 <p align="center">Project design document form (afforestation or reforestation) (Version 11.0)</p>	
Complete this form in accordance with the instructions attached at the end of this form.	
BASIC INFORMATION	
Title of the project activity	Ibi Batéké degraded savannah afforestation project for fuelwood production (Democratic Republic of Congo)
Scale of the project activity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Large-scale <input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale
Version number of the PDD	2.42
Completion date of the PDD	01/28/07 04/20192021/02/2018
Project participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MUSHIETE & Compagnie SARL - Kingdom of Spain - Ministry for the Ecological Transition & Ministry of Economy and Business - Zeroemissions Carbon Trust, S.A. - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as Trustee of the BioCarbon Fund (BioCF) - Government of Ireland, Department of Communications, Climate Action and the EnvironmentNOVAGEL sprl - ORBEO
Host Party	Democratic Republic of Congo
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	AR-ACM0001 ver.3
Estimated amount of annual average net anthropogenic GHG removals	39,289 58,255

SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. Purpose and general description of project activity

>> The proposed A/R CDM project activity, "Ibi Batéké degraded savannah afforestation for fuelwood production", is to be implemented on the Batéké plateau in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The Batéké plateau is comprised of 90% grassland and shrubby savannah subject to repeated annual burning and 10 % forest gallery subject to progressive degradation and deforestation for subsistence farming (maize, cassava) and charcoal production.

The specific objectives of the project are as follows:

- sequester CO₂ through fast growing forest plantations on savannah grassland with occasional scattered shrubs (please refer to section A5 for a detailed technical description of plantation establishment);
- supply the capital city of Kinshasa (8-10 million inhabitants) with charcoal through sustainable fuelwood production;
- reduce soil erosion and water loss through runoff;
- reduce degradation and deforestation of remaining forest galleries;
- alleviate poverty through the introduction of long term income enhancement mechanisms for local communities.

To achieve these objectives, the A/R CDM project activity envisages establishing various types of forest plantation based on the four following silvicultural models:

1. Plots to be harvested: *Acacia sp.*, *Eucalyptus sp.* and *Pinus sp.* intercropped with cassava (3,106.33 ha);
2. Plots not to be harvested: mixture of local and exotic species intercropped with cassava (465.60 ha);
3. Plots not to be harvested: various local and exotic species (421.80 ha);
4. Enhancement of natural regeneration through fire control (232.80 ha)

Those exotic species selected for the project have already been tried and tested in plantations over the last 20 years or so, around the project zone, or in similar ecological areas.

Within the plots of *Acacia sp.*, *Eucalyptus sp.*, *Pinus sp.* and other local and exotic species, cassava will be intercropped between rows in order to provide a short-term cash-flow for project implementation and assist natural weed control.

The social impacts of the project include the enhancing of local employment opportunities:

- 55-60 permanent forest management staff (30 of which are to be executive positions);
- Up to 400 temporary positions 4-6 months a year, equivalent to 210-225 fulltime posts;
- Approximately 30 charcoal makers.

Environmental impacts include:

- Reduction of degradation/deforestation of remaining forest galleries thanks to new income generating opportunities for local communities and the alternative supply of biomass for charcoal production;
- Reduction of bushfires and their associated negative impacts on soils and ecosystems;
- In the long-term the plantations will also provide shelter for wildlife.

Public authorities, local traditional groups and other related stakeholders consider this proposed A/R CDM project activity to be an integral part of the local sustainable development strategy. Indeed, different aspects of the project activity offer a range of sustainable solutions at the following levels:

1. Local level

- creation of a sustainably managed forest estate, providing resources (timber and Non-Timber Forest Products) and permanent environmental services;
- through the creation (over a relatively short period) of permanent employment opportunities for the establishment and management of the nursery and plantations (maintenance and on-going silvicultural activities) ;

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- through the encouraging of entrepreneurship and creation of employment opportunities (in the medium term) in harvesting, timber processing and charcoal production ;
- 2. Regional / national levels**
 - through substituting unsustainable charcoal production deriving from the degradation/deforestation of native forests and forest galleries, with renewable charcoal sourced from managed plantations. The resulting benefits are important, as biodiversity can be protected, soil erosion reduced, and water network supply and quality maintained, etc.;
 - through creating a model that can be replicated on the Batéké plateau, and with necessary silviculture adapted to other savannah areas within the country;
- 3. Global level**
 - through sequestering CO2 and contributing positively towards addressing the issue of climate change.

A.2. Project boundary

>> The proposed A/R CDM project activity will be implemented on the Ibi estate, located North of national highway n°1 from Kinshasa to Kenge, between the kilometric points (KP) 128 and 143 (Kinshasa being KP 1), in the village of Mbankana that belongs to the municipality of Maluku (Province of Kinshasa).

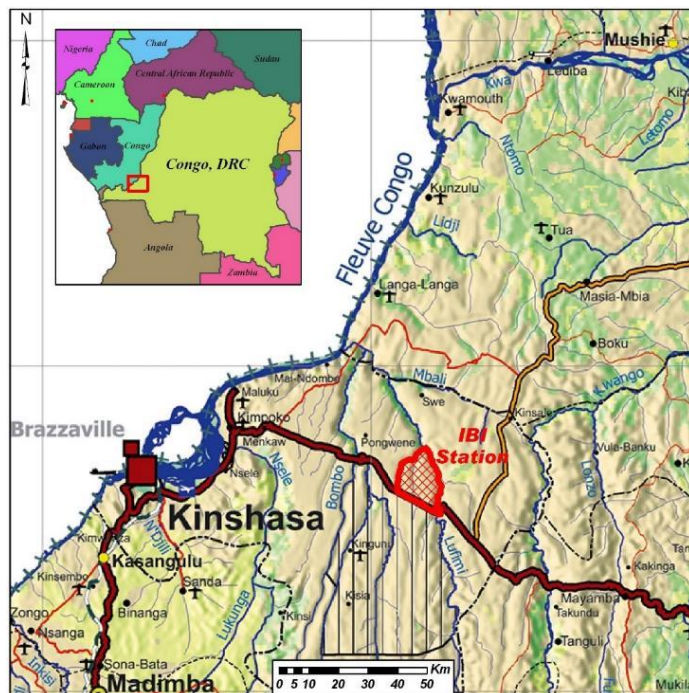


Figure 1: Location of the proposed A/R CDM project activity

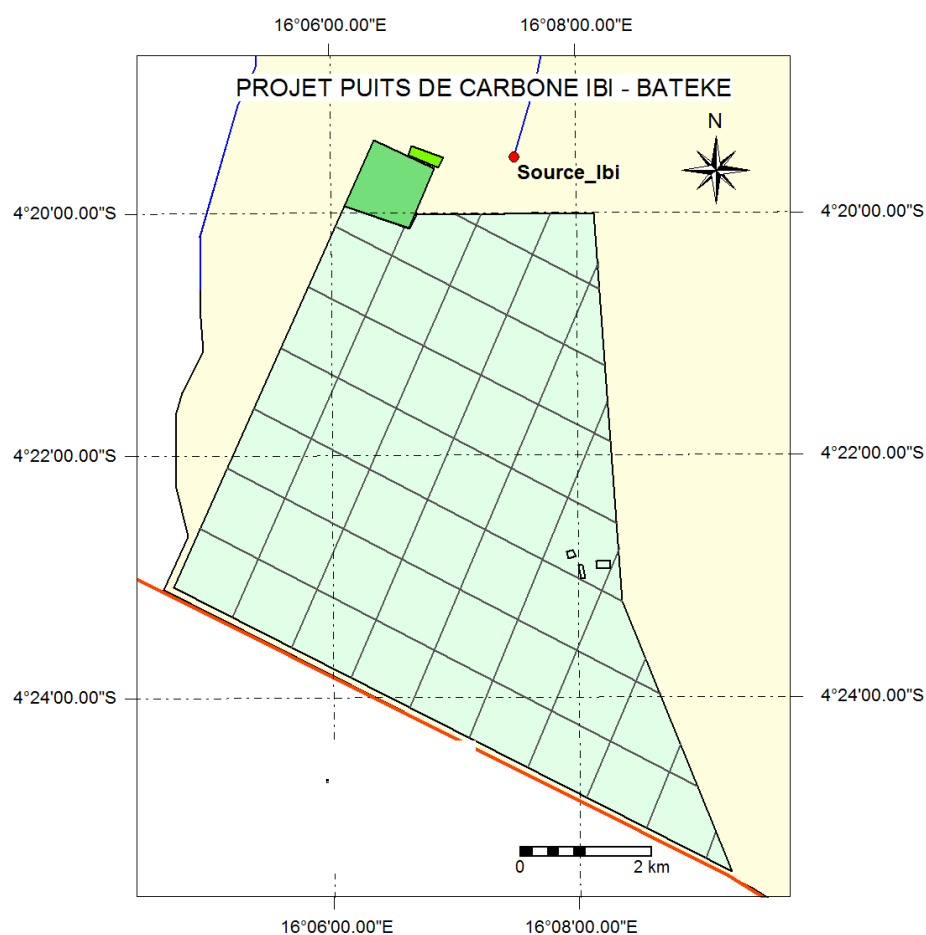


Figure 2: Boundaries of the proposed A/R CDM project activity

The geographical coordinates of the boundary corners of the proposed A/R CDM project activity are:

Table 1: Geographical coordinates of the boundaries of the A/R CDM project activity

Identification of the point	Longitude	Latitude	Position
1	16°6'7" East	-4°19'54" South	NW corner
2	16°6'37" East	-4°20'9" South	
3	16°6'41" East	-4°19'59" South	
4	16°7'51" East	-4°19'59" South	NE corner
5	16°8'18" East	-4°22'30" South	valley
6	16°9'14" East	-4°25'29" South	SE corner
7	16°4'36" East	-4°23'7" South	SW corner

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The following areas are excluded from the boundaries of the A/R CDM project:

Table 2: Geographical coordinates of the areas to be excluded from the boundaries of the A/R CDM project activity

Identification of the point	Longitude	Latitude	Position
I1	16°8'15" East	-4°22'56" South	Breeding centre
I2	16°8'15" East	-4°22'52" South	Breeding centre
I3	16°8'8" East	-4°22'56" South	Breeding centre
I4	16°8'8" East	-4°22'52" South	Breeding centre
II1	16°8'3" East	-4°23'1" South	Dipping tank
II2	16°8'2" East	-4°22'54" South	Dipping tank
II3	16°8'1" East	-4°23'1" South	Dipping tank
II4	16°8'2" East	-4°22'54" South	Dipping tank
III1	16°7'57" East	-4°22'47" South	Veterinary house
III2	16°7'54" East	-4°22'48" South	Veterinary house
III3	16°7'55" East	-4°22'51" South	Veterinary house
III4	16°7'58" East	-4°22'50" South	Veterinary house

A.3. Legal title to land

>>

The Mushiete family has traditional recognized land rights at Ibi station since 1969. Based on this legal traditional entitlement to the land, the Mushiete family signed a long-term lease (30 years renewable, from the 01/01/2007) with NOVACEL sprl for the total area of the A/R CDM project activity^[1]. Hence, NOVACEL sprl currently possesses the land use rights, including the trees and future emission reductions for the duration of the project. Based on this method of traditional recognized land use rights, the Mushiete family has possessed a renewable 25-year concession since October 2008^[2].

For a set of primarily financial reasons, a restructuring of Novacel took place in 2015 to allow the further development of the IBI Bateke project. Under the terms of this restructuring, a new company was established in 2016 under the name Mushiete et compagnie by the Mushiete family and a group of investors who have accompanied the project since the beginning. Pursuant to this restructuration, all real estate assets were contributed to Mushiete & CO by the Mushiete family, the long term lease with NOVACEL was terminated and all land use rights including the trees and future emission reductions for the duration of the project developed by NOVACEL have been transferred to M & CO, in exchange of a debt recovery of Novacel by Mushiete & CO.

M & CO intends to continue the activities and fulfill its commitments.

The Mushiete family has traditional recognized land rights at Ibi station since 1969. Based on this legal traditional entitlement to the land, the Mushiete family signed a long-term lease (30 years renewable, from the 01/01/2007) with NOVACEL sprl for the total area of the A/R CDM project activity¹. Hence, NOVACEL sprl currently possesses the land use rights, including the trees and future emission reductions for the duration of the project. Based on this method of traditional recognized land use rights, the Mushiete family has possessed a renewable 25-year concession since October 2008².

^[1] Leasing contract, 01/01/2008.

^[2] Emphyteotic contracts , 15/10/2008.

¹-Leasing contract, 01/01/2008.

²-Emphyteotic contracts , 15/10/2008.

A.4. Eligibility of land

>> According to the Procedures used to demonstrate the eligibility of lands for CDM afforestation and reforestation project activities³,

1. Project participants shall provide evidence that the land within the planned project boundary is eligible for an A/R CDM project activity by following the steps outlined below.

(a) Demonstrate that the land at the moment the project starts does not contain forest by providing transparent information that:

- Vegetation on the land is below the forest thresholds (tree crown cover or equivalent stocking level, tree height at maturity *in situ*, minimum land area) adopted for the definition of forest by the host country under decisions 16/CMP.1 and 5/CMP.1 as communicated by the respective DNA; and
- All young natural stands and all plantations on the land are not expected to reach the minimum crown cover and minimum height chosen by the host country to define forest; and
- The land is not temporarily unstocked, as a result of human intervention such as harvesting or natural causes.

The Designated National Authority (DNA) of the DRC defines forest as:

- a minimum tree crown cover of 30% ;
- a minimum surface area of 0.5 ha ;
- a minimum tree height of 3 m.

The natural vegetation of the project area is edaphic grassy savannah. Illustrations [Figure 3-3](#), [Figure 4-4](#) and [Figure 5-5](#) below provide a typical overview of the project area. In conclusion, none of the selected areas retained for the afforestation project on the Ibi station is in conflict with the forest definition criteria mentioned above. Therefore, none of the areas to be used for plantation development can be considered as being forested in the terms of the definition of the DRC's CDM DNA.



Figure 3: Grassy savannah

³ CDM Executive Board meeting report n°35, Annex 18.



Figure 4: Shrubby savannah



Figure 5: Recently burnt savannah

The local grasslands savannahs are also overrun several times a year by wild fires, generally originating from anthropogenic causes (accidental or deliberate for hunting or other needs) (Bwebwe, 2006⁴) with the consequence that no natural re-growth of tree species on the land is expected to reach the minimum crown cover and minimum height chosen by the DNA of the DRC to define forest. Therefore, natural encroachment and development of forest vegetation cannot occur without fire risk management. This latter will be implemented for the A/R CDM project activity.

⁴ Bwebwe J., 2006. Nature et effets des feux de brousse dans la zone entre les rivières Bombo et Lufimi au plateau des Batéké, Mémoire Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques, Université de Kinshasa, pp 29.



Figure 6: Impact of fire on the soil



Figure 7: Impact of fire on the shrubs

Finally, as a natural edaphic grassland savannah, the land is not temporarily un-stocked (Elenga et al., 1994).

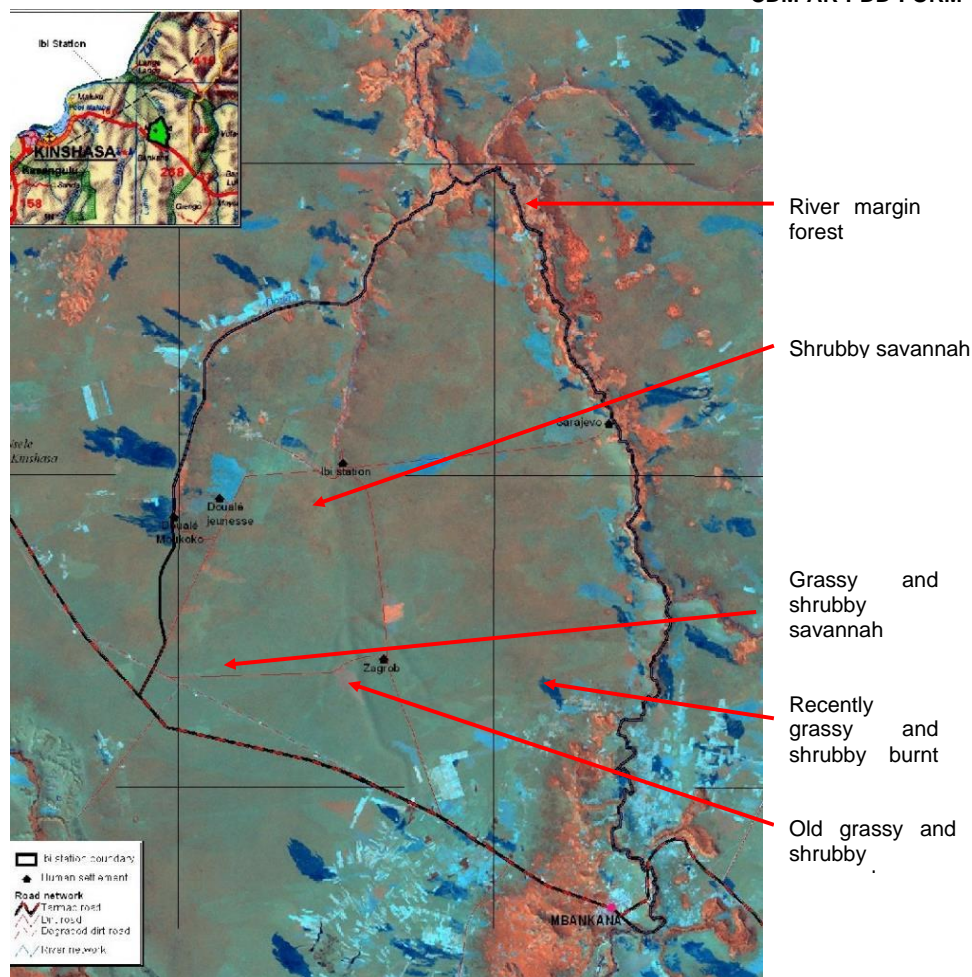


Figure 8: Landsat ETM image of Ibi estate taken on December, 12, 2005

(b) Demonstrate that the activity is a reforestation or afforestation project activity:

- For reforestation project activities, demonstrate that the land was not forest by demonstrating that the conditions outlined under (a) above also applied to the land on 31 December 1989.
- For afforestation project activities, demonstrate that for at least 50 years vegetation on the land has been below the thresholds adopted by the host country for definition of forest.

The Landsat satellite images taken on the 19th of January 1987, 28th of July 2001 and 12th of December 2005 show that vegetation cover on the Ibi estate was the same as today.

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2. In order to demonstrate steps 1 (a) and 1 (b), project participants shall provide information that reliably discriminates between forest and non-forest land according to the particular thresholds adopted by the host country, *inter alia*:

- (a) Aerial photographs or satellite imagery complemented by ground reference data; or
- (b) Land use or land cover information from maps or digital spatial datasets; or
- (c) Ground based surveys (land use or land cover information from permits, plans, or information from local registers such as cadastre, owners registers, or other land registers).

If options (a), (b), and (c) are not available/applicable, project participants shall submit a written testimony which was produced by following a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodology or a standard Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) as practised in the host country.

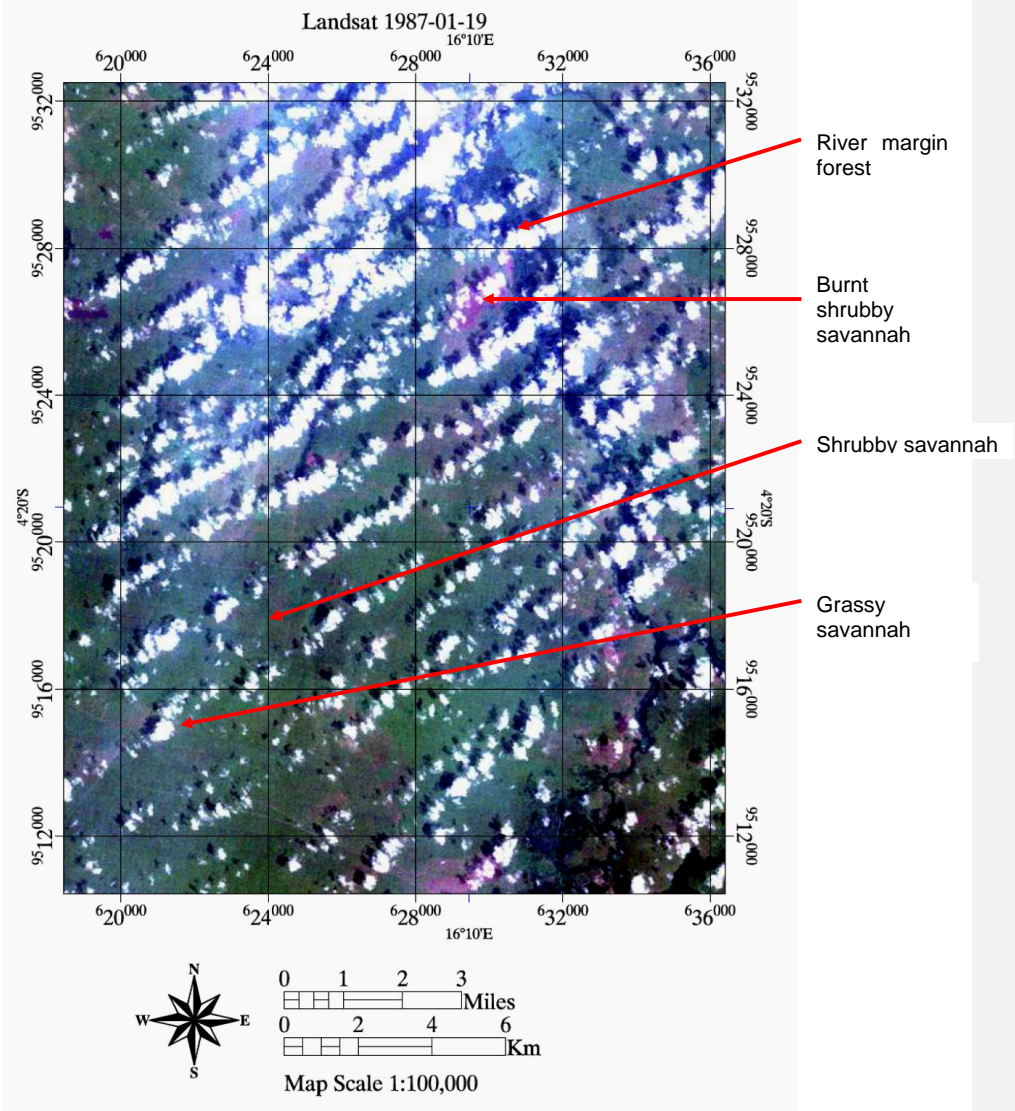


Figure 9: Landsat ETM image of Ibi estate taken on January, 19, 1987

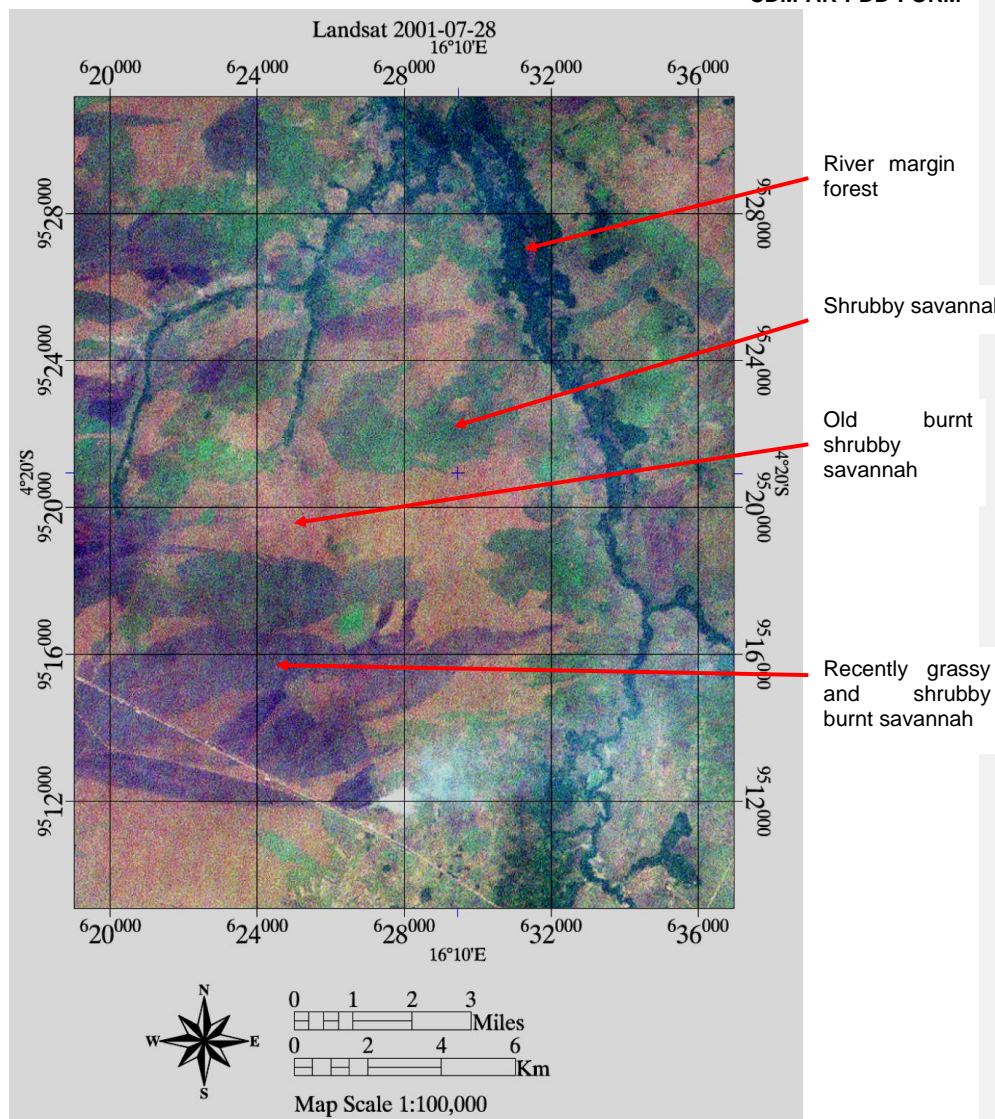


Figure 10: Landsat ETM image of Ibi estate taken in July, 28, 2001

Therefore, all land within the project boundary is eligible for CDM reforestation activities.

A.5. Environmental conditions

>>

Geology: The Batéké plateau is composed of ochre sand (Neogene series from the mid-tertiary) and capping polymorphic sandstone (late Cretaceous Paleogene series) from the « Kalahari system

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». The Mesozoic base or Precambrian basal complex can be found in the valleys (Ndembo-Longo, 2006⁵).

Soil: Soil studies carried out on eight profiles distributed evenly throughout Ibi savannah to be reforested in the scope of the proposed A/R CDM project activity showed that soil is highly favourable to plantation establishment and wood production. In general soils are deep, loose, permeable and porous with a good proportion of fine elements. However, they have a low cationic capacity and content of exchangeable bases and available phosphorous. The pH value is low being around 4.5. In general, the soil's chemical fertility is weak but is not critical for tree species well known for their minimal nutrient requirements (Ndembo-Longo, 2006⁶).

Climate: Ibi station is submitted to a hot and humid tropical climate with four distinct seasons: a long dry season from mid-May to mid-September; a long rainy season from mid-September to end of December; a short dry season in January-February and a short rainy season from March - mid May. Annual rainfall is 1,500 mm over a hundred days. The average monthly temperature is quite constant at around 24-25°C. However, minimum daily temperature during the dry season can drop to 10-12°C and occasionally even lower. The hygrometry is always quite high, around 80% (Boissezon (de)⁷).

Hydrology: The West side of the Ibi estate extends along the Duale river and its East side it along the Lufimi river being crossed by the Ibi river. The Ibi river supplies the whole Ibi station with drinking water and gave its name to the estate. These three rivers have important flows (2 litres per second for Ibi, and more for the others).

Geomorphology: The Batéké plateau is very flat, with a general descending slope from the South (in Angola the height is around 1,000 m) to North (around 700 m altitude alongside the Congo River). Many rivers run through the plateau from South to North, with a difference in altitude between the plateau and valleys of approximately 200 m.

Ecosystems: According to Holdridge (1967)⁸, the ecosystem is composed of dry forest. Nevertheless, Elenga and *al.* (1994)⁹, show that the vegetation of the Batéké plateau reached its present characteristics 3,000 years ago because of an abrupt climatic change towards drier conditions. Today, approximately 90 % of the plateau is covered by wooded savannah. Indeed, the whole Ibi estate is composed of grass or shrubby savannah. The woody density increases from South to North, probably for anthropogenic reasons. Human occupation and fuelwood collection have traditionally been more important near the national highway. In all savannah areas to be reforested, two plant species are currently dominant: *Hyparrhenia diplandra* in the herbaceous layer and *Hymenocardia acida* in the shrub layer. The plateau's valleys are occupied by degraded river margin forests, depending on their accessibility. Nevertheless, as forested areas these valleys are not included within the boundaries of the present project. In the North of the estate, forest goes high up the plateau from the Ibi – Duale – Lufimi confluence; however, it is subject to uncontrolled degradation/deforestation due to charcoal production and subsistence agriculture. Savannah is overrun several times a year by fires, generally originating from anthropogenic causes (accidental or deliberate principally for hunting purposes), such events impede the encroachment and successful growth of woody plants, especially trees (Bwebwe, 2006¹⁰).

⁵ Ndembo-Longo J., 2006. Etude pédologique de la concession du projet. Projet de puits de carbone Ibi-Batéké, 30 pp.

⁶ Ndembo-Longo J., 2006. Etude pédologique de la concession du projet. Projet de puits de carbone Ibi-Batéké, 30 pp.

⁷ Boissezon (de) P. Les sols de savane des Plateaux Batéké. ORSTOM, p292-298.

⁸ Holdridge L.R., 1967. Life Zone Ecology, Tropical Science Center, Costa Rica, 139 pp.

⁹ Elenga H., Schwartz D., Vincens D., 1994. Pollen evidence of late Quaternary vegetation and inferred climate changes in Congo. *Palaeogeography, Paleoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 109 (1994) : 345-356.

¹⁰ Bwebwe J., 2006. Nature et effets des feux de brousse dans la zone entre les rivières Bombo et Lufimi au plateau des Batéké, Mémoire Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques, Université de Kinshasa, pp 29.

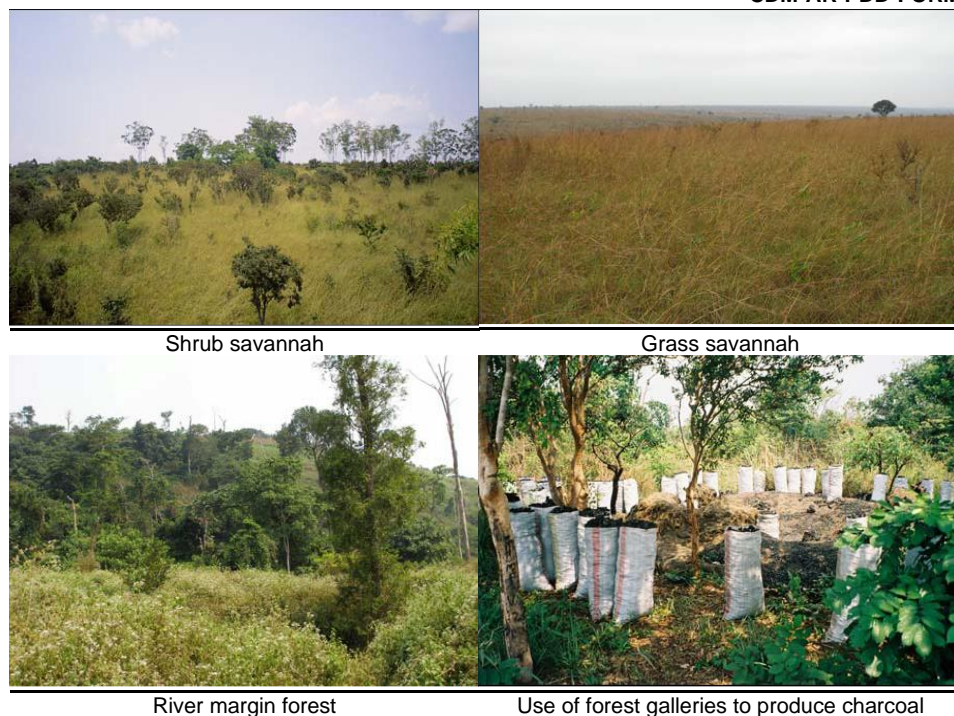


Figure 11: Ibi estate land cover

Fauna: In the past, large mammals were common in the region (elephants, buffalos, lions, etc.), but over the years has been decimated by hunting. For example, the last lion was seen (and incidentally shot) on the estate in 1975. Even small herbivores such as duikers and bushbuck are facing extinction because of excessive hunting (Oréade-Brèche, 2007¹¹). In the Bombo-Lumene hunting reserve, located on the other side of the road, the following animals can be observed:

- Buffalos (*Syncerus Caffer Aequinoctialis*)
- Harnessed bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
- Bushpig (*Potamochoerus larvatus*)
- Side-striped jackal (*Canis adustus*)
- White-headed Robin-chat (*Cossypha heinrichi*)

Cossypha heinrichi is known from only two small areas: 30 km north-east of Calandula in northern Angola, and from 500 km to the north at Bombo-Lumene Forest Reserve, and nearby Nkiene and Nguma (near Kinshasa) in the western Democratic Republic of Congo. The White-headed Robin-chat is classified as "Vulnerable" by the IUCN¹².

¹¹ Oréade-Brèche, 2007. Etude d'impact socio-environnemental – Puits de carbone d'Ibi – Plateau des Batéké. pp 93.

¹² www.iucnredlist.org



Figure 12: Ibi fauna¹³

The same ecological conditions (savannahs with river margin forest) are encountered on the whole Batéké plateau covering several thousand km² throughout Angola, Gabon, Congo and DRC. In most places there is fairly low demographic pressure. Several protected areas representing these same ecological conditions have been established in some of the countries mentioned above. For example, in Gabon, the Batéké plateau National Park covers 2,050 km². In Congo, the Léfini reserve covers 6,300 km² and the Bambana – Lékana – Zanaga protected area project covers 5,300 km². In the DRC the 3,500 km² Bombo Lumene hunting reserve neighbours the Ibi estate.

¹³ www.nyati-safari.com ; www.google.fr ; <http://en.wikipedia.org>

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The White-headed Robin-chat (*Cossypha heinrichi*) has been observed at Bombo-Lumene Forest Reserve. The White-headed Robin-chat is classified as "Vulnerable" by the IUCN. It is insectivorous, feeding especially on driver ants. In the DRC, the breeding season is September-November, coincident with the start of the rainy season. His habitat is made of forest patches in the savannah. This kind of habitat does not occur in the A/R CDM project boundaries as only grassy and shrubby savannah will be afforested.

A.6. Measures

>>

The proposed reforestation activities will take place in savannah ecosystems described in the section above with native and exotic tree species.

The following native tree species will be used:

Timber species

- *Millettia laurentii* - Wenge
- *Ceiba pentandra* – Fromager
- *Rhodognaphalon brevicuspe* – Kondroti
- *Terminalia superba* – Limba

Other species

- *Millettia drastica*
- *Cleistopholis glauca*
- *Dacryodes edulis*
- *Pentaclethra macrophylla*
- *Pentaclethra eetveldeana*
- *Irvingia gabonensis*
- *Treculia africana*

These species have been selected for the following reasons:

- their high growth rates;
- they were encountered during the botanical surveying of the existing river margin forest;
- they have been identified as interesting by and for local populations;
- they grow well in savannahs and produce numerous sprouts after the passage of fires;
- some of them can produce high quality timber.

The following exotic species will also be used:

- *Eucalyptus urophylla*
- *Eucalyptus deglupta*
- *Eucalyptus alba*
- *Eucalyptus pellita*
- *Eucalyptus resinifera*
- *Eucalyptus torelliana*
- *Eucalyptus cloeziana*
- *Eucalyptus brassiana*
- *Eucalyptus teriticornis*
- *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
- *Eucalyptus grandis*
- *Eucalyptus citriodora*
- *Eucalyptus maculata*
- *Acacia mangium*
- *Acacia auriculiformis*

- *Acacia crassicarpa*
- *Pinus caribea*
- *Pinus oocarpa*
- *Pinus tecunumanii*
- *Cordia alliodora*
- *Glycirdia sepium*
- *Azadirachta indica*
- *Spondias monbin*
- *Dialium guineense*
- *Vitex doniana*

The selected exotic species have been tried and tested for over 20 years around the project area, therefore extensive knowledge and feedback is available from Pointe Noire in Congo or Mampu in DRC. They are characterised by:

- High yields;
- Very important use in tropical plantations and absence of contamination risk beyond project area¹⁴;
- Ability to source and trace genetic material from project start and master vegetative propagation in the nursery;
- Performances are known and have been evaluated in DRC as part of project design for the majority of exotic species.

Moreover, *Acacias* sp. enhance soil fertility by fixing nitrogen in their roots¹⁵. Hybridization and genetic improvement of *Acacia* sp. has been carried out since the first introductions some 20 years ago on the Batéké plateau, for example, 8,000 ha in Mampu. The species genetic basis is developed by carrying out provenance testing using seeds made available by the Australian research services. The first phase of the test (8 ha), seedling production, was carried out in October 2006 using 47 *Acacia mangium*, 21 *Acacia auriculiformis* and 24 *Acacia crassicarpa* provenances.

For experimental purposes, new species or varieties will be tested as they may give good results for future afforestation or for the development of different forestry techniques.

¹⁴ Oréade-Brèche, 2007. Etude d'impact socio-environnemental – Puits de carbone d'Ibi – Plateau des Batéké. pp 93.

¹⁵ The Executive Board of CDM in its 44th meeting report agreed that the GHG emissions from nitrous oxide emissions from decomposition of litter and fine roots from N-fixing trees are insignificant in A/R CDM project activities and may therefore be neglected in A/R baseline and monitoring methodologies.



Figure 13: Provenance test plot for *Acacia sp.*

Site and soil preparation: The total project area will be divided into 37 square blocks of 100 ha and 20 polygonal blocks of varying surface. Each block will be surrounded by a 5m-wide road and a 10m-wide firebreak. The remaining inner blocks (975 m wide) will be divided into four sub-blocks (482.5 m wide of 23.28 ha) separated by two 10m wide intra-block roads.

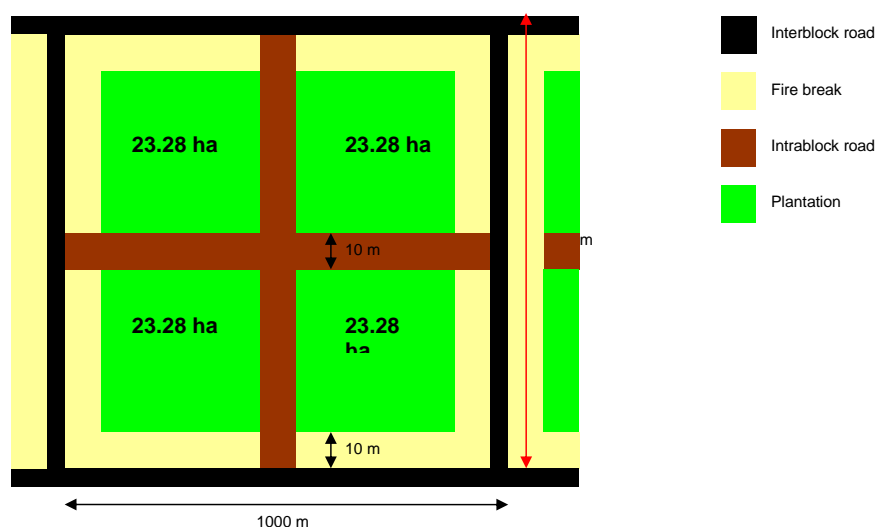


Figure 14: Description of a square block

Site and soil preparation will be carried out by manpower supported by light mechanical force. It will be different for the agroforestry and pure stands

Concerning the agroforestry stands (*Acacia sp.*, *Eucalyptus sp.*, *Pinus sp.*, local and exotic species intercropped with cassava), ligneous re-growth resulting from the passage of the last savannah fire will firstly be removed manually. Stumps will also be removed. This will be followed by ploughing and finally the passage of a disc harrow.

For pure stands only, vegetation immediately around the planting pit (circle of 1m²) will be removed¹⁶. No other site preparation will be carried out.

For both type of stands, bamboo sticks will be used before planting to physically position planting holes within the plantation. No site preparation is planned for the stand where natural regeneration is to be enhanced through fire control.

Species and model arrangements

For species choice see above. Trees will be planted following a planting scheme adapted to each plot. Schemes are to differ depending on the vocation of individual areas. Planting will be done, during the rainy season, at a mean density of 900-1,111 plants/ha (3 x 3m to 3.33 m x 3.33 m spacing). These initial densities could be re-evaluated depending on the results obtained.

¹⁶ For detailed calculations, please refer to file "SitePreparation_RoadCreation.xls", spreadsheet "SitePreparation".

Table 3: Species and model arrangements

	Type of stand	Spacing (m x m)	Density (plants/ha)	TOTAL
Agroforestry stands (all intercropped with cassava)	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	3 x 3	1,111	2,440.65 ha
	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	3.33 x 3.33	900	442.62 ha
	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	3.33 x 3	1,000	136.02 ha
	Local species	3.33 x 3.33	900	289.95 ha
	Other exotic species	3.33 x 3.33	900	162.69 ha
	Total for agroforestry stands			3,471.94 ha
Pure stands	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	3 x 3	1,111	119.26 ha
	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	3.33 x 3.33	900	74.11 ha
	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	3.33 x 3	1,000	69.64 ha
	Local species	3.33 x 3.33	900	115.94 ha
	Other exotic species	3.33 x 3.33	900	46.36 ha
Natural regeneration stand	Total for pure stands			425.30 ha
	Total for natural regeneration stand			232.46 ha
	TOTAL			4,129.70 ha

Nursery

Seedlings will be grown in nurseries using appropriate techniques. Seeds will be harvested from locally selected trees, either on the Ibi site (especially for acacia), or the surrounding area (especially Mampu for *Eucalyptus urophylla*).

For eucalyptus seeding will be carried out on a seed tray and seedlings transplanted into plastic bags.

For acacias, pines and other and exotic and local species, seeding will be done directly in plastic bags filled with an equal mix of organic savannah surface sand and clayed sand extracted from deep pits mixed with composted vegetal residues. This technique ensures the control of growing conditions in the initial stages after planting, therefore increasing survival rate and early growth.

Figure 15: Nursery for *Acacia auriculiformis*

Plantation management

The *Acacia* agroforestry stands will be managed for wood production, mainly for charcoal. Harvesting is planned between 5-21 years, depending on the stand. *Acacia* is to be regenerated through natural regeneration. Seedlings will be selected in order to obtain a density of 1,100 trees/ha. Stumps will not be removed after harvesting. The pure *Acacia* stand will not be harvested.

Eucalyptus and Pine agroforestry stands will be run on a rotation of 18 years. Regeneration of is to be carried out through replanting. Stumps will not be removed after harvesting. Pure stands of Eucalyptus and Pine will not be harvested.

The planting and harvesting cycle is shown below in Table 5. Harvesting will be done manually with the use of chainsaws. Logs will be cut on site and gathered for charcoal production.

Intercropped cassava will grow during a maximum of 18 months after the planting of seedlings before canopy closure becomes a limiting factor. Cassava will be harvested and replanted only at the end of each stand rotation. The collecting of cassava will be done manually however, its transportation from the stands to the processing unit will be done with the aid of a tractor.

For stands of other local and exotic species (agroforestry and pure stands), a single harvest is planned after 30 years.

No harvesting is planned for the natural regeneration stand.

<u>Type of stand</u>	<u>Tree species</u>	<u>Area (ha)</u>	<u>Age when harvested (years)</u>
Agroforestry	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	<u>2,440.65 ha</u>	Between 5 and 21
Agroforestry	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	<u>442.62 ha</u>	18
Agroforestry	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	<u>136.02 ha</u>	18
Agroforestry	Local species	<u>289.95 ha</u>	> 30
Agroforestry	Other exotic species	<u>162.69 ha</u>	> 30
Pure plantation	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	<u>119.26 ha</u>	No harvest
Pure plantation	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	<u>74.11 ha</u>	No harvest
Pure plantation	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	<u>69.64 ha</u>	No harvest
Pure plantation	Local species	<u>115.94 ha</u>	> 30
Pure plantation	Other exotic species	<u>46.36 ha</u>	> 30
Enhancement of natural regeneration	-	<u>232.46 ha</u>	No harvest
TOTAL (ha)		<u>4,129.70 ha</u>	

Plantation maintenance

Thanks to intercropping with cassava, only a light weeding will be needed during the first 18 months following the establishment of agroforestry stands. The maintenance of cassava will be done mechanically twice yearly between plantation rows. After 18 months no maintenance will be needed for these stands.

Beating-up will be carried out in the early stages of plantation development (1-2 years) the degree of which will depend directly on the survival rate of seedlings

In natural regeneration stands, herbaceous weeds will be cut mechanically twice a year – at the end of the long rainy season and the middle of the long dry season - in order to avoid wild fires and to enhance seedling growth. No other operation is planned for these stands.

Plantation protection

In order to protect plantations from the important threat of fire, living firebreaks will be installed.

These firebreaks will be 25m wide (including a 5 m wide road and 10m wide firebreak on either side of the road), positioned around every annual planting bloc with a 5 m wide access road between individual plots. The living firebreaks will consist of fire resistant herbaceous species and will be cut mechanically twice a year.

Besides, a program will be implemented to raise public awareness on site and around. Vehicles will be made available with full water tanks to fight fire, and if necessary, water storage points distributed in the field will be created.

No fencing is planned. Human pressure for fuelwood is likely to be minimal due to the area's low population density (<1 inhabitant/km²) and its remoteness (the closest village is 6 km away).

Table 4: Planting and harvesting cycle for agroforestry and pure plantation stands

<u>Year n°</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Planting (ha)</u>	<u>Existing vegetation</u>	<u>Type of stand</u>	<u>Tree species</u>	<u>Initial Id</u>	<u>Harvest (ha)</u>	<u>Id harvested</u>	<u>Remaining (ha)</u>	<u>Replanting (ha)</u>	<u>New Id after harvest and replanting</u>
1	2008	641.21 23.23	Savannah Savannah	Agroforestry Agroforestry	Acacia Eucalyptus	S-Ag-Ac-08 S-Ag-Eu-08					
		107.48	Savannah	pure plantation Pure plantation	Acacia Eucalyptus	S-Pp-Ac-08 S-Pp-Eu-08					
		4.51	Savannah								
12	2009	532.40	Savannah	Agroforestry	Acacia	S-Ag-Ac-09					
		47.24	Savannah	Agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S-Ag-Eu-09					
		46.38	Savannah	Agroforestry	Pinus	S-Ag-Pin-09					
		46.20	Savannah	Agroforestry	Local species	S-Ag-LS-09					
		46.55	Savannah	Agroforestry	Other exotic species	S-Ag-OES-09					
		46.53	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S-Pp-Eu-09					
		46.20	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S-Pp-LS-09					
3	2010	581.25	Savannah	Agroforestry	Acacia	S-Ag-Ac-10					
		93.04	Savannah	Agroforestry	Local species	S-Ag-LS-10					

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Year n°	Year	Planting (ha)	Existing vegetation	Type of stand	Tree species	Initial Id	Harvest (ha)	Id harvested	Remaining (ha)	Replanting (ha)	New Id after harvest and replanting
4	2011	578.30	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S-Ag-Ac-11					
		116.34	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S-Ag-Eu-11					
107	2012	107.49	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S-Ag-Ac-12					
6	2013						352.18	S-Ag-Ac-08	289.03 (S-Ag-Ac-08)	352.18	R-Ag-Ac-13
7	2014						289.03	S-Ag-Ac-08	532.40 (S-Ag-Ac-09)	289.03	R-Ag-Ac-14
108	2015						393.20	S-Ag-Ac-09	139.20 (S-Ag-Ac-09/G1)	393.20	R-Ag-Ac-15
109	2016										
110	2017										
111	2018										
112	2019										

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Year n°	Year	Planting (ha)	Existing vegetation	Type of stand	Tree species	Initial Id	Harvest (ha)	Id harvested	Remaining (ha)	Replanting (ha)	New Id after harvest and replanting
<u>13</u>	<u>2020</u>						<u>395.19</u>	<u>S_Ag_Ac_09+</u> <u>S_Ag_Ac_10</u> <u>(S_Ag_Ac_10)</u>	<u>325.25</u>	<u>395.19</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_20</u>
<u>14</u>	<u>2021</u>						<u>395.01</u>	<u>S_Ag_Ac_10+</u> <u>S_Ag_Ac_11</u> <u>(S_Ag_Ac_11)</u>	<u>508.56</u>	<u>395.01</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_21</u>
<u>15</u>	<u>2022</u>						<u>392.14</u>	<u>S_Ag_Ac_11</u> <u>(S_Ag_Ac_11)</u>	<u>116.41</u>	<u>392.14</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_22</u>
<u>16</u>	<u>2023</u>										
<u>17</u>	<u>2024</u>										
<u>18</u>	<u>2025</u>										
<u>19</u>	<u>2026</u>										
<u>20</u>	<u>2027</u>						<u>210.04</u>	<u>S_Ag_Ac_11+</u> <u>S_Ag_Eu_09+</u> <u>S_Ag_Pin_09</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>116.41</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_27</u>
<u>21</u>	<u>2028</u>						<u>223.76</u>	<u>S_Ag_Ac_12+</u> <u>S_Ag_Eu_10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>107.49</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_28</u>
<u>22</u>	<u>2029</u>						<u>209.27</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_13+</u> <u>S_Ag_Eu_11+</u> <u>S_Ag_Pin_11</u>	<u>305.67</u> <u>(R_Ag_Ac_13)</u>	<u>46.51</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_29</u>
<u>23</u>	<u>2030</u>						<u>229.24</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_13+</u> <u>S_Ag_Eu_12+</u> <u>S_Ag_Pin_12</u>	<u>259.19</u> <u>(R_Ag_Ac_13)</u>	<u>46.48</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_30</u>
<u>24</u>	<u>2031</u>						<u>212.72</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_13</u>	<u>46.47</u> <u>(R_Ag_Ac_13)</u>	<u>212.72</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_31</u>
<u>25</u>	<u>2032</u>						<u>128.73</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_13+</u> <u>R_Ag_Ac_14</u> <u>(R_Ag_Ac_14)</u>	<u>206.76</u>	<u>128.73</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_32</u>
<u>26</u>	<u>2033</u>						<u>185.61</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_14</u>	<u>21.15</u> <u>(R_Ag_Ac_14)</u>	<u>185.61</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_33</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>2034</u>						<u>182.64</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_14+</u> <u>R_Ag_Ac_15</u> <u>(R_Ag_Ac_15)</u>	<u>231.72</u>	<u>182.64</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_34</u>
<u>28</u>	<u>2035</u>						<u>208.43</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_15</u> <u>(R_Ag_Ac_15)</u>	<u>23.29</u>	<u>208.43</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_35</u>
<u>29</u>	<u>2036</u>						<u>23.29</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_15+</u> <u>R_Ag_Ac_20</u> <u>(R_Ag_Ac_20)</u>	<u>209.23</u>	<u>209.24</u>	<u>R_Ag_Ac_36</u>
<u>30</u>	<u>2037</u>										

Year n°	Year	Planting (ha)	Existing vegetation	Type of stand	Tree species	Initial Id	Harvest (ha)	Id harvested	Remaining (ha)	Replanting (ha)	New Id after harvest and replanting
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1	2008	355.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_08					
		184.34	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia	S_Pp_Ac_08					
2	2009	437.56	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_09					
		15.58	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_09					
		41.15	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_09					
		5.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_09					
		0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_09					
		46.57	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia	S_Pp_Ac_09					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_09					
		35.83	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_09					
3	2010	30.53	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_10					
		10.00	Savannah	Pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_10					
4	2011	63.54	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_11					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia	S_Pp_Ac_11					
5	2012										
6	2013						S_Ag_Ac_10	10.00			
7	2014						S_Ag_Ac_11	21.12			
8	2015	0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia		99.17	S_Ag_Ac_08	203.83	21	S_Ag_Ac_15
9	2016	0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia		180.49	S_Ag_Ac_08	23.34	74.34	S_Ag_Ac_16
10	2017	203.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_17	78.81	S_Ag_Ac_09	284.38	240.8	S_Ag_Ac_17
		225.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia	S_Pp_Ac_17	0	S_Pp_Ac_08	0.00		
		20.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_17					
11	2018	89.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_18	65.31	S_Ag_Ac_09	219.07	93.12	S_Ag_Ac_18
		0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus		0	S_Ag_Eu_09	15.58		
		0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus		0.00	S_Ag_Pin_09	34.57		
		0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species		0	S_Ag_LS_09	0.00		
		0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species						
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia		0	S_Pp_Ac_09	0.00		
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus		0	S_Pp_Eu_10	0.00		

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		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus						
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species		0	S_Pp_LS_09	0.00		
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species						
		0.00	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
12	2019	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_19	140	S_Ag_Ac_09	79.07	140	S_Ag_Ac_19
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_19					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_19					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_19					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_19					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_19					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_19					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_19					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_19					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
13	2020	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_20	23.34	S_Ag_Ac_08	0.00	23.34	S_Ag_Ac_20
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_20					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_20					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_20					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_20					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_20					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_20					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_20					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_20					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
14	2021	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_21	79.07	S_Ag_Ac_09	0.00	79.07	S_Ag_Ac_21

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		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_21					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_21					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_21					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_21					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_21					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_21					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_21					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_21					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
15	2022	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_22	10.00	S_Ag_Ac_10	0.00	10.00	S_Ag_Ac_22
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_22					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_22					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_22					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_22					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_22					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_22					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_22					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_22					
15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration									
16	2023	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_23	21.12	S_Ag_Ac_11	0.00	21.12	S_Ag_Ac_23
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_23					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_23					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_23					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_23					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						

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		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_23					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_23					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_23					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_23					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
17	2024	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_24	21	S_Ag_Ac_15	0.00	21	S_Ag_Ac_24
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_24					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_24					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_24					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_24					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_24					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_24					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_24					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_24					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
18	2025	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_25	194,34	74,34 S_Ag_Ac_16 + 120 S_Ag_Ac_2017	120,80	194,34	S_Ag_Ac_25
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_25					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_25					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_25					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_25					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_25					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_25					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_25					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_25					

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19	2026	15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
		84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_26	220,80	S_Ag_Ac_17	103,00	220,80	S_Ag_Ac_26
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_26					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_26					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_26					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_26					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_26					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_26					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_26					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_26					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
20	2027	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_27	103	S_Ag_Ac_17	0.00	103	S_Ag_Ac_27
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_27	15.58	S_Ag_Eu_09	0.00	15.58	S_Ag_Eu_27
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_27	34.57	S_Ag_Pin_09	0.00	34.57	S_Ag_Pin_27
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_27					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_27					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_27					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_27					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_27					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_27					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
		84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_28	182,12	S_Ag_Ac_18	0,00	182,12	S_Ag_Ac_28
21	2028	28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_28					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_28					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_28					

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		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S Ag_OES_28					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_28					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_28					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_28					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_28					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
22	2029	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_29	224.13	S_Ag_Ac_19	0.00	224.13	S_Ag_Ac_29
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_29					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_29					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_29					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_29					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_29					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_29					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_29					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_29					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
23	2030	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_30	107.47	S_Ag_Ac_20	0.00	107.47	S_Ag_Ac_30
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_30					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_30					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_30					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_30					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_30					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_30					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_30					

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		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_3_0					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
24	2031	84.13	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_31	163.20	S_Ag_Ac_21	0.00	163.20	S_Ag_Ac_31
		28.47	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_31					
		6.32	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_31					
		19.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_31					
		10.85	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_3_1					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		4.27	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_31					
		4.64	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_31					
		4.01	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_31					
		3.09	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_3_1					
		15.50	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
25	2032	11.24	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia	S_Ag_Ac_32	94.13	S_Ag_Ac_22	0.00	94.13	S_Ag_Ac_32
		3.80	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_32					
		0.85	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_32					
		2.54	Savannah	agroforestry	Local species	S_Ag_LS_32					
		1.45	Savannah	agroforestry	other exotic species	S_Ag_OES_3_2					
		0.00	Savannah	pure plantation	Acacia						
		0.57	Savannah	pure plantation	Eucalyptus	S_Pp_Eu_32					
		0.62	Savannah	pure plantation	Pinus	S_Pp_Pin_32					
		0.54	Savannah	pure plantation	Local species	S_Pp_LS_32					
		0.41	Savannah	pure plantation	other exotic species	S_Pp_OES_3_2					
		2.07	Savannah	Enhancement of natural regeneration							
26	2033						105.25	S_Ag_Ac_23	0.00	105.25	S_Ag_Ac_33
27	2034						105.13	S_Ag_Ac_24	0.00	105.13	S_Ag_Ac_34
28	2035						278.47	S_Ag_Ac_25	0.00	278.47	S_Ag_Ac_35

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29	2036						304.93	S_Ag_Ac_26	0.00	304.93	S_Ag_Ac_36
30	2037	0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Acacia		187.13	S_Ag_Ac_27	0.00	187.13	S_Ag_Ac_37
		0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Eucalyptus	S_Ag_Eu_37	28.47	S_Ag_Eu_19	0.00	28.47	S_Ag_Eu_37
		0.00	Savannah	agroforestry	Pinus	S_Ag_Pin_37	6.32	S_Ag_Pin_19	0.00	6.32	S_Ag_Pin_37

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Much of the technology to be used in the different activities of the A/R CDM project is innovative and is to be transferred to the host country. For example, acacia plantations will benefit from experimental planting of acacia species and provenances (seedlings in nursery) implemented in October 2006, from a seed collection provided by Australian research services.

This collection is composed of seeds from various selected natural provenances. Seeds also come from "artificial" provenances from seed orchards (corresponding to a first level of improvement, Acacia species and provenance list). Thanks to this experiment, a selection of provenances well adapted to local climate and soils can be obtained. In order to obtain hybrid specimens to perform better than their parents, intra and inter-specific crosses can be made. In addition, the results obtained can be transposed outside the Ibi Carbon Sink, even into the station's agroforestry stand.

Other examples of technology transfer to be achieved during the project include:

- regarding plantations:
 - i) soil preparation techniques and plantation optimisation to accelerate initial growth
 - ii) reducing of maintenance needs and quick soil coverage due to cassava
 - iii) optimisation of intensive plantation production
- regarding silviculture:
 - i) cloned eucalyptus plantation management
 - ii) cassava with soil improving trees (acacias)
- regarding plantation management:
 - i) plot organisation, fire protection
 - ii) early stage planting with regular observations and measurements
 - iii) computerised plantation management using GIS, developing a unit plot database, compiling all technical and economic data (vegetative material, silvicultural treatments, measurements, events, harvesting and regeneration etc.).

All these techniques and innovations, even though familiar in countries with a more developed forest plantation sector, represent a reference that can be transposed outside the DRC, or even outside "plantations" per se, as the country, due to its history, lacks such latest technologies.

Agriculture in the region is limited to subsistence, especially for growing cassava. Therefore, in order to minimize potential leakage, cassava will be intercropped between tree rows, will represent more than 8,000 ha (cumulative) and will be sold on local markets.

Villagers use shrubs, grasses and/or deadwood and living branches for cooking and/or heating. Nevertheless, the population density in this region is eight inhabitants per km² (BERCI, 2006¹⁷). Thus, human pressure is low. Moreover, the few local farmers currently present will be able to collect fuel within the project boundary without compromising the tree growth established under the proposed A/R CDM project activity. Such fuelwood includes deadwood, branches and grasses/shrubs growing between the trees during the early stages of establishment. Therefore, as the result of the proposed A/R CDM project activity the few local farmers present will not have to collect fuel outside the project boundary.

A.7. Approach to addressing non-permanence

>>

The issuing of tCER for net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks achieved by the proposed A/R CDM project activity has been chosen.

¹⁷ BERC, 2006. Analyse d'impact socio-environnemental du projet "Puits de Carbone Ibi". 75 p

A.8. Parties and project participants

Parties involved	Project participants	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Democratic Republic of Congo (host Party)	MUSHIETE & Compagnie SARL Private entity Novacel-sprl	No
Spain France	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as Trustee of the BioCarbon Fund (BioCF) Kingdom of Spain - Ministry for the Ecological Transition & Ministry of Economy and Business Zeroemissions Carbon Trust, S.A. Private entity ORBEO	Yes No
Ireland ---	Government of Ireland, Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment ---	No Yes

NOVACEL sprl is a family company founded in 1985 by M. Paul M. Mushiete, originally from the Batéké Plateau. Its original activities focused on agroforestry on the Ibi station. The company employs around 20 people in forestry and agricultural fieldwork activities. Since its creation in 1985, the work undertaken at the Ibi station by NOVACEL sprl has had a direct impact in the raising of public awareness amongst the local population on issues directly related to their everyday needs : housing, education, farming and health. NOVACEL sprl has progressively and incrementally gained valuable experience in the field of agroforestry, forestry and charcoal production. As a result of this experience, it formulated its strategy for a long-term sustainable development program and simultaneously began its search for new investors. Between 1998-2001, NOVACEL sprl renovated local buildings at Ibi station, created the first plantation nursery and planted the first crop. This was followed by further investments including: the establishment of a drinking water network, the implementation of a corn flour mill, training of local farmers and the building of a school and dispensary. Finally, the agroforestry experiment programme implemented from 2001 by NOVACEL sprl on the Ibi Station Agroforestry Pilot Zone (100 ha) was about to provide its first results in 2007 with the completion of a full 7-year rotation of forest fallow.

A.9. Public funding of project activity

>>

Not applicable

A.10. History of project activity

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The project is registered as AR CDM project under the reference number 4176.

A.11. Debundling

>>

Not applicable

SECTION B. Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

B.1. References to methodologies and standardized baselines

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Consolidated afforestation and reforestation baseline and monitoring methodology (AR-ACM0001/version 03) "Afforestation and reforestation of degraded land".

In compliance with the applied methodology, the latest versions of the following approved tools are used:

- Procedures to demonstrate the eligibility of lands for afforestation and reforestation CDM project activities (Version 1);
- Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities (Version 1);
- Tool for the identification of degraded or degrading lands for consideration in implementing A/R CDM project activities (Version 1);
- Tool for estimation of GHG emissions due to clearing, burning and decay of existing vegetation attributable to a CDM A/R project activity (Version 3) ;
- Tool for estimation of GHG emissions related to displacement of grazing activities in an A/R CDM project activity (Version 2);
- Procedure to determine when accounting of the soil organic carbon pool may be conservatively neglected in CDM A/R project activities (Version 1);
- Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities (Version 2);
- [Tool for testing significance of GHG emissions in A/R CDM project activities \(Version 1\).](#)
- [Guideline on application of specified versions of A/R CDM methodologies in verification of registered A/R CDM project activities \(version 01.1\) – EB68 Annex 31](#)
- [Guidelines on accounting of specified types of changes in A/R CDM project activities from description in registered project documents \(version 02.0\) – EB66 Annex 24](#)
-

More information on the selected methodology can be found at:

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/X4VOLW3Y7IJCH9WXSBXBC2Q0JKG9UZ>

B.2. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

>>

Table 5: Applicability criteria of the A/R CDM methodology

Applicability condition	Match	Test/Justification
The A/R CDM project activity is implemented on degraded lands, which are expected to remain degraded or to continue to degrade in the absence of the project, and hence the land cannot be expected to revert to a non-degraded state without human intervention;	✓	The latest version of the "Tool for the identification of degraded or degrading lands for consideration in implementing A/R CDM project activities" is applied for demonstrating that lands are degraded or degrading. Demonstration is done below this table.
Encroachment of natural tree vegetation that leads to the establishment of forests according to the host country definition of forest for CDM purposes is not expected to occur;	✓	The recolonization by trees which could lead to the establishment of forest is not expected to occur because of the high frequency of fires in the area, as shown by Illustrations 9 and 10. Furthermore, the Batéké plateau is believed to have remained as a natural edaphic grassy savannah since 900 BC

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		(Elenga and <i>al.</i> , 1994) ¹⁸ Therefore, encroachment of natural woody vegetation leading to the establishment of forests according to the host country definition of forest for CDM purposes is not expected to occur.
Flooding irrigation is not applied in the project activity;	✓	No flooding or irrigation is expected as it is not common practice in the region as such the project will not use this technique.
If at least a part of the project activity is implemented on organic soils, drainage of these soils is not allowed and not more than 10% their area may be disturbed as result of soil preparation for planting;	N/A	According to pedological studies carried out by M. Ndembo Longo ¹⁹ , the soils inside the project boundary are not of an organic nature. Moreover, no drainage is planned.
The establishment of project shall not decrease availability of fuelwood	✓	As described in section A.5.6., villagers use shrubs, grasses and/or deadwood and living branches for cooking and/or heating. Nevertheless, the population density in this region is eight inhabitants per km ² (BERCI, 2006 ²⁰). Thus, human pressure is low. The few local farmers present will be able to collect fuel within the project boundary without compromising the growth of trees established under the proposed A/R CDM project activity, including deadwood, branches and grasses/shrubs growing between the trees during the early stages of establishment. Therefore, the establishment of the project will not decrease the availability of fuelwood.

According to the "Tool for the identification of degraded or degrading lands for consideration in implementing A/R CDM project activities", the presence of one of the following is enough for demonstrating that land is "degraded" and/or "degrading":

(a) Provide documented evidence that the area has been classified as "degraded" under verifiable local, regional, national or international land classification system or peer-review study, participatory rural appraisal, satellite imagery and/or photographic evidence in the last 10 years. If the documented evidence of degradation is older than ten years, then:

(i) Provide evidence that the natural or anthropogenic degradation drivers and pressures that led to the land becoming "degraded" are still present and/or that there are no insufficient land management interventions to reverse degradation.

(b) Demonstrate through a comparative study that the candidate lands in the proposed project area have similar or equivalent conditions (e.g. vegetation, soil, climate, topography, altitude, soil class and land use) and socio-economic pressures and drivers of degradation to reference degraded lands elsewhere, verifiably classified and documented as degraded lands. The proof of similarity of lands should be made through verifiable documentation and/or visual field assessment and data sets:

(c) Demonstrate through direct evidence based on selected indicators of land degradation that the area is "degraded" and/or "degrading" through conducting either a visual assessment of the state and condition of the indicators or a verifiable participatory rural appraisal (PRA). The indicators of degradation should be locally relevant and verifiable. Candidate lands shall be declared as "degraded" and/or "degrading" if they show at least one of the following:

(i) The severity and extent of soil compaction and soil erosion, as determined by the presence of: reductions in topsoil depth (as shown by root exposure, presence of

¹⁸ Elenga H., Shwartz D., Vincens D., 1994. Pollen evidence of late Quaternary vegetation and inferred climate changes in Congo. *Palaeogeography, Paleoclimatology, Palaeoecology*, 109 (1994) : 345-356.

¹⁹ Ndembo-Longo J., 2006. Etude pédologique de la concession du projet. *Projet de puits de carbone Ibi-Batéké*, 30 pp.

²⁰ BERC, 2006. Analyse d'impact socio-environnemental du projet "Puits de Carbone Ibi". 75 p.

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pedestals; exposed sub-soil horizons or armour layers); gully, sheet or rill erosion, landslides, or other forms of mass-movement erosion;

(ii) Decline in organic matter content and/or recession of vegetation cover as shown by reduction in plant cover or productivity due to overgrazing or other land management practices, thinning of topsoil organic layer, scarcity of topsoil litter and debris (GPS and photo evidence should be provided);

(iii) Presence of plant species locally known to be related to the condition of degradation of the land or field/lab tests showing nutrient depletion (e.g. reduced growth, leaf loss, desiccation, leaf chlorosis), salinity or alkalinity, toxic compounds and heavy metals;

(iv) A reduction in plant cover or productivity due to overgrazing or other land management practices.

The A/R CDM project activity will be implemented on savannah grassland that is subject to repeated annual wildfires. More than 50 fires, with an impact on at least 100 ha of savannah, were recorded between 2001 and 2005 at the Ibi station (Bwebwe, 2006²¹). This main factor of degradation greatly reduces existing natural vegetation cover. Grasses and ferns partially cover the soil again shortly after wildfire events, but trees and shrubs cannot recover with such a high frequency of wildfires.

Therefore, in compliance with condition (c) (iv), the A/R CDM project will be implemented on degraded lands.

Therefore, the A/R CDM project activity respects the conditions of applicability of methodology AR-ACM0001/version 03.



Figure 16: Wild fire in shrubby savannah

²¹ Bwebwe J., 2006. Nature et effets des feux de brousse dans la zone entre les rivières Bombo et Lufimi au plateau des Batéké, Mémoire Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques, Université de Kinshasa, pp 29.



Figure 17: savannah two weeks after the passage of a fire

B.3. Carbon pools, sources and greenhouse gases (GHGs)

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	Carbon pools	Selected?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Above-ground biomass	YES	Major carbon pool subjected to the project activity.
	Below-ground biomass	YES	Major carbon pool subjected to the project activity.
	Dead wood	NO	As a conservative measure, this pool is not accounted
	Litter	NO	As a conservative measure, this pool is not accounted
	Soil organic carbon	NO	In accordance with the clarification AM_CLA_0009, soil organic carbon pool is conservatively neglected as the project does not match with eligibility criteria of the default approach of the methodology used to include soil organic carbon.
Project activity	Above-ground biomass	YES	Major carbon pool subjected to the project activity.
	Below-ground biomass	YES	Major carbon pool subjected to the project activity.
	Dead wood	NO	As a conservative measure, this pool is not accounted
	Litter	NO	As a conservative measure, this pool is not accounted
	Soil organic carbon	NO	In accordance with the clarification AM_CLA_0009, soil organic carbon pool is conservatively neglected as the project does not match with eligibility criteria of the default approach of the methodology used to include soil organic carbon.

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As there are no significant pre-project living trees and the lands to be planted are degraded/degrading or in a low-level steady state, carbon stocks in dead wood and litter in the baseline scenario can be expected to decrease more or increase less, relative to the project scenario. Therefore, based on applied methodology, these pools can be conservatively omitted.

	Source	GHG	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Burning of woody biomass	CO ₂	Excluded	
		CH ₄	Excluded	
		N ₂ O	Excluded	
Project activity	Burning of woody biomass	CO ₂	Excluded	
		CH ₄	Excluded	According to the applicable methodology, GHG emissions due to biomass loss as part of site preparation are neglected (see section B.6.3)
		N ₂ O	Excluded	

B.4. Establishment and description of baseline scenario

>>

The most recent version of the “*Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate the additionality in A/R CDM project activities*” has been used in accordance with the A/R CDM baseline and monitoring methodology.

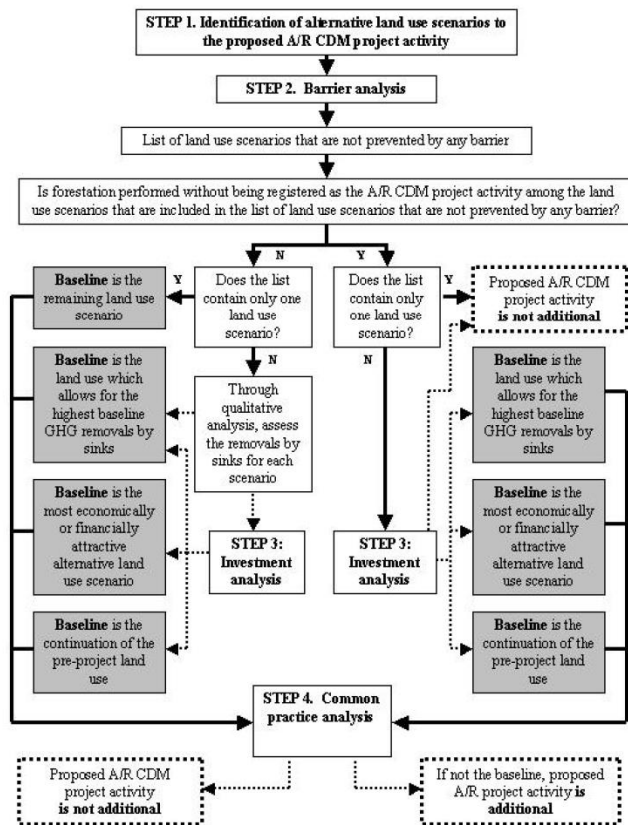


Figure 18: Indicative flowchart of the combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities (Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate the additionality in A/R CDM project activities)

STEP 0. Preliminary screening based on the starting date of the A/R project activity

If project participants claim that the afforestation or reforestation CDM project activity has a starting date after 31 December 1999 but before the date of its registration, then the project participants shall:

- Provide evidence that the starting date of the A/R CDM project activity was after 31 December 1999, and

The starting date of the A/R CDM project activity is the 1st of July 2008.

- Provide evidence that the incentive from the planned sale of CERs was seriously considered in the decision to proceed with the project activity. This evidence shall be based on (preferably official, legal and/or other corporate) documentation that was available to third parties at, or prior to, the start of the project activity.

A project identification note was written before the project start, thus clearly demonstrating that CDM incentives were accounted for in the project planning process.

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Moreover, advanced contacts were made between NOVACEL sprl and the World Bank's BioCarbon Fund. Those contacts show that the incentive from the planned sale of CERs was seriously considered²².

STEP 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the proposed A/R CDM project activity

This step serves to identify alternative land use scenarios to the proposed CDM project activity that could be the baseline scenario, through the following sub-steps:

- **Sub-step 1a. Identify credible alternative land use scenarios to the proposed CDM project activity**

The use of the area by the project entity as forest land is limited by a combination of natural conditions (sandy soils, grassy/shrubby savannahs²³) as well as the sectoral and local economic situation (dominated by subsistence farming²⁴), national policy (the area is not part of forest policy priorities²⁵) and international interests (to date aid programmes have only ventured into meeting local fuelwood needs with pilot plantations²⁶).

Given this reality, the possible land use options and possibilities within the project boundary are:

- **Scenario 1** - *Unmanaged grassland with wildfire-dominated ecological conditions and natural succession regrowth dynamics (business as usual)*
- **Scenario 2** - *Fire control without introducing agricultural activities*
- **Scenario 3** - *Slow agricultural and cattle breeding development through conventional activities*
- **Scenario 4** - *Savannah conversion into a managed forest (acacia, eucalyptus and local species planted), with fuel wood harvest and other management activities substituted for fire as the predominant disturbance process (corresponding to the project scenario but with no CDM support)*

- **Sub-step 1b. Consistency of credible alternative land use scenarios with enforced mandatory applicable laws and regulations**

No laws and regulations actually prevent or enforce any of the land use scenarios identified above. Indeed, prescriptions aiming at limiting burning practices by growers and hunters are not enforced and non-compliance with these requirements is widespread in the country. A study related to fire management in Batéké Plateau, but in Gabon, showed that fire management was considered by the government but finally poorly applied and controlled (Walters and Touladjan, 2009²⁷). It can be argued that if Gabon, with higher possibilities of financing cannot enforce fire-management, it is very likely that in DRC it will also be the case, at least for the Bateke Plateau, with lower financing and wider area to control.

Besides, laws and regulations do not prevent or prescribe agriculture and cattle breeding in the project area, nor forest conversion. Therefore, all the scenarios listed in step 1.a are credible alternative land uses.

STEP 2. Barrier analysis

- **Sub-step 2a. Identification of barriers that would prevent the implementation of at least one alternative land use scenarios**

²² See "Letter of Intent: Potential Purchase of Emission Reductions, NOVACEL: Congo Bateke Fuelwood and Timber Plantation", 20/09/2005.

²³ NDEMBO LONGO J, 2006 and Oréade-Brèche, 2006

²⁴ BERCI, 2006

²⁵ MECNT, 2008.

²⁶ Bisiaux F., Peltier R., Muielle J.C., 2009, Plantations industrielles et agroforestières au service des populations des plateaux Batéké, Mampou, en République Démocratique du Congo, 301 : 21-32

²⁷ Walters G. and Touladjan S., 2009. Savannah burning yesterday and today in Gabon's Bateke Plateaux: foraging-fires and ecosystem effects.

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- Investment barriers / lack of access to credit: the payback period for fuelwood is long (first harvest after 6 years). Therefore growers need access to long term credit. But accessible banks offered loans with mean rates of 17 % in 2008 (World Bank, 2008²⁸). So, growers cannot get access to affordable credits.
- Technological barriers / prevailing practice: the land use scenario as harvested plots for fuelwood is the first of its kind on the Batéké plateau. The only similar experience dates back to the 1990s and was supported by ODA²⁹.

- ***Sub-step 2b. Elimination of land use scenarios that are prevented by the identified barriers***

The unique land use scenario not prevented by any barrier is Scenario 1 (business as usual). Here is why other scenarios are prevented by these barriers in the absence of CDM support:

Scenario 2 - Fire control without introducing agricultural activities

- Technological barriers / prevailing practice: there is no experience of wildfire prevention in an area of land free of any settlement or farming project on it.
- Investment barriers: in the absence of significant fuelwood harvests (such as those that plantations can provide), there would be no noticeable revenue against which fire control and management costs could be met. There is no chance of obtaining financial investments through this scenario.
- Institutional barriers: firefighting is traditionally undertaken either directly by the government or by private operators under contract with the government. Public funding for fire control in an area with little available timber or other economic resources would be under continued pressure from other budgetary requirements. Fire control costs would be expected to rise as fuel loads increased. This management approach would not meet government objectives for rural fuelwood supply from sustainable sources.

Scenario 3 - Slow agricultural and cattle breeding development through conventional activities

- Investment barriers: Existing activities similar to this Scenario show low returns on investment. Indeed, agricultural development on such a large area would require the application of fertilizers³⁰, as soils are poor. Fertilization would be prohibitive considering the remoteness of the area.
- Institutional barriers: Public funding for agricultural development is low and under continual pressure from other budgetary requirements³¹.
- Technological barriers / prevailing practice: The prevailing practice in the region is subsistence farming³². Livestock rearing is not common.

Scenario 4 - Savannah conversion into a managed forest (acacia, eucalyptus and local species planted), with fuel wood harvest and other management activities substituted for fire as the predominant disturbance process (corresponding to the project scenario but without CDM support)

- Investment barriers: Capital expenses are high and financial returns are long-term. The country risk profile is very high according to international index (mark "D" by COFACE, www.trading-safely.com). No such projects exist apart from similar acacia plantations from

²⁸ World Bank, 2009. Democratic Republic of Congo. Economic Report Fall 2008, 20 p.

²⁹ Walters G. and Touladjan S., 2009. Savannah burning yesterday and today in Gabon's Bateke Plateaux: foraging-fires and ecosystem effects.

³⁰ NDEMBO LONGO J, 2006

³¹ World Bank, 2009. Democratic Republic of Congo. Economic Report Fall 2008, 20 p

³² BERC, 2006

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the 1990s in Mampu that were technically and financially supported by European Community development assistance (Novacel, 2010³³). Moreover, the financial support of UMICORE³⁴ and SUEZ³⁵ to the present project is conditioned on CDM eligibility to make the whole project viable, according to their agreements with NOVACEL sprl.

- Institutional barriers: This area is outside national forestry priorities and savannah conversion is outside the scope of public forest services³⁶.
- Technological barriers / prevailing practice: Lack of common awareness on the environmental impact of wildfire, damage to soil and inhibiting local communities to actively participate in the management of savannah conversion. Successful afforestation of savannah grassland on the Batéké plateau on large areas requires sound silvicultural expertise and practices, as well as trained personnel to grow and tend forest plantations on poor soils³⁷. Such capacities are presently lacking in DRC. Moreover, individuals or domestic private enterprises are too weak to successfully manipulate the chain from investment, production to market especially for ligneous forest products as such chains are much longer than for food products. Indeed, the land use scenario of agroforestry (cassava intercropped with *Acacia sp.*, or *Eucalyptus sp.* or *Pinus sp.*) for fuelwood is the first of its kind on the Batéké plateau this century.

- **Sub-step 2c. Determination of baseline scenario (if allowed by the barrier analysis)**

Is forestation without being registered as an A/R CDM project activity included in the list of land use scenarios that are not prevented by any barrier?

No

If no, then, does the list contain only one land use scenario?

Yes

If yes, then the remaining land use is the baseline scenario. Continue with Step 4: Common practice test

According to the decision tree of the “*Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities*”, Scenario 1 is the baseline scenario.

STEP 4. Common practice analysis

As mentioned previously, the activity implemented by the project is the first of its kind in the Batéké plateau. The project participant is a private company and the land use scenario as a short rotation coppice for fuelwood from mixed *Acacia sp* and *Eucalyptus sp* plantations has never been implemented in the region. Therefore, Step 4 is not satisfied. The A/R CDM project activity is additional.

Currently those areas to be afforested in the project boundary are mostly uncultivated lands occupied by grasses and shrubs. They conform to the general physical and natural characteristics of the Batéké plateau. In the long term, maintaining of unmanaged conditions would lead to the perpetuation of the cycle of fire and grass re-growth. As a consequence, vegetation dynamics is seriously disturbed as mentioned in the study of Walters and Touladjan (2009³⁸) on the effect of

³³ Novacel, 2010. Descriptive Note. Mampu Reforestation Project. Pp 4.

³⁴ See Letter of Intent from Umicore, 17/10/2007.

³⁵ See the financing agreement between Novacel and Suez, 21/02/2008.

³⁶ MECNT, 2008

³⁷ Bisiaux F., Peltier R., Muliele J.C., 2009, Plantations industrielles et agroforestières au service des populations des plateaux Batéké, Mampu, en République Démocratique du Congo, 301 : 21-32

³⁸ Walters G. and Touladjan S., 2009. Savannah burning yesterday and today in Gabon's Bateke Plateaux: foraging-fires and ecosystem effects

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fire on ecosystems of the Batéké Plateau. The development of shrubs is limited to annual ramification from the lower buds of branches, as the observation of their morphology reveals. Tree seedlings are destroyed by wildfires and annual herbaceous area quickly colonize the whole space between shrubs and trees. This herbaceous stratum, mainly composed of *Hyparrhenia diplandra*, is very competitive and thus, does not allow for natural regeneration of trees. Besides, this stratum is highly inflammable during the dry season, therefore enhancing the occurrence of wildfires in the project area.

B.5. Demonstration of additionality

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See section B.4, step 4.

STEP 4. Common practice analysis

As mentioned previously, the activity implemented by the project is the first of its kind in the Batéké plateau. The project participant is a private company and the land use scenario as a short rotation coppice for fuelwood from mixed *Acacia sp.* and *Eucalyptus sp.* plantations has never been implemented in the region. Therefore, Step 4 is not satisfied. The A/R CDM project activity is additional.

Currently those areas to be afforested in the project boundary are mostly uncultivated lands occupied by grasses and shrubs. They conform to the general physical and natural characteristics of the Batéké plateau. In the long term, maintaining of unmanaged conditions would lead to the perpetuation of the cycle of fire and grass re-growth. As a consequence, vegetation dynamics is seriously disturbed as mentioned in the study of Walters and Touladjan (2009³⁹) on the effect of fire on ecosystems of the Batéké Plateau. The development of shrubs is limited to annual ramification from the lower buds of branches, as the observation of their morphology reveals. Tree seedlings are destroyed by wildfires and annual herbaceous area quickly colonize the whole space between shrubs and trees. This herbaceous stratum, mainly composed of *Hyparrhenia diplandra*, is very competitive and thus, does not allow for natural regeneration of trees. Besides, this stratum is highly inflammable during the dry season, therefore enhancing the occurrence of wildfires in the project area.

B.6. Estimation of net anthropogenic removals

B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices

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Under the applicability conditions of the methodology AR-ACM001 :

- Changes in carbon stock of above-ground and below-ground biomass of non-tree vegetation may be conservatively assumed to be zero for all strata in the baseline scenario;
- It is expected that the baseline dead wood and litter carbon pools will not show a permanent net increase. It is therefore conservative to assume that the sum of the changes in the carbon stocks of dead wood and litter carbon pools is zero for all strata in the baseline scenario;
- Changes in carbon stock in soil organic carbon may be conservatively assumed to be zero for all strata in the baseline scenario.

Therefore the baseline net GHG removals by sinks will be determined as:

³⁹ Walters G. and Touladjan S., 2009. Savannah burning yesterday and today in Gabon's Bateke Plateaux: foraging-fires and ecosystem effects

$$\Delta C_{BSL} = \Delta C_{BSL,tree} \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

where:

ΔC_{BSL}	Baseline net greenhouse gas removals by sinks; t CO ₂ -e
$\Delta C_{BSL,tree}$	Sum of the carbon stock changes in above-ground and below-ground biomass of trees in the baseline; t CO ₂ -e

According to the methodology applied, the baseline net GHG removals by sinks, if greater than zero, shall be assumed to be constant until steady state is reached under the baseline conditions. Under steady state:

$$\Delta C_{BSL} = 0$$

The frequency of fires is very high in the project area. Indeed, between 2001 and 2005, more than 50 fires occurred (Bwebwe, 2006⁴⁰). This repetition of fires leads to the degradation of the natural environment: some species gradually disappear, and growth and development of others are seriously restricted (Bwebwe, 2006). Moreover, the biological activity of soils drops because of high temperatures during fires. Population density is gradually increasing in the Batéké region and it seems that there is a positive correlation between human density and the occurrence of fires (Bwebwe, 2006). Thus, it seems realistic to consider that under the conditions of the baseline scenario, a steady-state is reached.

Therefore, $\Delta C_{BSL} = 0$

B.6.2. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

Data/Parameter	R_j
Data unit	kg d.m.yr ⁻¹ (kg d.m.yr ⁻¹) ⁻¹
Description	Root-shoot ratio for species j
Source of data	AR-ACM0001 version 3, table 4.4 of the AFOLU Guidelines (IPCC 2006) and table 3.A.1.10 of IPCC LULUCF Report (2003)
Value(s) applied	trees and shrubs: 0.54 Acacia: 0.29 Eucalyptus: 0.30 Pinus: 0.25 Local species: 0.29 Other Species: 0.29 Regeneration stand: 0.29
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

⁴⁰ Bwebwe J., 2006. Nature et effets des feux de brousse dans la zone entre les rivières Bombo et Lufimi au plateau des Batéké, Mémoire Faculté des Sciences Agronomiques, Université de Kinshasa, pp 29.

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Data/Parameter	P
Data unit	Percent
Description	Desired level of precision
Source of data	Fixed by project developer
Value(s) applied	90
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	Value applied in accordance with Guidelines on application of specified versions of A/R CDM methodologies in verification of registered A/R CDM project activities (version 01.1) / EB 68 Report Annex 31

Data/Parameter	Dj
Data unit	t d.m. m ⁻³
Description	Basic wood density for species j
Source of data	Default value from table 3.A.1.10 of IPCC (2006)
Value(s) applied	0.50
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	CFj
Data unit	t C t ⁻¹ d.m.
Description	Carbon fraction of dry matter for species j
Source of data	Default value given by the methodology
Value(s) applied	0.50
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

B.6.3. Ex ante calculation of net anthropogenic removals

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According to the applied methodology :

$$\Delta C_{ACTUAL} = \Delta C_P - GHG_E \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

Where :

ΔC_{ACTUAL} Actual net greenhouse gas removals by sinks; t CO₂-e

ΔC_P Sum of the changes in above-ground and below-ground biomass, dead wood, litter and soil organic carbon stocks in the project scenario; t CO₂-e

GHG_E Increase in GHG emissions as a result of the implementation of the proposed A/R CDM project activity within the project boundary; t CO₂-e

a. Changes in the carbon stock

The calculations for the changes in carbon stock are done with TARAM, version 1.3., in four different files⁴¹.

The verifiable changes in the carbon stock in tree above-ground biomass and below-ground biomass within the project boundary are estimated using the following approach :

$$\Delta C_P = \sum_{t=1}^{t^*} \Delta C_t * \frac{44}{12} * 1year - E_{BiomassLoss}$$

Equation (3)

Where :

ΔC_P	Sum of the changes in carbon pools in above-ground and below-ground tree biomass, dead wood, litter and soil organic carbon in the project scenario; t CO ₂ -e
ΔC_t	Annual change in carbon stock in all selected carbon pools for year t ; t C yr ⁻¹
$E_{BiomassLoss}$	Increase in CO ₂ emissions from loss of existing woody biomass due to site-preparation (including burning), and/or to competition from forest (or other vegetation) planted as part of the A/R CDM project activity; t CO ₂ -e
t	1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since the start of the A/R project activity; yr
44/12	Ratio of molecular weights of CO ₂ and carbon; t CO ₂ -e (t C) ⁻¹

$E_{BiomassLoss}$ shall be estimated using the most recent version of the approved methodological tool: "Estimation of emissions from clearing, burning and decay of existing vegetation due to implementation of an A/R CDM project activity" (Version 3).

In compliance with the tool mentioned above, its applicability conditions are :

Table 6: Applicability conditions for the tool "Estimation of emissions from clearing, burning and decay of existing vegetation due to implementation of an A/R CDM project activity"

<u>Applicability condition</u>	<u>Match</u>	<u>Test/Justification</u>
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⁴¹ "TARAM V.1.3_BATEKE_R.D.CONGO_200709_1.xls", ⁴¹ "TARAM V.1.3_BATEKE_R.D.CONGO_200709_2.xls", ⁴¹ "TARAM V.1.3_BATEKE_R.D.CONGO_200709_3.xls", ⁴¹ "TARAM V.1.3_BATEKE_R.D.CONGO_200709_4.xls"

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Step 1: The use of this tool shall be preceded by the use the approved A/R CDM Guidance on conditions under which GHG emissions from removal of existing vegetation due to site preparation are insignificant to determine whether the emissions are insignificant and may be accounted as zero, that is further use of this tool is not required.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>As mentioned above, in various publications (Bwebwe, 2006 ; Walters & Touladian, 2009) it is demonstrated that the Plateau Batéké where is located the project area is the place of very frequent fire. The study of Bwebwe (2006) showed that between 2001 and 2005, more than 50 fires occurred on more than 100 ha within the project boundary. Therefore, in accordance with the paragraph 2.a) of the "Guidelines on conditions under which GHG emissions from removal of existing vegetation due to site preparation are insignificant", it is demonstrated that <u>fire due to natural or anthropogenic causes is a common occurrence in the proposed A/R CDM project area</u> and also that such <u>fire has occurred at least once in the last 10 years</u>.</p> <p>In consequence, the use of the tool "Estimation of emissions from clearing, burning and decay of existing vegetation due to implementation of an A/R CDM project activity" is not required and the GHG emissions from removal of existing vegetation is considered insignificant and thus not accounted.</p>
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ΔC_t shall be estimated using the following equation :

$$\Delta C_t = \sum_{i=1}^{M_{PS}} (\Delta C_{AG,i,t} + \Delta C_{BG,i,t} + \Delta C_{DW,i,t} + \Delta C_{LI,i,t} + \Delta C_{SOC,i,t})$$

Equation (4)

Where :

ΔC_t	Annual change in carbon stock in all carbon pools for year t ; t C yr ⁻¹
$\Delta C_{AG,i,t}$	Annual carbon stock change in above-ground biomass of trees for stratum i , (possibly average over a monitoring period); t C yr ⁻¹
$\Delta C_{BG,i,t}$	Annual carbon stock change in below-ground biomass of trees for stratum i , (possibly average over a monitoring period); t C yr ⁻¹
$\Delta C_{DW,i,t}$	Annual change in the dead wood carbon pool in stratum i , (possibly averaged over a monitoring period); t C yr ⁻¹
$\Delta C_{LI,i,t}$	Annual change in the litter carbon pool in stratum i , (possibly averaged over a monitoring period); t C yr ⁻¹
$\Delta C_{SOC,i,t}$	Annual carbon stock change in the soil organic carbon pool ⁴² for stratum i , time t ; t C yr ⁻¹
i	1, 2, 3, ... M_{PS} strata in the project scenario
t	1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

According to the applied methodology and the clarification AM_CLA_0009⁴² made by the CDM Executive Board, changes in the carbon pools that are conservatively excluded from accounting shall be set equal to zero.

In compliance with table 8,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta C_{DW,i,t} &= 0 \\ \Delta C_{LI,i,t} &= 0 \\ \Delta C_{SOC,i,t} &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

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⁴² <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/clarifications/02915>

$$\Delta C_t = \sum_i (\Delta C_{AG\ i\ t} + \Delta C_{BG\ i\ t})$$

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Tree Biomass

According to the applied methodology:

$$\Delta C_{AG\ i\ t} + \Delta C_{BG\ i\ t} = \frac{C_{tree\ i\ t2} - C_{tree\ i\ t1}}{T}$$

Equation (5)

where :

- $\Delta C_{AG\ i\ t}$ Annual carbon stock change in above-ground biomass of trees for stratum i ; t C yr⁻¹
- $\Delta C_{BG\ i\ t}$ Annual carbon stock change in below-ground biomass of trees for stratum i ; t C yr⁻¹
- $C_{tree\ i\ t}$ Carbon stock in trees in stratum i , at time t ; t C
- T Number of years between monitoring time t_2 and t_1 ($T = t_2 - t_1$); yr
- i 1, 2, 3, ... M_{PS} strata in the project scenario
- t 1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

The *ex-ante* mean carbon stock in above-ground and below-ground biomass per unit area is estimated based on the Biomass Expansion Factors (*BEF*) method.

$$C_{AB_tree\ l\ j\ i\ sp\ t} = V_{l\ j\ i\ sp\ t} * D_j * BEF_{2j} * CF_j$$

Equation (6)

Where :

- $C_{AB_tree\ l\ j\ i\ sp\ t}$ Carbon stock in above-ground biomass of tree l of species j in plot sp in stratum i at time t ; t C tree⁻¹
- $V_{l\ j\ i\ sp\ t}$ Stem volume of tree l of species j in plot sp in stratum i at time t ; m³ tree⁻¹
- D_j Basic wood density of species j ; t d.m. m⁻³
- BEF_{2j} Biomass expansion factor for conversion of stem biomass to above-ground tree biomass for species j ; dimensionless
- CF_j Carbon fraction of biomass for tree species j ; t C t⁻¹ d.m. (IPCC default value = 0.5 t C t⁻¹ d.m.)
- l Sequence number of trees on plot sp
- i 1, 2, 3, ... M_{PS} strata in the project scenario
- j 1, 2, 3, ... S_{PS} tree species in the project scenario
- t 1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

and :

$$C_{BB_tree\ l\ j\ i\ sp\ t} = C_{AB_tree\ l\ j\ i\ sp\ t} * R_j$$

Equation (7)

Where :

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$C_{BB_tree,l,j,i,sp,t}$	Carbon stock in below-ground biomass of tree l of species j in plot sp in stratum i at time t , t C tree ⁻¹
$C_{AB_tree,l,j,i,sp,t}$	Carbon stock in above-ground biomass of tree l of species j in plot sp in stratum i at time t , t C tree ⁻¹
R_j	Root-shoot ratio appropriate for biomass stock, for species j ; dimensionless

Finally,

$$C_{tree,i,sp,t} = \sum_{j=1}^{S_{PS}} \sum_{l=1}^{N_{j,i,sp,t}} (C_{AB_tree,l,j,i,sp,t} + C_{BB_tree,l,j,i,sp,t})$$

Equation (8)

where:

$C_{tree,i,sp,t}$	Carbon stock in trees on plot sp of stratum i at time t ; t C
$C_{AB_tree,l,j,i,sp,t}$	Carbon stock in above-ground biomass of tree l of species j in plot sp in stratum i at time t ; t C tree ⁻¹
$C_{BB_tree,l,j,i,sp,t}$	Carbon stock in below-ground biomass of tree l of species j in plot sp in stratum i at time t ; t C tree ⁻¹
$N_{j,i,sp,t}$	Number of trees of species j on plot sp of stratum i at time t
l	Sequence number of trees on plot sp
i	1, 2, 3, ... M_{PS} strata in the project scenario
j	1, 2, 3, ... S_{PS} tree species in the project scenario
t	1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

Table 7: Values to be used for the *ex-ante* estimation of Tree Biomass

Data	Value	Source
Acacia sp		
V_{Acacia}	9.5 m ³ /ha/year	Table 3.A.1.7. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
D_{Acacia}	0.50 tdm/m ³	IPCC default value
$BEF_{2Acacia}$	2.7	Table 3.A.1.10. IPCC 2003, tropical broadleaf + EB46 – annex 17
CF_{Acacia}	0.50 tC/tdm	IPCC default value
R_{Acacia}	0.29	Table 3.A.1.8. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
Eucalyptus sp		
$V_{Eucalyptus}$	17.5 m ³ /ha/year	Table 3.A.1.7. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
$D_{Eucalyptus}$	0.50 tdm/m ³	IPCC default value
$BEF_{2Eucalyptus}$	2.7	Table 3.A.1.10. IPCC 2003, tropical broadleaf + EB46 – annex 17
$CF_{Eucalyptus}$	0.50 tC/tdm	IPCC default value
$R_{Eucalyptus}$	0.3	Table 3.A.1.8. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17

Pinus sp		
V_{Pinus}	14.5 m ³ /ha/year	Table 3.A.1.7. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
D_{Pinus}	0.50 tdm/m ³	IPCC default value
BEF_{2Pinus}	1.3	Table 3.A.1.10. IPCC 2003, tropical pines + EB46 –annex 17
CF_{Pinus}	0.50 tC/tdm	IPCC default value
R_{Pinus}	0.25	Table 3.A.1.8. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
Local species		
$V_{LocalSpecies}$	8.57 m ³ /ha/year ³⁰	Calculated through equation 3.2.5 IPCC 2003 with data from Tables 3.A.1.6. and 3.A.1.10., IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
$D_{LocalSpecies}$	0.50 tdm/m ³	IPCC default value
$BEF_{2LocalSpecies}$	2.7	Table 3.A.1.10. IPCC 2003, tropical broadleaf + EB46 –annex 17
$CF_{LocalSpecies}$	0.50 tC/tdm	IPCC default value
$R_{LocalSpecies}$	0.29	Table 3.A.1.8. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
Other Exotic Species		
$V_{OtherExoticSpecies}$	8.57 m ³ /ha/year ³⁰	Calculated through equation 3.2.5 IPCC 2003 with data from Tables 3.A.1.6. and 3.A.1.10., IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
$D_{OtherExoticSpecies}$	0.50 tdm/m ³	IPCC default value
$BEF_{2OtherExoticSpecies}$	2.7	Table 3.A.1.10. IPCC 2003, tropical broadleaf + EB46 –annex 17
$CF_{OtherExoticSpecies}$	0.50 tC/tdm	IPCC default value
$R_{OtherExoticSpecies}$	0.29	Table 3.A.1.8. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17
Natural regeneration stand		
$V_{RegenerationStands}$	3.36 m ³ /ha/year ³⁰ (≤20 years) 1.71 m ³ /ha/year ³⁰ (>20 years)	Calculated through equation 3.2.5 IPCC 2003 with data from Tables 3.A.1.5. and 3.A.1.10., IPCC 2003 ⁴³ + EB46 –annex 17
$D_{RegenerationStands}$	0.50 tdm/m ³	IPCC default value
$BEF_{2RegenerationStands}$	2.7	Table 3.A.1.10. IPCC 2003, tropical broadleaf + EB46 –annex 17
$CF_{RegenerationStands}$	0.50 tC/tdm	IPCC default value
$R_{RegenerationStands}$	0.29	Table 3.A.1.8. IPCC 2003 + EB46 –annex 17

Soil Carbon

According to the applied methodology and the clarification AM_CLA_0009⁴⁴ made by the CDM Executive Board, for *ex ante* estimations, the changes in stocks of soil organic carbon may be assessed using the default method or the changes shall be conservatively neglected. Here, they are conservatively neglected.

Therefore,

$$\Delta C_{soil} = 0$$

b. Estimation of GHG emissions within the project boundary

⁴³ For detailed calculations, please refer to file "calcul.xls", spreadsheet "BiomassGrowth"

⁴⁴ <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/ARmethodologies/clarifications/02915>

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The increase in GHG emissions as a result of the implementation of the proposed AR CDM project activity within the project boundary can be estimated as:

$$GHG_E = \sum_{t=1}^{t^*} E_{BiomassBurn,t}$$

Equation (9)

Where :

GHG_E	Increase in GHG emissions as a result of the implementation of the proposed A/R CDM project activity within the project boundary; t CO ₂ -e
$E_{BiomassBurn,t}$	Non-CO ₂ emissions due to biomass burning of existing woody vegetation as part of site preparation during the year t ; t CO ₂ -e
t	1, 2, 3, ... t^* years elapsed since the start of the A/R CDM project activity

As described in section A.6, no burning of the existing vegetation is planned as part of site preparation. Moreover, GHG emissions from removal and burning of existing vegetation is considered insignificant and thus not accounted as per paragraph 2.a) of the "Guidelines on conditions under which GHG emissions from removal of existing vegetation due to site preparation are insignificant", which indicates that this source may be deemed insignificant if it is demonstrated that fire due to natural or anthropogenic causes is a common occurrence in the proposed A/R CDM project area and also that such fire has occurred at least once in the last 10 years.

Therefore :

$E_{BiomassBurn,t} = 0$

Under applicability conditions of this methodology the following types of leakage emissions are allowed : GHG emissions due to activity displacement and GHG emissions due to increase in use of wood posts for fencing.

Leakage shall be estimated as follows :

$$LK = LK_{ActivityDisplacement}$$

Equation (10)

Where :

LK	Total GHG emissions due to leakage; t CO ₂ -e
$LK_{ActivityDisplacement}$	Leakage due to activity displacement; t CO ₂ -e

Besides :

$$LK_{ActivityDisplacement} = LK_{Conversion}$$

Equation (11)

Where :

$LK_{ActivityDisplacement}$	Leakage due to activity displacement; t CO ₂ -e
$LK_{Conversion}$	Leakage due to conversion of land to grazing land; t CO ₂ -e

The savannahs of the Batéké plateau have a very low feeding value for cattle. There is no breeding in the project area. As such, the A/R CDM project activity is unlikely to result in the displacement of grazing activity. Therefore:

$$LK_{\text{Conversion}} = 0$$

Therefore :

$$LK = 0$$

B.6.4. Summary of ex ante estimates of net anthropogenic removals

Year	Baseline net removals (t CO ₂ e)	Actual net removals (t CO ₂ e)	Leakage (t CO ₂ e)	Net anthropogenic removals (t CO ₂ e)	Cumulative anthropogenic removals (t CO ₂ e)
2008	0	<u>16 356</u> 24,769	0	<u>16 356</u> 24,769	<u>16 356</u> 24,769
2009	0	<u>33 923</u> 51,502	0	<u>33 923</u> 51,502	<u>50 279</u> 76,271
2010	0	<u>35 412</u> 80,342	0	<u>35 412</u> 80,342	<u>85 692</u> 156,613
2011	0	<u>36 975</u> 107,985	0	<u>36 975</u> 107,985	<u>122 667</u> 264,598
2012	0	<u>36 984</u> 73,425	0	<u>36 984</u> 73,425	<u>159 651</u> 338,023
2013	0	<u>37 140</u> 73,328	0	<u>37 140</u> 73,328	<u>196 791</u> 411,361
2014	0	<u>5 002</u> 52,333	0	<u>5 002</u> 52,333	<u>201 793</u> 463,684
2015	0	<u>(10 611)</u> 126,418	0	<u>(10 611)</u> 126,418	<u>191 182</u> 590,102
2016	0	<u>(7 204)</u> 126,410	0	<u>(7 204)</u> 126,410	<u>183 979</u> 716,512
2017	0	<u>28 324</u> 126,381	0	<u>28 324</u> 126,381	<u>212 302</u> 842,893
2018	0	<u>7 231</u> 126,438	0	<u>7 231</u> 126,438	<u>219 534</u> 969,331
2019	0	<u>55 504</u> 2,350	0	<u>55 504</u> 2,350	<u>275 038</u> 971,681
2020	0	<u>62 021</u> (3,235)	0	<u>62 021</u> (3,235)	<u>337 059</u> 968,446
2021	0	<u>69 463</u> (4,396)	0	<u>69 463</u> (4,396)	<u>406 521</u> 964,050
2022	0	<u>75 320</u> 126,438	0	<u>75 320</u> 126,438	<u>481 841</u> 1,090,488
2023	0	<u>75 781</u> 126,438	0	<u>75 781</u> 126,438	<u>557 622</u> 1,216,926
2024	0	<u>36 508</u> 126,156	0	<u>36 508</u> 126,156	<u>594 130</u> 1,342,082
2025	0	<u>19 575</u> 104,796	0	<u>19 575</u> 104,796	<u>613 705</u> 1,446,878
2026	0	<u>(5 221)</u> 10,988	0	<u>(5 221)</u> 10,988	<u>608 484</u> 1,457,866
2027	0	<u>30 454</u> (28,695)	0	<u>30 454</u> (28,695)	<u>638 939</u> 1,429,171
2028	0	<u>4 316</u> (13,780)	0	<u>4 316</u> (13,780)	<u>643 255</u> 1,415,391
2029	0	<u>77 287</u> (34,282)	0	<u>77 287</u> (34,282)	<u>720 542</u> 1,381,109
2030	0	<u>66 421</u> 9,655	0	<u>66 421</u> 9,655	<u>786 963</u> 1,390,764
2031	0	<u>92 923</u> 52,944	0	<u>92 923</u> 52,944	<u>879 886</u> 1,443,708
2032	0	<u>89 991</u> 15,933	0	<u>89 991</u> 15,933	<u>969 876</u> 1,459,641
2033	0	<u>89 835</u> 19,224	0	<u>89 835</u> 19,224	<u>1 059 711</u> 1,478,865

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2034	0	<u>37 362</u> (1,372)	0	<u>37 362</u> (1,372)	<u>1 097 074</u> 1,477,493
2035	0	<u>29 384</u> 49,9084	0	<u>29 384</u> 49,9084	<u>1 126 458</u> 1,497,474
2036	0	<u>37 994</u> 425,098	0	<u>37 994</u> 425,098	<u>1 164 452</u> 1,622,672
2037	0	<u>14 219</u> 425,098	0	<u>14 219</u> 25,098	<u>1 178 670</u> 1,747,670
Total	0	<u>1,178,670</u> 1,747,670	0	<u>1,178,670</u> 1,747,670	<u>1,178,670</u> 1,747,670
Total number of crediting years	30	30	30	30	30
Annual average over the crediting period	0	<u>39,289</u> 58,255	0	<u>39,289</u> 58,255	

B.7. Monitoring plan

B.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

Data/Parameter	A _s
Data unit	Ha
Description	Area of the stratum slashed and burnt
Source of data	Measurement project specific with GPS
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Procédure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Fiches d'Instructions FI CQSS-08 "Relevé des coordonnées géographiques"; FI CQSS-09 "Encodage des activités sur les parcelles »
Monitoring frequency	Once before planting
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual : Section 8.1.4 "Suivi de l'implémentation du Projet"
Purpose of data	To confirm there is slash but no burning
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	% disturbed A _i
Data unit	Percent
Description	Proportion of soil disturbance of stratum i
Source of data	Measurement project specific with GPS
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Procédure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Fiches d'Instructions FI CQSS-08 "Relevé des coordonnées géographiques"; FI CQSS-09 "Encodage des activités sur les parcelles »
Monitoring frequency	Each year
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual : Section 8.1.4 "Suivi de l'implémentation du Projet"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

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Data/Parameter	A _i
Data unit	Ha
Description	Area of stratum i
Source of data	Measurement project specific with GPS
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	The area of stratum i is the sum of surfaces of all blocks planted within to stratum i. Procedure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Fiches d'Instructions FI CQSS-08 "Relevé des coordonnées géographiques"; FI CQSS-09 "Encodage des activités sur les parcelles »
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual : Section 8.1.4 "Suivi de l'implémentation du Projet"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	% A _i
Data unit	Percent
Description	Survival rate for planting
Source of data	Temporary sample plots
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Procedure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Fiches d'Instructions FI CQSS-11 "Contrôle du taux de survie dans les plantations»
Monitoring frequency	Each year during the first 3 years after planting
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual : Section 8.1.4 "Suivi de l'implémentation du Projet"
Purpose of data	Parameter not specified in the methodology but necessary to assess the global performance of the project
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	A _h
Data unit	Ha
Description	Harvested area
Source of data	Annual recording of location, species and area harvested
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Procedure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Specific instructions will be elaborated when the harvesting operations are planned.
Monitoring frequency	Each year
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual : Section 8.1.4 "Suivi de l'implémentation du Projet"
Purpose of data	Parameter not specified in the methodology but necessary to assess the global performance of the project
Additional comment	

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Data/Parameter	V_h
Data unit	$m^3.ha^{-1}$
Description	Harvested volume
Source of data	Calculated from parameters A_h and $C_{tree, i, t}$
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	Each year
QA/QC procedures	NA
Purpose of data	Parameter not specified in the methodology but necessary to assess the global performance of the project
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	ID_{sp}
Data unit	Alphanumeric
Description	Sample plot ID
Source of data	Fixed before the first monitoring event
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	n_i
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Total number of sample plots for stratum i
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter present in the tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" Version 2 (EB46 Annex 19)
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	AP
Data unit	Ha
Description	Sample plot area for sample plot ID_{sp}
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	Before each monitoring event
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter present in the tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" Version 2 (EB46 Annex 19)
Additional comment	

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Data/Parameter	n_i AP, or A_{spi} in the methodology
Data unit	Ha
Description	Total area of sample plots in stratum i
Source of data	Calculated from n_i and AP in the tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" Version 2 (EB46 Annex 19)
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	Before each monitoring event
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter used in the tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" Version 2 (EB46 Annex 19)
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	A
Data unit	Ha
Description	Total area of all strata
Source of data	Calculated as the sum of the total area of each stratum
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter used in the tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" Version 2 (EB46 Annex 19)
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	N
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Maximum number of sample plots in the project area
Source of data	Calculated from A and AP
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter used in the tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" Version 2 (EB46 Annex 19)
Additional comment	

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Data/Parameter	N
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Total number of sample plots in the project area
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter used in the tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" Version 2 (EB46 Annex 19)
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	N _i
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Maximum number of sample plots in stratum i
Source of data	Calculated from A _i and AP
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter used in the tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" Version 2 (EB46 Annex 19)
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	APloc
Data unit	Ddmmss
Description	Sample plot location
Source of data	Measurement project specific using GPS
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Procedure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Fiches d'Instructions FI CQSS-08 "Relevé des coordonnées géographiques"; FI CQSS-09 "Encodage des activités sur les parcelles »
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual : Section 8.1.4 "Suivi de l'implémentation du Projet"
Purpose of data	Parameter not specified in the methodology but necessary to monitor the project activities
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	J
Data unit	Dimensionless
Description	Tree species
Source of data	Fixed at project start
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Procedure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Fiches d'Instructions FI CQSS-09 : Encodage des activités sur les parcelles
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual : Section 8.1.4 "Suivi de l'implémentation du Projet"

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Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	DBH
Data unit	Cm
Description	Diameter at breast height
Source of data	Field measurements in sample plots IDsp
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Procédure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Fiches d'Instructions FI CQSS-03 : « Mesure d'un arbre pour la biomasse existante »
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	H
Data unit	M
Description	Height of tree
Source of data	Field measurements in sample plots
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Procédure : Protocole CQSS-10 « Suivi de l'implémentation du Puits de Carbone » Fiches d'Instructions FI CQSS-03 : « Mesure d'un arbre pour la biomasse existante »
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

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Data/Parameter	$f_j(\text{DBH}, H)$
Data unit	t d.m. tree ⁻¹
Description	Allometric equation for species j linking diameter at breast height (DBH) and possibly tree height (H) to above-ground biomass of living trees
Source of data	In the beginning, using the equation as specified in the PDD. Acacia mangium: Bernhard-Reversat et al., 1993 Acacia auriculiformis: Bernhard-Reversat et al., 1993 Eucalyptus sp.: Saint-André L. and al., 2005 Pinus sp.: Brown, S. 1997 Other species: Brown, S. 1997 Later as additional approved equations become available, published an peer-reviewed, field measurements and elaboration of specific modelisation
Value(s) applied	Acacia mangium: $\text{AGB} = 3.57 \times 10^{-4} \times (\text{DBH} \times \pi)^3 + 19.2 + 2.69 \times 10^{-5} \times (\text{DBH} \times \pi)^3 + 0.25$ $\text{BGB} = 0.159 \times \text{AGB}$ Acacia auriculiformis: $\text{AGB} = 4.16 \times 10^{-4} \times (\text{DBH} \times \pi)^3 + 11.22 + 2.02 \times 10^{-5} \times (\text{DBH} \times \pi)^3 + 2.36$ Eucalyptus sp.: $\text{AGB} = 2.08 + (150.9 + 0.28 \text{ age}) \times (\text{DBH}^2 \times H \times 10^{-4})^{(0.87 + 0.0012 \text{ age})}$ Pinus sp.: $\text{AGB} = \exp[-1.170 + 2.119 \ln(\text{DBH})]$ Other species: $\text{AGB} = \exp[-2.134 + 2.530 \ln(\text{DBH})]$
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	$\text{CBB}_{\text{tree},j,i,t}$
Data unit	tC
Description	Mean carbon stock in above-ground biomass per unit area for species j, stratum i, at time t
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter not specified in the methodology, representing an intermediary calculation
Additional comment	

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Data/Parameter	$\bar{C}_{AB_tree,j,i,t}$
Data unit	tC.ha ⁻¹
Description	Mean carbon stock in above-ground biomass per unit area for species j, stratum i, at time t
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter not specified in the methodology, representing an intermediary calculation
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	$\bar{C}_{BB_tree,j,i,t}$
Data unit	tC.ha ⁻¹
Description	Mean carbon stock in below-ground biomass per unit area for species j, stratum i, at time t
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	Parameter not specified in the methodology, representing an intermediary calculation
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	$\Delta C_{AG,i,t}$
Data unit	tC.yr ⁻¹
Description	Annual carbon stock change in above-ground biomass of trees for stratum i at time t
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

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Data/Parameter	$\Delta C_{BG,i,t}$
Data unit	tC.yr ⁻¹
Description	Annual carbon stock change in below-ground biomass of trees for stratum i at time t
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

Data/Parameter	ΔC_{Pt}
Data unit	tCO ₂ -e
Description	Sum of the changes in above-ground and below-ground tree biomass in the project scenario
Source of data	Calculated
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	NA
Monitoring frequency	5 years
QA/QC procedures	Quality Manual Section 7.6 "Suivi du Puits de Carbone"
Purpose of data	
Additional comment	

B.7.2. Sampling plan

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The stratification of the project is based on the type of stands (agroforestry, pure plantation) and the species groups used in the project. The need for *ex post* stratification will be evaluated at each monitoring event based on expected disturbance, management activities that are different from the one described in section A.6. or variation in carbon stock change for each stratum. Changes in the strata will be reported to the DOE for verification. A stratification map is prepared outlining the project boundaries, species composition. The physical features relating to the project boundary and management variables will be represented on the stratification map. The carbon stock changes in each stratum shall be monitored by adopting the sampling strategy outlined below.

a. Monitoring of strata

The applicable methodology requires *ex post* stratification to be updated because of unexpected disturbances occurring during the crediting period and forest management activities. However, the "Guidelines on accounting of specified types of changes in A/R CDM project activities from the description in registered project design documents" (Version 2.0) specify that "Changes in stratification for sampling" are considered a minor change that do not require prior approval from the board. The reason is that stratification is only critical to reduce the standard errors, not for the estimate itself so any stratification criteria that serves to explain variability is acceptable. Hence, ~~The~~ *ex post* project stratification ~~presented that~~ will be used as a basis for monitoring will be based on criteria that enables the reduction of variability and reduce the standard errors of the stratified estimate. These criteria could be, but are not restricted to, species, management regimes, unexpected disturbances, etc. The updating of *ex ante* stratification will be conducted on the basis of:

- ~~Unexpected disturbances occurring during the crediting period (e.g. due to fire, pests or disease outbreaks), affecting different parts of an originally homogeneous stratum in a different way;~~

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- ~~Forest establishment and management (clearing, planting, harvesting, replanting) may be implemented at slightly different intensities and spatial locations than originally planned in section A.6.;~~
- ~~Two different strata may be similar enough to allow merging into one stratum.~~

b. Sampling size and plot allocation among strata

A stratified sampling design is used to estimate the verifiable changes in carbon stocks in the carbon pools of the project and the corresponding sampling error. The monitoring data are based on the record of field measurements at each monitoring interval as per the monitoring frequency adopted for the pool. The plot markers of permanent plots will not be prominently displayed to ensure that the sample plots do not receive differential treatment. The GPS coordinates would also be used to identify the plots.

Above-ground tree vegetation: Considering the large covariance between the observations at successive sampling events, permanent sample plots are used to estimate the changes in the biomass pool. Permanent sample plots facilitate the development of plot and management histories as the tree vegetation grows.

The methodological tool "Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities" (version 02) is used to calculate the number of plots for each stratum for the vegetation⁴⁵. In compliance with the Guidelines on application of specified versions of AR CDM methodologies in verification of registered AR CDM project activities (EB68 Annex 31), the targeted precision level for biomass estimation within each stratum is +/- 10% of the mean at a 90 % confidence level. The sample size for subsequent monitoring interval will be modified if variation observed in carbon stock changes after the first monitoring event based on *n* samples.

A sample size of ~~427-75~~ permanent sample plots is estimated as the sample size required for monitoring the aboveground biomass ~~to reach the authorized 10% of error~~. The project designs square sampling plots of ~~250-324~~ m². The sample size estimation assumes a standard deviation of 50% of the mean value for *Acacia sp.*, *Eucalyptus sp.* and *Pinus sp.* (the major species of the project), other species (local and exotic) and for the stand where natural regeneration is enhanced. Taking into account lack of local specific data on biomass estimates in the early stages of the species, this assumption is reasonable and conservative⁴⁶ – especially because seeds of *Acacia sp.*, *Eucalyptus sp.* and *Pinus sp.* will be procured from certified source to avoid variability in growing stock, which is expected to minimize the intra-species variability in growth rates and the resulting variability in the carbon stocks of stands. Table 18 presents the number of sample plots calculated for monitoring the carbon stock changes in the above ground biomass. The sample size calculations will be revised further based on the availability of the species composition data of the major species groups.

Table 889: Number of sample plots for measuring the changes in living tree biomass

Id stratum	Project stratum	Number of sample plots
1	<i>Acacia sp. + cassava</i>	4452
2	<i>Eucalyptus sp. + cassava</i>	318
3	<i>Pinus sp. + cassava</i>	24
4	<i>Other species + cassava</i>	99
5	<i>Acacia sp.</i>	23
6	<i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	13
7	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	12
8	<i>Other species</i>	33

⁴⁵ See "sample_plots_070809.xls" file for calculation details.

⁴⁶ "Guidelines on conservative choice of data when estimating biomass stocks and change in woody vegetation (EB 46, annex 17, version 01)" recommend a standard deviation equal to 50 % of the mean value for above-ground volume increment of existing woody vegetation.

9	Enhancement of natural regeneration	112
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c. Monitoring frequency

To avoid the coincidence with peaks in carbon stocks, the first monitoring (for above-ground and belowground biomass) and verification is expected to be conducted in the year 2011, with a subsequent monitoring (for above-ground and belowground biomass) and verification interval of 5 years, i.e., in 2016, 2021, 2026, 2031 and 2036 respectively.

B.7.3. Other elements of monitoring plan

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Above-ground and below-ground biomass

Permanent sample plots located in the plantation plots will be located systematically with a random start. All data (location, stratum, sub-stratum) and coordinates will be recorded and archived. Those sampling plots to be located by GPS, will not display signs of sample plots to avoid discriminating treatment.

The project proposes to use square sampling plots of 250-324 m². The growth of individual trees in sample plots will be measured at each monitoring event. Non-tree vegetation such as herbaceous plants, grasses, and shrubs will not be measured and accounted as per the guidance of the methodology.

Step-wise procedures for implementing allometric method; and equations (19)-(21) in the Section II.5.1.1 of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology (AR-ACM0001/version 03) will be followed to monitor the verifiable carbon stock changes in the above-ground and below-ground living biomass within the project boundary.

Diameter at breast height (DBH, 1.3 m above ground) of all the trees within each permanent sample plot above a minimum DBH (2 cm) will be measured. Height will be measured for *Eucalyptus* sp. The carbon stock in above-ground biomass ($C_{AB_tree,j,i,sp,i}$) in equation (19) of the methodology will be estimated using the following equations for the above-ground biomass :

Acacia mangium⁴⁷. $AGB = 3.57 \times 10^{-4} \times (DBH \times \pi)^3 + 19.2 + 2.69 \times 10^{-5} \times (DBH \times \pi)^3 + 0.25$
and $BGB = 0.159 \times AGB$

Acacia auriculiformis⁴⁸ $AGB = 4.16 \times 10^{-4} \times (DBH \times \pi)^3 + 11.22 + 2.02 \times 10^{-5} \times (DBH \times \pi)^3 + 2.36$
and $BGB = 0.132 \times AGB$

with AGB and BGB in kg.d.m and DBH in cm

***Eucalyptus* sp.**⁴⁹ $AGB = 2.08 + (150.9 + 0.28 \text{ age}) \times (DBH^2 \times H \times 10^{-4})^{(0.87 + 0.0012 \text{ age})}$

where AGB : Above-ground biomass in kg.d.m

DBH : Diameter at breast height in cm

H : Height in meter

Age in months from the planting date

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⁴⁷ Bernhard-Reversat et al., 1993. Biomasse, minéralomasse et productivité en plantation d'*Acacia mangium* et *Acacia auriculiformis* au Congo, Bois et Forêts des Tropiques, 238 : 35-44.

⁴⁸ Bernhard-Reversat et al., 1993. Biomasse, minéralomasse et productivité en plantation d'*Acacia mangium* et *Acacia auriculiformis* au Congo, Bois et Forêts des Tropiques, 238 : 35-44.

⁴⁹ Saint-André L. and al., 2005. Age-related equations for above- and below-ground biomass of a *Eucalyptus* hybrid in Congo, Forest Ecology and Management 205 (2005) : 199 - 214

*Pinus sp*⁵⁰. $AGB = \exp [-1.170 + 2.119 \ln(DBH)]$

Other species⁵¹ $AGB = \exp [-2.134 + 2.530 \ln(DBH)]$
with AGB in t.d.m and DBH in cm.

The above-ground biomass will be then converted to carbon stock in aboveground biomass using the following equation :

$$C_{AB_tree,j,i,sp,t} = AGB_{tree,j,i,sp,t} \times CF_j$$

Where

CF_j : Carbon fraction of dry matter for species j in tC/tdm

The carbon stock in belowground biomass will be calculated using Equation (20) of the applied methodology and species-specific root-shoot ratio (R_j). These parameters are estimated from published data. IPCC default value (0.5) for the carbon fraction (CF_j) will be used. These values shall be updated every five years if the values from the national inventory are updated in the future.

Monitoring GHG emissions by sources increased as results of the A/R CDM project activity

The GHG emissions that will occur during the implementation of the A/R CDM project activity are :

- CO₂ losses from pre-existing vegetation removal.

Emissions from site preparation activities would be assessed by monitoring the area affected in the site preparation. This monitoring will be done based on field surveys. Amount of biomass lost is calculated by multiplying the area affected in the site preparation with the biomass of the unit area affected by the site preparation and the carbon fraction of the biomass.

Monitoring of the boundary

This is meant to demonstrate that the actual area afforested conforms to the afforestation area outlined in the project plan. The following activities are foreseen:

- Field surveys concerning the actual project boundary within which A/R activity has occurred, site by site;
- Measuring geographical positions (latitude and longitude of each corner polygon sites) using GPS;
- Checking whether the actual boundary is consistent with the description given in section A.4.2. ;
- Input the measured geographical positions that are in conformity with the description given in section A.4.2. into the GIS system and calculate the area of each stratum and stand;
- The project boundary will be monitored periodically throughout the crediting period. If the forest area changes during the crediting period, for instance, because deforestation occurs on the project area, the specific location and area of the deforested land will be identified. Similarly, if the planting on certain lands within the project boundary fails these lands will be documented;
- Personnel involved in the monitoring will be trained to identify the changes in the boundary and to record changes in the project database for reporting of project verification.

Monitoring of forest establishment

The monitoring of the forest establishment will cover site preparation, planting and establishment of the forest.

- The monitoring of site preparation activities covers the identification and recording of the area under site preparation. The area affected by site preparation will be assessed using the GPS.

⁵⁰ Brown, S. 1997. *Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests. A primer*. FAO Forestry Paper 134. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/W4095E/W4095E00.htm>

⁵¹ Brown, S. 1997. *Estimating biomass and biomass change of tropical forests. A primer*. FAO Forestry Paper 134. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, Italy.

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These data form the basis for calculation of project emissions from the loss of biomass in site preparation;

- Information on planting schedule, location, area, species planted, spacing will be recorded in plot journals and archived in the project database;
- Survival rates of planted trees are counted during the three months of the planting and replanting is done to fill the gaps. The area and location of supplemental plantings undertaken to fill the gaps and recorded in the project database are identified on the strata maps. Re-planting will be conducted if the survival rate is lower than 90 percent of the final planting density expected.

Monitoring of forest management

The monitoring of forest management will cover silvicultural management, maintenance of plantation, and firebreaks, harvesting of trees and replanting or sowing actions.

- Date, location and type of weeding actions in pure plantation will be recorded and archived in the project database;
- Date, location and type of maintenance actions in cassava plantations will be recorded and archived in the project database;
- Date, location and type of maintenance actions for firebreaks will be recorded and archived in the project database;
- Date, location, volume of tree harvesting will be recorded and archived in the project database ;
- Date, location of cassava harvesting will be recorded and archived in the project database ;
- Re-planting and re-sowing actions will be checked. Date, location and type of stand will be recorded and archived in the database ;
- Deviations in the forest management activities implemented in the field and the ones outlined in section A.4.2 will be monitored, and reasons for deviations will be recorded.

To develop a credible plan for measuring and monitoring carbon on the afforestation sites, steps must be taken to control for errors in sampling and data analysis. To provide confidence to all stakeholders that the reported carbon credits are reliable and meet minimum measurement standards, a quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) plan is necessary. This plan includes formal procedures to verify methods used to collect field data and the techniques to enter and analyze data. To ensure continuity it is important that all data collected use the same procedures during the project life. Adhering to these procedures will ensure that in the event there is a change in personnel at NOVACEL sprl, or if any of the people involved are questioned about any aspect of the project, all will be well informed. In addition to following the procedures outlined below, it is also important that a record be maintained to demonstrate that the steps are being followed; this needs to be done by developing a series of check sheets for each step.

For this purpose, procedures have been developed for:

- collecting reliable field measurements
- verifying methods used to collect field data
- verifying data entry and analysis techniques
- data maintenance and archiving

a) Procedures to ensure reliable field measurements

Collecting reliable field measurement data is an important step in the quality assurance plan. Those responsible for the measurement work shall be fully trained in all aspects of the field data collection and data analyses. Standard operating procedures for each step of the field measurements will be adhered to at all times so that future field personnel can check past results and repeat the measurements in a consistent fashion.

- Field-team members are fully cognisant of all procedures and the importance of collecting data as accurately as possible; Before field measurements all procedures are reviewed with the whole monitoring team
- All field measurements are properly supervised by a project coordinator fully aware of all monitoring procedures, and any errors in techniques are corrected;

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- The field forms are filed in accordance with the standard operating procedures. The document will list all names of the field team and the project leader will certify that the team is trained;
- New staff is adequately trained by its homologue fully aware of all procedures.

b) Verification of field data collection

To verify that plots have been installed and the measurements taken correctly:

- All measurements are observed by two persons for cross-checking
- At the end of the field works, 10% of the measurements will be independently checked by different personnel. Field data collected at this stage will be compared with the original data. Any errors found will be corrected and recorded. Any errors discovered will be expressed as a percentage of all plots that have been rechecked to provide an estimate of the measurement error.

c) Verification of data entry and analysis

Surveys data are entered into a computer-based information system especially designed for the project.

Reliable estimates require proper entry of data into the data analysis spreadsheets. Possible errors are minimised by reviewing entries using expert judgement and, where necessary, comparison with independent data to ensure that the data are realistic. Communication between all personnel involved in measuring and analysing data allow resolving any apparent anomalies before the final analysis of the monitoring data is completed. If there are any problems with the monitoring plot data that cannot be resolved, the plot is not used in the analysis.

- data entry is made by two trained persons for cross-checking
- final analysis is made by the person who prepared the monitoring
- minimum files shall be used in order to avoid losses of data in time and to facilitate data analysis

The following elements shall be particularly considered:

- Stratum ID: cross-check with previous monitoring and management plans
- Age of plantations: shall be integrated into GIS
- Number of trees: shall be integrated into the GIS for initial plantations and for natural regeneration
- Diameter at breast height (DBH): circumference shall be preferred. Measurements shall be cross-checked by two trained persons
- Wood density shall be updated by the project coordinator based on scientific studies on wood density
- Biomass expansion factor (BEF) shall be updated by the project coordinator based on scientific studies on BEF
- Carbon fraction shall be updated by the project coordinator based on scientific studies on carbon fraction
- Root:shoot ratio shall be updated by the project coordinator based on scientific studies on root:shoot ratio

d) Data maintenance and archiving

Data will be archived in both electronic and paper forms, and conserved at least two years after the end of the crediting period. All electronic data and reports will be copied on durable media and update format, such as compact discs (CDs), and copies of the CDs will be stored in multiple locations. The archives include:

- Copies of all original field measurement data, laboratory data, data analysis spreadsheets;
- Estimates of the carbon stock changes in all chosen carbon pools and non-CO₂ GHG sources and corresponding calculation spreadsheets;
- GIS products and update software ;
- Copies of the measurement and monitoring reports.

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In choosing key parameters or making important assumptions based on information that is not specific to the project circumstances, such as in use of default data, values will be selected to lead to an accurate estimation of net GHG removals by sinks, taking into account uncertainties. If uncertainty is significant, data will be chosen in order to under-estimate, rather than over-estimate, net GHG removals by sinks.

The uncertainty for each species in each stratum can be estimated from re-measurement of randomly selected plots and/or from the measurement of replicate plots. Uncertainties will be estimated and expressed as half the 95% confidence interval width divided by the estimated value,

$$U_s(\%) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(95\% \text{ Confidence Interval Width})}{\mu} \cdot 100$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2}(4\sigma)}{\mu} \cdot 100$$

Where :

U_s = percentage uncertainty of each species within sub-stratum, %

μ = mean value

σ = standard deviation

If the default parameters are used, uncertainty will be higher than if locally measured parameters are used, and can be only roughly estimated with expert judgment. The percentage uncertainties on quantities that are the product of several terms are then estimated using the following equation :

$$U_s = \sqrt{U_1^2 + U_2^2 + \dots + U_n^2}$$

Where :

U_s percentage uncertainty of product (emission by sources or removal by sinks);

U_i percentage uncertainties associated with each term of the product (parameters and activity data), $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

The percentage uncertainty on quantities that are the sum or difference of several terms can be estimated using following simple error propagation equation

$$U_c = \frac{\sqrt{(U_{s1} \cdot C_{s1})^2 + (U_{s2} \cdot C_{s2})^2 + \dots + (U_{sn} \cdot C_{sn})^2}}{|C_{s1} + C_{s2} + \dots + C_{sn}|}$$

Where :

U_c = combined percentage uncertainty of sub-stratum, %

U_{si} = percentage uncertainty of species i in the sub-stratum, %

C_{si} = mean carbon stock of species i in the sub-stratum

The stratum and total percentage uncertainties are further combined in the same way as above.

Table 9: QA/QC undertaken

Data (Indicate ID number)	Uncertainty level of data (High/Medium/Low)	Explain QA/QC procedures planned for these data, or why such procedures are not necessary.
1.1.1. Plot location	Low	Random plot verification using GPS to ensure the consistent measuring and monitoring of the carbon stock change over time
2.1.15. Tree species	Low	Random verification over the project area to ensure the area of each tree species is correctly measured
2.1.16. Age of plantation	Low	Random verification over the project area to ensure the area in terms of plantation age is correctly measured
2.1.17. Diameter at breast height	Low	Random plot verification

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2.1.18. <i>Eucalyptus height</i>	Low	Random plot verification
2.1.20. <i>Wood density of species j</i>	Low	Data that differs significantly from IPCC default value shall be verified
2.1.21. <i>Carbon fraction of species j</i>	Low	Data that differs significantly from IPCC default value shall be verified
2.1.23. <i>Root-shoot ratio</i>	Low	Data that differs significantly from IPCC default value shall be verified

SECTION C. Start date, crediting period type and duration**C.1. Start date of project activity**

>>

The A/R CDM project activity started on 01/07/2008 (Novacel, 2008⁵²) with the site preparation before planting.

C.2. Expected operational lifetime of project activity

>>

Over 30 years

C.3. Crediting period of project activity**C.3.1. Type of crediting period**

>>

Fixed crediting period

C.3.2. Start date of crediting period

>>

The starting date of the crediting period is 01/07/2008.

C.3.3. Duration of crediting period

>>

30 years

SECTION D. Environmental impacts**D.1. Analysis of environmental impacts**

>>

The environmental benefits for the ecosystem and biodiversity of the afforestation carried out in the A/R CDM project activity can be outlined on two aspects using two points of view⁵³ :

Direct repercussions, biodiversity and ecosystem protection

⁵² Novacel, 2008. Conseil d'administration N°2.10 mai 2008. Pp 3

⁵³ Oréade-Brèche, 2007. Etude d'impact socio-environnemental – Puits de carbone d'Ibi – Plateau des Batéké. pp 93.

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As for general characteristics, a forest plantation modifies and improves the local microclimate and hydrology system, by temperature and gas exchange regulation and water retention network improvement.

The Ibi plantation uses different tree species to reduce pest risks, to increase soil nutrients and diversify wood utilization once harvested. A combination of species will be used inter plots and intra plots, following the plantation design plan.

Erosion will be controlled and reduced thanks to the forest root network and to specific management activities. Soil fertility will be maintained and even improved (enrichment in carbon and nitrogen, improvement of root permeability, bio cycles).

Plantation and maintenance techniques are reduced to cause minimum impact on the soil: (i) no fertilizer will be used, (ii) no pesticides will be used, (iii) plantation maintenance, mechanical and manual, will only be carried out during the early years after planting.

Soil fauna diversity will be amplified, as a result of microclimate and soil ecosystem modification.

More specifically, the Batéké region is an open space where wildlife has been over exploited by hunting and larger mammals have disappeared. The enclosed spaces created by the planted forests provide new habitats where wildlife can shelter. Biodiversity habitat and wildlife flow will also increase, as the Ibi station borders the Nature reserve of Bombo Lumene.

Indirect repercussions, environmental protection and income generating activities

The Batéké plateau is subject to annual wildfires of uneven intensity, aggravating biodiversity loss and soil damage. By offering permanent fire control, a patrolling program and also with the help of community awareness raising measures, the A/R CDM project activity will contribute locally to moderate the occurrence of the outbreak of fires.

The wood produced by the A/R CDM project activity, not only plays a role as a carbon sink, but also provides a sustainable alternative to local fuelwood supplies. By doing so, it helps protect the remaining local natural forest corridors which are at present subject to deforestation by providing fuelwood to the local population.

Indirect income generating and sustainable activities will be derived from the A/R CDM project activity as local tree species planted for fuelwood supply will be encouraged in the neighbouring villages. These plantations will also supply Non Timber Forest Products, such as honey within the acacia plantations.

D.2. Environmental impact assessment

>>

Even though the A/R CDM project activity implies a land use change, it does not present significant negative impacts. Nevertheless, an environmental assessment has been carried out and is appended to this document⁵⁴.

Even though the A/R CDM project activity does not have significant negative impacts, measures to protect the environment are part of the project activity.

The main aspects of these environmental measures are:

- fire control and permanent monitoring,
- wildlife habitat improvement, by forest corridors, shelter for wildlife and connection with a Natural reserve network,
- population awareness raising and environmental education, mainly on fire control knowledge.

⁵⁴ Oréade-Brèche, 2007. Etude d'impact socio-environnemental – Puits de carbone d'Ibi – Plateau des Batéké. pp 93.

SECTION E. Socio-economic impacts

E.1. Analysis of socio-economic impacts

>>

Surveys made with local populations

Three international offices carried out the surveys. 15 pollsters worked in the villages of Mbankana, Mutiene and Mampu in order to set an overview of current living conditions of the population around Ibi and to calculate the available workforce during the operational phase of the project. A brief explanation of the project has been given, in order to collect people's perceptions, expectations and worries regarding the project and to aid in project design and implementation. Two pollsters worked in all the small villages located inside the Ibi station, with the same objectives as the previous teams, but insisted on the specific relations people have with the Ibi domain owners.

Finally, a pollster produced in the same villages, participative mapping of cultivated land, thus completing previous surveys.

Main results of the surveys

Population and local demography:

The total population of the three closest villages is distributed as follow: (sources with uneven value and reliability):

Table 10: Total population

Villages	Boys	Girls	Children	Men	Women	Adults	Total Men	Total Women	Total
Mbankana	3393	4079	7472	3394	3474	6868	6787	7553	14340
Mutiene			1130	450	720				2300
Mampu									1000
Total									17640

Total population living inside the Ibi station is 472 inhabitants distributed as follow:

Table 11: Local demography of the population

Villages	Boys Less than 15 years	Girls Less than 15 years	Population Less than 15 years	Men over 15 years	Women over 15 years	Population over 15 years	Total Men	Total Women	Total
Station Ibi	11	12	23	12	20	32	23	32	55
Sarajevo	ND	ND	19	ND	ND	20	ND	ND	39
Limete	17	10	27	12	18	30	29	28	57
Bingingi Loba Lisuzu	2	1	3	10	4	14	12	5	17
Mosali Moko	6	1	7	9	10	19	15	11	26
Lemba	6	2	8	9	6	15	15	8	23
Paradis	10	6	16	12	8	20	22	14	36
Kanisa	31	23	54	17	16	33	48	39	87
Duale Mukoko	13	12	25	11	10	21	24	22	46
Duale Bolingo	5	7	12	12	9	21	17	16	33
Mbempu	16	6	22	10	6	16	26	12	38
Isolated farms									15
TOTAL	117	80	216	114	107	241	231	187	472

Local perception of the project

In conclusion, the surveys show:

- the vast majority of the population knows of the afforestation project and approves it.

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- the population wishes that particular attention be given to land problems and foreign-born population flows.
- worries have been expressed regarding fire risks.
- the most often expressed expectations concern job creation and infrastructure maintenance.
- several villages wish to benefit from afforestation projects.
- the installing of a medicinal plants arboretum has also been requested.

Socio-economic impacts of the project

Impacts are analyzed at different levels:

Ibi station and in NOVACEL sprl

The most immediate impact will be the management and executive staff flow (25 during the first 8 years of the project). These staff members will live on site and be permanently present at the station. Some will be locals. They will all benefit from job adapted training and different teams trained for the project will be more effective. For NOVACEL sprl, and for the local economy as well, it is a very important change of scale with consequences which are difficult to assess today.

The flow of seasonal workers will have positive consequences on a local scale (trade, population...).

The region around Mbankana

The inhabitants of this region will benefit from the project in two ways. Some of them will be employed directly by the project at least as temporary workers. 300 jobs are expected to be filled during the peak period (around 6 months). These are very high figures for this remote area, which currently presents a very low rate of employment. Moreover, indirectly the project will increase living standards and therefore positively affect local trade.

Several side activities will be created by the project, as described below:

- on a relatively short term, with harvesting and processing of acacias into charcoal
- with the transportation to Kinshasa of this product
- indirectly, the extension of agro-forestry methods will improve and stabilise agricultural production and create new skills (as was the case in Mampu with apiculture for example).
- an important proportion (at least 60 or 70%) of created jobs will be permanent, as the afforested area will be managed sustainably
- the new landscape created will be an opportunity to promote local ecotourism which will be profitable to the Bombo Lumene reserve adjoining Ibi. Partnerships should be found to increase available funds.
- within the framework of the project, the availability of different machines, which are not used all the time, could under certain conditions, improve local population living conditions. However, the project cannot replace local or national authorities.

Some possible negative impacts have been pointed out by pollsters

For example, Mampu inhabitants fear that they will not be able to sell their charcoal because Ibi is closer to Kinshasa (and transport of Ibi charcoal will not require the use of the bad track joining Mampu to Mbankana). Considering the very important demand in Kinshasa for charcoal, this fear does not seem justified.

Consultation on project at different levels

Three project consultations were attended by officials of the DNA and representatives of civil society and local media:

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- 15-16 July 2006, local authorities of the whole Mbankana chieftainship, and then the representatives of Mbankana population. These two days were concluded by a text validating the project and taken into account by local authorities.
- 18 July 2006, Kinshasa, for local and international donors and state departments and NGOs concerned by the project.
- 19 July 2006, Kinshasa, to prepare recommendations for the official approval for the Congolese government.

E.2. Socio-economic impact assessment

>>

No negative socio-economic impact has been identified. An environmental and social impact study was carried out⁵⁵.

SECTION F. Local stakeholder consultation

F.1. Modalities for local stakeholder consultation

>>

A coherent series of three discussion groups/seminars each aimed at a specific public were organised. In total, about 300 people participated providing different levels of information and reflection. Thanks to concise presentations, the objective was to inform people about the implementation of the A/R CDM project activity, and to show impacts and expected benefits. A great deal of time was dedicated for listening to participants and answering their concerns or questions.

Discussion groups took place from 15-19 July 2006 as follows:

- customary rural restitution: 15 and 16 July 2006 in Mbankana ;
- restitution for key development stakeholders: 18 July 2006 in Kinshasa ;
- acceptance of the proposals by officials: 19 July 2006 in Kinshasa.



Figure 19: Stakeholders discussion meeting

⁵⁵ BERCI, 2006. Analyse d'impact socio-environnemental du projet « Puits carbone station Ibi ». pp 75.



Figure 20: Stakeholders discussion groups

The customary rural restitution discussion group took place after the Congolese teams in charge of the socio-economic survey had met the local population on the Ibi site and the three nearest villages: Mbankana, Mutiene and Mampu - Kinzono. On 15 July 2006, a meeting with the customary chiefs and chieftainship notables of Mbankana enabled a brief presentation of the project and to answer questions raised by the presentation. On 16 July 2006, the Mbankana population was invited to attend presentations showing the project in a simplified way in Lingala and Téké and finally in French. The audience was low (around 200) as the presentation took place during the presidential and legislative elections.

The restitution for key development stakeholders discussion group took place on 18 July 2006 in the French Cultural Centre of Gombe / Kinshasa. About 40 key development players, from a wide variety of interested sectors and institutions, participated:

- governmental institutions: Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Nature, Water and Forests : Direction of Sustainable development (Mr Vincent Kasulu Seya MAKONGA, director and Mr François MUBILAYI), National Service of afforestation (Mr Raymond Mompotibi MIZIEMO), Forest inventory and management department, Appointed National Authority (Dr Natoro KANGO, Mr Colin BELAYA), Environment Unit (Mr. Michel NGOMA), Climate Change Unit (Mr Mbuyi KALOMBO) ; Ministry of Finances ;
- diplomatic representation: European Union, French Embassy (Mr Pierre LAYE), Belgian Embassy (Mr Jérôme ROUX) ;
- private wood sector operators (FEC, Federation des Entreprises du Congo).
- international cooperation organisations and United Nations agencies: World Bank (Mr Kankondé MUKADI), FAO (Mr Vangu LUTETE) ;
- national and international NGOs: WWF (Mr François MAKOLOH), CENADEP (Mr Freddy MUMBA), Green Advocates ;
- financial institutions (BCDC, BIAC)
- academic training and research institutes: CIRAD Forêt (Mr Olivier HAMEL), CGEA (Mr Jean Ndembo LONGO), ERAIFT (M. JeanNgog NJE) and UNIKIN ;
- local community representatives: customary chief (Mr Honoré LABI) and Mbankana chieftainship notables;
- press and media (Info environnement, le Potentiel, Global TV).

The acceptance discussion group by officials gathered on 19 July 2006, experts who had taken part in the two other discussion groups. The objective, in the carbon sink sector, new in DRC, is to define the terms of collaboration between the project and the services for joint progress.

A conference was also organised on 2 November 2006, in the French Cultural Centre to enable the project promoter to inform more precisely around 50 participants.

F.2. Summary of comments received

>>

The main comments made during these discussion groups were:

- the vast majority of the population knows the afforestation project and approves it.
- populations require that particular attention be given to land related issues and non-batéké migrant settlers.
- worries have been expressed regarding fire risks.
- the most important expectations concern job creation and infrastructure maintenance.
- several villages wish to benefit from afforestation projects.
- the installation of a medicinal plants arboretum has also been requested.

F.3. Consideration of comments received

>>

The answers which were given are as follows:

- concerning land related issues and possible population flows, the dialogue with the Mbankana chieftainship indicates that project implementation would permit better control of these two factors thanks to the permanent presence on site of people in charge.
- regarding fire risks, the project document has planned the following measures: (i) to raise public awareness both on site and in the surrounding area, (ii) implementation of a network of firebreaks, (iii) availability of vehicles and full water tanks to fight fire, (iv) Population warning plan of action to be implemented as afforestation progresses and which will be adapted to particular cases. (v) if necessary, creation of water storage points sited at various strategic locations.
- the project will create both permanent and temporary jobs. In the beginning priority will be given to local recruitment (young people from Mbankana, for example), but the general policy will be: recruitment, training, selection, in order to set up a team of competent specialists (highly skilled, qualified, ...) in all disciplines.
- infrastructure maintenance is a major concern of the local population. Availability of machines like a grader in the Ibi station will permit the maintenance of tracks leading to the site villages and plantation. Concerning regional tracks (going to Mampu in particular), an agreement could be signed with the Kinshasa region so as to use the project's machines when available.
- to encourage local scale afforestation, it should be possible to give seedlings to people who ask for them individually or preferably collectively. Furthermore, in response to these expectations, the research and development unit planned in the project organization chart will be able to introduce species or to develop appropriate forestry techniques for local species, including medicinal plants.

SECTION G. Approval and authorization

>>

The letter of approval from DRC was available at the time of submitting the PDD to the DOE for validation.

Novacel sprl is authorized by DRC to pursue the project activity in the letter of approval.

Appendix 1. Contact information of project participants

Organization name	MUSHIETE & Compagnie SARL NOVACEL sprl
Country	Democratic Republic of Congo
Address	Ibi village N1 Ibi village, Mbankana, Maluku 1 Station Ibi, commune de Maluku Kinshasa Democratic Republic of Congo
Telephone	+ 243 999.927.606 / + 243 818.959.002 +32 495 389 609
Fax	+ 322 610 52 12
E-mail	thierry@mushiete.cd
Website	http://www.ibi-village.cd
Contact person	Thierry Mpale Mushiete (General manager) Olivier Nkolé Mushiete (General manager) + 243 999.927.606 / + 243 818.959.002 olivier@mushiete.cd / pmu@novacel.cd

Organization name	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as Trustee of the BioCarbon Fund (BioCF) Orbeo
Country	Spain France
Address	1818 H St. NW 20433 Washington, DC United States of America Tour Société Générale 17 cours Valmy 92987 Paris La Défense cedex France
Telephone	+1 202 473 8003 +33 (0)1 58 98 28 27
Fax	+33 (0)1 58 98 27 41
E-mail	lbrd-carbonfiance@worldbank.org emea@orbeo.com
Website	
Contact person	Siet MEIJER Philippe Rosier (President) Daniel Radack +33 (0)1 53 56 61 01 Philippe.rosier@orbeo.com

Organization name	Government of Ireland, Department of Communications, Climate Action and the Environment
Country	Ireland
Address	29-31, Adelaide Road D02 X285 Dublin Ireland
Telephone	+353 1 6782132
Fax	
E-mail	frank.maughan@dcae.gov.ie
Website	
Contact person	Frank MAUGHAN

Organization name	Kingdom of Spain - Ministry for the Ecological Transition & Ministry of Economy and Business
Country	Spain
Address	C/Alcala 92, 28009 Madrid, Spain
Telephone	+34 91 4361546

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<u>Fax</u>	+34 91 4361501
<u>E-mail</u>	and@mapama.es
<u>Website</u>	
<u>Contact person</u>	Valvanera Ulargui Aparicio

<u>Organization name</u>	Zeroemissions Carbon Trust, S.A.
<u>Country</u>	Spain
<u>Address</u>	C/Energia Solar, No 1, 41014 Sevilla, Spain
<u>Telephone</u>	+34 954978877
<u>Fax</u>	
<u>E-mail</u>	elena.fernandez@abenqoa.com
<u>Website</u>	
<u>Contact person</u>	Elena Fernadez

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Appendix 2. Affirmation regarding public funding

No funding will be used from Official Development Assistance, nor Financial obligation of any Parties of the UNFCCC.

Appendix 3. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

NA

Appendix 4. Further background information on ex ante calculation of net anthropogenic removals

NA

Appendix 5. Further background information on monitoring plan

NA

Appendix 6. Summary report of comments received from local stakeholders

NA

Appendix 7. Summary of post-registration changes

By completing the whole documentation for monitoring and verification, the project developer considered to make post-registration changes regarding the registered project design document.

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The most notable post-registration change of the PDD refers to the estimate of *ex-ante* actual net removals by sinks, by **not considering anymore the GHG emissions attributable to site preparation**. At the time of project validation, it was applied the CDM tool “*Estimation of emissions from clearing, burning and decay of existing vegetation due to implementation of an A/R CDM project activity*” (EB50 Annex 22), including the use of the related approved A/R CDM “*Guideline on conditions under which GHG emissions from removal of existing vegetation due to site preparation are insignificant*” (EB50 Annex 21) to determine whether the emissions are insignificant and may be accounted as zero.

The tool was not applied correctly, underestimating significantly *ex-ante* and *ex-post* actual net GHG removals by sinks, as the emissions due to site preparation should be accounted as zero as per guidance EB50 Annex 21, and as demonstrated in the section B.6.3 of the proposed new version of the PDD. Thus, the tool EB50 Annex 22 should not be applied.

Indeed, the very frequent fires within project area, being proved by literature (Bwebwe, 2006 ; Walters & Touladian, 2009), already remove naturally the existing vegetation that the project developer accounted as GHG emissions due to site preparation of the project activity. The GHG emissions due to site preparation are now accounted as zero in accordance with the guideline mentioned above.

As per step 1 of the A/R Methodological tool “Estimation of GHG emissions due to clearing, burning and decay of existing vegetation “attributable to a CDM A/R project activity (EB50 Annex 22), the use of the tool shall be preceded by the use the approved A/R CDM Guidance on conditions under which GHG emissions from removal of existing vegetation due to site preparation are insignificant to determine whether the emissions are insignificant and may be accounted as zero. Therefore, the tool should not have been use at validation.

In consequence of the first post-registration change described above, some related modifications were made in sections B.3, B.6.3 and B.6.4

In accordance with Project Standard paragraph 231, this post-registration change is considered as a permanent change in project design in application of the selected methodology.

As per paragraph 241 of the Project Standard, this post registration change has the following impacts:

- a) More correct and realistic application of the selected methodology, showing that GHG emissions due to biomass loss from existing vegetation are not significant, justified by scientific literature.
- b) No impact on compliance of the monitoring plan with the applied methodology. Some parameters do not need to be monitored anymore.
- c) Accuracy should increase as parameters subject to potential error are removed. And there is no impact on completeness in the monitoring of the project activity compared with the requirements contained in the registered monitoring plan.
- d) No impact on the additionality of the project activity. It has only impact on the quantity of GHG net removals by sinks
- e) No impact on the scale of project activity that remains the same

Another post-registration change was made in application of the methodological tool “*Calculation of the number of sample plots for measurements within A/R CDM project activities*” (version 02). In accordance with the tool, the confidence level is now set to 90% (formerly 95%).

This change was made in accordance with table 1 of the *Guidelines on application of specified versions of A/R CDM methodologies in verification of registered A/R CDM project activities* (EB68

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Annex 31), mentioning a maximum allowable relative margin of error of the mean, for estimation of aboveground tree biomass, of $\pm 10\%$ at 90% confidence level.

The related changes are made in sections B.6.2 and B.7.2 of the present PDD

In accordance with Project Standard paragraph 231, this post-registration change is considered as a permanent change in project design in application of the selected methodology.

As per paragraph 241 of the Project Standard, this post registration change has the following impacts:

- a) No impact on applicability and application of the methodology as only the value of a parameter is changed.
- b) No impact on compliance of the monitoring plan with the applied methodology as only the value of a parameter is changed
- c) No impact on accuracy as the level of confidence that is decreased by this change in accordance with EB68 Annex 31 has effect on the number of sample plots of the sampling plan. This decrease of the confidence level allows reducing the number of sample plots and preserving the level of accuracy. And there is no impact on completeness in the monitoring as only the value of a parameter, the confidence level, is changed.
- d) No impact on the additionality of the project activity.
- e) No impact on the scale of the project activity that remains the same

Another post-registration change was made changing the size of sample plots from 250m² to 324m² as field tests have shown that measuring 36 tree locations on 250 m² might increase artificially the tree density above its nominal 1111 tree/ha value. Therefore, the plot size has been increased to remain conservative to 12m x 27m = 324m² with the same number of trees.

This post-registration change has only impact on sample size. Therefore, in accordance with paragraph 4 of Guidelines on accounting of specified types of changes in A/R CDM project activities from the description in registered project design documents (EB66 Annex 24), this post-registration change is considered as minor change

As per paragraph 241 of the Project Standard, this post registration change has the following impacts:

- a) No impact on applicability and application of the methodology as only the value of a parameter is changed.
- b) No impact on compliance of the monitoring plan with the applied methodology as only the value of a parameter is changed
- c) No impact on accuracy as the sample plot size has effect on the number of sample plots of the sampling plan. This changes the number of sample plots and preserving the level of accuracy. And there is no impact on completeness in the monitoring as only the value of a parameter is changed.
- d) No impact on the additionality of the project activity.
- e) No impact on the scale of the project activity that remains the same

The plantation and harvesting cycle was revised. According to the "Guidelines on accounting of specified types of changes in A/R CDM project activities from the description in registered project design documents" (Version 2.0), "Changes in timing of harvest occurring before the third verification" and "Changes in year-wise areas planted, possibly resulting in a part of the project area not being planted" are considered minor changes and do not require prior approval from the Board. The PDD has been revised accordingly.

The applicable methodology and the PDD

Version 11.0

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Version 2.0, indicate that stratification shall be updated considering unexpected disturbances occurring during the crediting period and forest management activities that may affect existing stratification. However, the "Guidelines on accounting of specified types of changes in A/R CDM project activities from the description in registered project design documents" (Version 2.0) specify that "Changes in stratification for sampling" are considered a minor change that do not require prior approval from the board. For the current monitoring period, the stratification criteria used has been the species planted as forest management regime and disturbances were not good predictors. The PDD has been revised in order not to prescribe any stratification.

Appendix 8. Declaration on small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activity

NA

Attachment. Instructions for completing this form

1. General instructions

1. ~~When designing an afforestation or reforestation (A/R) project activity and completing this form, comply with the "CDM project standard for project activities" (hereinafter referred to as the project standard), the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines and any other standards, methodologies, methodological tools and guidelines applied in accordance with the applied methodologies (hereinafter "any other standards, methodologies, methodological tools and guidelines (to be) applied in accordance with the applied(selected) methodologies" are collectively referred to as the other (applied) methodological regulatory documents). The "Rules and Reference" section of the UNFCCC CDM website contains all regulatory documents for the CDM, such as standards (including methodologies, and standardized baselines), procedures, methodological tools, guidelines, clarifications, forms and the "Glossary: CDM terms" that may be applicable to the A/R project activity.~~
1. ~~Use this form for both large-scale and small-scale A/R CDM project activities. In this regard, indicate the scale of the project activity in the cover page as per the instructions below.~~
2. ~~If the project participants, separately from the monitoring plan referred to in section B.7 below, develop a document describing how they intend to monitor sustainable development co-benefits of the project activity, including the frequency of reporting of monitoring results, and whether they intend to have monitoring results independently verified, attach such document to this form as a separate document.~~
3. ~~When documenting the changes that occurred to the project activity in accordance with the applicable provisions relating to post-registration changes, prepare two versions of the PDD using this form, one in clean version and the other version indicating the changes to the previously approved PDD (i.e. the PDD at registration, renewal of the crediting period or the last post registration change, whichever the latest) in track change. In addition, provide a summary of the changes in Appendix 7 below.~~
4. ~~Where a PDD contains information that the project participants wish to be treated as confidential/proprietary, submit documentation in two versions:~~
 - (a) ~~One version where all parts containing confidential/proprietary information are made illegible (e.g. by covering those parts with black ink) so that the version can be made publicly available without displaying confidential/proprietary information;~~
 - (b) ~~A version containing all information that is to be treated as strictly confidential/proprietary by all parties handling this documentation (designated operational entities (DOEs), Board members and alternate members, panel and working group members, external experts requested to consider such documents in support of work for the Board, and the secretariat).~~
5. ~~Information used to demonstrate additionality, to describe the application of the selected methodologies, standardized baselines and the other methodological regulatory documents, and to support the environmental impact assessment, is not considered proprietary or confidential. Make any data, values and formulae included in spreadsheets provided accessible and verifiable.~~
6. ~~Complete this form in English. Prepare all attached documents in English, or if their originals were prepared in other language, provide a full translation of the relevant sections of these documents in English.~~
7. ~~Complete this form using the same format without modifying its font, headings or logo, and without any other alteration to the form.~~

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8. ~~Do not modify or delete tables and their columns in this form. Add rows of the tables as needed. Add additional appendices as needed.~~
9. ~~If a section of this form is not applicable, explicitly state that the section is left blank intentionally.~~
10. ~~Use an internationally recognized format for presentation of values. For example, use digits grouping in thousands and mark a decimal point with a dot (.), not with a comma (,).~~
11. ~~Complete this form deleting this Attachment.~~

2. Specific instructions

1. Provide the following information on the cover page:
 - (a) Title of the project activity;
 - (b) Scale of the project activity (large-scale or small-scale);
 - (c) Version number of the PDD;
 - (d) Completion date of the PDD (dd/mm/yyyy);
 - (e) Names of the project participants;
 - (f) Name of the host Party;
 - (g) Titles and UNFCCC reference numbers of the applied methodologies and, where applicable, the applied standardized baselines;
 - (h) Estimated amount of annual average net anthropogenic GHG removals during the crediting period (t-CO₂e).

SECTION A. Description of project activity

A.1. Purpose and general description of project activity

1. Provide the purpose and a general description of the project activity, including a summary of:
 - (a) The project boundary;
 - (b) The measures to be employed and/or implemented by the project activity, including the species and varieties selected for the project activity;
 - (c) The baseline scenario;
 - (d) The estimates of annual average and total net anthropogenic GHG removals for the chosen crediting period.
2. Describe how the project activity contributes to sustainable development (not more than one page).
3. Provide a full description of 1(a), (b), (c) and (d) above in sections A.2, A.6, B.4 and B.6 below, respectively.

Additional specific instructions for small-scale A/R project activities:

4. Provide a written declaration in Appendix 8 below that the project activity is developed or implemented by low-income communities and individuals as determined by the host Party.

A.2. Project boundary

1. Define the project boundary that geographically delineates the project activity under the control of the project participants, including information allowing for the unique identification of the project activity. If the project activity contains more than one discrete area of land, provide unique identification for each discrete area of land.
2. Demonstrate that, for all areas of land planned for the project activity, the control over afforestation or reforestation as required by the annex to decision 5/CMP.1 (CDM A/R M&Ps) is already established or is expected to be established.

A.3. Legal title to land

1. Describe or list the legal title(s) to the land, current land tenure and rights enabling determination of the owner of the temporary CERs (tCERs) or long-term CERs (lCERs) to be issued for the project activity.

A.4. Eligibility of land

1. Describe how each discrete area of land to be included in the project boundary is eligible for the project activity in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard.

A.5.—Environmental conditions

1. Describe the present environmental conditions of the area planned for the project activity, including at least the following information:
 - (a) Climate:
 - (i) Temperature: annual average temperature (degree Celsius);
 - (ii) Precipitation: annual average precipitation (millimetre);
 - (iii) Extreme events: brief information on the occurrence of catastrophic climatic events relating to wind, frost, and drought, if any;
 - (b) Hydrology: Brief information on the occurrence of:
 - (i) Water erosion;
 - (ii) Floods;
 - (iii) Water logging (including information on catastrophic events, if any);
 - (iv) Presence of wetlands, if any;
 - (c) Soil: Brief description of soils, including soil characteristics such as:
 - (i) Broad soil type (mineral or organic);
 - (ii) Soil fertility;
 - (iii) Soil depth;
 - (iv) Soil erosion/contamination/salinity/acidity, desertification, if any;
 - (v) Soil use and management history (intensity/frequency of ploughing, type and level of inputs, etc.). Provide the WRB reference soil group, if available;
 - (d) Ecosystem: Brief description of the ecosystem, including:
 - (i) Type of the ecosystem (natural or artificial);
 - (ii) Other relevant information (e.g. if artificial, then agro-ecosystem, urban, etc. If natural, then terrestrial (upland, mountain, lowland), aquatic, etc.);
 - (iii) Existing and potential vegetation types, if available;
 - (iv) Presence of rare or endangered species and their habitats;
 - (v) Anthropogenic use history of the ecosystem resources (harvesting, fuel wood collection, grazing, controlled burning, etc.);
 - (vi) Whether the ecosystem is in degraded condition or not.

A.6.—Measures

1. Describe the existing or historical land use, including a list of the facilities, systems and equipment in operation at that time.
2. Describe the measures to be employed and/or implemented by the project activity, including:
 - (a) A list of the vegetation species and varieties selected for the project activity;
 - (b) Planting density/spacing;
 - (c) Nursery activities (e.g. establishment of nursery infrastructure, raising of seedlings);
 - (d) Site preparation activities (e.g. soil working/tillage, soil/moisture conservation structures, fencing for protection);
 - (e) Plantation management activities (e.g. fertilization, weeding, pest management, fire management, thinning, harvesting);
 - (f) Year-wise areas to be planted;
 - (g) Expected plant survival rates;
 - (h) A list of the facilities, systems and equipment that will be installed and/or modified by the project activity, where applicable;
 - (i) The arrangement of the facilities, systems and equipment, where applicable.
3. Provide a short summary of the baseline scenario as established in section B.4 below.
4. Do not provide information that is not essential to understanding the purpose of the project activity and how it increases net anthropogenic GHG removals. Do not include information related to the activities that are auxiliary to the main scope of the project activity and do not affect directly or indirectly net anthropogenic GHG removals.
5. Describe how the measures and know-how for their use are transferred to the host Party, where applicable.

A.7.—Approach to addressing non-permanence

1. Indicate the approach selected to addressing non-permanence for the project activity in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard (i.e. issuance of tCERs or ICERs).

A.8. Parties and project participants

1. Using the table, list the Parties and the project participants involved in the project activity, and provide contact information of the project participants in Appendix 1 below.
2. When this form is completed in support of a proposed new methodology, identify at least the host Party and any known project participants (e.g. those proposing the new methodology).

A.9. Public funding of project activity

1. Indicate whether the project activity receives public funding. If any public funding is received, provide information on the sources of the public funding.
2. If the public funding received is from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, attach in Appendix 2 below, the affirmation obtained from such Parties in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard.

A.10. History of project activity

1. Confirm that:
 - (a) The proposed CDM project activity is neither registered as a CDM project activity nor included as a component project activity (CPA) in a registered CDM programme of activities (PoA);
 - (b) The proposed CDM project activity is not a project activity that has been deregistered.
2. Declare whether:
 - (a) The proposed CDM project activity was a CPA that has been excluded from a registered CDM PoA;
 - (b) A registered CDM project activity or a CPA under a registered CDM PoA whose crediting period has or has not expired (hereinafter referred to as former project) exists in the same geographical location as the proposed CDM project activity.
3. If the declaration on 2(a) or 2(b) above is positive, demonstrate that the proposed CDM project activity meets all conditions for registration in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard relating to registration of an excluded CPA as a CDM project activity or registration of a project activity that is in the same geographical location as a former project.

A.11. Debundling

1. For large-scale A/R project activities, indicate 'Not applicable'.
2. For small-scale A/R project activities, demonstrate that the project activity is not a debundled component of a large-scale A/R project activity in accordance with the rules defined in appendix C of the annex to decision 6/CMP.1.

SECTION B. Application of methodologies and standardized baselines**B.1. Reference to methodologies and standardized baselines**

1. Indicate the exact references (titles, versions and UNFCCC reference numbers) of:
 - (a) The selected methodologies (e.g. AR-ACM0003: "Afforestation and reforestation of lands except wetlands" (Version 02.0));
 - (b) Any other methodologies or methodological tools to which the selected methodologies refer (e.g. AR-TOOL14 "Estimation of carbon stocks and change in carbon stocks of trees and shrubs in A/R CDM project activities" (Version 04.2));
 - (c) The selected standardized baselines, where applicable (e.g. AR-ASB0001 "Afforestation and reforestation project activities in Namibia" (Version 01.0)).
2. Refer to the UNFCCC CDM website for the exact reference of approved methodologies, methodological tools and standardized baselines.

B.2. — Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

1. Justify the choice of the selected methodologies and, where applicable, the selected standardized baselines and the other methodological regulatory documents, by showing that the project activity meets all applicability conditions of these regulatory documents. Explain documentation that has been used for the justification and provide references to it or include the documentation in Appendix 3 below.
2. Ensure that the project activity complies with all the relevant requirements of the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents.

Additional specific instructions for small-scale A/R project activities:

3. Demonstrate that the project activity qualifies as a small-scale A/R project activity in accordance with applicable provisions on small-scale A/R project eligibility in the project standard.

B.3. — Carbon pools, sources and greenhouse gases (GHGs)

1. Indicate which carbon pools, emission sources and GHGs are accounted for in the project boundary, in accordance with the applied methodologies and the applied standardized baselines.
2. Use the tables in the form to describe carbon pools, emission sources and GHGs to be accounted for in the project boundary for the purpose of calculating actual net removals, baseline net removals and, if applicable, leakage emissions.
3. If the applied methodologies allow the exclusion of a carbon pool, emission source or GHG from the project boundary, justify the choice.

B.4. — Establishment and description of baseline scenario

1. Describe the baseline scenario separately for each stratum in the project activity, including the land use that would occur in the absence of the project activity, and explain how it is established, in accordance with applicable provisions for the establishment and description of baseline scenarios in the project standard, the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents.
2. Where the procedure in the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents involve several steps, describe how each step is applied and transparently document the outcome of each step. Explain and justify key assumptions and rationales. Provide and explain all data used to establish the baseline scenario (variables, parameters, data sources, etc.). Provide all relevant documentation and/or references.
3. Describe how the relevant national and/or sectoral policies, regulations and circumstances are taken into account in accordance with the project standard.
4. Provide a transparent description of the baseline scenario as established above. If the baseline scenario is derived from a hypothetical scenario (land-use that represents an economically attractive course of action taking into account barriers to investment, or the most likely land use at the time of the start of the project activity) that would have been followed in the absence of the project activity, the description can be with a lower level of detail.
5. Note that this section and section B.5 below are complementary. Some of the steps undertaken in one section may overlap with the steps undertaken in the other section depending on the procedures used to establish the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality. If the "A/R Methodological tool: Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality in A/R CDM project activities" is used, replicate the same information in both sections. In this case, make a reference to the other section where the description is contained.

B.5.—Demonstration of additionality

1. Demonstrate that the project activity is additional in accordance with the applied methodologies, the other applied methodological regulatory documents, and applicable provisions for demonstration of additionality in the project standard. Where the procedure in the applied methodologies and/or methodological tools involves several steps, describe how each step is applied and transparently document the outcome of each step. Indicate clearly the method selected to demonstrate additionality (e.g. investment analysis or barrier analysis). Present in a transparent manner, in the form or in a separate appendix, with all data used (variables, parameters, data sources, etc.), how the additionality of the project activity is demonstrated.
2. If the start date of the project activity is prior to the date of publication of the PDD for global stakeholder consultation, provide evidence of the prior consideration of the CDM in accordance with applicable provisions related to the demonstration of prior consideration of the CDM in the project standard.
3. Where investment analysis is used, list all relevant assumptions and parameters used in the analysis. Where benchmark analysis is used, clearly indicate the benchmark. Where cost comparison is used, describe the scenarios compared.
4. Where the barriers are involved in demonstrating additionality, only select the most relevant barriers. With key facts and/or assumptions and rationale, justify the credibility of the barriers. Provide relevant documentation or references.
5. If the control over afforestation or reforestation has not been established for all areas of land planned for the proposed CDM project activity when submitting this form to a DOE for validation, demonstrate additionality separately for the area of land for which the control has already been established and for the entire area of land.

B.6.—Estimation of net anthropogenic removals**B.6.1.—Explanation of methodological choices**

1. Explain how the methods or methodological steps in the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents, for calculating baseline net removals, actual net removals, leakage emissions and net anthropogenic removals are applied to the project activity. Clearly state which equations will be used in calculating net anthropogenic removals.
2. Explain and justify all relevant methodological choices, including:
 - (a) Where the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines or the other applied methodological regulatory documents include different scenarios or cases, indicate and justify which scenario or case applies to the project activity;
 - (b) Where the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines or the other applied methodological regulatory documents provide different options to choose from, indicate and justify which option has been chosen for the project activity;
 - (c) Where the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines or the other applied methodological regulatory documents allow different default values, indicate and justify which default value has been chosen for the project activity.

B.6.2. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

1. Include a compilation of information on the data and parameters that are not monitored during the crediting period of the project activity but are determined before the registration of the project activity and remain fixed throughout the crediting period. Do not include here data that will only become available with the implementation of the project activity (e.g. measurements after the implementation of the project activity), but include them in the table in section B.7.1 below.
2. The compilation of information may include data that are measured or sampled, and data that are collected from other sources (e.g. official statistics, expert judgment, proprietary data, IPCC, commercial and scientific literature, etc.). Do not include data that are calculated with equations provided in the applied methodologies or default values specified in the methodologies in the compilation.
3. For each piece of data or parameter, complete the table, following the instructions below:
 - (a) "Value(s) applied": provide the value applied. Where a time series of data is used, where several measurements are undertaken, or where surveys have been conducted, provide detailed information in Appendix 4 below. To report multiple values referring to the same data or parameter, use one table. If necessary, use references to spreadsheets;
 - (b) "Source of data": indicate and justify the choice of data source. Provide clear and valid references and, where applicable, additional documentation in Appendix 4 below;
 - (c) "Measurement methods and procedures": where values are based on measurement, include a description of the measurement methods and procedures applied (e.g. which standards have been used); indicate the responsible person/entity that undertook the measurement, the date of the measurement and the measurement results. More detailed information can be provided in Appendix 4 below;
 - (d) "Purpose of data": choose one of the following:
 - (i) Calculation of baseline net removals;
 - (ii) Calculation of actual net removals;
 - (iii) Calculation of leakage emissions.

B.6.3. Ex ante calculation of net anthropogenic removals

1. Provide a transparent ex ante calculation of baseline net removals, actual net removals and leakage emissions expected during the crediting period of the project activity, applying all relevant equations provided in the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents. For data or parameters available before the registration of the project activity, use values contained in the table in section B.6.2 above.
2. For data or parameters not available before the registration of the project activity and to be monitored during the crediting period of the project activity, use estimates contained in the table in section B.7.1 below. If any of these estimates has been determined by a sampling approach, provide a description of the sampling efforts undertaken in accordance with the applied methodologies.
3. Document how each equation is applied, in a manner that enables the reader to reproduce the calculation. Where relevant, provide additional background information and/or data in Appendix 4 below, including relevant spreadsheets.
4. Provide a sample calculation for each equation used.
5. If the control over afforestation or reforestation has not been established for all areas of land planned for the proposed CDM project activity when submitting this form to a DOE for validation, estimate the baseline net removals separately for the area of land for which the control has already been established and for the entire area of land on a per-hectare basis, and use the larger of the two estimates to determine the baseline net removals.

B.6.4. Summary of ex ante estimates of net anthropogenic removals

1. Summarize the results of the ex ante calculation of net anthropogenic removals for all years of the crediting period of the project activity, using the table in the form.

B.7. Monitoring plan

1. Through sections B.7.1–B.7.3 below, provide a detailed description of the monitoring plan for the project activity developed in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard, the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents.
2. If the project participants choose to delay the submission of the monitoring plan in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard, clearly state that the submission of the monitoring plan is delayed and that this form does not contain information related to the monitoring plan.

B.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

1. Include specific information on how the data and parameters that need to be monitored in accordance with the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents, will actually be collected during monitoring. Include here data and parameters that are determined only once for the crediting period of the project activity but that will become available only after the implementation of the project activity.
2. For each piece of data or parameter, complete the table, following the instructions below:
 - (a) "Source of data": indicate the source(s) of data that will be used for the project activity (e.g. which exact national statistics). Where several sources are used, justify which data sources should be preferred;
 - (b) "Value(s) applied": the value applied is an estimate of the data or parameter that will be monitored during the crediting period of the project activity, but is used for the purpose of calculating estimated net anthropogenic removals in sections B.6.3 and B.6.4 above. To report multiple values referring to the same data or parameter, use one table. If necessary, use references to spreadsheets;
 - (c) "Measurement methods and procedures": where data or parameters are to be monitored, specify the measurement methods and procedures, standards to be applied, accuracy of the measurements, person/entity responsible for the measurements, and, in case of periodic measurements, the measurement intervals;
 - (d) "QA/QC procedures": describe the Quality Assurance (QA)/Quality Control (QC) procedures to be applied, including the calibration procedures, where applicable;
 - (e) "Purpose of data": choose one of the following:
 - (i) Calculation of baseline net removals;
 - (ii) Calculation of actual net removals;
 - (iii) Calculation of leakage emissions.
3. Provide any relevant further background documentation in Appendix 5 below.

B.7.2. Sampling plan

1. If data and parameters to be monitored in section B.7.1 above are to be determined by a sampling approach, provide a description of the sampling plan in accordance with the applied methodologies, and where applicable, the applied standardized baselines.
2. Provide information related to stratification including the geographic coordinates of the strata boundaries and of the sample plots allocated to the strata.
3. Where relevant, provide additional information in Appendix 5 below, including relevant spreadsheets.

B.7.3. Other elements of monitoring plan

1. Describe the other elements of the monitoring plan as outlined in the project standard, the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents, including the operational and management structure for monitoring, provisions for data archiving, and responsibilities and institutional arrangements for data collection and archiving.
2. Describe the measures to minimize potential leakage and how they will be implemented.
3. Describe the procedures for periodic review of the implementation of activities and measures to minimize leakage, if required by the applied methodologies.
4. Provide any relevant further background information in Appendix 5 below.

SECTION C. Start date, crediting period type and duration**C.1. Start date of project activity**

1. State the start date of the project activity in the format of dd/mm/yyyy.
2. Describe how the start date has been determined in accordance with the definition of start date provided in the "Glossary: CDM terms", and provide evidence to support this date.

C.2. Expected operational lifetime of project activity

1. State the expected operational lifetime of the project activity in years and months.

C.3.— Crediting period of project activity**C.3.1.— Type of crediting period**

- 1.— State the type of crediting period (renewable or fixed) chosen for the project activity.
- 2.— For the renewable crediting period type, indicate whether it is the first, second or third crediting period.

C.3.2.— Start date of crediting period

- 1.— State the start date of the crediting period of the project activity in the format of dd/mm/yyyy. Do not attach any qualifications to the start date, such as "expected".

C.3.3.— Duration of crediting period

- 1.— State the length of the crediting period of the project activity in years and months.

SECTION D.— Environmental impacts**D.1.— Analysis of environmental impacts**

- 1.— Provide a summary of the analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity, including the impacts on biodiversity and natural ecosystems and the impacts outside the project boundary, and provide references to all related documentation.

D.2.— Environmental impact assessment

- 1.— If an environmental impact assessment was carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard, provide conclusions and references to all related documentation. If an environmental impact assessment was not carried out, indicate "Not applicable" and provide a justification.

SECTION E.— Socio-economic impacts**E.1.— Analysis of socio-economic impacts**

- 1.— Provide a summary of the analysis of the major socio-economic impacts of the project activity, including the impacts outside the project boundary, and references to all related documentation.

E.2.— Socio-economic impact assessment

- 1.— If a socio-economic impact assessment was carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions in the project standard, provide conclusions and references to all related documentation, and describe the planned monitoring and remedial measures to address the significant impacts. If a socio-economic impact assessment was not carried out, indicate "Not applicable" and provide a justification.

SECTION F. — Local stakeholder consultation**F.1. — Modalities for local stakeholder consultation**

1. If there are host Party rules on local stakeholder consultations applicable to the project activity, provide a summary of the consultations carried out under the host Party rules, including the direct positive and negative impacts identified and how the negative impacts identified will be addressed. If such host Party rules do not exist, follow the instructions in 2–4 below.
2. Describe the process of the local stakeholder consultation undertaken for the project activity and demonstrate how the process complies with the relevant requirements in the project standard regarding:
 - (a) The scope of local stakeholder consultation;
 - (b) The minimum group of stakeholders to be involved;
 - (c) The means for inviting stakeholders' participation;
 - (d) The information to be made available to stakeholders;
 - (e) The conduct of consultation.
3. For 2(b) above, provide evidence that invitations were sent to the relevant stakeholders and that their comments were invited. If any of the relevant stakeholders were not invited, provide an appropriate justification.
4. For 2(c) above, describe the steps/actions taken to invite comments, taking into account local and national circumstances.

F.2. — Summary of comments received

1. Prepare a summary report of the comments received during the local stakeholder consultation and attach the report as Appendix 6 below.
2. Provide an executive summary of the comments in this section.
3. Describe complaints from local stakeholders, if any, submitted to the DNA of the host Party and forwarded through the DOE on the handling of the outcome of the local stakeholder consultation.

F.3. — Consideration of comments received

1. Describe how the comments and, where applicable, complaints provided by local stakeholders have been taken into account in the PDD or in the revised PDD, including a justification if any comments were not incorporated.

SECTION G. — Approval and authorization

1. Indicate whether the letters of approval from Parties that wish to be involved in the project activity are available at the time of submitting the PDD to the DOE for validation. If so, provide the letters.
2. Indicate whether each project participant listed in the PDD is authorized by at least one Party involved in the project activity in the respective letter of approval or in a separate authorization letter. If there are separate authorization letters, provide the letters.

Appendix 1. — Contact information of project participants

1. For each project participant listed in section A.8 above, complete the table. Copy and paste the table as needed.

Appendix 2. — Affirmation regarding public funding

1. If applicable, attach the affirmation obtained from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention providing public funding to the project activity.

Appendix 3. Applicability of methodologies and standardized baselines

1. Provide any further background information on the applicability of the selected methodologies and, where applicable, the selected standardized baselines and the other methodological regulatory documents.

Appendix 4. Further background information on ex ante calculation of net anthropogenic removals

1. Provide any further background information on the ex ante calculation of net anthropogenic removals. This may include data, measurement results, data sources, etc.

Appendix 5. Further background information on monitoring plan

1. Provide any further background information used in the development of the monitoring plan. This may include tables with time series data, additional documentation of measurement equipment, procedures, etc.

Appendix 6. Summary report of comments received from local stakeholders

1. Provide a summary report of comments received from local stakeholders on the project activity during and, if any, after the local stakeholder consultation. In the report, also identify stakeholders who have made comments, including comments forwarded by the DNA of the host Party.

Appendix 7. Summary of post-registration changes

1. Provide a summary of the post-registration changes being proposed in this version of the PDD, and where applicable, the history of all post-registration changes to the project activity that have been approved by the Board after its registration. For all post-registration changes, include reasons for the changes and any additional information relating to the changes.

Appendix 8. Declaration on small-scale afforestation and reforestation project activity

1. If the proposed CDM project activity is a small-scale A/R project activity, provide a declaration that the project activity is developed or implemented by low-income communities and individuals as determined by the host Party.

Document information

Version	Date	Description
11.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the "CDM project standard for project activities" (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN); • Make editorial improvements.
10.0	28 June 2017	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consistency with the "CDM project standard for project activities" (CDM-EB93-A04-STAN) (version 01.0); • Incorporate the "Project design document form for small-scale afforestation and reforestation CDM project activities" (CDM-SSC-AR-PDD-FORM); • Make editorial improvement.
09.0	15 April 2016	Revision to ensure consistency with the "Standard: Applicability of sectoral scopes" (CDM-EB88-A04-STAN) (version 01.0).
08.0	9 March 2015	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include provisions related to statement on erroneous inclusion of a CPA; • Include provisions related to delayed submission of a monitoring plan; • Provisions related to local stakeholder consultation; • Provisions related to the Host Party; • Make editorial improvement.
07.0	25 June 2014	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include the Attachment: Instructions for filling out the project design document form for afforestation and reforestation CDM project activities (these instructions supersede the "Guidelines for completing the project design document form for afforestation and reforestation CDM project activities" (Version 01.1)); • Include provisions related to standardized baselines; • Add contact information on a responsible person(s)/ entity(ies) for the application of the methodology (ies) to the project activity in B.8.4 and Appendix 1; • Change the reference number from F-CDM-AR-PDD to CDM-AR-PDD-FORM; • Make editorial improvement.
06.0	13 March 2012	EB 66, Annex 10 Revision required to ensure consistency with the "Guidelines for completing the project design document form for afforestation and reforestation CDM project activities".
05.0	30 July 2010	EB 55, Annex 22 Restructuring to reflect changes applied in the design of approved A/R CDM baseline and monitoring methodologies. Due to the overall modification of the document, no highlights of the changes are provided.

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<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
04.0	19 October 2007	EB 35, Annex 20 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restructuring of section A;• Section "Monitoring of forest establishment and management" replaces sections: "Monitoring of the project boundary", and "Monitoring of forest management";• Introduced a new section allowing for explicit description of SOPs and quality control/quality assurance (QA/QC) procedures if required by the selected approved methodology;• Change in design of the section "Monitoring of the baseline net GHG removals by sinks" allowing for more efficient presentation of data.
03.0	29 September 2006	EB 26, Annex 19 Revisions in different sections to reflect equivalent forms used by the Meth Panel and facilitating the transparent selection of an approved methodology for the proposed A/R CDM project activity.
02.0	24 February 2006	EB 23, Annex 15a Inclusion of a section on the assessment of the eligibility of land and the Sampling design and stratification during monitoring.
01.0	03 September 2004	EB15, Annex 6 Initial adoption.

Decision Class: Regulatory
Document Type: Form
Business Function: Registration
Keywords: afforestation reforestation, project design document