



Annual Report

01 March 2022– 28 Feb 2023

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

**Carbon Tanzania
March 2023**

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Our Vision and Theory of Change

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

Who We Are

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

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

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



Summary of Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape REDD project for 2022

In this second project cycle, 1st March 2022 to 28th February 2023, we succeeded in operating the entire Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape REDD project under a single management structure, maintaining all aspects of the previous Yaeda Valley REDD project which now makes up part of the greater Yeada-Eyasi project. The validation of the Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape REDD project represents a major event in the development and conservation trajectory for the landscape and communities within. The Project Design Document (PDD) (November, 2020) under the Plan Vivo standard (Version 4.0) incorporates technical specifications that were validated in February 2022. Through a participatory process community continued to employ Village Game Scouts (locally known as VGS) to patrol their own forests and undertake essential community-based monitoring. As teams continued to become more familiar with the monitoring frameworks, they are levelled-up with technology such as SMART²/Cybertracker³ monitoring systems, run on rugged GPS-Camera-Phone units. Dynamic data fuels greater and more data driven understanding of developments on the ground. Data collection and response is improved by increased capacity among the growing number of uniformed and trained Village Game Scouts. Many VGS in the landscape have received training and certification as official Village Game Scouts (VGS), granting them recognition under a government system of village law enforcement and therefore strong authority to enforce the village's participatory by-laws. The project continued to work on increasing the capacity of these local forest protectors and monitors and the local governance structures. The previous iteration of the project received the 2019 Equator Prize⁴ from the United Nations Development Programme as "an outstanding example of a local, nature-based solution to climate and sustainable development". Since then, interest in the project has continued to grow at the local, national, and global level. In February 2022 Carbon Tanzania leveraged this to undertake the validation of the project in the larger landscape, successfully increasing the area protected and community benefits delivered by multiple factors.



² www.smartconservationtools.org

³ www.cybertracker.org

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

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

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

Project summary and request for issuance

Project overview	
Reporting period	1 st March 2022 – 28 th February 2023
Geographical area	Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape, Mbulu and Karatu Districts. 34.3E/03.30S
Technical specifications in use	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in the Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape. 2020.
Area under management (ha) <i>Areas put under management since last report (ha)</i>	110,526.54 ha project area
Project indicators to date	
Community groups with plan vivo and PES agreements (total)	Twelve village communities, Domanga, Dumbechand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono, Qangdend and Yaeda Chini, following the CCROs / land use plans outlined in the PDD technical specifications.
Total PES payments made to communities to date (USD)	546,912
Total PES in trust	40,224
Unsold stock / vintage (as of 28 th February 2023)	491
Project activity this reporting period	Avoided deforestation
Community groups with PES agreements signed	Twelve village communities, Domanga, Dumbechand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono, Qangdend and Yaeda Chini, following the CCROs / land use plans outlined in the technical specifications of the PDD.
Approximate number of people	Administrative areas which encompass the project totalled are 61,029 (census) with seasonal variation. Many may be outside of project villages.
Area under management	110,526.54 ha project area
PVCs Issued to Date	172,359
Total Emissions Reductions achieved in this reporting period	221,604 tCO ₂ e
Allocation to PV buffer account in this reporting period	49,245
Submission for PVC Issuance (tCO ₂)	172,359
PVCs available for future issuance (REDD only)	0
Total PVCs issued (including this issuance)	344,718

Part A. Project updates

A.1. Key Events in chronological order from March 2022 to February 2023

March 2022 – Carbon Tanzania Finance Director, Yaeda Valley – Project Manager, Yaeda Eyasi – Project Manager and Hadza Community Coordinator conducted interviews to enroll community finance officer who has an outstanding background in working with communities to support on the finance and planning for the Yaeda Eyasi.

April 2022 – Yaeda-Eyasi announced pre-sells of carbon revenues, village communities received the income according to the agreement signed in the contract. The villagers were pleased to receive the income as a result of strengthening forest protection.

May 2022 – Jeremy Coburn a Hadzabe community cultural linguistic researcher visited the project and discussed in detail about Yaeda Valley Hadzabe community background and cultural history, interactions with other tribes, cultural challenges they face including indigenous language transformation in new generations. Carbon Tanzania and the communities have maintained contact in order to develop potential program around language preservation.

June 2022 – The Yaeda Eyasi facilitated village game scouts training (VGS) as a part of strengthening capacities to the VGS especially in routine reporting. Training conducted in four zones Endesh, Dumbekhand, Qangdend and Eshkesh. VGS used the training to share successes and challenges, and informed leaders about ongoing project updates and to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of their work.

July 2022 – The manager of Yaeda Eyasi attended the IUCN Africa Protected Areas Congress (APAC) in Kigali, Rwanda, where he presented on the benefit sharing mechanism and governance structures of the Yaeda Eyasi Landscape project. The project was highlighted as a conservation solution to alleviate poverty, improve food security, and create employment opportunities.

August 2022 – Biannual payment and grievance meetings were conducted with the community. No grievance was reported, and discussions involved the use of funds derived from the sale of PVCs from the project, and planning for the development activities, areas highlighted included education, health, and infrastructure development.

September 2022 – The myClimate organization visited Yaeda Eyasi landscape and interviewed community members about the project monitoring and evaluation programs, project benefits, village land use plans and bylaws in Yaeda Eyasi project areas.

October 2022 – Patrols continued throughout the Yaeda-Eyasi Landscape, data and procedures were assessed to make sure the villages are comfortable with the protocol.

November 2022 – Carbon Tanzania and African School of Storytelling (AFRISOS) spent two weeks making a documentary in the wild and learning about the Hadzabe hunter gatherer and Datoga pastoralist cultures at Yaeda Eyasi. Created documentary stories about the connection to nature. In line with that, the Carbon Cup, a football competition with a conservation theme was organized in Yaeda Eyasi. Teams from every village, community and the surrounding areas participated, and district authorities were in attendance.

December 2022 – Vice President's Officials sent by Central Government of Tanzania, visited the project to document solid insights about the REDD project and general project information. They interviewed Project Manager, Ward Councils as well as Local residents.

January 2023 – The project manager collected all monitoring reports for the year and gathered all the data for compiling in the Yaeda Eyasi annual report.

February 2023 – CT's Operations Director, Operations Manager, Yeada Eyasi Project Manager, and Yeada Eyasi Community Finance Officer paid a visit to the Mbulu and Karatu District Commissioners Office and elaborated on the insights on how the Yaeda Eyasi Project is operated in the villages and its economic impact on the community. The Mbulu and Karatu District Commissioners Office recognized and acknowledged the visit and insisted the CT team oversee effective project monitoring and implementation of the development activities that are being carried out as planned.



A community VGS and the education board chairman from Domanga village accepts the 2019 Equator Prize on behalf of 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 operational revenue generated by the project for communities and local governance structures. Carbon Tanzania fully understands that this essentially means being able to achieve sales levels that meet financial expectations and commitments (see sales section below). The project is continuing in ensuring pastoralist communities follow traditional grazing patterns within the overall land use plan, and on this second project cycle the inclusion of many of these communities in the project expansion has greatly improved. Furthermore, in this case grazing regimes protect against deforestation, and are overseen by the communities through their enforcement regimes. Some years heavy rains can mean that areas designated for grazing flood and some cattle grazing is displaced into protected areas. In this second project cycle, this was not the case.

Carbon Tanzania and our partners, including the Ujamaa Community Resource Team (UCRT), are constantly communicating, and working with 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 full-time project managers based in Yaeda and Eyasi confers increased capacity to be more responsive to community needs and improves our speed and efficiency when gathering information from the communities. In this second project cycle, there are increasing numbers of project VGS who have undergone training and received coaching from others who have years of expertise and experiences in conducting patrols and

certification at respected institutes such as Pasiansi ⁵. All VGS through project training will receive official documentation and recognition from the district, significant in terms of both their capacity and their authority.



Sales

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

In this second project cycle, we continued to maintain strong relationships with local Tanzanian clients. Business for tour companies has improved in Tanzania, increasing the need for companies to offset their operational emissions. We plan to continue to sell PVCs in the form of gift certificates to individuals and small companies.

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

A.3. Project Developments

REDD in Yaeda-Eyasi

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

⁵ <http://www.pasiansiwildlife.ac.tz>

as organizing and leading trainings and meetings. The managers also provide the link between the project and the village governance structures.

In this second project cycle, the project managers continued to increase management capacity and operational independence as well as furthering integration into their community leadership structures. This includes through the management trainings and workshops they attended at Carbon Tanzania headquarter from the 16th to the 17th of June 2022. The project is increasingly run and managed by the Yaeda and Eyasi based offices with less and less reliance on the Arusha headquarters. Many project activities in the second project cycle were completely conceived and implemented by the local Yaeda-Eyasi project team and the project communities themselves.

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

A.4. Future developments

Our future project developments are the activities and areas on which we will be focusing, as well as the future outcomes we expect to see. VGS capacity will continue to increase through patrols training and wildlife management experiences. Improved digital systems are being developed and will be deployed to increase monitoring capabilities. The Sensing Clues-Wildcat system will replace SMART/Cybertracker and offer more in-depth capacity to the patrol and monitoring teams. More youth in the landscape gain employment as communities add to their teams. The governance capacity at the local and district level will also benefit from increased project exposure and engagement sessions. The project will continue in its commitment to using participatory principles in all decision making. The sale of the first issuance of PVCs in this second project cycle contributed to the large impacts on project scope. The community is witnessing significant progress in critical development projects and services. This includes construction of teacher housing, classrooms, restrooms, offices, health centers, laboratories, and clinics much of which is ongoing. Additionally, a portion of the revenues has been allocated to sponsoring students at the school, while another portion was used for providing meals to students. We are rolling out a digital system to track community benefits around spending and implementation of projects and services. We have gathered requirements from stakeholders and defined the scope of the system. We have identified suitable software solutions and customized the system to our communities and field staff needs. Additionally, we have developed digital surveys using internationally recognized social science methodologies to evaluate the social impact and perception of the project among the community at multiple levels. The surveys are user-friendly, secure, and accessible to all community members. Our staff has been trained to use the system and surveys effectively, and we will regularly collect and analyse data using metadata to improve our services and project implementation. Carbon Tanzania have employed community finance officers in the landscape to help the communities with their planning, spending, and tracking. The significant payment for ecosystem services (PES) in the landscape is continuing to increase local vigour for conservation and natural resource management and solidify community investment in the project. The project is also committed to continuing and increasing the use of technology to support the project and the communities and undoubtedly new modalities and methods will be unveiled in the project's future. The project will also certainly manifest in increased access to healthcare for the communities, this may come in the form of medical insurance and funds, mobile health clinics, and increased permanent health infrastructure.

Operational management and planning

Carbon Tanzania has continued operational management and training exercises to clearly identify gaps and needs within the organisation. Carbon Tanzania has identified the need to engage with the Paris

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

Sales and Marketing

Carbon Tanzania's commitment to scale impact for community conservation amid increasing demand for PVCs is one of the main factors that lead to the creation of the expanded Yaeda-Eyasi project. As previously mentioned, most of the PVCs to be issued are already committed to sales. For this reason, 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. The arrangement with the European reseller means that active marketing of the project is less important to the medium-term financial needs of the project. We will concentrate 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 focused 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 Domanga, Dumbachand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono, Qangdend and Yaeda Chini villages. By working in conjunction with traditional leaders, the elected village governments and a team of community members, Carbon Tanzania had established a system of results-based payments for ecosystem services through the sale of *ex-post* Plan Vivo Certificates (PVCs). This REDD project strengthens land tenure, management capacity and local natural resource management, enhances and diversifies local incomes, and contributes to local, national and global environmental conservation aims.

Table 3. Project Activity Summary

Name of Technical specification	Area (ha)	No households	No communities
REDD in Yaeda-Eyasi 2020	110,526.54 ha	n/a	12

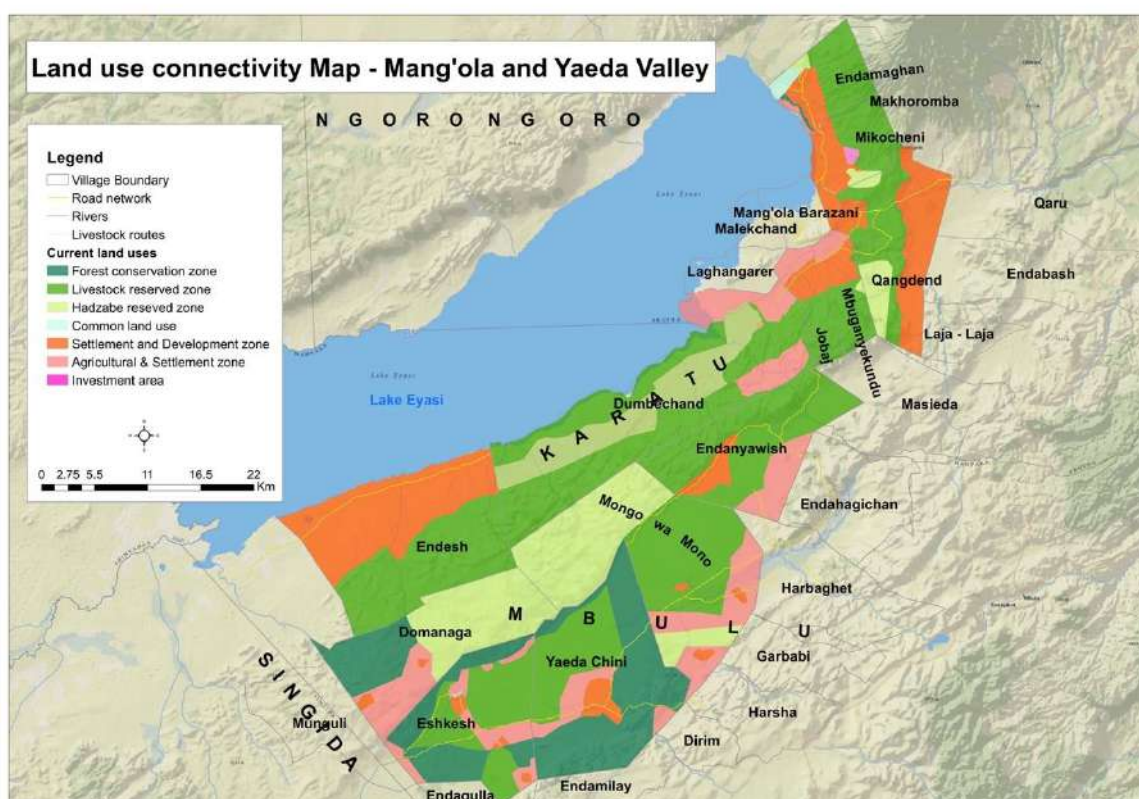
Successful avoided deforestation is being achieved through a series of interventions including reinforcing the implementation of the approved village land use plan (see land use plan map B1) and

associated village by-laws, improving forest conservation and management activities, and addressing the primary driver of deforestation, slash and burn agriculture.

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

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

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



Part C. Plan Vivo Certificate Issuance Submission

C.1. Carbon Tanzania is applying for issuance of 172,359 PVCs based on contractual agreements with Domanga, Dumbachand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono, Qangdend and Yaeda Chini villages 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 March 2022 – February 2023.

Area ID	Total area (ha)	tCO ₂ e available from previous periods	Total tCO ₂ e achieved this period	Non-permanence Risk % buffer	No of PVCs allocated to buffer account	No of PVCs requested from saleable carbon	tCO ₂ e available for future issuances
Yaeda-Eyasi	110,526.54	0	221,604	20%	49,245	172,359	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	172,359	103000000002262	REDD in Yaeda-Eyasi
TOTAL	172,359		

C.2. Data to support issuance request

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

Part D. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

D.1. Sales of Plan Vivo Certificates

In this second project cycle the sales of project PVCs that have been issued are 172,359, demand and the sales for the project PVCs remain very high, and most PVCs issued and sold were already committed to sales agreements. Sales are primarily to international resellers with the remaining sales made to a combination of Tanzanian tour operators and individuals and organisations both directly and through Carbon Tanzania's website portal – see Table 7 below.

Table 6a. Consolidated figures for Carbon Tanzania sales and corresponding Markit Registry retirements and transfers, project start to February 2023

Reporting period	Total tonnes sold in reporting period (various vintages)	Vintage on registry	Tonnes issued	Total retirements / transfers from vintage	Unsold stock (balance)
2022-23	171,868	2021/2022	172,359	171,868	491
Totals	171,868	2021/2022	172,359	171,868	491

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, which has resulted in increased offsetting demand in the Tanzanian domestic market, as well as increased sales for this sector in 2022.

International Resellers: In 2022 various global resellers continued to sell offsets on behalf of Carbon Tanzania, and our reseller business now forms the bulk of our volumes purchased.



Domonga based VGS or traditional scouts on patrol.

Table 7. Buyer classes, buyers, and transaction volumes March 2022 to February 2023

Customer Name	Tonnes	Vintage	Price (USD)	Revenue
Direct sales (Tanzania)	6,428	2021-2022	Internal reporting only	64,280
Direct sales (International)				
<i>MyClimate</i>	130,000	2021-2022	Internal reporting only	650,000
<i>Clevel</i>	8,500	2021-2022		68,000
<i>Zero Mission</i>	1,000	2021-2022		9,000
<i>Native Energy</i>	16,000	2021-2022		80,000
<i>Arcadia</i>	5,940	2021-2022		71,280
<i>Zero Mission</i>	4,000	2021-2022		36,000
Totals	171,868			978,560

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

Part E. Monitoring Results

E.1. Ecosystem services monitoring - Activity based monitoring

Monthly community-based monitoring of the project area forms part of the activity-based monitoring schedule. The community monitoring reports on three potential threats; 1) Illegal land incursion resulting in habitat loss, thus loss of above ground biomass (this is within the project area and leakage area); 2) overgrazing or illegal cattle incursion and associated construction of cattle corrals (known locally as a 'boma'); 3) poaching or illegal bush meat hunting, this being a socio-economic issue for the Hadzabe. Paper forms and the matching SMART/Cybertracker mobile app system are used to gather monthly data. As VGS teams build increased capacity they are migrated to the digital system.

Community-based monitoring is compiled monthly by the field project managers and sent to the monitoring officer in Arusha to be added to the activity monitoring database. Many VGS are experienced and are already using the system with high efficiency, providing a myriad of useful data and metadata. Incidents recorded with GPS locations and photos through this simple and secure procedure are exceedingly valuable for project follow-up as well as internal community and legal uses.

The community-based monitoring aims to record events systematically to allow for presentation and discussion with the communities, village, project partners and district government. Importantly, the monthly community-based monitoring also tracks how these issues were dealt with by local authorities so that UCRT, Carbon Tanzania and local authorities can follow up in village and district meetings on how potential issues can be resolved. District and other authorities can be engaged to deal with land incursion and conflict, and are available when needed to support VGS in their routine natural resource protection activities. This relationship is managed by the communities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 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 Yaeda-Eyasi. All village meetings are recorded and filed in the CT office.
Effort spent on conflict resolution by UCRT				No days were spent in Yaeda-Eyasi by UCRT in 2022 related to pastoralist conflict and cattle enclosures in the project area. Target: <=14 days
Coverage by community guards				Monthly reports indicate approx. 80% of project area was covered in 2022 in Domanga, Dumbechand, Endamaghan, Endanyawish, Endesh, Eshkesh, Jobaj, Mbuganyekundu, Mikocheni, Mongo wa Mono, Qangdend 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 very limited reported change related to agricultural clearing in either the project or leakage areas. All infringements of by-laws have been reported and acted upon. Prior project verifications showed the models ability to ensure land use change decreases compared to the baseline.
Payments to the community guards, communities, and local government				All payment schedules, specifically payments to community guards, communities, and local government have been met.

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

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	Reporting and action by community	Reporting and action by village / district
Unplanned agriculture	There were 32 incidents of unplanned agriculture reported within the project area.	Incidents reported to village government.	Agriculture was halted. Areas to be reassessed in future patrols.
Illegal hunting (poaching)	There were 52 illegal hunting incidents or engagements recorded in the project area. The incidents did not involve Elephant poaching; and were reserved to illegal meat poaching. No incidents involved a vehicle, and two involved a firearm.	Incidents reported to village and district government.	Offenders penalized when caught. Incidents reported to district and local police.
Non-agricultural land conversion	Unplanned boma construction by Taatoga pastoralists is reduced and is rarely recorded both on the edge and inside the project area. In some areas temporary boma construction is allowed seasonally. 14 significant tree cutting incidents were observed (at the 50-tree threshold)	VGS and villages ask the Taatoga not to clear land within the project and report to the village chairman and Taatoga leaders. VGS may record boma construction, but these are often gone by the onset of the rains in December.	Reported to Village Chairpersons who reiterate governance and legal frameworks around refraining from habitat clearance in the project area.
Illegal cattle incursion	Illegal cattle incursions during the end of the dry season continue (23 recorded) across the landscape though are reduced from the baseline. 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 illegal cattle belong to outsiders who are not aware of local land use planning.	UCRT and Carbon Tanzania continue to engage people about land use planning. Physical boundaries of the land use plan still in place and assessed to be functioning.

Water Availability

Due to low precipitation this year, surface water was more scarce than the previous year, however availability was maintained, this is critical for livestock and wildlife and thus livelihoods. [The project contributes to water availability and quality through reducing deforestation and the good governance of water sources due to enforcing land use plans.](#)

E.4. Biodiversity monitoring

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



The Yaeda-Eyasi forest in Domanga village

Avifauna











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

Mammals

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

Table 10. Mammal records for 2022: R: known resident; M: Possibly migratory; R/M?: Unknown resident / migratory status.

Species	Resident or migratory	#-of observations Total # individuals	Notes
Giraffe	R	276	Resident populations with some migrant individuals
Elephant	M/R	398	Resident populations with some migrant individuals
Zebra	R	266	Common resident
Impala	R	1719	Common resident
Kudu	R	719	Common and highly prized by Hadza
Eland	R/M?	577	Known to range over large areas
Buffalo	R	8	Would have been historically common
Warthog	R	74	Common
Leopard	R	15	Resident
Lion	R	3	Potential resident or range, heard more often

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 used by scouts to monitor land use change and wildlife.
Screenshots of wildlife tracks from community patrols in Yaeda-Eyasi 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 impact monitoring

Impacts	Assumption	Indicator	Results			
Awareness of project participants about the project	If people in the project are actively participating in project activities and decision-making, they will be more aware about the project	% of project participants who feel they have good/medium/poor knowledge about the project		Good	Medium	Poor
			Men	71%	19%	10%
			Women	62%	21%	17%
Community income from carbon sales	If income from carbon sales increases, there will be enhanced benefits for the community (in terms of more project-supported activities)	Income from sales Spending on community activities	546,912 USD were spent on the classes and school laboratory's construction, offices' construction, water supply systems refinement, school fees payment, land and food security, community governance support, and land rights enforcement.			

Individuals benefitting from project training and education payments	Investment into education leads to increased education and employment therefore individuals benefit	Number of individuals receiving training, education, employment	457 individuals received training, education, employment.
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Part F. Impacts

F.1. Evidence of outcomes

Community

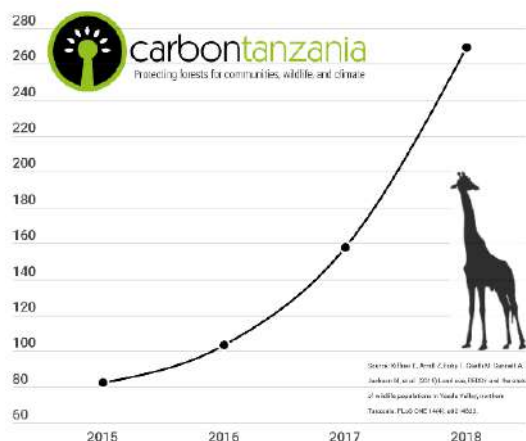
In terms of social impacts and outcomes, the community benefits continue to function at a high-level as shown in our Activity based monitoring results (Table 8). Project communities whose livelihoods are directly reliant on ecosystem function have garnered direct benefits from the successful protection, conservation, and sustainable use of their natural resources this monitoring period. The project's strengthening and enforcement of community land and resource rights also was a major community outcome in 2022. The community's governance structures have been strengthened through interaction with the project and through training sessions, this benefits the project but also the village's overall function in its general activities. All project villages have been able to generate local employment for community members in the position of Village Game Scouts and expanding opportunity for employment in ensured in the future. The project maintained the capacity of local stakeholders to deliver medical benefits to communities and healthcare access will continue to be a project focus. Overall, it can be stated that the project met the targets for community impacts and outcomes, centred on livelihoods employment, awareness, and governance.

Biodiversity

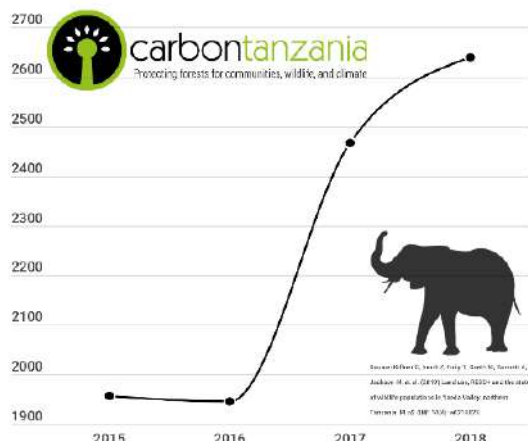
During the second project cycle, community-based biodiversity monitoring and community testimonials continued to reinforce the project's case for positive biodiversity impact. As reported in Table 10, community sightings evidence high biodiversity. Hadza are among the most ecologically knowledgeable groups globally and the community suggestion of increasing wildlife holds merit. Datooga who also regularly traverse the landscape and project area also report a sentiment that there is increased wildlife. Furthermore, the avoided deforestation being achieved by the project is inherently good for biodiversity as it preserves the key habitat that underpins the ecosystem. In 2019 a paper was published on Carbon Tanzania's REDD model's impact on biodiversity in Yaeda⁷. The results showed that across the area wildlife populations were either stable or increasing. Specifically of note is the increase in Masai Giraffe, an endangered species, that otherwise have seen declines throughout their range due to bushmeat poaching. This is a strong indicator of the model's ability to achieve real robust biodiversity impacts.

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 Giraffe Signs in Yaeda Valley



Number of Independent Wildlife Signs in Yaeda Valley



Part G. Payments for Ecosystem Service update

In this second project cycle there were sales of PVCs and the corresponding PES payments resulted from revenue generated. All payments made to producers are based on contractual agreements and communities meeting their monitoring targets. Revenue dispersal is informed by scheduled community meetings – an example of payment structures and reporting are outlined in Annex 2. The payments have been held 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 2022 (USD)	(3) Total payments withheld Jan/Feb 2023 (USD)
March 22 – Feb 23	-	546,912	40,224
TOTAL	-	546,912	40,224

Part H. Ongoing Community Participation

Community autonomy and participation are cornerstones of the Yaeda-Eyasi project and have been ongoing throughout the second project cycle period. This has been through continued meetings and consultations with the community at multiple levels, and through the presence of a team of full-time staff who are from, and based in the project area, and therefore deeply ingrained with the communities. Carbon Tanzania has bi-annual finance and grievance meetings with the community in May and October every year (see table 12). In 2022 the meetings were highly attended as revenue was increased and the communities through discussion made commitments to several development, infrastructure, and service priorities, likewise no grievances were raised. In addition to these meetings, quality assurance visits are made every trimester to collect monitoring data and carry out specific tasks. The dates of the financial planning meetings were chosen to coincide with project issuance, contractual agreements, and peak needs of the community (see table 12 below), which are usually related to seasonal conditions. Carbon Tanzania schedules payments to the communities to coincide with the annual meeting in May, which allows for a delivery of the annual report and monitoring data to the communities and the payments which reflect the results-based payment plan. In this second project cycle carbon revenues were earned and shared to the project areas into two phases, the first phase of carbon revenue shares started on August and ended in September, and the second phase implemented on November and

ended in early December. These variations are due to the differences in conducting the biannual finance meetings in some of the village project areas as capacity to handle revenues was supported. Revenues were partially spent on construction of teacher housing, classrooms, restrooms, offices, health centers, laboratories, and clinics. Carbon Tanzania maintains an office and 7 full time staff in the project area, all of whom are community members. There is also constant communication between the communities, community leadership, and Carbon Tanzania staff at all levels of the organization. Recent improvements in mobile networks continue to strengthen community communication and participation.

Table 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	School fees due to government schools
February	Quality Assurance visit trimester 1	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<i>Availability of grazing, tubers, and fruiting plants provides indigenous food.</i>
March		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<i>Availability of grazing, tubers, and fruiting plants provides indigenous food</i>
April	Annual Report	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<i>Availability of grazing, 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 priorities, development, infrastructure, protection, health, education, food
June	Quality Assurance visit trimester 2	Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	Maize crop becomes available at low cost
July		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	Maize crop becomes available at low cost so food can be bought in bulk and stored
August		Monthly patrols and reporting to project coordinator	<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 and grazing become more widely available reducing stress and increasing community cohesiveness. Revenue use is planned for the coming wet season</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 updates around the project and carbon sales and to inform the community of available revenue. They also provide an official forum for communities to voice any grievances. These gatherings involve community members and village government and allow for discussions on what money should be spent on and any issues arising from within the community. These meetings are attended by Carbon Tanzania as observers.

Part I. Project operating costs

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

Table 13. Breakdown of Operational Costs 2022 (March 2022 – Feb 2023)

Expense	Narrative (1 st March 2022- 28 th Feb 2023)	Cost (US\$)	Contribution from sales of Plan Vivo Certificates
Community payments (Scouts / benefits and services villages etc.)			
	Scouts	21,875	100%
	Community benefits	458,077	100%
	District, Ward and Villages	65,221	100%
	Other Payments (health, education, training, governance)	1,739	100%
	Total	546,912	
Office / admin and organizational Costs			
	Printing and communication	382	25%
	Rent and utilities	1,615	25%
	Yaeda Project Manager	45,671	100%
	Field expenses (vehicle, fuel, etc..)	8,647	100%
	Travel and accommodation	5483	25%
	Total	61,798	
Consultancy	Professional fees	0	0%
Audits	Validation costs (VV work)	0	0%
	PIN	n/a	0%
	PDD	0	0%
	Tech Spec	n/a	0%
	Issuance (2022)	113,006	0%
	Project visit	0	0%
	Total	113,006	
Marketing	Consultant fees / website development / conferences	13,520	0%
Total project related costs		735,236	

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

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

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

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

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

Management Institutions	UCRT, CT, village government and tribal leaders continue to work towards the common goal of improved land management. Project equipment is functioning, and meetings and reports are continuing as normal.	Either UCRT, CT, village government or tribal leaders decide to opt out of the goals of improved land management resulting in a restructuring of contractual agreements. Some project equipment is not functioning, and some meetings or reports are not continuing as normal.	Management institutions collapse leading to lack of cohesion within local government or tribal leadership. CT or UCRT cease to operate resulting in a failure of project operations. Project equipment is not functioning meetings or reports are not continuing as normal.	Reports from village government and tribal leadership. Monthly monitoring indicates discourse between parties. CT and UCRT work closely with local, regional, and national government agencies. equipment checks and review of meeting and reports by project coordinator.	Fix or provide any missing or broken equipment. Schedule missed meeting or address reason for failure to meet/report. Address any issues to arise in meetings.
Effort spent on conflict resolution by UCRT	UCRT spend <=14 days a year dedicated to land conflict in the project area. No grievances are logged through CT official grievance mechanism	UCRT spend <= 1 month a year dedicated to land conflict in the project area and/or a grievance is logged through CT official grievance mechanism and not addressed	UCRT spend >=2months a year dedicated to land use conflict in the project area and/or multiple grievances are logged through CT official grievance mechanism and not addressed	UCRT report activities to Carbon Tanzania through scheduled communication meetings. Carbon Tanzania policies allow for official grievance reporting and redress.	Address any specific grievance logged directly with CT through relevant company and contract mechanisms. Work to understand any land conflict and how it may affect the project, support UCRT and the community to resolve conflict fairly.
Coverage by Village Game Scouts (VGS)	VGS have patrolled and reported on >=50% of project area	VGS fail to cover or report on >=20% of project	VGS fail to patrol, collect data or report on project area	Smart / cybertracker provide quantitative data on movement by VGS.	Work with community to ensure VGS are patrolling sufficiently, including supporting the VGS in whatever may be holding them back from achieving proper level of coverage.
Land use change	VGS reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate no significant land use change	VGS reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate significant farming or land clearance within the project area. The village government immediately acts on	VGS reporting through the monthly monitoring system indicate significant farming or land clearance within the project area. village government	Monitoring by VGS is continuous SMART / Cybertracker provides evidence of land use change which is reported to village and district government. By-laws enacted through the land use plan make it illegal	Review land use change and causes with community. Make sure support is available to remove barriers to community action. May effect PES payments if no

	occurred within the project area.	information and reports to CT and UCRT.	fails to act on information and report to CT and UCRT.	to farm or clear land in the project area. CT receives regular reports on land use changes.	action is taken and performance targets not met.
Payments to the VGS, communities and local government	Monthly payments to the VGS provide the incentive to carry out project activities and community payments are realized to ensure all community members and local government parties benefit from carbon revenue.	Monthly payments to the patrol teams provide the incentive to carry out project activities however revenue to communities and local government parties is not paid.	No payments are made to patrol teams, communities, or local government and no benefits are realized from carbon revenue.	CT conducts its own sales and marketing to ensure revenue is available from sales of carbon offsets and is able to predict and manage payments to communities, village and district government. Payment records kept are kept by CT.	If payments are not being made, follow up and resolve specific barrier to completing payments. Potentially review and augment process of VGS/Community payments if the systems aren't working or communities aren't satisfied.

Annex 2. Payment structure to communities

CARBON TANZANIA
Community Payments
Reporting Period Jul-22
Revenue Period Jul-22
Funds Available (Based on sales, March 1 2022 to 28th February 2023) **Tzs 735,100,000.00**

Beneficiaries	Perc	Total 1st Installment	District 10%	90% Community Share	VGS	Ward	Community/Villages
Endanyawish	7%	50,600,000.00	5,060,000.00	46,000,000.00	-	1,500,000	44,500,000
Endesh	10%	74,800,000.00	7,480,000.00	67,320,000.00	-	-	67,320,000
Endamaghan	5%	29,700,000.00	2,970,000.00	26,730,000.00	-	-	26,730,000
Mbuga Nyekundu	4%	29,700,000.00	2,970,000.00	26,730,000.00	-	-	26,730,000
Qangdend	4%	29,700,000.00	2,970,000.00	26,730,000.00	-	-	26,730,000
Eshkesh	7%	50,600,000.00	5,060,000.00	45,540,000.00	-	-	45,540,000
Jobaj	5%	35,200,000.00	3,520,000.00	31,680,000.00	-	-	31,680,000
Dumbechand	10%	74,800,000.00	7,480,000.00	67,320,000.00	-	-	67,320,000
Yaeda Chini	10%	80,500,000.00	8,050,000.00	72,450,000.00	10,830,000	2,500,000	59,120,000
Hadza Eyasi	2%	14,300,000.00	1,430,000.00	12,870,000.00	-	-	12,870,000
Domanga	7%	51,750,000.00	5,175,000.00	46,575,000.00	-	3,000,000	43,575,000
Hadza Domanga	9%	66,000,000.00	6,600,000.00	59,350,000.00	8,090,000	-	51,260,000
Mikocheni	4%	29,700,000.00	2,970,000.00	26,730,000.00	-	-	26,730,000
Mongo wa Mono	7%	51,750,000.00	5,175,000.00	46,575,000.00	-	-	46,575,000
Hadza Mongo	9%	66,000,000.00	6,600,000.00	59,250,000.00	9,600,000	4,500,000	45,150,000
100%		735,100,000.00	73,510,000.00	661,850,000.00	28,520,000.00	11,500,000.00	621,830,000.00

CARBON TANZANIA
Community Payments
Reporting Period Nov-22
Revenue Period Nov-22
Funds Available (Based on sales, March 1 2022 to 28th February 2023) **Tzs 522,992,878.00**

Beneficiaries	Perc	Total 2nd Installment	District 10%	90% Community Share	VGS	Ward	Community/Villages
Endanyawish	7%	37,466,501.46	3,746,650.15	33,719,851.31	-	-	33,719,851
Endesh	10%	51,009,287.80	5,100,928.78	45,908,359.02	-	-	45,908,359
Endamaghan	5%	33,204,643.90	3,320,464.39	29,884,179.51	-	-	29,884,180
Mbuga Nyekundu	4%	20,623,715.12	2,062,371.51	18,561,343.61	-	-	18,561,344
Qangdend	4%	20,623,715.12	2,062,371.51	18,561,343.61	-	-	18,561,344
Eshkesh	7%	37,466,501.46	3,746,650.15	33,547,351.31	-	1,873,325	31,674,026
Jobaj	5%	27,704,643.90	2,770,464.39	24,934,179.51	-	-	24,934,180
Dumbechand	10%	51,009,287.80	5,100,928.78	45,908,359.02	-	-	45,908,359
Yaeda Chini	10%	45,309,287.80	4,530,928.78	40,778,359.02	-	8,331,289	32,447,070
Hadza Eyasi	2%	10,861,857.56	1,086,185.76	9,775,671.80	3,340,000	-	6,435,672
Domanga	7%	36,316,501.46	3,631,650.15	32,742,351.31	-	1,873,325	30,869,026
Hadza Domanga	9%	47,228,359.02	4,722,835.90	42,282,686.95	6,350,000	6,861,418	29,071,269
Mikocheni	4%	20,623,715.12	2,062,371.51	18,561,343.61	-	-	18,561,344
Mongo wa Mono	7%	36,316,501.46	3,631,650.15	31,821,269.31	-	-	31,821,269
Hadza Mongo	9%	47,228,359.02	4,722,835.90	42,505,523.12	3,600,000	2,361,418	36,544,105
100%		522,992,878.00	52,299,287.80	469,492,172.03	13,290,000.00	21,300,775.50	434,901,396.53

Annex 3. Retirements and transfers Markit registry March 2022 – Feb 2023

Retirements

Vintage	Qty	Serial Number	Retirement Date	Retirement Remarks
2021 - 2022	5940	-	17-6-22	Retirement for Charitable Foundation - Arcadia
2021 - 2022	764	-	17-6-22	Retirement for Charitable Foundation - Arcadia
2021 - 2022	328	-	10-3-23	Offsets for aviation operations 2020 / 2021
2021 - 2022	466	-	10-3-23	Offsets for safari operations 2020 / 2021
2021 - 2022	173	-	10-3-23	Offsets for direct customer purchases on Carbon Tanzania website 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	863	-	10-3-23	Offsets for safari operations emissions 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	110	-	10-3-23	Offsets for safari departures 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	327	-	10-3-23	Offsets for safari operations 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	47	-	10-3-23	Offsets for foundation flights and operations 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	188	-	10-3-23	Offsets for safari departures 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	168	-	10-3-23	Offsets for safari operations and departures 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	297	-	10-3-23	Offsets for safari operations and flights 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	2,453	-	10-3-23	Offsets for organisation flights 2021 / 2022
2021 - 2022	244	-	10-3-23	Offsets for flight operations 2021 / 2022

Transfers

Source Account ID	Source Account Name	Destination Account ID	Destination Account Name	Vintage	Qty
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	ZeroMission AB	2021 - 2022	1000
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	myclimate	2021 - 2022	130,000
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	Native Energy	2021 - 2022	16000
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	CLevel	2021 - 2022	6000
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	CLevel	2021 - 2022	2500
103000000002262	Carbon Tanzania	-	ZeroMission AB	2021 - 2022	4000

Annex 4. Historical Sales Record

Reporting period 1 (start to Feb 2023)				
Buyer	Tonnes	Price	Vintage	Total sale
MyClimate	130,000	Internal reporting only	2021-2022	650,000
Clevel	8,500		2021-2022	68,000
Zero Mission	1,000		2021-2022	9,000
Native Energy	16,000		2021-2022	80,000
Arcadia	5,940		2021-2022	71,280
Zero Mission	4,000		2021-2022	36,000
Direct Local Sales	6,428		2021-2022	64,280
Total	171,868			978,560