VALIDATION REPORT

FES ENYING: Communal Garden and Home Orchards by Communities and Smallholders in Cameroon

Project Title:	Fes Enying: Agroforestry by communities and smallholder in Cameroon
Location:	Cameroon (Adamawa region, Mayo-Banyo department)
Project scale	☐ Macroscale ☒ Microscale
Version of this validation report:	1.4
Project Coordinator/ Client	Graine De Vie Luxembourg, Climate Lab & Fes Enying
Project Participants:	Community of Bankim : Bandam and Moinkoing
Validator:	MUTU International (PT Mutuagung Lestari Tbk) Jl. Raya Bogor No.19 KM 33, 5 Cimanggis, Depok, Jawa Barat 16453, Indonesia
Validation Date of Issue:	November 12, 2024
Project Period (crediting period):	A project period of 30 years is applicable. The project started in July 2023 with baseline measurements, crediting period started in July 2024 and will end in July 2054.
Methodology:	The project follows the PM001 Agriculture and Forestry Carbon Benefit Assessment Methodology and will be based on the PU001 Module for tree planting activities.
Expected Carbon Benefit:	The expected carbon benefits for the tree-agroforestry planting interventions are respectively 255.5 t CO2e/ha for home orchards and 247.1 t CO2e for communal gardens. Further specifications see §3.8
Expected Ecosystem Benefit:	Plantation of native/naturalised trees via seedlings and direct seeding will increase the local biodiversity. Further specifications see §3.4
Expected Livelihood Benefit:	Agroforestry trees will provide fruits and other non-timber forest products, which will increase the fruit security and income of smallholders. Socio-ecological challenges are tackled by community decisions using re-investments. Further specifications see §3.3
Approved by:	Muhamad Syarip Lambaga

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective and Scope

The purpose of the validation audit is to provide assurance that the project has been developed by Climate Lab and Graine de Vie delivering long-term climate, environmental and socio-economic benefits. Moreover, the purpose of validation is to ensure that the project meets each requirement PV Climate. So, several checks are needed including:

• Project activities;

• Carbon and land rights;

• Governance and Administration;

• Involvement of participants and stakeholders (including FPIC (Free, Prior and Informed Consent) and other participatory processes);

• Social protection;

• Risk management;

• Monitoring and Reporting;

• Environmental protection.

Based on PV requirements validation activities require the project Technical Specifications to be assessed compliance and suitability:

• Project activities;

• Basic scenario;

• Input data and any related assumptions made;

• Assessment of the suitability of the overall Carbon Benefit projections.

During the validation process, the audit team identified audit findings based on document reviews, interviews with stakeholders and on-site visits conducted by local experts. Then the audit results will be provided to the project coordinator for consideration and completion.`

1.2 Method and Criteria

Due to the project activity being in a zone of conflict area, the validation activity is carried out by Hybrid mechanism (local experts carried out site visits and interviews on-site. Meanwhile the validator conducts remote audits including: document assessment, stakeholders interview and cross-checking the results of field visits by local experts). Based on Guidance PV for VVB and Independent Expert version 5.1, the hybrid audit based on:

• Document review and cross checks between the information provided on the PDD, and supporting information and evidence provided.

• Technical review, based on the selected methodologies, tools and the other applied methodological regulatory documents, of the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.

• Video conference with relevant stakeholders and personnel responsible for the implementation of project activities and the development of project documents.

• Cross checks between information provided by interviewees to ensure that no relevant information is missing.

The criteria of this audit included a validation of the projects calculated emission removals with the Plan Vivo requirements and any additional requirements of AFOLU projects, besides the assessment of the additionality and the risk assessment report.

The criterion for validation was the Plan Vivo Standard version 5.1, including the following documents:

• Project requirements version 5.1

• Methodology requirements version 1.1

• Procedures Manual version v3.2

• Plan Vivo Project Design Guidance version 1.1

Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant PV documents.

1.3 Level of Assurance

According to the PV Guidance for VVB version 5.1, the level of assurance used for validation activities is reasonable. Because the LoA made is reasonable, the assessment is carried out comprehensively up to the raw data analysis to obtain a high degree of confidence.

Based on the audit findings, opinion validation Report is a positive evaluation statement that reasonably assures that the project GHG assertions are materially correct and is a fair representation of the GHG data and information.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The community of Bankim living near the Sahel savannah are vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. Climate lab and Graine de Vie initiated the project in Bankim for strengthening food security and climate resilience via sustainable agroecosystems, through agroforestry planting in the community of Bankim. This project has-two main activities will be implemented:

1. Home orchard planting. The project aims to increase food security through targeted planting and establishing home orchards together with individual farmers.

2. Communal Garden planting. The aim is to plant large “communal gardens” in the community. Tree planting is done on communal ground at the edges of the village together with the community itself to establish a small food forest in the future.

The start of the project is specifically in Bandam and Moinkoing, which are two of the 90 villages spread across Bankim. The society in the project area can be divided in a sedentary group composed of various ethnic groups such as Tikar, Bassa, Yamba and Mambila, and a semi-nomadic group, which are called Mbororo. They have a semi-nomadic lifestyle and move around with their herds, constantly looking for fresh herbs. The Mbororo are considered as 'Peuple autochtone' and are a minority group in this project, with their settlements close to the villages. Although the government established a zonation where nomadic people can let their cattle graze, and despite the annual meetings between Ardos (representatives of the nomads) and the chief of the villages where these temporary zones are discussed, there can occasionally still be disputes. To handle the problem project coordinator carried out training sessions (1x/year) and sensibilisation meetings (1x/year) are organised for all project participants; community members help in protection. A fire management plan will be established together with communities.

For every site, community plan vivo maps were designed during community meetings. This voluntary and participatory mapping/ planning process addressed the following local socio-ecological needs and priorities.

Bankim:

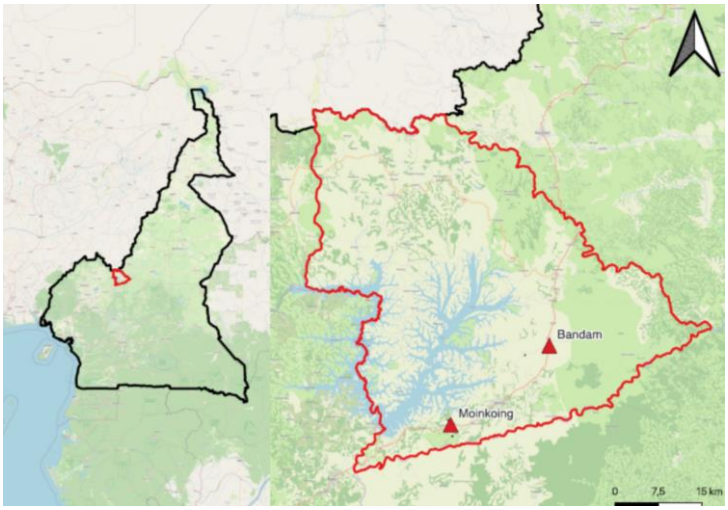
● Water shortage and sustainable water management,

● Local livelihood needs (schools) and opportunities to improve existing or diversify livelihoods and incomes such as orchards and markets.

● Reduce pressure on the natural ecosystem via reforestation

● Further addition: sport and leisure infrastructure, trees within the villages and communication network

The initial crediting period is from 1 June 2023 to 1 June 2053 (30 years period for agroforestry) which may be extended for project areas that were added to the project after 2024.



Maps of Project Area

2. VALIDATION PROCESS

1.5 Validation team, technical reviewers and approver

Due to the validation activities being carried out by hybrid mechanisms (local experts carried out site visits and interviews on-site. Meanwhile, document reviews, interviews via conferences and validation of findings were carried out by the chief validator, validators and trainee participants).

The details are explained in the paragraph below.

Role	**Name**	**Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of VVB or outsourced entity)**	**Involvement in**			
			Desk/document review	**On-site visit**	**Interviews**	**Validation findings**
Lead validator	Karina Restu Pangalih	Mutu International	☒	☐	☒	☒
Validator	Dinar Dara TPP	Mutu International	☒	☐	☒	☒
Technical Expert	Emile André Medjubit Yotchou	Local expert Cameroon	☐	☒	☒	☐
Financial/ Other Expert			☐	☐	☐	☐
Trainee	Anita Jeumpa	Mutu International	☒	☐	☐	☐
Trainee	Awwalunisa Aliya Kusuma	Mutu International	☒	☐	☐	☐
Technical reviewer	Dwi Kus Pardianto	Mutu International	☐	☐	☐	☒
Approver	Muhamad Syarip Lambaga	Mutu International	☐	☐	☐	☒

1.6 Document Review

The PDD provided by the project coordinator is assessed based on the approved methodology and plan vivo requirements. The validator carries out a review by cross checking of the PDD document with all supporting documents listed in Annex 1 in this report, Plan Vivo's document (methodology, procedure manual, plan vivo requirement and validation/verification guidance) and report of site visit

and interview by local expert. During the desk review process, the validator team requested several documents that needed to be added by the project coordinator, benefit sharing agreements, documents about the grazing lands, community participatory design communities, social and environmental assessment, and risk assessment. To address the corrective actions and new information requests that arose from the desk review, the PP revised the project description document version 2.0 and developed it into the version 2.1 and the latest version is 1.3. Meanwhile, the final PDF document will be published after approval from Plan Vivo. The details of document review see the annex 1.

1.7 Site visits and Interviews

Site visit activities are carried out in a hybrid manner, the Validator team is assisted by technical experts to carry out site visit activities due to risk and safety reasons (referring to letter from Mayor of Bankim, dated 15 January 2024). Before carrying out site visit activities, the entire team including TE carried out stakeholder consultation (interview with the stakeholders) which made it possible to be contacted online (Subprefect (representative of the state), Mayor of Bankim, Delegate of Agricultural post). Meanwhile, site visit and participant interview activities are represented by technical experts based on guidance created by the validator team according to the needs of validation activities. The following are details of the site visit and interview activities carried out:

No.	Activities	Method	Tanggal	PIC
1	Interview with the project coordinator	Hybrid	15 - 18 February 2024	All team
2	Interview with subprefect (representative of the state)	Hybrid	16 February 2024	All team
3	Site visit and interview at Bandam village : - Interview with the village chief. - Interview with a member of the Plan Vivo committee - Interview with Mbororo representative: Adamou Mohamadou - Interview with farmer Yango Bernard + visit to his field - Visit the place for the community garden and community forest.	Represented by TE	16 February 2024	TE & Translator

4	Interview with Mayor of Bankim	Hybrid	17 February 2024	All team
5	Interview with Delegate of The Agricultural Post	Hybrid	17 February 2024	All team
6	Site visit and interview at Moinkoing village : - Interview with the village chief - Interview with a member of the Plan Vivo committee - Interview with Mbororo representative: Bouba Lalo - Interview with farmer Mven Géneviève + visit to her field - Interview with farmer Bako Dieudonné + visit to his field - Interview with farmer Saïdou Ibrahim + visit to his field - Visit to the site for the community garden and community forest	Represented by TE	17 February 2024	TE & Translator

The detail of the interviewee is as follows :

Duration of the on-site inspection: 16/02/2024 to 17/02/2024					
Name	**Role**	**Organization/ Community**	**Site location**	**Date**	**Audit member**
Mr. MVENDA FELIXIEN	Vivo Plan Committees	Community	Bankim	16/02/2024	Emile,Bidima
Mr. HONDOBO YASSA THÉODORE	Sub prefect of Bankim	Government	Bankim	16/02/2024	Emile,Bidima, Karina, Dinar
His Majesty KOHOU FÉLIX	Chief of Bandam village	Community	Bankim	16/02/2024	Emile,Bidima
Mr. YANGO BERNARD	Farmers/Participants	Community	Bankim	16/02/2024	Emile,Bidima

Mr. ADAMOU MOHAMADOUBAC HIROU	Representative of the Mbororo people	Community	Bankim	16/02/2024	Emile,Bidima
MVENKEMI ALIMATOU,	Community representatives	Community	Bankim	16/02/2024	Emile,Bidima
Mr. Algelbert Mveng	Mayor of Bankim	Government	Bankim	17/02/2024	Emile,Bidima, Karina, Dinar
Mr. HAMMAN ADAMAWA DEWA	Borough Delegate for Agriculture	Government	Bankim	17/02/2024	Emile,Bidima, Karina, Dinar
His Majesty TCHIMILANG ANDRÉ	Chief of the village of Moinkoing	Community	Bankim	17/02/2024	Emile,Bidima
Mr. Bako Dieudonné	Farmers/Participants	Community	Bankim	17/02/2024	Emile,Bidima
Mr BOUBA LAWOULO	Representative of the Mbororo	Community	Bankim	17/02/2024	Emile,Bidima
Mr KEYOUM ARMAND	Vivo Plan Committees	Community	Bankim	17/02/2024	Emile,Bidima
Madame MVENG GENEVIÈVE	Farmers/Participants	Community	Bankim	17/02/2024	Emile,Bidima

1.8 Sampling approach

Based on VVB guidance section 4.4, the method used is a simple random sample. Sample-based estimates (means or proportions) are unbiased estimates of population parameters. The estimates used are based on the formula listed.

For carbon calculation, Project Proponents take an approach by separating calculations based on tree species on each plot (Homeorchad and Communal Garden). Therefore, the sampling would be a stratified sampling method which is suggested in PV Climate Methodology requirement.

The validation team, for the selection of the people to interview consider to:

- Type of activity and project technology;

- Geographical location of the villages/families/farmers;

- Estimated amount of Carbon Benefits contained in the reports (stakeholder groups that represent a significant percentage of the total calculation of programme reductions must be visited).

Regarding the number of people to be interviewed, based on the information that VVB got from the project coordinator, there are some exclusions from the area. Initially, there were 4 participants (land owners) and 2 communal lands. Regarding this, the validators chose to conduct a census method so that all participants were visited and interviewed. - sampling those interviewed.

1.9 Resolution of Findings

Resolution of finding:

- Corrective Action Request (CAR) (non-conformities), if climate lab fulfilment of a requirement/criteria of PV Climate and the Procedures.

- New Information Request (NIR), if climate lab the information sufficient and clear enough to determine whether the standard and requirements of PV Climate have been met.

- Forward Action Request (FAR), if climate lab the project implementation that requires review during the first verification of the proposed project activity.

The total number of corrective action requests is 1, new information request 4, forward action requests 2. So, accumulation of the total non-conformity is 7.

The summarise all the findings raised during the validation in this table and put a summary of all findings in annex 2 of this report.

Areas of validation findings	No. of NIR	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
GENERAL INFORMATION			
Project Interventions	N/A	N/A	N/A
Management Rights	NIR 1 NIR 2	N/A	N/A
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT			
Stakeholder Analysis	N/A	N/A	FAR 1
Project Coordinator and Project Participant	NIR 3	N/A	N/A
Participatory Design	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stakeholder Consultation	N/A	N/A	N/A
Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)	N/A	N/A	FAR 2
PROJECT DESIGN			
Baseline Scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carbon Baseline	N/A	N/A	N/A
Livelihood baseline	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ecosystem Baseline	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theory of change	N/A	N/A	N/A

Technical specification	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project activities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Additionality	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carbon Benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A
RISK MANAGEMENT			
Environmental and Social Safeguards	N/A	N/A	N/A
Achievement of Carbon Benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reversal of Carbon Benefits	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leakage	N/A	N/A	N/A
Double Counting	N/A	N/A	N/A
AGREEMENTS			
Land Management Plans	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benefit Sharing Mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grievance Mechanism	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project Agreements	N/A	N/A	N/A
MONITORING AND REPORTING			
Carbon indicators	N/A	N/A	N/A
Livelihoods indicators	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ecosystem Indicators	N/A	N/A	N/A
Monitoring Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Reporting and record recording	N/A	N/A	N/A
GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION			
Governance Structure and legal compliance	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial Plan and Management	NIR 4	N/A	N/A
Others (please specify), PDD	N/A	CAR 1	N/A
Total	4	1	2

1.10 Forward Action Requests

FAR during validation has two findings. Individual agreement/Payment of Ecosystem Services (PES) of participants shall be signed and provided in the future verification and project coordinator shall assure

that a dispute resolution procedure is understood and agreed by the stakeholders including the participants. The validation team issued a forward action request (FAR) to ask the project to provide signatures for each individual and procedures related to disputes and grievances to ensure that the community participates in the project without coercion and ensures that the grievance procedures are known to every community that is part of this project.

1.11 Public Comments

No public comments were received through the PV Platform nor news during the validation activities.

3. VALIDATION FINDINGS

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1 Project Intervention

During the validation, project proponents have decided to remove one out of three activities from project intervention that were designed in the initial draft PDD. Based on the interview (see information exchange document), The project coordinator decided to remove Woodland Planting activities after a communication to the community that considered there were too many activities. Thus, there are two main activities agroecosystem implemented in this project:

1. Home orchard planting

The project aims to increase food security through targeted planting and establishing home orchards together with individual farmers. The smallholders willing to join were asked what trees they would like to grow on their land and receive these for free. As they take care for their home orchard, they receive yearly payment via a milestone-based scheme.

2. Communal Garden planting

The aim is to plant large “communal gardens” in the community. The nursery in each village will deliver 10.000 seedlings per year. After the initial phase of woody vegetation growth, these lands could also be used for honey production and silvopastoral use.

In collaboration with the National Herbarium, the project has identified tree species suitable for direct seeding. Once the seed trigger is identified, the dormancy is broken, and the seeds can be replanted the next day(s) in a few centimetres of sifted soil with a small shovel. This is a very efficient way of planting, removing the time and resources needed to grow up in nurseries.

Regarding the above paragraph, the validation team assesses the interventions are always designed in consultation with local communities, with a view to meeting local needs and priorities. The project coordinator has considered Prevailing agricultural systems and other typical land uses, what tree species are native to the area, specifically those which show good performance or have multiple benefits and such information available in government departments.

After meeting with local communities, project coordinator selecting interventions based on:

• The suitability of interventions with respect to local livelihood and energy requirements

• The potential of interventions to generate carbon services

• Seedling availability for planting systems

• Ecological considerations: water availability, grazing.

Project coordinators calculate the expected carbon benefits for the two agroforestry planting interventions are 255.5 t CO2e/ha for home orchards, and 247.1 t CO2e for communal gardens.

3.2 Management Rights

3.2.1 Project Boundaries

The project intervention is located in the commune of Bankim, precisely in the villages of Moinkoing and Bandam located to the south and north of the city of Bankim. The population is made up of (Yamba, Tikar, Mambila, Kwandja, Cotoco and Mbororo Indigenous Peoples).

Based on site visit by a local expert, the validation team assessed the location of the project against the geospatial data file Note by maps of project area (this reference is linked to Annex 1/2/) and considered the project locations are correct.

3.2.2 Land and Carbon Rights

Project coordinator written in PDD classified of ownership in Cameroon:

1. According to the 1994 Forestry Law which puts in place a system of different use rights in state and national forests, the owner of a forested land will by implication be a main beneficiary of any carbon rent.

2. Communal Forest within the meaning of Law No. 94/01 on the regime of forests, fauna and fisheries. Communal forests belong to local authorities and are managed by them.

Basis of analysis specific law on carbon rights, the following options have been retained:

-In the case of a state-owned forest, the carbon rights will belong to the State;

-In the case of a community forest, the carbon rights will belong to the Community;

-In the case of a communal forest, the carbon rights will belong to the Commune;

-In the case of a private land, the carbon rights will belong to the owner or Smallholder.

The validation assessed that the project participants have customary rights to the project based on the legal basis forest land, Part I of the 1994 Forestry Law states that 'the State, municipal councils, village communities and private individuals may exercise all rights resulting from ownership over their forest'. It is also confirmed based on the interview with the subprefect and the chief of Bandam and Moinkoing that There is a law that allows the distribution of land, because there are lands not occupied by an activity, and which do not have a considerable amount of forests, these lands are said to be in the national domain and can be used by any citizen who requests. But he will have to approach the traditional and administrative authorities for a simple procedure. It is necessary to notify the authorities to avoid covetousness of the same area between farmers, but, it should be noted, there is enough space. There is the Framework Law on Environmental Protection, which takes into account international standards with regard to land use (Framework Law in 1994). It should also be noted that Cameroon has ratified all international conventions concerning the Carbon market. Based on crosscheck interviews with the participants, it is known that all the participants are aware that all unused land belongs to the village chief. To have a plot, the request is made to the notables who are the guardians of the land heritage.

But the project coordinator has not been provided with the National/ Regional/ Local Regulation/ Law regarding the land ownership of the project area. Therefore, it raised to finding NIR 1. The project coordinator can show regulations or law regarding the land ownership of the project area (the law is available in annex 1/44/ and annex 1/45/). This NIR 1 is resolved.

Table 1. Land and Carbon Rights

Project Area	Ownership and user rights status	Carbon rights	Validation Assessment
Bankim	• Forêt communal (communal forest) is owned by the commune. • Private lands are owned by the smallholders	• The commune is the owner of the carbon rights of the interventions executed in the communal forest/land. • If trees are planted on private land the owner has the carbon rights.	The validation team interviewed the mayor of Bankim. He explained that grazing lands have a formal statement by government parties. But the project coordinator has not provided the document to the validator team. Therefore, raised to finding NIR 2. The project coordinator has provided the document Confirmation of the existence and condition of livestock grazing areas. Therefore the NIR 2 is resolved.

3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

3.3 Stakeholder Analysis

The local stakeholders (community, smallholders and Mbororo) will be positively impacted by the project as co-benefits will increase their livelihoods. The fruit and non-timber forest products can be eaten or sold, adding to food security and increased income. In addition, the revenue of carbon credits will be reinvested in socio-ecological projects (water, schools, ...), decided by the community. Their influence will be positive as well, as they help design the project during Plan Vivo meetings. As the project is there for the local stakeholders, it is in their interest to have a high positive influence on the project.

The secondary stakeholders (municipality, National Herbarium) are all moderately positively impacted by the project. Their benefits are rather indirect in form of an increased livelihood of the inhabitants, increased visibility and extra educational tools in the neighbourhood. Their influence on the project is considered as highly positive. Without support of the municipality, a project cannot start. The scientific advice is necessary for the success of the technical part of the project. Furthermore, the project will seek cooperation with neighbouring schools in the form of help with plant activities and nursery visits.

Education about the project is necessary to spread information about the project to young people and let the project live in the area.

Indigenous Peoples or local communities that have statutory or customary rights to land or resources in the project area is Mbororo. The Mbororo communities have their semi-nomadic lifestyle, they are constantly looking for grazing land for their livestock. Although the routes are described by law, and verbal agreements are made between Ardos and chiefs of local villages, land disputes are still common. These disputes are about livestock eating the harvest of farmers, fires destroying fields, and discussions about the borders of the delimited zones. But the project coordinator has not provided a dispute resolution procedure understood and agreed by the stakeholders including the participants. Therefore, it is raised to finding FAR 3.

In this project, based on the document the Project Agreement for the consensus-building mechanism: At least once per year, one Plan Vivo assembly will be organised. It is obligatory that at least one representative of the Mbororo (peuples autochtones) is present during the Assembly if relevant for the specific village. Minimum 30% of the Assembly must be female. During the Assembly, project progress will be discussed, and a decision will be made on how to invest the proceeds. Any decision on Plan Vivo investments is made in consensus, meaning that all Parties must agree with the decision in writing, including the representatives of the Mbororo (peuples autochtones) if relevant for the specific village.

The project coordinator has made an accurate identification of the stakeholders, impact and influences the validation team deems it correct. Regarding the disputes over land there was one finding and the project coordinator should close the finding. The validation team during the on-site visit by a local expert interviewed the local communities “Mr. YANGO BERNARD” and it was cross checked that the project coordinator´s responses are appropriate.

The validation team considers that the project coordinator climate lab has correctly identified the local stakeholder groups and their impacts by the project intervention.

Table 2. Stakeholder Analysis and Evaluation

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Type	Impact	Influence	Validation Assessment
Participating communities	Local stakeholder	Highly positively impacted by the project as the project will result in socio-ecological reinvestments for the community.	High positive influence on the project as community decisions will lead the design of the project.	The validation team assessed based on report on-site visit and interview by local expert (Annex 1/64/) and considered stakeholder and its impact of the project is correct
Participating smallholders	Local stakeholder	Highly positively impacted by the project as the project will result in	High positive influence on the project as the smallholder will maintain the	The validation team assessed based on report on-site visit and interview by local expert (Annex 1/64/)

		increased food security and income.	trees on his/her field.	and considered stakeholder group and its impact of the project is correct
Mbororo	Local stakeholder	Highly positively impacted by the project as the project will support food diversity and other relevant benefits chosen by Mbororo.	High positive influence on the project as they will be present when community decisions are taken about design of the project.	The validation team assessed based on report on-site visit and interview by local expert (Annex 1/64/) and considered stakeholder and its impact of the project is correct
The municipality	Secondary stakeholder	Moderate positively impacted by the project as the project will return satisfied inhabitants with higher income and restored food security in the long run.	High positive influence on the project as they can support the project via logistics and sensibilisation	The validation team assessed based on report on-site visit and interview by local expert (Annex 1/64/) and considered stakeholder and its impact of the project is correct
The state	Secondary stakeholder	Low positively impacted by the project as the state does not directly benefit from the project interventions, but the welfare of the people in the regions will rise which is beneficial for the state.	High positive influence on the project as the approval of the government ensures that the project is in alignment with all the national laws.	The validation team assessed based on report on-site visit and interview by local expert (Annex 1/64/) and considered stakeholder and its impact of the project is correct
National Herbarium	Secondary stakeholder	Moderate positively impacted by the project with increased visibility for the National Herbarium and opportunities to execute research	High positive influence on the project, as the scientific advice on direct seeding and tree species will increase the ecological value and success of the project.	The validation team assessed based on report on-site visit and interview by local expert (Annex 1/64/) and considered stakeholder and its impact of the project is correct

		and collect data in the field.		

3.4 Project Coordination and Project Participant

In this project the project coordinators include Fes Enying, Graine De Vie Luxembourg and Climate Lab.

1. Fes Enying, also known as "Graine de Vie Cameroun" is an association under Cameroonian law recognised as such since 21 September 2021, the date of its official legalisation. Fes Enying can rely on the experience and the Graine de Vie network. Within this network, exchanges are organised on a daily basis, good practices are shared, and teams from one country can be mobilised if necessary to help those from another country. Responsibility for Project Coordination and Management Functions is:

a. Stakeholder engagement during project development and implementation.

b. Developing technical specifications, land management plans and project agreements with project participants.

c. Monitoring progress indicators, livelihood indicators and ecosystem indicators and providing ongoing support to project participants.

2. Graine de Vie Luxembourg asbl is a Luxembourgian NGO managing its own ecosystem projects in collaboration with local associations or in association with other NGOs or partners. Graine de Vie Luxembourg's expertise focuses on the rehabilitation of the natural environment (forests, mangroves, development of common spaces) and their livelihood benefits. Responsibility for Project Coordination and Management Functions is:

a. Managing project finances and dispersal of income to project participants as described by the benefit sharing mechanism.

b. Assisting Project Participants to secure any legal or regulatory permissions required to carry out the project

c. Providing technical assistance and capacity building required for project participants to implement project interventions

3. Climate Lab is a social enterprise supporting community-driven climate projects. Climate Lab sets up value-creating ecosystem restoration and agroforestry projects together with interested communities and partner NGOs. Responsibility for Project Coordination and Management Functions is:

a. Ensuring conformance with the Plan Vivo Standard and compliance with applicable policies, laws and regulations

b. Registration and recording of land management plans, project agreements, monitoring results, and sales agreements

c. Measurement, reporting and verification of carbon benefits

The initial and potential project participants describe their location of residence in relation to the project area(s) and project region, their use of land or natural resources within the project region and their typical use of labour for land or natural resource management activities are identified.

The Type I participants or direct beneficiaries include the community in the villages, including the Mbororo (peuples autochtones). There are no Type II participants involved in the project.

The identified project participants are only type 1. The project participant is the community with usufruct rights to land in the project areas: Moinkoing and Bandam and Mbororo (considered as peuples autochtones, a semi-nomadic group) if relevant for the specific village.

Project coordinators have skills and experience regarding appropriate engagement with vulnerable or disadvantaged indigenous communities in the project area. This is proven by the deed of establishment of Graine de Vie dated 15 May 2009 (Annex 2f).

Regarding the measures to ensure no discrimination based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion or social status when selecting project participants; and to reduce the potential for tension or disruption within or between existing communities. There is an Ethical Charter signed by Climate Lab and Graine de Vie, on May 10 2007. However, the mechanism that regulates the resolution process if a violation of the Ethical Charter occurs is not yet available. Therefore the validator raises NIR 3. The project coordinator has improved annex 1/15/ and annex 1/16/. So, NIR 3 has been closed.

The validation team assessed that project coordinators and management have a clear institutional structure with the capacity to mobilise and support the community, to implement and coordinate the project activities, to carry out technical functions and have organisational capabilities and the ability to mobilise the resources needed to develop the project. On the other hand, the design and implementation of project participants is aligned with PV standards.

3.5 Participatory Design

The community of Bankim joined the project, through a first meeting focused on informing on the broad project goals and seeking first feedback and general interest. Later meetings focused on mapping, (dis)advantages, and requirements of the project, including land mapping, written agreement of the landowner, and first ideas on how to deal with fires and tree cutting. It was also discussed how the establishment of home orchards and communal gardens, with free distribution of fruit trees, will guarantee good use and control of the seedlings received, as each person will ensure that his or her seedlings grow normally, with lowered risk of being cut down.

Through the joint creation of ‘plan vivos’ in meetings where women, men and Mbororo were present, stakeholder participation has been implemented beyond simply informing or consulting the communities. Not only the project design, but also the control over the generated benefits, is shared on the long term via the benefit sharing mechanism. Indeed, after the project design phases, Plan Vivo committees at village level will be responsible for defining the policy for investing the income generated by the plan vivo revenues. The documentation of stakeholder involvement was available in annex 4 on PDD. It is also confirmed by the interview with the participants from Bankim, Bandam and Moinkoing that they have been informed generally regarding the project in accordance with the explanation above and have been involved in the design of the project plan.

The validation team assessed that the parties had been involved in designing activities and setting their own livelihood and ecosystem management goals (see Annex 1/21/). Thus, providing a comprehensive conclusion regarding stakeholder involvement in the participatory design process was appropriate for the project. Links between livelihoods and the use of land and natural resources are a

prerequisite for designing effective project activities and projects must have long-term benefits for local communities that go beyond any payments or incentives provided by the project. A gender-sensitive approach has been considered; so, this project will not harm women and minority groups (see Annex 1/33/).

3.6 Stakeholder Consultation

Based on PDD and interview stakeholders listed the project from, awareness, performing interviews in the project area, as well as meetings with the communities. During the very first community meetings, the basic project logic is explained, and potential interest of the community is discussed, as well as the initial feedback. Thereafter, a separate meeting was organised to explain the Plan Vivo methodology, and subsequently 'Plan Vivo's' were created with a representative group consisting of men and women of the village. Stakeholders are given the opportunity to provide feedback on the project interventions and project logic by pen and paper.

This voluntary and participatory mapping/planning process addressed the following local socio-ecological needs and priorities:

● Water shortage and sustainable water management;

● Local livelihood needs (schools) and opportunities to improve existing or diversify livelihoods and incomes such as orchards and markets;

● Reduce pressure on the natural ecosystem via reforestation;

● Further addition: sport and leisure infrastructure, trees within the villages and communication network

Based on interviews with farmers, there is feedback from one of the farmers regarding the construction of a private factory. However, because the socio-ecological category is a priority, a private factory cannot be built and it has nothing to do with project development. So, the proposal was rejected. Then the validator assesses that the rejected proposal is justified.

The process to ensure ongoing communication and consultation is carried out by the plan vivo committee. This committee will be responsible for general project follow-up, implementation of the complaint mechanism and investing the income generated by plan vivo income. It is confirmed by the interview with Plan Vivo Committees' plan that the committee will gather at least three times a year with 1 Annual General Meeting. Communities can provide input anonymously; complaint and suggestion boxes can be installed at the village level. Complaints and suggestions will be stored in the suggestions and complaints book. However, there is not enough evidence that the grievance mechanism has been informed and understood by participants (see FAR 1).

Additionally, see 3.5 that the participants from Bankim (see Annex 1/28/), Bandam (see Annex 1/29/) and Moinkoing (see Annex 1/30/) that they have been informed generally regarding the project in accordance with the explanation above and have been involved in the design of the project plan. Based on the descriptions explained in the PDD and interviews with relevant stakeholders (see Annex 1/64/), the validator assesses that the stakeholder consultation and stakeholder engagement plans submitted are appropriate.

3.7 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

The FPIC process is carried out by project coordinators referring to legal obligations under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), International Labor Organization

Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention 169 (ILO 169), or other FPIC legislation. The project coordinator has identified relevant stakeholders before carrying out the FPIC process as explained in Table 2. (Stakeholder Analysis and Evaluation).

There is evidence of the FPIC process that has been carried out by the project coordinator, in the form of documentation, materials submitted and attendance lists (see Annex 5). The results of the crosscheck through interviews with participants revealed that FPIC activities had been carried out before the project started through the following stages:

- The project team organised an initial meeting with the three communities in Mayo-Banyo;

- The project team organised the first community meetings in Bankim;

- The meetings discussed on the basic project logic using schemes and potential interest of the community, as well as the initial feedback obtained;

- In a separate community meeting with a representative group of 14 people, men and women of the village, the first Plan Vivo maps were made.

- During random walks people of the community were interviewed. At the start of the interview, a brief recaption about the project was given. Then questions about livelihood needs, potential co-benefits and view on reinvestments were asked.

- Another FPIC meeting was organised by the project team in Moinkoing and Bandam, resulting in a signed FPIC letter (Annex 5). During the meeting, schemes were used to re- explain the project towards the participants (see Annex 5). Feedback was obtained by initiating small group discussions, where at least one person was able to write down the questions and feedback (see annex 5).

- A separate FPIC meeting was organised for the Mbororo people living in settlements next to the village.

- After FPIC meetings, community risk sessions were held in both villages. Before the risk session, another explanation about the project was given, together with answers towards the questions coming from the FPIC meetings.

- After establishment of the Plan Vivo committees, Plan Vivo maps of Bandam and Moinkoing were made, closing the first phase FPIC loop.

Based on the explanation above, the validation team assessed that the FPIC process has been carried out, however the individual agreement of participants shall be signed and provided in future verification (see FAR 2).

4 PROJECT DESIGN

4.2 Baselines

3.8 Baseline Scenario

Based on the site visit done by the Local Expert, it was checked that no agroforestry intervention was done before in the areas. The baseline and additionality of the project intervention is determined using the AR-TOOL02 v1.0: ”Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R project activity”.

Step 0. Preliminary screening based on the starting date of the project activity.

The starting year of the activity was 2023, provided in the letter of the Ministry of Environment, Protection and Sustainable Development (see annex 1/39/). By then, the incentive from the planned project was seriously considered in the decision to proceed with the project activity.

Step 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to proposed project activity.

Sub-step 1a. Identify credible alternative land use scenarios to the proposed project activity. Based on the social ecological survey, PP's have identified the following land use scenarios to be credible:

• Continuation of pre-project slash-and-burn activities in the community forest to create new agricultural and pasture land every year, based on socioecology survey (see Annex 1/87/). The "slash-and burn activities for agricultural land creation" becomes the baseline scenario. There is also a reference that discusses the slash-and-burn used in agriculture and the impacts it causes. (see annex 1/93/)

• Agroforestation on the plots within the project boundaries without being registered as a plan vivo project activity

Sub-step 1b. Consistency of credible alternative land use scenarios with enforced mandatory applicable laws and regulations. Both alternative land use scenarios are in compliance with mandatory legislation and regulations taking into account their enforcement in Cameroon. Continuation of the status quo is in agreement with laws and regulations, while spontaneous tree planting is obviously a land cover type that is allowed by applicable regulations on private lands (MOU of Bankim (Annex 1/50/); Annex 7 Technical Specification, Section Additionality Step 1b, (Annex 1/24/). The steps taken by the PP's are in accordance with AR-TOOL02 v1.0 procedure (see annex 1/73/). It is also approved by MINEPDED in Agroforestry Approval Letter (Annex 1/40/)

Step 2. Barrier Analysis

Sub-step 2a. Identification of barriers that would prevent the implementation of at least one alternative land use scenario. No financial, technical, institutional nor social barriers would plausibly hamper the continuation of the status quo (refer to MOU of Bankim (Annex 1/50/), Agroforestry Approval Letter (Annex 1/40/)). Continuation of the current landscape scenario requires no investments, technical knowledge nor legal efforts: croplands would remain croplands, and new agricultural land is created every year. However, agroforestry without extra funding is not a plausible scenario, given the significant amount of funding required and the lack of nurseries and technical know-how in the area. Annex 7 Technical Specification, Section Additionality Step 2a, (Annex 1/24/), where the steps that have been taken are in accordance with AR-TOOL02 v1.0 procedure (see annex 1/73/)

Sub-step 2b. Elimination of land use scenarios that are prevented by the identified barriers. Project Proponents eliminate the scenario of agroforestry without extra funding, since it is not a plausible future land cover scenario, given the lack of antecedents, the significant amount of funding required and the lack of nurseries in the area. This economic situation of Cameroon is also cross-checked by the audit team in Cameroon Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) by World Bank Group, 2022 : currently, about two million people (nine percent of Cameroon's population) live in drought-affected areas, and about eight percent of the country's GDP is vulnerable (Annex 1/95/). Also, described in the project financial plan (Annex 1/41/), the funding allocates the socioenvironmental reinvestment to local community projects and environmental restoration projects in Cameroon as part of the benefit sharing.

Sub-step 2c. Determination of baseline scenario (if allowed by the barrier analysis). Agroforestry without being registered as a plan vivo project is not included in the list of land use scenarios that are not prevented by any barrier. Consequently, only one land use scenario remains ("slash-and burn activities for agricultural land creation"), so according to the tool, this scenario is the baseline scenario. Annex 7 Technical Specification, Section Additionality Step 2c, (Annex 1/24/). In accordance with AR-TOOL02 v1.0 procedure (see annex 1/73/), it is is continued to **Step 4**

STEP 4. Common practice analysis

There are no similar previous or ongoing agroforestation activities in or near the project zones, not even remotely similar to this proposed plan vivo registered project. Consequently, the plan vivo project activity is not the baseline scenario and, hence, it is additional. The "slash-and burn activities for agricultural land creation" becomes the baseline scenario (see Annex 1/87/).

Confirmation done by interview with the government delegates and community that slash and burn is a hereditary and cultural practice in the area and the only practice done by the community until now because it is considered as the most efficient and effective technique. This practice is carried out according to the crops, cocoa and coffee are practised without use of fire. But the seasonal crops require fire to weed the fields after clearing the fields to reduce the biomass and obtain ash to fertilise the soil.

Also confirmed that there are no similar agroforestation activities within or surround the project. This Agroforestation which will be implemented through two interventions: communal garden planting and home orchard planting that will plant perennial trees in the area for non-timber products (fruits, oil, medicinal use) is the additionality of the project.

Project started in July 2023 proved with the letter of the Ministry of Environment, Protection and Sustainable Development (see annex 1/39/). Based on the records, first community meetings were held on March 11th, 2023. Based on the technical specifications review and confirmation done with project coordinator and stakeholders. Based on assessment and risk screening, land tenure risk is moderate and this is an alternative land use scenario as explained in step 1 and technical specification reference (see annex 1/89/ and annex 1/90 in accordance with AR-TOOL02 v1.0 procedure (see annex 1/73/).

3.9 Carbon Baseline

Described in project's technical specification document Annex 7 (see, between 2015 and 2022, Mayo-Banyo lost 10,100 ha of tree cover, with the largest loss in 2022 (2,070 ha) . Deforestation was investigated during 2013 – 2022, there is a vast forest area loss of 3,6% in Bankim.

Without active nurseries, distribution of seedlings, investment funding, planting and training on management techniques, expected a stable baseline where future carbon stocks will not increase and potentially decrease. It is highly unlikely that farmers will voluntarily plant trees on the plots without the support of the project through nursery establishment, training, monitoring, and others. A conservative assumption that there is no change in carbon stock in the baseline scenario as compared to the initial carbon stock: $\Delta C_{baseline} = 0$.

The assumption also in accordance with Plan Vivo PU001 module, there is "no change in woody biomass carbon stocks, if the conditions in AR-TOOL14 v4.2 section 5 are met". This tool states 'conditions under which carbon stock and change in carbon stock may be estimated as zero', which are the following:

1. The pre-project trees are neither harvested, nor cleared, nor removed throughout the crediting period of the project activity;

2. The pre-project trees do not suffer mortality because of competition from trees planted in the project, or damage because of implementation of the project activity, at any time during the crediting period of the project activity;

3. The pre-project trees are not inventoried along with the project trees in monitoring of carbon stocks but their continued existence, consistent with the baseline scenario, is monitored throughout the crediting period of the project activity.

Also the assumption of no change in carbon stock met the indicator stated in AR-TOOL14 v4.2 section 5 regarding the existence of Land is subjected to periodic cycles (e.g. slash-and-burn, or clearing regrowing cycles [or periodic burning]) so that the biomass oscillates between a minimum and a maximum value in the baseline.

In conclusion, assumption that there is no change in carbon stock in the baseline scenario as compared to the initial carbon stock: ΔCbaseline = 0 is considered as conservative and in accordance with the methodologies applied in the project.

Table 3. Total net-greenhouse gas emissions under the baseline scenario

Year	Baseline emissions (t CO_2e)
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0

3.10 Livelihood Baseline (initial status and expected change)

Initial Status

Individual semi-structured interviews near the project areas done by the project in order to gain in-depth understanding of the socio environmental dynamics and livelihood challenges in the region (Annex 1/27/). Interviewees were identified during visits in the neighbourhood of project areas and interviewed on a voluntary basis.

There are two key types of livelihoods in the area: those who lived sedentary in the villages (ethnicity: Tikar, Yamba, and Bassa) and those who have a semi-nomadic lifestyle (ethnicity: Mbororo). This also confirmed in the interview with the community that the main activities in terms of fulfilling basic needs of the community are agriculture, fishing, cattle farming, hunting, and small-scale trade. Especially Mbororo people particularly nomadic, they go to new pastures with their herds and very few do agriculture, they live mainly on the fruits of their livestock.

Based on the PDD document, Mayo-Banyo department situation is relatively isolated, inadequacy of transport network, limited strength of macro-economic fabric, inadequacy of health structures and personnel, absence of urban planning documents (Urban Summary Plan, Sector Plan and Land Use Plan), the non-existence of a sustainable natural resource management policy, and the lack of structures offering credit to businesses.

Expected Livelihood change

Based on the interviews done by the Project, respondents point to agricultural stress due to the recent hydroclimatic changes. Such statements are corroborated by scientific studies. Indeed, rainfed agriculture depends heavily on the West African Monsoon. As summarised by Monerie et al. (2021) in their paper in Nature, climate change will drive major perturbations of the West African Monsoon. The authors predict heterogeneous impacts on agriculture, occurrence of precipitation extreme events, and modification of monsoon onset and monsoon withdrawal dates. For instance, the World Meteorological Organisation, in its issue 4/2021, states that rainfed crop yields in the Sudano-Sahelian agro-ecological zone of Cameroon has to date already been reduced by half and net income from crops is expected to fall by 90% by 2100.

Based on interviews during the validation, community representatives and government delegates have a positive acceptance to the project. Community sees the interventions planned by the project (home orchards and community garden) as a hope to increase their income through the sale of fruit by planting the seedlings provided by the project. The community and government also have a point of view that by implementing the project will bring a better environmental condition in the area especially the land cover will be increased.

Validation Conclusion

The project has described in their PDD the literature study result and carried out direct semi-structured interviews (Annex 1/87/) and meetings to elaborate the reference and on ground data and information as the part of the assessment of initial status and expected livelihood change. The description of initial status and expected livelihood change described by the project is relevant to the interview done with the community and stakeholders sampled during the validation (Annex 1/64/).

3.11 Ecosystem Baseline (initial and expected change)

Initial Ecological Conditions

The mean annual temperature in the Adamaoua region is 22.9°C, with the lowest in July and August (22.7°C) and the highest in March (25°C) (Figure 3). The total rainfall is 1680.3mm, which mainly falls in the period between March and October. It has a tropical savanna climate (class Aw).

The department of Mayo-Banyo was selected for this project because it may be the first department in the “great north” of Cameroon that is strongly affected by the effects of climate change, while bordering the centre of the country, which is characterised by forests and a more temperate climate. Climate change in this area is characterised by increased rainfall instability, which is an important

factor in agricultural, wildlife and plant production. This state of affairs not only results in the instability of the agricultural calendar, the drying up of water points, and the disappearance of certain species of flora and fauna, but also has harmful consequences for household incomes. Hydroclimatic unpredictability is in part responsible for the price instability of agricultural products on the market

Expected Ecosystem Change

According to the socioecological survey, all farmers use slash-and burn practices in order to create agricultural land or to create pastures. This phenomenon occurs once a year. Via an interview with an agro-economist, it was confirmed that farmers often create two fields per year, and after collecting their harvest, they clear other space to farm. The burning occurs in the dry seasons (December – February). The harvested area is left behind, with no efforts to reforest or enhance natural regeneration. This is consistent with the findings of van Vliet et al. (2012), who states that one of the drivers of slash-and-burn agriculture is "the pressure to make a living particularly under conditions of inadequate resources often faced by farmers in the remote regions of the world". Often, they lack the manpower and machinery for this land clearing, which was confirmed during the interviews as people answered often with 'machinery' on the question what investment would help them. Along Tang et al. (2020)3 it is likely that they will continue to practise the slash-and burn method until they encounter other sources of income.

Validation conclusion

Based on their latest PDD (Annex 1/92/), document Climate risk analysis for adaptation planning Cameroon's agricultural sector (Annex 1/81/), Analysis of rainfall Dynamics on The Three main cities of Northern Cameroon (See Annex 1/82/) and Climatogram Banyo based on (https://climatecharts.net, years 1967 - 1996), the department of Mayo-Banyo was selected for this project, which is strongly affected by the effects of climate change, while bordering the centre of the country, which is characterised by forest and more temperate climate.

4.3 Theory of Change

3.12 Project Logic

Carbon Benefit, Livelihoods benefit, Ecosystem benefit

The project planning for planting 10.000 agroforestry trees per year per community in home orchards, with stand density of ~200 trees/ha (providing fruits and other non-timber forest products for the community) and use direct seeding completed with trees from nurseries to set up communal garden with a stand density of ~200 trees/ha. Plantation of native/ naturalised trees via seedlings and direct seeding will increase the local biodiversity.

The project assumption risks are:

• Political stability and political/legislative non-amendments

The project has a legitimation from the local government by Letter of approval Agroforestry number 00687 (1/25/), also supported by the national regulations Décret N°2011/2582/PM DU 23 Août 2011 Fixant Les Modalités De Protection De L'Atmosphère (annex 1/80/) The positive opinion of local government such as Sub-prefect of Bankim and Mayor of Bankim, also confirmed during the interview (Annex 1/64/).

• The Climatic condition not to change significantly as compared to today, based on document Climate risk analysis for adaptation planning Cameroon's agricultural sector (Annex 1/81/), Analysis of rainfall Dynamics on The Three main cities of Northern Cameroon (Annex 1/82/) and Climatogram Banyo based on (https://climatecharts.net, years 1967 - 1996)

• Strong involvement of communities as project designers and involvement of the Mbororo in project activities will build a strong project support base.

The project has a good response from the community and included the Mbororo based on the interview during validation. Besides the project has several meetings that are attended by the community and Mbororo representatives determine good communications.

• Fruits and other NTFPs from agroforestry can be sold at local markets, this potential identify in the document (Annex 1/25/)

• Agricultural production improves through increased soil fertility (agroforestry)

Refer to Tang, K. H. D., & Yap, P. S. (2020, September), contain many advantages such as improved water usage, increased soil productivity and nutrient usage, pest control and minimisation of diseases, enhanced crop yield, increased income, and carbon sequestration.

• Activate community reinvestment to tackle socio-ecological challenges. Community members are assumed to engage in taking care of the newly planted areas.

The involvement of the community members described in Annex 10 Environmental Social Assessment Report (see annex 1/27) and annex 12 individual agreement (annex 1/33)

Validation conclusion

Project Coordinator has described in detail regarding project logic on Table 3.5 in latest PDD (annex 1/92) and also proved by references as mentioned above. The Project Logic has met the requirements determined by the Plan Vivo.

4.4 Technical Specification

3.13 Project Activities

Summary of Project Activities have described in PDD (section 3.6 Project Activities).

Project activities that are carried out by project proponents have several outputs.

Output 1: Related to the collection and treatments of seeds and seedlings (direct seeding). Direct sowing of communal gardens and completion with trees from nurseries. Establishment of fire management and animal management, to protect seedlings from fire or being eaten.

Output 2: Related to establishment 1 nursery per participating community/village. Interspersed agroforestry tree planting in home orchards at around 200 trees/ha. Providing training in agroforestry practices for smallholder's farmer and community members. Long-term management and monitoring of the agroforestry home orchard plots in line with the technical specification (Techspec) protocol. Implementing fire and animal protection strategies.

Output 3: Related to Providing several trainings, such as: Technical training on valorisation of non-timber forest products and honey; Training on economic value of NTFPs and the market options and

support in the set-up of cooperatives when there is interest; Enhance peer-to-peer learning and knowledge sharing within and across communities between smallholders

Output 4: Related to held at least 1 (one) participative workshop or training session per year on awareness raising and the ecosystem benefits of environmental restoration and agroforestry provided. Setting up community-based Plan Vivo committees representing the community, including women and ensuring the involvement of all ethnic groups, including Mbororo minority (if relevant for the village. Activation of socio-environmental re-investments based on Plan Vivo committee decisions. Community (annually) and Plan Vivo meetings (at least 3x/y) are organised in order to follow up on the project and the project investments.

Table 4 Project Activity Summary

Project Intervention	**Project Activities**	**Inputs**	**Validation Assessment**
Output 1	**Activities A1**	**Means/Resources**	
	A1.1 Collection and treatment of seeds of appropriate trees for direct seeding	● Scientific partners will assist in case of seed collection and treatment. ● Little equipment is needed	The project will be in collaboration with the community and National Herbarium to select the endemic species. Seeds will be collected by the Fes Enying team supported by National Herbarium nearby the project area or in an area with similar ecological features as the project area. It is stated in National Herbarium Agreement (annex 1/83/).
	A1.2 Direct sowing of communal garden~~)~~ and completion with trees from nurseries (to a density of ~200 trees/ha)	● The community is directly engaged in communal garden planting. ● Shovels	Validated evidence of approval letters from the Bankim government which shows engagement with the government as a representative of the community. It is documented on MoU Bankim-English version (Annex 1/49/) and MoU Bankim – France version (annex 1/50).

	A1.3 Establishment of fire, including firebreaks management strategy to protect seedlings from runaway fire (where appropriate)	Strong community involvement in set up and maintenance of firebreaks	Validated in Fire Management (annex 1/48/) The project has strategies for fire management: - Prevention Setting up the firebreaks in communal garden and individual fields; Awareness and education to community, community engagement and providing community channels (workshops, PV committee to community exchange, information board, farmer to farmer exchange) - Treatment Early detection and rapid response, fire suppression techniques - Evaluation Annual review of the fire management effectiveness - Adaptation and improvement based on the monitoring and evaluation result
	A1.4 Establishment of an artificial and a living fence to protect sprouts from being eaten.	● Barbed wire ● Seeds for living fence ● Strong community involvement	Community with the assistance of the project will protect the individual trees against grazing through living fences. Validated in environmental and social assessment report (Annex 1/27), through community Bankim and Moinking discussion on one way to protect young trees from animals could use artificial and a living fence.

	A1.5 Long-term management and monitoring of the communal garden plots in line with the techspec protocol by the community led by Plan Vivo committees.	Q field app will be used to collect and manage the field data	Validated in Monitoring plan (Annex 1/35) Project customised a Qfield application to oversee and manage the large amount of data that are generated (annex 1/58/)
	A1.6 Establishment of a fodder crop system for Mbororo in order to prevent livestock from eating sprouts and increase feed security for livestock.	● Mbororo involvement ● Seeds for growing fodder crops	Validated in environmental and social assessment report (Annex 1/27), a risk that animals, like zebu, will destroy the trees. The mitigation measure carried out by the Plan vivo committee is Instalment of fodder for shepherds. Project will invest in and establish fodder crops for livestock of Mbororo
Output 2	**Activities A2**	**Means/Resources**	
	A2.1 Establish 1 nursery per participating community/village, delivering 10 000 indigenous/naturalised seedlings each year for agroforestry planting.	● Seeds for the nurseries are provided by the project team and are collected in the woods or purchased on markets with assistance of scientific partners. ● The nurseries will need garden tools (wheelbarrow, rakes, watering cans, …), Soil (1 lorry/bed), potting and nursery keepers.	Validated in project agreement for agroforestry (Annex/1/23/). One of the roles and obligations of the climate lab and grand de vie are to operate nurseries and distribute all seedlings for free.
	A2.2 Interspersed agroforestry tree planting in home orchards with 200 trees/ha.	● The smallholder farmers are directly engaged in home orchard planting. ● Shovels	Validated in individual agreement (Annex 1/64/). Point 2, land owners commit to planting trees or seeds on his land every 7 to 10 metres. And it's confirmed in interviews with farmers at Bandam that smallholders can grow the type

			of seedling to be planted (Annex 1/91/).
	A2.3 Providing agroforestry practices for smallholder farmers and community members	● Experts in agroforestry will give the training. ● Place accessible to everyone will be provided	Validated in project agreement for agroforestry (Annex 1/23/), that Plan vivo committee was required to attend training and engagement activities designed to build the overall capacity.
	A2.4 Long-term management and monitoring of the agroforestry home orchard plots in line with the technical specification protocol.	Q field app will be used to collect and manage the field data.	The project has customized the Qfield app for the agroforestry project. The Qfield app guidelines are also set by the project for their internal needs. Members' land will be registered and mapped in the Qfield app. (annex 1/58/)
	A2.5 Implementing fire and animal protection strategies such as firebreaks and branches from trees to protect the trees from livestock	● Branches of trees to make individual cages for trees ● Technical advice on dimensions of firebreaks	Validated in Fire Management Strategies. (annex 1/48/) The project has set their fire management strategies including building firebreaks around communal gardens and individual fields (home orchards).
Output 3	**Activities A3**	**Means/Resources**	
	A3.1 Providing training on valorisation of non-timber forest products and honey (appropriate processing and preservation techniques) and support the set-up of cooperatives when there is interest.	● Technical, legal and economic training by the project staff and local experts to valorise non-timber forest products. ● Materials needed for processing and preservation will be provided by the project. ● Plan Vivo revenues may be used to strengthen the valuation of NTFP.	Validated in project agreement for agroforestry (Annex 1/23/) point 1.3. Climate lab intended to facilitate community sustainable management of the agricultural land, and set up communal gardens. It's confirmed from the Plan vivo committee by interviewing local experts (Annex 1/64) that they have training and awareness to set up the nursery in villages.
Output 4	**Activities A4**	**Means/Resources**	

	A4.1. At least 1 participative workshop or training session per year on awareness raising and the ecosystem benefits of environmental restoration is provided. In addition, training sessions are given to the project team per year.	● Scientific partners will assist in workshops and training sessions.	Validated in monitoring parameter list (Annex 1/36/). Climate lab listed in monitoring parameter P10 that organisation of minimally 1 training per year on agroforestry practices and to be checked annually. And verified by meeting photographs and attendance list.
	A4.2. Setting up community-based Plan Vivo assemblies including women and insure the involvement of the Mbororo minority (if relevant for the specific village).	● Strong involvement of the communities in the project design. Activities are the result of a joint effort by the project team and community members.	Validated in ethical charter article No.2 (Annex 1/18/)). Climate lab and Grand de vie have committed no discrimination such as gender, ethnic or social origin. It's confirmed by the interview, it is known that Mbororo representatives also attended the project meetings and were elected as members of the PlanVivo Committee. Overall, their opinions are taken into account. (annex 1/64/)

	A4.3. Activation of socio environmental re-investments. based on Plan Vivo committee decisions	● Strong involvement of the communities in the project design. Activities are the result of a joint effort by the project team and community members.	The Climate lab and Grand de vie have several initial meetings. It is confirmed by figure (Annex 1/21) and (Annex 3/figure 2). The figure shows the community needed during project design activities. Mentioned in PDD that at least 3 planvivo meetings and 1 community meetings annually. Communities are involved in the project design by participating in the interview and raising their voice and comments in the meetings. This is confirmed by an interview with the community representative in the validation process. (annex 1/64/)
	A4.4 Community (annually) and Plan Vivo meetings (at least 3x/year) are organised in order to follow up on the project and the project investments	• Strong involvement of the communities in the project design. Activities are the result of a joint effort by the project team and community members.	The project team and the project team have several initial meetings. Mentioned in PDD that at least 3 planvivo meetings and 1 community meetings annually. In the monitoring parameter list (Annex 1/36/) validator assessed, Climate lab plans to assemble in 3 years for smallholders to facilitate peer-to-peer learning. Communities are involved in the project design by participating in the interview and raising their voice and comments in the meetings. This is confirmed by an interview with the community representative in the validation process. (annex 1/64/)

3.14 Additionality

In Annex 7, Project Proponents have described the most likely land use scenario and the additionality of the project interventions using AR-TOOL02 v1.0: “Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R project activities”.

Step 2. Barrier Analysis

Sub-step 2a. Identification of barriers that would prevent the implementation of at least one alternative land use scenario. No financial, technical, institutional nor social barriers would plausibly hamper the continuation of the status quo. Continuation of the current landscape scenario requires no investments, technical knowledge nor legal efforts: croplands would remain croplands, and new agricultural land is created every year. However, agroforestation without extra funding is not a plausible scenario, given the significant amount of funding required and the lack of nurseries and technical know-how in the area.

Sub-step 2b. Elimination of land use scenarios that are prevented by the identified barriers. Project Proponents eliminate the scenario of agroforestation without extra funding, since it is not a plausible future land cover scenario, given the lack of antecedents, the significant amount of funding required and the lack of nurseries in the area. Project proponents refer to the financial plan (Annex 1/41/).

Sub-step 2c. Determination of baseline scenario (if allowed by the barrier analysis). Agroforestation without being registered as a plan vivo project is not included in the list of land use scenarios that are not prevented by any barrier. Consequently, only one land use scenario remains ("slash-and burn activities for agricultural land creation"), so according to the tool, this scenario is the baseline scenario.

STEP 4. Common practice analysis

There are no similar previous or ongoing agroforestation activities in or near the project zones, not even remotely similar to this proposed plan vivo registered project. Consequently, the plan vivo project activity is not the baseline scenario and, hence, it is additional. The "slash-and burn activities for agricultural land creation" becomes the baseline scenario.

Table 5 Additionality Assessment Summary

Project Intervention	Main Barriers	Activities to Overcome Barriers	Validation Assessment
Financial/ Economic	- Limited funds - Lack of governmental or other nurseries - Other priorities -Limited public and private credit availabilities	-Start-up capital secured via Luxembourg Climate Fund; benefit sharing scheme supported by Plan Vivo - High-quality nursery established by the project Free distribution of seedlings	Main barriers are mention in Technical specification (see annex 1/24/), validated in Agreement agroforestry (Annex 1/31/), Fes Enying provides community-wide benefits and valorization of non-timber forest products improves the wellbeing of the community. Confirmations have been done to the project coordinator, community and local government to clarify the economic barriers.

Technical	-Semis-direct not applied in Cameroon before -Lack of governmental or other nurseries -Lack of fruit trees -Few trainings on agroforestry	Skilled local coordinator; academic input of environmental scientists; link with National Herbarium; installation of (agroforestry) nurseries and application of semis-direct	Validated in Kopie Van Annex 2 (Annex 1/25/) agreement between National Herbarium of Institute of Agricultural Research for Development Republic of Cameroon and Grand de vie. Validator also assessed Siméon Akono as technical expert Grand de vie (CV Attached - annex 1/66/)
Institutional	"Top-down approach", although room is given for local initiatives	Bottom-up approach with first consultation rounds, continued workshops, strengthening of social cohesion via Plan Vivo assemblies, and benefit sharing for participating communities	Validated in PDD Annex 5 Initial FPIC (Annex 1/20), the records of community meetings. Also confirmed by the interview were people involved in the meeting, including women and there was a room for participants to raise questions or any opinion during the meeting (recorded in the report of site visit and interview).
Ecological	- Bushfires can affect tree growth	Plan Vivo maps as basis for community-based land management, fire management plan and enrichment planting of endemic and fruit species	Validated in PDD Annex 20 Fire Management (annex 1/48/) and Annex 11 Land Management Plan (annex 1/29/30/) Project develops the strategy and mitigation through the intervention that will be implemented in the area and community.

3.15 Carbon Benefits

The validation team has validated the technical specification of the project intervention agroforestry by communities and smallholders (restoration: tree planting)

Carbon Pools and Emission Sources

The validation team has assessed carbon pools and emission sources in their annex 7 which in accordance with Module PU001 (Table 2). Soil organic carbon pool is affected by tree, agroforestry and agricultural activities. Above-ground biomass is a major pool for carbon sequestration, to be considered for tree planting and agroforestry activities. Below-ground biomass is a potentially significant pool and is considered for tree planting and agroforestry activities. Non-tree biomass and grasses; dead wood and litter; and wood products are not accounted as carbon pools.

Baseline Emissions/Removal

This intervention is targeting plots that are currently largely devoid of trees. Based on the baseline scenario approach taken, initial carbon stock: **ΔCbaseline = 0 (static)**.

Following the Plan Vivo PU001 module, there is "no change in woody biomass carbon stocks, if the conditions in AR-TOOL14 v4.2 section 5 are met". This tool states 'conditions under which carbon stock and change in carbon stock may be estimated as zero'

Expected Project Emissions/Removals

In annex 7, project proponents calculated expected project emission/removals based on PU001 (annex 1/72/) through AR-TOOL14: Estimation of carbon stock and change in stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities, version 4.2 section 8.2 (annex 1/74/).

For this project intervention, it was used the tree height-diameter relationships in the central Congo Basin growth model of Elizabeth et al. 2016. (annex 1/86/). Full calculation attached in Excel calculation Annex 6 (annex 1/23/). In the excel file, available all references to describe the DBH of each species that plan to be planted in this project, which will later be used to estimate carbon stocks during the project period. VVBs has assessed that calculations have met all the requirements in the approved methodology (Annex 1/72/) and tools (annex 1/74/).

Potential Leakage

Project proponents described potential leakage using AR-TOOL15 version 2.0: A/R Methodological tool - Estimation of increase in GHG emission attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity (annex 1/75/). The tool states (section 10): 'Leakage is considered insignificant and hence accounted as zero (with applicable condition): (a) Animals are displaced to existing grazing land and the total number of animals in the receiving grazing land (displaced and existing) does not exceed the carrying capacity of the grazing land. Observations of leakage are discussed during the annual community meeting and included in the annual monitoring targets and the current project areas cannot be important or designated grazing lands. A statement of a government official must be made to confirm the location of the grazing lands to where cattle can be displaced (e.g. an area in line with the plan communal de développement), as well as the fact that these grazing lands are not under significant pressure. If relevant for Mbororo, this decision must be made in close consultation with the Ardos. Above conditions are safeguarded as applicability conditions: the leakage risk from displaced grazing is insignificant.

Uncertainty

Project proponents described uncertainty in accordance with AR-TOOL14 (annex 1/74/), which state in section 8.2: "Ex-ante estimation (projection) of carbon stock in tree biomass is not subjected to uncertainty control, although the project participants should use the best available data and models that apply to the project site and the tree species". it is therefore not necessary to control for uncertainty estimation as described in PU005

Expected Carbon Benefits

Project proponents provide full details calculation in annex 6 (spreadsheet excel - annex 1/23/). The Carbon benefit is calculated into three places which every place has different purposes. In each place, carbon benefits calculated each species from year 0 until year 30 (density, estimated DBH, estimated height and AGB (Aboveground biomass). Expected Carbon Benefits is the Total stock of every species

that would be planted. The summary of the carbon benefits calculation can be seen in Table 6 and Table 7.

Table 6 Validated Carbon Benefits Summary in the crediting period

Project Intervention	Baseline Emissions (t CO_2e/ha)	Project Emissions (t CO_2e/ha)	Leakage Emissions (t CO_2e/ha)	Carbon Benefit (t CO_2e/ha)
Home orchard Bankim	0	-255.4	0	255.4
Communal Garden Bankim	0	-247.1	0	247.1

Table 7 Validated Plan Vivo Certificate Potential

Project Intervention	Carbon Benefit (t CO_2e/ha)	Project Area (ha)	Total Carbon Benefit (t CO_2e)	Risk Buffer (t CO_2e/ha)	Potential PVCs (t CO_2e)
Home Orchard Bankim.	255.4	9.77	2495.3	51.1	1996
Communal garden Bankim	247.1	6.37	1573.9	49.4	1259
TOTAL	**502.5**	**16.14**	**5643.1**	**100.5**	**3255**

4.5 Risk Management

3.16 Environmental and Social Safeguards

3.16.1 Exclusion List

Project proponents have made an exclusions list in annex 8 (see annex 1/26/) by responding 'Yes' if the activity is included in the project and 'No' if the project does not include in the activity, in accordance with several references. For example: IUCN's red list of threatened species or by any national legislation; The Montreal Protocols lists Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). The project does not include any activities listed in the Plan Vivo Exclusion List (Annex 8/26/)

3.16.2 Environmental and Social Screening

Project proponents have fully described environmental and social screening by filling in questionnaires (Annex 9). The steps taken to validate the Environmental and Social Screening started from PDD cross check were Risks associated by Restoration and Social interventions. The table 8 summarised all the risks identified and possibly significant.

Table 8 Environmental and Social Risk

Risk Area	Significance (low, moderate, severe, high)	Validation Assessment
Vulnerable Groups	**Moderate** risks mainly related with perpetuation of income-related inequality and indigenous people (Mbororo).	PDD section 2.12 (annex 1/92/), Ethnical Charter (annex 1/18/), Environmental and Social Screening Report, section B (annex 1/94/) and, Environmental and Social Assessment Report, section 2 (annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview with Representative of Mbororo, it also mention that he also the member of Plan Vivo Comitte (annex 1/64). FPIC meeting attendance list of Monkoing and documentation, there are representative of Mbororo (annex 1/20/)
Gender Equality	Moderate risks mainly related with perpetuation of gender-related inequality	PDD section 2.5.2 (annex 1/92/), Ethnical Charter (annex 1/18/), Annex 9, Section B, Gender equality (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10, section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview with Chief of Bandam and Chief of Moinkoing (annex 1/64). FPIC meeting attendance list and documentation (annex 1/19/ and annex 1/20/)
Human Rights	**Low** risk mainly related to individual snot being present during decisions-making by community meetings	Environmental and, Social Screening Report, section B (annex 1/94/) and, Environmental and Social Assessment Report, section 2 (annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview (annex 1/64), Financial plan (Annex 1/41/), Agreement Agroforestry (Annex 1/31/)
Community, Health, Safety & Security	**Low** risk mainly related to social conflicts with the Mbororo	Environmental and Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/) and Environmental and Social Assessment Report (annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview with Representative of Mbororo (annex 1/64), Financial plan (Annex 1/41/)

Labour and Working Conditions	**Low** risk, as the project will at all time align with national labour laws	Environmental and Social Screening Report (Annex 1/94/), Environmental and Social Assessment Report (annex 1/27/), and Ethical Charter (annex 1/18/). During the site visit, there still no labour and workers in the project.
Resource Efficiency, Pollution, Wastes, Chemicals and GHG emissions	**Low** risk, as no pollutants are used, and project GHG emissions are negligible	PDD crosscheck, Annex 9, section B (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10 section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex (1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview (annex 1/64), based on interview, VVB conclude that there are no other pollution, waste and GHG emission beside from slash-and- burn activity
Access Restrictions and Livelihoods	**Moderate** risks mainly related with disputes around the issue of fire	PDD crosscheck, Annex 9, Section B (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10, section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex 1/27/) and Report on-site visit and interview with chief of Bandam, Participants Representative (annex 1/64)
Cultural Heritage	**Low** risk as consultations with the community have already been implemented and sacred sites within the project area identified and not interfered with via project activities	PDD crosscheck, Annex 9, section B (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10, Section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex 1/27/), Ethnical Charter (annex 1/18/), Report on-site visit and interview with participants Mr. Yango Bernard (annex 1/64)
Indigenous Peoples	**Moderate** risks mainly related to involving Mbororo peoples and their participation in the project design and activities	PDD crosscheck, Annex 9, section B (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10, section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview with Mbororo representative, (annex 1/64)
Biodiversity and Sustainable Use of Natural Resource	**Low** risk mainly related to introducing non-“native”, although “naturalised” trees	PDD crosscheck, Annex 9, section B (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10, section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview

		with Chief of Bandam, Farmers representative/participants (annex 1/64)
Land Tenure Conflicts	Moderate risk mainly related with the issue of fire, and land tenure disputes by Mbororo	PDD crosscheck, Annex 9, section B (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10, section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview with Chief of Bandam, Chief of Moinkoing (annex 1/64)
Risk of Not Accounting for Climate Change	Low risks mainly related with drought and floods	PDD crosscheck, Annex 9, section B (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10, section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview with Mr. Tango Bernard (annex 1/64)
Other - e.g. Cumulative Impacts	**Low** risks mainly related to potential leakage from displaced wood cutting. The risk has been identified pre-project design phase and will be well managed throughout the project period	PDD crosscheck, Annex 9, section B (Environmental and Social Screening Report - annex 1/94/) and annex 10, section 2 (Environmental and Social Assessment Report - annex 1/27/), Report on-site visit and interview with Farmers representative, Delegate from Ministry of Agriculture (annex 1/64)

3.16.3 Environmental and Social Assessment

The scope of the assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts is vulnerable groups ((women, Mbororo) would be left out of the project), Cultural heritage (communal gardens would be close to sacred sites), Gender equality (women could be left out of the decision process), Indigenous People (risk of negative project impact on the livestock of Mbororo). This has also been explained in PDD section 2.3 regarding the determination of project participants, where the type of participants is type I. The project coordinator has determined mitigation for risks from vulnerable groups, indigenous peoples, cultural heritage and gender equality by forming a Plan Vivo committee at village level that will codesign and co-govern the project, and the committee will include Mbororo (if relevant for the specific village). Next, individual smallholders will be involved in the project, specifically for the home orchards.

The method for determining risk for each parameter is based on interviews conducted with Moinkoing and Bandam. Then, if the risk question is considered risky by the participant, a mitigation action is created by the coordinator, if the risk question is not considered risky by the participant but is considered risky by the coordinator, then a mitigation action is created by the coordinator.

The party that carries out the assessment for environmental and social issues is the climate lab. Climate Lab is a social enterprise supporting community-driven climate projects. Climate Lab strongly

believes in working directly with those most affected by climate change - smallholders and rural communities in the Global South. Climate Lab sets up value-creating ecosystem restoration and agroforestry projects together with interested communities and partner NGOs. Building on years of scientific research in Physical Geography at Ghent University, the team started with the EthioTrees project in 2016, which is Plan Vivo certified since 2017. To expand the impact, Climate Lab was established in early 2021. Climate Lab made a clear choice to work with Plan Vivo in their ecosystem restoration projects, to maximise socio ecological impact. Besides the Plan Vivo project in Ethiopia and Cameroon, Climate Lab is developing new Plan Vivo projects in Bolivia, Madagascar and Mozambique.

Thus, the environmental and social assessment report has been carried out in accordance with Plan Vivo Standard Environmental and Social Safeguards (Section 3.9, V5.0).

3.16.4 Environmental and Social Management Plan

Climate lab design for environment and social risks and impacts and mitigation:

a. Gender equality, vulnerable groups & indigenous people issues, the mitigations are women participation in the Plan Vivo committee is at least 30% and keep track of every ethnic group has their representatives in Plan Vivo and village meetings (attendance list).

b. Vulnerable groups & indigenous people issues, the mitigations are Plan Vivo committees every ethnic group should have a representative and keep track of every ethnic group has their representatives in Plan Vivo and village meetings (attendance list).

c. Human rights issues, the mitigation is giving the farmer of the carbon credit revenues at the start of the project to compensate for the fact trees are not yet producing fruits. The rule written in the payment scheme is included in the individual project agreement.

d. Community, Health, Safety & Security land tenure conflicts issues, the mitigation village chiefs or landowners cosign the individual project agreements in order to avoid territorial conflicts. The village chief will also sign the project agreement, confirming the emplacement of the communal garden.

e. Resource efficiency, pollution, wastes, chemicals and GHG emissions issues, the mitigation is GDV given training and workshop.

f. Access restrictions and livelihoods & land tenure conflicts issues, the mitigation is Project agreements need a section explaining the payment and follow- up procedure in case of renting a field. The landowner should co-sign the contract.

g. Cultural heritage issues, the mitigation is The emplacement of the communal garden should be in agreement with the chief and his notables.

The mitigation measures by procedure and training, the activities for procedure not include cost but for training included the cost. Based on the environment and social risks and impacts table in annex 10, the validator assessed the management plan for reducing environmental and social risk aligned with the Plan Vivo standard.

3.16.5 Native Species

Based on Kew Botanical Gardens Database Plants of the World, for each non-native species that will be introduced to the project, have been described the livelihood or ecosystem benefits that justify its inclusion in the project in lieu of alternative native species, and provide an assessment and evidence that its pose no environmental risk or threat.

Non-native species are justified in annex 9, section B: Potential Environment and Social Risk and Impacts for Biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources. Example: *Azadirachta indica* (neem tree), neem oil is considered highly valuable and the tree has medicinal value as well. For risk assessment, it's not proliferating, though moderately toxic. It is not native to Cameroon, but introduced, likely in the 1800s, Bingelli (1999). VVB have concluded that non-native species have been correctly justified in accordance with PP's Project Idea Note (PIN).

Table 9: Validated Non-Native Species Overview

Project Intervention	**Non-Native Species Planted/ Introduced**	**Validation Assessment**
Agroforestry	Azadirachta indica (neem tree)	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/), Biodiversity List (annex 1/52/), Biodiversity Note (annex 1/51/), reference species (see annex 1/67/) and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)
Agroforestry	Tamarindus indica	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/), reference species (annex 1/67/), Nutrient composition of selected indigenous fruits from sub-Saharan Africa (annex 1/85/) and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)
Agroforestry	Anacardium occidentale (cashew tree)	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/), reference species (annex 1/67/), literature_non invasive species (annex 1/68/), and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)
Agroforestry	Persea americana	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/), reference species (annex 1/67/), literature_non invasive species (annex 1/68/), and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)
Agroforestry	Citrus sinensis	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report

		(annex 1/94/), reference species (annex 1/67/), literature_non invasive species (annex 1/68/), and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)
Agroforestry	Citrus reticulata	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/), reference species (annex 1/67/), literature_noninvasive species (annex 1/68/) and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)
Agroforestry	Citrus limon	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/), reference species (annex 1/67/), and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)
Agroforestry	Mangifera indica	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/), reference species (annex 1/67/), literature_noninvasive species (annex 1/68/), and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)
Agroforestry	Annona muricata	PDD cross-check, Environmental & Social Screening Report (annex 1/94/), reference species (annex 1/67/), and Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt (annex 1/25/)

3.17 Achievement of Carbon Benefits

The project will generate fPVCs (to be transformed to vPVCs after every verification cycle), so a 10% proportion of carbon benefits will be held as an insurance against non-achievement of carbon benefits. Potential PVCs for all project intervention around 3255 tCO2e, after calculating insurance if the target is not achieved, using 10% reserve, the potential fPVCs is 2929.5 tCO2e.

Based on the results of these calculations removal for potential fPVCs around 2929.5tCO2e listed in table 3.10 PDD version 2.1 are correctly justified, accurate and complete for the project intervention.

3.18 Reversal of Carbon Benefits

Steps to validate the risk of reversal from mitigation measures are appropriate based on their impact and likelihood. the score by multiplying the Impact and Likelihood scores to give a total score between 0 and 9. There's no total score greater than 4 and the stated mitigation measures are included on project intervention.

Then the mitigation measures are compared with related documents. If the mitigation involves participants, the validator assesses whether the statement contained in the document is in accordance with the statement conveyed by the participant during an interview with a local expert.

Table 10 Risk of Reversals

Risk Factor	Mitigation Measures*	Score	Validation assessment
Land tenure and/or rights to climate benefits are disputed	Project agreements agreed and signed by relevant stakeholders: - Contract with individual smallholder - Project agreement with community	4	Individual Agreement (annex 1/34), project agreement for agroforestry, in table 2 it is explained regarding the percentage of benefit sharing, apart from that it is confirmed in interviews with farmers that they agree regarding the distribution of benefits and they are included in the process of developing the community garden benefit- sharing mechanism.
Political or social instability	Close contact with Belgian embassy and ambassador will help ease the contact with the government if needed.	4	Based on Interview with project coordinator, the meeting was on 18th of January 2023 in Yaoundé. This is proven by the photo between Fes Enying, Climate Lab and Belgian embassy
Community support for the project is not maintained	The project provides extra trainings on (i) technical (forestry) issues; (ii) commercial (NTFP/fruit trees) issues; and (iii) methodological issues (Plan Vivo methodology, responsibilities). Training is provided by the local project team and experts at least once per year.	3	Agreement Agroforestry (Annex 1/31/), listed Plan Vivo committee members will also be required to attend training and engagement activities designed to build the overall capacity of the village to manage the project and increase familiarity with project areas and objectives. Apart from that it is confirmed in interviews with farmers, for maintenance the project theoretical training for seed care has been done.

Economic			
Insufficient finance secured to support project activities	The financial plan provides an overview of the estimated costs and incomes of the project. It accounts for unforeseeable expenses as well.	3	Financial plan (annex 1/41/). The financial plan has considered mitigation to maintain the balance of the following year's income and expenditure. Even though in the first year expenses were greater than income.
Alternative land uses become more attractive to the local community	Project agreements agreed and signed by relevant stakeholders for a duration 50 years. In addition, the project aims to become more beneficial than any other land use via food security, income increase and other co-benefits.	2	Agreement Agroforestry Fes Enying (Annex 1/31/). Listed the agreement will remain in force for a period of 50 years from the date of signing. Apart from that interview with farmers, the main activity for land uses is agriculture. The community has also committed to maintaining the land for the duration of the project.
External parties carry out activities that reverse climate benefits	The project agreement prohibits external parties to carry out activities that reverse climate benefits, while the project agreement discusses the procedure to handle disputes. Plan Vivo committees are established at village level including all ethnic groups and so also Mbororo minority group.	4	Agreement Agroforestry Fes Enying (Annex 1/31/). Listed external parties are not allowed to execute activities in the communal garden.
Environmental			
Fire	Training sessions (1x/year) and sensibilisation meetings (1x/year) are organised for all project participants; community members help in protection. A fire management plan will be established together with communities. Follow up of the plan, regular update is assured.	6	Parameter monitoring list (Annex 1/36) and fire management (Annex 1/48/). Yearly implementation of the fire management activities; education campaigns, community engagement and communication channels.

Pest and disease attacks	Floral biodiversity will be monitored (1x/5 years), via Shannon index. If a decline is noticed, an evaluation with help of the national herbarium is executed to see how the decline could be reversed.	2	Monitoring parameter list (Annex 1/36/), to overcome the risk of pest and disease attacks using monitoring via Shannon Index with vegetation survey. Monitoring is planned annually, and reported every 5 years. If a significant pest & disease attack occurs, the project coordinator has planned that the affected project areas will receive extra project attention and enrichment planting.
Extreme weather or geological events	The occurrence of environmental shocks is included in the monitoring targets to ensure strict follow-up.	4	Parameter monitoring list (Annex 1/36/), monitoring the long term survival rate. The survival percentage has also been stated and is reasonable in ~~annex 7~~ of the agroforestry technical specification (Annex 1/24/). The project coordinator has planned that the affected project areas will receive extra project attention and enrichment planting.
Administrative			
Capacity of the project coordinator to support the project is not maintained	The financial plan provides an overview of the estimated costs and incomes of the project. It accounts for unforeseeable expenses as well. Partnership agreements are signed.	3	Financial plan (Annex 1/41/). Financial plan analysis estimated costs and incomes, and is reasonable.
Technical capacity to implement project activities is not maintained	The financial plan provides an overview of the estimated costs and incomes of the project. It accounts for unforeseeable expenses as well. The technical specifications are well developed.	3	Financial plan (Annex 1/41/) and Technical specification agroforestry (Annex 1/24/) has included monitoring plan and finance to monitoring activities.

3.19 Leakage

Leakage justified by the project in accordance with CDM Tools AR-TOOL-15. Project identified two potential types of leakage: displaces grazing and displaces agriculture.

Observations of leakage are discussed during the annual community meetings and included in the annual monitoring targets using E5 in PDD.

3.20 Double Counting

Project Proponents have made a statement that there are no other greenhouse gas emission reduction projects, programmes or initiatives that overlap with proposed project areas. The Verra, Gold Standard and Plan Vivo registry was investigated to state this (Annex 18). There are GHG emission reduction projects in Cameroon, but not in the Mayo-Banyo department. So, there is no potential for generating double counted transferable emission reduction or removal credits from carbon pools or emission sources included in the project.

Project Proponents also mention that they have an approval letter from the Cameroonian government for the agroforestry intervention (Annex 2).

VVBs ensured that the attached evidence is in accordance with what was conveyed.

3.21 Key Agreements to validate

- The land management plan has been developed through a participatory design mechanism, where communities are involved during project development. In the first design phases and will continue to codesign and co govern the project. To date, several community meetings and FPIC meetings have already been organised (well before the start of project activities).It is confirmed by the interviews with the participants in Bandam and Moinkoing that Participants contribute to the design of the project by expressing their different needs and ideas that can improve the implementation of the project. And It is also in line with the result of the interview with Plan Vivo Committees in Bandam and Moinkoing that The committee participates in the design of the project by ensuring that the proposals made by the participants will be understood and put into practice by Graine de Vie and Plan vivo.
- Through the joint creation of 'plan vivos' in Plan Vivo committee meetings where women, men and Mbororo (if relevant) were present, stakeholder participation has been implemented beyond simply informing or consulting the communities. Not only the project design, but also the control over the generated benefits, is shared on the long term via the benefit sharing mechanism. It is confirmed by the interview with the participants in Bandam and Moinkoing and in line with the PV Committees in Both Villages that the community participated in the process of developing the community garden benefit-sharing mechanism. This mechanism has been developed at the level of their village. The agreed distribution of benefits is as follows:

1. The percentage allocation of income from PVC are: 50% of Net Revenue allocated for investment for local village projects in priority sectors (each village may have different priorities); 10% of Net Revenue allocated for community, led by Plan Vivo committees, to maintain these communal gardens. 40% of Net Revenue allocated for the project developers (Fes Enying, Graine de Vie Luxembourg and Climate Lab) for agroforestry activities, administrative and overhead costs.
2. 60% of income from PVC will directly benefit project participants and local stakeholders with allocation as follows: 50% for investment for local projects and 10% for communal gardens (see point 1 in details).
3. The payment system used is milestone-based payment. Payments are directly dependent on sales; this means that in case that there are no sales of carbon credits, there will be no payments. Payments will only be made if responsibilities and, where applicable, corrective actions are carried out by the parties.
4. See the explanation on point No. 3.

- The project coordinators together with participants have developed a grievance mechanism, namely all stakeholders (participants, villagers, or other stakeholders) are encouraged to use the complaint/ suggestion book/ box. Mitigation actions to follow up complaints will be performed in

mutual agreement between all parties and the community and will strive towards consensus. In the event that there is a dispute between different parties or stakeholders, or a consensus-based decision is not possible, the village council will invite all parties and try to mediate. If Parties are unable to agree on corrective actions at the municipal council, another third-party arbitrator (autorité tutelle de département Mayo-Banyo, which could be the prefect or sub prefect), independent of all parties, but approved by all parties and after consent by the Plan Vivo Foundation, will be appointed to oversee dispute resolution. The mechanism is stated in document project agreement (Point 7 consensus-building between parties) and it is known by all project participants.

- The process for entering into project agreements between project participants and the project coordinator has followed the principles of FPIC, 1) There is evidence of an agreement signed by both parties on January 24, 2024 for both the Bandam and Moinkoing areas. 2) Estimates of the expected annual carbon benefits from the project area will be included in the agreement after the validation process is completed. 3) Clauses that give the project coordinator the right to sell plan vivo certificates on behalf of the project participant, and that prevent the project participant from generating any other type of carbon credit from the same project interventions have been stated in clause 2 of the agreement 4) The payment system used is milestone-based payment. Payments are directly dependent on sales; this means that in case that there are no sales of carbon credits, there will be no payments. Payments will only be made if responsibilities and, where applicable, corrective actions are carried out by the parties. It is stated in the agreement clause 3. 5) The project coordinators together with participants have developed a grievance mechanism, namely all stakeholders (participants, villagers, or other stakeholders) are encouraged to use the complaint/ suggestion book/ box. The mechanism has been stated in the agreement (see the explanation in point no. 4).

Confirmed by the interview with the project participants in both project areas (Bandam and Moinkoing) that an informative and explanatory “FPIC” meeting was organised by the project coordinator. And they also confirmed that they understood and agreed on all the substances in the agreement that had been delivered in the FPIC process.

4.6 MONITORING AND REPORTING

4.7 Indicators

3.22 Carbon Indicators

Identification of the carbon indicators has been monitored for each project intervention; home orchards and communal gardens. The details monitoring carbon indicators already listed in the document Technical Specification Annex 7.

Measurements and calculations based on PU001 through AR-TOOL14: Estimation of carbon stocks and changes in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities, Version 4.2. But for the avocado and mango tree, no accurate DBH growth curve could be found in AR-TOOL14. So other literature related to data sources, calculations and measurements is included in the document Annex 6b. (Annex 1/23/)

Monitoring carbon indicators for project intervention; home orchards and communal gardens are justified. Details of validation assessment see the table below:

Project Intervention	Carbon Indicator	Validation assessment
Agroforestry: Homeorchad and Communal land.	C1: Number of seedlings planted in home orchards	Based on the PDD, monitoring is carried out using Qfield. The guideline for using Qfield mentioned in the document Qfield guideline (annex 1/58/). Every farmer is registered in the app, together with his individual agreement and his field is saved as a shapefile in the app. Every milestone year, a member of the Fes Enying team or Plan Vivo committees will come and check if the target is reached, it is confirmed at monitoring plan (Annex 1/38/) and monitoring parameter list (Annex 1/36/).
	C2: Number of seedlings planted in communal gardens	
	C3: Number of seeds planted via direct seeding in communal gardens	
	C4: Long term survival rate of planting activities in the project areas together with AGB measurements in home orchard plots.	Based on PDD monitoring is carried out at the onset of the rainy season. DBH monitoring based on a representative sample of 10% of the trees in year 5, 7, 9, 12 and 15. The statement mentioned in monitoring plan (Annex 1/38/) and monitoring parameter list (Annex 1/36/)
	C5: Long term survival rate of planting activities in the project areas together with AGB measurements in communal garden plots.	
	C6: Number of observations of uncontrolled fires and damage through livestock on communal garden and home orchard plots.	Based on PDD, monitoring uncontrolled fires by registering with project staff. This is stated in fire management (annex 1/48/). Fire occurrence data by tracking the number, location, size, and cause of fires.

3.23 Livelihood Indicators

Livelihood Indicators listed in the PDD were approached by PV project requirements, reflecting the livelihood status of project participants, local stakeholders and risks of negative social impacts. All project interventions (home orchard and communal garden) were included in livelihood monitoring.

So the livelihood indicators listed in the table below are correctly justified.

Livelihood Indicator	Validation Assessment
L1: percentage female and presence of all ethnic groups including Mbororo if relevant during the meetings of Plan Vivo committees	Based on PDD, monitoring is carried out by reporting, attendance list and photographic evidence in annual reports. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (Annex 1/36/).

and General Annual Meeting in the community.	
L2: Organised training on agroforestry, ecosystem awareness, apiculture or NTFPs at least once a year.	Based on PDD, monitoring is carried out by reporting, attendance list and photographic evidence of training in the annual report. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (Annex 1/36/).
L3: Socio Environmental investments in the project areas (e.g. according to Plan Vivo maps: water pumps, school buildings, etc)	Based on PDD, monitoring is carried out by financial review and reporting included in the annual report. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (annex 1/36/).
L4: Volume of fruit produced (e.g. avocado, mango, etc) by smallholder as well as the volume of other crops (e.g. manioc, maize, etc) produced by the same smallholder.	Based on PDD, monitoring is carried out by social surveys questionnaire taken from a subsample of smallholder participants. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (Annex 1/36/).
L5: Income of smallholder farmers due to direct income and indirect income of planting agroforestry trees (USD).	
L6: Volume of NTFPs produced by communal gardens, harvested by the community.	Based on PDD, monitoring is carried out by Report. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (Annex 1/36/).
L7: Volume of fodder crops allocated to Mbororo	Based on PDD, monitoring is carried out by social satisfaction surveys taken from a subsample of Mbororo. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (Annex 1/36/).

3.24 Ecosystem Indicators

Livelihood Indicators listed in the PDD were approached by PV project requirements, indicators reflecting the status of and threats to ecosystems, habitats, species, and any risks of negative environmental impacts

So the livelihood indicators listed in the table below are correctly justified.

Ecosystem Indicator	**Validation assessment**
E1: Average Above Ground Biomass in agroforestry plots (home orchards & communal gardens).	Indicator number E1 was monitored because is a major pool for carbon sequestration, it must be monitored for tree planting and agroforestry activities. The method of monitoring is DBH measurement with tape measure. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (Annex 1/36/).
E2: Sprouts (vegetation < 30cm) Species Richness in communal gardens.	Indicators number E2, E3, and E4 were monitored because Cameroon is strongly affected by the effects

E3: Bushes (30cm ≤ vegetation < 1m30) Species Richness in communal gardens.	of climate change, while bordering the centre of the country, which is characterised by forests and a more temperate climate. Climate change in this area is characterised by increased rainfall instability, which is an important factor in agricultural, wildlife and plant production. This is proven by the banyo Climatogram listed in PDD section 3.4.1 The method of monitoring vegetation survey uses the Shannon diversity index. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (Annex 1/36/).
E4: Tree (vegetation ≥ 1m30) Species Richness in home orchards and communal gardens.	
E5: Number of observations of woodcutting and agriculture expansions in and around the communal gardens.	Indicators number E5, E6, and E7 were monitored because slash and burn practice sometimes can have a negative impact on the ecosystem. Complaints about the agricultural yield were common during the interviews in the project zone and even some of the farmers indicated a bad soil quality, which made them go further into the remnant forest to create fields. The statement are listed in PDD section 3.4.2 The method of monitoring is tracking and observing woodcutting, fire incidents and damage by livestock. After that the reports are presented in community meetings. This is confirmed in the monitoring parameters (Annex 1/36/).
E6: Number of observations of fire incidents.	
E7: Number of observations of damage by livestock.	

4.8 Monitoring

3.25 Monitoring Plan, Process and Sharing results

Methods to monitor carbon indicators, livelihood indicators and ecosystem indicators are described in section 3.22, 3.23, and 3.24. Frequency of assessment will progress annually; in parallel every 5 years (at minimum) a full-scale (carbon) monitoring round will be organised. The monitoring plan is a shared responsibility of the project team. Climate Lab takes the lead in preparing the annual and 5-yearly Plan Vivo monitoring reports. Graine de Vie and Fes Enying have the resources and capacity to collect the required monitoring data. Regarding annex 13 monitoring plan, first planned verification schedule for the project in 2028 and validated that the carbon indicators in section 3.22 and livelihood indicators in section 3.23 described in the table will be monitored throughout the crediting period.

For each of the ecosystem indicators listed in Section 3.24, target indicators E1-E4 target for year 3, 80% of the planned trees survived and for year 7 Average DBH of at least 9 cm. This is stated in annex 12, appendix table 1. The validator assesses that the performance-based milestone refers to AR-TOOL14 v4.2 Section 8.2, although for avocado tree and mango tree it refers to literature journals but for the calculation of life expectancy and DBH the reference is already made. in accordance. For target indicators E5-E7, related to livestock and fire, the annual target is % of the area protected. This is validated in annex 7 technical specifications and annex 20 fire management.

Plans for sharing ecosystem and livelihood monitoring results are discussed directly with all local stakeholders involved in the project by setting- up joint workshops. The preferable method to distribute the monitoring results to the people of the village, is the annual Plan Vivo meeting together with a poster summarising the results in a public place. This statement is in accordance with what is

stated in annex 12, agreement agroforestry. Apart from that is an interview by a local expert, a statement which was delivered by farmers about plan sharing ecosystem and livelihood monitoring annex results align with the agreement (Annex 1/31/ and Annex 1/33/).

According to the PDD monitoring plan, process and sharing result cross checked participants interview and document in annex 1 are in concordance with PV approved methodology and correctly justified.

3.26 Reporting and record keeping

Based on PDD, the first annual report will be submitted in 2025. Monitoring rounds will be organised (at minimum) in 2028, 2033, 2038, 2043, 2048 and 2053 (end of the project), these will be in parallel with the verification rounds.

Admin, financing, land titles, rights and agreements, environmental, livelihood, government, plan vivo documents, spatial data, media and monthly reports are stored on a shared project drive with limited access (Google Drive). This statement is evident because during validation activities, validators can access these documents.

Based on the assessment, annual reporting and record keeping for the project interventions are justified.

5 GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

3.27 Governance Structure and Legal Compliance

In the project every participating village will form a Comité Plan Vivo that will codesign and co-govern the project, and must include women. At the partnership level, a Coordination Committee is chaired by GDVL, it meets regularly through videoconference and brings together the Project Coordinators (GDVL/Fes Enying and Climate Lab). Finally, an Annual Steering Committee will be set up and will meet annually.

The project is committed to ensuring equal opportunities for all participants. The ethical charter mandates that project participants refrain from discriminating based on gender, age, ethnicity, religion, or social status during participant selection. Additionally, people can enter on a voluntary basis to the project as individual smallholders, they can enter a Plan Vivo committee on a voluntary basis. The community liaisons officer is chosen by the village people via vote. The ethical charter, project agreements and project design demonstrate the project's commitment to inclusivity, promoting a fair and diverse representation in the project.

Letter of approval from the authorities with overall responsibility for land management and greenhouse gas emissions assessment within the project region, which states that the project does not violate any national or regional laws or regulations. The authority with overall responsibility for land management and greenhouse gas emissions assessment within the project region is the Cameroon Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development.

The validation team assessed based on PDD, the compliance with national and international laws and regulations are justified for the project intervention.

Table 11: Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Policy, Law or Regulation	Relevance	Validation Assessment
Prime Ministerial Decree No.103/CAB/PM regarding the creation, organisation and operation of the Steering Committee for activities to reduce emissions from deforestation, degradation, sustainable management and conservation of forests, REDD+.	REDD+ is no longer part of the project, so the law for now is not relevant. This Decree established the Steering Committee for REDD+. The Committee is headed by the Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED). The Committee is responsible for formulating proposals for REDD+ strategy options, providing feedback regarding the implementation of the strategies, developing selection criteria for REDD+ projects, evaluating REDD+ pilot project proposals, promoting REDD+ activities and validating the work of the Technical Secretary. The Technical Secretary is chaired by MINEPDED and assisted by the Minister of Forests and Fauna (MINFOF). Other members include the Focal Point of the UNFCCC and the National Coordinator of REDD+	REDD+ not included in this project the law is not relevant with this project.
Presidential Decree No. 2009/410 establishing the creation, organisation and functions of the National Observatory on Climate Change	This Decree established the National Climate Change Observatory (ONACC) as a national legal implementing body of climate change policies (It was later reorganised in 2019 by Presidential Decree No. 2019/026. The observatory became operational in 2015.). The Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED) is responsible for the supervision of the ONACC, and overall coordination of climate change activities and policies within the country. It is supervised by the Ministry of Finance for financial matters. The responsibilities of the ONACC are to: establish relevant climate indicators for monitoring environmental policy; carry out	Presidential Decree No. 2019/026 is to reduce CO2, section of Presidential Decree No. 2009/410 establishing the creation, organisation and functions of the National Observatory on Climate Change setting out how to protect the atmosphere is relevant with the project. And this is validated in the Annex 1/80/.

	prospective analyses to provide a vision on climate change, to provide weather and climate data to all sectors concerned and to develop annual climate balance of Cameroon; educate and promote studies on the identification of indicators, impacts and risks of climate change; collect, analyse and provide policy makers, national and international organisations information on climate change in Cameroon; initiate activities to promote awareness on and provide information to prevent climate change; serve as operational instrument in the context of other activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; propose to the government preventive measures for GHG reduction as well as mitigation and/or adaptation to the adverse effects and risks of climate change; serve as an instrument for cooperation with other regional and international observatories operating in the climate sector; to facilitate the achievement of consideration to payment for ecosystem services provided by forests through the management, conservation and restoration of ecosystems; and to strengthen the capacity of institutions and bodies responsible for collecting data on climate change to create a nation-wide, reliable network for collecting and transmitting the data.	
Decree N0. 2011/2582/PM setting out how to protect the atmosphere.	This decree establishes the modalities of how Cameroon protects the atmosphere for a list of air pollutants including carbon dioxide, methane and CFCs. It establishes that the air quality measurement and control stations designed to ensure compliance with the requirements set out in Article 21 of Law No. 96/12 of 5	Article 21 of Law No. 96/12 of 5 August 1996 is to reduce CO2, section of Decree N0 2011/2582/PM setting out how to protect the atmosphere is relevant with the project. And this is validated in the Annex 1/77/.

	August 1996 on a framework law for the management of the environment are located in sites where pollution is presumed to exceed the limit values. It further lists all industrial activities susceptible to emitting one of the air pollutants.	
DECREE NO 2019/026 of 18 JAN 2019	This re-organizes the National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC) in Cameroon. The ONACC is a public scientific and technical establishment tasked with monitoring climate change impacts, proposing mitigation and adaptation measures, and conducting research related to climate change. It is under the technical supervision of the Ministry of Environment and the financial supervision of the Ministry of Finance. The decree outlines the ONACC's organisation, management structure, staff, financial provisions, and public procurement procedures.	The observatory in degree focuses on establishing relevant climate indicators for monitoring the environment. Regarding this law, the government is aware about climate and it is relevant with this project. And this is validated in the Annex 1/88/.
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (SPANB II)	This document sets Cameroon's strategy to protect biodiversity. It notably defines adaptation objectives. The plan aims to promote sustainable development and the conservation of biodiversity in Cameroon.	In ecosystem change based on studies impacting decline in biodiversity in areas impacted by slash-and burn activities. Regarding this law, project coordinators consent to protect biodiversity. And this is validated in the Annex 1/76/.
National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNACC)	This is Cameroon's National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The plan aims to improve knowledge on climate change, public information, education and mobilisation in order to adapt to climate change, reduce major sectors and agro-ecological areas vulnerability to climate change, and integrate climate change adaptation into national sectoral planning.	The plan aims to improve knowledge on climate change, public information, education and mobilisation in order to adapt to climate change, in this project GDV and Climate lab are given training to inform the effect of climate change. So, the regulation of the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNACC) is relevant with this project.

		And this is validated in the Annex 1/79/.
Law No. 94/01 of 20th January 1994	The Cameroon legislature on forest regulation is identified by law n° 94/01 of 20th January 1994, which defines the different types of forest that are part of the State Forest domain, which also includes production forests. These are then divided into forest management units (Unité Forestière d'Aménagement -UFA), and as specified by the aforementioned law, they require a forestry concession to be exploited. The law indicates that, once this concession has been obtained, it is necessary to produce a Management Plan for the whole UFA for the period of the authorization according to the guidelines set out in order No. 222/A/MINEF/ 25 May 2002, which also designates the approval, observation and control procedures. Once approved, the management plan of a UFA is thus effectively in compliance with the legislative requirements of the Republic of Cameroon.	Law n° 94/01 of 20th January 1994 is forest management, to produce a Management Plan for the whole UFA. So it is relevant to the project. And this is validated in the Annex 1/78/.
Strategy REDD+ Technical Secretariat	Publication of Cameroon's national REDD+ strategy	REDD+ not included in this project, so this law is not to be assessed by the validator.
Carbon legislation	Cameroon has no legislation on carbon rights to date (Tamasang & Gideon Fosoh, 2018). According to the 1994 Forestry Law which puts in place a system of different use rights in state and national forests, the state as owner of most of the forest land will by implication be the main beneficiary of any carbon rent obtained under REDD+. Consequently, the right to carbon as a property would belong to the state where it is a state forest while the right to carbon on community and private forests would belong to the owners of these forests, and	REDD+ not included in this project, so this law is not to be assessed by the validator

	the carbon on council forests and national land would respectively belong to councils and to the nation managed by the state. Good practice requires devolving carbon rights to local communities, along with other forest rights. Yet, under relevant legislation, any financial benefits resulting from the exploitation of forest resources can be subject to the payment of royalties to the state.	

3.28 Financial Plan and Management

The projects must produce a financial plan which shows how they will cover the long-term costs of the project from the sales of PVCs and other sources. Based on standard PV's benefit sharing model, a maximum of 40% of the income from the sale of PVCs may go towards project running costs.

Based on the financial plan provided by the validator, the project coordinator assesses the financial income in this project using the Vivo credit sales plan. And the expenditure is used entirely for developing activities in the project. Expenditures include the sharing of benefits to the organisations involved.

Project coordinator describes the financial plan for Sales Plan Vivo Credits and Cost for Project. But the details for a grant has been granted by the Luxembourg Climate Fund not yet described. Financials during the first three years must be described in calculation ms.excel. So, due to the project coordinator not being provided, the validator was raised to finding NIR 4. The project coordinator has improved the financial plan, therefore NIR 4 is closed.

In this project the plane is audited by an approved legal entity by the professional institute for tax advisor and accountants. The accountant is Vandelanotte with the number operational 50792735. Vandelanotte performs an annual audit and submits the annual accounts to the Belgian national bank.

Based on the interview with communities in Bandam and Moinkoing it was known that they were freely and with consent able to join the project (Annex 1/64/). They were also given the opportunity to express their aspirations, and were involved in project planning through the participatory design (Annex 1/28/ and Annex 1/29/). In addition to the benefits received from the sales proceeds, the community also received other benefits such as water availability, capacity building and education of local citizens. It was confirmed by the interview with the communities in Bandam and Moinkoing and also stated in Agreement Agroforestry (Annex 1/31/).

The validator team assessed that the financial plan (see Annex 1/41/) provided was transparent, because it had described and recorded the finances obtained from grants and the finances obtained from the sale of the Vivo carbon plan. The financial plan has a balance between income and expenditure obtained from sales of the Vivo carbon plan. Regarding the PV Climate Project Requirements document version 5.1, section 5.5.2 that the annual audit financial must be conducted 12-months of the end of each financial year. Meanwhile due to the started project of FES Enying was started on July 2023 so the financial year is still running and it is not yet due date of the annual audit cycle.

In addition, regarding the financial plan document (Annex 1/64/) and based on the interview with the project coordinator it is known that financial plan is based on initial future forecasts. Thus, if total revenues are higher due to a higher price per credit or additional vPVCs emerged from the verification process, the delta of additional revenue will be recognized in the 60% to Project Participants and 40% to project developer (FES Enying, Graine de Vie, Climate Lab) to compensate for the economic loss generated by the project.

4. VALIDATION OPINION

The validation team has performed the validation of the "Fes Enying: Agroforestry by communities and smallholder in Cameroon" and has verified that the project is in compliance with the Plan Vivo Standard version 5 without qualifications or limitations.

The validation process was performed on the basis of all issues and criteria of Plan Vivo Standard version 5.0.

The conclusions of this report show that the project, as it was described in the project documentation, is in line with all criteria applicable for the validation. The review of the project design documentation and additional documents related to baseline and monitoring methodology; and the subsequent background investigation, follow-up interviews and review of comments by local stakeholders have provided the "VVB" with sufficient evidence to validate the fulfilment of the stated criteria.

In detail the conclusions can be summarised as follows:

- The project is in line with all criteria of the Plan Vivo Standard version 5.0.

- The project additionality is sufficiently justified in the PD.

- The Monitoring Plan is transparent and adequate.

- The analysis of the baseline emission, project emissions and leakage has been carried out in a transparent and conservative manner.

-The project is likely to achieve estimated carbon storage or reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Date of the validation report: November 12, 2024

Name and Signature of the lead validator:

Karina Restu Panggalih

Annexes

Annex 1 – Documents reviewed or referenced

No.	Author	Title and version	Provider
1.	Climate Lab	PDD Fes Enying V 2.1 pdf	PP
2.	Climate Lab	Note by maps of project area.docx	PP
3.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Mbororo Bandam Map.pdf	PP
4.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Mbororo Moinkoing.pdf	PP
5.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Bankim Start Village.pdf	PP
6.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Kopie van 02_Moinkoing_Mven_kml.kml	PP
7.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Kopie van 01_JardinCommunautaire_Bandam_kml.kml	PP
8.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Kopie van 01_Bandam_Yango_polygon.kml	PP
9.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Kopie van 01_JardinCommunautaire_Moinkoing.kml	PP
10.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Kopie van 01_Moinkoing_Bako_polygon.kml	PP
11.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Kopie van 03_Moinkoing_Saidou_kml.kml	PP
12.	Graine de Vie International	Annex 2a_Association_FES ENYING.pdf	pp
13.	Het Belgisch Staatsblad	Annex 2b Registration CL.pdf	PP

14.	Tribunal de commerce	Annex 2c_Registration GDV.pdf	PP
15.	Climate Lab	Annex 2d Agreement_GDV CL.pdf	PP
16.	Climate Lab	Annex 2e addendum.pdf	PP
17.	Tribunal de commerce	Annex 2f Renouvellement CA.pdf	pp
18.	Climate Lab	Annex 2g Ethical Charter_Climate lab_Grain De Vie.pdf	PP
19.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 05 FPIC_Meeting_Bandam_AttendanceList_FPICletter	PP
20.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 05 FPIC_meeting_Moinkoing_AttendanceList_FPICletter: IMG_3290 groot.jpeg (attendance list) IMG_3289 groot.jpeg (RPPR project FPIC) IMG_3292 groot.jpeg (attendance list) IMG_3291 groot.jpeg (attendance list) IMG_3290 groot.jpeg (attendance list) IMG_3289 groot.jpeg (RPPR project FPIC)	PP
21.	Climate Lab	Annex 05 Presented Material : IMG_3184 groot.jpeg IMG_3190 groot.jpeg IMG_3184 groot.jpeg IMG_3191 groot.jpeg	PP
22.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Kopie Van FPIC_letter_translationEnglish.docx	PP
23.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	20240606_Annex6_TechSpecAgroforestry.xlsx	PP
24.	Climate Lab	20240607_Annex7_Technical specification agroforestry.pdf	PP
25.	Par ONANA Dieudonné and ELLA ELLA Yannick	Kopie van annex 2_RapportSemisDirecgt.docx	pp

26.	Climate Lab	Annex8_Exclusion List.docx	PP
27.	Climate Lab	Annex 10_Enviromental Social Assessment Report.pdf	PP
28.	Participant moinkoing	Annex 11 Land Management : IMG_4569 groot.jpeg (land management poster) IMG_4570 groot.jpeg (land management poster) IMG_4571 groot.jpeg (land management poster) IMG_4577 groot.jpeg (Discussion with participant) IMG_4561 groot.jpeg (Discussion with participant)	PP
29.	Participant Bandam	Annex 11 Land Management : IMG_3948 groot.jpeg (land management poster) IMG_3949 groot.jpeg (land management poster) IMG_3946 groot.jpeg (Discussion with participant) IMG_3952 groot.jpeg (Discussion with participant))	PP
30.	Participant Bamkim	Annex 11 Land Management : PdfScan_202305221707.pdf (land management poster) PdfScan_202305221622.pdf (land management poster) PdfScan_202305221750.pdf (land management poster) PdfScan_202305221500.pdf (land management poster)	PP
31.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 12_drafagreementAgroforestryFesEnying.pdf	PP
32.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex12_annexB_english.pdf	PP
33.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 12 draft Agreement Forestry.docx in english	PP
34.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 12_individualAgreement.docx	PP
35.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 13 Note on Monitoring Plan. docx	PP
36.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 13_Monitoring Parameter List.docx	PP
37.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 13 Draft monitoring flow chart.pptx	PP
38.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 13_Monitoring Plan.xlsx	PP
39.	Ministry of the environment republic of cameroon	Annex 15_Agroforestry Approval Letter.pdf	PP

40.	Ministry of the environment republic of cameroon	Annex 15_Agroforestry Approval Letter_English.pdf	PP
41.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex16_Financial Plan.xlsx	PP
42.	ETEME ETEME (Lawyer at the cameroon)	Annex 17a_Legal Advice Carbon Credit_english.docx	PP
43.	ETEME ETEME (Lawyer at the cameroon)	Annexe 17a Avis Juridique crédit carbone.docx	PP
44.	LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE	Annexe 17b Ordonnance Fixant Régime Foncier Cameroun.pdf	PP
45.	LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE	Annexe 17c Décret 76-165 du 27 avril 1976 fixant les conditions d'obtention.pdf	PP
46.	Climate Lab	Annex18 Evidence No double counting: Schermafbeelding 2023-12-15 om 14.00.12.png (PV Registry) Kopie van Schermafbeelding 2023-12-15 om 13.55.12. png (not registered in the VCS scheme)	PP
47.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 19 – Statutes for Plan Vivo Committees in Fes Enying project.pdf	PP
48.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Annex 20_ Fire Management.docx	PP
49.	MAYO-BANYO DEPARTMENT	MoU_Bankim_English.docx	PP
50.	MAYO-BANYO DEPARTMENT	MoU_BankimLettreofEngagement.pdf	PP
51.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Biodiversity Note.pdf	PP
52.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Biodiversity list of species.docx	PP
53.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	PlanVivo_Bankim.pdf	PP
54.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	PlanVivoFuture_Bankim.pdf	PP

55.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	AttendecneList_PlanvivoBankim2023.jpg	PP
56.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	List Farmer Asking Plants : f878b291-5991-46ac-b79cfa4767a.JPG 8a65df25-80b5-4b9f-94d1-6e2c94a9348f.JPG	PP
57.	Le Ministre	Letter of Approval agroforestry.pdf	PP
58.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Qfield Guidlines.docx	PP
59.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	Milestone based schemes.pdf	PP
60.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	PlanVivoCommitee_Bandam: IMG_3907 normaal.png (meeting plan vivo committees) IMG_3908 normaal.png (meeting plan vivo committees) IMG_3909 normaal.png (meeting plan vivo committees)	PP
61.	Climate Lab and Graine De Vie	PlanVivoCommitee_Moinkoing : IMG_4496 normaal.png (meeting plan vivo committees) IMG_4505 normaal.png (meeting plan vivo committees) IMG_4508 normal.png (meeting plan vivo committees)	PP
62.	Plan Vivo	Risk Screening report Fes Enying. docx	PP
63.	Climate Lab	Meeting the Belgian Embassy. jpg	PP
64.	Local Expert	Report On-Site visit and interview.xlsx	Local Expert
65.	Team Validator and Project coordinator	Information Exchange Document.xlsx	Team Validator
66	Climate Lab	CV of National Herbarium Cameroun: Siméon Akono.docx	PP
67	Climate Lab	20240626_ReferencesSpecies.docx	PP
68	Climate Lab	literature_noninvasive species (folder in annex 7)	PP
69	Mayo De Bankim	English_ZoneDuPaturageBankim.docx	PP
70	Mayo De Bankim	Zone De Paturage Bankim.pdf	PP

71	Plan Vivo	PM001: Agriculture and Forestry Carbon Benefit Assessment Methodology	PP
72	Plan Vivo	PU001: Estimation of baseline and project GHG removals by carbon pools in Plan Vivo projects	PP
73	Clean Development Mechanism	ar-am-tool-02-v1 (A/R Methodological tool: "Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM Project activities"	PP
74	Clean Development Mechanism	ar-am-tool-14-v4.2: Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities	PP
75	Clean Development Mechanism	ar-am-tool-15-v2.0: Estimation of the increase in GHG emission attributable to displacement of pre-project agricultural activities in A/R CDM project activity	PP
76	Republic of Cameroon	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action plan version II. pdf	pp
77	Prime Minister of Cameroon	DÉCRET N°2011/2582/PM DU 23 AOÛT 2011 FIXANT LES MODALITÉS DE PROTECTION DE L'ATMOSPHÈRE. pdf	PP
78	The President Republic of Cameroon	LAW NO.94/01 OF 20 JANUARY 1994 TO LAY DOWN FORESTRY, WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES REGULATIONS. pdf	PP
79	Ministry of environment Cameroon	Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements climatiques du Cameroun	PP
80	The President Republic of Cameroon	DECRET N° 2009/410 DU 10 DECEMBRE 2009 PORTANT CRÉATION, ORGANISATION ET FONCTIONNEMENT DE L'OBSERVATOIRE NATIONAL SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES	PP
81	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	Climate risk analysis for adaptation planning in Cameroon's agricultural sector	PP
82	Climate Lab	Analysis of Rainfall Dynamics in The Three main Cities of Northern Cameroon	PP
83	Graine de Vie Cameroon and National Herbarium	Annex2h_NationalHerbariumAgreement	PP

84	Plan Vivo review by Elena	Annex 9 Environmental and Social Screening Report	PP
85	Barbara Stadlmayr, et all	Nutrient composition of selected indigenous fruits from sub-Saharan Africa	PP
86	Elizabeth Kearsley, et all.	Reference Model performance of tree height-diameter relationships in the central Congo Basin	PP
87	Climate Lab	Questionnaire de Bankim	PP
88	THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC CAMEROON	ENG_Decree2019:026_18JAN2019	PP
89	Charles Takoyoh Eyong	Indigenous Knowledge and Sustainable Development in Africa: Case Study on Central Africa	PP
90	Louis V. Vercho, et all	Climate change: linking adaptation and mitigation through agroforestry	PP
91	Climate Lab	Annex 12_Individual Agreement	PP
92	Climate Lab	Fes Enying PDD version 1.3 .pdf	pp
93	Kuok Ho Daniel Tang and Pow-Seng Yap	A Systematic Review of Slash-and-Burn Agriculture as an Obstacle to Future-Proofing Climate Change	PP
94	Plan Vivo review by Amelia	Annex 9_Environmental and Social Screening Report	pp
95	World Bank Group	Cameroon Country Climate and Development Report, 2022	PP

Annex 2 – New information requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests

Table 1. NIRs from this validation

NIR ID	01	Section no.	3.2.1	Date: 14/03/2024
Description of NIR				
The project coordinators shall provide the National/ Regional/ Local Regulation/ Law regarding the land ownership of the project area				
Project participant response				**Date:** 09/05/2024
The sub prefect provided us with the statement regarding the regulation regarding the land ownership. There are two laws that are put in place regarding land ownership: Ordinance 74-1 of July 6, 1974 establishing the land regime and Decree 76-165 of April 27, 1976 establishing the conditions for obtaining the land title. However, none of the farmers do have land titles, so this is decree is less interesting, but it shows it is possible to obtain a land title and what the procedure looks like. Both texts are in annex 17b & c. Ordinance 74-1 of July 6, 1974 establishing the land regime concerns private land and national domain. Overall, the state in Cameroon is seen a guardian of the land. But there are private lands, public domains, and national domains. The national domain is interesting as it holds 2 categories: 1. residential land, land used for cultivation, planting, grazing and rangelands, the occupation of which is evidenced by a clear human hold on the land and its probable development. this is the land where communities and farmers are holding. 2. Land free of any actual occupation. The national domain is administered by the State with a view to ensuring its rational use and development. To this end, consultative commissions are set up, chaired by the administrative authorities and obligatorily including representatives of the traditional authorities. Traditional authorities are the local village chiefs. Dependencies of the national domain shall be allocated by way of concession, lease or assignment under conditions determined by decree. However, customary communities, their members or any other person of Cameroonian nationality who, on the date of entry into force of this Ordinance, are peacefully occupying or using outbuildings in the first category provided for in Article 15, shall continue to occupy or use them. They may, on request, obtain title deeds in accordance with the provisions of the decree in question provided for in article 7. In compliance with the regulations in force, they are also granted the right to hunt and gather in the outbuildings in the second category provided for in article 15, until the State has given these lands a specific purpose. So, this means that the people of Bandam and Moinkoing do have land concessions. The sub prefect is the guardian of the land (because he represents the state), after which the traditional authorities (village chiefs) are on their turn also guardians of the land in their villages.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Annex17b_ordonnance_fixant_regime_foncier_cameroun.pdf and annex17c_decret 76-165 du 27 avril 1976 fixant les conditions d'obtention.pdf				
VVB assessment				**Date:** 14/05/2024
The project coordinator can show regulations or law regarding the land ownership of the project area (the law is available in annexes 17b and 17c). This NIR is resolved.				

Table 2. NIRs from this validation

NIR ID	02	Section no.	3.2.1	Date: 14/03/2024
Description of NIR				
A formal statement or letter by the government or authorized party regarding the grazing lands (Annex 7b) has not been provided				
Project participant response				**Date:** 09/05/2024
The formal statement was asked to the mayor of Bankim. He received the request and will provide us with an answer, showing the status of the grazing lands.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Zone De Paturage Bankim.pdf and English_ZoneDuPaturageBankim.docx				
VVB assessment				**Date:** 07/09/2024
In the report writing process, the project coordinator has provided the document Confirmation of the existence and condition of livestock grazing areas (GENERAL SECRETARIAT COMMINE N°065 12024/L/RAD/DM BYO/C/SG-Bkim) that the municipality, in collaboration with the Ardo, who is responsible for the Mbororo, and the local council, has demarcated grazing areas near the village aimed at resolving land conflicts between farmers and herders. These areas have been specifically set aside as grazing land for livestock. Therefore the NIR 04 is resolved.				

Table 3. NIRs from this validation

NIR ID	03	Section no.	3.4	Date: 14/03/2024
Description of NIR				
There is no mechanism that regulates the settlement process in case of violation of the Ethical Charter.				
Project participant response				**Date:**09/05/2024
The document itself does not specify a mechanism in case of violation of the charter. However, both parties Graine de Vie and Climate Lab `signed an agreement (see annex 2d agreement_GDV_CL and annex 2e_addendum) in which is specified (§8.9 Governing law and jurisdiction) the process in case of disputes, which includes violation of the ethical charter. Furthermore, the charter falls under Belgian law, so if the charter were violated, Belgian law will be applied.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
annex 2d agreement_GDV_CL and annex 2e_addendum				
VVB assessment				**Date:** 14/05/2024
Ethical charter falls under Belgian law, so if the charter were violated, Belgian law will be applied. This NIR is resolved.				

Table 4. NIRs from this validation

NIR ID	04	Section no.	3.28	Date: 14/03/2024
Description of NIR				
On Annex 16_Financial Plan has not been explained regarding the Luxembourg Climate Fund 300K €				
Project participant response				**Date:** 09/05/2024
An updated financial plan, with more details on the Luxembourg Climate Fund is added.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Annex16_FinancialPlan				
VVB assessment				**Date:** 14/05/2024
Regarding allocation funds from the Luxembourg Climate Fund was explained in the document Annex16_FinancialPlan. Therefore, NIR is closed.				

Table 5. CARs from this validation

CAR ID	01	Section no.	-	Date: 14/03/2024
Description of CAR				
PDD shall be revised following the review result of PlanVivo and VVB. Detail of the review notes attached on 2_PDD Review Report Template - FES Enying - Amelia and Charlemagne edits-V.1				
Project participant response				**Date:** 09/05/2024
The updated version following the comments of Plan Vivo are now uploaded in the shared drive under presented materials of the closing meeting.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
PDD Review Report Template - FES Enying - Amelia and Charlegne edits-V.1				
VVB assessment				**Date:** 25/06/2024
The latest PDD Version 2.1 has been improved in line with the review result and comment by the PlanVivo and Validation Team. This CAR is resolved.				

Table 6. FARs from this validation

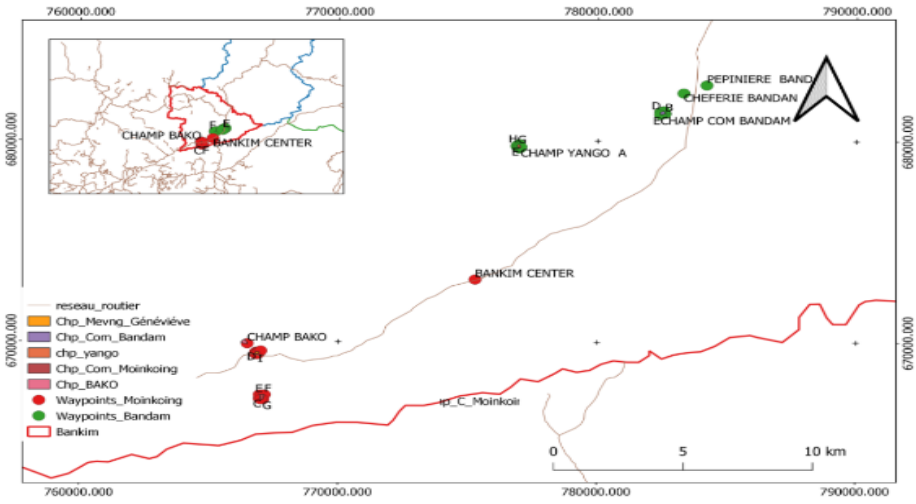
FAR ID	01	Section no.	3.6	Date: 14/03/2024
Description of FAR				
Individual Agreement of participants shall be signed and provided in the future Verification				
Project participant response				**Date:** 09/05/2024
Climate lab and Graine de vie will provide signed individual agreements in the future verification				
Documentation provided by project participant				

N/A	
DOE assessment	**Date:** DD/MM/YYYY
N/A	

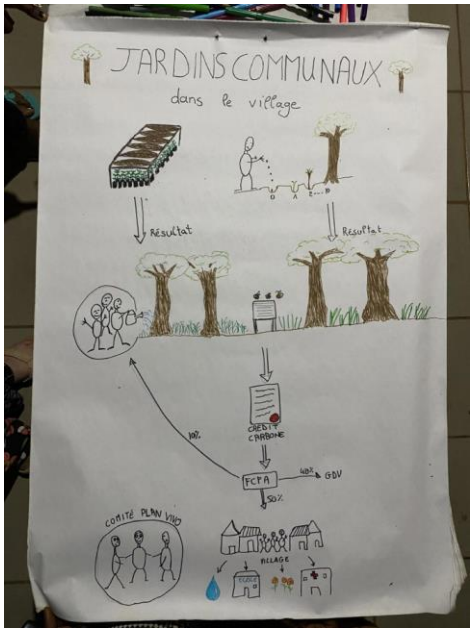
FAR ID	02	**Section no.**	3.3	**Date:** 14/03/2024
Description of FAR				
Project Coordinator shall assure that and dispute resolution procedure understood and agreed by the stakeholders including the participants				
Project participant response				**Date:** 09/05/2024
The project did already install Plan Vivo committees, which are the focal points for people in the village to talk to in case of grievance. From there the disputes can be resolved. A grievance flowchart is already included in the PDD.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Plan_Vivo_PDD Fes Enying				
DOE assessment				**Date:** DD/MM/YYYY
The PDD Version 2.1. has been improved with the grievance flowchart. However, the implementation of the flowchart will be reviewed in the next Verification.				

Annex 3 – Other additional information: Carbon Calculations spreadsheet, stakeholder meeting list

Use other Annex for supporting information. Delete this Annex where no more information is required.



Pic 1. Project Location in Bankim Villages



Pic. 2 Project Design by Plan vivo Participants

Table 1. Questionnaires and response items

date	Type of Stakeholders	Area of Concern	Interview Guidelines (List of Questions) for Local Experts and Responses
16/02	**Plan Vivo Committees** Mr MVENDA FELIXIEN, representative of the committee		1. Is there any national legislation in the country relating to the right to the land, territories and resources of the project? Please specify 1* Yes, there is legislation regarding the occupation of land by a project and this is monitored by MINEPAT in Cameroon and the sub-prefect in our district. .2. What is the role of the Plan Vivo committees? 2* The Plan Vivo committee acts as an intermediary between the direct beneficiaries and project partners, and also raises awareness in the locality about the project. 3. What activities will the committees carry out when the project is underway? 3* The committee will ensure the distribution of the seedlings, the monitoring of the nursery, the drafting of the various reports. 4. How are all committee members aware of the activities carried out within the framework of the project? What are the activities? 4* The other members of the Committee are aware of the meetings organized by Climate Lab and Graine de vie. The project activities are: the production of seedlings in nurseries, reforestation, monitoring of seedlings in community plots, individual fields and monitoring of carbon credit rewards. The project can be summed up by the acronym I get a tree, I plant, I protect and I receive rewards (RPPR).

7

Pic 3. First page report on-site by local expert

Mapping Mveng Génévième field, Moinkoing, area 1,249 ha

Pic 4. Site visit by local expert

Interview with a representative of the Mbororo community, Moinkoing

Pic 5. Site visit by local expert

Pic 6. Plan Vivo Committees in Fes Enying

Pic 7. FPIC Process in Cameroon

Refer to Section 3.9 (Carbon Baseline), following the Plan Vivo PU001 module, there is “no change in woody biomass carbon stocks, if the conditions in AR-TOOL14 v4.2 section 5 are met”. This tool states ‘conditions under which carbon stock and change in carbon stock may be estimated as zero’