

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (PDD)

PUBLICATION DATE **14.10.2020**

VERSION **v. 1.2**

RELATED SUPPORT

- TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & Project Design Document v.1.2

This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

0 – Description of project

0 – Application of approved Gold Standard Methodology (ies) and/or demonstration of SDG Contributions

0 – Duration and crediting period

0 – Summary of Safeguarding Principles and Gender Sensitive Assessment

0 – Outcome of Stakeholder Consultations

Appendix 1 – Safeguarding Principles Assessment (mandatory)

0 – Contact information of Project participants (mandatory)

0 – LUF Additional Information (project specific)

0 – Summary of Approved Design Changes (project specific)

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 Key Project Information & Project Design Document v.1.2](#)

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KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Project	GS4210
Title of Project	WithOneSeed Community Forestry Program
Time of First Submission Date	
Date of Design Certification	30 March 2016
Version number of the PDD	Version 0.9
Completion date of version	28/05/2021
Project Developer	xpand Foundation Company Registration: ABN 90 158 070 476 Address: 32 Tamar Grove, Oakleigh, VIC 3166, Australia Website: www.xpand.net.au
Project Representative	Andrew Mahar AM Chief Executive, xpand Foundation Telephone: +61 401009242 Email: andrew@xpand.net.au
Project Participants and any communities involved	The project proponent is the xpand Foundation (see www.xpand.net.au). WithOneSeed is an initiative of the Foundation receiving support from a number of other organisations, including: Ho Musan Ida Foundation – a Timorese registered Foundation that manages the WithOneSeed program at the local level. Pollination – _Pro Bono legal advice Da Silva & Teixeira Avogardos – _in country legal advice and support

	Marnie Telfer – _Carbon engineering Australian Agroforestry Foundation – _agroforestry training and advice Melbourne University – _research assistance PMF – _financial support The subsistence community of Baguia, Timor-Leste which is a sub Administrative Post in the Municipality of Baucau. Baguia comprises ten village communities (sucos) all of whom are now involved in the project: Afaloicai, Alaua Craic, Alaua Leten, Hae Coni, Ossu Huna, Lari Sula, Uacala, Samalari, Defa Uassi, Lavateri. These sucos have a combined population of 12,9621. These communities have been actively involved in the development and expansion of the program over the past ten years. Each Suco has a key person defined as a HMI Coordinator who takes responsibility for organising tree farmers in his/her area.
Host Country (ies)	Sub-District of Baguia, Municipality of Bacau, 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
Scale of the project activity	☒ Micro scale ☐ Small Scale ☐ Large Scale
Other Requirements applied	N/A
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Gold Standard A/R GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Methodology V.1.0.
Product Requirements applied	

	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A
Project Cycle:	☒ Regular ☐ Retroactive

Land-use & Forest Key Project Information¹

Scope:	☒ Forestry ☐ Agriculture
Silvicultural system:	☒ Conservation (no use of timber) ☐ Selective Harvesting ☐ Rotation Forestry
Project Area (ha):	The sub-district of Baguia covers an area of 213.99 km ² . The extent of the project area is the grasslands and cropland areas covering a total of 4,996 hectares as estimated from GIS analysis.
Eligible Area (ha):	The eligible planting area is determined based on delineating the area of tree

¹ Please refer to 0 for detailed information on LUF projects

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 2021, the cumulative crown area of the trees planted was estimated at 183.71 ha and for the projected plantings, this is expected to increase to 280 ha by 2039.

Note: This is a very conservative estimate of the eligible planting area (EPA), as the EPA was derived from creating a 2.5 radius buffer around each tree in GIS and merging and dissolving the area. As such, spaces between the trees have not been taken into consideration in summing the EPA.

See Dropbox folder: Forest Inventory files\GIS files\Annual Cumulative EPA\CumulativeEPA2010.shp,
CumulativeEPA2011.shp,
CumulativeEPA2012.shp,
CumulativeEPA2013.shp,
CumulativeEPA2014.shp,
CumulativeEPA2015.shp,
CumulativeEPA2016.shp,
CumulativeEPA2017.shp,
CumulativeEPA2018.shp,
CumulativeEPA2019.shp,
CumulativeEPA2020.shp.

10% Set Aside Conservation area (ha):	NA
Evidence that Project Area Boundary is clearly distinguishable in the field:	The Project Boundary encompasses the sub district of Baguia to involve all of the communities residing there. However, it is unlikely that the entire boundary of the sub-district will be delineated as the eligible planting area (EPA). The farmers will rely on GPS records to identify the location of their planted trees on an annual basis. This information will be collated (annually) in GIS and the eligible planting area will be derived and subsequently clipped to the Project Boundary Baguia subdistrict map to ensure that the EPA resides within the Project Boundary.
Planting Area	The planting area consists of private small farm holder agricultural properties spread out in a mosaic pattern within the cropland and grassland areas of the project area. (See Figure 2 in the KPI Annex 2021 Document https://www.dropbox.com/s/7bgvb0zx02r09t9/KPI%20Annex%202021.docx?dl=0) The extent of the project area is the grasslands and croplands areas covering a total of 4,996 hectares and estimated from GIS analysis.
How many Modelling Units (MUs) are included in the eligible area:	Modelling units within the Project Boundary are the cropland (MU01) and grassland (MU02) areas:

	See Dropbox folder: Forest inventory files\GIS files\GS4210 Project Area\Land_Use_Grasslands.shp and Land_Use_Croplands.shp
Summary of New Areas added (copy and insert as needed):	
Size (ha):	
Date Added	

Table 1 – Estimated Sustainable Development Contributions

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact (defined in B.6.)	Estimated Annual Average	Units or Products
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Emissions Reductions	15,000	VERs
2 End Hunger	Increased income into community	US\$80,000.	USD
15 Life on the land	Increased community engagement in reforestation and increase in the number of trees under management annually	849 people.	Head count
		50,000 trees.	Living Trees

SECTION A. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

A.1 Purpose and general description of project

The xpanse Foundation in partnership with the Foundasaun Ho Musan Ida has been developing and running the largest community lead agroforestry program in Timor-Leste since 2010. Working with small land holder 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 Baguia.

WithOneSeed community forestry program is the first social enterprise acting on climate change through community lead 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.

xpand Foundation has developed and supported the WithOneSeed program over the past nine 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.

It's about environmental justice, social justice and economic justice and supports 10 of the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. WithOneSeed also embraces the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Both of these international standards provide a framework for our work.

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 beyond charity and aid.

The program has four commitments to:

- make environments sustainable
- end poverty and hunger
- increase education and training
- build regional partnerships.

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.

The development of the TreeO2 smartphone app has introduced greater efficiency into the management of the new forests. TreeO2 enables the tracking of every tree by planting date, location, ownership and growth rates. Each tree has a unique ID through the use of RFID nails. 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 2021.

WithOneSeed started with 12 farmers in 2010 who planted 3000 trees in the first year, today there are over 849 tree farmers engaged managing around 189,663 trees

- Over 849 Baguia farmers engaged in community forestry
- Over 5% of Baguia farmers directly involved in planting and managing trees
- Just under 30% of the population of Baguia benefitting financially from WithOneSeed
- 18 permanent full-time jobs and 25 casual jobs created
- 189,663 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 Foundation
- Two successful Gold Standard Performance Audits, one in 2016 the other is 2019
- Over 78,105 t CO₂e removed from the world's atmosphere
- MOU with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and WithOneSeed
- More than 40,000 CarbonSocial carbon credits sold internationally to companies and individuals working toward carbon neutrality
- US\$500,000 paid into the Baguia village economy since 2010
- Three main plant nurseries supporting 18 sub village plant nurseries
- 10 of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals being addressed by WithOneSeed.
- WithOneSeed community forestry program expansion into four other Municipalities of Timor-Leste in 2019

- Partnership with Oxfam Timor-Leste to roll out the WithOneSeed community forestry model across Timor-Leste.
- The mapping of forest cover across Timor-Leste which provides a unique insight into forest loss and gain across Timor-Leste since 2002. It also shows the loss and gain of greenhouse gases over the same period of time.
- Establish the Foundasuan Rai Matak (Green Land Foundation) in late 2019 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.

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.

The simple premise of the WithOneSeed philosophy is that by putting an 'earned' dollar in a person's pocket gives them the power to make decisions for themselves and their family. It is moving beyond charity and aid to a sustainable livelihood that delivers respect, self-esteem and self-reliance.

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 program. This is a fundamental difference between the WithOneSeed program 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 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 two performance audits, the most recent in 2019. Performance audit is a rigorous validation that the program

is following what are the requirements of the gold standard certification. This involves a review of all program documentation for site visit to meet with tree farmers and confirm that they are in full agreement and understanding of the program and also requires a detailed assessment of our carbon calculations. And independent auditor is then appointed who then visits the communities which are undertaking the reforestation activities and verifies the reforestation activities. Each performance audit provides an important opportunity for the community to review the re-forestation practices and also enables a formal process through which the program can deliver education and knowledge building activities throughout the community.

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. After this time the farmers are able to selectively harvest trees for building, furniture making and sale according to discussions in the program. 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 small holder land which means the ownership of the tree is held by the farmer.

UN Sustainability Development Goals.

WithOneSeed methodology also has been designed to address a number of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

WithOneSeed particularly helps realise the SDGs by helping to:

- end poverty and hunger and promote sustainable farming and lifelong learning
- promote decent work, sustainable agricultural communities and economic growth
- take action to combat climate change, manage forests and reverse land degradation

- improving life on the land.
- encourage local, national and global partnerships for sustainable development
- empower women and children, and particularly girls, by increasing family income, facilitating children's education and creating family job prospects.

Furthermore, WithOneSeed also embraces the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in strongly committing to:

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

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
- 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 that allows accountability for carbon reduction and
- 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 standards 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.

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 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 forest 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.

TreeO2 technology Innovation

A key part of the transparency of the WithOneSeed community forestry program is the tracking of every farmer and every tree he or she plants. For the past 10 years this has been done using a Garmin GPS device. WithOneSeed community foresters visit each tree farmer and together they GPS locate every tree. This information is then downloaded and mapped to allow the program to know exactly how many trees survive each year. This information is also used to calculate the annual farmer payment which is based on the number of surviving trees on each small holder farm. In 2020 just under US\$84,000 was paid to the Baguia tree farmers.

In a year where a performance audit is conducted, sample plots are used and the circumference of a random sample of trees is taken. This information is then used to calculate the amount of carbon that is stored in the new forests. While this methodology has served the program well, we are always looking for ways to make the community forest management more efficient, accountable and reliable. Over the past 18 months a new and unique technology has been developed and trialed. The outcome has been the development of a smartphone app called TreeO2. TreeO2 uses RFID nails which are inserted into 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 ID's are linked by the TreeO2 app which allows the program to record a range of data including planting date, species, GPS location, circumference measurements, 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 will play a significant role in managing the new forests and will deliver significant efficiency and transparency gains. The app could also deliver cost saving in relation to performance audit costs. TreeO2 is being rolled out across the 1000 farmers tagging the 200,000 trees in 2020. This will significantly reduce time and costs in maintaining small holder community forestry programs anywhere in the world. This provides great confidence that what we say we are doing, we are actually doing.

A.1.1. Eligibility of the project under Gold Standard

The WithOneSeed community forestry program meets the requirements under the Gold Standard LUF A/R as described in the LAND USE & FORESTS ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS Version 1.2.1 Published April 2020.

A key element of the WithOneSeed concept of getting smallholder subsistence farming communities to re-establish and maintain the forests where they live have been to develop a certified carbon sink that allows the farming community to derive an income through sales of carbon credits through the international carbon market. Reforestation has been shown by the recent IPCC report to have the potential to contribute up to 30% of the carbon reduction required to keep the planet below 1.5% warming.

Tree planting in Baguia will directly impact significant soil erosion and degradation caused by the more variable climate weather patterns, improve soil and therefore crop yields, giving more food for an already severely undernourished population. WithOneSeed is based on planting trees to remove carbon from the atmosphere. Climate change is a great immediate threat to the livelihood of many Timorese, hence these farmers are taking action themselves.

A.1.2. Legal ownership of products generated by the project and legal rights to alter use of resources required to service the project

The legal ownership of the carbon rights is retained by the participating trees farmers who are planting and managing trees on their own private land. The farmers assign the carbon rights to the carbon stored in their trees to the xpanse Foundation who then sells the carbon credits on the international carbon market on their behalf. The farmers sign an agreement with the program and can be viewed at the DropBox link below:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/vt7fmnmv0fpx2hk/AAA4fnLieOYHr9B1IU0L5mwza?dl=0>

An MOU between the Government of Timor-Leste and the xpanse Foundation, recognises the ownership of the trees resides with the farmer who has planted and managed them. There is accepted customary lore that recognises land ownership and this is particularly strong in the rural districts. The MOU between the Government of

TL and the xpand Foundation provides assurity about the ownership of the trees and therefore the carbon rights. The copy of the MOU can be found in the DropBox link below:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/29n5ybn2npls5oq/MOU%20DRTL_xPF.pdf?dl=0

A.2 Location of project

Sub-District of Baguia, Municipality of Bacau, Timor-Leste. <http://goo.gl/maps/NiEvv>

A.3 Technologies and/or measures

Reforestation in smallholder communities is very labour intensive. The program does not require the use of technologies except for the monitoring and data management activities.

The program manages a number of village-based nurseries where propagation and sapling nurturing takes place. These nurseries have basic tools and water tanks.

The technology used in the project, which is a smartphone app and web-based platform, called TreeO2. TreeO2 is a complete community forestry management tool. It is a mobile and web application developed by the xpand Foundation as a part of the WithOneSeed community Forestry Program. Critical to the environmental and financial benefits derived by the program to the community, the TreeO2 application is used to manage inventory of trees in the system, a database of participating farmers as well as the hardware that is used to capture data on the ground. A more detailed description of the TreeO2 solution is contained in a separate report to accompany this business understanding document, and may be accessed via the DropBox link below: https://www.dropbox.com/s/9asqgcxur87p45t/Tree%20O2%20Business%20Understanding%20Report_Final_Issue-1-1.pdf?dl=0

A.4 Scale of the project

Microscale

A.5 Funding sources of project

The initial stages of the project were funded primarily by philanthropic donations, grants, pro bono contributions and small government grants. However, in February

2016, after a rigorous documentation and auditing process, WithOneSeed achieved Gold Standard Accreditation for the area covered by the program in Baguia. The accreditation covers the period from 2010 to 2039. The accreditation has enabled the sale of carbon credits in the voluntary carbon market and the income has begun a transition of the WithOneSeed program to financial self-sustainability by 2021. The development of WithOneSeed Business Plan and Risk Assessment forms the basis of business planning, risk assessment and feasibility for the next stage of development for WithOneSeed in Baguia. The plan covers the period from 2016 to 2021, during which the program will be transitioning from a philanthropy/grant-funded project, managed from Australia, into a financially self-sustaining program, managed by Timorese people in Timor-Leste.

SECTION B. APPLICATION OF APPROVED GOLD STANDARD METHODOLOGY (IES) AND/OR DEMONSTRATION OF SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

B.1. Reference of approved methodology (ies)

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

B.2. Applicability of methodology (ies)

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
- 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 that allows accountability for carbon reduction and
- 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 standards 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 so the project area has clear, mappable boundaries
- Designed so the EPA is not to have been forested in the past 10 years

B.3. Project boundary

The Project Boundary encompasses the sub district of Baguia to involve all of the communities residing there. This may not be easy to distinguish in the field. However, it is unlikely that the entire boundary of the sub-district will be delineated as the eligible planting area (EPA). The farmers will rely on GPS devices to identify the location of their planted trees on an annual basis. This information will be collated (annually) in GIS and the eligible planting area will be derived and subsequently clipped to the Project Boundary Baguia subdistrict map to ensure that the EPA resides within the Project Boundary.

The project area involves the communities of the 10 Sucos (villages) in the sub-district of Baguia, which is located in the south-east corner of the municipality of Baucau, Timor-Leste. The geographic coordinates of Baguia span approximately 126° 35' to 126° 40' latitude and from – 8° 20' to - 8° 40' longitude. (See Figure 1 in KPI_Annex 2019 Document). The sub-district of Baguia covers an area of 213.99 km^{2,3}.

Source	GHGs	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline scenario	Source 1	CO ₂	
		CH ₄	
		N ₂ O	
		...	
	Source 2	CO ₂	
		CH ₄	
		N ₂ O	
		...	
	...	...	
		...	
		...	
		...	
Project scenario	Source 1	CO ₂	
		CH ₄	
		N ₂ O	
		...	
	Source 2	CO ₂	
		CH ₄	

	N ₂ O
	...
	...
	...
...	...
	...

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

The project area is cropland and degraded grasslands. For information on the establishment and description of the Project baseline scenario, please refer to the document '401.13-AR-T-Baseline May 2021' in the DropBox Folder through the link below:

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/i8msh48xzbcqsnd/401.13-AR-T-Baseline%20May%202021.docx?dl=0>

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

Specify the methodology, activity requirement or product requirement that establishes deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).	Option 2 – Positive List (a) recent <i>UNDP Human Development Indicator</i>² below 0.8. Timor Leste – has a HDI of 0.606 < 0.80 http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TL (b) The project shall have no intention of creating a forest for the commercial use of the timber or non-timber forest products
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² UNDP Human Development Indicator <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data/profiles/>

	The project is an agroforestry project with minimal to no commercial timber harvesting. (c) The project activities shall not be mandatory by any law or regulation. There are no laws in Timor Leste that mandate the planting of trees.
Describe how the proposed project meets the criteria for deemed additionality.	Refer to Additionality template For information on the demonstration of additionality of the Project, please refer to the document '201-LUF-T-AR-Additionality May 2021' in the DropBox Folder: https://www.dropbox.com/s/8u6knpt46oeodyu/201-LUF-T-AR-Additionality%20May%202021.docx?dl=0

B.5.1 Prior Consideration

N/A

B.5.2 Ongoing Financial Need

Gold Standard Certification is essential to the WithOneSeed programs ongoing success and viability.

The initial stages of the project were funded primarily by philanthropic donations, grants, pro bono contributions and small government grants. However, in February 2016, after a rigorous documentation and auditing process, WithOneSeed achieved Gold Standard Accreditation for the area covered by the program in Baguia. The accreditation covers the period from 2010 to 2039. The accreditation has enabled the sale of carbon credits in the international voluntary carbon market and the income has

begun a transition of the WithOneSeed program to financial self-sustainability by 2021.

The development of WithOneSeed Business Plan and Risk Assessment forms the basis of business planning, risk assessment and feasibility for the next stage of development for WithOneSeed in Baguia. The plan covers the period from 2016 to 2021, during which the program will be transitioning from a philanthropy/grant-funded project, managed from Australia, into a financially self-sustaining program, managed by Timorese people in Timor-Leste.

The early stages of the program required great attention to detail and monitoring costs. From the outset the WithOneSeed program committed to paying the participating smallholder subsistence farmers an annual incentive payment for each tree they kept alive. The program has honoured this commitment for the past 10 years. The recent 'pickup' in the voluntary carbon market will ensure that the program is able to not only maintain the commitment to the annual farmer payments but there is the potential to extent the payments. Please find below the link to the Business case in the DropBox link below:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/yvgc7bsdlttrku9l/AAAA4lIJy1gzoSYCI-YXMEgFa?dl=0>

B.6. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

Relevant Target/Indicator for each of the three SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Most relevant SDG Target	SDG Impact
		Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)
Goal 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Emissions reductions GHG CO2 Fixation from the planting of trees	CO2 Certificates issued under the Gold Standard (VERs)
Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Target 2.3.2	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Increased income into community. USD
Goal 15 Life on the land Target 15.2	15.2 By 2030, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Increased community engagement in reforestation and increase in the number of trees under management annually No. of participants in program activities No. of trees under management

B.6.1 Explanation of methodological choices/approaches for estimating the SDG Impact

SDG 13

Employed Gold Standard's Afforestation Reforestation GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Methodology to determine the amount of carbon sequestered as a result of the activity.

SDG 2

The methodology is relatively straight forward. It is a calculation of the total increase in income into the community of Baguia through the sale of carbon credits in the international voluntary carbon market. The data chosen is to provide evidence of the impact of the WithOneSeed program on some of the targets of the selected goal. The equations are simple totals and cumulative totals.

SDG 15

The methodology is relatively straight forward. It is a calculation of the total number of participating tree farmers and the total number of trees under management in the program. Both of these make a contribution to sustainable forest management and restoration of forests. The data chosen is to provide evidence of the impact of the WithOneSeed program on some of the targets of the selected goal. The equations are simple totals and cumulative totals.

B.6.2 Data and parameters fixed ex ante

SDG13

Data/parameter	Emissions Reductions
Unit	VERs (tCO ₂ eq)
Description	Number of tCO ₂ e sequestered during the reporting period
Source of data	Project activity https://www.dropbox.com/sh/crcrgtj4o9f3a53/AABhTwJilGBFvi6CApF54yO-a?dl=0
Value(s) applied	NA
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Gold Standard A/R GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Methodology. Calculations conducted by Dr Marnie Telfer
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline scenario Calculation of project scenario
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 is a persons

	pocket to give them the power to make life choices for themselves.
Source of data	Project activity https://www.dropbox.com/sh/5mpoixnz99301vm/AAANBEPM-Xw2Q4GSjL2oDTkWa?dl=0
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
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

Data/parameter	Number of farmer participants in the WithOneSeed program. Cumulative number of trees under management each year
Unit	Head-counts; Number of trees
Description	Building capacity to manage ecosystems and manage new forests requires education and training of the communities

	that live in and around these forests. Farmers engaged with WithOneSeed are provided with agroforestry training. This provides them with the knowledge to help manage the new forests they are growing.
Source of data	Project activity Participating farmers and tree count records https://www.dropbox.com/s/au3punjagb92ofm/Payment%202019%20for%20farmers%20Baguia.xlsx?dl=0
Value(s) applied	NA
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures	Calculation Data is drawn from the Tree02 Community Forestry Management Platform. Data is maintained by the Ho Musan Ida Finance team WithOneSeed program data
Purpose of data	Calculation of project scenario To understand the number of participating community members To understand tree planting data, survival rates, growth rates, successful communities etc
Additional comment	

B.6.3 Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact

B.6.4 Summary of ex ante estimates of each SDG Impact

SDG 13

Year	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
Year 1 (2010)	5	182	177
Year 2 (2011)	4	310	306
Year 3 (2012)	9	535	527
Year 4 (2013)	5	693	688
Year 5 (2014)	13	1,163	1,150
Year 6 (2015)	53	1,903	1,850
Year 7 (2016)	89	3,135	3,047
Year 8 (2017)	89	3,833	3,744
Year 9 (2018)	107	4,618	4,511
Year 10 (2019)	126	5,277	5,151
Year 11 (2020)	145	5,936	5,791
Total	556	27,585	26,942
Total number of crediting years			
Annual average over the crediting period	50.5	2,507	2,449

B.7. Monitoring plan

The Tree Monitoring and GHG Accounting Guide is intended to explain and outline the procedures used to derive the CO₂ certificates for the Gold Standard project - GS4210 WithOneSeed Timor Leste Community Forestry Project.

In addition to the field work already conducted to determine tree numbers and survival rates, tree measurements will be conducted to verify each tree species' CO₂ fixation rates.

A Master Tree Growers Program has been developed and run so that the communities in the Project Area understand the procedures required to measure the trees. Due to

the key aim of the project being to involve as many small farm holders in the subdistrict as possible and the fact that the forest will grow in small fragments, the program has not adopted the standard forest inventory approach in order to verify biomass and carbon fixation in the first stage of planting.

The monitoring guide can be accessed here:

https://www.dropbox.com/s/5f8jhpdpnpxue5/GS4210%20GHG%20Accounting%20and%20Monitoring%20Guide_May%202021.docx?dl=0

B.7.1 Data and parameters to be monitored

SDG 13

Data / Parameter	Emissions Reductions
Unit	VERs
Description	Number of tCO ₂ e sequestered in the new forests
Source of data	https://www.dropbox.com/sh/crcrgtj4o9f3a53/AABhTwJilGBFvi6CApF54yO-a?dl=0
Value(s) applied	NA
Measurement methods and procedures	Gold Standard A/R GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Methodology.
Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	QC - The forest inventory is monitored on an annual basis using a purpose designed App called TreeO2 which is used by tree inspectors who count the number of trees alive in the project area. This count is carried out with two tree inspectors employed by the WithOneSeed program and the farmer who owns the trees. The trees are counted and the totals are signed off by the farmer and the tree inspectors. The data is gathered both manually in a paper record and electronically through the Treeo2 platform. The data is loaded to a

	cloud-based database. The tree data is then monitored for consistency.
	QA- The main QA process is carried out during the Gold Standard Performance Audit. This audit has been carried out on average once every 16 months. WithOneSeed uses independent carbon engineers to verify inventory data which is then reported to Gold Standard through an independent third-party auditor.
Purpose of data	Calculation of project performance
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 is to give them the power to make life choices for themselves.
Source of data	https://www.dropbox.com/sh/5mpoixnz99301vm/AAANBEPm-Xw2Q4GSjL2oDTkWa?dl=0
Value(s) applied	NA
Measurement methods and procedures	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 Tree02 Community Forestry Management Platform. Data is maintained by the Ho Musan Ida Finance team

Monitoring frequency	Annually
QA/QC procedures	QC - The forest inventory is monitored on an annual basis using a purpose designed App called TreeO2 which is used by tree inspectors who count the number of trees alive in the project area. This count is carried out with two tree inspectors employed by the WithOneSeed program and the farmer who owns the trees. The trees are counted and the totals are signed off by the farmer and the tree inspectors. The data is gathered both manually in a paper record and electronically through the Treeo2 platform. The data is loaded to a cloud-based database. The tree data totals are used to determine the annual incentive payments each tree farmer receives for maintaining trees on his/her property. QA- The main QA process is carried out during the Gold Standard Performance Audit. This audit has been carried out on average once every 16 months. WithOneSeed uses independent carbon engineers to verify inventory data which is then reported to Gold Standard through an independent third-party auditor.
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

Data / Parameter	Number of farmer participants in the WithOneSeed program. Cumulative number of trees under management each year
Unit	Head-counts; Number of trees

Descripti on	Building capacity to manage ecosystems and manage new forests requires education and training of the communities that live in and around these forests. Farmers engaged with WithOneSeed are provided with agroforestry training. This provides them with the knowledge to help manage the new forests they are growing.
Source of data	Participating farmers and tree count records https://www.dropbox.com/s/au3punjagb92ofm/Payment%202019%20for%20farmers%20Baguia.xlsx?dl=0
Value(s) applied	
Measure ment methods and procedur es	Data is drawn from the TreeO2 Community Forestry Management Platform. Data is maintained by the Ho Musan Ida Finance team WithOneSeed program data
Monitori ng frequenc y	Annually
QA/QC procedur es	QC - The forest inventory is monitored on an annual basis using a purpose designed App called TreeO2 which is used by tree inspectors who count the number of trees alive in the project area. This count is carried out with two tree inspectors employed by the WithOneSeed program and the farmer who owns the trees. The trees are counted and the totals are signed off by the farmer and the tree inspectors. The data is gathered both manually in a paper record and electronically through the Treeo2 platform. The data is loaded to a cloud-based database. The tree data totals are used to determine the annual increase in surviving trees across the whole project area. The farmer data is used to keep a total number of farmer participants in the program. QA- The main QA process is carried out during the Gold Standard Performance Audit. This audit has been carried out on average once every 16 months. WithOneSeed uses independent carbon engineers to

	verify inventory data which is then reported to Gold Standard through an independent third-party auditor.
Purpose of data	To understand the number of participating community members To understand tree planting data, survival rates, growth rates, successful communities etc
Additional comment	

B.7.2 Sampling plan

The sampling plan for SDG 13 involves Community Tree Inspectors, employed by the WithOneSeed program, who count and measure every tree planted on an annual basis. The tree inspectors use a purpose-built smartphone app linked to a cloud-based database to record each tree planted. The trees are provided a unique ID using RFID chips. Data that is gathered on each tree includes:

- Farmer ID (the owner of the tree)
- Tree ID
- GPS Lon & Lat
- Tree type
- Planted date
- Inspector name
- Inspection date

The Community Tree Inspectors make an appointment to visit each participating farmer and together they count and record data on each tree. The Tree Inspectors have been trained on how to measure the trees circumference at breast height (1.3m) which is entered in to the TreeO2 App. The sampling plan involved the tree inspectors measuring a sample of trees per species planted across the eligible planting area. The measured trees were selected based on the following criteria:

- I. To ensure that all years that trees were planted were included;

- II. To ensure that trees planted in both croplands and grasslands (both flat lands and hills) were included;
- III. That the geographical extent of Baguia was represented.

At the conclusion of tree counting and measuring a farmer's trees the tree inspector syncs the data via the internet and the data is stored in a cloud database.

The complied data is then extracted from the TreeO2 dashboard through a web-browser in CSV format and then saved in an xl spreadsheet. The tree diameter is inferred from the circumference measurements. Tree age was taken as the difference between inspection/monitored data and planted date. Refer also the Growth Model 2021 Calculation log.docx The final calculations are presented in; GS4210 Growth model to 2021 v1.0.xls

B.7.3 Other elements of monitoring plan

While data is gathering using the TreeO2 App the tree inspectors also maintain manual records of their tree counting activities. This paper-based data is handed in at the weekly staff meeting and this information is then recorded in a separate spreadsheet. This is done to provide a backup and a source of data to check if there are any discrepancies or disputes.

WithOneSeed staff meet on a weekly basis to support each other and to report on activities and issues encountered during the previous working week. These meetings are also planning sessions for the following week.

See link to WithOneSeed forest inventory and monitoring process

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/mu5p91psc30396l/WOS%20Forest%20inventory%20process%20guide.docx?dl=0>

SECTION C. DURATION AND CREDITING PERIOD

C.1. Duration of project

C.1.1 Start date of project

18/01/2010

C.1.2 Expected operational lifetime of project

Thirty years (30 years)

C.2. Crediting period of project

C.2.1 Start date of crediting period

30/03/2016

C.2.2 Total length of crediting period

30/03/2021

SECTION D. SUMMARY OF SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES AND GENDER SENSITIVE ASSESSMENT

D.1 Safeguarding Principles that will be monitored

A completed Safeguarding Principles Assessment is in [Appendix 1](#), ongoing monitoring is summarised below.

There have been no specific mitigation measures added to the monitoring plan.

The project understands its responsibilities in relation the Safeguarding Principles and the importance of adhering to them.

Principles	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan

D.2. Assessment that project complies with GS4GG Gender Sensitive requirements

Question 1 - Explain how the project reflects the key issues and requirements of Gender Sensitive design and implementation as outlined in the Gender Policy?	With One Seed recognises the importance of gender equality, since inception the program has had a woman as co-leader or leader. Several senior management positions within HMI are women and program design has always emphasised the equal roles of women, organised gender information sessions and ensured training and meeting times suit the needs of women who are primary carers in the home. Gender data is collected on program participation, training, and school site visits. HMI employees and farmers are primary organisers and active members of the Baguia women's network.
Question 2 - Explain how the project aligns with existing country policies, strategies and best practices	Women in HMI leadership have played a strong national role in highlighting gender equity through advocacy and representation to the Timorese parliament and through regional leadership programs. The Timor-Leste constitution provides that men and women must be treated equally in all aspects of life and gender equity has been promoted as a key test of the country's development progress. With One Seed is a positive exemplar of national policy in practice, gender equality and economic empowerment for the whole community.

Question 3 - Is an Expert required for the Gender Safeguarding Principles & Requirements?	No
Question 4 - Is an Expert required to assist with Gender issues at the Stakeholder Consultation?	No

SECTION E. SUMMARY OF LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The below is a summary of the 2 step GS4GG Consultation for monitoring purposes. Please refer to the separate Stakeholder Consultation Report for a complete report on the initial consultation and stakeholder feedback round.

E.1 Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures

The success of the WithOneSeed program is founded on the community of farmers who commit to planting trees for the 30-year timeframe of the project. To keep the farmers engaged a WithOneSeed coordinator is nominated in each of the 10 participating villages. A WithOneSeed staff member is also allocated to work with each of the village coordinator. Regular meetings are held in the 10 villages where program information and training is provided.

The WithOneSeed leadership meet regularly with the District Administrator and his key forestry and agriculture staff to discuss issues of mutual interest.

The WithOneSeed program is supporting and is supported by nearly one third of households across the sub district of Baguia. This makes the WithOneSeed program the largest community capacity building program in the District. It is also the largest employer outside of Government.

E.2 Final continuous input / grievance mechanism

Method	Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression	The process for Inputs and Grievances. 1. Continuous Input and Grievance Expression Process Book

Process Book
(mandatory)

A book is available in the office of the sub-District Administration of Baguia where people will be able to record issues or grievances.

The book is be reviewed at monthly project meetings by the local project manager. All issues recorded in the book will be discussed at the meeting and appropriate action will be determined. This may require the project manager to engage with the person/s who raised the issue or it could be another member of staff who completes the follow up.

How is the complaint managed?

The sub-District Administration is the central point of communication across the sub-District of Baguia. This office is well respected and a trusted office by the broader community of Baguia.

Contact: Sr. Antonio Dos Ramos, sub-District Administrator
Phone: 77304117

GS Contact
(mandatory)

help@goldstandard.org

Telephone access

Other

The phone number of the Program Manager of the WithOneSeed program is well publicised and know by the farmers across the sub-District. This is the first point of voice communication for people with an issue or grievance.

The WithOneSeed program manager is well known and respected in the sub-District of Baguia

Contact: Sna Leopoldina Guterras

Phone: 77280188

Village Tree Cooperative Coordinator

Each of the 10 villages in the sub-district of Baguia has a nominated person who is responsible for coordinating the tree planting and management activities for that particular village. This person is responsible for addressing any issue or concerns that tree farmers may have and then he/she brings the issues to the attention of the WithOneSeed program manager

APPENDIX 1 - SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES ASSESSMENT

Complete the Assessment below and copy all Mitigation Measures for each Principle into [SECTION D](#) above. Please refer to the instructions in the [Guide to Completing](#) this Form.

Assessment Questions/ Requirements	Justification of Relevance (Yes/potentially/no)	How Project will achieve Requirements through design, management or risk mitigation.	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan (if required)
Principle 1. Human Rights			
1. The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	Yes	The program has been designed to respect and ensure protection of the human rights of the community and participants.	NAR
2. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion	Yes	HMI supports equal opportunity with regards to participation by all members of the community. The HMI board and senior management undertake Human rights training on a periodic basis.	
Principle 2. Gender Equality			

1. The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women	Yes	Since program inception HMI been co-led or led by a woman and about half of senior management are women.	NAR
2. Projects shall apply the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work	Yes	Program design has emphasised the equal role of women in the community and ensures equal opportunity with regard participation in the program.	NAR
	Yes	Women staff and workers of HMI play a strong local leadership role in local networks to support women and address gender equity issues if they arise.	NAR
3. The Project shall refer to the country's national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks		The Board and senior staff undertake gender equity training and development on a periodic basis.	NAR

4. (where required) Summary of opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s)			
Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions			
1. The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community	Yes	The HMI project has developed an integrated safe-work system to avoid occupational health and safety issues and incidents. Site risk assessments are undertaken to identify and mitigate risk prior to work being commenced. The program avoids the use of hazardous materials, pesticides and fertilisers.	NAR
Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage			
Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious	No	Extensive community consultation has not identified sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural,	NAR

values or intangible forms of culture?		artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture.	
>>			
Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement			
Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No	The program operates across 10 village areas and the reforestation activities are located on land that is used for subsistence farming activities. There is no requirement for physical or economic disruption or relocation.	NAR
>>			
Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights			
a. Does the Project require any change, or have any uncertainties related to land tenure arrangements and/or access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	No	There is no national government sanctioned land tenure or rights system to assure land ownership in Timor-Leste.	NAR
b. For Projects involving land use tenure, are there any uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership?			
>>		WithOneSeed through Ho Musan Ida has supported the Baguia Tree Farmers Cooperative to document land tenure based on community knowledge.	

		A comprehensive process of identifying land holdings was conducted in the early stages of the program. Disputes or disagreements arising from this process were resolved through a consultative process. This process was supported and overseen by regional administrators. An agreement (MOU) with the Government of Timor-Leste has been executed to recognise the ownership vests with the farmer who plants and manages the trees on the land. There is accepted local custom and lore that recognises land ownership in the rural districts.	
Principle 4.4 - Indigenous people			
Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on	No	Extensive community consultation has not identified issues related to indigenous	NAR

land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?		peoples or land claimed by indigenous peoples.	
>>			
Principle 5. Corruption			
1. The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects	Yes	The program has rigorous processes and systems (including an audit committee) to guard and protect against corruption or corrupt practices.	NAR
Principle 6.1 Labour Rights			
1. The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions	Yes	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.	NAR
2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations	Yes	HMI staff are free to establish or join labour organisations. The tree farmers have formed a cooperative to protect their interests.	NAR

3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include: a) Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND b) Duties and tasks, AND c) Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND d) Modalities on health insurance, AND e) Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND f) Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave.	Yes	All HMI staff have employee agreements that outline entitlements and conditions. All employment agreements are compliant with National labour law.	
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4.	No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion)	Yes		
5.	The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures	Yes		
Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences				
1.	Does the project cause negative economic consequences during and after project implementation?	NO	The project has had very positive economic benefits through the sale of carbon credits into the international carbon markets and return of over US\$500,000 into the local economy through farmer payments. All HMI staff are paid employees, and this brings	NAR
>>				

		significant local economic benefit. The concept of a broader community dividend from the program is being explored. With One Seed retains an insurance reserve from carbon sales and in March / April 2021 \$100,000 was used to support emergency recovery in Bagua following the heavy rains and flooding. This provided aid to every household, repaired essential infrastructure and has quickened the economic recovery of the district.	
Principle 7.1 Emissions			
Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	No	The objective of the program is to absorb emissions and convert into permanent vegetation. 189,663 trees have been planted to 2020.	NAR
>>			

		78,105 tonnes of CO2 have been sequestered to 2020.	
Principle 7.2 Energy Supply			
Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	No	Except for office buildings the program does use significant electrical power.	NAR
>>		There is periodic use of petrol-powered vehicles to support logistics and normal business operations	
Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows			
Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	No planting in water courses or water bodies. Project has the potential to reduce sub-soil salinity through deep-rooted vegetation establishment.	NAR
>>		Ongoing reforestation activities will continue to improve water quality.	
Principle 8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability			
a. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional	No	The WithOneSeed program actively addresses pre-	NAR

erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion? b. Is the Project's area of influence susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?		existing soil erosion and soil degradation. It ensures the nutrients return to the soils. The water table is lowered resulting in better crop yields and therefore better food nutritional value.	
>>			
Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil			
Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	No	The With One Seed agroforestry model supports tree planting, animal husbandry and cropping existing together. Farmers select where trees are planted, however program staff encourage and assist farmers to plant trees in a way that will enhance food production rather than diminish it.	NAR
>>			
Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster			
Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind,	No	Seasonal flooding and other climate related events are expected in Timor-Leste.	NAR

earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?		xpand Foundation holds an insurance reserve on behalf of the With One Seed program which can be used for relief and recovery in the event of an unexpected event.	
>>			
Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources			
Could the Project be negatively impacted by or involve genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development, or take place in facilities or farms that include GMOs in their processes and production)?	No	The program does not and does not intend to use genetically modified materials or plants. All trees are sourced and grown locally in nurseries operated by HMI.	NAR
>>			
Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants			
Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	The program has not released pollutants or caused other harms to the environment.	NAR
>>		Farmers are provided ongoing training and development on the protection and	

		improvement of the environment by the program.	
Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste			
Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	The program does not use hazardous materials or create by-products that could be considered hazardous.	NAR
>>			
Principle 9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers			
Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	The program does not use pesticides or fertilizers.	NAR
>>			
Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests			
Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	No	The objective of the With One Seed program is reforestation and there is little evidence of premature harvesting of trees within the program. Each farmer signs and agreement and understands that trees planted must be maintained and grown for at	NAR
>>			

		least the 30-year period of the program. Each tree is individually geolocated and is physically measured annually. The program uses an annual payment to farmers calculated on surviving trees to incentivise protection. WithOneSeed runs forest education programs in local schools to teach children the importance of the program to their community. A customary lore (Tara Bundu) is being reintroduced to ensure continued understanding as generational change occurs. Tara Bundu also supports older farmer understanding due to language barriers.	
Principle 9.8 Food			
Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality	No	The WithOneSeed program has the objective of increasing	NAR

of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?		the quantity and nutritional value of food by improving soil quality, improving water retention and providing farmers with better training and development.	
>>		WithOneSeed is focused on local economic development and building village economies for the benefit of local communities.	
Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry			
Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	Farmers may independently conduct animal husbandry within the project area, but this is not part of the WithOneSeed program.	NAR
>>			
Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats			
Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	Stakeholder and community consultation has not identified High Conservation Value ecosystems, habitats, landscapes, or biodiversity areas.	NAR

>>			
Principle 9.11 Endangered Species			
a. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)?	No	Stakeholder and community consultation has not identified the presence or endangerment of protected or endangered species.	NAR
b. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No		
>>			

APPENDIX 2- CONTACT INFORMATION OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

Organization name	xpand Foundation	
Registration number with relevant authority	ABN 90 158 070 476	
Street/P.O. Box	42 Regent Street	
Building	Oakleigh	
City	Melbourne	
State/Region	Victoria	
Postcode	3166	
Country	Australia	
Telephone	+61 401009242	
E-mail	andrew@xpand.net.au	
Website	www.xpand.net.au	
Contact person	Andrew Mahar	
Title	Mr	
Salutation		
Last name	Mahar	
Middle name		
First name	Andrew	
Department		
Mobile	+61 401009242	
Direct tel.	+61 401009242	
Personal e-mail	andrew@xpand.net.au	

APPENDIX 3- LUF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Risk of change to the Project Area during Project Certification Period:

There is little risk to a change in the Project Area. This is due to the strong community 'buy-in' to the project across all levels; the strong support from the Sub District Administrator which has a community wide supporter network including from Aldeia and Suco Chiefs; the support from each level of Government, Administrative Post and Municipality and the local Ministry of Agriculture.

Land tenure in Timor-Leste is being addressed at the national Government level all-be-it at a very slow pace. The lack of formal land tenure is not considered to be an issue for the project area as the people living on the lands have done so for generations and there is little dispute about who owns what land. There are also very strong customary and cultural ties to the land which are well entrenched and understood. The project proponent actively engages with local farmers and the community to ensure there is strong engagement by local communities in the project in order to minimise the risk that the project does not consider all of the communities in the sub-district. Each participating farmer will have their land GPS mapped and the information will be publicly viewable to ensure that land disputes in the future are kept to a minimum. There is also an MOU between the Government of Timor Leste and the project developer which provides surety

	about the ownership of the trees and therefore the carbon rights.
Risk of change to the Project activities during Project Certification Period:	The risk of change to the Project activities are minimal. The model that has been established 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 inability to sell carbon credits is a key risk to the program. The project proponent has had success to date in selling enough credits to make the annual payment over the past 11 years. There is optimism that with the Paris Climate accord coming into effect in 2020 that there will be more demand for Gold Standard carbon credits. The project is a provider of quality credits with co-benefits that are in demand. There has also been a growing demand for the carbon credits from the WithOneSeed program, and it has grown exponentially, so much so that we have no credits left, and hence the need for this audit. One of the reasons for this is that the Paris Climate Agreement has come into practice, and we would anticipate that the recent rejoining by the USA would ensure a greater demand for voluntary carbon credits from projects such as WithOneSeed. The project wishes to position itself

	favourably to maximise our returns from the carbon market over the next two years as a result of the above. Education is one of the four key commitments of the project proponent to the community of Baguia. This education focuses on the benefits to the community of returning the forest of Timor-Leste. Moving away from the former practice of slash and burn and gaining a better understanding of how to manage the whole environment. This includes education about food security and nutrition and using the new forest to restore the bio-diversity. A part of the education program is also focused on school children as they will be the main beneficiaries for reforestation activities being undertaken by their parents and grandparents.
Land-use history and current status of Project Area:	The traditional practice of slash and burn agriculture has shaped the present-day landscape of Timor Lesteⁱ with the current landscape in the sub-district of Baguia consisting of remnant forests alongside agricultural and rice production areasⁱⁱ. 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 fodderⁱⁱⁱ. Current practises are unsustainable and severe degradation is occurring due to farming, grazing and burning. 70% of the land in Timor has a slope greater than 26%, giving rise to risks

	of landslides and erosion, which is compounded by deforestation. The average Timor family utilises 24 kg of forest products for cooking per day^{iv}. With the FAO estimating that deforestation rates in Timor Leste at 1.1% pa, which is four times the global average rate^v.
Socio-Economic history:	Between 1999 and 2002 East Timor was under the administration of the United Nations Transitional Administration. May 2002 saw the formation of an independent Democratic Republic of Timor Leste. Prior to this Timor Leste had been under Portuguese administration (16th century to 1975) and Indonesian occupation between 1975 and 1999^{vi}. Timor Leste supports a low-income, subsistence-based economy. The GDP per capita is currently USD1,371, however this is skewed heavily to the capital, Dili. It is estimated that actual income is settlements in rural and remote areas is around 80 cents per person per day which includes imputed rent calculations. The unemployment rate is below 5%, which seems low, but subsistence farmers, over 60% of the adult population, are actually considered to be employed. The agricultural component of GDP has not grown at all in more than 10 years. Nationally, 42% of individuals are below the poverty line, with rural poverty being 47%.
Forest management applied (past and future)	Independence saw extensive violence and destruction of much of the country's infrastructure. Most of the historical data

	on the state of forests was destroyed^{vii}. However, assessments of national forest resources over the last two decades highlight the decline in dense forest, forest and woodlands, and the expansion in areas covered by poor quality woodlands.¹ Quantitative assessments using remote sensing techniques reveal that 16% of Timor-Leste's forested land was completely cleared between 1972 and 1999, with an overall 30% in reduction of forest cover in the same period.^{viii} As of 1999 dense forest only comprised 16% of the country down from 25% in 1972, sparse forest 19%, reduced from 26% and no forest 65%, increasing from 49% since 1972. Causes for the decline in forested area and quality are swidden agriculture, clear-cutting, wildfire and excessive logging during Indonesian rule (Sandlund et al. 2001). Aditjondro (1994) supports the argument that excessive logging by Indonesian companies, through their monopolization of timber resources, played a significant role in deforestation in Timor-Leste.
Forest characteristics (including main tree species planted)	The definition of a forest in Timor Leste is "Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land predominantly under agricultural or urban land use."^{ix} The project area is comprised of predominantly (40%) of moist lowland forest (dense). The district of Baguia also hosts dry lowland forest of mixed species

	(9%), and to a lesser extent moist lowland forest (sparse) (2%) and moist highland forest of mixed species (2%). The project is now planting a range of species. Initially, the main tree species planted in the WithOneSeed project was mahogany^x. However, over time as the capabilities of community tree cooperatives has improved, and agroforestry practice and knowledge has expanded the project is now planting a diverse mix of species including the following: • Eucalyptus Alba (Timor white gum), • Eucalyptus Urophylla (Timor mountain gum), • Casuarina Equisetifolia (she oak), • Swietenia Macrophylla (mahogany) • Santalum Album (Sandalwood) • Dalbergia Nigra (rosewood) • Sterculia Foetida (olive or chestnut tree), and • Tectona Grandis (teak).
Main social impacts (risks and benefits)	A goal of WithOneSeed has been to achieve change in the way that the community uses the natural environment. This program is bringing communities together and has been able to build the local economy through reforestation activities, while contributing significantly to the broader social benefit through our commitment to economic participation, open education & regional partnerships. Putting an earned dollar in a person's pocket enable them to make decisions for themselves. It is beyond charity and aid. Developing the social and economic security of rural populations is essential to ensure human progress in developing countries. One of the most damaging consequences of poverty in rural

communities is the flight of people into the cities with the resultant problems of homelessness, unemployment, overpopulation & the collapse of social order. One of the greatest contributions that is been made by the program to the economic & social health of these communities is to help keep families on the land, housed, employed, earning an increasing income & able to provide for their children's working & educational future.

An outcome of special significance to disadvantaged rural communities through the WithOneSeed program is the improved formal educational opportunities for children, facilitated by increasing & secure family income.

This program aims to transform rural livelihoods from largely subsistence based to a social enterprise model that meets environmental, economic & social objectives.

WithOneSeed has long placed an emphasis on women and youth, both in terms of the many who face increased unemployment, but also on the global youth population who will be most impacted by climate change. The program has a strong vision of increasing employment for all sectors of society with a particular focus on women and marginalised youth with poor school education and difficulties in accessing the limited labour market. Particular effort has been made to ensure that benefits are allocated equitably throughout the communities involved. Such targeting

recognises the importance of maintaining social cohesion within culturally and politically sensitive villages and avoiding conflicts. The WithOneSeed ethos is strongly based on the premise that one of the most important impact- pathways to address societal change is the empowerment of women and that investing in people is to improve opportunities and develop the economy. The WithOneSeed program improves rural incomes and provides the opportunity for subsistence farmers to earn an income, and support their families and communities in accessing quality education.

WithOneSeed aims to be having a positive impact on the employment of women, youth and marginalized groups living in rural areas and the empowerment of women and girls through this program. WithOneSeed has always been a proudly equal opportunity program where women and men have been able to participate equitably.

Through extensive community consultation throughout the life of the program to date, WithOneSeed has worked to not only target the usual group of interested farmers, but to take a broader approach to targeting, which has allowed women to have equal opportunities to be involved.

It has been a difficult task to empower women in a context where traditional cultural roles and norms dictate lesser rights for women. So rather than change the methodology, WithOneSeed has included an expansion of scope to include

	community sensitization and advocacy. We have done this by having women at the helm of the program in Timor Leste. Women in WithOneSeed have co-founded the program and they are in-country managers, coordinators and directors, this increases community awareness and female participation within the program. WithOneSeed has understood the importance of gender-equality plans from the beginning and have allocated responsibilities and benefits on a farmer basis; ensured training times suit women; ensured awareness of responsibilities regarding gender equality and organised specific gender information sessions with relevant communities. The potential negative social impact of the project relates to the risk of land disputes arising through the process of formalising land tenure arrangements. A land tenure process is underway at the national level, expecting to culminate in the legal creation of land titles that were previously destroyed when the Indonesian army left Timor-Leste in 1999. The common view however is that the contentious land is not in the rural areas but rather in the larger population centres.
Main environmental impacts (risks and benefits)	WithOneSeed is addressing climate change by taking direct action through community forestry and climate change education initiatives in Timor Leste. It is a program responding to global climate change through being a highly effective form of carbon capture & storage.

A key element of the WithOneSeed concept of getting subsistence farming communities to re-establish and maintain the forests where they live have been to develop a certified carbon sink that allows the farming community to derive an income through sales of carbon credits through the international carbon market. Reforestation has been shown by the recent IPCC report to have the potential to contribute up to 30% of the carbon reduction required to keep the planet below 1.5% warming. Tree planting in Baguia will directly impact significant soil erosion and degradation caused by the more variable climate weather patterns, improve soil and therefore crop yields, giving more food for an already severely undernourished population.

WithOneSeed is based on planting trees to remove carbon from the atmosphere. Climate change is a great immediate threat to the livelihood of many Timorese; hence these farmers are taking action themselves.

The WithOneSeed model is simply put, tree planting. However, putting the forests back has a number of further positive environmental impacts.

The WithOneSeed program counters soil erosion and soil degradation. It helps the nutrients return to the soils. The water tables are addressed and communities get better crop yields and therefore with education can get better food and better nutritional values.

	The WithOneSeed model through the return of natural forests, restores natural habitats and makes the environment of Baguia more sustainable. The main risks to the environment from reforestation activities relate to the planting of exotic or invasive species (i.e. inhibit natural regeneration or the growth of native species), or species that affect the water table. These risks have been avoided by selecting native species and where e.g. mahogany and teak, non-invasive species
Financial structure	The initial stages of the project have been funded primarily by donations, grants, pro bono and in-kind contributions. However, in February 2016, after a rigorous documentation and auditing process, WithOneSeed achieved Gold Standard Accreditation for the area covered by the program in Baguia. The accreditation covers the period from 2010 to 2039. The accreditation has enabled the sale of carbon credits in the voluntary carbon market and the income has begun a transition of the WithOneSeed program to financial self-sustainability by 2021. The development of WithOneSeed Business Plan and Risk Assessment forms the basis of business planning, risk assessment and feasibility for the next stage of development for WithOneSeed in Timor-Leste. The plan covers the period from 2016 to 2021, during which the program will be transitioning from a philanthropy/grant-funded project, managed from Australia, into a financially

	self-sustaining program, managed by Timorese people in Timor-Leste.
Infrastructure (roads/houses etc):	There are negligible road ways for vehicles in the Project Area, most of the transport is done on foot. Villages are dispersed between croplands, grasslands and forestlands.
Water bodies:	Water bodies are delineated as per land classification for Rivers shapefiles for Baguia. See folder: Forest inventory files\GIS files\GS4210 Project Area\Land_Use_River.shp
Sites with special significance for indigenous people and local communities - resulting from the Stakeholder Consultation:	Planting of trees has been prohibited in sites with special significance for local communities. There is land that has cultural significance called <i>Knua</i> . These are sites that have special ancestral significance and feature as a cluster of houses within the settlement areas of each farm. There are no shapefiles available to specifically delineate <i>Knua</i> .
Where indigenous people and local communities are situated:	Geographic coordinates for each sucos (villages) were obtained so that can be uploaded in GIS and overlayed on top of the EPA. See folder: https://www.dropbox.com/s/2roiyrzpw8g3vc/SucoGeoCoords.txt?dl=0 and See Figure 3 in the KPI_Annex 2021 Document. https://www.dropbox.com/s/7bgvb0zx02r09t9/KPI%20Annex%202021.docx?dl=0

Where indigenous people and local communities have legal rights, customary rights or sites with special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance:

There are no specific sites identified in shapefiles to delineate local community legal rights, customary rights or sites with special cultural, ecological, economic, religious or spiritual significance.

APPENDIX 4-SUMMARY OF APPROVED DESIGN CHANGES

Please refer to Design Change [Requirements](#) for more information on procedures governing Design Changes

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.2	31.5.2021	Initial document
2	17.9.2021	Updated document based on reviewer comments

ⁱ Change in Vegetation Cover in East Timor, 1989-1999

http://researchrepository.murdoch.edu.au/6097/1/Change_in_vegetation_cover_in_East_Timor.pdf pp. 12

ⁱⁱ Land Use Map of Baucau <https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B13RUdSV85KfOVBUbkJzdZJoT0U/edit>

ⁱⁱⁱ Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011-2030 http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Timor-Leste/Timor-Leste_National_Strategic_Development_Plan_2011-2030.pdf pp. 134

^{iv} CARBON CATCHMENTS: Integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation in Timor-Leste. Pp. 10-11

^v Timor-Leste National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cplpunced/Biblioteca/bib_TL_/Timor-Leste_NAP_Revised_Draft.pdf pp. 11

^{vi} FAO (2010). Global Forest Resources Assessment, Country Report – Timor Leste.

<http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al643E/al643e.pdf> pp. 5

^{vii} Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 Country Report Timor Leste <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al643E/al643e.pdf> pp. 5

^{viii} McWilliam, A (2003). New Beginnings in East Timorese Forest Management, Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, JSTOR Journals, 2, p. 309-310.

^{ix} Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 Country Report Timor Leste <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/al643E/al643e.pdf> pp. 6

^x East Timor National Development Plan: <http://www.sids2014.org/content/documents/154PRSP.pdf> pp. 211