



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance Project Validation / Verification Report

The International Small Group and Tree Planting (TIST) Program in
Kenya, CCB-004

11 March 2013

Project No. V012070.00

Validation and Verification Conducted by:

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ANSI ACCREDITED PROGRAM
GREENHOUSE GAS
VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION
0800



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The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance TIST Program in Kenya CCB-004 Validation/Verification Report

Introduction

This report presents the findings of an audit conducted by Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI), to validate and verify the claims made by the TIST program in Kenya, CCB-004 conforms to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Project Design Standards (Second Edition - December 2008). ESI is accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) under ISO 14065:2007 for greenhouse gas validation and verifications bodies, which approves us to perform validations/verifications for The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA).

Contact Information

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Validation /Verification Details

Validation/Verification Standard	Climate, Community and Biodiversity Project Design Standards (Second Edition – December 2008)
Validation/Verification Criteria	<p>The criteria will follow the guidance documents provided by CCBA located at www.climate-standards.org. These documents include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) <i>Project Design Standards (Second Edition, December 2008)</i> b) <i>Rules for the use of the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards, Version June 21, 2010.</i>
Level of Assurance	The level of assurance was used to determine the depth of detail that the validator/verifier placed in the validation/verification plan to determine if there were any errors, omissions, or misrepresentations (ISO 14064-3:2006). ESI selected samples of data and information to be validated and verified, to provide <i>reasonable assurance</i> .
Validation/Verification Scope	<p>The scope of the validation included the review of all project documentation provided by the project developer and the appropriate level of fact finding by the validator during the on-site visit. The validator used evidence including, but not limited to, interviews with stakeholders and project proponents, review of supporting records and reports.</p> <p>The scope of the verification, included the GHG project and baseline scenarios; physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes of the GHG project; GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs; types of GHGs; periods covered; and the evaluation of the project’s net climate, community, and biodiversity benefits. Period of evaluation: 01 January 2004 to 12 November 2012.</p>
Validation/Verification Date(s)	07 September 2012 – 11 March 2013
Materiality	Materiality is a concept that errors, omissions and misrepresentations could affect the project design assertions and influence the intended users. CCB does not specifically outline a materiality threshold; however, ESI used a 5% threshold for evidence. If a non-conformance was discovered, the project developer was given the opportunity to correct the non-conformance to the project design document within a reasonable timeframe (within 30 days).
Site Visits	13-17 November 2012



Validation/Verification Team	Lead Verifier/Validator: Shawn McMahon Team Members: Caitlin Sellers, Stewart McMorrow, Rich Scharf, Chris DeRolph, and James Moody Trainees: Terese Walters and Jonathan Pomp QA/QC: Janice McMahon
Final Documents from Client	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCBA Project Description for TIST Program in Kenya, CCB-004 – 5 February 2013 • CCB Monitoring Report for TIST Program in Kenya, CCB-004 – 5 February 2013 <p>Please see Appendix A for a complete list of documents received/reviewed during this validation/verification.</p>
Public Comment Period on CCBA	29 November 2012 to 29 December 2012 – Project listing on CCB for public comment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments
Number of Comments Received	29 November 2012 to 29 December 2012– Posting of Project Implementation Report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comments

Project Description

The International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) empowers Small Groups of subsistence farmers in India, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to combat the devastating effects of deforestation, poverty and drought. Combining sustainable development with carbon sequestration, TIST already supports the reforestation and biodiversity efforts of over 64,000 subsistence farmers. Carbon credit sales generate participant income and provide project funding to address agricultural, HIV/AIDS, nutritional and fuel challenges. As TIST expands to more groups and more areas, it ensures more trees, more biodiversity, more climate change benefit and more income for more people.

Since its inception in 1999, TIST participants organized into over 9,000 TIST Small Groups have planted over 11 million trees on their own and community lands. GHG sequestration is creating a potential long-term income stream and developing sustainable environments and livelihoods. TIST in Kenya began in 2004 and has grown to over 52,000 TIST participants in over 7,100 Small Groups.

As a grassroots initiative, Small Groups are provided a structural network of training and communications that allows them to build on their own internal strengths and develop best practices. Small Groups benefit from a new income source; the sale of carbon credits that result from the sequestration of carbon from the atmosphere in the biomass of the trees and soil. These credits are expected to be approved under the Voluntary Carbon Standard and/or CDM and,



because they are tied to tree growth, will be sustainable. The carbon credits create a new ‘virtual’ cash crop for the participants who gain all the direct benefits of growing trees and also receive quarterly cash stipends based on the GHG benefits created by their efforts. The maturing trees and conservation farming will provide additional sustainable benefits that far exceed the carbon payments. These include improved crop yield, improved environment, and marketable commodities such as fruits, nuts, and honey. TIST utilizes a high-tech approach to quantify the benefits and report the results in a method transparent to the whole world, which includes palm computers, GPS, and a dynamic “real time” internet based database.

This project description is for a subset of the TIST Kenya program and corresponds to TIST VCS project description KE-VCS-009. It applies to 1,726 of the Small Groups; 12,433 members; 5,654 project areas and 2,724 ha.

Executive Summary of Validation/Verification Results

	Criterion	Required/ Optional	Conformance Y/N N/A
G1	Original Conditions in the Project Area	Required	Y
G2	Baseline Projections	Required	Y
G3	Project Design and Goals	Required	Y
G4	Management Capacity and Best Practices	Required	Y
G5	Legal Status and Property Rights	Required	Y
CL1	Net Positive Climate Impacts	Required	Y
CL2	Offsite Climate Impacts (“Leakage”)	Required	Y
CL3	Climate Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
CM1	Net Positive Community Impacts	Required	Y
CM2	Offsite Stakeholder Impacts	Required	Y
CM3	Community Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
B1	Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts	Required	Y
B2	Offsite Biodiversity Impacts	Required	Y
B3	Biodiversity Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
GL1	Climate Change Adaptation Benefits	Optional	N/A
GL2	Exceptional Community Benefits	Optional	Y
GL3	Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits	Optional	N/A

Validation/Verification Findings

G1 Original Conditions in the Project Area

Indicator G1.1 – The location of the project and basic physical parameters	The thousands of individual project areas are scattered around the general vicinity of Mt. Kenya,
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(e.g. soil, geology, climate).	mostly around Nanyuki and Meru. Soils and geology are generally described. Some of the area is within the Tana River watershed, some within the Ewaso Nyiro River. Climate is dry tropical, and varies widely with elevation. Precipitation varies between 381 mm to 2,500 mm/year.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G1.1 of the PDD and PIR.
Findings:	Indicator G1.1 has been adequately addressed.
Indicator G1.2 – The types and condition of vegetation within the project area.	The project areas are cropland and grassland with a few scattered trees. Trees were counted and identified. The rest of the groundcover was estimated as a percentage of the total area.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Page 6 of both the PDD and PIR, spreadsheet file "TIST KE PD-CCB-004e App04 Data 130205.xlsx," and site visit.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. After review of the PIR, verification results supported validation findings.
Indicator G1.3 – The boundaries of the project area and the project zone.	Several depictions of the project areas, including boundaries on a Google Earth file, are provided. The project zone is more loosely described as the area of central Kenya surrounding Mt. Kenya.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G1.3 of the PDD and PIR, Appendices 01, 02 and 03.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. After review of the PIR, verification results supported validation findings.
Indicator G1.4 - Current carbon stocks within the project area(s), using stratification by land-use or vegetation type and methods of carbon calculation (such as biomass plots, formulae, default values) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU) or a more robust and detailed	Using Clean Development Mechanism methodology AR-AMS0001, Version 06: Simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for small-scale A/R CDM project activities implemented on grasslands or croplands with limited displacement of pre-project activities, the project proponents estimate the cropland at about 698.0 ha of the project area, with a total of 31.6 tCO ₂ e/ha, including trees. They estimate the grassland at 2,025.9 ha of the project area, with a total of 29.2 tCO ₂ e/ha.



methodology.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Page 7 of the PDD and PIR, Appendix 04 spreadsheet TIST KE PD-CCB-004e App04 Data 130205.xlsx.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. After review of the PIR, verification results supported validation findings.

Indicator G1.5 - A description of communities located in the project zone, including basic socio-economic and cultural information that describes the social, economic and cultural diversity within communities (wealth, gender, age, ethnicity etc.), identifies specific groups such as Indigenous Peoples and describes any community characteristics.	<p>Major ethnicities within the project zone are Meru people on the east side of Mt. Kenya, and Kikuyu people on the west side. They are believed to have migrated to the area during the 14th and 16th centuries, respectively.</p> <p>Information provided through a survey of households indicated the male/female ration is near 50/50, almost 90% of sampled households are married. Illiteracy ranges from 6.7 to 12.5% between the Meru and Nanyuki, respectively.</p> <p>Main occupation is subsistence farming. The majority of people in the project area have incomes between \$160 and \$2400/year.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G1.5 of the PDD and PIR, document "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 01 Indigenous People.pdf."
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. After review of the PIR, verification results supported validation findings.

Indicator G1.6 - A description of current land use and customary and legal property rights including community property in the project zone, identifying any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes and identifying and describing any disputes over land tenure that were resolved during the last ten years (see also G5).	<p>About 80% of Kenya has converted from a communal-based system to individual land ownership. The project zone has been long settled, and there are no land rights disputes.</p> <p>Individual project areas are either owned by the Small Group member, a family member of the Small Group member, or with permission of the landowner.</p> <p>Landowners come together to form Small Groups. Small Groups own the trees, and grand carbon rights to CAAC.</p> <p>Kenya has no laws regarding ownership of carbon</p>
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	rights or carbon pools.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G1.6 of the PDD and PIR, document "TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex03 GhG Contract 080428.doc"
Findings:	Indicator G1.6 has been adequately addressed.

<p>Indicator G1.7 - A description of current biodiversity within the project zone (diversity of species and ecosystems) and threats to that biodiversity, using appropriate methodologies, substantiated where possible with appropriate reference material.</p>	<p>The information provided was derived from field observations and a literature search.</p> <p>The project zone's long history of agriculture and human habitation has relegated most large, native mammals to isolated pockets of protected areas, including Mt. Kenya National Park, Mt Kenya Forest, Meru Forest, Upper Imenti Forest, Nyambini Forest and Ndare Forest. Human-animal conflicts occur in the area.</p> <p>Native ecology is East African montane forest in the higher elevations found on the slopes of Mt. Kenya, and on the highlands of the Nyambeni Hills. In the lower elevations near Nanyuki and Naro Moru, the eco-region is Northern Acacia-Commiphora Bushlands and thickets.</p> <p>Several birds are endemic to the East African montane forest region. No large endemic mammals are present, due to lack of required vegetation. Many small mammals are native to the area, as well as six species of chameleon and the montane viper.</p> <p>The Northern Acacia-Commiphora bushlands and thickets, in their natural state, would accommodate large animals, including zebras, elephants, oryx and rhinoceros. These animals are now restricted to the parks and preserves. There are a few important endemic groups of species found in isolated locations, including gerbils, rats, geckos and larks.</p> <p>Major threats to the East African montane forest area include habitat fragmentation through clearing for agriculture and coffee plantations, associated soil erosion and water quality degradation.</p> <p>Most of the Northern Acacia-Commiphora bushlands</p>
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	and thickets have been converted to agriculture, and lacks most natural species. Decrease in elephant population has resulted in an increase in forest cover.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G1.7 of the PDD and PIR, aerial survey of Mt. Kenya document. Site visit.
Findings:	Indicator G1.7 has largely been covered, except that a number of the links provided as evidence are dead.
Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:	A. Please include the link to the Kenya Forest Services (1999) report. (http://www.mountkenyatrust.org/assets/pdf/aerialsurveymtkenya.pdf). B. Please provide working links to WWF documents, or drop them from use as evidence of land degradation.
Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	A. Reference was changed to "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 21 Mt Kenya Aerial Survey 1999.pdf" B. References were changed to "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 22 WWF Ecoregion at0108.pdf" and "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 23 WWF Ecoregion at0711.pdf"
Evidence Used to Close NCR	Sections G1.7 of the revised PDD, PIR and the documents listed above.
Date closed	11 February 2013

<p>Indicator G1.8 - An evaluation of whether the project zone includes any of the following High Conservation Values (HCVs) and a description of the qualifying attributes.</p> <p>Indicator 8.1 - Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. protected areas b. threatened species c. endemic species d. areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle (e.g. migrations, feeding grounds, breeding areas). 	<p>Mt. Kenya and its surrounding protected forests have high conservation values. A series of gazetted forests that serve as wildlife corridors extend toward the Nyambeni range and Meru National Park to the northeast. To the southwest, the Nyeri Forest helps form a corridor to the Aberdare National Park and Forest.</p> <p>Mt. Kenya is a recognized HCV area, established in 1949 and designated a UNESCO biosphere reserve in 1978 and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997. It serves as a vital water catchment and includes a diverse range of ecosystems, from tropical African Savannah to alpine glaciers.</p> <p>Aberdare National Park is considered one of the "five water towers" of Kenya.</p>
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<p>Indicator 8.2 - Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.</p> <p>Indicator 8.3 Threatened or rare ecosystems.</p> <p>Indicator 8.4 - Areas that provide critical ecosystem services (e.g., hydrological services, erosion control, fire control).</p> <p>Indicator 8.5 - Areas that are fundamental for meeting the basic needs of local communities (e.g., for essential food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials without readily available alternatives).</p> <p>Indicator 8.6 - Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities (e.g., areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in collaboration with the communities).</p>	<p>An extensive list of near-threatened, vulnerable, endangered and critically endangered species, known to live in the project zone, is presented, including the critically endangered black rhinoceros.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections G1.8 of the PDD and PIR.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Sufficient evidence was presented to show the project zone includes a HVC area (Mt. Kenya NP and surrounds) and provides important ecosystem services (Mt. Kenya and mountains in and around Aberdare NP).</p>
<p>Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:</p>	<p>It is not clear from evidence provided that Mt. Kenya also fits indicator 1.8.2 – it includes many diverse ecosystems, but does it represent an extensive, landscape-level area that includes viable populations of all or most of its species? Please provide this evidence or remove footnote #20.</p>



Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	A new sentence was added and an appropriate reference added: “It is an extensive landscape covering 2,100 sq km and has viable populations of all or most of its species. ^{1, 2} ”
Evidence Used to Close NCR	Revised section 1.8.
Date closed	11 February 2013

G2 Baseline Projections

Indicator G2.1 - Describe the most likely land-use scenario in the absence of the project following IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU or a more robust and detailed methodology, describing the range of potential land use scenarios and the associated drivers of GHG emissions and justifying why the land-use scenario selected is most likely.	The project developer uses CDM methodology AR-AMS0001 Version 06 to determine the most likely scenario without the project, which is for the project areas to continue in grassland and cropland. The project zone continues to undergo deforestation and loss of habitat. Under favorable conditions, at best, the landscape will remain the same. Under less favorable conditions, the landscape will continue to degrade.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G2.1 of the PDD and PIR.
Findings:	Indicator G2.1 has been adequately addressed.

Indicator G2.2 - Document that project benefits would not have occurred in the absence of the project, explaining how existing laws or regulations would likely affect land use and justifying that the benefits being claimed by the project are truly ‘additional’ and would be unlikely to occur without the project.	Using the Assessment of Additionality in Appendix B of the CDM methodology AR-AMS0001, the barriers for project activities to occur in absence of the project were determined to be the investment barrier and barriers due to social conditions and lack of organization. Credit for investment to obtain seedlings and to temporarily take land out of production for long-term gain would not be available without the project. Large scale planting requires more than one person, and local communities lack the structure to put a volunteer effort together. TIST provides the organizational structure.
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¹ UNESCO Advisor Body Evaluation, 1997. See “TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 26 UNESCO Mt Kenya.pdf”

² HCV Indicator 8.2. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance.



	Laws protecting Kenya's forests have been in existence since 1957, but rural firewood use continues to degrade it.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G2.2 of PDD and PIR, citations in footnotes (Abwoli, et al., UNDP grant report and FAO global forest assessment).
Findings:	Indicator G2.2 has been adequately addressed.
Opportunity for Improvement (OFI):	Link in footnote 27 is dead. Suggest updating to: http://mirror.undp.org/kenya/gef-sgp/Compact Summary Green Belt Movement.pdf The reference was changed to "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 24 UNDP Greenbelt Grant.pdf."
Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	The reference was changed to "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 24 UNDP Greenbelt Grant.pdf."
Evidence used to close OFI:	Revised PDD, availability of the document on TIST website.
Date closed	11 February 2013

<p>Indicator G2.3 - Calculate the estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project' reference scenario described above. This requires estimation of carbon stocks for each of the land-use classes of concern and a definition of the carbon pools included, among the classes defined in the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU. The timeframe for this analysis can be either the project lifetime (see G3) or the project GHG accounting period, whichever is more appropriate. Estimate the net change in the emissions of non-CO₂ GHG emissions such as CH₄ and N₂O in the 'without project' scenario. Non-CO₂ gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than 5% (in terms of CO₂-equivalent) of the project's overall GHG impact over each monitoring period.</p>	<p>The methodology used "CDM small scale afforestation reforestation methodology AR-AMS0001 Version 06: Simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for small-scale A/R CDM project activities implemented on grasslands or croplands with limited displacement of pre-project activities" to calculate changes in carbon stock without the project.</p> <p>Since the most likely scenario is for continued loss in carbon stocks, a conservative approach is to assume biomass and soil carbon in cropland and grassland remain constant, and baseline trees continue to grow, unaffected by mortality. Using the baseline tree inventory, the change in carbon stocks without the project is estimated to be 41,845 tons.</p> <p>No non-CO₂ emissions will occur, since no power equipment or chemical fertilizers will be used.</p>
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<p>Projects whose activities are designed to avoid GHG emissions (such as those reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), avoiding conversion of non-forest land, or certain improved forest management projects) must include an analysis of the relevant drivers and rates of deforestation and/or degradation and a description and justification of the approaches, assumptions and data used to perform this analysis. Regional-level estimates can be used at the project's planning stage as long as there is a commitment to evaluate locally-specific carbon stocks and to develop a project-specific spatial analysis of deforestation and/or degradation using an appropriately robust and detailed carbon accounting methodology before the start of the project.</p>	
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections G2.3 of the PDD and PIR, baseline inventory.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Indicator G2.3 has been adequately addressed.</p>
<p>Indicator G2.4 - Describe how the 'without project' reference scenario would affect communities in the project zone, including the impact of likely changes in water, soil and other locally important ecosystem services.</p>	<p>In the without project scenario, the following social benefits would not happen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • added income for TIST farmers • thousands of trees planted • new source of firewood • no nurseries • no training in new practices • no training in new cook stove use • no health education. <p>In regard to ecosystem services, the following benefits would not happen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced soil erosion • increased water retention • reduced sediment in water • reduced runoff



Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G2.4 of the PDD and PIR.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G2.5 - Describe how the ‘without project’ reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the project zone (e.g., habitat availability, landscape connectivity and threatened species).	<p>Biodiversity is currently declining, partly due to collection of fuel wood from protected parks, forests and their buffers.</p> <p>There would be fewer sources of fuel wood and with increased population, increased pressure on forests, habitat and biodiversity.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G2.5 of the PDD and PIR.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

G3 Project Design and Goals

Indicator G3.1 - Provide a summary of the project’s major climate, community and biodiversity objectives.	Project objectives are to increase carbon sequestration in project areas, provide sustainable fuel wood supply and new revenue to members, provides health training and to improve biodiversity.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G3.1 of the PDD and PIR, the project activities.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G3.2 - Describe each project activity with expected climate, community and biodiversity impacts and its relevance to achieving the project’s objectives.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nursery training and development reduces the cost to famers and can provide revenue for them. 2. Tree planting results in new wood supplies and sequester carbon. 3. Use of tree products for food and fuel can enhance income and improve food security. 4. Health and social training provided is an end in itself.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G3.2 of the PDD and PIR.



Conformance:	
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G3.3 - Provide a map identifying the project location and boundaries of the project area(s), where the project activities will occur, of the project zone and of additional surrounding locations that are predicted to be impacted by project activities (e.g. through leakage).	Appendices 01 through 03 include two Landsat images of the project zone, with project areas depicted by dots, and one KML file showing the boundaries of each project area on a Google Earth image.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G3.3 of the PDD and PIR, appendices 01 – 03.
Findings:	Indicator G3.3 has been adequately addressed.

Indicator G3.4 - Define the project lifetime and GHG accounting period and explain and justify any differences between them. Define an implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development.	Both the project lifetime and the GHG accounting period are 60 years, from January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2063. A detailed implementation schedule is provided.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G3.4 of the PDD and PIR.
Findings:	Indicator 3.4 has been adequately addressed.

Indicator G3.5 - Identify likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime and outline measures adopted to mitigate these risks.	The main human-induced risks to the project revolve around the marketability of CDM-based AR credits. Currently, these credits do not have a market, because the individual farms are very small. This is mitigated by the low cost of the project. Another human-induced risk is farmers dropping out of the program. This is mitigated by the fact that thousands are already in the project, and numbers continue to grow. Natural risks include drought, pestilence and fire. These are mitigated by the thousands of individual project areas being spread out over thousands of
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	square miles.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G3.5 in the PDD and PIR, Appendices 01, 02 and 03.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G3.6 - Demonstrate that the project design includes specific measures to ensure the maintenance or enhancement of the high conservation value attributes identified in G1 consistent with the precautionary principle.	<p>The project areas are all on private lands without HCV attributes. The maintenance of HCV lands is indirect.</p> <p>HCV lands are under pressure, in part due to fuel wood collecting. The trees planted will reduce that pressure. In addition, increasing indigenous tree cover may expand the range of some of the animals that rely on the HCV area, as well as provide wildlife corridors.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G3.6 of the PDD and the PIR, discussions with the Project Developer and site visit.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the revised PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.
Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G3.7 - Describe the measures that will be taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.	<p>Training will maintain project benefits beyond the project's lifetime. Training includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses and value of various tree species will be well known. • Maintenance of a sustainable woodlot. • Benefits of biodiversity.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section G3.7 of the PDD and PIR, discussions with Project Developer, project staff and site visit.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.



<p>Indicator G3.8 - Document and defend how communities and other stakeholders potentially affected by the project activities have been identified and have been involved in project design through effective consultation, particularly with a view to optimizing community and stakeholder benefits, respecting local customs and values and maintaining high conservation values. Project developers must document stakeholder dialogues and indicate if and how the project proposal was revised based on such input. A plan must be developed to continue communication and consultation between project managers and all community groups about the project and its impacts to facilitate adaptive management throughout the life of the project.</p>	<p>TIST first contacted community leaders, local governments and local NGOs to see if there was interest. This is followed by regular and ongoing public meetings. Comments are encouraged</p> <p>In addition to meetings, direct contact with community leaders and word of mouth to disseminate information, TIST Kenya publishes Mazingira Bora, which is a multilingual newsletter.</p> <p>Small holder groups meet with TIST representatives regularly.</p> <p>Summaries of stakeholder comments are included.</p> <p>No specific instance of a revision in the original project proposal is mentioned. No negative comments were received, however.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections 3.8 of the PDD and PIR.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Public comments for this project were not found on the website. Comments for project CCB-003 were labeled for CCB-004.</p>
<p>Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:</p>	<p>Awaiting public comments (TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 14d Public Comments PD-004.doc).</p>
<p>Date issued</p>	<p>11 January 2013</p>
<p>Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date</p>	<p>No public comments were received on the CCB web site. Comments from the public meeting held in Meru and all documentation regarding public comment is in "TIST PE PD-CCB-Spt 14d Public Comments PD-004.doc.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Close NCR</p>	<p>The above-mentioned document provides evidence of solicitation of public comments and that a public meeting was held. All comments were positive.</p>
<p>Date closed</p>	<p>11 February 2013</p>
<p>Indicator G3.9 - Describe what specific steps have been taken, and</p>	<p>TIST will use Nairobi papers to announce the CCBA validation and associated public meeting. E-mails</p>



communications methods used, to publicize the CCBA public comment period to communities and other stakeholders and to facilitate their submission of comments to CCBA. Project proponents must play an active role in distributing key project documents to affected communities and stakeholders and hold widely publicized information meetings in relevant local or regional languages.	will be sent to stakeholders.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G3.9 of the PDD and the PIR.
Findings:	PDD refers to a support document "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 14d Public Comments PD-004.doc," which was not provided on the TIST Kenya website.
Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:	Awaiting public comments (TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 14d Public Comments PD-004.doc)
Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	No public comments were receive on the CCB web site. Comments from the public meeting held in Meru and all documentation regarding public comment is in "TIST PE PD-CCB-Spt 14d Public Comments PD-004.doc.
Evidence Used to Close NCR	The above-mentioned document provides evidence of solicitation of public comments and that a public meeting was held. All comments were positive.
Date closed	11 February 2013

Indicator G3.10 - Formalize a clear process for handling unresolved conflicts and grievances that arise during project planning and implementation. The project design must include a process for hearing, responding to and resolving community and other stakeholder grievances within a reasonable time period. This grievance process must be publicized to communities and other stakeholders and must be managed by a third party or mediator to prevent any conflict of interest.	<p>Grievances are brought to the attention of the Kenya staff, and analyzed according to standard TIST policy, TIST values and agreements between members and CAAC. Unresolved issues go to TIST management.</p> <p>If there is policy or precedence regarding an issue, it is used in final decision making. If it is outside existing experience and policy, it is brought up in the next seminar or leadership council meeting, to be decided by representatives of the small groups, staff and management.</p>
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Project management must attempt to resolve all reasonable grievances raised, and provide a written response to grievances within 30 days. Grievances and project responses must be documented.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G3.10 of the PDD and the PIR.
Findings:	A clear process is described, but there is no indication that the required third party mediator is part of it.
Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:	Please identify a third party manager/mediator who would oversee this process.
Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	The following has been added to the PDD and PIR: If conflicts or grievances cannot be resolved internally, CAAC will submit to arbitration in through the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators, Kenya Branch.
Evidence Used to Close NCR	Revised PDD, section G3.10.
Date closed	11 February 2013

Indicator G3.11 - Demonstrate that financial mechanisms adopted, including projected revenues from emissions reductions and other sources, are likely to provide an adequate flow of funds for project implementation and to achieve the anticipated climate, community and biodiversity benefits.	The project was designed to be self-funding through carbon revenues after the first 6 – 10 years. Initial funding is provided by the project developers. The TIST program is in its 12 th year of operation, demonstrating some degree of success already.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	PDD, PIR, TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex07 Financial Plan.xls, and discussion with Project Developer.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and financial plan. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

G4 Management Capacity and Best Practices

Indicator G4.1 - Identify a single project proponent which is	The project proponent is the Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC). It manages the GhG
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<p>responsible for the project's design and implementation. If multiple organizations or individuals are involved in the project's development and implementation the governance structure, roles and responsibilities of each of the organizations or individuals involved must also be described.</p>	<p>component of TIST, is TIST's largest contributor and provides technical assistance.</p> <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Environmental Innovation manages TIST sustainable development components. • USAID provides financial assistance to TIST. TIST farmers manage their own trees.
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections G4.1 of the PDD, PIR, and discussion with project proponent.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.</p>

<p>Indicator G4.2 - Document key technical skills that will be required to implement the project successfully, including community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring skills. Document the management team's expertise and prior experience implementing land management projects at the scale of this project. If relevant experience is lacking, the proponents must either demonstrate how other organizations will be partnered with to support the project or have a recruitment strategy to fill the gaps.</p>	<p>The PDD explains that the management team has a long background in natural resources management, and extensive experience in implementing projects very similar to this one. In addition to the TIST project in Kenya, there are TIST projects in three other nations.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections G4.2 of the PDD and PIR. Provided files "TIST KE PD-VCS Mgt Resumes 110215.doc" and "TIST KE PD-VCS Mgt Experience 110215.doc."</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.</p>

<p>Indicator G4.3 - Include a plan to provide orientation and training for the project's employees and relevant</p>	<p>Training begins with orientation seminars, discussed under indicator 3.8. Employees are taken from small group members, and are trained in how to quantify</p>
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<p>people from the communities with an objective of building locally useful skills and knowledge to increase local participation in project implementation. These capacity building efforts should target a wide range of people in the communities, including minority and underrepresented groups. Identify how training will be passed on to new workers when there is staff turnover, so that local capacity will not be lost.</p>	<p>tree growth, etc.</p> <p>Training in tree planting, care, different species and their benefits, tree management, nursery operations, health-related issues and other subjects are conducted for small holders.</p> <p>Since local staff comes from the small holder groups, the ability to pass information to new workers is clear.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections G4.3 of the PDD and of the PIR, site visit, discussions with Project Developer and staff</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.</p>

<p>Indicator G4.4 - Show that people from the communities will be given an equal opportunity to fill all employment positions (including management) if the job requirements are met. Project proponents must explain how employees will be selected for positions and where relevant, must indicate how local community members, including women and other potentially underrepresented groups, will be given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained.</p>	<p>The PDD and PIR state that their local staff is hired from the farmers that are participants in the project, and are chosen based on achievement, not gender, education or social status.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections G4.4 of the PD and of the PIR, discussions with project staff and the site visit.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR and discussions with TIST staff and membership in the verification process supported validation findings.</p>
<p>Indicator G4.5 - Submit a list of all relevant laws and regulations covering worker's rights in the host country. Describe how the project</p>	<p>There are three relevant laws regarding employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Employment Act, 2007 • Regulations of Wages and Conditions of



will inform workers about their rights. Provide assurance that the project meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering worker rights and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.	<p>Employment Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Hospital Insurance Fund Act, 1998 <p>The CAAC employment contract reiterates the important parts of the law, including salary, leave, rest days and termination. Workers receive the contract well in advance of signing, and are encouraged to ask questions about terms.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G4.5 of the PD and of the PIR, CAAC employment contract (file "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 02 Employment Contract.doc), and interviews during site visit.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR and discussions with TIST staff and membership in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G4.6 - Comprehensively assess situations and occupations that pose a substantial risk to worker safety. A plan must be in place to inform workers of risks and to explain how to minimize such risks. Where worker safety cannot be guaranteed, project proponents must show how the risks will be minimized using best work practices.	<p>Project participants do not engage in any activities they do not normally do. No additional risk is incurred by being involved in the project. Sources of risk include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> using local mini-bus transportation venomous snakes (largely eradicated) elephants in Meru area <p>Project proponent has SOP for quantifiers addressing safety, and will brief quantifiers on the safety policy annually.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G4.6 of the PD and of the PIR, provided document "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 13 Quantifier Safety 110110.doc."
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR and discussions with TIST staff and membership in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G4.7 - Document the financial health of the implementing organization(s) to demonstrate that financial resources budgeted will be adequate to implement the project.	The project developer (CAAC) has been in business since 1993 and has operated TIST for over 12 years. CAAC is profitable after all TIST expenses.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G4.7 of the PD and of the PIR, financial plan spreadsheet (provided file: TIST KE PD-VCS-



	Risk Ex07 Financial Plan.xls).
Findings:	Financial statement not found.
Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:	Please provide a copy of the financial statement.
Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	We are not required to produce financial statement nor have we in the previous CCB PDs. What we refer to is our financial plan, which we have provide in TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 16 Financial Plan.xls If there are questions about the statement “CAAC is profitable after all TIST expenses” it is evidence by the fact that after 12 years we are still in business, operating TIST and have financed TIST through operations, not debt.
Evidence Used to Close NCR	NCR withdrawn.
Date closed	11 January 2013

G5 Legal Status and Property Rights

<p>Indicator G5.1 - Submit a list of all relevant national and local laws and regulations in the host country and all applicable international treaties and agreements. Provide assurance that the project will comply with these and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.</p>	<p>Few laws are relevant to the project, however several laws were listed with varying degrees of relevance to the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment laws listed in G4.5 • Companies Act (Law of Kenya Cap. 486) • Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, 1999. <p>As a recipient of a USAID award, I4EI is subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicability of 22 CFR Part 226 (MAY 2005) • Ineligible Countries (MAY 1986) • Nondiscrimination (MAY 1986) • Nonliability (NOV 1985) • Amendment (NOV 1985) • Notices (NOV 1985) • Subagreements (JUN 1999) • OMB Approval Under The Paperwork Reduction Act (DEC 2003) • USAID Eligibility Rules for Goods and Services (APR 1998) • Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters (JAN 2004) • Drug-Free Workplace (JAN 2004)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equal Protection of the Laws for Faith-Based and Community Organizations (FEB 2004) • Implementation of E.O. 13224 -- Executive Order on Terrorist Financing (MAR 2002) • Marking Under USAID-Funded Assistance Instruments (DEC 2005) • Regulations Governing Employees (AUG 1992) • Conversion of United States Dollars to Local Currency (NOV 1985) • Use of Pouch Facilities (AUG 1992) • International Air Travel and Transportation (JUN 1999) • Ocean Shipment of Goods (JUN 1999) • Local Procurement (APR 1998) • Voluntary Population Planning Activities – Mandatory Requirements (MAY 2006) <p>In addition, NEMA issued an order on wetlands called the "Directive regarding Eucalyptus and Riparian Lands." At this time, no TIST project area has been designated as riparian lands.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 5.1 of the PD and of the PIR and the following provided files: TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 03 Enviro Co-ord & Mgt Act.pdf, TIST KE PD CCB Spt 04 EIA Report NAREDAR 100506.doc.
Findings:	Indicator G5.1 has been adequately addressed.
Opportunity for Improvement (OFI):	Please include the time units in footnote 42: "...within 6 of submitting..."
Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	The word "months" was added to footnote 32.
Evidence used to close OFI	Revised PDD.
Date closed	11 February 2013

Indicator G5.2 - Document that the project has approval from the appropriate authorities, including the established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the communities.	<p>No approvals are necessary for a farmer to plant trees on his/her lands. However, the following approvals were sought and received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A letter from the Chief Conservator of the Forest to NEMA. • A letter from NEMA confirming no objection to the project.
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Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G5.2 of the PD and of the PIR.
Findings:	Letters from the Chief Conservator and NEMA not found.
Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:	Please provide the letters mentioned.
Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	Letter from the Chief Conservator: Please see TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex08 CCF Letter.doc Letter from NEMA: Please see TIST KE PD-VCS-Risk Ex09 NEMA PIN Approval.pdf
Evidence Used to Close NCR	The above mentioned letters have been provided.
Date closed	11 February 2013

Indicator G5.3 - Demonstrate with documented consultations and agreements that the project will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property and has obtained the free, prior, and informed consent of those whose rights will be affected by the project.	Neither TIST nor CAAC own or lease the project lands. The farmers enter a contract with CAAC, and in it they attest that they have the rights to plant on their land. In addition, the basic design and premise of the project makes the danger of encroachment non-existent.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G5.3 of the PDD and of the PIR, TIST contract documents: TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 04 SG CO2 contract 050418.doc, and TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 06 SG CO2 contract 080428.doc, discussions with project participants and PD.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G5.4 - Demonstrate that the project does not require the involuntary relocation of people or of the activities important for the livelihoods and culture of the communities. If any relocation of habitation or activities is undertaken within the terms of an agreement, the project proponents must demonstrate	The project takes place on existing lands of farmers and their families, and participation is voluntary. TIST nor CAAC own or lease any project lands, and have no authority to relocate members or landowners.
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that the agreement was made with the free, prior, and informed consent of those concerned and includes provisions for just and fair compensation.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G5.4 of the PDD and PIR, conversations with the project developer, the way the project is structured.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G5.5 - Identify any illegal activities that could affect the project's climate, community or biodiversity impacts (e.g., logging) taking place in the project zone and describe how the project will help to reduce these activities so that project benefits are not derived from illegal activities.	<p>Illegal harvesting of trees for fuel use exists in the protected forests of the project zone.</p> <p>The project will reduce the illegal wood harvesting pressure on the protected forests by providing an alternative wood source for some of the population.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G5.5 of the PDD and of the PIR, basic project design.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator G5.6 - Demonstrate that the project proponents have clear, uncontested title to the carbon rights, or provide legal documentation demonstrating that the project is undertaken on behalf of the carbon owners with their full consent. Where local or national conditions preclude clear title to the carbon rights at the time of validation against the Standards, the project proponents must provide evidence that their ownership of carbon rights is likely to be established before they enter into	<p>Each small holder involved in the project signs a contract with CAAC, transferring rights and title to the carbon.</p> <p>No national law governs carbon. Ownership of trees and tree products can be transferred to others via contract.</p>
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any transactions concerning the project's carbon assets.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections G5.6 of the PD and of the PIR, documents: TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 04 SG CO2 contract 050418.doc, and TIST KE PD-VCS-Spt 06 SG CO2 contract 080428.doc, downloaded from the TIST website.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

CL1 Net Positive Climate Impacts

Indicator CL1.1 - Estimate the net change in carbon stocks due to the project activities using the methods of calculation, formulae and default values of the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU or using a more robust and detailed methodology. The net change is equal to carbon stock changes <i>with</i> the project minus carbon stock changes <i>without</i> the project (the latter having been estimated in G2). This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions about how project activities will alter GHG emissions of carbon stocks over the duration of the project or the project GHG accounting period.	The change in carbon stocks due to project activities was based on AR-AMS0001 Version 06: Simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies for small-scale A/R CDM project activities implemented on grasslands or croplands with limited displacement of pre-project activities. The trees were stratified by species and year planted. Different growth factors for each species were used to estimate the accumulated carbon over the years. The methodology allows the change in baseline C stocks to be ignored if it is less than 10% of the change that results from the project. The ex-ante estimate without the project is 1.6% of the ex-ante estimate with the project. Ex-ante net change of 2,644,904 tonnes of CO ₂ e is expected to accumulate over the life of the project.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CL1.1 of the PD and of the PIR, spreadsheet file "TIST KE PD-CCB-004e App04 Data 130205.xlsx."
Findings:	Pending successful VCS verification.
Non-Conformity Reports (NCR) to address non-conformance:	The VCS Validation and Verification Reports issued by ESI on 06 and 07 March 2013 show the project meets these requirements.
Date closed	11 March 2013
Indicator CL1.2 - Estimate the net change in the emissions of non-CO ₂ GHG emissions such as CH ₄ and N ₂ O	Non-CO ₂ emissions are below 5% of project emissions, and are therefore ignored.



<p>in the <i>with</i> and <i>without</i> project scenarios if those gases are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO₂-equivalent) of the project's overall GHG emissions reductions or removals over each monitoring period.</p>	<p>The project proponent points out that the only CH₄ emissions would be from burning, which would not be a result of project activity, but domestic fuels used in daily life.</p> <p>TIST asks farmers not to use chemical fertilizers, and to use available dung and plant materials instead – neither of which were a result of the project, so are not considered.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections CL1.2 of the PDD and of the PIR.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.</p>

<p>Indicator CL1.3 - Estimate any other GHG emissions resulting from project activities. Emissions sources include, but are not limited to, emissions from biomass burning during site preparation, emissions from fossil fuel combustion, direct emissions from the use of synthetic fertilizers, and emissions from the decomposition of N-fixing species.</p>	<p>No biomass burning, burning for site prep, use of motorized equipment or use of chemical fertilizers will be involved in the project. N-fixing species are not left to degrade. Dead wood will be used by farmers for fuel.</p> <p>For these reasons, these emissions are assumed to be zero.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections CL1.3 of the PDD and of the PIR.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.</p>

<p>Indicator CL1.4 - Demonstrate that the net climate impact of the project is positive. The net climate impact of the project is the net change in carbon stocks plus net change in non-CO₂ GHGs where appropriate minus any other GHG emissions resulting from project activities minus any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite climate impacts (see CL2.3).</p>	<p>The ex-ante estimate is that the project will sequester 2,644,904 tonnes CO₂e over 30 years, and therefore have a net positive climate impact.</p> <p>The trees will benefit the overall ecosystem, and reduce deforestation outside project boundaries by providing a source of dead wood.</p>
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Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CL1.4 of the PDD and of the PIR.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator CL1.5 - Specify how double counting of GHG emissions reductions or removals will be avoided, particularly for offsets sold on the voluntary market and generated in a country with an emissions cap.	The project proponents are validating and verifying under VCS, who will issue VERs on one registry. Registry rules prevent the VERs from being sold twice. Kenya has no emissions cap.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CL1.5 of the PDD and of the PIR.
Findings:	Indicator CL1.5 has been adequately addressed.

CL2 Offsite Climate Impacts (“Leakage”)

Indicator CL2.1 - Determine the types of leakage that are expected and estimate potential offsite increases in GHGs (increases in emissions or decreases in sequestration) due to project activities. Where relevant, define and justify where leakage is most likely to take place.	The project proponents have determined there is no leakage from the project for the following reasons: Activity shifting or displacement – When questioned, farmers said the tree planting will not shift other activities. Crops are higher value to the farmers than trees, and participation is voluntary. Market effect – Trees will be a new source of fuel wood, taking pressure off surrounding forests.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CL2.1 of the PD and of the PIR, plus the basic premise of the project.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator CL2.2 - Document how any leakage will be mitigated and estimate the extent to which such impacts will be reduced by these mitigation activities.	Since no leakage source was identified, no mitigation is needed.
Evidence Used to Assess	Sections CL2.2 and CL2.1 of the PDD and PIR,



Conformance:	discussions with project proponent.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator CL2.3 - Subtract any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite climate impacts from the climate benefits being claimed by the project and demonstrate that this has been included in the evaluation of net climate impact of the project (as calculated in CL1.4).	Since no leakage source was identified, unmitigated offsite climate impacts are zero.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CL2.4 and CL1.2 of the PDD and of the PIR.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator CL2.4 - Non-CO ₂ gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO ₂ -equivalent) of the net change calculations (above) of the project's overall off-site GHG emissions reductions or removals over each monitoring period.	None identified.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CL2.4 and CL1.2 of the PDD and of the PIR, discussions with the Project Developer.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

CL3 Climate Impact Monitoring

Indicator CL3.1 - Develop an initial plan for selecting carbon pools and non-CO ₂ GHGs to be monitored, and determine the frequency of	The monitoring plan has been operational since 2004. Due to the scattered and remote nature of the project areas, planting schedules and the trees to plant is decided by the local small groups, and are not
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<p>monitoring. Potential pools include aboveground biomass, litter, dead wood, belowground biomass, wood products, soil carbon and peat. Pools to monitor must include any pools expected to decrease as a result of project activities, including those in the region outside the project boundaries resulting from all types of leakage identified in CL2. A plan must be in place to continue leakage monitoring for at least five years after all activity displacement or other leakage causing activity has taken place. Individual GHG sources may be considered ‘insignificant’ and do not have to be accounted for if together such omitted decreases in carbon pools and increases in GHG emissions amount to less than 5% of the total CO₂-equivalent benefits generated by the project. Non-CO₂ gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than 5% (in terms of CO₂-equivalent) of the project’s overall GHG impact over each monitoring period. Direct field measurements using scientifically robust sampling must be used to measure more significant elements of the project’s carbon stocks. Other data must be suitable to the project site and specific forest type.</p>	<p>universal across the project.</p> <p>Field personnel collect project information on GPS supported hand-held computers. Data is transferred to TIST's main database server.</p> <p>The monitoring plan consists of ten steps, including data collection and calculations. A table summarizing the plan and the input parameters required are provided.</p> <p>No pools are expected to decrease over the life of the project, and no leakage will occur on a project like this. Leakage was monitored within the first five years of the project, in the form of displaced activity. None was found.</p> <p>QA/QC procedures include quantifier training, staff auditing of quantifiers, multiple quantifications meant to catch errors and self-correct, running multiple GPS tracks of project perimeters, counting every tree to reduce sampling error, setting up hand-held computers so that all data must be collected and transparency through posting data online.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Sections CL3.1 of the PDD and of the PIR, site visit, and conversations with the project developer and management.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>Indicator CL3.1 has been adequately addressed.</p>
<p>Indicator CL3.2 - Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and</p>	<p>The monitoring plan was developed and can be found in Appendix 06.</p>



to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other stakeholders.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CL3.2 of the PDD and of the PIR, file "TIST KE PD-CCB-004 App06 Monitoring Plan 121112.doc."
Findings:	Indicator CL3.2 has been adequately addressed.

CM1 Net Positive Community Impacts

<p>Indicator CM1.1 - Use appropriate methodologies to estimate the impacts on communities, including all constituent socio-economic or cultural groups such as indigenous peoples (defined in G1), resulting from planned project activities. A credible estimate of impacts must include changes in community well-being due to project activities and an evaluation of the impacts by the affected groups. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions about how project activities will alter social and economic well-being, including potential impacts of changes in natural resources and ecosystem services identified as important by the communities (including water and soil resources), over the duration of the project. The 'with project' scenario must then be compared with the 'without project' scenario of social and economic well-being in the absence of the project (completed in G2). The difference (i.e., the community benefit) must be positive for all community groups.</p>	<p>The socio-economic impact is expected to be all positive.</p> <p>For small group members and families:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New job opportunities • New source of income • New source of wood and fruits, nuts • Natural source of medicines, insecticides, etc. • Small group structure and creation of BMPs • Capacity building due to rotating leadership • Small groups organize for other community purposes • Improved beauty of the landscape. <p>In the "without project" scenario, none of the above applies.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CM1.1 of both the PDD and the PIR, discussions with the Project Developer and site visit.



Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.
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Indicator CM1.2 - Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.4-6 will be negatively affected by the project.	The project does not take place on HCV lands. The planting of trees will likely have the effect of reducing illegal tree harvesting from HCV lands by providing an alternative source of some tree products.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CM1.2 of both the PDD and PIR, the location and basic premise of the project.
Findings:	Indicator CM1.2 has been adequately addressed.

CM2 Offsite Stakeholder Impacts

Indicator CM2.1 - Identify any potential negative offsite stakeholder impacts that the project activities are likely to cause.	The only identified negative impact to offsite stakeholders of farmers planting trees on land that they have farmed for many years is that some eucalyptus trees may be planted, and they have been identified as having negative effects on groundwater levels. TIST explains the drawbacks of eucalyptus, and has ongoing training about alternatives to eucalyptus. However, the Kenya Forest Service has encouraged the planting of eucalyptus for years, and Kenya Power and Lighting is very vocal about their need for poles. Therefore, many eucalyptus trees are in the project.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CM2.1 of both the PDD and PIR, letter from the Kenya Forest Service.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator CM2.2 - Describe how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite social and economic impacts.	TIST has been requiring all Small Groups to reduce their percentage of eucalyptus to fewer than 30% of their total trees. TIST also now offers a higher per tree incentive to encourage planting of indigenous trees.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CM2.2 of the PDD and PIR, monitoring plan, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information



	provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.
Indicator CM2.3 - Demonstrate that the project is not likely to result in net negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholder groups.	There are a total of 325.5 ha of eucalyptus out of 2,724 ha of project area, and thousands of km ² of the project zone. Therefore, the benefits are much greater than the potential negative impact from the eucalyptus.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CM2.3 of the PD and PIR, "Misc Calcs" tab from Appendix 04, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

CM3 Community Impact Monitoring

Indicator CM3.1 - Develop an initial plan for selecting community variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting to ensure that monitoring variables are directly linked to the project's community development objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).	A list of 17 variables to be monitored is given. Monitoring will be done annually as part of overall monitoring.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CM3.1 of the PDD and PIR, monitoring plan, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator CM3.2 - Develop an initial plan for how they will assess the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to community well-being (G1.8.4-6)	Since the project does not take place on HCV lands, no direct monitoring of HCV lands will take place. Impacts will be addressed by the number of indigenous trees planted and the number of hectares that contain such trees.
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present in the project zone.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CM3.2 of the PDD and PIR, monitoring plan, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator CM3.3 - Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other stakeholders.	The full plan has been developed and made part of the PD, as appendix 06.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections CM3.3 of both the PD and PIR, file "TIST KE PD-CCB-004 App06 Monitoring Plan 121112.doc."
Findings:	Indicator CM3.3 has been adequately addressed.

B1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

Indicator B1.1 - Use appropriate methodologies to estimate changes in biodiversity as a result of the project in the project zone and in the project lifetime. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions. The 'with project' scenario should then be compared with the baseline 'without project' biodiversity scenario completed in G2. The difference (i.e., the net biodiversity benefit) must be positive.	<p>Natural wildlife populations were eliminated or driven from the project area lands generations ago, and may be present as transient animals. Studies concluded that little native vegetation exists outside protected areas. Native tree planting may improve wildlife connectivity between protected areas.</p> <p>A list of the native tree species that are being planted, and their numbers, are provided.</p> <p>Increasing forested area may also improve biodiversity indirectly, by taking some pressure off the natural, protected forests. Promoting conservation farming may also reduce pressure for land clearing.</p> <p>In the without project scenario, no tree planting would occur, and pressure on protected lands would</p>
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	not be relieved.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B1.1 of both the PDD and PIR, Environmental impact report in file: TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 04 EIA Report NAREDAR 100506.doc, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR and monitoring report in the verification process sufficiently supported validation findings.

Indicator B1.2 - Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.1-3 will be negatively affected by the project.	Mt. Kenya HCVs have not been negatively affected by the project. No project activities take place on these lands and project activities will tend to reduce wood harvesting. Planting indigenous trees in the project areas will increase biodiversity.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B1.2 of both the PDD and PIR, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR and monitoring report in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator B1.3 - Identify all species to be used by the project and show that no known invasive species will be introduced into any area affected by the project and that the population of any invasive species will not increase as a result of the project.	TIST does not provide seeds or seedlings. Participants collect seeds from locally existing trees that have a history of being grown in the country or regionally. A list of species present used for the project is provided. Fifty-five of the 130 are indigenous to Kenya. Two of the species are considered invasive in Kenya, according to the Global Invasive Species database, including <i>Psidium guajava</i> and <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> . The Kenya Forest Service does not consider them invasive, and has provided a letter to that effect. Also, <i>P. guajava</i> will not be planted in forest lands, but agricultural lands.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B1.3 of both the PD and PIR, global invasive species database, letter from Kenya Forest Service.
Findings:	Indicator B1.3 has been adequately addressed.

Indicator B1.4 - Describe possible	The project uses seeds from existing trees with a
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adverse effects of non-native species used by the project on the region's environment, including impacts on native species and disease introduction or facilitation. Project proponents must justify any use of non-native species over native species	<p>history of being grown in the country or region.</p> <p>Farmers choose which trees to plant, but Eucalyptus may have negative impacts on water tables, and they may account for no more than 30% of the trees planted.</p> <p>The justification for the use of non-native species is that the farmers choose, and the project lands by long term human habitation and agriculture, and the non-natives provide much-needed food. No fast growing native trees have been found to replace eucalyptus.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B1.4 of the PDD and PIR, article: The Big Debate Over the Eucalyptus, in The Daily Nation, monitoring plan, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD and monitoring plan. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.
Opportunity for Improvement (OFI):	The link in footnote 59 is dead. Consider using this one: http://www.nation.co.ke/News/-/1056/814152/-/vnht70/-/index.html
Date issued	11 January 2013
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date	Reference was changed to "See TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 25 Eucalyptus Debate.pdf"
Evidence Used to Close NCR	Updated PDD and availability of the above mentioned article on the TIST website.
Date closed	11 February 2013

Indicator B1.5 - Guarantee that no GMOs will be used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.	The PD and PIR state that no GMOs will be used by the project to generate GHG emissions, reductions or removals.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B1.5 of the PDD and the PIR, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

B2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

Indicator B2.1 - Identify potential	Not applicable, since no negative offsite biodiversity
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negative offsite biodiversity impacts that the project is likely to cause.	impacts are expected.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B2.2 of both the PD and PIR, basic premise of the project.
Findings:	Indicator B2.2 has been adequately addressed.

Indicator B2.2 - Document how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite biodiversity impacts.	No negative offsite biodiversity impacts are anticipated. Therefore, the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B2.3 of both the PDD and PIR, discussions with project proponent and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator B2.3 - Evaluate likely unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts against the biodiversity benefits of the project within the project boundaries. Justify and demonstrate that the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.	<p>A monitoring plan, including monitoring of biodiversity, is already developed and in effect.</p> <p>Monitoring is expected to be annual, but will be done every two years at a minimum.</p> <p>Monitoring will include the area planted to trees, the number of trees planted, tree age and circumference.</p> <p>At the landscape level, hectares of land improved with indigenous tree plantings will be monitored.</p> <p>Degree of forest fragmentation and connectivity will be monitored using GPS track data.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B3.1 of the PDD and the PIR, discussions with project developer and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

B3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

Indicator B3.1 - Develop an initial plan for selecting biodiversity variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and	<p>A monitoring plan, including monitoring of biodiversity, is already developed and in effect.</p> <p>Monitoring is expected to be annual, but will be done</p>
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reporting to ensure that monitoring variables are directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).	<p>every two years at a minimum.</p> <p>Monitoring will include the area planted to trees, the number of trees planted, tree age and circumference.</p> <p>At the landscape level, hectares of land improved with indigenous tree plantings will be monitored.</p> <p>Degree of forest fragmentation and connectivity will be monitored using GPS track data.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B3.1 of the PDD and the PIR, discussions with the project developer.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator B3.2 - Develop an initial plan for assessing the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity (G1.8.1-3) present in the project zone.	Because the project has no direct interaction with the HCV areas, monitoring will be indirect, based on project achievements.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B3.2 of the PDD and PIR. Maps from appendices 01 – 03, and discussions with the project developer.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Indicator B3.3 - Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other stakeholders.	A full monitoring plan was developed and is available in appendix 06
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Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections B3.3 of the PD and PIR, file "TIST KE PD-CCB-004 App06 Monitoring Plan 121112.doc," discussions with project developer and field staff.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD. Results from review of the PIR in the verification process supported validation findings.

Gold Level Section

GL1 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

Conformance: N/A

GL2 Exceptional Community Benefits

Conformance: Yes

Indicator GL2.1 - Demonstrate that the project zone is in a low human development country OR in an administrative area of a medium or high human development country in which at least 50% of the population of that area is below the national poverty line.	Kenya is a medium human development country with at least 50% of the population of the area below the poverty line.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	UN Human Development Report, 2009, from file: "TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 06 UN Human Dev Rpt 2009.pdf," discussions with the project developer.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD.
Indicator GL2.2 - Demonstrate that at least 50% of households within the lowest category of well-being (e.g., poorest quartile) of the community are likely to benefit substantially from the project.	<p>TIST has tried to eliminate barriers to enter the program. There is no cost to enter, and no minimum land area required. Even landless individuals can participate and benefit from tree planting. 5% of members make less than \$160/year, showing there is no economic barrier to joining. 45% of members make less than \$800/year.</p> <p>Since the project covers thousands of square kilometers and participation is voluntary, the project developers look at the overall benefits of the program to assess whether 50% of the poorest households will benefit. These benefits include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general GHG reduction climate benefits • slows rate of environmental degradation • improves/conserves soil



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improves/conserves water supply • mitigates drought • new supply of wood for fuel • health training <p>The project developers highlight that the world's most disadvantaged people suffer most from environmental degradation, so they will also benefit most from activities that reduce or reverse environmental degradation.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections GL2.2 of both the PDD and PIR, London School of Economics report, "Poverty and Climate Change: Assessing Impacts in Developing Countries and the Initiatives of the International Community," FAO report "Land and Environmental Degradation and Desertification in Africa," FAO Special Programme for Food Security Success Stories (File: "TIST KE CCB Spt 07 FAO Food Security.pdf") and discussions with the project developer.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD.

Indicator GL2.3 - Demonstrate that any barriers or risks that might prevent benefits going to poorer households have been identified and addressed in order to increase the probable flow of benefits to poorer households.	Barriers to benefits going to poorer households were identified and removed to the greatest extent possible. There is no cost to join, and seeds and seedlings are collected and grown by the participants. There is no minimum farm size to participate, and even those without land can participate. Environmental benefits can be enjoyed by all in the area, whether they are participants or not.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections GL2.3 and GL2.2 of both the PDD and PIR, discussions with project proponent.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD.

Indicator GL2.4 - Demonstrate that measures have been taken to identify any poorer and more vulnerable households and individuals whose well-being or poverty may be negatively affected by the project, and that the project design includes measures to avoid any such impacts.	According to the PDD, no poorer, more vulnerable households and individuals were identified through a project design that was developed for subsistence level farmers with the full input of subsistence level farmers.
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Where negative impacts are unavoidable, demonstrate that they will be effectively mitigated.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections GL2.4 of the PDD and PIR, field visit, discussions with project proponent, field staff and stakeholders.
Findings:	Validation findings supported the information provided in the PDD.

<p>Indicator GL2.5 - Demonstrate that community impact monitoring will be able to identify positive and negative impacts on poorer and more vulnerable groups. The social impact monitoring must take a differentiated approach that can identify positive and negative impacts on poorer households and individuals and other disadvantaged groups, including women.</p>	<p>Positive and negative social impacts on poorer households are measured through a monitoring survey designed specifically for this purpose. The survey:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quantifies outcomes and impacts of the TIST project on participants • identify the extent of impacts across all groups, especially poorer households and disadvantaged groups • Establish a baseline for future TIST impact monitoring and evaluation. <p>The survey includes demographics, literacy, educational level, social and natural resources available to participants, wealth and income, fuel wood procurement, distance from various resources, etc. These factors were correlated to the positive and negative impacts the individuals reported.</p> <p>Some findings of the survey included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial benefit from TIST amassed by participants was essentially the same for men and women. • Most spent extra income on food, education and farm inputs of various kinds. • Majority made more money because of TIST. • Majority saw a general improvement in the community and improved soil conditions. • Majority claimed they know more about health and their children are healthier due to TIST. • The vast majority reported no negative impacts due to TIST. <p>The percentage of poor participants reporting</p>
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	negative impacts of TIST was comparable to the total number of participants reporting negative impacts.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections GL2.5 of the PD and PIR, Gold level survey documents provided by TIST: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 17 GL2 Survey Overview.doc, • TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 18 GL2 Community Benefits Survey.doc, • TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 19 GL2 Community Survey Result.pdf Also the field visit, discussions with project developer, field staff and stakeholders.
Findings:	Indicator GL2.5 has been adequately addressed.

GL3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Conformance: N/A

Public Shareholder Comments

Public comments for CCBA were solicited two ways. First a public hearing was held in Meru, Kenya. Second, a series of emails were sent to stakeholders.

Public Comment Period

The project PDD and Project Implementation Report was posted to the CCBB website for the formal 30-day public comment period (29 November 2012 to 29 December 2012). No comments were received.

Public Meeting

The Public Meeting was held between 10:00 AM and 11:00 AM on 09 January, 2013 at the Gitoro Conferences Center in Meru, Kenya. Notice was given in leading Kenya papers as follows:

- Daily Nation: notice on 24 December, and 31 December, 2012 in English.
- Taifa Leo: notice on 25 December, and 31 December, 2012 in Swahili.

TIST Program to hold Public Meeting

Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC) announces its intent to validate and verify the International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards. To receive the validation and



verification, CAAC must demonstrate, among other things, that TIST is beneficial to climate, community and biodiversity. CAAC has submitted a Project Description (PD) and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) for "TIST Program in Kenya CCB-004" to Environmental Services Inc, a CCBA certified auditor. The documents are available on line at:

<http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/index.html>.

A public stakeholders meeting will be held between 10:00 AM and 11:00 AM on 09 January, 2013 at the Gitoro Conferences Center in Meru, Kenya where comments will be taken. In addition, comments may be submitted up to 19 January 2013 to CCBA by clicking on "SUBMIT COMMENTS" at:

<http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/index.html>.

Samples of the notice are attached.

Email Solicitation

The following email was sent to stakeholders in Kenya 19 December, 2012.

Subject: TIST Kenya seeking CCBA accreditation. Comments Requested.

Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC) announces its intent to validate and verify the International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards. This is the second subset of the Kenya project to be submitted. To receive the validation and verification, CAAC must demonstrate, among other things, that TIST is beneficial to climate, community and biodiversity. CAAC has submitted a Project Design Document (PDD) and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) to Environmental Services Inc, a CCBA certified auditor. The documents are available on line at:

<http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/index.html>.

CAAC is seeking public comments. They may be submitted directly to CCBA by clicking on "SUBMIT COMMENTS" at:

<http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/index.html>.

The comment period is open through 19 January 2013. In addition, a public stakeholders meeting will be held between 10:00 AM and 11:00 AM on 7 January, 2013 at the Gitoro



Conferences Center in Meru, Kenya where comments will be taken. Attendance is not required at the meeting in order to submit comments to CCBA.

The following email was sent on 03 January 2013 to advise of a change in the date of the public meeting:

Dear Stakeholders

Due to a scheduling conflict the public meeting being held regarding the TIST program's verification under the CCBA standards has been changed to 09 January, 2013. The time and venue remain the same. The CCB comment period remains unchanged.

Charlie Williams, for the TIST Program.

The emails were sent to the following organizations and individuals:

- Africa Wildlife Foundation, Kenya, David Hewett. dhewett@awfafrica.org
- Africa Wildlife Foundation, Kenya, Per Karlsson. pkarlsson@awfke.org
- Agriculture Office, Maara District. Agnes Mwenda. mwenda.agnes@yahoo.com
- Agriculture Office Meru Central District, Laban Muringi. rintuaralaban@gmail.com
- ARD, Inc. Kevin Doyle. kdoyle@ard-kenya.com
- Berkeley Reafforestation Trust, Rodney Portman. rodneyportman@thebrt.org
- Care International, Communications Officer. jotieno@care.or.ke
- Catholic Relief Services, Shaun Ferris. sferris@crs.org
- Catholic Relief Services, Robert Delve. rdelve@earo.crs.org
- Catholic Relief Services, Mwende Kusewa. mkusewa@ke.earo.crs.org
- Catholic Relief Services, Charles Njue. cnjue@ke.earo.crs.org
- Desert Edge, Susan Wren. susie@biotrade.co.ke
- EcoAgriculture Partners, Seth Shames. sshames@ecoagriculture.org
- Environmental Services Inc., Shawn McMahon. smcmahon@ESINC.CC
- Fintrac, Timothy Mwangi. timothy@fintrac.com
- Government of Kenya, Chief Erustus Munene Kiramiti. ekiramiti@yahoo.com
- Greenbelt Movement, Njogu Kahare. nkahare@greenbeltmovement.org
- Kenya Forestry Research Institute. Directors Office. director@kefri.org
- Kenya Forestry Service, Directors Office. director@kenyaforestservice.org
- Kenya Forestry Service, Evans Maneno, Zonal Manager, Meru. evansalwenam@yahoo.com
- Kenya Forestry Service, Daniel Mbithi, Asst. Director. dmbithi@kenyaforestservice.org
- Kenya Forestry Society. keforsoc@yahoo.co.uk
- Kenya Wildlife Service. munira@kws.go.ke
- Kenya Wildlife Service. kws@kws.go.ke
- Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Anthony King. director@laikipia.org



- Laikipia Wildlife Forum, Dr Mordecai Ogada. executivedirector@laikipia.org
- National Environmental Management Authority (Meru), Damaris Maina. damarismaina@gmail.com
- Methodist Church, Dr. Rev. Lawi Imathiu. thiiri.lawi@gmail.com
- National Environmental Management Authority (Laikipia), Simon Weru. wellrows@gmail.com
- Northern Rangelands, Tom Lalampaa. tom@nrt-kenya.org
- Northern Rangelands, Ryan Luster. ryan.luster@nrt-kenya.org
- Northern Rangelands, Julie King. julietking@nrt-kenya.org
- Pact (worldwide), Steven Sharp. SSharp@pactworld.org
- Pact Kenya, Anthony Kariuki. anthony.kariuki@pactke.org
- Paradigm Project, Neil Bellefeuille. neil@theparadigmproject.org
- Pyrethrum Growers Association, Justus Mochache Monda. pyrethrumgrowers@yahoo.com
- Resource Projects Kenya, Kennedy Njenga. kennedynjenga@yahoo.com
- Rural Development Institute, Deborah Espinosa. deborah@rdiland.org
- TIST, Martin Weru. martinweru@tist.org
- US Agency for International Development (USAID), Enoch Kanyanya. ekanyanya@usaid.gov
- US Agency for International Development, Wamalwa, Beatrice. bwamalwa@usaid.gov
- US Agency for International Development, Carol Douglis. cdouglis@usaid.gov
- US Agency for International Development, Mark Meassicke. mmeassick@usaid.gov
- US Agency for International Development, Azharul Mazumder. azmazumder@usaid.gov
- World Agroforestry Center, Michael Misiko. m.misiko@cgiar.org
- World Wildlife Fund, Doris Ombara. Dombara@mara.wwfearpo.org
- World Wildlife Fund, Mohamed Awer. MAwer@wwfearpo.org

Validation/Verification Conclusion

ESI confirms all validation and verification activities, including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance and the PDD and PIR adherence to the CCB Project Design Standards, as documented in this report are complete. ESI concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that the CCB Project Design Documentation *TIST Program in Kenya, CCB-004* (05 February 2013), CCB Project Implementation Report *TIST Program in Kenya, CCB-004* (05 February 2013), CCB Monitoring Plan *TIST Program in Kenya, CCB-004* (12 November 2012) and the CCB Monitoring Report *TIST Program in Kenya, CCB-004* (05 February 2013) meet the requirements of the CCB Project Design Standards (Second Edition – December 2008) and Gold Level for Exceptional Community Benefits.



Submittal Information

<p>Report Submitted to:</p>	<p>Mr. Charlie Williams Clean Air Action Corporation 7134 South Yale Ave., Suite 310 Tulsa, OK 74136</p> <p>Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance</p>
<p>Report Submitted (CCBA-Approved Verifier) by:</p>	<p>Environmental Services, Inc. 7220 Financial Way, Suite 100 Jacksonville, Florida 32256</p>
<p>Lead Validator/Verifier and Regional Technical Manager (QA/QC) Names and Signatures:</p>	<p></p> <p>Shawn McMahan – Lead Validator/Verifier</p> <p></p> <p>Janice McMahan – Vice President and Regional Technical Manager Forestry, Carbon, and GHG Services Division</p>
<p>Date:</p>	<p>11 March 2013</p>

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Appendix A – Documents Reviewed / Received

Documents received 16 November 2012

- TIST KE PD-CCB-004f App05 Implementation Rpt 121112.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004a PD Text 121112.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004a PD Text 121112.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004f App05 Implementation Rpt 121112.doc

Documents received 20 November 2012

- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 20 Riparian Directive.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004b App01 LSat1990 Map.htm
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004b App01 LSat1990 Map.jpg
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004c App02 LSat2000 Map.htm
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004c App02 LSat2000 Map.jpg
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004d App03 PA Plots 121112.kml
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004e App04 Data 121112.xlsx
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 01 Indigenous People.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 02 Employment Contract.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 03 Enviro Co-ord & Mgt Act.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 04 EIA Report NAREDAR 100506.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 05 KFS Invasive Species 101028.jpg
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 06 UN Human Dev Rpt 2009.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 07 FAO Food Security.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 08 FAO Enviro Degradation.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 09 UNEP Tree Benefits.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 10 UN-Water, Scarcity.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 11 UNEP KE Energy.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 12 Kawewa AIDS.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 13 Quantifier Safety 110110.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 14 Public Comments.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 14b Public Comments PD-002.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 14c Public Comments PD-003.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 15 NEMA Directive on Wetlands.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 16 Financial Plan.xls
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 17 GL2 Survey Overview.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 18 GL2 Community Benefits Survey.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 19 GL2 Community Survey Result.pdf

Documents received 05 February 2013

- TIST KE PD-CCB-004 NCR Round 1 130205.docx



Documents received 06 February 2013

- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 26 UNESCO Mt Kenya.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004d App03 PA Plots 130205.kml
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004e App04 Data 130205.xlsx
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004f App05 Implementation Rpt 130205.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004g App06 Monitoring Plan 121112.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-004h App07 Monitoring Report 130205.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 14d Public Comments PD-004.doc
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 21 Mt Kenya Aerial Survey 1999.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 22 WWF Ecoregion at0108.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 23 WWF Ecoregion at0711.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 24 UNDP Greenbelt Grant.pdf
- TIST KE PD-CCB-Spt 25 Eucalyptus Debate.pdf

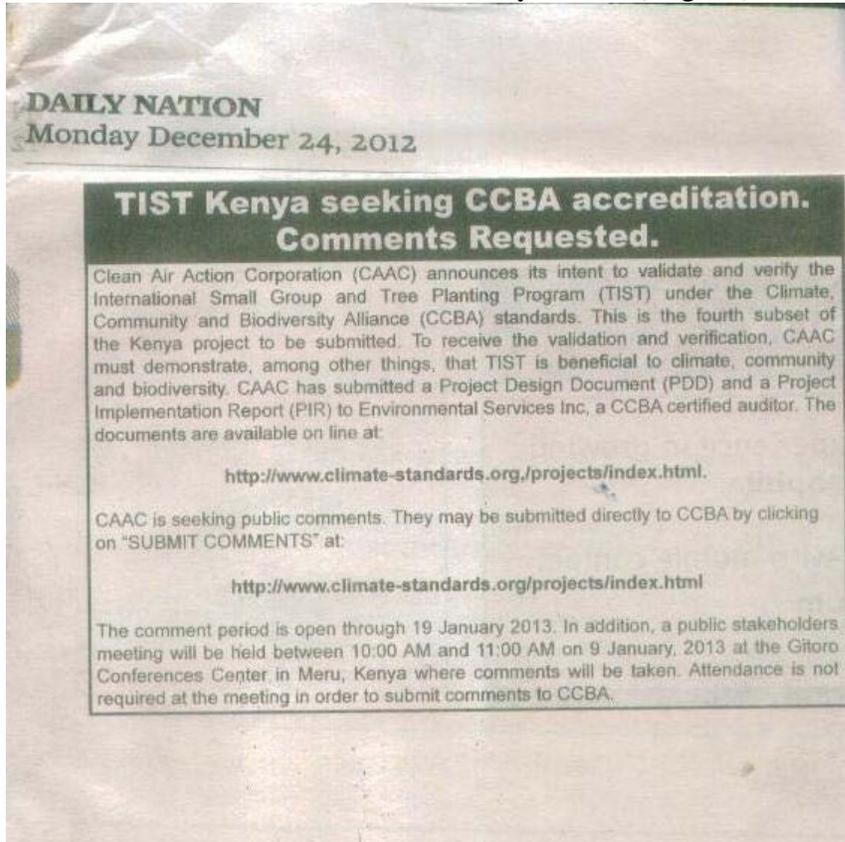
Documents received 11 March 2013

- TIST KE PD-CCB-004a PD Text 130205.doc



Appendix B – Stakeholder Meeting Announcements and Comments

Public Notice, 24 December, 2012, Daily Nation (English)



Public Notice, 25 December, 2012, Taifa Leo (Swahili)



TAIFA LEO 5
Jumanne, Desemba 25, 2012

TIST Kenya yasakaa kutambuliwa na CCBA. Maoni Yatafutwa.

Shirika la Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC) latangaza nia ya kutaka kuidhinisha mpango wa International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) kulingana na viwango vya muungano wa Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA). Hii ni awamu ya nne ya mradi wa Kenya kuwasilishwa. Kuidhinishwa, lazima CAAC ionyeshe, miongoni mwa mambo mengine, kuwa TIST ina manufaa kwa hali ya anga, jamii na viumbe hai. CAAC imewasilisha Mpango wa Mradi (Project Design Document) na Ripoti ya Utekelezaji Mradi (Project Implementation Report) kwa shirika la huduma za mazingira Environmental Services Inc, ambalo ni shirika la ukaguzi lililoidhinishwa na CCBA. Stakabadhi hizo zapatikana mtandaoni katika tovuti ya:

<http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/index.html>.

CAAC inatafuta maoni kutoka kwa umma. Yaweza kuwasilishwa moja kwa moja kwa CCBA kwa kubonyeza kiungo "SUBMIT COMMENTS" kwenye tovuti:

<http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/index.html>

Fursa ya kuwasilisha maoni iko wazi hadi Januari 19, 2013. Vile vile, mkutano wa umma wa wadau utafanyika kati ya saa nne asubuhi na saa tano asubuhi Januari 09, 2012 katika jumba la mikutano la Gitoro mjini Meru, Kenya ambapo maoni yatakusanywa. Huhitaji kuhudhuria mkutano ili kuwasilisha maoni kwa CCBA.

Public Notice, 31 December, 2012, Taifa Leo (Swahili)

4 TAIFA LEO
Jumatatu, Desemba 31, 2012

TIST Kenya yasakaa kutambuliwa na CCBA. Maoni Yatafutwa.

Shirika la Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC) latangaza nia ya kutaka kuidhinisha mpango wa International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) kulingana na viwango vya muungano wa Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA). Hii ni awamu ya nne ya mradi wa Kenya kuwasilishwa. Kuidhinishwa, lazima CAAC ionyeshe, miongoni mwa mambo mengine, kuwa TIST ina manufaa kwa hali ya anga, jamii na viumbe hai. CAAC imewasilisha Mpango wa Mradi (Project Design Document) na Ripoti ya Utekelezaji Mradi (Project Implementation Report) kwa shirika la huduma za mazingira Environmental Services Inc, ambalo ni shirika la ukaguzi lililoidhinishwa na CCBA. Stakabadhi hizo zapatikana mtandaoni katika tovuti ya:

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Public Notice, 31 December, 2012, Daily Nation (English)



Email Comment Solicitation, 19 December, 2012

Subject: Re: TIST Kenya seeking CCBA accredita_on. Comments Requested.

From: Charlie Williams <CharlieWilliams@CleanAirAc_on.com>

Date: Wed, 19 Dec 2012 14:51:45 -0600

To: Charlie Williams <CharlieWilliams@CleanAirAc_on.com>

CC: "info@_st.org" <info@_st.org>

BCC: David Hewe2 <dhewe2@awf africa.org>, Per Karlsson <pkarlsson@aw5e.org>, mwenda.agnes@yahoo.com, laban rintuara <rintuaralaban@gmail.com>, kdoyle@ard-kenya.com, Rodney Portman <rodneypor tman@thebrt.org>, jo_eno@care.or.ke, sferris@crs.org, "Delve, Robert" <rdelve@earo.crs.org>, mkusewa@ke.earo.crs.org, cnjue@ke.earo.crs.org, Susie Wren <susie@biotrade.co.ke>, Seth Shames <sshames@ecoagriculture.org>, Shawn McMahon <smcmahon@ESINC.CC>, _mothy@fintrac.com, ekirami_@yahoo.com, nkahare@greenbeltmovement.org, director@kefri.org, director@kenyaforestservice.org, evansalwenam@yahoo.com, dmbithi@kenyaforestservice.org, keforsoc@yahoo.co.uk, munira@kws.go.ke, kws@kws.go.ke, director@laikipia.org, damarismaina@gmail.com, thiiri.lawi@gmail.com, wellrows@gmail.com, tom@nrtkenya.org, Ryan Luster <ryan.luster@nrt-kenya.org>, julietking@nrt-kenya.org, SSharp@pactworld.org, anthony.kariuki@pactke.org, Neil Bellefeuille <neil@theparadigmproject.org>, Justus Mochache <pyrethrumgrowers@yahoo.com>, kennedynjenga@yahoo.com, deborahe@rdiland.org, "Weru, Mar_n" <mar_nweru@_st.org>, Chris_ne Yankel <chris_neyankel@cleanairac_on.com>, "Enock (KENYA/ABEO/NRM) Kanyanya"



<ekanyanya@usaid.gov>, "Wamalwa, Beatrice (KENYA/ABEO)"
<bwamalwa@usaid.gov>, cdouglis@usaid.gov, "Mark (KENYA/PDA) Meassick"
<mmeassick@usaid.gov>, Azharul Mazumder <azmazumder@usaid.gov>,
m.misiko@cgiar.org, Dombara@mara.wwfearpo.org, MAwer@wwfearpo.org, "Williams,
Charlie" <CharlieWilliams@cleanairac_on.com>

Clean Air Action Corporation (CAAC) announces its intent to validate and verify the International Small Group and Tree Planting Program (TIST) under the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards. This is the fourth subset of the Kenya project to be submitted. To receive the validation and verification, CAAC must demonstrate, among other things, that TIST is beneficial to climate, community and biodiversity. CAAC has submitted a Project Design Document (PDD) and a Project Implementation Report (PIR) to Environmental Services Inc, a CCBA certified auditor. The documents are available on line at:

<http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/index.html>.

CAAC is seeking public comments. They may be submitted directly to CCBA by clicking on "SUBMIT COMMENTS" at:

<http://www.climate-standards.org/projects/index.html>.

The comment period is open through 19 January 2013. In addition, a public stakeholders meeting will be held between 10:00 AM and 11:00 AM on 7 January, 2013 at the Gitoro Conferences Center in Meru, Kenya where comments will be taken. Attendance is not required at the meeting in order to submit comments to CCBA. Re: TIST Kenya seeking CCBA accreditation. Comments Requested.

Email advising of a change of date of the public meeting, sent 03 January, 2013:

Subject: Re: TIST Kenya seeking CCBA accreditation. Comments Requested.

To: Charlie Williams <CharlieWilliams@CleanAirAc_on.com>

CC: "info@_st.org" <info@_st.org>

BCC: David Hewe2 <dhewe2@awfafrica.org>, Per Karlsson <pkarlsson@aw5e.org>, mwenda.agnes@yahoo.com, laban rintuara <rintuaralaban@gmail.com>, kdoyle@ard-kenya.com, Rodney Portman <rodneyportman@thebrt.org>, jo_eno@care.or.ke, sferris@crs.org, "Delve, Robert" <rdelve@earo.crs.org>, mkusewa@ke.earo.crs.org, cnjue@ke.earo.crs.org, Susie Wren <susie@biotrade.co.ke>, Seth Shames <sshames@ecoagriculture.org>, Shawn McMahan <smcmahan@ESINC.CC>, _mothy@fintrac.com, ekirami_@yahoo.com, nkahare@greenbeltmovement.org, director@kefri.org, director@kenyaforestservice.org, evansalwenam@yahoo.com, dmbithi@kenyaforestservice.org, keforsoc@yahoo.co.uk, munira@kws.go.ke, kws@kws.go.ke, director@laikipia.org, damarismaina@gmail.com, thiiri.lawi@gmail.com, wellrows@gmail.com, tom@nrtkenya.org, Ryan Luster <ryan.luster@nrt-kenya.org>, julietking@nrt-kenya.org, SSharp@pactworld.org,



anthony.kariuki@pactke.org, Neil Bellefeuille <neil@theparadigmproject.org>, Justus Mochache <pyrethrumgrowers@yahoo.com>, kennedynjenga@yahoo.com, deborahe@rdiland.org, "Weru, Mar_n" <mar_nweru@_st.org>, Chris_ne Yankel <chris_neyankel@cleanairac_on.com>, "Enock (KENYA/ABEO/NRM) Kanyanya" <ekanyanya@usaid.gov>, "Wamalwa, Beatrice (KENYA/ABEO)" <bwamalwa@usaid.gov>, cdouglis@usaid.gov, "Mark (KENYA/PDA) Meassick" <mmeassick@usaid.gov>, Azharul Mazumder <azmazumder@usaid.gov>, m.misiko@cgiar.org, Dombara@mara.wwfearpo.org, MAwer@wwfearpo.org, "Williams, Charlie" <CharlieWilliams@cleanairac_on.com>

Dear Stakeholders

Due to a scheduling conflict the public meeting being held regarding the TIST program's verification under the CCBA standards has been changed to 09 January, 2013. The time and venue remain the same. The CCB comment period remains unchanged.

Charlie Williams, for the TIST Program.



**CCBA Public Meeting
Gitoro Conferences Center in Meru
09 January 2013**

The meeting was called to order at 11.00 am. Introductions were made. Peter Hinga gave the brief overview of the TIST Program, the validation and Verification process and the agenda for the meeting.

Attendees

1. Patrick Kiogora-Assistant Chief & Tist Farmers
2. John Mwenda- Chief Ntakira Location
3. Salome Kambura Gikune cluster-Tist Farmer.

Comments

Patrick Kiogora-Assistant Chief & Tist Farmers

Contact +254 720 712 686, +254 738 398 382

Before TIST came most people were cutting a lot of trees to pave way for coffee planting. However, when TIST came it educated people the importance of trees and agro farming, tree nursery establishment. This resulted in establishment of many nurseries. Those who joined TIST had surplus seedlings even for selling to non members and eventually them joining the program. TIST have provided good practices in tree pruning and tendering seedlings. We were also trained on tree spacing, which makes the trees very healthy. Most farmers have adopted agro forestry due to scarcity of land where people need to do crop farming and have trees for their use.

Before people were planted trees for commercial uses e.g. eucalyptus but now farmers are planting mixed species especially indigenous trees to sustain the biodiversity. We have also taken initiative to educate others why we should protect the riparian land to have clean water. TIST have also brought energy saving stoves that use very little firewood and hence no mass felling trees.

Cohesiveness- before TIST there were a lot conflicts and quarrels in the village since people were idle and never had forums to deliberate on issues affecting them. TIST meetings and values have made people to change their altitude towards their neighbors and hence more harmony in the village.

TIST should spread wings to all the areas in the country so that everyone can enjoy the benefits of the program.

John Mwenda- Chief Ntakira Location

Contact + 254 725 884 363.



Before TIST the culture of planting trees was for men and not women. This culture changed slowly and everyone was encouraged to adopt tree planting including the youth. Today this is like a movement in my area where there is competition between men, women & youth. I have also provided planting area within the compound to women and when people came for public baraza stay under the shade unlike before where people attending meeting were burning under the sun.

Socialization- small groups & clusters when meeting forms a forum to discuss other social issues due the forum created by TIST meetings.

Economically the stipend paid by TIST is used by the community to supplement some basic needs at the household level e.g. buying food. Some job creation to our youth.

The rainfall pattern has improved due to the encouragement by TIST to plant trees.

Salome Kambura Gikune cluster-TIST Farmer.

Contact:+254 725 662 241

I have seen dramatic change in the number of trees planted since trees came to my area. So many trees have planted where we get firewood from pruning, some have started producing fruits for the trees that were planted early, rafters to fence & build. Women have started owning trees unlike before where only men owned trees. We also very pleased for the payment we have been getting, my first payment I got I bought a radio.

TIST also taught us about CF farming which have increased our crop yield. I like CF because it is less labour intensive and does not require chemical fertilizers as the case in convectional farming.