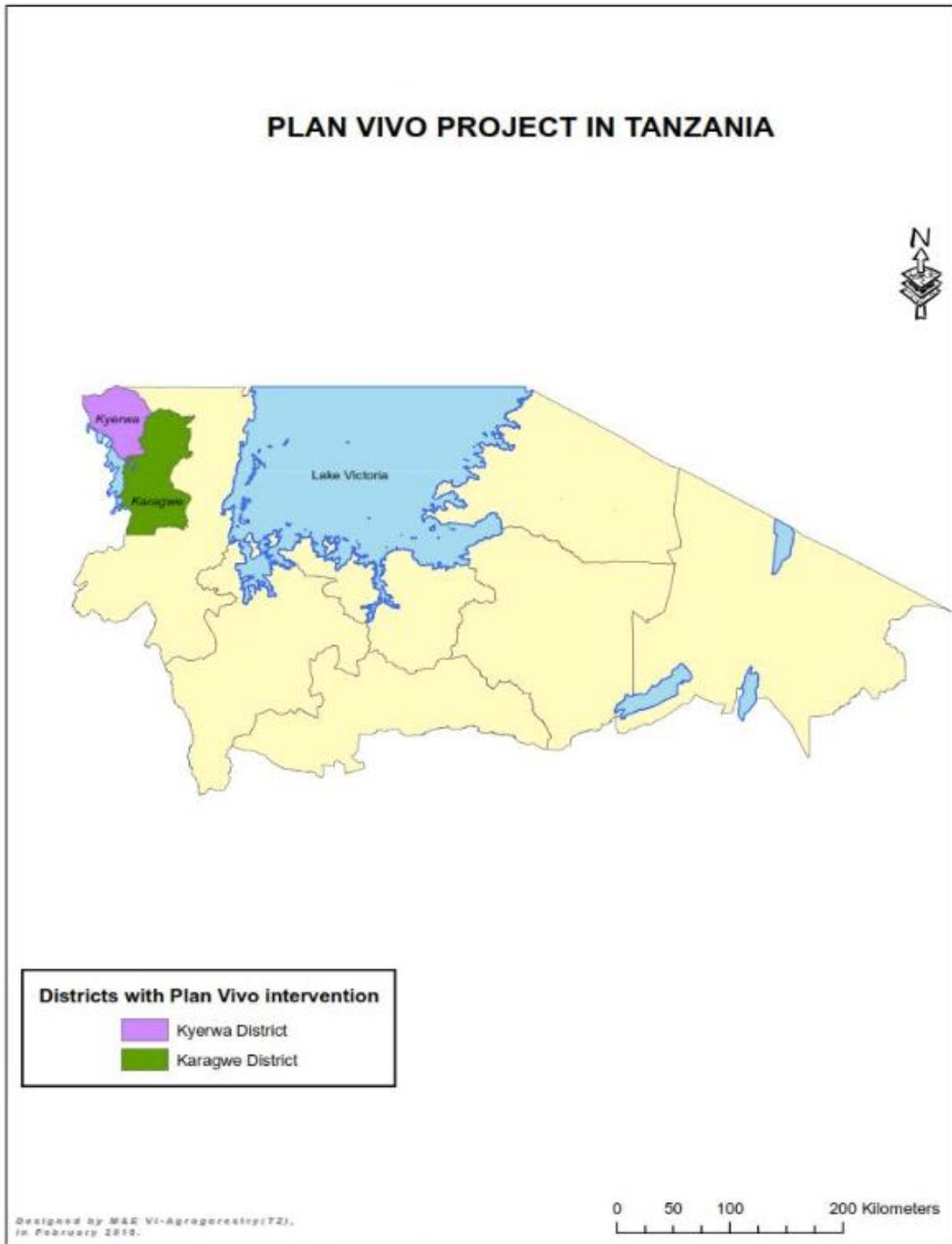


Figure B.1 - Plan Vivo implementation areas, Kagera

Emiti Nibwo Bulora PV carbon Project implementation areas, Kagera region, Tanzania.

Appendix 2: Attendance Sheet of the on-site visit



As an example: The following table summarizes the stakeholders to interview during the on site visit required for the validation.

Activity & Information	Location
<p><u>Stakeholders to interview:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -24 farmers (at least 10 women). -District Director of Agriculture/forestry. -Consulted local NGO's representative. -Field technician. -Program Development Officer 	Karagwe and Kyerwa

Duration of the on-site inspection: 05/08/2024 to 10/08/2024					
Name	Role	Organization/Community	Site location	Topic	Date
KOMBA, M.P.	District Planning Officer	Karague District	Karague	Meeting	9-08-2024
Rajabu Mhassim	Natural Resource Officer	Karague	"	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
Petro Ntale	Agri District Officer	Karague	"	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
Julia Lareza	Community development officer	Karague	"	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
P. Rweya	District Health Officer	Karague	"	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
Nakabugo, S.	District Veterinary Officer	Karague	"	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
Patricia G	Enumerator	S.F.I - KARAGWE	On site coll.	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
Julian R.	Enumerator	S.F.I - KARAGWE	"	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
Emmanuel - PBM	Enumerator	S.F.I KARAGWE	Karague	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
Geoffrey	Facilitator	"	"	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
Juliette Hodge	Enumerator	S.F.I - Karague	Karague data collection	9-08-2024	9-08-2024
VI AGRS					
Moise Olow	Chairman	W-Agriculture	DSM	Feedback	13/08/2024
Stella Mwesigwa	W-Agriculture	DSM	Feedback	13/08/2024	13/08/2024
Abdullahi Mbari	W-Agriculture	DSM	Feedback	13/08/2024	13/08/2024
Khalid Nasir PM	W-Agriculture	DSM	Feedback	13/08/2024	13/08/2024

UTHIBITISHO WA UMILIKI WA SHAMBA LA MKULIMA

Jina la mkulima REVELIANS NAMEKITRIDA MLLUHUNGWA

Majirani wanaopakana na shamba la mkulima;

1. Jina RROMANI CATHOLIC CHURCH

Sahihi MILITIA - MIKII

2. Jina ALAREHEMY MODEST KAJUNGU

Sahihi ELENESTINA - MODEST

3. Jina VEDASIO ISHAJASHAJA

Sahihi Shajashaja

4. Jina GozlBati Jesse

Sahihi GozlBati

5. Jina Melodi Lihungu

Sahihi melodi

6. Jina Tumaini SELESITINI

Sahihi Tumaini

Uthibitisho wa mwenyekiti wa kijiji/mtaa

Jina NATIUS ISHAJASHAJA

Sahihi Shajashaja

Mhuri MURTI WA KITOMA KIRIMBE

INMEMBE XAKAZI



Emiti Nibwo Bulora
"Miti Hudumisha Maisha"

Makubaliano ya Plan Vivo, toleo la 2015

Utangulizi

Tarehe 12 / 04 / 2015 makubaliano yaifanyika kati ya Emmanuel Rubishaka wa kata Kiruruma, Kipaji cha Biyungu na kitongoji cha 6141N/3-1, ambaye anajulikana kama "mshiriki" na Vi Tree Planting Foundation wa SLP 621, Mwanza Tanzania, simu: +255 (0)282500407 ambaye anajulikana kama "Vi Agroforestry" kwa ajili ya kutoa huduma ya hewa ukaa chini ya Miradi wa Emiti Nibwo Bulora ("Miti Hudumisha Maisha").

Ambapo Vi Agroforestry ni Shirika lenye hadhi ya kisheria kulingana na Sheria za Tanzania zinazosimamia uanzishwaji na shughuli za miradi kwa ajili ya kukuza miradi ya maendeleo ya kijamii.

Ambapo mkulima ametengeneza (mpango wa usimamizi wa ardhi) wa plan vivo ambao umetathiminiwa na kusajiliwa na Vi Agroforestry kwamba unafaa

Makubaliano haya yana masharti ya fuatayo:

Mkulima anakubali:

- 1.0 Kwamba mpango wao plan vivo unahusiana na ardhi ambayo wana haki ya matumizi ya muda mrefu, iliyopatikana kutokana na urithi au kununua.
- 2.0 Kutoa eneo hili la ardhi kwa ajili ya kupanda miti kama ilivyoolezewa na mpango wa plan vivo. Mpango wa vivo unafanya sehemu ya makubaliano haya na upo kwenye kiambatanisho 1.
- 3.0 Kutekeleza mpango wao wa plan vivo pamoja na shughuli zake zilizolezewa kwenye jedwali C, kwa uaminifu
- 4.0 Kuruhusu Vi Agroforestry na kushirikiana nao kufanya ufuutiliaji wa maendeleo kama ilivyoainishwa kwenye jedwali B.
- 5.0 Kutoa faida ya hewa ukaa ya mpango wao wa plan vivo kupitia Vi Agroforestry kulingana na maelezo ya jedwali A.
- 6.0 Kutekeleza hatua zozote za marekebisho yaliyoshauriwa wakati wa mchakato wa ufuutiliaji.
- 7.0 Kuweka asilimia 20 ya jumla ya faida ya hewa ukaa ya mpango wa plan vivo sehemu iliyotengwa kwa ajili ya tahadhari au kinga inayohifadhiwa na Vi Agroforestry.
- 8.0 Kutohamisha faida yote au sehemu ya faida ya hewa ukaa ya mpango wao wa plan vivo kwa mtu yoyote au shirika lolote isipokuwa kwa Vi Agroforestry.

Vi Agroforestry inakubali:

- 1.0 Kufanya ufuatilaji wa utekelezaji wa mpango wa *plan vivo* wa mshiriki kwa kufuata ratiba ya ufuatilaji iliyoambatanishwa kwenye jedwali B.
- 2.0 Kutoa msaada wa maendeleo kwa kiwango binachofaa, kujenga uwezo na huduma za mwendelezo kama inavyopaswa ili kuwawezesha wazalishaji na vikundi vya wazalishaji kutekeleza shughuli za miradi kulingana na mipango yao ya *plan vivo*
- 3.0 Kumpa mkulima jumla ya faida stahili kulingana na Jedwali A na Jedwali B pale ambapo matokeo ya ufuatilaji yanaonyesha kwamba shabaha za ufuatilaji zimefikiwa.

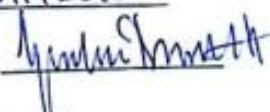
Pande zote mbili zinakubaliana:

- 1.0 Kwamba makubaliano haya yataendelea kutekelezeka kwa miaka 10 baada ya tarehe ya kutia sahihi
- 2.0 Mshiriki ambaye kwa makusudi atajiondoa kwenye mradi mara baada ya kupokea malipo angalau mara moja atalazimika kurudisha pesa yote aliyokwisha pokea.
- 3.0 Mshiriki ambaye hataonesha maendeleo yoyote kwenye shamba lake (kushindwa kukamilisha upandaji au kutunza shamba) mwaka mmoja baada ya kusaini mkataba (baada ya kutembelewa na kushauriwa mara kadhaa), ataeleweka kwamba hapendi kuendelea na mradi na atalazimika kurudisha pesa yote aliyokwisha pokea.

Baada ya kukubaliana na masharti yaliyotajwa hapo juu, pande zote mbili zinathibitisha kwamba makubaliano haya yanaanza kutekelezeka tarehe ya kutia sahihi.

Sahihi:
Vi Agroforestry
Mshiriki

Sahihi: Paulina
 Mratibu wa mradi
 Tarehe 5/1/2016

Signature: 

Country Manager
 Vi Agroforestry Tanzania.

Sahihi: Paulina Stanslaus
 Kanda: U-1A15H021
 Tarehe: 23/2/2016

Date: 21/2/2016

VI TREE PLANTING FOUNDATION

Shahidi

Tarehe: 23/2/2016
 Jina: DOROTHY MELINDA
 Sahihi: EDMELINDA

Mdhamiri (Serikali ya kijiji)

Tarehe: 23/2/2016
 Jina: MUFTI J. NKAJANGWA
 Cheo: MUFTI S. KAGWE
 Sahihi: 

Appendix 4: Cross-check of documents and database

N.	Items	Year	Details	Availability
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1	Maps of project area with GPS location of plots/farms under management	2016	ENB Plan Vivo project Maps and agroforest farms GPS coordinators database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	Vi Agroforestry registration letter	1993	A Certificate of registration by National authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Proof of participant Land Tenure Ownership	2015-2020	Project participants Land Tenure Ownership recognized by Local authorities and provided by farmers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	ENB Technical specifications and Sustainable Agriculture and Land Management (SALM) practice Manual	2017	Four (4) Technical specifications and SALM Manual	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Agroforest inventory data collection sheet (database) & Monitoring forms	2015 - 2020	Periodical data collection sheet, Monitoring forms and Carbon modelling calculation sheet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Payment Of Ecosystem Services (PES) Agreement	2015 - 2020		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	Records of PES Payments – Payment sheet, Minutes of meeting, bank records	2015-2019	Payment sheet, Minutes of meeting, bank records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	Project financial records, Plan Vivo payment signed documents	2018		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Minutes of Bugene, Nyaishozi, Nyabiyonza, and Kaisho zones	2015-2020	Regular PP/Community group minutes in each village, related to the ENB project activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Register of complaints for the grievance mechanism	2015-2020	A formal grievance mechanism to allow participants/stakeholders to register their complaints	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Database of carbon plots modelling, calculation sheet & monitoring	2018-2023	Annual measurement of randomly carbon plots/farms tree DBH and number of survivals planted tree	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12	Annual reports (01 st May 2015 to 30 th April 2020)	2014-2024	Five (05) annual reports from ENB project submitted by Vi Agroforestry to PV	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	Socioeconomic study Impact of ENB project	2017 and 2024	Evaluation of the socioeconomic impacts of the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	Study of Vi Agroforestry's Impact on Agrobiodiversity through SALM and Agroforestry	2024	Evaluation report of the impact of Vi Agroforestry projects on agrobiodiversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	Collaboration agreement between VI Agroforestry Tanzania and Smart Farmer and Transformation (SFT)	2023	A signed agreement between Vi Agroforestry and SFT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

16	MoU between Kagera Regional Authority and Vi Agroforestry	2005	A signed MoU between Vi Agroforestry with Kagera regional authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17	Tanzania Land & Environmental Act	1999 & 2004	National Land & Environment act by the authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
18	M&E verification sheet on the 5 th and 10 th monitoring cycle and payment	2015-2020	Internal verification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19	Results from carbon agroforest plots/farms remeasurement	2024	Results from the site visite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 5: Photographs during the on-site visit

Meeting with participants/community groups				
 Nyabiyonza zone	 Nyaishozi zone			
 Bugene zone	 Kaisho zone			
Visit on participants farm				



Tree DBH remeasurement on woodlot plots/farms



