



The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project, located in western Democratic Republic of the Congo, is an ecologically rich and diverse area previously zoned for commercial timber extraction. It provides habitat to chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*), bonobos (*Pan paniscus*) and forest elephants (*Loxodonta cyclotis*), and includes some of the most important and endangered wetlands in the world. It is also home to approximately 50,000 people, most of whom live on the shores of Lake Mai Ndombe, and along the main roadway leading from the coastal city of Selenge towards the northwest project area boundary.

The Project Area covers an area of 248,956 ha. It is a former timber concession that was converted to a conservation concession and contains over 3.5 million cubic meters of merchantable hardwood, highly valued by logging companies. The Project addresses logging and the other leading drivers of deforestation - subsistence agricultural practices and aggressive fuel wood and charcoal use. The Project Proponent is Wildlife Works Carbon, with ERA Congo (a subsidiary of Wildlife Works Carbon) implementing the Project Activities.

The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project leverages carbon offset revenues to achieve the climate, community, and biodiversity objectives described in the CCB Project Description. The community and biodiversity objectives, along with corresponding project activities outlined in section G3.2 of the CCB PDD, have been designed to correspond to, and address, issues identified by communities within the Project Zone as important to their well-being, and which were identified as key factors contributing to present and anticipated future project area conditions in the absence of the project (baseline scenario). Project activities have been identified and implemented according to results from the theory of change (causal model) Social Impact Assessments (SIAs), which indicated the need for several initiatives. The implemented activities include the discontinuation of all logging, introduction of improved agricultural practices, improved education, increased nutrition, enhanced infrastructure and access to markets and vastly improved health care. The project has made several deviations to the PD since validation. During the M2 monitoring period two changes occurred. First, several social and biodiversity indicators were modified to ensure the frequency of monitoring was appropriate, that the listed units for each indicator were in line with the data being collected and to remove indicators that utilized data that was not available. Secondly, the project proponent was modified, with Wildlife Works becoming the sole project proponent after the removal of Ecosystem Restoration Associates from the project. However, Wildlife Works continues to operate under the name of ERA Congo in the project area. In this current M4 monitoring period, one deviation has been made from the PD. The deviation from the climate monitoring plan concerns the plot remeasurement schedule. Please see the M4 monitoring report or ask project staff for more information on this deviation.

This report covers the fourth (M4) monitoring period for the Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project. The monitoring period begins on 01 January 2021 and ends on 31 December 2021. During this period, the Project prevented the emission of 4,202,225 t CO<sub>2e</sub> by stopping deforestation and forest degradation in the Project Area. This emission reduction was achieved by stopping the planned legal logging in the Project Area, and additionally, the illegal logging and deforestation through slash and burn agricultural that typically follows logging. The Project has achieved CCB Gold Level for the Climate and Biodiversity sections. This is due to the Project Activities being structured to help mitigate the effects of climate change on communities and biodiversity, as well as to adapt to the expected impacts of climate change. The Biodiversity Gold Level is based on the presence of a significant population of bonobos, an IUCN



endangered species found in the Project Area. The Project Area is also home to populations of forest elephants and chimpanzees.

In addition to the climate benefits, during this monitoring period the Project also generated substantial community and biodiversity co-benefits. These benefits were achieved through Project Activities, which saw a large expansion during this fourth monitoring period. The community benefits included the building of 9 schools in the project zone, improving local governance, enhancement of medical systems and better access to markets. During the monitoring period the project employed 271 people, of which 17 are women, and led to improved livelihoods for 5,075 people (422 women) through project activities. Project activities also improved health services for 9,514 people (3,617 women), improved access or quality of education for 3,617 people (1,605 women) and increased access to clean drinking water for 11,836 people (8,285 women) during the M4 monitoring period. The Project continued existing programs and implemented new programs to improve agricultural methods through demonstration gardens and by providing better varieties of cassava to increase yield and quality, and to promote more sustainable fishery management using sustainable aquaculture. Biodiversity benefits included performing monitoring and inventories of species present in the Project Area, and continued education on, and awareness raising of, the importance of biodiversity in the Project Area.

<b>Project name</b>	The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project
<b>Project location</b>	Mai Ndombe Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Project Proponent</b>	Wildlife Works Carbon Name: Jeremy T. Freund Email: Jeremy@wildlifeworks.com Phone: (415) 331-8081
<b>Auditor</b>	Organization: Earthood Environmental Services Limited Contact Name: Archit Srivastava Email: archit.srivastava@earthood.in Phone: +91 8758145642
<b>Project Start Date, GHG Accounting Period and Lifetime</b>	Project start date: 14 March 2011 GHG accounting period: 14 March 2011 – 13 March 2041 Project lifetime: 14 March 2011 – 13 March 2041
<b>Project Implementation Period Covered by MR/PIR</b>	1 January 2021 - 31 December 2021
<b>History of CCB Status</b>	Validation: 6 December 2012 Verification (m <sub>1</sub> ): 6 December 2012 Verification (m <sub>2</sub> ): 24 October 2017 Verification (m <sub>3</sub> ): 29 March 2022
<b>The Edition of the CCB Standards Being Used</b>	This project is being verified under the 2 <sup>nd</sup> Edition of the CCB Standard.



<b>for this Verification</b>	
<b>Gold Level Criteria</b>	Gold Level Climate and Biodiversity
<b>Date of completion and version number of this version of the MR</b>	Date: 31 October 2022 Version: 2.0
<b>Project Identified Communities, Community groups and Stakeholders</b>	Ipokyetoyi, Ikoli, Basanza, Mpama, Mpatambalu, Mpatambalu, Bomwanza, Kesenge, Bomwanza, Mpama, Ibali, Ionka, Botongambela, Lobalu, Boongo, Boliombale, Boondo II, Mpenge, Mbongo, Ndomandala, Basobe, Ilee, Nyatotonga, Mpototonga, Ngelibenga, Bangaya, Mpama, Kesenge, Bompengo, Bokolo II, Kundo, Bopombo.

The Mai Ndombe REDD+ Project: Project Area, Project Zone and Project Communities

