



Gold Standard[®]
for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

MONITORING REPORT

PUBLICATION DATE **14.10.2020**

VERSION **v. 1.1**

RELATED SUPPORT - **TEMPLATE GUIDE Monitoring Report v. 1.1**

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

This template has been revised to aid a consistent interpretation and to better support project developers submitting documentation for certification. Please read the accompanying guide to understand how to complete this template accurately.

TEMPLATE GUIDE Monitoring Report v. 1.1

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Key Project Information

GS ID (s) of Project (s)	GS4210
Title of the project (s) covered by monitoring report	WithOneSeed Community Forestry Program
Version number of the PDD/VPA-DD (s) applicable to this monitoring report	Version 1.7
Version number of the monitoring report	V. 1.7
Completion date of the monitoring report	07/05/2024
Date of project design certification	30 March 2016
Date of Last Annual Report	2021
Monitoring period number	4th
Duration of this monitoring period	01/04/2021-30/11/2023
Project Representative	Andrew Mahar AM Chief Executive, xpand Foundation Telephone: +61 401009242 Email: andrew@xpand.net.au
Host Country	Sub-District of Baguia, Municipality of Baucau, Timor-Leste. http://goo.gl/maps/NiEvv
Activity Requirements applied	☐ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☒ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Gold Standard A/R GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Methodology.
Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

Table 1 - Sustainable Development Contributions Achieved in this monitoring period

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Amount Achieved	Units/ Products
SDG Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Emissions reductions	Total sequestration in this monitoring period 69,804 tCO ₂ (before GS 20% risk buffer deduction) 55,843.2 tCO ₂ (after GS 20% risk buffer deduction)	VERs
SDG Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Target 2.3.2	Increased community income	US\$474,492 was paid to farmers in this monitoring period. USD\$156,349 in community project funds has also been paid into the Bagua community economy since the GS certification in 2016,	US dollars
SDG Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. Target 15.2	Increased community engagement in reforestation and increase in the number of trees under management annually	406,071 trees under management	Tree counts

Table 2 – Product Vintages

		Amount Achieved			
Start Dates	End Dates	No. of VERs	No. of Trees	Income into community	No of participants
01/04/2021	31/12/2021	5,684 (before GS 20% risk buffer deduction) 4,547 (after GS 20% risk buffer deduction)	244,941 (number of trees planted 2010 - 2020, counted at the end of this monitoring period)	USD\$124,857.00	849
01/01/2022	31/12/2022	29,790 (before GS 20% risk buffer deduction) (23,832 after GS 20% risk buffer deduction)	350,392 (number of trees planted 2010 - 2021, counted at the end of this monitoring period)	USD\$146,719	892
01/01/2023	30/11/2023	34,331 (before GS 20% risk buffer deduction) (27,464 after GS 20% risk buffer deduction)	406,071 (Number of trees planted 2010 - 2022, counted in 2023)	USD\$202,916	922

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The xpend Foundation in partnership with the Foundasaun Ho Musan Ida has been developing and running the largest community led agroforestry program in Timor-Leste since 2010 called WithOneSeed Community Forestry Project (WithOneSeed). Working with smallholder subsistence farming communities, WithOneSeed is dedicated to improving the resilience of rural and subsistence communities through the creation of activities focused on social and economic participation for all people irrespective of location, ability, income or education.

The WithOneSeed model has been developed and refined over the past ten years in consultation with the community of Baguia in Timor-Leste. WithOneSeed is the first social enterprise acting on climate change through community led forestry in Timor-Leste. It is dedicated to improving the resilience of subsistence communities to make environments sustainable, to end poverty and hunger, to deliver open education and to create regional partnerships.

xpend Foundation has developed and supported the WithOneSeed project over the past 12 years. It is a community participation program which assists subsistence farmers in the reforestation of their land. It is now the first internationally certified carbon farming program in Timor-Leste under the Gold Standard Foundation.

The project is focused on environmental justice, social justice, economic justice, and supports action on the UN Sustainable Development Goals. WithOneSeed also embraces the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Both of these international standards have provided a framework for our work from the beginning.

Our long-term vision is to develop social enterprise models that can contribute to building village-based economies using environmental practices that are viable and support sustainable living. Putting an earned dollar in a person's pocket empowers them to make decisions for their own future. It is moving beyond charity and aid to a sustainable livelihood that delivers respect, self-esteem and self-reliance.

Our approach is simple in its theory and application. We're planting trees and planting ideas. Our innovation comes from the annual incentive payments made to subsistence

farmers who maintain the trees, paid from the sale of carbon credits into the international carbon market. If a subsistence farmer has to choose between planting a cash crop or planting trees that may take 20 years to provide a financial return, the choice is obvious. However, if we can make a cash crop from trees that sequester carbon, the equation is quite different

Subsistence farmers are acutely aware of the devastation caused by soil erosion, the loss of crops and the declining access to water. What is needed is education to allow them to devise good strategies for land management.

To fulfil this philosophy, subsistence tree farmers are required to be paid for their effort in planting and maintaining the forest trees, from the outset of the project. This is a fundamental difference between the WithOneSeed project and other tree planting projects.

Annual payments for managing and maintaining trees helps communities to build local economies and grow sustainably. By boosting economic participation in subsistence communities, we can help end poverty and hunger, create employment opportunities, raise living standards and improve infrastructure.

The impact of the international certification on the success of the WithOneSeed mode cannot be underestimated. A key to this is the ability to raise income from the sale of high-quality Gold Standard certified carbon credits into the international voluntary carbon market. This income allows WithOneSeed tree farmers to receive an annual incentive payment for the trees that they keep alive. The trees must remain in the ground for the period of the certification. To mitigate the risk of “premature” cutting the program looks into the application of the traditional law called “tara bandu” still being of high importance at the community level. It is also important to note that the trees are planted on private smallholder land which means the ownership of the tree is held by the farmer.

The traditional practice of slash and burn agriculture has shaped the present-day landscapes of Timor-Leste with the current landscape in Baguia consisting of remnant forests alongside agricultural and rice production areas. Low productivity of upland agriculture means that the majority of the population supplements their incomes

through exploitation of forest resources. The Timorese utilise forest materials for fuels, building, medical purposes, food and fodder. Current practices are unsustainable and severe degradation is occurring due to farming, grazing and burning. 70% of the land in Timor-Leste has a slope greater than 26%, giving rise to risks of landslides and erosion, which is compounded by deforestation. The average Timorese family utilises 24 kg of forest products for cooking per day. With the FAO estimating that deforestation rates in Timor-Leste at 1.1% pa, which is four times the global average rate.

Community forestry methodology

WithOneSeed has developed a program methodology incorporating the key elements of the Gold Standard A/R criteria:

- Designed for small-scale farmers in rural areas
- Designed for members of democratic community-based organisations able to contribute to social and economic development
- Designed to provide reforestation with native or naturalised tree species. 75% of species are native and 25% are naturalised.
- Designed to create a sustainable land-management plan
- Designed to use improve complementary livelihoods
- Designed to be based on land title or certified community or customary ownership
- Designed to monitor, record and sell carbon stored
- Designed to allow farmers to receive payments for carbon stored in trees
- Designed to be replicated
- Designed to meet Gold Standard Foundation certification through a community consultative process
- Designed for farmer managed and owned land
- Designed to encourage the development of local capacity, and minimise dependence on external support
- Designed to build local village economies

WithOneSeed has four core commitments.

Reforestation

Reforestation/agroforestry is a key response to global climate change. It provides a highly effective form of carbon capture and storage while reducing soil erosion and

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degradation and improving the habitat and water table. WithOneSeed works with subsistence farming communities in Timor-Leste to establish village-based reforestation/agroforestry projects led by local Community Tree Cooperatives.

Economic participation

Increasing social and economic participation in subsistence communities, helps end poverty and hunger, provides education and training, creates employment opportunities, raises living standards and improves infrastructure. WithOneSeed makes annual payments to members of the tree farmers for managing and maintaining trees.

Climate education

WithOneSeed engages with the schools in Baguia to provide a program on climate education. This program called Climate Education Week takes students, parents and interested community members into remnant forests where a range of educational activities that focus on climate adaptation and mitigation are undertaken. A key focus of this program is about trees and the importance of trees to the community. It is important that the younger generations have a deep understanding of what the WithOneSeed program is doing. The long-term viability of WithOneSeed rests with this generation.

Regional partnerships

WithOneSeed is building partnerships across the Asia Pacific region to build social and economic participation through educational, cultural and people-to-people links. Establishing productive relationships will ensure the next generation understands their role and responsibilities as global citizens.

A.2. Location of project

Sub-district of Baguia, Municipality of Baucau, Timor-Leste.

A.3. Reference of applied methodology

Gold Standard A/R GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Methodology.

A.4. Crediting period of project

2010 to 2039 Thirty (30) years

SECTION B. IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT

B.1. Description of implemented project

The WithOneSeed community forestry program is the only internationally certified carbon farming program under the Gold Standard Foundation in Timor-Leste today. The program was first certified in 2016 and has undergone performance audits in 2017, 2019, 2021 and 2023. Each performance audit provides an important opportunity for the community to review the reforestation practices and also enables a formal process through which the program can deliver education and knowledge building activities throughout the community.

The planting area consists of private smallholder agricultural properties spread out in a mosaic pattern within the cropland and grassland areas of the project area. The planted area is determined based on delineating the area of tree plantings on all the farms involved in the project from the GPS coordinates of every tree planted and the projected crown diameter of the mature tree species.

For plantings conducted between 2010 to 2022, the cumulative crown area of the trees planted was estimated at 348.4 ha.

Staff used RFID tags and the TreeO2 app to identify, scan and count planted trees on an annual basis. Trees are measured annually and the data is recorded in TreeO2. Over the past four years a purpose designed app has been designed, built and implemented which make the management of the annual tree count and measurement more efficient and transparent. TreeO2 enables the tracking of trees by planting date, location, ownership and growth rates. Each tree has a unique ID through the use of RFID tags. Managed through an online dashboard a new level of transparency, accountability and confidence in the community forestry model has been established.

Track record and achievements 2010 to 2023

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- 922 Baguia farmers engaged in community forestry
- Around 1/3 of Baguia households are directly involved in planting and managing trees
- Around 1/3 of the population of Baguia benefiting financially from WithOneSeed
- 18 permanent full-time jobs, 3 permanent part-time jobs, and 10 casual jobs created
- 406,071 trees under management on private smallholder farms
- WithOneSeed being the first and only internationally certified carbon forestry program in Timor-Leste under the Gold Standard
- Three successful Gold Standard Performance Audits, in 2016, 2019, and 2021
- 112,618 t CO₂e removed from the world's atmosphere
- MOU with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and WithOneSeed
- US\$932,020 paid into the Baguia village economy since 2010
- 3 main community propagation nurseries and 15 sub nurseries
- Three United Nations Sustainable Development Goals being addressed by WithOneSeed.
- WithOneSeed community forestry program expansion into four other Municipalities of Timor-Leste in 2019 with funding from the European Union
- Extensive mapping of forest cover across Timor-Leste which provides a unique insight into forest loss and gain across Timor-Leste since 2000. It also shows the loss and gain of greenhouse gases over the same period of time.
- Established the Foundasuan Rai Matak (Green Land Foundation) in late 2023 to manage expansion across Timor-Leste to be managed and directed by Timorese for Timorese.
- The creation of TreeO2 community forestry management application that introduces a new level of transparency, accountability and accuracy into carbon farming activities.

There is significant community 'buy in' as evidenced by the number of farmers now participating in the project. At the start of the project, in 2010, there were 12 participants and in our 2023 tree count we have 922 farmers and the interest of new

farmers is continuing to grow. The success and interest in the project are evidenced through a €3m grant from the European Union to expand WithOneSeed into other municipalities across Timor-Leste.

The model that has been established over the past 13 years sees subsistence tree farmers receiving an annual incentive payment for managing and maintaining trees on their own land. This is believed to be a key factor in the success of the program. The incentive payment can double the annual income of a subsistence farmer. This annual incentive comes from the sale of carbon credits in the international carbon market.

The Project Developer has had success to date in selling enough credits to make the annual payment over the past 12 years. There is optimism that demand for Gold Standard carbon credits will continue to increase. The project is a provider of quality credits with co-benefits that are in demand.

B.1.1 Forward Action Requests

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Following the audit in 2021, there were two open FARs to resolve - Finding ID: 21-12 and 21-13. These two FARs were given to 1). Investigate areas below a given threshold for each of 4 vegetation indexes, and then 2). Compensate for any underperformance of carbon credits in these areas.

An inspection was conducted to 8 sites to conduct ground truthing. All information, a report and an explanation video are located in the FAR_Site_Inspections folder.

[FAR site inspections](#)

There were no or very few trees planted as part of the program in most of the areas identified at the time of the GS assessment which led to these FARs being raised. Trees have mostly only been planted in these areas after the GS analysis or they were very young at the time of analysis. In the dry season, some trees also lose their leaves, which makes the area look less green. The GS 4120 model has a large EPA that provides a mosaic across the sub-district of Baguia, but this does not mean that all the EPA is planted on.

As this project counts every tree and is not based on sample plots or planted area, areas where trees are smaller or less dense are integrated into the calculations, which would lower the average growth rates. Therefore, areas which appear to be below a threshold vegetation index are not causing claiming of higher amounts of carbon than is actually being sequestered in these areas, so no underperformance can occur.

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B.2. Post-Design Certification changes

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B.2.1. Temporary deviations from the approved Monitoring & Reporting Plan, methodology or standardised baseline

No temporary deviations were made since the last monitoring report.

B.2.2. Corrections

The carbon sequestration calculation method was updated due to discrepancies in counting surviving trees. In 2022, all trees were tagged to verify survival rates against planting years. The 2023 tree count revealed fewer surviving trees from previous counts, likely due to tree loss, farmers withdrawing, or irregular counting.

Consequently, 15,641 tCO₂e were overestimated in the 2021 audit and proposed to be deducted from VERs issued for this monitoring period. From now on, annual counts of all planted trees will ensure accurate calculations.

Additionally, the 2021 audit for 2020's VERs (vintage year 2021) (15,266 tCO₂e) was incomplete as not all trees were counted by March. The 2023 count revealed 20,950 tCO₂e, resulting in an additional 5,684 tCO₂e for 2020's VERs (vintage year 2021).

B.2.3. Changes to start date of crediting period

There are no changes to the start date of the crediting period.

This Performance Audit is for years 11 to 13 of the crediting period.

B.2.4. Permanent changes from the Design Certified monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardised baseline

No changes

B.2.5. Changes to project design of approved project

A new tree species, *Toona ciliata* (Red cedar) has been added to the project. It has been planted in previous years as part of the project, and farmers received payments

for these trees, however it had not been added to the calculations until larger numbers had been planted. It has been included in the 2023 carbon calculations.

SECTION C. DESCRIPTION OF MONITORING SYSTEM APPLIED BY THE PROJECT

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A key part of the transparency of the WithOneSeed community forestry project is the tracking of every farmer and every tree he or she plants. Initially this was achieved using a Garmin GPS device. Field staff visited farms and together with farmers they GPS located every tree. This information was then downloaded and mapped to allow the program to know exactly how many trees survived each year and to calculate farmer payments. In a year where a performance audit is conducted, sample plots were used and the circumference of a stratified random sample of trees was taken. This information was then used to calculate the amount of carbon that is stored in the new forests. While this methodology has served the program well, we were looking for ways to make the community forest management more efficient, accountable and reliable.

In this monitoring period, we have used a smartphone app called TreeO2 to gather tree data. TreeO2 has been developed by xpand Foundation and uses RFID tags which are allocated to each tree at breast height. Each farmer is provided with a WithOneSeed membership card, which also contains an RFID chip. This gives each farmer a unique ID and each tree also has a unique ID. The two IDs are linked by the TreeO2 app which allows the program to record a range of data including planting date, species, GPS location, circumference measurements, and farmer payment information. TreeO2 stores this information in a cloud-based server and this information can be analysed at any time.

The TreeO2 smartphone app has played a significant role in managing the forests and is delivering significant efficiency and transparency gains. The app could also deliver cost saving in relation to performance audit costs. TreeO2 was rolled out in 2021, tagging 350,392 trees that year.

TreeO2 Process

Step 1

Eligible planting areas

- Farmer land mapping
- Identification of eligible planting areas (EPA) - to enable farmers to know where to plant their trees by viewing Modelling Units in smart phones with GPS active.

Step 2

Farmer registration and Farmer Agreements

- All farmers enter an agreement with xpand Foundation to assign their carbon credits to the organisation in order to sell the credits generated.
- All participating tree farmers are registered in the TreeO2 Dashboard and given a unique ID card. Registration includes a photo of the participating farmer.

Step 3

Annual sapling distribution

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- The number of trees each farmer is allocated needs to be recorded against each farmer

Step 4

Tree tagging

- FARMER VALIDATION - HMI staff visit farmers and validate the farmer into the TreeO2 App using farmer ID card.
- TAGGING - HMI staff and the farmer geotag all trees with a trunk height over 1.3 metres. As a result of this, trees only appear in the system over a year or more after they have been planted (E.g. a tree planted in 2022 will not be measured until at least 2023)

Step 5

Annual tree count

- FARMER VALIDATION - HMI staff visit farmers and validate the farmer into the TreeO2 App using farmer ID card.
- TREE MONITORING AND DBH MEASUREMENT - HMI staff with the farmer scan all trees with geotags using the TreeO2 App and confirm the tree count with the farmer. Prior to August 2023, staff measured all trees with a circumference over 20cm. After August 2023, staff measure the circumference of each tree trunk at

1.3m height from the ground, if the tree trunk is high enough, with no minimum diameter Measurements are entered into TreeO2.

Step 6

Data collection

- Once all the geotagged trees on the farm have been scanned and measured the HMI staff sync the TreeO2 App to the cloud database. If there is no internet available at the time this can be done when the HMI staff return to the HMI office

What TreeO2 records:

- Uniquely identify each farmer
- Uniquely identify each tree
- Record and associate GPS coordinates with each tree
- Record tree circumference measurements
- Record Photographic evidence of the tree grown during audits
- Removes user error for recording of data
- Cross validate the imputed data with validation rules and image recognition
- Record trees per farmer
- Record trees per inspection
- Record trees per species
- Record trees per location (Aldeia/Suco/Sub District/Municipality)
- Record total trees under management
- Record total amount of incentive (farmer payments) owed to farmers.

Step 7

Data sync confirmation

- TreeO2 system administrator checks all data is synced and confirms totals with the farmer via the responsible HMI staff

Step 8

TreeO2 Dashboard

- The TreeO2 dashboard provides a central repository for all the community forestry data. The data is presented visually including the use of maps that show planting areas and photos and Bios of participating farmers. All data is

available via the TreeO2 dashboard is available for review and analysis and auditors are encouraged to use TreeO2 throughout their onsite audit.

SECTION D. DATA AND PARAMETERS

D.1 Data and parameters fixed ex ante

Ex-ante Growth Rates based on Literature

Species (Scientific/Common)	Literature Growth Rate	Source
Swietenia Macrophylla (Mahogany)	1.25 cm/yr (1 – 15 yrs) 1 cm/yr (15 -30 yrs)	Schneider et al. (2013) Chave (2014), Krishnawati et al. (2011)
Eucalyptus Urophylla (Mountain Gum)	2.75 cm/yr (up to 3 yrs) 1.5 cm/yr (after 3 yrs)	Sein and Motlinhoner (2011), Turnbull and Doran (1997)
Tectona Grandis (Teak)	$D=60[1-e^{-0.07t}]1.165$	Perez (2005)
Casuarina Equisetifolia (Sheoak)	$D=3.895\ln(t) + 2.336$	Schneider et al. (2013), Geary (2003), Halos (1983), Uma et al. (2013)
Dalbergia Nigra (Rosewood)	0.81 cm/yr	Costa et al. 2015
Santalum album (Sandalwood)	0.625 cm/yr	
Sterculia Foetida (Wild almond)	1.88 cm/yr	Derived from Pham et al. 2023
Toona Ciliata (Red Cedar)	0.358	Heinrich 2004

SDG13

Data/parameter	Root-to-Shoot Ratio (Rts)
Unit	Dimensionless
Description	Root-to-Shoot Ratio (Rts) is the ratio of belowground (root) biomass to aboveground biomass (shoot) biomass.
Source of data	Sales et al. (2005)
Value(s) applied	0.2

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Scientific literature
Purpose of data	To find and add root biomass to trunk biomass.
Additional comment	

SDG13

Data/parameter	Carbon fraction for tree biomass
Unit	tC/tdm
Description	The carbon fraction for tree biomass refers to the total carbon content that is contained in the tree biomass.
Source of data	Default value as per GS A/R GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Methodology, version 1.0
Value(s) applied	0.5
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Default value as per GS A/R GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Methodology, version 1.0
Purpose of data	Calculation of carbon stock for sequestration calculations.
Additional comment	

SDG13

Data/parameter	Conversion factor 'C' to 'CO2'
Unit	tCO2/tC
Description	The conversion factor 'C' to 'CO2' is used to convert the content of carbon to an equivalent content of CO2.
Source of data	Default value as per GS A/R GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Methodology, version 1.0.
Value(s) applied	44/12
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Calculation of project scenario
Purpose of data	To find the CO2e stored in trees, used to calculate project scenario.
Additional comment	

SDG13

Data/parameter	Baseline non-tree biomass
Unit	tCO2/ha
Description	Baseline non-tree biomass is the existing biomass in grass, herbs, crops, etc. (any non-tree species) in the most likely scenario without the project (baseline scenario).
Source of data	Grassland: Openshaw (2007) Cropland: assumption based on calculation method
Value(s) applied	Grassland: 14.87 tCO2/ha Cropland: 0

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Values from scientific literature from studies of the local environment (Timor Leste and Indonesia) or IPCC default values
Purpose of data	To determine the amount of carbon in vegetation which may have been disturbed by the project activity.
Additional comment	

SDG13

Data/parameter	SOC
Unit	tCO ₂ /ha
Description	Increase in SOC per ha of trees planted.
Source of data	AR-Soil-Carbon-Tool.xlsx
Value(s) applied	Grassland: 2.93 tCO ₂ /ha Cropland: 0.95 tCO ₂ /ha
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Calculated using the GS soil carbon tool.
Purpose of data	To determine the amount of organic carbon sequestered in soil as a result of planting trees. To use in calculations.
Additional comment	

D.2 Data and parameters monitored

Data / Parameter	Tree diameter
Data unit	cm/year
Description	Diameter at breast height of trees species i, in year t
Source of data	TreeO2 data from annual tree measurements
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	A TreeO2 tag is attached to each planted tree. At every monitoring event, the following information: tree ID, circumference (at 1.3m), height, tree location (lat, long), tree type, Farmer ID, inspection date and planted date is recorded by the HMI Inspector into the TreeO2 phone app in the field for every tree on a farmer's property. Person/entity responsible for the measurement. Farmers with the Tree Inspector count the trees on their farm. Include any relevant information regarding the accuracy of the measurements (e.g., accuracy associated with metre equipment or laboratory tests).

	Tape measure and user accuracy +/- 1 cm
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every year due to annual tree count
Value applied	NA
Monitoring equipment	Tape measure and phone (with Tree O2 app)
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Data is uploaded into excel and data is reviewed by the CEO and the carbon technical staff. Data is checked for random and systematic errors. Data can also be compared with previous measurements to check reasonableness.
Purpose of data	Used to calculate average annual growth rate of each tree species. This is used in CO2 Fixation Calculations for all trees monitored.
Calculation method	Diameter is derived from the circumference using the equation: $D=C/\pi()$
Comments	

Data/parameter	Emissions Reductions
Unit	VERs (tCO2eq)
Description	Number of CO2 Certificates (tCO2e) sequestered during the reporting period
Source of data	GS4210 Baguia CO2 Certificate Calculations_Dec 2023
Value(s) applied	Carbon Fraction = 0.5, Shoot-root ratio = 0.2
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Derived from annual CO2 Fixation for all trees planted plus soil carbon stocks in planted area, total EPA minus baseline carbon stocks of additional planting area each year
Purpose of data	To determine the carbon sequestration and corresponding VERs to be issued.
Additional comment	

SDG 2

Data/parameter	Annual increase in collective income of participating farmers
Unit	USD
Description	Farmers participating in the WithOneSeed community forestry program receive an annual incentive payment for tree management and maintenance. One of the ways of reducing poverty and hunger is to put an earned dollar in a person's

	pocket to give them the power to make life choices for themselves.
Source of data	• Afaloicai Farmers Payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Afaloicai Farmers Payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Afaloicai Farmers Payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Alaua-Craik Farmers payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Alaua-Craik Farmers payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Alaua-Craik Farmers payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Alaua-Leten Farmers Payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Alaua-Leten Farmers Payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Alaua-Leten Farmers Payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Defauasse Farmers payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Defauasse Farmers payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Defauasse Farmers payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Hae-Coni Farmers Payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Hae-Coni Farmers Payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Hae-Coni Farmers Payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Larisula Farmers Payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Larisula Farmers Payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Larisula Farmers Payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Lavateri Farmers Payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Lavateri Farmers Payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Lavateri Farmers Payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Osso-Huna Farmers Payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Osso-Huna Farmers Payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Osso-Huna Farmers Payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Samalari Farmers Payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Samalari Farmers Payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Samalari Farmers Payment 2022 in 2023.pdf • Uacala Farmers Payment 2020 in 2021.pdf • Uacala Farmers Payment 2021 in 2022.pdf • Uacala Farmers Payment 2022 in 2023.pdf
Value(s) applied	NA
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Calculations Farmer payments are held annually in late November early December each year. Farmers are invited to a project celebration day and they receive a cash payment the amount of which is dependent on the number of trees that are under their individual management. Data is drawn from the TreeO2 Community Forestry Management Platform. Data is maintained by the Ho Musan Ida Finance team and verified by xpend Foundation.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project scenario To determine the annual tree payment made to each farmer.

	To understand the increase in community wealth.
Additional comment	

SDG 15&13

Data/parameter	Number of trees under management each year
Unit	Number of trees
Description	The total number of living trees included in the project is counted every year. These are managed and kept healthy by farmers.
Source of data	Project activity Tree count records
Value(s) applied	NA
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Data is drawn from the TreeO2 Community Forestry Management Platform. Data is maintained by the Ho Musan Ida Finance team and verified by xpand Foundation. WithOneSeed program data
Purpose of data	Calculation of project scenario To understand tree planting data, survival rates, growth rates, successful communities etc
Additional comment	

D.3. Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period

Measured Growth Rates

Data/Parameter	Value obtained in this monitoring period	Value obtained last monitoring period
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i> (Mahogany)	1.6736	1.69 cm/yr
<i>Eucalyptus urophylla</i> (Mountain gum)	1.4277	1.627 cm/yr

<i>Tectona grandis</i> (Teak)	1.4319	1.18 cm/yr
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> (Sheoak)	1.5804	0.908 cm/yr
<i>Dalbergia nigra</i> (Rosewood)	1.6536	1.5282 cm/yr
<i>Santalum album</i> (Sandalwood)	0.944	1.2313 cm/yr
<i>Sterculia foetida</i> (wild almond)	1.5794	0.7753 cm/yr
<i>Toona ciliata</i> (Australia Red Cedar)	1.5319	1.847 cm/yr

Values taken from [GS4210 Baquia CO2 Certificate Calculations Jan 2024 .xlsx](#)

Data/Parameter	Value obtained in this monitoring period	Value obtained last monitoring period
SDGs 2, 13 & 15 Number of participating farmers	922	811
SDG 2 Annual total payments to participating farmers	USD\$474,492	USD\$144,671
SDG 13 Total tCO2e sequestered (VERs)	69,804	32,094
SDG 13 & 15 Total number of trees under management	406,071	189,663

Increases between the monitored periods are due the raised community awareness of the program, the consequent participation of new farmers, the related planting of more trees and the ongoing sequestration of CO2e.

D.4. Implementation of sampling plan

TreeO2 was used to measure circumference and height of the trees as part of the annual tree count.

No random sampling approach was required – before August 2023, all trees with a circumference greater than 20cm were measured. After August 2023, all trees with a trunk height taller than 1.3m were measured to observe their growth rates, regardless of circumference.

The tree species planted and monitored are *Swietenia macrophylla* (mahogany), *Casuarina equisetifolia* (sheoak), *Tectona grandis* (teak), *Sterculia foetida*, *Santalum album* (Sandalwood), *Dalbergia nigra* (Rosewood), *Toona ciliata* (Australian Red Cedar) and *Eucalyptus urophylla*.

WithOneSeed staff (HMI Inspectors), who conducted the tree counting and GPS monitoring, were instructed on how to use a measurement tape to measure the tree circumference (in centimetres) at breast height (approx. 1.3 m height), while the Tree O2 app records the following information: Tree ID, tree circumference (at 1.3m), height, tree location (lat, long), tree species, Farmer ID, inspection date and planted date.

At the close of this monitoring period, there were over 11 full time permanent, 3 permanent part-time and 10 casual staff employed for tagging and measuring HMI trees.

The recorded data was then uploaded via the cloud on the TreeO2 web dashboard. The compiled data was then extracted from the TreeO2 dashboard in .csv format and saved as a .xls excel spreadsheet.

Tree diameter is inferred from the circumference measurements. Tree age was taken as the difference between inspection/monitored date and planting date.

SECTION E. CALCULATION OF SDG IMPACTS

E.1. Calculation of baseline value or estimation of baseline situation of each SDG Impact

The data chosen is to provide evidence of the impact of the WithOneSeed project on the chosen targets of the selected Sustainable Development Goals.

SDG 13

The baseline values are estimated from the carbon stock of the grasslands and cropland areas prior to planting. For the additional area of trees planted per year, the baseline carbon stock of croplands and grasslands is estimated for each additional area planted. This is then deducted from the fixation values from trees and soil.

Files: [GS4210 Baguia CO2 Certificate Calculations Jan 2024 .xlsx](#), refer to worksheets: 'Baseline Carbon Stock' and 'CO2 Certificates'

[401.13-AR-T-Baseline December 2023.docx](#)

SDG 2

The calculation for the value of SDG 2 is based on additional income to farmers, so the baseline value is 0.

SDG 15

The calculation for the value of SDG 15 is based on the increase in the number of trees added to the area by the project. The baseline is considered 0 as the trees planted are additional.

E.2. Calculation of project value or estimation of project situation of each SDG Impact

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SDG 13

Sequestration estimates for the project have been calculated and an overview of the project values for SDG 13 as supporting evidence to the monitoring report are contained in the worksheet.

During this monitoring period, the project has sequestered 69,804 tCO₂e.

SDG 2

The annual payments made to farmers are for managing the trees of their land in preceding years. Each year the tree farmers get paid for each tree they keep alive. Farmer payments for this monitoring period totalled US\$474,492 with an additional USD\$156,349 provided to the community of Baguia for community-led projects.

SDG 15

The number of surviving trees is found by counting all trees every year. The cumulative number of surviving trees planted in the project at the close of this monitoring period is 406,071.

E.3. Calculation of leakage

The project assessment is that there is no leakage due to project activities. Please refer to the Leakage template document: 401.13-AR-T-Leakage December 2023 via this link:

[401.13-AR-T-Leakage December 2023.docx](#)

E.4. Calculation of net benefits or direct calculation for each SDG Impact for this monitoring period

SDG	SDG Impact	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
13	Emission reductions/removals (tCO ₂ e) 2021-23	N/A	87,021	69,804
2	Increased incomes	N/A	US\$500,702	US\$474,492
15	Increased community engagement and number of trees	N/A	406,071 Total trees under management	406,071 Total trees under management

E.5. Comparison of actual SDG Impacts with estimates in approved PDD

Section B.6.4 of the approved PDD only had estimates for SDG 13 up to 2020, and no estimates for SDG2 and SDG15, so it cannot be used to compare ex-ante estimates with measured values in this monitoring period. New estimates have been added to the PDD, but these are based on real numbers so also can't be used for comparison.

E.6. Remarks on increase in achieved SDG Impacts from estimated value in approved PDD

Not applicable for afforestation and reforestation project activities according to GS monitoring report template guide v1.1.

SECTION F. SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

Principle 1: Human Rights

The Program respects internally proclaimed human rights and has no tolerance for abuse of such rights as defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We do not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion and openly support equal opportunity with regards to participation by all members of the community.

Ho Musan Ida embraces the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in strongly committing to the right to:

- life, liberty and security of a person
- work, to free choice of employment
- an adequate standard of living
- education
- full and free personal development available through community participation.

Design/Management Approach:

- Embed human rights principles into organisational policy and practice

Result:

- Human Rights policy adopted by the program

Challenges:

- The program operates in a development context, where basic needs/rights at a community level are not often met

Future planning:

- Continue to embed the HMI Human Rights policy into day to day operations
- In the next monitoring period promote and endorse one Universal Human Right (right to education) across communities

Principle 2: Gender Equity

Program design has emphasised the equal role of women in the community and ensures equal opportunity with regard to participation in the program.

Design/Management Approach:

- Embed gender and inclusion principles into organisational policy and practice

Result:

- A gender expert was engaged to create a gender and inclusion training manual and deliver workshops with employees
- At the end of this monitoring period, senior and middle management consisted of more females than males
- The program provided opportunities for women (non-landowners) to participate in the program via savings groups and a food preserving social enterprise (led by women) that supports women to generate additional income from farm produce.

Challenges:

- Patriatrial customary belief systems remain prevalent in farming communities, including the reality that land rights and decision making power are held predominantly by men.

Future planning:

- Encourage husbands to invite their wives to co-sign farmer agreements
- Continue to engage women in HMI led social enterprise activities and savings groups

- Continue to identify opportunities for female employees to take leadership roles within the program

Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions

Design/Management Approach:

- Do not allow the use of chemical fertilisers or pesticides
- Employ local field staff who are known by community and familiar with the local terrain
- Comply with the National Labor Code
- Embed safeguarding principles into organisational policy and practice

Result:

- No chemical pesticides or fertilisers have been used in the program
- All staff working in community settings are locally employed
- Safeguarding training was delivered throughout the monitoring period

Challenges:

- Due to the remoteness of the program location and the development context the program operates in, there is limited infrastructure and resources at a local level to support community health and safety

Future planning:

- Establish an HMI Occupational Health and Safety Committee to represent program employees

Principle 5. Corruption

The program has rigorous financial processes and systems (including an audit committee) to guard and protect against corruption or corrupt practices.

Design/Management Approach:

- Report annually to the Australia Charities and Not-For-Profit Committee by submitting Annual Information Statements and externally audited financial records.
- Ensure xFA's Governing Board acts as the audit committee and reviews and approves financial reports

Results:

- Annual Information Statements and externally audited financial records have been submitted to ACNC throughout this monitoring period
- As reflected in the financial reports, the Board meetings have been held regularly through this monitoring period with the Board approving financial reports

Challenges:

- NIL

Future planning:

- Continue to audit finance records and submit financial reports to ACNC
- Continue to have the Board (audit committee) periodically approve financial reports.

Principle 6. Labour Rights

Since inception the program has operated on the principles of fairness and equity and has ensured that labour and occupational health and safety laws are applied.

HMI staff are free to establish or join labour organisations, as per the National Labor Code. All staff have employee agreements that outline entitlements and conditions, which are compliant with the Timor-Leste Labor Code and the Principle as defined in the monitoring plan.

Design/Management Approach:

- Periodic review of staff contracts to ensure compliance with the National Labor Code and the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions
- Encourage tree farmers to form cooperatives to protect their interests

Results:

- All employment records have been reviewed during this monitoring period to ensure compliance with Timor-Leste National Labor code and the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions
- Informal farmer cooperatives have been formed

Challenges:

- Registering farmer cooperatives as legal entities has been a challenge due to government bureaucracy

Future planning:

- Continue to carry out periodic reviews of staff contracts to ensure compliance with the National Labor Code and the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions.
- Continue to encourage tree farmers to register their cooperatives as legal entities

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SECTION G. STAKEHOLDER INPUTS AND LEGAL DISPUTES

G.1. List all Inputs and Grievances which have been received via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism together with their respective responses/mitigations.

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Stakeholder Engagement Report

Date	Comment	Action requested from project owner	Response from project owner	Person designated with responsibility by project owner	Issue resolved?
24/04/21	She wants to plant trees in Solinei Farm but her husband and her eldest son didn't allow this because her husband owns the land.	No	She is divorced from her husband and lives separately from the land. Her husband owns the land. HMI explained that if she wants to plant trees on her husband's land then as he is the land owner she needs to talk with him to find a solution. While HMI cannot interfere with private/family asset disputes, we suggested we arrange to commence purchasing produce (pineapples and mangos) from the woman to help	Ho Musan Ida	Pending family decision. No action required from HMI.

			her generate income through our food preserving program.		
28/04/21	We already prepared the farm but why didn't we receive the trees?	Yes	This is an existing farmer who wants to add a new farm to the program. HMI staff explained they must first complete land mapping of his new farm to assess eligibility.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes, his new farm has now been deemed eligible and included in the program.
28/04/21	The trees in the Lagami' I farm is the one that can't count because it has dispute between the brothers Mr Tomas, Mr. Aleixo and Mr. Domingos	No	These farmers are awaiting a land rights decision from the Village Chief. Once a decision is verified, and if entitled to do so, the trees will be counted and the farmer will receive a payment for the trees they have planted.	Ho Musan Ida	Pending decision from Village Chief
28/04/21	My trees have not been counted for 3 years now. Next year I want to count again and received the payment	No	Trees were not counted due to a land dispute, which the farmer understands.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes. The land dispute issue was resolved and the farmer received his payments in 2023.
31/05/21	Me and my father count our trees together but in the system my name is also registered. In the time to receive the payment my father is the one who has the right to receive the money.	Yes	Both father and son are registered in the program. The son decided he wanted his father to receive the money on his behalf. HMI arranged this and gathered a signature from the son authorising his consent.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes, payments for this farmer are now provided to his father.
19/05/21	Mr. Domingos de Carvalho guides the community in Suco Atelari on the program as a volunteer but he didn't plant any trees. He is suggesting to the Farmers that they manage the branch	Yes	Mr. Domingos de Carvalho has notified HMI he is unable to continue managing the nursery by himself. HMI worked with farmers to take over the plant	Ho Musan Ida	Yes. Farmers are now managing the branch nursery.

	nursery. If the farmers are not ready to do this it will mean the branch nursery will not continue in 2021.		nursery and provided seeds and saplings to them. The team also provided training on how to germinate seeds.		
19/05/21	We receive saplings from other NGO. How can we include these in the program?	Yes	The farmer was advised he must follow the Gold Standard and HMI rules (such as plant in non-forest area, no land dispute, plant relevant species, the tree distance minimum should 3 meters apart, and land deemed eligible). HMI staff visited the farm and conducted land mapping.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes, HMI supported this farmer to follow the requirements of the project and his farm was deemed eligible and is now included in the program.
28/05/22	Paulo Alberto Barbosa came and claimed that Watumee farm in 2014 has already divided the area but farmer Belmiro planted the trees in Paulo's area. So he informed staff that if they go and count the trees to do so in Belmiro's area and not in his area.	Yes	HMI is waiting for the issue to be resolved and will only return to counting trees once neighbours settle the dispute. HMI staff met with both farmers and informed them they need to sit together and resolve this issue with the Village Chief. Once resolved, tree counting will commence again.	Ho Musan Ida	Pending decision from Village Chief.
19/07/22	We planted lots of trees (mahogany) but many continue to die.	Yes	There are no specific pest ailments to be used to stop the death of the trees (mahogany) from this particular pest but the farmer was advised to improve the survival rate of trees by cutting the top of the tree off to rid the pest and	Ho Musan Ida	Yes. The Farmer applied this pest management approach and reported it worked well.

			allow it to regrow.		
19/07/22	The distribution time should be in February – March so that we can plant food crops. If trees are distributed later, the trees planted will die.	Yes	The Farmer was notified that HMI distributes trees each year from February to March or at the very latest the first week of April. Trees are never distributed later than this.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes, trees were distributed between Feb–March as requested and planned.
19/07/22	Trees are now big, does this mean you can increase the annual incentive?	Yes	HMI explained it will continue to provide the \$0.50 incentive regardless of tree size. HMI also explained how the carbon market works (fluctuates in price) and that reserved funds and risk funds need to be maintained by the project owner to ensure it can meet its commitment to future farmer payments.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes. The farmer accepted this decision.
19/07/22	We, the farmer, planted trees to grow well but the trees still died. Is there any medicine that can help us?	Yes	There are no specific pest ailments to be used to stop the death of the trees (mahogany) from this particular pest but the farmer was advised to improve the survival rate of trees by cutting the top of the tree off to rid the pest and allow it to regrow.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes. The Farmer applied this pest management approach and reported it worked well.
19/07/22	Now in Baguia there are already a lot of mahogany trees and will increase. Can we grow other trees?	Yes	HMI notified the farmer that the program offers the choice of 8 different species for farmers to plant.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes, farmer chose different species to grow from mahogany.
31/10/23	What is the cause for not paying us for our trees while we have a land dispute with another farmer?	Yes	HMI explained that farmers in the program must be landowner in order to receive trees. The	Ho Musan Ida	Pending decision from Village Chief.

			farmer was advised to resolve the issue with the farmer through the Village Chief. Once resolved, and if confirmed as the rightful landowner, trees will be counted.		
31/10/23	What gift did HMI give to the first 12 farmers who joined the program?	Yes	HMI explained it was appreciative of the first 12 farmers who joined the program but has not given gifts to the farmer. At the 10th anniversary celebration of HMI the 12 farmers received HMI t-shirts to show appreciation to them for taking initiative to the program but aside from this, they only have received farmer payments, like all other farmers.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes
31/10/23	What pest treatments can we use to prevent the death of trees?	Yes	There are no specific pest ailments to be used to stop the death of the trees (mahogany) from this particular pest but the farmer was advised to improve the survival rate of trees by cutting the top of the tree off to rid the pest and allow it to regrow.	Ho Musan Ida	Farmers applied this pest management approach and reported it worked well.
06/11/23	Can you increase the incentive from \$0.50 to \$1.00?	A participating farmer advises their wish to leave the Ho Musan Ida program.	HMI explained it will continue to provide the \$0.50 incentive regardless of tree size. HMI also explained how the carbon market works (fluctuates in price) and that reserved funds	Ho Musan Ida	Yes, the farmer accepted this response.

			and risk funds need to be maintained by the project owner to ensure it can meet its commitment to future farmer payments.		
06/11/23	How do I loosen the tag on the trees	Yes	HMI informed the farmer he can use the screwdriver to loosen the tags and checked if the farmer had access to the tool.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes.
06/11/23	We would like to encourage 0.50 cents to \$1. Farmers are poor and the program is wealthy.	Yes	HMI explained it will continue to provide the \$0.50 incentive regardless of tree size. HMI also explained how the carbon market works (fluctuates in price) and that reserved funds and risk funds need to be maintained by the project owner to ensure it can meet its commitment to future farmer payments.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes, the farmer accepted this response.
09/11/23	Why not recruit staff from Bubuha to work with HMI?	Confirmation and reassurance that farmers will retain their land after they have worked to plant trees.	HMI explained to the farmer that the procedure for recruiting new staff involves notifying village coordinators from all 10 villages, who then put forth recommendations. In the past, 3 staff from Bubuha have been recruited by HMI but after 3 months the staff did not like the field work and resigned. If people from Bubuha want to join the program as staff, HMI	Ho Musan Ida	Yes.

			welcomes them to apply.		
09/11/23	Can we minimize the mahogany tree in Baguia because in Baguia many mahogany trees are not surviving. We also ask that we minimize the local teak tree because it can dry up the waters.	Yes	HMI enforced that farmers cannot plant Teak amongst food crops and water sources but can only do so in areas to assist with landslides. Farmers were notified at the annual meeting and agreed. HMI staff actively encourage new farmers to plant a diverse range of species from the species list and is also looking to add fruit trees to include in the program.	Ho Musan Ida	Ongoing.
10/11/23	We would like to choose another coordinator for Samalari	Yes	A temporary coordinator has been appointed with a formal community meeting scheduled to be held in 2024 where the community will nominate a new coordinator. This meeting will need to take place after corn planting season as farmers are busy.	Ho Musan Ida	In Progress.
10/11/23	How do we resolve lost tags?	No	You need to confirm how many tags you lost and notify HMI before the tree counting commences. HMI staff can replace these during the tree counting.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes.
10/11/23	We have planted a lot of mahogany but lots of them have died. Can we	No	HMI explained it has 8 species of trees it plants under the program.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes.

	plant another tree?				
20/11/23	The teak trees we plant in 2021 are not counted yet.	Yes	HMI staff explained that it was not aware of these teak trees being planted. If the farmer wants these included in the program, HMI staff reminded the farmer that they must provide this information to HMI during tree distribution season.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes. Farmer' s teak trees were added to the program.
20/11/23	When we joined the program the 3 meter rule wasn' t a part of the program.	No	The 3 meter rule has been a part of the HMI model since 2010, as we emphasise the importance of agroforestry. In recent years farmers have not been following this rule well, so we have commenced strongly enforcing it.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes.
22/11/23	If a farmer doesn' t clean (Weed/manage) their trees and is told by HMI staff more than three times that he needs to do so, can he still receive the payment?	No	Staff will ask farmers three times to care for their trees. If farmers do not do so, trees will not be counted that year, and consequently the farmer will not receive his payment. When farms aren' t maintained, it becomes difficult for staff to find and access trees. Additionally, the farmer receives the incentive to look after the trees. If he is not doing this, then he should not receive the payment.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes
22/11/23	Farmers should also have a copy	No	HMI explained that the MOU is	Ho Musan Ida	Yes.

	of MOU with government		between HMI and the Government. The farmer agreements are between farmers and HMI and this is the legal document farmers are provided with. If the farmer would like to view the MOU, he can visit the HMI office.		
22/11/23	If our trees are counted twice do we receive a payment once or twice?	No.	HMI explained the owner will receive a payment once a year even if the trees are counted twice. The first count is often to measure the diameter of the tree and its height. The second is to verify data if any issues arise from the count.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes
23/11/23	How can trees near each other be resolved?	No	We do not count and pay farmers for trees grown less than 3 meters apart. Tree planted less than 3 meters apart cannot grow well and thus cannot sequester carbon. HMI advised the farmer to remove some of the trees less than 3 meters apart and instead plant crops, as other farmers do.	Ho Musan Ida	Yes

G.2. Report on any stakeholder mitigations that were agreed to be monitored.

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There are no stakeholder mitigations that are being monitored.

G.3. Provide details of any legal contest that has arisen with the project during the monitoring period

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There are no legal contests in relation to the project during the monitoring period

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Section for POA monitoring Forward action request section Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on safeguard reporting Clarity on design changes Leakage section added for VER/CER projects Addition of Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption