



carbon**tanzania**

YaedaValley

Protecting forests for hunter-gatherers, wildlife and climate

Annual Report

01 FEB 2020 – 31 JAN 2021

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

**Marc Baker
Coordinator, Carbon Tanzania
March 2021**

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Summary of Yaeda Valley REDD project for 2020 | 5 |
| Project summary and request for issuance..... | 6 |
| Part A. Project updates..... | 7 |
| A.1. Key Events in chronological order from February 2020 to January 2021 | 7 |
| A.2. Successes and challenges..... | 8 |
| A.3. Project Developments..... | 9 |
| A.4. Future developments..... | 10 |
| Table 2. Future Activities | 10 |
| Part B. Project activities, total project size and participation..... | 11 |
| Table 3. Project Activity Summary | 11 |
| B1. Land use plan for Mongo Wa Mono, Domanga and Yaeda Chini villages..... | 12 |
| Part C. Plan Vivo Certificate Issuance Submission..... | 12 |
| Table 4. Statement of tCO ₂ e reductions available for issuance as PVCs, based on activity for reporting period February 2020 – January 2021..... | 12 |
| Table 5. Allocation of issuance request..... | 12 |
| C.4. Data to support issuance request | 13 |
| Part D. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates | 13 |
| D1. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates..... | 13 |
| Table 6a. Consolidated figures for Carbon Tanzania sales and corresponding Market Registry retirements and transfers, project start to January 2021 | 13 |
| Table 7. Buyer classes, buyers and transaction volumes February 2020 to January 2021 | 14 |
| Part E. Monitoring Results..... | 15 |
| E1. Ecosystem services monitoring - Activity based monitoring..... | 15 |
| Table 8. Activity-based monitoring results..... | 15 |
| Table 9. Results of land use monitoring | 17 |
| E.4. Biodiversity monitoring..... | 17 |
| Table 10. Mammal records for 2020: R: known resident; M: Possibly migratory; R/M?: Unknown resident / migratory status..... | 19 |
| Part F. Impacts..... | 22 |
| F1. Evidence of outcomes..... | 22 |
| Part G. Payments for Ecosystem Service update | 24 |
| Table 11: Summary of payments made and held in trust | 24 |
| Part H. Ongoing Community Participation | 25 |
| Table 12. Time frame – meetings, data, seasonality and community needs. Green: wet season & brown: dry season..... | 25 |
| Part I. Project operating costs..... | 26 |
| Table 13. Breakdown of Operational Costs 2020 | 26 |
| Annex 1. Activity monitoring indicators for issuance of annual ex-post credits (results are show in Part E.) | 28 |
| Annex 2. Payment structure to communities..... | 30 |
| Annex 3. Retirements and transfers Markit registry February 2020 – January 2021..... | 31 |
| Annex 4. Historical Sales Record | 32 |

Our Vision and Theory of Change

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

Who We Are

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

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

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

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

Our Track Record

Carbon Tanzania has proven its concept over the last 10 years through successfully developing its flagship community project in the Yaeda Valley in northern Tanzania. This avoided deforestation project focuses on an area of 20,790 hectares of dryland forest owned by the Hadzabe people. This project is now in its seventh year of generating internationally recognised ex-post forest carbon offsets represented by 16,011 PVC (tCO₂e) per year in avoided emissions. In 2014 Carbon Tanzania expanded this project into the neighbouring village of Yaeda Chini to add a further 13,283 hectares of dryland forest, generating a further 4,600 PVCs (tCO₂e). The entire project area is now incorporated into a single Yaeda Valley REDD project covering 34,073 hectares. To date Carbon Tanzania has succeeded in selling the community-generated offsets at above average market price to both local and international buyers. This has resulted in approx. US\$490,000 being channelled to communities in the area in the first 7 years of project reporting, with average annual income to communities from this project set to increase going forward. Validated and Verified through the Plan Vivo Standard, this project is particularly noteworthy in that it is reinforcing the land and natural resource rights of two minority groups, the Hadzabe people, a unique hunter-gatherer community that has lived in the Yaeda Valley for some 40,000 years, and the Barabaig, a semi-nomadic pastoralist tribe who utilise the Yaeda Valley grasslands and savannah woodlands.

Our Theory of Change

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

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

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



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

Summary of Yaeda Valley REDD project for 2020

In this project cycle, 1st February 2020 to 31st January 2021, we have succeeded in keeping the entire Yaeda Valley REDD project under a single management structure having successfully completed the sixth year since the Yaeda extension. Despite the global upheaval caused by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic the Yaeda Valley REDD project was able to complete another successful project cycle with limited disturbance, highlighting the strong resilience of the project communities and the project itself. The Project Development Document (PDD) remains under the newest version of the Plan Vivo standard (Version 2013) and incorporates two technical specifications, Yaeda I validated in 2012 and verified in 2017 and Yaeda II validated in 2017. We have continued to fully equip our community monitoring teams for improved data collection through continued use of technology such as the SMART²/Cybertracker³ monitoring app, run on rugged Caterpillar S31 GPS/Camera/Phone units. The SMART/Cybertracker system continues to generate dynamic data which is fuelling a greater and more data driven understanding of developments on the ground. Data collection and response has been improved by increased capacity among the growing number of uniformed and trained Village Game Scouts (locally known as VGS). In 2020 the final group of VGS returned from the Pasiansi Institute, a government run training academy in the Serengeti ecosystem where they received training and certification as official Village Game Scouts (VGS), granting them recognition under a government system of village law enforcement and therefore more authority to enforce the village by-laws. The placement of VGS at the training centre has increased capacity and this year marks the exciting achievement of all eligible VGS having received official training and recognition, boosting legitimacy in the eyes of relevant government authorities and local stakeholders. Since the 2019 Equator Prize⁴ was awarded to the project by the United Nations Development Programme as "an outstanding example of a local, nature-based solution to climate and sustainable development" interest in the project has continued to grow from both the global carbon market and from surrounding communities. In 2020 Carbon Tanzania leveraged this to begin the groundwork for the next extension of the project which will significantly increase the area protected and scale of community benefits that the project delivers.



² www.smartconservationtools.org

³ www.cybertracker.org

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

The activity-based monitoring system implemented in 2014 forms the basis for annual ex-post issuance of Plan Vivo Credits (see appendix) and was last updated in 2016 to include specific Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets that are being monitored and delivered by this project. This activity based-monitoring system incorporates all the community monitoring data, tracks institutional arrangements, conflicts, land security as well as financial flows to communities, the latter being critical to ensure this payment for ecosystem service project continues to deliver on its promises. In 2020, we continued increasing the dataset from the SMART monitoring system for the Yaeda Valley. This innovative software contains a module we designed specifically for our needs, including an app (Cybertracker) that incorporates all our monitoring requirements, is in Swahili, and is primarily pictorial, allowing for use even among illiterate team members who are some of the best community guards. The data generated further improved our specific understanding of patrol events in the valley. The community guards are now using the system with ease and high proficiency. On multiple occasions community members and leadership have requested and used data and pictures generated through the system to support the community's legal claims around land incursions, poaching and other land use issues.

Project summary and request for issuance

| Project overview | |
|--|---|
| Reporting period | 1st February 2020 – 31st January 2021 |
| Geographical area | Yaeda Valley, Mbulu District. 34.3E/03.30S |
| Technical specifications in use | Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Yaeda Valley. Updated June 2016. |
| Area under management (ha) | 34,073ha Project area |
| Areas put under management since last report (ha) | (13,283ha added under updated PDD June 2016) |
| Project indicators to date | |
| Community groups with plan vivo and PES agreements (total) | Three village communities, Mongo wa Mono, Domanga and Yaeda Chini following the CCRO / land use plan outlined in the technical specifications of the PDD. |
| Total PES payments made to communities to date (USD) | 489,736 USD |
| Total PES in trust to be paid in May 2021 | 43,000 USD based on sales commitments |
| Plan Vivo Certificates issued to date | 146,488 |
| Allocation to buffer to date | 36,649 |
| Unsold stock / vintage (as of 31 st January 2021) | |
| 2012 | 0 |
| 2013 | 2 |
| 2014 | 5 |
| 2015 | 11 |
| 2016/17 | 1 |
| 2017/18 | 1 |
| 2018/19 | 132 |
| 2019/20 | 8 |
| Project activity this reporting period | Avoided deforestation |
| Community groups with PES agreements signed | Three village communities, Mongo Wa Mono, Domanga and Yaeda Chini following the CCRO / land use plan outlined in the technical specifications of the PDD. |
| Approximate number of people | 6,019 with seasonal variation |
| Area under management | 34,073ha |
| PVCs Issued to Date | 146,488 |
| Total Emissions Reductions achieved in this reporting period | 25,764 tCO ₂ e |
| Allocation to PV buffer account in this reporting period | 5,153 |
| Submission for PVC Issuance (tCO ₂) | 20,611 |
| PVCs available for future issuance (REDD only) | 0 |
| Total PVCs issued (including this issuance) | 167,099 |

Part A. Project updates

A.1. Key Events in chronological order from February 2020 to January 2021

Jan 2020 – The final group of village game scouts returned from the Pasiansi Institute after receiving official training and certification in natural resource management, anti-poaching and enforcement of land use plans.

Feb 2020 – The Yaeda project manager visited the Carbon Tanzania headquarter office to do adaptive management and strategy work as well as discuss routine reporting with the operations and project development team.

May 2020 – The Carbon Tanzania team conducted the first set of the Biannual Payment and Grievance meetings with the community. This was critical as the COVID pandemic severely limited other community financial sources during this period. The community set aside funding for emergency health relief if and when it was needed.

June 2020 – The community used project funds to ensure students had the means to return to school when they were abruptly reopened in June. The Carbon Tanzania team begins the remote sensing work aimed at assessing the potential for another expansion of the project.

July 2020 - Yaeda Chini Village Government office completed using project funds, office includes a dedicated space for VGS to base their natural resource protection work showing community value for the Village Game Scouts.

August 2020 – The community using project revenue held a governance meeting to address concerns around neighbouring villages illegally grazing cattle on their land, with the resulting action successfully removing the threat.

Sep 2020 – The operations team began fieldwork for the major expansion of the Yaeda Project through meetings focused on “Free Prior Informed Consent” in all 12 villages that will make up the expanded project. All 12 villages, including the 3 composing the original project, emphatically consented to take part in the expansion.

November 2020 - The Carbon Tanzania team conducted the second set of the Biannual Payment and Grievance meetings with the community. This was critical as the COVID pandemic still severely limited other community financial sources during this period. Contracts were signed with the 12 villages and 6 community groups that make up the expanded project.

Dec 2020 – The Yaeda project manager came to headquarters as part of a company-wide workshop focused on lessons learnt and future growth. As part of this exercise, he also collected all monitoring reports for the year and gathered all the data from the SMART/Cybertracker system for compiling in the annual report and informing the yearly internal project review.



A community VGS and the education board chairman from Domanga village accepts the 2019 Equator Prize on behalf of the project and the community at the UN General Assembly and climate week in New York City.

A.2. Successes and challenges

Project implementation activities

Land use and ownership rights to the forest resources remain secure. Ensuring by-laws are followed depends on project operations and revenue generated for communities and local governance structures by the project. Carbon Tanzania fully understands that this essentially means being able to continue the current sales level is crucial so that we can meet financial expectations and commitments (see sales section below). Ensuring some of the neighbouring pastoralist communities follow seasonal patterns within the overall land use plan continues to be a challenge, however this does not lead to deforestation and is addressed by the communities through their enforcement and protection regimes. In 2020 heavy rains meant that the area designated for grazing was flooded and some cattle grazing was displaced into the Hadzabe protected area, similar to some previous years and without negative effect on the forest.

Carbon Tanzania and our partners, including the Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), are constantly communicating and working with district government to ensure transparency. The Tanzanian Government increasingly takes poaching of mega-fauna seriously but poaching in the region is also a local security and livelihood concern for communities. Due to the distances involved and resource challenges, responses to poaching can be limited but Carbon Tanzania and its partner communities continue to work with district officials to meet these challenges. Having a full-time project manager based in Yaeda confers increased capacity to be more responsive to community needs and improves our speed and efficiency when gathering information from the communities. In 2020 we completed the process of sending all project VGS for professional development at respected institutes such as Pasiansi⁵ for further training on conducting patrols and wildlife management. This means that all project VGS

⁵ <http://www.pasiansiwildlife.ac.tz>

have been trained and received official documentation and recognition from the district, a significant achievement in terms of both their capacity and their authority.



Sales

Bringing credits to market at a value that reflects expectations and meets the real costs of project operations means Carbon Tanzania has now sold very close to all of its issued stock of PVCs (a mere 160 PVCs from all previous vintages remain in stock). In 2020 we continued to sell directly to local Tanzanian clients, although the Coronavirus pandemic had a dramatic direct impact on tourism in Tanzania, reducing visitor numbers to less than 10% of those in 2019, with a corresponding reduction in the need for these companies to offset their operational emissions. In 2020 we continued to sell PVCs in the form of gift certificates to individuals and small companies.

Continued demand for the Yaeda Valley PVCs ensured that almost all remaining stock was sold in 2020, with the majority being distributed to resellers in both Europe and America. Delivery of PVCs for long-term VERPAs with Native Energy (US) formed the bulk of these sales, as well as occasional orders for credits from European based resellers.

A.3. Project Developments

REDD in the Yaeda Valley

Since 2016, Yaeda I and Yaeda II have been under the same management structure, characterised as one greater Yaeda Valley REDD project area. Carbon Tanzania has continued to build its capacity to better manage the project. This includes the continued employment of the Yaeda Valley manager, who lives in Yaeda Chini and manages a Carbon Tanzania office there as well. His role includes district level engagement, mentoring and working with VGS, conducting surveys, collecting and collating data, as well as organizing and leading trainings and meetings. The manager also provides the link between community and village governance structures. In 2020 the project manager continued to increase his management capacity and operational independence as well as his integration in the community at a leadership level. This includes through two management trainings and workshops he attended at Carbon Tanzania headquarters this year. In 2020 the project manager also identified the potential for taking on an apprentice and has begun recruiting from the local community. The project is increasingly being run and managed out of the Yaeda based office with less and less reliance on the Arusha headquarters. Multiple activities in 2020 were completely conceived and implemented by the Yaeda

team and the project communities. This was especially true as the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic limited field visits between offices and field sites. As the project continues to mature, we expect to see this operational independence continue to grow and flourish. Constantly improving mobile network development with data and coverage in Tanzania and specifically Yaeda has also allowed for easier communication between the manager and the core staff based in Arusha when necessary.

A.4. Future developments

Our future project developments are represented in Table 2. It describes the activities/areas on which we will be focusing, as well as the future outcomes we expect to see. The baseline is included for comparison, though this is not a without-project baseline, but a current baseline without new future initiatives. These future developments include measurable targets/indicators and a schedule for implementation that can be used for future monitoring and internal certification.

Additionally, in 2020 Carbon Tanzania started fieldwork and secured community contracts for a major expansion of the project, to be called Yaeda-Eyasi, which will significantly increase the area protected and number of people positively impacted by the project. In 2021 VGS in the expanded project will start doing patrols and collecting monitoring data. Likewise, Carbon Tanzania plans to facilitate a validation event for the expanded project in 2021.

Table 2. Future Activities

| Activity | Outcome | Business-As-Usual (Baseline) | Target | Date |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| <u>Activity Area 1: Education & Employment</u> | | | | |
| Community Scout Apprentice Program (Youth Employment) | 50% increase in apprentices trained over the five-year period 30% of which are female | Professional ranger training at community-based conservation training centre continues: 6 in 2017, 6 in 2018, and 18 in 2019 | 4 youth per year (Youth Employment) | 4 youth trained by November each year (2021-2022) |
| Professional management training for field personnel | Increased capacity for local Yaeda based and sourced team to manage Yaeda Project Clear understanding of expected roles and responsibilities among management team | Trained local management team in place but much room for improvement in higher level management techniques and communication abilities | Management Team (8 people, 4 male / 4 female) | June – July (2021-2022) |
| <u>Activity Area 2: Health Care Services</u> | | | | |
| Eye and TB assessment and treatment Clinics | Identification and treatment of trachoma and removal of cataracts where appropriate coupled with TB assessment and treatment | Eye related and TB related issues prevalent with little recourse available to community | Hadza Community (1000 + People) & Neighbouring Groups (Taatoaga) | Two visits per year followed by treatment scheduled where needed, depending on COVID situation in Tanzania |
| <u>Activity Area 3: Awareness and Governance</u> | | | | |
| General Awareness of the project and conservation and enhanced capacity of leadership and community to engage | Increased awareness of the project activities and opportunity for community and leadership at local and district levels to engage | Project success continues but missed opportunity for community and leadership to engage at a higher level at regular intervals | All community members have better access and awareness of project activities, outcomes and opportunities | One or two project specific events depending on scale 2021 -2022 |

Operational management and planning

Carbon Tanzania has continued its operational management and training exercises to clearly identify gaps and needs within the organisation. Carbon Tanzania has identified the need to engage with the Paris Agreement policy where it relates to REDD and is continuing to engage with the Tanzanian government through the National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM) and other government agencies. Engagement includes meetings with the Honourable Minister of the Environment of Tanzania. Carbon Tanzania continues to conduct strategy planning and human resource exercises and meetings. Since 2018, Carbon Tanzania's former monitoring and reporting manager has been in the position of general project operations manager. The use of the Carbon Tanzania specific SMART/Cybertracker monitoring system, and well-established management structures across all of Carbon Tanzania's project areas allows the operations manager to oversee all daily operations activities for Carbon Tanzania. The Arusha headquarters team is always available and equipped to react promptly to any needs that arise from the project or the various project stakeholders.

Sales and Marketing

As reported in section A.2 above, in 2020 Carbon Tanzania was not able to fulfil the increasing demand for PVCs from this project, and therefore going forward we are not dedicating any increased or extra efforts to marketing the project, beyond maintaining the current exposure that the project has through our digital presence (web and social media), our newsletters and occasional communications with clients and interested stakeholders.

In addition to the above, the current plans for the expansion of the project into a new, much larger Plan Vivo project, funded through an arrangement with a European reseller who is providing project development finance in the form of pre-payments for PVCs, means that active marketing of the project will be less important to the medium-term financial needs of the project. We will concentrate rather on working with the reseller to continue to generate marketing and communications content that satisfies the end-buyers and ensures that the key elements and impacts of the Plan Vivo certified project are showcased to the market in general. This medium-term financial security for the project means that sales and marketing efforts can be focussed primarily on why the project design and certification system is an effective framework for delivering long-term rural development hand-in-hand with protecting biodiversity and creating measurable climate mitigation impacts, rather than simply attempting to attract ever more buyers for the PVCs themselves.

Part B. Project activities, total project size and participation

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

Table 3. Project Activity Summary

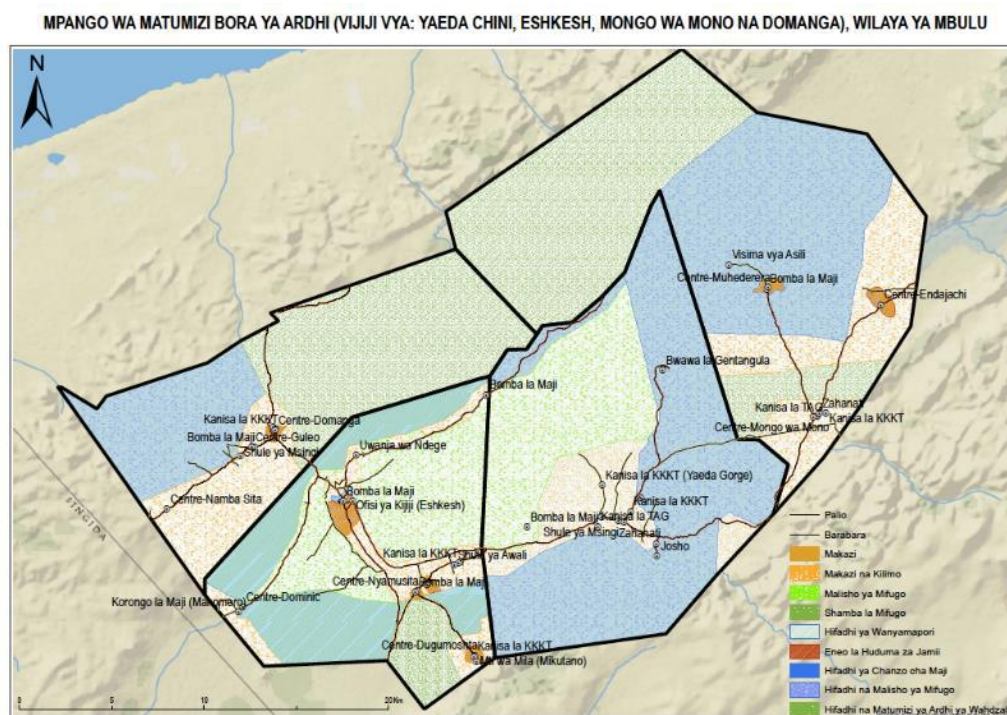
| Name of Technical specification | Area (ha) | No households | No communities |
|---|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| REDD in Yaeda Valley updated June 2016 | 34,073 ha | n/a | 3 |

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

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

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

B.1. Land use plan for Mongo Wa Mono, Domanga and Yaeda Chini villages



Part C. Plan Vivo Certificate Issuance Submission

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

Table 4. Statement of tCO2e reductions available for issuance as PVCs, based on activity for reporting period February 2020 – January 2021.

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

Table 5. Allocation of issuance request

| Buyer name / unsold stock | No of PVCs transacted | Registry ID if destined for unsold stock | Tech spec associated with issuance |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Carbon Tanzania | 20,611 | 103000000002262 | REDD in Yaeda Valley |
| TOTAL | 20.611 | | |

C.2. Data to support issuance request

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

Part D. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D.1. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

Sales of PVCs in this period increased to a near record high, only just falling short of the record set in 2019. This includes 3000 tonnes which were retired as part of a sale of stock in 2017, but for which revenues were received in this reporting period. 57% of sales were to the three international resellers (Native Energy, Zeromission and CLevel), with the remaining sales being made to a combination of Tanzanian tour operators (11%) and individuals and organisations both directly and through Carbon Tanzania's website portal (32%) – see Table 7 below.

Table 6a. Consolidated figures for Carbon Tanzania sales and corresponding Markit Registry retirements and transfers, project start to January 2021

| Reporting period | Total tonnes sold in reporting period (various vintages) | Vintage on registry | Tonnes issued | Total retirements / transfers from vintage | Unsold stock (balance) |
|------------------|--|---------------------|----------------|--|------------------------|
| to Jan 2013 | 5,153.3 | 2012 | 18,012 | 18,012 | 0 |
| 2013-14 | 5,529.0 | 2013 | 14,010 | 14,008 | 2 |
| 2014-15 | 9,754.9 | 2014 | 16,011 | 16,006 | 5 |
| 2015-16 | 9,343.8 | 2015 | 16,011 | 16,000 | 11 |
| 2016-17 | 13,579.0 | 2016-17 | 20,611 | 20,610 | 1 |
| 2017-18 | 13,609.2 | 2017-18 | 20,611 | 20,610 | 1 |
| 2018-19 | 28,642.8 | 2018-19 | 20,611 | 20,479 | 132 |
| 2019-20 | 31,915.0 | 2019-20 | 20,611 | 20,603 | 8 |
| Totals | 117,527 | n/a | 146,488 | 146,328 | 160 |

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

Direct Clients: Carbon Tanzania has developed a unique customer base in the Tanzanian tour operator sector that initially relied on the personal relationships of its founders with the target customers, and has subsequently evolved to include tourist outfitters and lodge and hotel owners seeking to enhance their eco-travel credentials. The local credibility of Carbon Tanzania combined with the relevance of the project activities to customer priorities means that new customers are being added in this segment regularly. However, the drastic reduction in travel in 2020 due to the Coronavirus pandemic has directly impacted the offsetting demands in the Tanzanian domestic market, reflected in our reduced sales to this sector in 2020.

International Resellers: In 2020 three resellers have continued to sell offsets on behalf of Carbon Tanzania, and our reseller business now forms the bulk of our volumes purchased.



Domanga based VGS or traditional scouts on patrol.

Table 7. Buyer classes, buyers and transaction volumes February 2020 to January 2021

| Customer Name | Tonnes | Vintage | Price* | Revenue* |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|----------|
| Direct sales (Tanzania) | | | | |
| African Environments | 156.5 | Yaeda 2018-19 | | |
| Carbon Tanzania (ops) | 42.0 | Yaeda 2018-19 | | |
| Grumeti Air | 192.5 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| The Map's Edge | 87.7 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Nature Discovery | 540.8 | Yaeda 2018-19 | | |
| Northern Air | 413.0 | Yaeda 2018-19 | | |
| Serengeti Balloon Safaris | 756.0 | Yaeda 2018-19 | | |
| Tarangire Safari Lodge | 103.0 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Wildlife Explorer | 132.3 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Direct sales (International) | | | | |
| Arcadia Foundation | 6290.0 | Yaeda 2018-19 | | |
| NatureVest / TNC | 213.0 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Rituals | 250.0 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Carbon Tanzania web sales | 124.2 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Indirect Sales (resellers) | | | | |
| Cleavel | 2000.0 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Native Energy | 3000.0 | Yaeda 2015 | | |
| Native Energy | 16000.0 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Zero Mission | 1500.0 | Yaeda 2019-20 | | |
| Totals | 31,801.0 | | | |

*Internal reporting only

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

Part E. Monitoring Results

E.1. Ecosystem services monitoring - Activity based monitoring

Monthly community-based monitoring of the project area forms part of the activity-based monitoring schedule. The community monitoring reports on three potential threats; 1) Illegal land incursion resulting in habitat loss, thus loss of above ground biomass (this is within the project area and leakage area); 2) overgrazing or illegal cattle incursion and associated construction of cattle corrals (known locally as a 'boma'); 3) poaching or illegal bush meat hunting, this being a socio-economic issue for the Hadzabe. Since 2018 the SMART/Cybertracker system has been the primary method of monitoring. The mobile app uses the same parameters as were done on paper forms in previous project cycles. The community members quickly adapted and through the 2020 project cycle the VGS used the system with high efficiency providing a myriad of useful metadata. This allowed all incidents to be recorded with GPS locations and photos in a simple and secure system. This has proved invaluable for both project follow-up as well as internal community and legal uses.

The community-based monitoring aims to record events systematically to allow for presentation and discussion with the communities, village, project partners and district government. Importantly, the monthly community-based monitoring also outlines how these issues were dealt with by local authorities so that UCRT, Carbon Tanzania and local authorities can follow up in village and district meetings with recommendations of how potential issues can be resolved. In 2015 the Mbulu District Council ordered the police to station one officer in Yaeda Chini in response to reported issues of land incursion, an issue not just in the Yaeda Valley but nationwide. In 2018, partly using carbon revenues, a full police station was constructed and in 2019 fully staffed to deal with land incursion and conflict, available when needed to support VGS in their routine natural resource protection activities.

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

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

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

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

Table 8. Activity-based monitoring results.

| Indicator | Thresholds | | | Means of verification / comment on threshold |
|---|------------|--------|-----|--|
| | Green | Orange | Red | |
| Community user rights over forest-based resources | | | | Land use plans are in place, no changes made to law or policy on user rights |
| Community tenure, ownership and rights over land | | | | CCROs are in place, no changes made to law or policy on ownership |
| Management Institutions | | | | All bi-annual finance and grievance meetings are attended by all management institutions. Both Ujamaa Community Resource Team and Carbon Tanzania are engaged and working within the Yaeda |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | Valley. All village meetings are recorded and filed in the CT office. |
| Effort spent on conflict resolution by UCRT | | | | Only 3 days were spent in Yaeda by UCRT in 2020 related to pastoralist conflict and cattle enclosures in the project area. Target: <=14 days |
| Coverage by community guards | | | | Monthly reports indicate approx. 85% of project area was covered in 2020 in Mongo wa Mono and Domanga and Yaeda Chini ⁶ |
| Land use change | | | | There has been a reduction in cattle enclosures built inside the project area and leakage area thus reducing land clearance. Furthermore, there has been no land use change related to agricultural clearing in either the project or leakage areas. All infringements of by-laws have been reported and acted upon. The verification done in 2017 showed land use change decreasing compared to the baseline. |
| Payments to the community guards, communities and local government | | | | All payment schedules have been met |

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



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

E.3. Land use monitoring

Table 9. Results of land use monitoring

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

E.4. Biodiversity monitoring

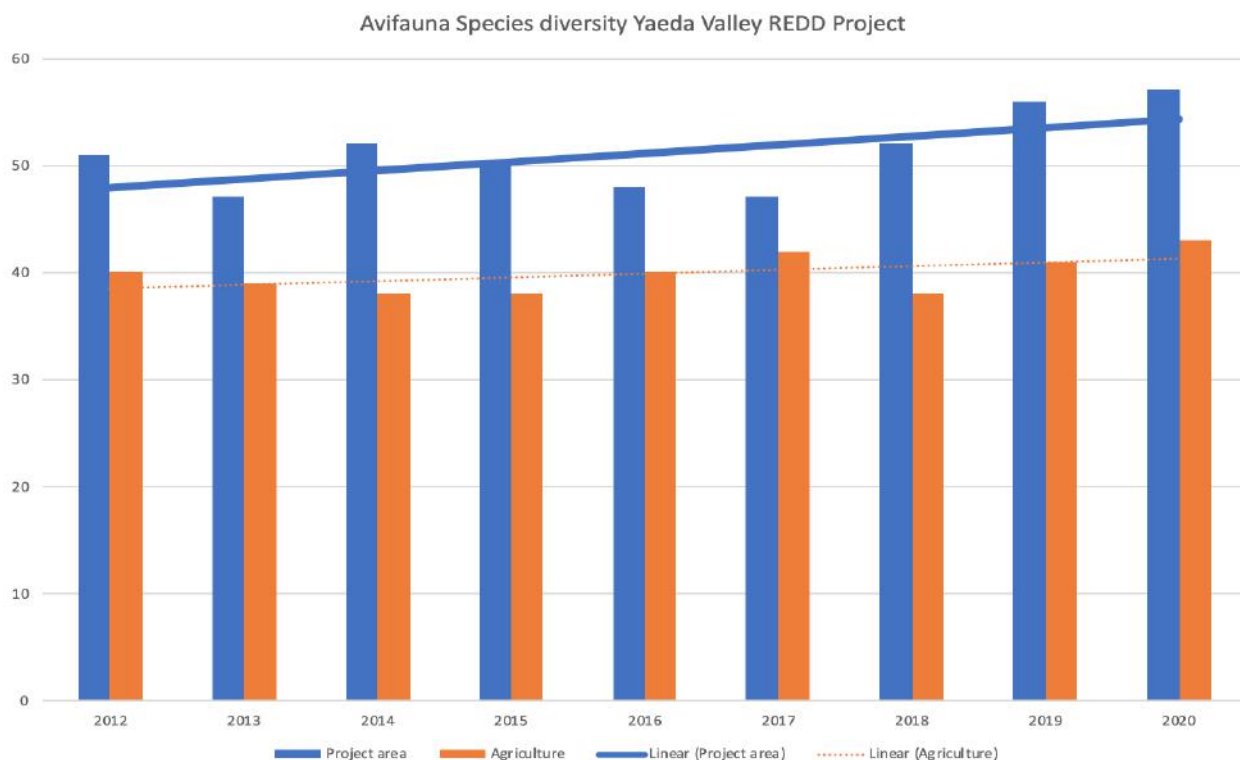
The Hadza are one of Tanzania's most distinctive and threatened human cultures, with a deep reservoir of indigenous knowledge pertaining to natural resource use. The Hadza are strict, almost obligate, hunter-gatherers and do not raise any livestock, although some do keep fields of domestic crops (indigenous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



The Yaeda Valley forest in Domanga village

Avifauna

Avifauna are good long-term indicators of ecosystem health. Monitoring is conducted in February every year by an external team, in conjunction with the VGS due to the skills required to identify specific species. Timed Species Counts (TSCs) were completed in two locations set in 2012 for the baseline, inside the project area (within undisturbed Acacia–Commiphora woodland) and outside the project area (within mixed woodland and agriculture). The use of TSC counts allows for comparative analysis of species diversity between the two areas and shows no significant variation from the baseline which is expected, in all cases species numbers; $n=77$ total species recorded in both areas, with an average of $n=50$ in the Acacia-Commiphora woodland and an average of $n=38$ in the edge of agricultural areas.













Mammals

Mammals were monitored by the community teams as an indication of presence. Larger mammal species can be split into two classes, resident and migratory, in 2020 the following mammal species were observed within the project area. The SMART/Cybertracker system identifies specific species to be monitored and reported on rather than the previously used open-ended sheets. The data reflects this, now specific, pictorial, and spatial data is taken for observations, though other non-specified mammals may have been encountered during patrols. It should be noted that many of these large mammals range over large areas and data on movement is limited, we ensure that our data is passed

into the Tanzania Mammal Atlas, which in turn informs better conservation management across the larger landscape.

Table 10. Mammal records for 2020: R: known resident; M: Possibly migratory; R/M?: Unknown resident / migratory status.

| Species | Resident or migratory | # of observations | Groups | Notes |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|--|
| Giraffe | R | 9 | Yes | Resident populations with some migrant individuals |
| Elephant | M/R | 12 | Yes | Resident populations with some migrant individuals |
| Zebra | R | 1 | Yes | Common resident |
| Impala | R | 115 | Yes | Common resident |
| Kudu | R | 77 | Yes | Common and highly prized by Hadza |
| Eland | R/M? | 15 | Yes | Known to range over large areas |
| Warthog | R | 18 | Yes | Common |
| Leopard | R | 2 | No | Common but rarely seen |
| Wild Dog | R/M? | 1 | Yes | Known to range over large areas |

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

Screenshots from SMART/Cybertracker system to be used by scouts to monitor land use change and wildlife.

Screenshots of wildlife tracks from community patrols using SMART/Cybertracker system.



Leopard



Impala



Elephant



Kudu



Giraffe



Wild Dog



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

E.5. Socio-economic baseline and actions to address issues arising

| Issue identified during the survey | Action taken |
|---|---|
| Problem of transportation between villages was identified, specifically to travel faster between villages and to location of arising land use conflict. Gives the opportunity for guards to observe the area and react faster. | Yaeda project manager was issued a new motorbike in 2020 to respond to arising needs, and there is a fund available for maintenance and fuel for project uses. Other funds have been allocated for VGS to convene when necessary, in 2019 a major VGS gathering was realized with these funds. The District also now uses the funds it receives from the community to respond to situations in the valley. In 2020 Yaeda Chini Village Government received a vehicle from the central government to use for land issues, likewise the police in the valley have a vehicle as well. |
| 5% of the community fund from the carbon sale is paid to the local government (district). In 2018 the district government formally requested a greater percentage of revenue. Community members wanted to better understand why the district should get more money. | The District government have greatly increased their visits to Yaeda in support of the land use plans. Since 2018 some communities began increasing this percentage and the district took major actions in Yaeda including a large-scale operation to relocate illegal settlers from the protected areas. The trends of increased involvement of the district and increased community contributions continued in 2020. Carbon Tanzania has asked the district government to continue the enthusiastic involvement and furthermore to ensure they communicate direct actions and involve the wider community ensuring transparency. In the second payments of 2020 all communities paid 10% to the district government and stated intentions to continue doing so going forward. |
| The need to better understand economic inclusion was identified by community members and the Carbon Tanzania team. This relates mainly to decision making around gender and geographical understanding of revenue dispersal. | In 2019 an internal study was concluded that determined that the community at large was satisfied in the benefit sharing mechanism used by the project. Both community members living close to governance centres and those in more remote locations reported being sufficiently involved in decision making and economic inclusion. Community inclusion and satisfaction will continue to be periodically assessed. |

Part F. Impacts

F.1. Evidence of outcomes

Community

In terms of social impacts and outcomes, the community benefits continue to function at a high-level as shown in our Activity based monitoring results (Table 8). Throughout the project lifetime the dual medical benefits of the Haydom fund and the outreach clinics have offered significantly improved medical services access to the community which has served to significantly bolster community health and reinforce the projects importance to a broad array of community members. The Haydom fund means that when any community member falls ill there is available credit and the nearest hospital for those patients to be transported and treated at the hospital with no further costs. These funds are always fully utilized by the community, showing the importance the community places on this service. Furthermore, the twice-yearly medical clinics run by the Manyara Regional Hospital bring medical services over a wide and diverse population in the area, providing treatment and medicine free of charge to the thousands of patients who have attended the clinics in the valley's population centres. This is critical as many ailments are caught before they get severe enough to warrant emergency transport to Haydom. The collaboration with the hospital has been a major achievement, as the hospital

had not previously had this capacity to conduct remote medical clinics. Furthermore, for Carbon Tanzania, it is a prime example of direct involvement and support for public institutions, bringing them directly in the fray of the project. The clinics focus on TB and Trachoma, with further screening for HIV, eye disease, hypertension and diabetes. However, the team are equipped to address all conditions community members present with, some common ailments include senile cataracts, bacterial conjunctivitis, allergic conjunctivitis, and refractive errors. In the case of children, TB, malaria, gastroenteritis, pneumonia, otitis media, severe eczema, and ringworm were all seen to be present. Mobile clinics are a visible and tangible benefit to the community directly at the most basic level of human health. Unfortunately, due to an abundance of caution amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic it was not advisable to conduct medical clinics featuring health staff from an urban hospital in a remote area like the Yaeda Valley during the 2020 project cycle. Funds that were normally committed to this output were placed by the community in a COVID response fund, to be deployed in the event that COVID related issues amongst the project communities demand funds. Thankfully, this has not had to be deployed as of yet. Carbon Tanzania looks forward to continued clinics and medical engagement in Yaeda and in our other projects as well when that becomes feasible again. In general, it can be stated that the project met the targets for education, employment, awareness and governance as described in previous reports, as stated only health outcomes were altered due to the pandemic.

Medical outputs aimed at SDG 3:
Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages

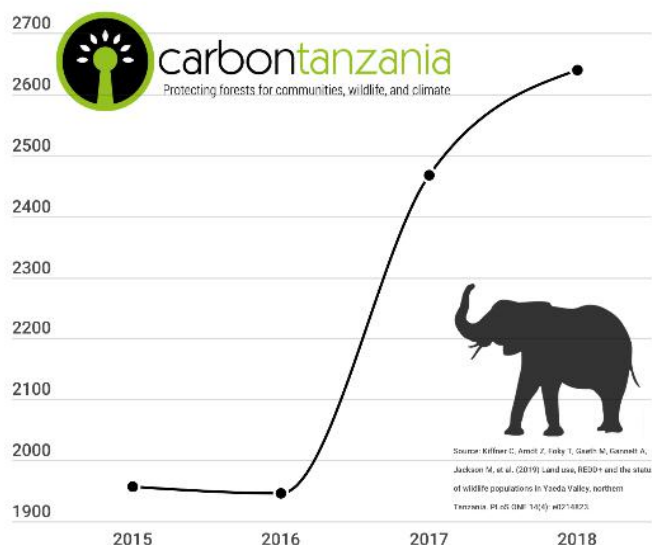


Biodiversity

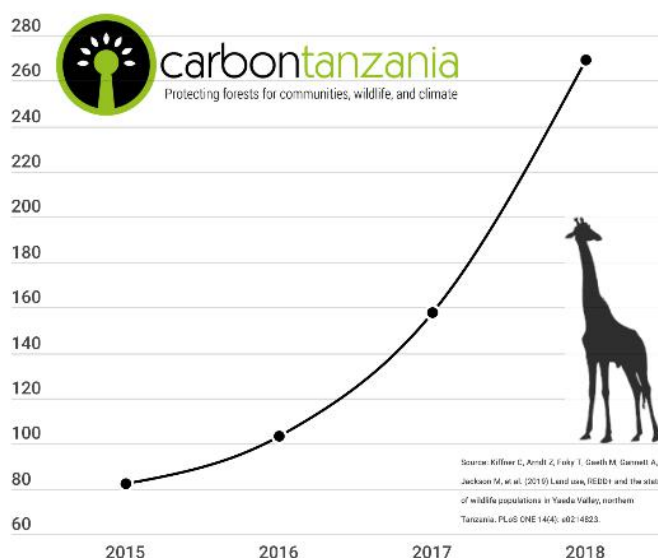
In 2020 the projects five-year old annual biodiversity occupancy modelling partnership with The School for Field Studies was put on hold due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. In 2019 based on the data and work from these previous exercises a paper was published on the impact of the Yaeda REDD project on biodiversity in the Yaeda valley⁷. These results showed that across the project wildlife populations are either stable or increasing. This serves to confirm the increased numbers of wildlife reported during the same period through Carbon Tanzania's community-based monitoring system. Of particular note is the increase in Giraffe populations that have otherwise seen declines throughout their range due to bushmeat poaching. During the 2020 project cycle, community-based biodiversity monitoring and community testimonials continued to reinforce the project's case for positive biodiversity impact.

⁷ Kiffner C, Arndt Z, Foky T, Gaeth M, Gannett A, Jackson M, et al. (2019) Land use, REDD+ and the status of wildlife populations in Yaeda Valley, northern Tanzania. PLoS ONE 14(4): e0214823. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0214823>

Number of Independent Wildlife Signs in Yaeda Valley



Number of Independent Giraffe Signs in Yaeda Valley



Part G. Payments for Ecosystem Service update

All payments made to producers in May and November 2020 are based on contractual agreements and communities meeting their monitoring targets. Revenue dispersal is informed by scheduled community meetings - these payment structures are outlined in detail in Annex 2. In all cases no payments have been withheld during this reporting period.

Table 11: Summary of payments made and held in trust

| Reporting Period | (1) Total previous payments (USD) | (2) Total payments held in trust until May / Nov 2021 (USD) | (3) Total payments withheld (USD) |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Feb 13 - Jan 14 | 29,674 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| Feb 14 – Jan 15 | 28,184 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb 15 – Jan 16 | 30,937 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb 16 – Jan 17 | 54,151 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb 17 – Jan 18 | 57,136 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb 18 – Jan 19 | 110,454 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb 19 – Jan 20 | 94,700 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb 20 – Jan 21 | 84,500 | 43,000 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 489,736 | 43,000 | 0 |

Part H. Ongoing Community Participation

Community participation has been on-going throughout the 2020 - 2021 project period. Carbon Tanzania has bi-annual financial planning and conflict resolution meetings with the community in May and October every year (see table 12). In addition to these meetings, quality assurance visits are made every trimester to collect monitoring data and carry out specific tasks. The dates of the financial planning meetings are chosen to coincide with project issuance, contractual agreements and peak needs of the community (see table 12 below), which are usually related to seasonal conditions. Carbon Tanzania schedules payments to the communities to coincide with the annual meeting in the first week of May, which allows for a delivery of the annual report and monitoring data to the communities and the payments which reflects the results-based payment plan.

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

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

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

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

Part I. Project operating costs

The direct costs for the implementation of the Yaeda Valley REDD Project are presented in Table 13 below.

Carbon Tanzania implements the Yaeda Valley REDD Project through its operational entity in the United Republic of Tanzania, CT Limited, which also develops and oversees other forest conservation projects. As a registered business, the company's costs are reported broadly according to standard accounting practice, with the Yaeda Valley REDD Project representing one of the cost centres for the company. As such the 60% community share of gross revenues from the sales of PVCs (shown below as "Community payments") is viewed as a third-party payment to the resource-owners, and therefore a **direct** cost to the business of implementing the project (this total in Table 13 is USD84,446, which can be added to the USD43,000 held in trust for later payment in May 2021 to make a total of USD127,446).

In addition to this the company reports other **direct** costs of implementation that are borne by the company in order to ensure that MRV obligations and other management needs are met (in Table 13 this figure is USD10,246).

The remaining revenues are reported as income to the company, which are used for **indirect** business costs of running the business in Tanzania (shares of salaries, legal and financial / tax compliance, overheads and travel), as well as contributing to business liabilities taken on during the development of the project itself, periodic validation and verification costs for the project, the development of the company and the sales and marketing costs associated with selling the PVCs into the voluntary carbon market. This balance in the reporting period is approximately USD79,000.

It is worth noting that the direct costs associated with project implementation (USD10,246) was less than in other years due to the COVID 19 pandemic leading to reduced field visits by the project operations team, as well as increasing efficiencies being enjoyed by the project as it matures, meaning that less oversight and management interventions are required.

The total community revenues of USD127,446 (sum of community payments and funds held in trust) represents a 58.7% share of gross revenues collected in the reporting period (USD217,000), as per the Plan Vivo recommendation for community benefit revenue sharing of 60%.

Table 13. Breakdown of Operational Costs 2020

| Expense | Narrative | Cost (US\$) | Contribution from sales of Plan Vivo Certificates |
|--|--|---------------|---|
| Community payments (Scouts / benefits and services villages etc.) | | | |
| | Scouts | 16,286 | 100% |
| | Hadza Community benefits | 38,774 | 100% |
| | District, Ward and Villages | 13,688 | 100% |
| | Other Payments (health, education, training, governance) | 15,716 | 100% |
| | Total | 84,446 | |
| Office / admin and organizational Costs | | | |
| | Printing and communication | 0 | 100% |
| | Rent and utilities | 1,492 | 100% |
| | Yaeda Project Manager | 5,370 | 100% |
| | Field expenses (vehicle, fuel, etc..) | 3,293 | 100% |
| | Travel and accommodation | 90 | 100% |
| | Total | 10,246 | |
| Consultancy | Professional fees | 0 | |
| Audits | Validation costs (VV work) | 0 | 100% |
| | PIN | n/a | 100% |
| | PDD | n/a | 100% |
| | Tech Spec | n/a | 100% |
| | Issuance (2020) | 0 | 100% |
| | Project visit | 0 | 100% |
| | Total | 0 | |
| Marketing | Consultant fees / website development / conferences | 0 | 100% |
| Total project related costs | | 94,692 | 100% |

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

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

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

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

| Indicator | Sustainable Development Goals (SDG#) | Thresholds | | | Means of verification |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Green | Orange | Red | |
| Community user rights over forest based resources | SDG 2.3.1. Secure access to natural resources SDG 2.5.1. Plant and animal resources secured in conservation | User rights over forest based resources are enacted through national laws and acts governing natural resource use. Knowledge of these laws and acts is understood by participating communities. | User rights over forest based resources are enacted through national laws and acts governing natural resource use. These laws and acts are poorly understood by participating communities. | New acts governing resource use are proposed by the government removing ownership rights from participating communities that directly impact the legal basis of this project. | 1. CT and UCRT and closely engaged in policy development with local and national government. 2. Training is continually being conducted on user rights with participating communities. |
| Community tenure and ownership over land | SDG 1.4.2. Secure Land rights for indigenous communities | Land use plan and associated by laws are documented and implemented. Boundaries are clear and well understood. Community rights over land is secure through Community Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO). | Conflict over land use zones, the land use plan or changes to village land planning laws create unplanned changes to the current land use plan and associated Community Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO). | Conflict over land use zones, the land use plan or changes to village land planning laws create unplanned changes resulting in voiding of current land use plan, management regime and CCRO. | 1. CT and UCRT and closely engaged in policy development with local and national government. 2. Concrete boundary markers are in place and accompanied by clearly marked signs. 3. UCRT work to manage any potential land use conflicts |
| Coverage by community guards | SDG 8.3.1. Direct and sustainable employment | Community guards have covered and reported on >=50% of project area and leakage area that month. | Community guards fail to cover or report on >=30% of project or leakage area that month. | Community guards fail to patrol, collect data or report on project or leakage area. | 1. Data loggers and GPS provide quantitative data on movement by community guards. 2. Monthly monitoring forms are collated and collected by CT and indicate activity. |
| Land use change | SDG 15.1.1. Protection of forest resources resulting in reduced deforestation SDG 15.5.1. Protection of RED list species | Community guards reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate no land use change occurred within the project area. | Community guards reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate farming or land clearance within the leakage area or project area >=10% buffer. Village government immediately | Community guards reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate farming or land clearance within the leakage area or project area >=10%. Village government fails to act on information | 1. Monitoring reports collated monthly by the local project coordinators are sent to CT and UCRT, these document and georeference all land use change and the response by village / district government. 2. By-laws enacted through the land use plan make it illegal to farm or clear land in the project area. |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| | | | acts on information and reports to CT and UCRT. | and report to CT and UCRT. | |
| Payments to the community guards, communities and local government | SDG 2.4.1. Sustainable agriculture. SDG 3.8.2. Coverage of community by health insurance SDG 3.B.1. Sustainable access to affordable medicines SDG4.1.1./4.6.1. Access to primary and secondary education | Monthly payments to the community guards provide the incentive to carry out project activities and community payments are realized to ensure all community members and local government parties benefit from carbon revenue. | Monthly payments to the patrol teams provide the incentive to carry out project activities however revenue to communities and local government parties is not paid so limited benefits may in result discontent in the project. | No payments are made to patrol teams, communities, or local government and no benefits are realized from carbon revenue. | 1. CT conducts its own sales and marketing to ensure revenue is available from sales of carbon offsets and is able to predict and manage payments to communities, village and district/ government. 2. CT pays the patrol teams directly using M-Pesa ensuring payments are always made |

Annex 2. Payment structure to communities

May 2020

CARBON TANZANIA

Community Payments Total Funds available 82,729,920.00
 (Based on sales, Nov 2019 to April 2020)
 May-20

| Domanga | % | 27,300,000.00 | Mongo wa Mono | % | 27,300,000.00 | Yaeda Chini | % | 28,129,920.00 |
|---------------------------------------|------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| Hadaza - Community | 40% | 10,797,500.00 | Hadaza - Community | 42.7% | 11,670,000.00 | Hadaza - Community | 0% | - |
| Less - Scout payment previous 6 month | 22% | 6,090,000.00 | Less - Scout payment previous 6 month | 26.3% | 7,170,000.00 | Less - Scout payment previous 6 month | 19% | 5,220,000.00 |
| Less Haydom fund Clinic | 22% | 6,000,000.00 | Less Haydom fund Clinic Co | 7.3% | 2,000,000.00 | Less Clinic Costs | 0% | - |
| Domanga Village | 5% | 1,365,000.00 | Mongo Village | 10.0% | 2,730,000.00 | Village Government | 63% | 17,689,967.00 |
| Mbulu District | 5% | 1,365,000.00 | Mbulu District | 5.0% | 1,365,000.00 | Mbulu District | 10% | 2,812,992.00 |
| TB/TRA clinic | 3.7% | 1,000,000.00 | TB/TRA clinic | 3.7% | 1,000,000.00 | TB/TRA clinic | 3.6% | 1,000,000.00 |
| Eshkesh Ward | 3% | 682,500.00 | Yaeda Ward | 5.0% | 1,365,000.00 | Yaeda Ward | 5% | 1,406,961.00 |
| Total | | 27,300,000.00 | Total | | 27,300,000.00 | Total | | 28,129,920.00 |

November 2020

CARBON TANZANIA

Community Payments Total Funds available 86,714,600.00
 (Based on sales, May 2020 to Nov 2020)
 Nov-20

| Domanga | % | 27,600,000.00 | Mongo wa Mono | % | 27,600,000.00 | Yaeda Chini | % | 31,514,600.00 |
|---------------------------------------|------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------|----------------------|
| Hadaza - Community | 53% | 14,610,000.00 | Hadaza - Community | 49.0% | 13,530,000.00 | Community | 67% | 21,267,410.00 |
| Less - Scout payment previous 6 month | 22% | 6,090,000.00 | Less - Scout payment previous 6 month | 26.0% | 7,170,000.00 | Less - Scout payment previous 6 month | 18% | 5,520,000.00 |
| Less Haydom fund Clinic | 0% | - | Less Haydom fund Clinic Costs | 0.0% | - | Less Clinic Costs | 0% | - |
| Domanga Village | 10% | 2,760,000.00 | Mongo Village | 10.0% | 2,760,000.00 | Village Government | 0% | - |
| Mbulu District | 10% | 2,760,000.00 | Mbulu District | 10.0% | 2,760,000.00 | Mbulu District | 10% | 3,151,460.00 |
| TB/TRA clinic | 0.0% | - | TB/TRA clinic | 0.0% | - | TB/TRA clinic | 0.0% | - |
| Eshkesh Ward | 5% | 1,380,000.00 | Yaeda Ward | 5.0% | 1,380,000.00 | Yaeda Ward | 5% | 1,575,730.00 |
| Total | | 27,600,000.00 | Total | | 27,600,000.00 | Total | | 31,514,600.00 |

Annex 3. Retirements and transfers Markit registry February 2020 – January 2021

Retirements 2020

| Vintage | Qty | Serial Number | Retirement Date | Retirement Remarks |
|-------------|------|---|-----------------|---|
| 2018 - 2019 | 6290 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4849785-4856074-MER-O-P | 6-2-20 | Certificates for zero-carbon commitment charity Christmas Card mailout, December 2019 |
| 2019 - 2020 | 213 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022019-31012020-5606969-5607181-MER-O-A | 11-11-20 | Offsets for NatureVest Team flights for July 2019 to June 2020 |
| 2019 - 2020 | 250 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022019-31012020-5607182-5607431-MER-O-A | 14-12-20 | Carbon Offsets for Rituals Christmas Campaign 2020 |
| 2018 - 2019 | 413 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4856075-4856487-MER-O-P | 17-2-21 | Offsets for Northern Air flight emissions for 2019 |
| 2018 - 2019 | 756 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4856488-4857243-MER-O-P | 17-2-21 | Offsets for Serengeti Balloon Safaris, operational offsets 2019 |
| 2018 - 2019 | 157 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4857244-4857400-MER-O-P | 17-2-21 | Safari client offsets for emissions from African Environments safaris 2019 |
| 2018 - 2019 | 541 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4857401-4857941-MER-O-P | 17-2-21 | Offsets for Nature Discovery client Kilimanjaro climb emissions (2018 and 2020) |
| 2019 - 2020 | 124 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022019-31012020-5607432-5607555-MER-O-A | 17-2-21 | Offsets for individual purchase through Carbon Tanzania website - 2020 |
| 2019 - 2020 | 193 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022019-31012020-5607556-5607748-MER-O-A | 17-2-21 | Offsets for operational emissions for Grumeti Air 2020 |
| 2019 - 2020 | 88 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022019-31012020-5607749-5607836-MER-O-A | 17-2-21 | Offsets for emissions from The Map's Edge safari clients 2020 |
| 2019 - 2020 | 103 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022019-31012020-5607837-5607939-MER-O-A | 17-2-21 | Offsets for operational emissions for Tarangire Safari Lodge 2020 |
| 2019 - 2020 | 132 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022019-31012020-5607940-5608071-MER-O-A | 17-2-21 | Offsets for operational offsets for Wildlife Explorer UK 2019 |
| 2018 - 2019 | 42 | PV-PVC-TZ-103000000004180-01022018-31012019-4857942-4857983-MER-O-P | 17-2-21 | Offsets for emissions from Carbon Tanzania company operations in 2020 |

Transfers 2020

| Source Account ID | Source Account Name | Destination Account ID | Destination Account Name | Vintage | Qty |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| 103000000002262 | Carbon Tanzania | 103000000026496 | ZeroMission AB- Plan Vivo | 2019 - 2020 | 750 |
| 103000000002262 | Carbon Tanzania | 103000000026496 | ZeroMission AB- Plan Vivo | 2019 - 2020 | 750 |
| 103000000002262 | Carbon Tanzania | 100000000001034 | CLLevel | 2019 - 2020 | 1000 |
| 103000000002262 | Carbon Tanzania | 100000000001034 | CLLevel | 2019 - 2020 | 1000 |
| 103000000002262 | Carbon Tanzania | 100000000001034 | CLLevel | 2018 - 2019 | 1000 |
| 103000000002262 | Carbon Tanzania | 103000000026500 | NativeEnergy, Inc.- Mutistandard | 2019 - 2020 | 16000 |

Annex 4. Historical Sales Record

| Buyer | Tonnes | Price | Vintage | Total sale |
|---|--------|-------|-------------|------------|
| Reporting period 1 (start to Jan 2013) | | | | |
| JAS | 35 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| MBS | 53 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Braeburn School | 57.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Summits Africa | 59.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Traveller's Philanthropy | 80.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Sanjan | 96.5 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 8.4 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Theobald Barber | 147.2 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 20.2 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Braeburn School | 132.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Regional Air Services | 376.2 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 21.4 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 99.6 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 76.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Summits Africa | 55.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 57.5 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| GP | 5.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 12.1 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 42.1 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Summits Africa | 55.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 37.97 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Asilia | 187.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 39.75 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| GP | 50.94 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 186.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| GP | 135.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ND | 59.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 85.2 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 18.81 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ND | 78.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Sanctuary Retreats | 122 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| A&K | 222.1 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Summits Africa | 95.2 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Asilia | 342.2 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| GP | 74.06 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 31.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ND | 40.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| GP | 127.96 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Braeburn School | 72.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 42.96 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 17.96 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Sanjan | 18.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 88.47 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ND | 54.1 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Cap Conseil | 54 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 67.03 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ME | 40 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| GP | 109.32 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Summits Africa | 180 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Braeburn School | 126.5 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Sanjan | 10.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Honeyguide Foundation | 55.6 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Asilia | 602.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| ND | 180.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |

| | | | |
|--|---------|--|-------------|
| Totals | 5153.33 | | |
| Reporting period 2 (Feb 2013 to Jan 2014) | | | |
| GP | 65 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 89.23 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| A&K | 856.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 123.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Kisima Ngeda | 35.1 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 48.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Wildlife Explorer | 150 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| GP | 117.88 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ND | 120.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 57.62 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Fair Travel TZ | 41 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Native Energy | 2500 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| GP | 31.94 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 83.98 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Asilia | 719.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Braeburn School | 129.5 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ND | 169.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 95.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 94.4 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Totals | 5529.65 | | |
| Reporting period 3 (Feb 2014 to Jan 2015) | | | |
| GP | 68.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Dorobo | 18.7 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Zero Mission | 500 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Dorobo | 11.2 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 26.1 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Kisima Ngeda | 43 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Native Energy | 4572 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| STI | 512 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| AE | 57 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Fair Travel TZ | 79.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 134.1 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Summits Africa | 195.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Dorobo | 26.9 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| GP | 134.6 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 44.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| A&K | 936.1 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| Sanctuary Retreats | 190.6 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| STI | 489.2 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 216 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Wildlife Explorer | 128.7 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| Asilia | 779 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| TSL | 116.6 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 97.5 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Carbon Tanzania | 23.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 179.3 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| Totals | 9580.2 | | |
| Reporting period 4 (Feb 2015 to Jan 2016) | | | |
| AE | 174.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| Dorobo | 39.2 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| ND | 123.3 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| ME | 24 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| Kate McAlpine | 9.5 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| Native Energy | 4000 | | Yaeda1 2013 |
| Braeburn School | 76.8 | | Yaeda1 2012 |
| GP | 131 | | Yaeda1 2013 |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|-------------|--|
| AE | 245 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| ME | 242.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| STI | 904 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| TNC | 345.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| ME | 222 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| ND | 105.3 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| ME | 30 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Kisima Ngeda | 35.7 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| TSL | 116.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Dorobo | 37.1 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| Clevel | 300 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Zero Mission | 165 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Asilia | 954.1 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Braeburn School | 76.8 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| ME | 50.8 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Duma Explorer | 130.7 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| AE | 232.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Wildlife Explorer | 114.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| ND | 110.7 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Acacia Natural Resource Cons | 11.75 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Tree Campaign | 203 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| GP | 183 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Carbon Tanzania | 17 | | Yaeda1 2012 | |
| East Africa Photo Safaris | 25 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Totals | 9436.75 | | | |
| Reporting period 5 (Feb 2016 to Jan 2017) | | | | |
| Ker and Downey Safaris Ltd | 25.2 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| SOI | 29.9 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Native Energy | 4000 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| Fair Travel TZ | 38.2 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Dorobo | 69.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| ME | 9.24 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Guiding Principles | 44.2 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| AE | 71.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| AE | 21 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| ME | 37 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Matembezi | 60 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Regional Air Services | 8.8 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Zero Mission | 1000 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| Native Energy | 1000 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| ME | 43.5 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| FCF | 413.7 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Clevel | 300 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Asilia | 986 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| TSL | 103.4 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Kisima Ngeda | 40.7 | | Yaeda1 2013 | |
| Dorobo | 57.4 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| Native Energy | 2000 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| STI | 1236 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| Braeburn School | 84.3 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| ME | 89 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| ME | 99.2 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| ME | 136.3 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| STI | 1004 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| AE | 154 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| Edward McAlpine | 100 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| ND | 193.6 | | Yaeda1 2014 | |
| Totals | 13455.64 | | | |

| Reporting period 6 (Feb 2017 to Jan 2018) | | | | |
|---|---------|--|---------------|--|
| ME | 76.8 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Carbon Tanzania | 26 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Acacia Natural Resource Cons | 12.7 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| DPO - Individual offset sales | 29.2 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| DPO - Individual offset sales | 161.4 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| ME | 81.9 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| DPO - Individual offset sales | 25 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Native Energy | 16,0009 | | Yaeda 2015 | |
| Native Energy | 4,000 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Cleavel | 150 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Zero Mission | 800 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| DPO - Individual offset sales | 18 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| TSL | 103 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| Duma Explorer | 123 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| ME | 43 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| ME | 139 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Zero Mission | 317 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| AE | 345 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| Asilia | 1061 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| Dorobo | 128 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| Kisima Ngeda | 36 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| ME | 133 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| Lakeside School | 48 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| WE | 119 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| Zero Mission | 500 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| ME | 45 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| DPO - Individual offset sales | 122 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| R and J Knocker | 10 | | Yaeda 2016 | |
| Totals | 24652.6 | | | |
| Reporting Period 7 (Feb 2018 - Jan 2019) | | | | |
| R and J Knocker | 9.9 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| HRSV / FEMI | 45.8 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Sustainable Travel International | 460.0 | | Yaeda 2016-17 | |
| African Environments | 186.0 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Native Energy | 8000.0 | | Yaeda 2016-17 | |
| Website sales | 56.1 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Native Energy | 4000.0 | | Yaeda 2015 | |
| The Map's Edge | 337.2 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| African Environments | 69.0 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Dorobo Tours and Safaris | 85.3 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| African Environments | 122.5 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| African Environments | 83.3 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Zero Mission | 2500.0 | | Yaeda 2016-17 | |
| Cleavel | 150.0 | | Yaeda 2016-17 | |
| The Map's Edge | 136.2 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| African Game Trails | 11.0 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Website sales | 11.5 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| The Map's Edge | 29.8 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Website sales | 21.8 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Native Energy | 3000.0 | | Yaeda 2015 | |
| Duma Explorer | 173.0 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Native Energy | 8000.0 | | Yaeda 2016-17 | |
| Asilia | 1126.2 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Website sales | 50.6 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Mike and Bev Cristina | 30.0 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Wildlife Explorer | 110.5 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Nature Discovery | 294.3 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |

| | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|---------------|--|
| Hidde Backhuizen | 663.0 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Acacia Natural Resource Cons | 13.9 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Website sales | 52.0 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Totals | 29828.9 | | | |
| Reporting Period 8 (Feb 2019 - Jan 2020) | | | | |
| Acacia Natural Resource Cons. | 6.9 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| African Environments | 409.5 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Andrew Williams | 474 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Asilia Africa | 1225.4 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Carbon Tanzania | 109 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Cleavel | 1800 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Website sales | 596.6 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| East African Voyage | 20.9 | | Yaeda 2012 | |
| Grumeti Air | 701 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| HRSV / FEMI | 80 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| John Forrest 2020 | 7 | | Yaeda 2014 | |
| Kate McAlpine | 13.8 | | Yaeda 2013 | |
| Mark Gessink | 375 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Essential Destinations Luxury Camps | 185 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| The Map's Edge | 1051 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Naipenda Safaris | 19.4 | | Yaeda 2012 | |
| Native Energy | 19000 | | Yaeda 2015 | |
| ND | 71.4 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Nomad Tanzania | 658.5 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Scotch and Soda | 2500 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Susan Wahlen | 97 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| TNC | 74.6 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| TRAFFIC UK | 439.1 | | Yaeda 2018-19 | |
| Zero Mission | 2000 | | Yaeda 2017-18 | |
| Totals | 31915.1 | | | |