HUBEI HONGSHAN IFM (CONVERSION OF LOGGED TO PROTECTED FOREST) PROJECT

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Project Title	Hubei Hongshan IFM (conversion of logged to protected forest) Project
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Project Location	Hongshan Town,Suizhou City, Hubei Province,China
Project Proponent(s)	Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd Room 308, Block C, Weiye Road, Puyan Street, Binjiang District,Hangzhou, Zhejiang +86 0571-87424258 391190031@qq.com
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Verification Body	China Quality Certification Centre Section 9, No.188, the West Road, South Fourth Ring Road,Fengtai District, Beijing, China +8610 83886156 niexi@cqc.com.cn
Project Lifetime	01/01/2015 - 31/12/2044; 30 years
GHG Accounting Period	01/01/2015 - 31/12/2044; 30 years

Monitoring Period of this Report	01/01/2015 - 30/06/2019
History of CCB Status	N/A
Gold Level Criteria	N/A

Table of Contents

1 SUMMARY OF PROJECT BENEFITS

1.1 Unique Project Benefits

Outcome or Impact	Achievements during the Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
1) Improve local production conditions and ecological environment, enhance the quality of life, create a good investment and development environment and play a leading and demonstration role.	Slight improvement of forest coverage	5	Improve local production conditions and ecological environment
2) PP and forestry bureau provide training of forest management, fire and integrated pest management in hilly land	Implementation experience of forest management	3	Implementation experience of forest management
3) Improve the ecological environment of the project area and its surrounding area	Slight improvement of ecological environment	5	Slight improvement of ecological environment

1.2 Standardized Benefit Metrics

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
GHG emission reductions & removals	Net estimated emission removals in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	932,144 tCO_2e	3.3.1	6,840,033 tCO_2e
	Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Forest cover	For REDD projects: Number of hectares of reduced forest loss in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
	For ARR projects: Number of hectares of forest cover increased in the project area measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Improved land management	Number of hectares of existing production forest land in which IFM practices have occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	23,769.42	5.3	23,769.42
	Number of hectares of non-forest land in which improved land management has occurred as a result of the project's activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Training	Total number of community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities	1800[1]	2.2	1800
	Number of female community members who have improved skills and/or knowledge resulting from training provided as part of project activities of project activities	1080	2.2	1080

[1] Source from "Description of participants of Hongshan project from forestry bureau", which has been provided to VVB

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
Employment	Total number of people employed in of project activities, expressed as number of full time employees	1800	2.2	1800
	Number of women employed in project activities, expressed as number of full time employees	1080	2.2	1080
Livelihoods	Total number of people with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	1800	2.2	1800
	Number of women with improved livelihoods or income generated as a result of project activities	1080	2.2	1080
Health	Total number of people for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Number of women for whom health services were improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Education	Total number of people for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Number of women and girls for whom access to, or quality of, education was improved as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Water	Total number of people who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A

Category	Metric	Achievements during Monitoring Period	Section Reference	Achievements during the Project Lifetime
	Number of women who experienced increased water quality and/or improved access to drinking water as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	N/A	N/A	N/A
Well-being	Total number of community members whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	1800	2.2	1800
	Number of women whose well-being was improved as a result of project activities	1080	2.2	1080
Biodiversity conservation	Change in the number of hectares significantly better managed by the project for biodiversity conservation, measured against the without-project scenario	23769.42	5.3	23769.42
	Number of globally Critically Endangered or Endangered species benefiting from reduced threats as a result of project activities, measured against the without-project scenario	0	5.1	0

2 GENERAL

2.1 Project Goals, Design and Long-Term Viability

2.1.1 Implementation Schedule (G1.9)

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation	Evidence
12/11/2014	Villager Representative meeting of the project for applying for forestry carbon sequestration project	Village committee Decision for applying for forestry carbon sequestration project
17/11/2014	Stakeholders meeting for explaining the forestry carbon sequestration project	Minutes of Stakeholders meeting
12/2014	Distribution and collection of the project opinion questionnaires	Project opinion questionnaires
10/12/2014	Village committee apply to Hongshan Forestry Bureau for stopping logging	Village committee' application for cessation of commercial logging
18/12/2014	Reply on stopping logging from Hongshan Forestry Bureau	Approval of application for logging suspension was issued by local government,Hongshan Forestry Bureau
01/01/2015	The date of stopping logging (start date of crediting period)	Approval of application for logging suspension was issued by local government,Hongshan Forestry Bureau
06/01/2015	Village committee and Zhong Che signed development contracts for forestry carbon credits projects	Development contracts for forestry carbon credits project
01/2015	Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) report of the project was completed.	Zhong Che (beijing) Environment Energy Technology Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter Zhong Che) conducted PRA-2015
01/2017	Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) report of the project was completed.	Zhong Che conducted PRA-2017
01/2019	Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) report of the project was completed.	Zhong Che conducted PRA-2019
09/2019	On-site VCS validation	
12/2020	Distribution and collection of the CCB questionnaire	Zhong Che conducted CCB questionnaire
05/08/2021	CCB public comment	

10/2021	On-site CCB validation	

2.1.2 Minor Changes to Project Design (*Rules* 3.5.6)

N/A

2.1.3 Project Description Deviations (*Rules* 3.5.7 – 3.5.10)

N/A

2.1.4 Risks to the Project (G1.10)

Identify Risk	Potential impact of risk on climate, community and/or biodiversity benefits	Actions needed and designed to mitigate the risk[2]
Fire	After the trees grow to a certain age (about 30 years), the risk of fire may increase, and the project owner will adopt the necessary measures for fire preventing.	During this monitoring period PP and forestry bureau strengthened the forest fire prevention propaganda and education work, which has raised the whole society's forest fire prevention consciousness. We have actively carried out educational activities with the forest law and regulations on forest fire prevention as the main contents to popularize basic knowledge of fire control. The forest rangers carried out regular forest inspections. Besides, the local forestry bureau has also set regulations on forest fire prevention and no fires occurred in the project area since the start of the project activity.
Diseases and Insects	There could be diseases and insects that may damage the planted trees, but the diseases and insects will be prevented by routine overseeing.	During this monitoring period, the supervision of serious insect pests has been strengthened. If any insect pests occur, chemical pesticides can only be used in accordance with the national pesticide policy in serious cases.
Pesticide	Improper pesticide application would be harmful to natural environment, including polluting soil, water and air conditions, as well as the habitat of the wildlife.	Monitoring pesticides in the interim is strictly managed by trained personnel. In addition, environmental friendly measures such as mixed species arrangements and seed and seedling quarantine have been adopted. In particular, biological measures have been taken to control pests and diseases. As a result, the use of pesticides has been limited.

[2] PP and forestry bureau organized the training of forest management, forest fire prevention and forest diseases and Insects prevention . Local Forestry Bureau provided the evidence there were no fires, pests or natural disasters during this monitoring period .

Frost	According to historic records, frost damage on trees was not common in the project area. During winter, there could be frost that might damage the trees that have suffered wounds before. Warming measures will be adopted to keep the survival rate.	During the monitoring period, the monitoring work on frost damage of trees was strengthened, and no frost damage occurred.
Human-induced	According to the provisions of the national forest law, whether there is a cutting license and whether to cut according to the provisions of the cutting license is the main basis of whether the tree cutting is illegal. The forestry bureau supervises and forbids the forest cutting in the project area.	During the monitoring period, the monitoring work of stealing felling was strengthened, and there was no stealing felling.

Also, please refer to Non-Permanence Risk Report of the project for more detailed analysis of project risk.

2.1.5 Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

To maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits, the implementation of the project activity includes the conversion from logged to protected forests. In addition, according to Approval on the strengthening the protection of the forest resource issued by Hongshan Forestry Bureau, commercial logging is forbidden and human interference is minimized.

Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd.(The project proponent) will be responsible for the implementation and management of the project, and the local Forestry Bureau will take over of the responsibility beyond the project lifetime. The forest of the project will be protected with continual tending work, prohibiting cutting, and preventing diseases and pests, which will maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.

2.1.6 Grouped Projects

This is not a grouped project.

2.2 Stakeholder Engagement

2.2.1 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (G3.1)

The full project documentation was published on VCS and CCB website for public comments, the local communities and other stakeholders can easily download from the website. The project proponent has informed local stakeholders through the routine villager assembly regarding every milestones of the project development, including listing, registered, issuance, etc.

After the monitoring activity completed, the draft monitoring results have also be published in the CCB and VCS website as part of the monitoring report which could be download by anyone who is

interested, and any public comments received have been seriously considered during the following verification process

2.2.2 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (G3.1)

Along with the project implementation, the project documentation will be published on VCS and CCB website for all stakeholders to obtain the detailed project information and development progress. Also, the summary of project description in local language will also be disseminated to local communities through local government, as long as the summary of monitoring reports during each verification.

After the monitoring activities finished, the project owner prepared a draft monitoring report along with a short version of MR summary in Chinese which has been published on Verra website. Also,the summary of monitoring results have been disseminated to local communities through local project leader and the contact information of monitoring staff from project proponent has also been provided in case the local communities have any questions regarding the monitoring procedures and results.

2.2.3 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (G3.1)

In order to ensure the effectiveness of all parties involved, the investigation team conducted a participatory rural assessment (PRA) before the start of the project, so as to obtain basic data and information on the local socio-economic status and environmental issues, understand the major socio-economic and environmental issues from the stakeholders, collect their willingness to participate and take advantage of the demands of the proposed project activity and analysis the potential socioeconomic and environmental impacts of the proposed project activity.

In November 2014, Notices of stakeholder meetings are posted on the noticeboards of the Forestry Bureau and the village council. On 17/11/2014, the project proponent held a stakeholder consultation meeting to gather their opinions and suggestions, and distributed questionnaires to the participants to collect their feedback. The villagers, representative of forestry Bureau expressed their opinions about the project activities. The villagers are willing to participate in the project. All of them expressed their willingness to be involved in the project not only because of the revenue obtained from job and training opportunities created for the local village communities but also improvement in living conditions.

For this monitoring period, the project proponent also distributed questionnaires to stakeholders in local villages to collect their feedback during this monitoring period. Please refer to Section 2.2.7 for the detailed information regarding the results of questionnaires.

2.2.4 Community Costs, Risks, and Benefits (G3.2)

During PRA surveys and stakeholder meetings, project proponent explained potential costs, risks, and benefits to relevant communities and stakeholders, and then asked them to give their feedback and collected their willingness to participate.

The costs mainly includes the forest management fee, VCS project applying fee, etc.. The risk mainly includes the fire, diseases and Insects, pesticide. The community benefits of the project includes income improvement, job creation, training opportunities and capability establishment, and all the relevant communities are aware of the design concept of the project and have willingness to participate in the project.

2.2.5 Information to Stakeholder on Verification Process (G3.3)

The status and process of the project for CCB and VCS verification were published through routine villager assembly and posted on local bulletin boards, also the mobile phone number of contact person of the project was provided to the stakeholders so they can directly make a call in case they have any problem about the project.About a week prior to the visit, the project staff has informed relevant stakeholders in advance about the details of the audit process and arrange stakeholder meeting. Local Forest Bureau invited local communities and stakeholders to attend the meeting on time.

2.2.6 Site Visit Information and Opportunities to Communicate with Auditor (G3.3)

On Oct.14,2021, about a week prior to the VVB visiting, the project proponent informed residents (including women), Local Forestry Bureau, Rural workers about the details of the audit process and arranged stakeholder meeting. Local Forest Bureau invited local communities and stakeholders to attend the meeting on time by informing the villager committee. During the onsite visit of auditor, representatives of the stakeholders from local villages came to the local forest office to have a conversation with the project proponent and the auditor regarding the issues of the project they concerned.

2.2.7 Stakeholder Consultation (G3.4)

During the PRA survey and stakeholder meeting prior to start of the project, the local stakeholders were asked to raise their opinions of the project design and their willingness to participate the following implementation, and all the stakeholders agreed with the project design and willing to participate the implementation and follow-up management of the project activity. Stakeholders learned about the benefits of project implementation through skills and knowledge training, project introduction and progress announcement of PP and Forestry Bureau.

During this monitoring period, the project proponent collects the comments and feedback regarding the following implementation of the project. The stakeholder input on project implementation have been monitored through PRA process which has been confirmed by checking the "Summary of on-site Interview Notes" and 40 filled questionnaires collected during this period, and cross verified by on-site interview with the local stakeholders. The project staff from PP maintained communications with the community groups and other stakeholders through in-person meetings and made a questionnaire survey in Dec. 2020 to directly collect relevant feedback. A total of 40 questionnaires were distributed to the representatives of the local stakeholders from local government and surrounding villages, and all 40 copies were collected with valid answers. The contents of the questionnaires including but not limited to :

- What are the changes to the surrounding environment after the implementation of the project?
- What is the level of female participation in the project?
- What will be the impact on the project area after implementation of the project?
- Has it improved your standard of living ?
- Are you willing to participate in project activities ?
- What suggestions and ideas do you have for the implementation of the project ?
- What do you think are the risks and benefits of the project ?
- Are you getting jobs and training?, etc.

The representatives covered different ages, different occupations and different education levels which was summarized as follows.

12.5% of the respondents is female, 87.5% is male; 7.5% of the respondents is age 20-30, 72.5% is age 30-50,20% is age above 50; 55% of the respondents' education is senior middle school , 30% is Junior high school and below, 15% is college.

- Most local residents are well aware of the benefits of protecting forest. They understand that forestry can reduce soil erosion, clean the air, protect the land, and reduce natural disasters. And they also have a strong sense of protection for animals and plants. Therefore, the stakeholders have no opinions on the project implementation, and no need to change the project design.

- Local residents believe that the project can 1) create jobs; 2) get more benefits from selling carbon credits; 3) improve the local environment, protect cultivated land, and reduce natural disasters; 4) create more education opportunities for local people.

- All the stakeholders agreed with the project design and willing to participate the implementation and follow-up management of the project activity.

2.2.8 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (G3.4)

Throughout the lifetime of the project, the project proponent, through 1-2 their on-site project staff, maintained a direct line of communication with community members and relevant stakeholders. This established a commitment to communication and consultation to keep stakeholders informed of project activities including restoration, maintenance, monitoring and the CCB validation and verification process. The project staffs in the field would maintain communications with other stakeholders through in-person meetings when the stakeholders have the individual questions. And the project proponent would actively listen to recommendations made by any identified community members, or other stakeholder groups, and adapt and improve methods as necessary.

The project has an adaptive management plan to effectively evolve as the project progresses, and systematically develop existing practices through project monitoring and evaluation. The project would periodically review plans, methods, goals and objectives, to incorporate new lessons learned,

available technology, and scientific knowledge. These strategies would be in accordance with project's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and monitoring plans.

2.2.9 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (G3.5)

Local residents directly impacted by the project were invited through their most convenient way: the routine villager assembly. Local policy makers and forest experts were also invited by phone calls. All the stakeholders have been informed directly or through their legitimate representatives.

The project proponent prepared a short version of PD summary in Chinese which has been published on Verra website. Also,the summary of project description have been disseminated to local communities through local project leader and contact information for the local project leader is also provided in case the local community has any questions about the project. The summary of project description have been published on the routine villager assembly to ensure an adequate level of information sharing to all stakeholders. With the implementation of the project, the information of project (including approval, verification, monitoring, and issuance) will be published on the routine villager assembly.

As mentioned before, the project staff from PP maintained communications with the community groups and other stakeholders through in-person meetings and made a questionnaire survey on Dec. 2020 to directly collect relevant feedback during this monitoring period. In addition, the stakeholders have been invited to attend the stakeholder meeting, and the project proponent reported the project status regarding the implementation and the process of VCS &CCB validation and verification in the meeting, also reported the accomplished monitoring activities and draft monitoring results during this monitoring period.

2.2.10 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-Making and Implementation (G3.6)

In the project planning phase, stakeholders were fully involved in stopping logging, protecting forest, etc, through villagers meeting and PRA methods. As mentioned in Section 2.2.7, during this monitoring period, 40 questionnaires has been collected from the representatives of the local stakeholders of local government and surrounding villages. Stakeholders from different age, gender and culture background has been prudently taken into account during the distribution of the questionnaires, and the feedbacks reflected in the interview and questionnaire has been seriously addressed immediately. 12.5% of the respondents is female, 87.5% is male;7.5% of the respondents is age 20-30, 72.5% is age 30-50,20% is age above 50; 55% of the respondents' education is senior middle school , 30% is Junior high school and below, 15% is college.

To enable the effective participation of all communities in a culturally appropriate and gender sensitive manner, the project owner particularly encouraged the participation of women.

During the project implementation, 1,800 from the local communities worked for the project, and the project proponent played as coordinator who was in-charge of the overall management. All the critical information regarding decision-making were published to local stakeholders. And the decision on project implementation should be revised according to further discussion in case there is any feedback from stakeholders.

2.2.11 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (G3.7)

The project proponent should obey Labor Law of the People's Republic of China with anti-discrimination assurance, and workers will sign up voluntarily regardless of gender, race, religion or any other basis. In case of any discrimination proved to be true, the person who is discriminator shall be fired immediately and the project proponent will find someone else to take over his/her job.

During the project implementation, the total number of the local villagers who participated in forest management are about 1800, and 60% of them are women.

No discrimination complaint received during this monitoring period.

2.2.12 Grievances (G3.8)

As set out in the PD, the project proponent nominated a specific staff in charge of recording and collecting conflicts and grievances of local communities and individual farmers. Forest rangers in each project site play an important role of treating with ordinary conflicts and grievances, and report to the Forestry Bureau. First, once getting the reports, PP and local Forestry Bureau shall contact and discuss with relevant community or other stakeholders within 3 days; second, the specific staff of project proponent should propose a solution and mediation within a week based on all collected information from relevant parties; finally, the issues shall be dealt within 30 days. If the above coordination fails to solve the issue, the relevant party will be advised to initiate court proceedings.

No grievances received during this monitoring period.

2.2.13 Worker Training (G3.9)

Interview with local communities indicated that local farmers/communities lack skills for forest management, as well as for preventing planted trees from being subject to fire, pest and disease attack. In the proposed project activity, the local forestry bureau as well as project proponent had organized the training for local communities on forest management, fire and integrated pest management. Without this project, local people would have trouble with developing alternative livelihood, resulting in a worse economy. The training content is related to the knowledge of forest, how to manage trees, carbon sink and carbon emission. The members of local communities will be trained equally as long as they lived around the project area and willing to participate the training process.

2.2.14 Community Employment Opportunities (G3.10)

The project mobilized the whole community involvement, including the community of women, minorities and poor people. All people from the communities were given an equal opportunity to fill all work positions if the job requirements are met. The position is the forest ranger, whose main responsibility is to patrol and protect the forest to avoid illegal logging, poaching, fire and disease and insect pests. In the job posting, workers are asked to be selected based on their age, physical condition and skill level. Everyone gets a fair chance, even women and vulnerable groups from poor local families. Preference were given to women and vulnerable groups if the above conditions are essentially the same and the job requirements were met.

During the implementation of the project, the total number of local villagers involved in managing forest as forest rangers and other workers was approximately 1,800[3] of which 60% were women. Before the project, approximately 1,800 locals were regularly trained in relevant skills.

2.2.15 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights (G3.11)

The local people would be under the protection of Labor Law of the People's Republic of China and no forced labor is allowed. The worker's rights are guaranteed in the labour contracts for each workers, which comply with Labor Law of the People's Republic of China. Workers are informed of their rights and grievance measures in their employment contracts. And there are corresponding government departments to protect the rights and interests of workers, supervise enterprises to comply with relevant laws and regulations and labor contracts.

2.2.16 Occupational Safety Assessment (G3.12)

The project proponent has referenced Safety and Healthy in Forestry Work published by ILO and Labor Law of the People's Republic of China and adapted them to meet the local conditions to ensure workers' health and safety. The workers' health and safety policy, including items covering the health insurance scheme for workplace accidents, evacuation plans and safety shoes, protective clothing, etc, is made available for workers and implemented by the village committee.

The substantial risks to worker safety that could arise due to project implementation are forest fire, etc. In forest protection and forest fire prevention and other training, targeted safety training has been carried out for potential risks. Inform workers of risks and how to minimize them during training. In daily work, forest rangers also patrol and inspect to prevent potential risks.

2.3 Management Capacity

2.3.1 Required Technical Skills (G4.2)

The project requires technical skills of community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring in order to implement the project activities. Table below outlines the skills required per project activity.

Table 2-2 Key skills required to implement the project activities

Project Activity	Sub-project Activity	Key Skills Required
Carbon stock measurements and monitoring	Aboveground and belowground biomass measurement, land cover mapping, subsidence monitoring, climate monitoring, biodiversity monitoring, community monitoring, and fire monitoring.	forestry, GIS/ remote sensing, forest inventories, statistics, forest fire management and carbon monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV)

[3] Source from "Description of participants of Hongshan project", which has been provided to VVB

Community engagement and development	Stakeholder consultation, livelihood development, and education program.	Community organizing, conflict resolution, business management, adult education, livelihoods and social science surveys.
Biodiversity assessment and monitoring	Habitat conservation and management and biodiversity monitoring	Forest conservation, conservation biology, and biodiversity monitoring

2.3.2 Management Team Experience (G4.2)

As mentioned above, local Forestry bureau is the supervision organization which is in charge of guiding and coordinating the project's overall implementation. Local Forestry bureau is in rich experience in carbon measurement, monitoring and biodiversity assessment, artificial afforestation, forest protection and management, forest damage control and technical training.

Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd. is the project proponent. The project proponent provide financial support and organizational management. Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd. is in rich experience in forest carbon project organizational management..

Zhong Che (Beijing) Environment Energy Technology Development Co., Ltd. is experienced in carbon measurement and monitoring. In the past, Zhong Che (Beijing) Environment Energy Technology Development Co., Ltd. has successfully developed many different carbon projects, including validation and verification under VCS and CDM standard. These experience will help project proponent to ramp up the capability of project implementing and management.

2.3.3 Project Management Partnerships/Team Development (G4.2)

The key skills required by the project as listed in table 2-2 include carbon stock measurement and monitoring, community engagement and development, biodiversity assessment and monitoring skills.

Local Forestry bureau is in rich experience in carbon measurement, monitoring and biodiversity assessment, artificial afforestation, forest protection and management, forest damage control and technical training.

PP is in rich experience in forest carbon project organizational management.

Zhong Che (Beijing) Environment Energy Technology Development Co., Ltd. is in rich experienced in development of carbon projects and forest project management, community engagement.

Therefore, the project management team and monitoring team have sufficient experience and skills required by the project.

2.3.4 Financial Health of Implementing Organization(s) (G4.3)

Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd. and Zhong Che (Beijing) Environment Energy Technology Development Co., Ltd. are legally registered company in China, and according to the public and private information listed in National Enterprise Credit Information Publicity System, they are not involved in nor complicit in any form of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, cronyism, nepotism, extortion, collusion and have the good financial credits. The implementing organizations all have the good financial credits. Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd. is a professional carbon asset management company with sufficient liquidity, as well as capital raising and risk response capabilities. The financial credit certification from ICBC shows that Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd. has a good reputation and settlement. Zhongzheng can give adequate financial support for the VCS-CCB project application. The village committees promised to provide funds to maintain and operate the project at the early stage of the project. The fund of this project from village committee is the part of revenue of the village committee. After the project receive the carbon revenue, the carbon revenue will be the mainly funds of this project. There is Hongshan Forestry Bureau to supervise the funds for the project..

2.3.5 Avoidance of Corruption and Other Unethical Behavior (G4.3)

As legally registered companies, the project proponent and other involved entities have the obligation to comply with relevant regulations, including anti-corruption law. The annual audit by the government makes sure that it operates with full compliance with China law and regulations. The project from the declaration, design, maintenance and so on the whole process is under the supervision and guidance of the government departments.

2.3.6 Commercially Sensitive Information (*Rules* 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

None of the project documents will be considered as commercially sensitive information, and all of the documentations are available to any stakeholders.

2.4 Legal Status and Property Rights

2.4.1 Recognition of Property Rights (G5.1)

The ownership of the forest land of the project belongs to the local village committee, and the right to use the forest land belongs to the farmers. The farmers signed Project Development Cooperation Agreement[4] with Zhong Che (Beijing) Environment Energy Technology Development Co., Ltd. (Founded in May 2013 and hereafter "Zhong Che") on 06-01-2015, the local village committee authorizes Zhong Che to use the land for the forest management. Due to the shortage of funds in the later stage of project operation, Zhong Che terminated the agreement on project development. On 15-02-2019, Tripartite Project Cooperation Development Agreement[5] was signed by local village committee, Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd.(Founded in January 2019) and Zhong Che (Beijing) Environment Energy Technology Development Co.Ltd. Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd. was the new project proponent, and Zhong Che was

[4] The agreement has been submitted to VVB
[5] The agreement has been submitted to VVB

the consultant of the project. Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd.[6] (hereafter "the project proponent"), established in January 2019. The project proponent has the ownership and legal right of the carbon sink credit of this project.

2.4.2 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.2)

Zhejiang Zhongzheng Forestry Development Co.,Ltd. and the village committee had signed a carbon sink cooperation and development agreement, which clarifies the forest land rights by all parties during the project crediting period. In addition, the signed of the carbon sink cooperation and development agreement is based on the principle of voluntary and legal.

2.4.3 Property Right Protection (G5.3)

Prior to the project implementation, the project land use continues to be used as the timber harvest land, the village committee and the villagers of the village voluntarily converse the trees to protected forest instead of logging, villagers with forest land also have no other forest land outside the project boundary, which will not lead to the transfer of project activities. Therefore the project activities will not lead to involuntary removal or relocation of property rights holders from their lands or territories, and does no force rights holder to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood.

2.4.4 Identification of Illegal Activity (G5.4)

According to the reply on cessation of commercial logging from Hongshan Forestry Bureau, commercial timber harvesting will be completely stopped from January 1, 2015. The forestry bureau would strengthen the forest cutting supervision mechanism to ensure that commercial logging is stopped in strict accordance with the requirements. The forestry bureau would strengthen the supervision of cutting area design, cutting operation and wood transportation, implement the accountability system and clarify the supervision responsibility. During the project period, PP also hired villagers as forest rangers to manage and protect the forest to prevent logging.

Under current law of China, any illegal logging activities would be fined or sentenced to punishment. Currently all project lands are defined for forestry purpose by local government. Deforestation must be carried on under the approval of local Forestry Bureau, the project benefits are gained from legal activities. Therefore, the project's climate, community and biodiversity impacts will not be affected by the illegal activities..

2.4.5 Ongoing Disputes (G5.5)

Because the project proponents signed a cooperative development agreement with the village committee, the forest land was developed reasonably and legally, so there is neither ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes over rights to lands, territories and resources nor any disputes that were resolved and recorded during the last twenty years.

The questionnaire survey and the implementation of PRA also proved that the villagers support the implementation of the project and there was no conflict of interest and contradiction.

[6] Business license is submitted as evidence to VVB.

2.4.6 National and Local Laws (G5.6)

The project conforms to all kinds of regulations in the forestry field, as listed below:

PRC Constitution, PRC Forest Law, PRC Forest Law Implementing Regulations, PRC Wildlife Protection Law, Forest Fire Prevention Regulations, Insect Control Regulation, PRC Production Safety Law, PRC Labour Law; PRC anti-corruption law; Regulations for tending of forest;.

As legally registered companies, the project proponent and other involved entities have the obligation to comply with relevant regulations, including anti-corruption law. The annual audit makes sure that it operates with full compliance with China law and regulations. In China, all the companies and projects should comply with relevant laws, otherwise will be punished. The project from the declaration, design, maintenance and so on the whole process is under the supervision and guidance of the government departments.

The project has complied with the above regulations and laws during construction period and will be under regular inspection by local government during the implementation period to ensure the continuous compliance.

2.4.7 Project Benefit Crediting (G5.9)

The project was not involved in other emission trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading. The project has not sought or received another form of GHG-related environmental credit. The project was not registration under any other GHG programs.

3 CLIMATE

3.1 Net Positive Climate Impacts

3.1.1 Net Impact (CL2.2, CL3.1, CL3.3)

Total GHG emissions or removals in the without-project scenario

Without-project scenario is the continuation of logging forest, and the saplings will be replanted on the cut-off land. Therefore, the baseline net GHG emission reductions or removals by sinks is 1,346,931 tCO_{2e}.[7]

Total GHG emissions or removals resulting from project activities

The total GHG emissions for the GHG accounting period inside the project area under the with-project land use scenario is 7,422,360 tCO_{2e}.

See details in the VCS PD&MR .

[7] Source from approved VCS PD&MR of Hubei Hongshan IFM (conversion of logged to protected forest) Project on 05/06/2020. See details in the VCS PD&MR

Leakage

The project was implemented by manual operation, rather than mechanical operation. Besides, no weeding, pruning, intermediate cutting activities are going to be conducted during the crediting period because of the natural condition, the economic condition and the slow growth pattern.

This project forbids artificial burning of biomass such as land preparation and forest burning. Therefore, the increase of greenhouse gas emissions within the project boundary only considers the greenhouse gas emissions caused by forest fires.

Therefore, there is no expected leakage due to decrease in carbon stock in the carbon pools of the land and change in soil organic carbon stock. In other words, there is no expected leakage due to the displacement of agricultural activity from the project activity.

Therefore, leakage is zero for the proposed project.

With the implementation of the project activity, total GHG emission reductions or removals are about 8,769,291 tCO_{2e}. in 30 years the average annual emission reduction is 292,309 tCO_{2e} and total GHG emission reductions or removals with buffer deduction is about 6,840,033 tCO_{2e}. in 30 years, the average annual GHG emission reductions or removals with buffer deduction is 228,001 tCO_{2e}.

The project will sequester greenhouse gas and mitigate climate change, and the anticipated net climate impact of the project is predicted to be positive.

3.2 Offsite Climate Impacts (Leakage)

3.2.1 Leakage Mitigation (CL3.2)

N/A.

3.3 Climate Impact Monitoring

3.3.1 Climate Impact Monitoring Results (CL4.1)

The overall risk rating of 22[8] is converted to a percentage as 22%. This percentage is multiplied by the net change in the project's carbon stock. Therefore, the amount of verified carbon units of this crediting period is[9]:

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO_{2e})	Project emissions or removals (tCO_{2e})	Leakage emissions (tCO_{2e})	Net GHG emission reductions	Buffer pool allocation	VCUs eligible for Issuance

[8] See details in the Non-Permanence-Risk-Report.
[9] Source from approved Hubei Hongshan IFM (conversion of logged to protected forest) Project. See details in the VCS PD&MR

				or removals (tCO_2e)		
01/01/2015-31/12/2015	110	-265,430	0	265,540	58,419	207,121
01/01/2016-31/12/2016	-11	-265,430	0	265,419	58,393	207,026
01/01/2017-31/12/2017	337	-265,430	0	265,767	58,469	207,298
01/01/2018-31/12/2018	22	-265,430	0	265,452	58,400	207,052
01/01/2019-30/06/2019	166	-132,715	0	132,881	29,234	103,647
Total	**624**	**-1,194,435**	**0**	**1,195,059**	**262,913**	**932,144**
Average annual value	**138**	**-265,430**	**0**	**265,568**	**58,425**	**207,143**

3.3.2 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CL4.2)

The monitoring plan and its results will be presented to the community representative and will be published on the internet for each verification process that is carried out.

3.4 Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

N/A

3.4.1 Activities and/or Processes Implemented for Adaptation (GL1.3)

N/A

3.4.2 Adaptation Monitoring (GL1.4)

N/A

4 COMMUNITY

4.1 Net Positive Community Impacts

4.1.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

On Dec. 2020, the project community was evaluated by means of questionnaires. The contents of the questionnaires including but not limited to :

- What are the changes to the surrounding environment after the implementation of the project?
- What is the level of female participation in the project?

- What will be the impact on the project area after implementation of the project?
- Has it improved your standard of living ?
- Are you willing to participate in project activities ?
- What suggestions and ideas do you have for the implementation of the project ?
- What do you think are the risks and benefits of the project ?
- Are you getting jobs and training?, etc.

A total of 40 questionnaires were issued and recovered to stakeholders, and the statistical survey results showed that: 92.5% of stakeholders believe that project activities have brought them employment opportunities and increased their income; 90% of the stakeholders believe that the participation of women in the activities of the project is the same or higher than that of men; 100% of the stakeholders felt that the project had a positive impact on social cohesion in the project area; Project activities have greatly improved the environment of the project site; They have also received varying degrees of training.

The Community impacts for each groups are summarized as follow:

Community Group	Residents of Hongshan county
Impact	Improve living conditions
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Predicted indirect benefits
Change in Well-being	Improve living conditions and environment. The project increased forest coverage and the species of herbaceous plants increased significantly during the monitoring period..

Community Group	Female workers involved in the project
Impact	Get more job opportunities and training from the project and have more chance to participate local activities.
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Actual direct benefits
Change in Well-being	Increase household income and living level, and improve local women's capability and well-being. Jobs were provided to 1,080 local women during the monitoring period.

Community Group	Rural workers involved in the project
Impact	The job positions offered by the project give some migrant rural workers more opportunities who may choose to work in their living villages instead of going outside.
Type of Benefit/Cost/Risk	Predicted indirect benefits

Change in Well-being	Increase local job opportunities. Jobs were provided to 1,800 local villagers during the monitoring period.

4.1.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

No HCVs was identified related to community well-being in the project zone thus there is no negative well-being impacts on community groups.

4.1.3 Net Positive Community Well-Being (CM2.3, GL1.4)

The main source of income for communities associated with the agricultural project zone. Their production methods are backward, and agricultural production is also low. The project will benefit economically, environmentally and socially.

1) Income improvement: During the project period, the net income generated by the project includes employment and labor income as well as carbon trading income.

2) Job creation: The project will provide permanent and temporary employment opportunities. Most of the work will belong to local farmers involved in the project.

3) Enhance social cohesion: Forest management will form a close interaction between individuals, which will strengthen communication between communities and local governments, communities and communities.

4) Technical training and demonstration: The community generally lacks fire protection, forest pest control, forest management. The project is organized by the local forestry bureau to help farmers understand and evaluate problems in the implementation of the project, such as forest management, land preparation model, pest control.

5) The project transforms the ecological benefits into the benefits of the people's livelihood.

After the project is implemented, it can increase the area of green space and beautify the environment, which will not lead to deforestation and obstruction projects. In summary, the relevance of the project area does not have a negative impact on the high value of protection.

4.1.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)

No HCVs was identified related to community well-being in the project zone thus none of the HCVs related to community well-being will be negatively affected by the project.

4.2 Other Stakeholder Impacts

4.2.1 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.2)

According to feedback from the village committee and local forestry bureau. There are no negative well-being impacts on other stakeholders during this monitoring period.

4.2.2 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (CM3.3)

The project will provide valued experience of forest management and carbon trading to other stakeholder, which in some way could encourage more followers to engage in similar projects for sustainable development. So the project activities does not result in net negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholders.

4.3 Community Impact Monitoring

4.3.1 Community Monitoring Plan (CM4.1, CM4.2, GL1.4, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

To in-depth track the social-economic changes resulted from the project activities in the rural communities and households, and understand issues raised and difficulties encountered during the project implementation, as well as their opinions and comments on the project activities, so as to adjust and improve the project activities in a timely manner, a PRA process will be conducted once 3-5 years after initial monitoring, as described below.

Procedures:

1) Establishing PRA team: The teams will be set up to conduct the PRA process, which consists of project officers, local government officials and technical staff with various background (forestry, sociology and ecology) from county forest bureau;

2) Developing SOPs for the field PRA process;

3) Training: A training workshop will be held for discussing and training of PRA teams in order to ensure all PRA members fully understand the purposes, contents, procedures and specific methods of the PRA field survey;

4) Preparation: Developing detail PRA field survey plan including responsibility of each member of PRA team; and contacting with relevant project counties, nature reserves, forestry farms, towns/townships and local NGOs and informing them PRA plan.

5) PRA survey: conducting PRA survey following SOPs.

Methods:

A. Village meeting: A meeting of farmer representatives will hold in villages sampled. The general agenda are:

a.Introducing PRA team members and the purpose, procedures, methods and time schedules of the PRA process;

b.Explaining the way of villagers' participation;

c.Collecting information regarding the project progress, social-economic and environmental benefits shared from the projects, existing problems/difficulties encountered by local communities

during the project implementation, as well as comments and suggestions on improvement of the project.

B.Semi-structured interviews: Interview with key persons,This includes VIP interview, farmer household interview and group interview

a.Interviewing of VIP: including villager leaders, distinguished villagers, elder villagers and head of ethnic minority.

b. Interviewing of household: Some farmer households will be selected for the interview. The interviewed households shall cover rich household, poor household, new inhabitant household, etc.

c. Group interview: Villagers are grouped based on gender, age classes or land use types. The group interviews were conducted together with village meeting.

Questionnaire: Questionnaire forms will be developed and distributed among different stakeholders, including farmer households, village committees, forest farms and forest bureau.

The monitoring results are summarizes as below:

Variable	Household income	Capability of technical skills	Level of social activities
Affected community groups	Female workers involved in the project, Rural workers involved in the project	Female workers involved in the project, Rural workers involved in the project	Residents of Hongshan Town
Results of monitoring	92.5% of the representatives thought there was an increase of household income due to the implementation of the project which provided more local job opportunities.	100% of the representatives thought there was an improvement of their capability and technical skills due to the project.	100% of the representatives thought there was an improvement of social activities resulting from the project.
Change in Well-being	Increase living level	Improve technical skills of artificial seedling	Improve social relationship

4.3.2 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

After the monitoring activities finished, the project proponent prepared a draft monitoring report along with a short version of MR summary in Chinese which has been published on Verra website. At the same time, public notice boards has be used to publicize information regarding the monitoring plan. Technical staff from PP also explained the monitoring plan to local farmers, especially to illiterate or under-educated farmers. A hard copy of the Chinese version of the monitoring plan has be distributed to villagers and communities. Also,the summary of monitoring

results have been disseminated to local communities through local project leader and the contact information of monitoring staff from project proponent has also been provided in case the local communities have any questions regarding the monitoring procedures and results.

During this monitoring period, no comments on the monitoring plan and results received.

4.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Community Benefits

N/A.

4.4.1 Short-term and Long-term Community Benefits (GL2.2)

N/A.

4.4.2 Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (GL2.4)

N/A.

4.4.3 Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

N/A.

4.4.4 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

N/A.

4.4.5 Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)

N/A.

4.4.6 Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (GL2.9)

N/A.

5 BIODIVERSITY

5.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

5.1.1 Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

Change in Biodiversity	Forest cover of the project zone
Monitored Change	Increase
Justification of Change	For the project zone, the forest is protected instead of logging, project sites has become ecological community with the domain species of tall trees, which improved soil conditions and provided a growing environment for more plants. The area of deforestation

	is reduced for the project implementation, therefore the forest cover is maintained or increased which could benefit the local environment in a long time by improving the condition of local micro climate.

Change in Biodiversity	The number of birds[10]
Monitored Change	Predicted indirect positive impact
Justification of Change	The actual impact of the birds are difficult to be monitored in such a short time during this monitoring period. However, the birds will benefit from reduced threats as a result of the project activities, and the population status could be maintained or enhanced due to the better environment of habitat. Scientific and rational forest management projects can adjust the hydrological cycle, reduce drought and flood risk; improve local micro-climate and other ecological environment, all these change increased habitat for wildlife. According to the number of birds appearances was recorded by forest rangers and confirmed by local Forest Bureau. By recording the number of times birds flies over a monitoring site, the average value of the monitoring data is 178, and the number is 56 before the implementation of the project.

5.1.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

Forest management in this project was used local species, implement activity through scientific and reasonable method with no burning and slash, and protect the existing vegetation as much as possible. Therefore, implementation of this project was not decreased biodiversity of project area.

5.1.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B2.2, GL1.4)

The native ecosystem through the project will provide significant positive biodiversity benefits by:

- Stopping logging to protect the forest will create a corridor, hence enhance the connectivity between forests, and provide much needed expansion of important wildlife habitat areas. This will facilitate gene flow through allowing once-isolated wildlife groups to interact and enhance the viability of their populations .

- Illegal poaching activities will decrease because that the project lands are defined for forestry purpose by local government and when the project launches, there will be workers and forest rangers working in the field frequently. These could prevent the illegal poachers from going into this area.

- Generating increased income to local communities from the project. This will reduce the tendency of local communities to degrade biodiversity through practices such as illegal poaching , and hence

[10] Sample plots and survey method are provided in section 5.1.3

alleviate conflicts between conservation and economic activities of local communities. Therefore, the 'with project' scenario will produce the net positive biodiversity benefits compared to "without project" scenario.

5.1.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

According to the PRA surveys and field interviews, there is no HCVs in the project zone. Thus no HCVs was identified related to biodiversity in the project zone, and no HCVs related to biodiversity are negatively affected by the project.

5.1.5 Invasive Species (B2.5)

During this monitoring period, all the planted trees are native species and no invasive species have been introduced into any area affected by the project.

5.1.6 Impacts of Non-native Species (B2.6)

During this monitoring period, no non-native species have been used in the project zone.

5.1.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

During this monitoring period, no GMOs have been used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.

5.1.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

As a forestation project, no fertilizers, chemical pesticides and biological control agents have been used during the project activity.

5.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

5.2.1 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B3.1) and Mitigation Actions (B3.2)

During this monitoring period, the project activities increased the area of the habitat, as well as improved the habitats' quality, only positive biodiversity impacts can be identified. The forest is protected instead of logging, project sites gradually become ecological community with the domain species of tall trees, forest management practices have had a positive impact on local biodiversity. Therefore, there are no potential negative offsite impacts on biodiversity.

5.2.2 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

Scientific and rational forest management projects can adjust the hydrological cycle, reduce drought and flood risk; promote soil nutrient cycle, improve local micro-climate and other ecological environment. The species of animals and plants are increased due to the better environment of habitat. During this monitoring period, there are no potential negative offsite impacts on biodiversity, the net offsite biodiversity benefits are neutral.

5.3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

5.3.1 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (B4.1, B4.2, GL1.4, GL3.4)

Sample Plots

The sample plots for monitoring biodiversity are 5. These sites are relatively far from villages and less affected by human activity, making them suitable for observing birds. Therefore, under the suggestion of Hongshan Forestry Bureau, 5 representative plots were selected.

Survey Method

The monitoring frequency is before each verification. Hongshan Forestry Bureau summarize the monitoring results of forest rangers. The monitoring mainly adopts the Variable Distance Line Transect Method. The set-up of transect lines is in accordance with the "Technical Regulations on Bird Biodiversity Survey and Assessment" issued by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China. Choose 3 to 5 representative areas, set up multiple transects lines for each plot, and try to cover different habitats and different altitudes. A total of 5 plots and transect lines were set up. The monitoring period is the most active time for animals, from 07:00-19:00. During the observation, travel along the transect line at a speed of 1.5~3km/h and record the population numbers within three distances (0~25m, 25~100m, and more than 100m) on the transect line.

Birds Survey

The sample plot searching line map GPS locator, telescope, pedometer, etc. In the routine sample zone survey, the belt transect method was adopted. The survey shall be started at finding and recording the starting point of the sample zone according to the sample plot searching line map. Then, at a speed of 2-3 km/h, starting point travels along the direction of northeast-southwest, and records the number of birds entities or traces found, the vertical distance from the centerline of the sample zone, the habitat, altitude, and other relevant data and information. The actual walking route was chosen according to the actual situation in the investigation area.

Plant survey

The survey tools are tape measure, tape, scissors, specimen bag, specimen holder, the ropes with the length of 1 meter, 2 meters, 5 meters and 10 meters, oil-based marker, etc. Plant species survey: Several vertical and horizontal, throughout different habitats, sample lines were established in the survey area. Lines shall be set up by using a typical sampling method and the density shall be calculated on average 3km^2 controlled by a single line. A group containing 2 people observed and proceeded along the line during the survey to fill in the name of each recognized plant and collect the plant specimens of each unacquainted plant (try to avoid collecting specimens in general).

According to Theory of Change, the main objective of the project is to protect forest instead of logging. And based on the analysis of the risks of fire, diseases and insects, pesticide and frost might threat the aim of the project and need to be intervened.

Fixed sample plots have been set to monitor the species of vegetation which were the same as the sample plots set for monitoring of climate as described in Table 3-3 in section 3.1.3.

The detailed monitoring results for biodiversity is listed in the following table:

Table 5-1 Monitoring variables for biodiversity during this monitoring period

Data type	Description	Monitoring indicator	Monitoring results	Monitoring method	Monitoring date
State variables	The quantity and quality of forest in the project area	Forest cover	The area of protected forest is 23,769.42 ha	Measure by forest rangers and confirmed by local Forest Bureau	03/06/2019-28/06/2019
		Species of vegetation	Oak, Masson Pine, Broad-Leaved Mixed Forest and Coniferous and Broad-Leaved Mixed Forest	Measure sample spots set during monitoring of Climate	03/06/2019-28/06/2019
		The number of birds	By recording the number of times birds flies over a monitoring site, the average value of the monitoring data is 178	Monitor the observed numbers of the birds occurred around the monitoring points during a whole day.The monitoring points were set randomly and 5 monitoring points were set up. Recorded by forest rangers and confirmed by local Forest Bureau	03/06/2019-28/06/2019
Pressure variables	The frequency or intensity of anthropogenic impacts that are directly harmful to biodiversity in the project zone	Number of fires occurred	0	Recorded by forest rangers and confirmed by local Forest Bureau	Once every year
		Effected forest area suffered insects and disease	0	Recorded by forest rangers and confirmed by local Forest Bureau	Once every year
Response variables	The frequency or intensity of	Forest area under prevention	23,769.42ha	Recorded by forest rangers and	Once every year

	project interventions relevant to biodiversity	control from fires		confirmed by local Forest Bureau	
		Forest area under prevention control from insects and diseases	23,769.42ha	Recorded by forest rangers and confirmed by local Forest Bureau	Once every year
		Forest area recovered from fire, insects or diseases	0	Recorded by forest rangers and confirmed by local Forest Bureau	Once every year
		Number of trees replanted	/	Recorded by forest rangers and confirmed by local Forest Bureau	Once every year

5.3.2 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

The monitoring plan and results of every verification is published on VCS and CCB website which can be easily download by stakeholders. The project proponent notices local stakeholders through the routine villager assembly regarding every milestones of the project development, including PD and MR listing, registered, issuance, validation and verification phase, etc, and provides the relevant Chinese documents to the residents who are uneasily access to internet if they needed.

Hard copies of the monitoring plan is distributed among local stakeholders by implementation entity, local forest bureau. At the same time, public notice boards is used to publicize information regarding how to access to the monitoring plan through internet. PP also explains the monitoring plan to local farmers, especially to illiterate or under-educated farmers. A hard copy of the Chinese version of the monitoring plan has be distributed to villagers and communities. Also, a contact person with phone numbers is published in case any stakeholders want to directly contact the project proponent and raise opinions.

During this monitoring period, no comments on the monitoring plan and results received.

5.4 Optional Criterion: Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

N/A

5.4.1 Trigger Species Population Trends (GL3.3)

N/A

5.4.2 Effectiveness of Threat Reduction Actions (GL3.4)

N/A

6 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION INFORMATION

N/A

7 ADDITIONAL PROJECT IMPACT INFORMATION

N/A

APPENDICIES

Appendix 1: Project Risks Table

See details in 2.1.4

Appendix 2: New Project Areas and Stakeholders

N/A