



Validation Report

Drawa Forest Project – the Nakau Program

Prepared by Dr Noim Uddin

14 December 2017

Name of Reviewer: Dr Noim Uddin, Senior Consultant, Climate Policy and Markets Advisory (CPMA) International AB

Date of Review:

Initial desk review 16-22 Nov 2015; Field site visit 27-30 November 2015; Validation and Reporting 2-14 Dec 2015, Final Reporting Nov-Dec 2017

Project Name: Drawa Forest Project

An Improved Forest Management Project at Drawa, Vanua Levu, Fiji under the Nakau Program: An Indigenous Forest Conservation Program Through Payments for Ecosystem Services

Project Description:

The Drawa Forest Project (located in Drawa Vanua Levu, Fiji with Eligible Forest Area of 1548.45 ha made up with 7 patches will create a change in land use from timber extraction to forest protection by establishing a Protected Area through the legal instrument of a Conservation Lease. The lease will be covering lands that would otherwise have been subjected to timber extraction (the Eligible Area), and a forested area that is less likely to have been logged.

The Protected Area will be managed according to the Drawa Conservation Management Plan which sets out permitted, restricted and prohibited activities within different zones of the Protected Area; and includes management actions and penalties to ensure compliance.

The Drawa project aims to reduce carbon emissions to the atmosphere by changing forest management in the eligible area from timber extraction to forest protection. The project will also protect watersheds resulting in the maintenance of healthy river systems as a high quality source of drinking water and as habitat for aquatic species. Forest protection will reduce the vulnerability of local communities to climate related risk through reducing the impact of extreme rainfall events on soil erosion and flooding, and the impacts of drought on water security.

The project will result in a range of benefits for participating mataqalis due to employment directly related to implementation of the project; payments received from the sale of PES Units; the strengthening of community governance arrangements; and an intact forest providing timber (within allowable harvesting parameters), non-timber forest products and ecosystem services.

The Drawa Forest Carbon Project also aims to deliver enduring benefits to participating communities through the provision of payments (compensation) for the loss of income from timber harvesting that has been avoided.

List of Documents Reviewed:

1. Drawa Forest Project – Project Description (PD) Part A: General Description (D3.2a v1.0, 20151009)
1. a Drawa Forest Project – Project Description (PD) Part A: General Description (D3.2a v1.1, 20151009)
2. Drawa Forest Project – Project Descriptions (PD) Part B: PES Accounting (D3.2b v1.0, 20151009)
3. Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program (D2.1.1 v2.0, 20151009)
4. Nakau Methodology Framework: General Methodology for the Nakau Program – An Indigenous Forest Conservation Program Through Payments for Ecosystem Services (D2.1 v1.0, 20140428)
5. Drawa Conservation Management Plan V1.0, 11 November 2015
6. Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd. (DBFCC) Business Plan 8 Oct 2015
7. Project Coordinator License Agreement between Live & Learn Environmental Education Fiji and the Nakau Programme Pty Ltd, (D1.4 v1.0, 20151009) (signed)
8. Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.0, 20151009) (not signed)
8. a Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 6 October 2017)
9. Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.0, 20151009) (not signed)
9. a Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 30 October 2017)
10. By-Laws, Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC)
11. Email Communication from Robbie Henderson in regard to Status of Agreement – Drawa Forest Project, 28 Jan 2016
12. Drawa Forest Carbon and Conservation Project, Stakeholder List, 17 Jan 2015
13. Drawa Forest Carbon and Conservation Project, Stakeholder Analysis
14. Fiji Co-Operative Act No. 16 of 1996
15. Certificate of Registration of Co-Operative Drawa Block Forest Communities Co-Operative Limited under the Co-Operative Act 1996, 15 April 2015
16. TIN (Tax Identification Number) Registration of Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd, 23 Jun 2015
17. Legal Review of PES Agreement, Siwatibau & Solan, 12 Nov 2015
18. Live & Learn Environmental Education, Good Practice Manual revised 2 Jun 2010
19. Clan Leaders Mandate to DBFCC to sign Project Agreement and PES Agreement 2015 (seven separately signed agreements)
20. Fiji REDD+ RAP Report, Live & Learn Environmental Education, Drawa Vanua Levu, 2011
21. Building our Community REDD+ Project, A toolkit to facilitate community REDD+ planning project design, Live & Learn Environmental Education, 2012
22. The Drawa Model Area Forest Management Plan (2003-2012), GIZ/SPC
23. Profile of the Drawa Model Area, Appraisal for a community managed forest area in Fiji, GTZ, SPC 2005
24. Drawa Forest Carbon Project, Prefeasibility Assessment, Carbon Partnership Ltd, Nov, 2011

25. Drawa Forest Carbon Project (REDD+) Survey 2015 – Questionnaire
26. Drawa Carbon Budget and Pricing
 - 26.a Drawa Carbon Budget and Pricing (updated 23 November 2017)
27. REDD+ and Forest Carbon Rights in Fiji, Background Legal Analysis, GIZ, PSC, 2013
28. Certificate of Incorporation, Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji, under the provision of Charitable Trusts Act on 29 Sept 1999
29. About the Nakau Programme <http://www.nakau.org/about.html>
30. Sale Agreement – Carbon Offsetting Services between the Nakau Program Pty Ltd and ZeroMission AB (signed)
31. Live & Learn Environmental Education Special Purpose Financial Statements For The Year Ended 30 June 2015
32. Drawa Additionality Assessment, Drawa PD Part B – Appendix X, the Nakau Program
33. Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in IFM Project Activities, VT0002 v1.0
34. Landowner’s mandate to work with Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji 9 Jun 2012
35. Project Owner (DBFCC) Mandate upon the Approval of respective Community Members to Approve Submission of PDD to Live & Learn Environmental Education Nov 2015
36. Landowners Mandate for DBFCC to manage the Conservation Area Nov 2015
37. Landowners Mandate for Appointing Clan Representatives for the Steering Committee Nov 2015
38. Custom Landowners of the Drawa Block Forest Communities mandate to DBFCC to sign the PES Agreement and Program Agreement on the Clans behalf
39. Landowners Statement for Project Start date 6 Sep 2012 (signed on 27 Sep 2013)
40. Education and Participation Consolidated Report 2011-2015
41. Plan Vivo Foundation, Validation of Methodology Elements of the Nakau Program 21 April 2015
42. Memo – Audit Procedure 2015 from Dr Sean Weaver (Nakau Program) to Eva Schoof and Chris Stephenson (Plan Vivo Foundation), 12 August 2015
43. Email correspondence with Robbie Henderson and Sean Weaver in regard to Project Start Date 6 September 2012
44. Drawa Block Forest Conservation Plan, November 2015
45. Interim Narrative Report ‘Pilot Effective Models for Governance and Implementation of REDD+ in Small Islands Developing States to Provide Equitable Benefits for Forest-dependent Local and Indigenous People’ 30 Jan 2012, DCI-ENV/2010/220-003
46. Memo, Mataqali withdrawal from the Drawa Block Forest Carbon Project, Live & Learn, Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC), 14 Nov 2017
47. Agreement for Lease, Drawa Block to Drawa Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) by iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB), 17 July 2017, Case No. C0100-218021

Description of field visits (including list of sites visited and individuals/groups interviewed):

During 27 to 30 November 2015, Dr Noim Uddin conducted field site visit and inspection. Site visit inspection included field visit into eligible forest area and performing interview with Project Stakeholders including – Project Coordinator (Live & Learn Vanuatu), Project Operator (Nakau

Program), and Project Owner (Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd), a number of stakeholders and communities.

Field visit was conducted as per on-site visit plan dated 20 Nov 2015. Field visit started with an inception meeting with Project Coordinator on 27 Nov 2015 in Suva. On 28 Nov 2015, an opening meeting was held with Project Coordinator (Live & Learn Environmental Education, Fiji) in Drawa. On-site audit process, confidentiality and requirements as per Plan Vivo Terms of Reference for Project Validation (v.2013) were described. Followed by opening meeting with Project Coordinator, an Introduction meeting (and traditional way to request access to forest and communities) was held with Customary Land Owners, Drawa Block Communities, Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd and Project Coordinator in Drawa Village. On-site audit process, confidentiality and requirements as per Plan Vivo Terms of Reference for Project Validation (v.2013) were described to all participants. The close-out meeting was held with Project Coordinator - Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji on 29 Nov 2015. Summary of findings from field-visit

Field site visits included inspection into three forest patches and communities consultation with three communities as per following schedule. This sampling is based on Plan Vivo Terms of Reference for Project Validation (v.2013) Appendix 1: Requirements for Project Visit article iv.

Forest Patches	Date visited
Navunicau	28 Nov 2015
Nadugumoimoi	28 Nov 2015
Koroni	29 Nov 2015
Communities/Villages	Date visited
Drawa Village	28 Nov 2015
Lutukina Village	29 Nov 2015
Batiri Village	29 Nov 2015

Further community consultations were carried out in Labasa (Labasa based clan members) on 29 Nov 2015 and in Suva (Suva based clan members) on 30 Nov 2015.

Other stakeholders were interviewed on 30 Nov 2015 in Suva. A closing meeting was held with Project Coordinator on 30 Nov 2015. During the close-out meeting, findings from on-site visit were shared with Project Coordinator (as also listed in Table 1: Summary of major and minor corrective actions).

A follow up Skype call was conducted on 10 Nov 2017 with Robbie Henderson in regard to status of Legal Documents and Eligible Project Area.

Following Two Agreements have been signed and signed Agreements have been provided.

Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 6 October 2017) /8.a/

Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 30 October 2017) /9.a/

Assessment: Programme Agreement has been signed between Nakau Programme Ltd as Programme Operator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.

PES Agreement has been signed between Live & Learn Fiji as Programme Coordinator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.

A Memo has been provided in order to state the status of Mataqali Koroni's withdrawal from the Drawa Block Forest Carbon Project /46/. This Memo /46/ outlines Mataqali Koroni's association with the Drawa Block Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) outside the Drawa Forest Carbon Project.

Following table provides details of interview.

Date	Name	Position & Department	Topics
27.11.2015	Josefa Lalabalavu	Project Coordinator , Live & Learn Fiji	Introduction, On-site audit process, Logistics, Information/data gathering, confidentiality
28.11.2015	Josefa Lalabalavu	Project Coordinator, Live & Learn Fiji	Effective and Transparent Project Governance, Administrative Capabilities, Technical Capabilities, Social capabilities, Monitoring and Reporting capabilities, Benefit sharing and equity, Sale agreements and payments, Socio-economic impact assessment and monitoring plan, Community-led planning
	Daniel McIntyre	Live & Learn Fiji	
	Rosarine Lagi	Live & Learn Fiji	
28.11.2015	Simone S.	Interpreter	Institute of Fijian Culture
28.11.2015	Drawa Village Chief	DBFCC	Introduction meeting, Traditional request to access forest and communities
	Drawa Village Head	Drawa Village	
	Coordinator		Ecosystems and Livelihood benefits, Socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan, Community-led planning, Planting native and naturalised species, Ecological impacts, Plan vivos
	DBFCC – Chair, Vice-Chair and Cooperative Members		
Members of Steering Committee			

	<p>Customary Landowners</p> <p>Forest Rangers</p> <p>Village Communities</p>		
28.11.2015	<p>DBFCC – Chair, Vice-Chair and Cooperative Members</p> <p>Members of Steering Committee</p> <p>Forest Rangers</p>	<p>DBFCC</p> <p>Drawa Village</p>	<p>Effective and Transparent Project Governance, Administrative Capabilities, Technical Capabilities, Social capabilities, Monitoring and Reporting capabilities, Benefit sharing and equity, Sale agreements and payments, Socio-economic impact assessment and monitoring plan, Community-led planning</p>
29.11.2015	<p>DBFCC – Chair, Vice-Chair and Cooperative Members</p> <p>Members of Steering Committee</p>	<p>DBFCC</p> <p>Drawa Village</p>	<p>Monitoring, Forest Management Plan, Community engagement, Biodiversity monitoring</p>
29.11.2015	<p>Lutukina Village Chief</p> <p>Lutukina Village Head</p> <p>Coordinator</p> <p>DBFCC – Chair, Vice-Chair and Cooperative Members</p> <p>Members of Steering Committee</p> <p>Customary Landowners</p> <p>Village Communities</p>	<p>DBFCC</p> <p>Lutukina Village</p>	<p>Ecosystems and Livelihood benefits, Socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan, Community-led planning, Planting native and naturalised species, Ecological impacts, Plan vivos</p>

29.11.2015	DBFCC – Chair, Vice-Chair and Cooperative Members Members of Steering Committee Customary Landowners Village Communities	DBFCC Batiri Village	Ecosystems and Livelihood benefits, Socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan, Community-led planning, Planting native and naturalised species, Ecological impacts, Plan vivos
29.11.2015	Labasa-based Clan Members DBFCC – Chair, Vice-Chair and Cooperative Members	Labasa-based clan members DBFCC	Ecosystems and Livelihood benefits, Socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan, Community-led planning, Planting native and naturalised species, Ecological impacts, Plan vivos
30.11.2015 & several Email correspondences and Phone Conversation	Josefa Lalabalavu Daniel McIntyre	Project Coordinator, Live & Learn Fiji	Effective and Transparent Project Governance, Administrative Capabilities, Technical Capabilities, Social capabilities, Monitoring and Reporting capabilities
30.11.2015 & several Email correspondences and Phone Conversation	Dr Sean Weaver	Ekos NZ, Nakau Program (via email/Skype call)	Nakau Methodology Framework, Carbon benefits, Accounting methodology, Baseline, Additionality, Permanence, Leakage, Traceability and double- counting, Monitoring
17.11.2015 & several Email correspondences and Phone Conversation	Robbie Henderson	Live & Learn International, Nakau Program (via email/Skype call)	Nakau Methodology Framework, Plan Vivo Requirements (site visit plan – forest patch selection, village/community selection)
30.11.2015	Representative	Ministry of Fijian Affairs (Provincial Government) via Phone	Project objectives, governance and management, and provision of PES
30.11.2015	Director	Director, Department of Cooperatives	Project objectives, governance and management, and provision of PES Registration of DBFCC
30.11.2015	Eliki Senivasa	Conservator Department of	National REDD+ Readiness Program, Ecosystem and

		Forestry; Chair national REDD+ Steering Committee	Livelihood benefits, Forest Inventory, Traceability and double counting, Monitoring, Forest Management Plan, Community engagement, Biodiversity monitoring
30.11.2015	Landowners Residing in Suva Committee Members	Suva	Ecosystems and Livelihood benefits, Socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan, Community-led planning, Planting native and naturalised species, Ecological impacts, Plan vivos
30.11.2015	Josefa Lalabalavu	Project Coordinator Live & Learn Fiji	Closing meeting, on-site audit findings and next steps
10.11.2017	Robbie Henderson	Nakau Programme (via email/Skype call)	Status on Programme Agreement and PES Agreement Project Eligible Area

Validation Opinion:

In summary, it is the opinion of the validator that the project activity Drawa Forest Project in Fiji as described in the PD meets all relevant Plan Vivo requirements for the Performance for Ecosystems Services Project and all relevant host country requirements. The Drawa Forest Project has correctly adopted the baseline and monitoring methodology and the monitoring plan contained in the PD. The Verifier is able to certify that the emission reductions from the Drawa Forest Project during the period 6 September 2012 to 6 September 2015 amount to **56,400 tCO₂** equivalent..

Table 1. Summary of major and minor Corrective Actions

Theme: Governance

Minor CAR 1 - Clarification Request: Legal Entity (Project Coordinator)

Finding: Legal status of Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji in order to enter into sale agreements with multiple producers or producers groups for carbon services.

Requirements: Plan Vivo (2013) 3.1 and 1.1.1 of Plan Vivo ‘Terms of reference for Project Validation’

A legal entity (project coordinator) that is able to enter into sale agreements with multiple producers or producer groups for carbon services

Responses:

Jan 28 2016 (from the project)

During meeting and correspondences with Programme Operator and Project Coordinator it reveals that the Mataqali's (landowners) and DBFCC members have provided their agreement for the DBFCC Board to sign each of the other agreements. The final step which is for TLTB to approve the agreements, before the DBFCC will sign. They (TLTB) have this legal right to do this as the landowner representatives for commercial dealings involving land. TLTB have the agreements and their final approval that would trigger signing. Further background is that the agreements translated into Fijian to assist with community consultation, and had them legally reviewed for compliance with Fiji law. Additionally, a legal review of PES Agreement has been performed in order to assure compliance with relevant requirements in Fiji.

It appears that essentially everything (all necessary formalities) is lined up ready to go pending TLTB advice. They (TLTB) haven't indicated any issues – it's just getting on their agenda waiting for them to get back to Programme Operator and Project Coordinator.

In regard to Project Development Agreement, the agreements to develop a project were sought through an informal and formal mandate (including a signed letter) from community leaders, but without the instrument of a Project Development Agreement (as this had not been developed when the project commenced).

10 March 2016 (from the project)

The Steering Committee have formed a sub-committee to assess the Drawa project - they've made progress but haven't finally signed off their 'approval' yet - but they gave a timetable of late March / early April. As you are aware the mandate from the SC is not a legal requirement but is politically highly desirable.

Assessment:

At the time of validation following two Agreements have not been signed:

Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.0, 20151009) (not signed)

Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.0, 20151009) (not signed)

Reponses: 11 Nov 2017 (from Robbie)

Lease Contract (offer) has been issued by TLTB to DBFCCC in regard to leasing Drawa Block /47/.

Following Two Agreements have been signed and signed Agreements have been provided.

Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 6 October 2017) /8.a/

Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 30 October 2017) /9.a/

Assessment:

A Lease Agreement has been issued by TLTB to DBFCC.

Programme Agreement has been signed between Nakau Programme Ltd as Programme Operator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.

PES Agreement has been signed between Live & Learn Fiji as Programme Coordinator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.

This Clarification Request is CLOSED.**Minor CAR 2 - Clarification Request:** Legal requirement

Finding: All necessary legal permissions to carry out the intended project activities as per Plan Vivo Terms of reference for Project Validation' 1.1.4

Responses:

Jan 28 2016 (from the project)

During meeting and correspondences with Programme Operator and Project Coordinator it reveals that the Mataqali's (landowners) and DBFCC members have provided their agreement for the DBFCC Board to sign each of the other agreements. The final step which is for the iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB) to approve the agreements, before the DBFCC will sign. They (TLTB) have this legal right to do this as the landowner representatives for commercial dealings involving land. TLTB have the agreements and their final approval that would trigger signing. Further background is that the agreements translated into Fijian to assist with community consultation, and had them legally reviewed for compliance with Fiji law. Additionally, a legal review of PES Agreement has been performed in order to assure compliance with relevant requirements in Fiji.

It appears that essentially everything (all necessary formalities) is lined up ready to go pending TLTB advice. They (TLTB) haven't indicated any issues – it's just getting on their agenda waiting for them to get back to Programme Operator and Project Coordinator.

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March / early April. As you are aware the mandate from the SC is not a legal requirement but is politically highly desirable.

Reponses: 11 Nov 2017 (from Robbie)

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Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 30 October 2017) /9.a/

Assessment:

A Lease Agreement has been issued by TLTB to DBFCC.

Programme Agreement has been signed between Nakau Programme Ltd as Programme Operator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.

PES Agreement has been signed between Live & Learn Fiji as Programme Coordinator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.

This Clarification Request is CLOSED.

Minor CAR 3 - Clarification Request: Technical capabilities

Findings: Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji’s technical capabilities and resources in regard to provide timely and good quality technical assistances to producers and/or communities in regard to implementing monitoring plan.

Responses:

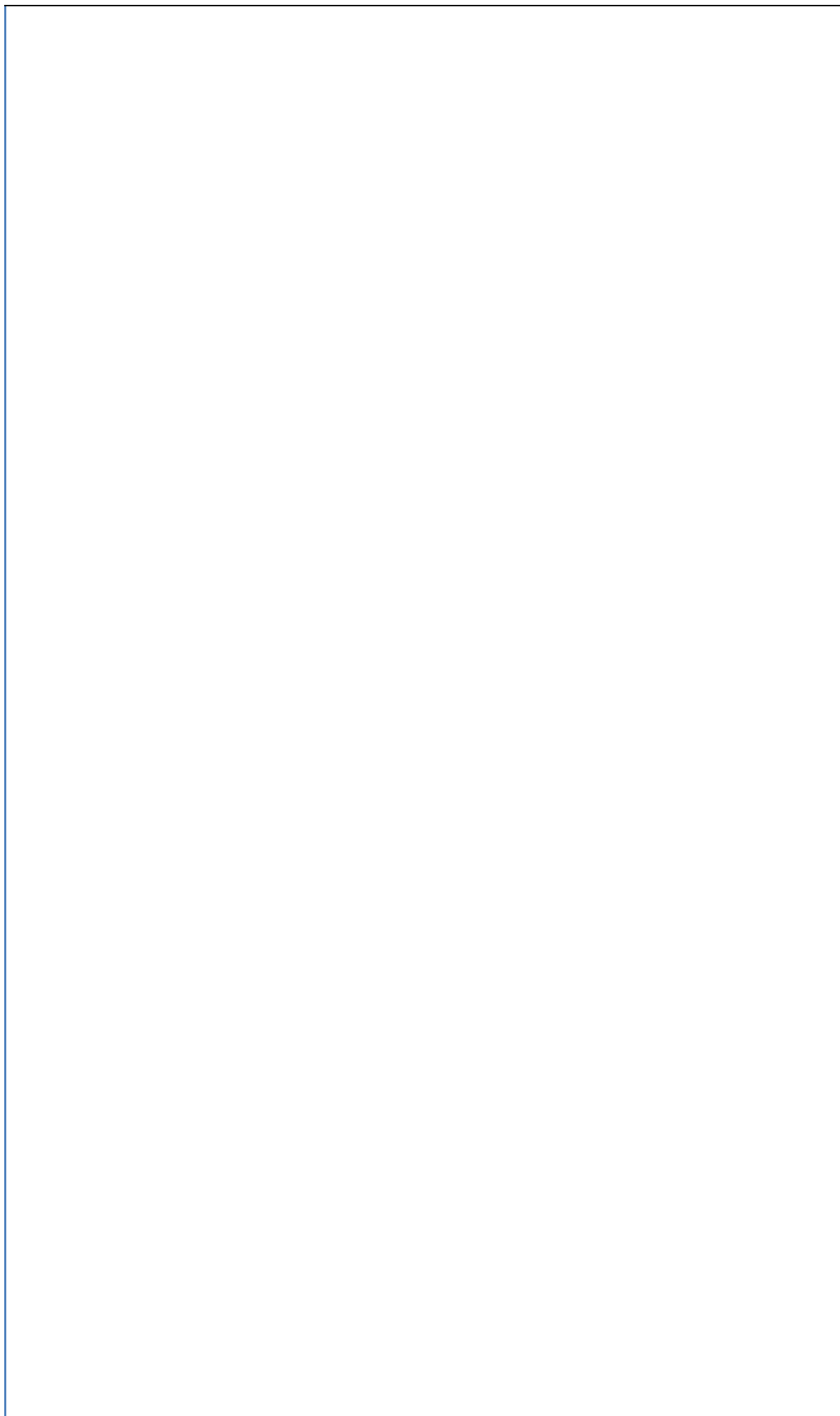
Nakau Framework Methodology /4/ defines roles and responsibilities and is demonstrated in Table 2.13.3. Nakau Framework Methodology also defines Project Coordinator’s roles in regard to transfer of Skills and Responsibilities including opportunity to engaged external sub-contractors to undertake technical or other services in order to deliver project coordination.

Assessment:

It is confirmed that the Nakau Framework Methodology /4/ defines roles and responsibilities and is demonstrated in Table 2.13.3. Further conversation with Project Coordinator and Program Operator confirms that Nakau Framework Methodology also defines Project Coordinator’s roles in

regard to transfer of Skills and Responsibilities including opportunity to engaged external sub-contractors to undertake technical or other services in order to deliver project coordination.

This Clarification Request is CLOSED.



Theme: Carbon

Minor CAR 4 - CAR: Finding: Additionality as per Plan Vivo (2013) 5.4, 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 has not been addressed in PD Part B and TS

Response:

Additionality of Drawa Forest Project has been demonstrated adequately /32/. Drawa Forest Project has applied the most recent VCS tool for the demonstration of additionality: 'Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in IFM Project Activities, VT0002 v1.0 /33/.

Assessment:

Additionality of Drawa Forest Project has been checked and it has been found that additionality of Drawa Forest Project has been demonstrated adequately /32/.

This CAR is CLOSED.

Minor CAR 5 - CAR: Finding: as per 5.9 Plan Vivo (2013), a Monitoring plan must be developed for each project intervention. PD Part B, Monitoring Report and TS lack appropriate monitoring plan

Responses:

Drawa Forest Project Monitoring Plan has been developed and demonstrated in Table 8.1.1 PD Part B /2/. Roles and responsibilities in regard to project monitoring has been demonstrated in PD Part (B) Table 8.1.6 /2/ which is consistent with monitoring guideline as per Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program /3/.

Assessment:

Project Monitoring Plan has been checked in PD Part B Table 8.1.1. Responsibility and required resources availability were cross-checked with Project Coordinator and Program Operator during on-site inspection and appeared appropriate as required by adopted methodologies Roles and responsibilities in regard to project monitoring and have been demonstrated appropriately.

This CAR is CLOSED.

Theme: Ecosystem

Theme: Livelihoods

Minor CAR 6 - Clarification Request: Sharing benefits

Findings: concern from one community member in regard to benefit sharing to the future generation.

Responses:

DBFCC is the Project Owner. The DBFCC business consists of 9 landowning units, a women's group and a youth group. The benefit-sharing plan for the DBFCC requires that profits are directed towards business investment, business enterprise and community projects as a priority before it is then shared as dividends to its members. Hence investments into village infrastructure, such as water supply, storage and reticulation, stands to benefit all village members and is not expected to be limited to assets used exclusively by participating mataqali. For example, access to clean water is a priority for the target communities, the community projects can help facilitate the construction of better water infrastructure that not only benefits the mataqalis/ DBFCC members but the communities in general. DBFCC By-Laws defines objectives of DBFCCC and include 'to generate income and share the benefits equitably' as one of the main objective of DBFCC.

Assessment:

During the on-site visit at the community, interviews with several community members revealed that the benefits from Drawa Forest Project will be shared among the community members including youths and elders. Neighbours will be benefitted from know-how and education/trainings. Section 5.2.2.4 of Drawa Forest Project PD Part A /1/ includes provision for 'Expected Impacts for Nearby Community Members who are not Project Owner'. By-Laws of DFBC /10/ confirms provision of benefit sharing equitably, which is registered as per Fiji Co-operatives Act 1996 /14/.

This Clarification Request is CLOSED.

Theme	1. Effective and Transparent Project Governance
<i>Ensuring that the project meets requirements 3.1-3.16 of the Plan Vivo Standard (2013)</i>	
A. Requirement	<p>1.1 Administrative capabilities</p> <p>Is there a legal and organisational framework in place that has the sufficient capacity and a range of skills to implement all the administrative requirements of the project? Aspects of this framework may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 A legal entity (project coordinator) that is able to enter into sale agreements with multiple producers or producer groups for carbon services 1.1.2 Standard sale agreement templates for the provision of carbon services 1.1.3 Systems for maintaining transparent and audited financial accounts able to the secure receipt, holding and disbursement of payments to producers 1.1.4 All necessary legal permissions to carry out the intended project activities 1.1.5 Mechanisms for participants to discuss issues associated with the design and running of the project 1.1.6 Procedures for addressing any conflicts that may arise 1.1.7 Ability to produce reports required by Plan Vivo on a regular basis and communicate regularly with Plan Vivo

<p>B. Findings (describe)</p>	<p>The Drawa Project is coordinated by Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji. Live & Learn Fiji is incorporated under the Charitable Trusts Act (CAP 67) on the 29 September 1999 as a local non-government organization /28/.</p> <p>Live & Learn is registered under the Australian Associations Incorporation Act 1981, as a non-government organization since 14 November 1992 and was entered into the Register of Environmental Organizations on 14 June 2002 and through this registration under the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997 item 6.1.1 of subsection 30-55(1) to receive deductible donations. Live & Learn Australia provides support to Live & Learn Environmental Education - Fiji, the later which is part of the regional Live & Learn network /1/.</p> <p>The Project Owner of Drawa Project is Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Limited (DBFCC). DBFCC is registered under Co-Operative Act 1996 on 15 April 2015 /15/.</p> <p>The Programme Operator is the Nakau Programme Pty Ltd. The Nakau Programme Ltd is a business registered under Australian Law and wholly owned by two charities: Live & Learn International and Ekos /29/.</p> <p>Project Coordinator License Agreement between Live & Learn Environmental Education Fiji and the Nakau Program Pty Ltd, (D1.4 v1.0, 20151009) /7/ has been signed at the time of validation.</p> <p>Following Two Agreements have been signed and signed Agreements have been provided.</p> <p>Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 6 October 2017) /8.a/</p> <p>Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 30 October 2017) /9.a/.</p> <p>Landowners provided mandate to work with Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji /34/ and agree to work together to develop a community-based pilot project to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus (REDD+) in the Drawa Block, vanua Levu, Fiji. Landowners also gave mandate for DBFCC to manage the Drawa Block Conservation Area /36/.</p> <p>The document review and on-site inspection (interview with key personnel as listed under section of site-visit details as above) indicates that institutional arrangements and legal agreements are in place. Project Coordinator and Programme Operator have the sufficient capacity and a range of skills to implement all the administrative requirements of the project.</p>
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	<p>According to Clause 3.1 (f) of the Programme Agreement /8/ grants permission for the Programme Operator to enter into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with purchasers for PES Units acting as Sales Agent on behalf of the Project Owners (DBFCC). The first Sales and Purchase Agreement signed at the Programme Level with ZeroMission /30/ between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and ZeroMission AB. The sales agreement clearly lays out requirements in regard to issuance, monitoring, and reporting of emission reductions certificates.</p> <p>The PES Agreement /9/ clearly lays out roles and responsibilities of Project Coordinator and Project Owner, distribution of income from sales of emission reduction credits and arrangement of 20% risk buffer requirements.</p> <p>Following Two Agreements have been signed and signed Agreements have been provided.</p> <p>Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 6 October 2017) /8.a/</p> <p>Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 30 October 2017) /9.a/</p> <p>Live & Learn Environmental Education Special Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 /31/ indicates that the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial positions of Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji. Based on the evidence and discussion with Program Operator, it is in the opinion of the Auditor that Project Coordinator and Programme Operator has the capacity to manage large quantities of funds from diverse public and private sources and to disburse and track of carbon finance.</p> <p>Review of Good Practice Manual of Live & Learn Environmental Education /20/ and interview with Project Coordinator and Program Operator reveals that necessary measures are in place to address any conflict of interests.</p> <p>Project Coordinator and Programme Operator have the capacity of reports required by Plan Vivo on a regular basis and communicate regularly with Plan Vivo.</p>		
<p>C. Conformance</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>D. Corrective Actions (describe)</p>	<p>Minor CAR 7 - Clarification Request: Legal Entity (Project Coordinator)</p> <p>Finding: Legal status of Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji in order to enter into sale agreements with multiple producers or producers groups for carbon services.</p>		

	<p>Requirements: Plan Vivo (2013) 3.1 and 1.1.1 of Plan Vivo ‘Terms of reference for Project Validation’</p> <p>A legal entity (project coordinator) that is able to enter into sale agreements with multiple producers or producer groups for carbon services</p> <p>Minor CAR 8 - Clarification Request: Legal requirement</p> <p>Finding: All necessary legal permissions to carry out the intended project activities as per Plan Vivo Terms of reference for Project Validation’ 1.1.4</p> <p>Responses:</p> <p>During meetings and correspondences with Programme Operator and Project Coordinator it reveals that the Mataqali’s (landowners) and DBFCC members have provided their agreement for the DBFCC Board to sign each of the other agreements. The final step which is for TLTB to approve the agreements, before the DBFCC will sign. They (TLTB) have this legal right to do this as the landowner representatives for commercial dealings involving land. TLTB have the agreements and their final approval that would trigger signing. Further background is that the agreements translated into Fijian to assist with community consultation, and had them legally reviewed for compliance with Fiji law. Additionally, a legal review of PES Agreement has been performed in order to assure compliance with relevant requirements in Fiji /17/.</p> <p>It appears that essentially everything (all necessary formalities) is lined up ready to go pending TLTB advice. They (TLTB) haven’t indicated any issues – it’s just getting on their agenda waiting for them to get back to Programme Operator and Project Coordinator.</p> <p>In regard to Project Development Agreement, the agreements to develop a project were sought through an informal and formal mandate (including a signed letter) from community leaders, but without the instrument of a Project Development Agreement (as this had not been developed when the project commenced).</p> <p>Reponses: 11 Nov 2017 (from Robbie)</p> <p>Following Two Agreements have been signed and signed Agreements have been provided.</p> <p>Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 6 October 2017) /8.a/</p> <p>Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on30 October 2017) /9.a/</p>
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	<p>Assessment: Programme Agreement has been signed between Nakau Programme Ltd as Programme Operator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.</p> <p>PES Agreement has been signed between Live & Learn Fiji as Programme Coordinator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.</p> <p>This Clarification Request is CLOSED.</p>		
A. Requirement	<p>1.2 Technical capabilities</p> <p>Is the project through its staff or partners able to provide timely and good quality technical assistance to producers and/or communities in planning and implementing the productive, sustainable and economically viable forest management, silvicultural and agroforestry actions proposed for the project and for any additional livelihoods activities that are also planned?</p>		
B. Findings (describe)	<p>Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji as Project Coordinator with close cooperation with the Nakau Programme Pty Ltd as Programme Operator to provide technical assistance to Project Owner – DBFCC and overall technical support needed to implement the Drawa Forest Project.</p> <p>The Drawa Forest Project is being managed by DBFCCC with close cooperation with the Project Coordinator – Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji.</p> <p>Programme Operator and Project Coordinator demonstrated knowledge of agroforestry and land management techniques as well as a competency administering the technical assistance activities occurring at the field sites.</p> <p>Forest rangers (as engaged by DFBC) have substantial technical knowledge in the areas of agriculture and forestry and the capability to work with Project Coordinator and Program Operator.</p> <p>Project Coordinator and Program Operator have planned and designed capacity building programs in order to provide timely and good quality technical assistance to Project Owner (administrative personnel and Forest Rangers) in planning and implementing the productive, sustainable and economically viable forest management, silvicultural and agroforestry actions proposed for the project and for any additional livelihoods activities that are planned enhancing monitoring capabilities /4/.</p>		
C. Conformance	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)	<p>Minor CAR 9 - Clarification Request: Technical capabilities</p> <p>Findings: Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji’s technical capabilities and resources in regard to provide timely and good quality technical</p>		

	<p>assistances to producers and/or communities in regard to implementing monitoring plan.</p> <p>Responses:</p> <p>Nakau Framework Methodology /4/ defines roles and responsibilities and is demonstrated in Table 2.13.3. Nakau Framework Methodology also defines Project Coordinator’s roles in regard to transfer of Skills and Responsibilities including opportunity to engaged external sub-contractors to undertake technical or other services in order to deliver project coordination.</p> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>It is confirmed that the Nakau Framework Methodology /4/ defines roles and responsibilities and is demonstrated in Table 2.13.3. Further conversation with Project Coordinator and Program Operator confirms that Nakau Framework Methodology also defines Project Coordinator’s roles in regard to transfer of Skills and Responsibilities including opportunity to engaged external sub-contractors to undertake technical or other services in order to deliver project coordination.</p> <p>This Clarification Request is CLOSED.</p>
<p>A. Requirement</p>	<p>1.3 Social capabilities</p> <p>Is the project, through its staff or partners able to demonstrate an understanding of the social conditions of the target groups/communities and likely implications of the project for these? This might include:</p> <p>1.3.1 A demonstrated ability to select appropriate target groups through stakeholder analysis and to understand the implications of the project for specific groups e.g. poor, women, socially disadvantaged etc.</p> <p>1.3.2 Groups/communities that are well-informed about the Plan Vivo System and the nature of carbon and ecosystem services</p> <p>1.3.3 Local groups/communities that can demonstrate effective self-governance and decision-making</p> <p>1.3.4 Well-established and effective participatory relationships between producers and the project coordinator</p> <p>1.3.5 Demonstrated ability to establish land-tenure rights through engaging with producers/communities and other relevant organisations</p> <p>1.3.6 Ability to consult with and interact with producers/communities on a sustained basis through participatory ‘tools’ and methods</p> <p>1.3.7 Established system for conflict resolution</p>
<p>B. Findings (describe)</p>	<p>Project Coordinator and Program Operator have successfully carried out community engagement process and identified and developed long-term relationships with community members from Drawa Block.</p> <p>In Fiji customary land is ‘owned’ by indigenous Fijians, at the mataqali (clan) level /23/. Nine indigenous (iTaukei) landowning groups own the Drawa Block</p>

	<p>Project Area. These groups are organized through clan groups called mataqali, which then form part of a tribal group called a yavusa. The nine mataqali are: Drawa, Navunica, Nadugumoimoi, Bakibaki, Nakalounivuaka, Vatucuca, Koroni, Tonikula and Nakase. The nine mataqali owners of the Project Area land have formed the Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) to be the Project Owner entity. The DBFCC will lease the Eligible Area portion of the land from the nine mataqali. The iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB) are the custodians of iTaukei Land and act on behalf of the mataqali in establishing a lease. The Conservation Lease for this project is between lessors TLTB (on behalf of the nine mataqali landowners) and the DBFCC (established by the same nine mataqali landowners). During on-site inspection in three villages and discussion with Community Coordinators and Steering Committee Members and Community Members it was confirmed that DBFCC was formed as cooperative society /6/ /15/ /16/. DBFCC By-Laws /10/ defines its objectives, cooperative activities, areas of operations and membership, which are in compliance with Fiji Co-Operative Act No. 16 of 1996 /14/. Landowners gave Mandate for Appointing Clan Representatives for the Steering Committee /37/.</p> <p>A Lease Agreement (offer) has been issued by TLTB to DBFCC /47/.</p> <p>A Memo /46/ has been provided in order to state the status of Mataqali Koroni's withdrawal from the Drawa Block Forest Carbon Project /46/. This Memo /46/ outlines Mataqali Koroni's association with the Drawa Block Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) outside the project.</p> <p>Agreements to develop a project were sought through an informal and formal mandate (including a signed letter) from community leaders, but without the instrument of a Project Development Agreement (as this had not been developed when the project commenced). Custom Landowners of the Drawa Block Forest Communities gave mandate to DBFCC to sign the PES Agreement and Program Agreement on the Clans behalf /38/.</p> <p>Review of Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji's Education and Participation Consolidated Report on EU REDD+ Project during 2011-2015 /40/ reveal records of various community engagement (via meeting agendas, photographs, and participation log) and outcomes from training workshops.</p> <p>Project Coordinator conducted socio-economic baseline survey in order to assess community livelihood /1/.</p> <p>Project Coordinator and Program Operator were able to demonstrate understanding of the social conditions of the Drawa Block communities and likely implications of the Drawa Forest Project.</p>		
<p>C. Conformance</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>

D. Corrective Actions (describe)							
A. Requirement	<p>1.4 Monitoring and Reporting capabilities</p> <p>Does the project have an effective monitoring and reporting system in place that can regularly monitor progress and provide annual reports to the Plan Vivo Foundation according to the reporting schedule outlined in the PDD?</p> <p>1.4.1 Accurately report progress, achievements and problems experienced 1.4.2 Transparently report sales figures and demonstrate resource allocation in the interest of target groups</p>						
B. Findings (describe)	<p>At the time of validation no emission reductions certificates were traded. However, the first Sales and Purchase Agreement signed at the Program Level with ZeroMission /30/ between Nakau Program Pty Ltd and ZeroMission AB. The sales agreement clearly lays out requirements in regard to issuance, monitoring, and reporting of emission reductions certificates.</p> <p>Project Coordinator also demonstrated their capacity to develop and manage complex fiscal and programmatic reporting requirements as well as the hard and soft infrastructures required to track Plan Vivo activities.</p> <p>Based on these, it is conclusive that Project Coordinator, Project Owner and Program Operator are capable of maintaining accurate and transparent reporting procedures and producing and submitting annual reports to the Plan Vivo based on an agreed upon schedule.</p>						
C. Conformance	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>No</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>N/A</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table>	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>		
D. Corrective Actions (describe)							

Theme	2. Carbon Benefits
<i>Ensuring that the project meets requirements 5.1-5.20 of the Plan Vivo Standard (2013)</i>	
A. Requirement	<p>2.1 Accounting methodology</p> <p>Have the carbon benefits been calculated using recognised carbon accounting methodologies and/or approved approaches and are the estimates of carbon uptake/storage conservative enough to take into account risks of leakage and reversibility?</p>

<p>B. Findings (describe)</p>	<p>Drawa Forest Project has adopted carbon accounting methodology TS (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program /3/ as per Nakau Methodology Framework /4/.</p> <p>Each project in the Nakau Program is developed by means of applying two methodological components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nakau Methodology Framework (covering all general methodology elements) • A Technical Specification Module for each activity type and measured ecosystems service (ecosystem service accounting elements specific to that activity type). <p>The Nakau Methodology Framework has been validated under Plan Vivo /41/ and an approved approach for projects being developed under the Nakau Program. Program Operator has developed the Nakau Methodology Framework and demonstrated sufficient understanding on carbon accounting methodology and approach.</p> <p>At the time of validation of Drawa Forest Project the adopted Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program has been validated under Plan Vivo /42/.</p> <p>Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program is based on, and follows the methodological requirements/guidance of Plan Vivo Standard (2013), ISO 14064-2, the VCS and 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHG inventories.</p> <p>Adopted methodology element measures greenhouse gas ecosystem service derived from avoided forest activities in land use that avoids conversion of forest to non-forest land uses.</p> <p>The GHG elements of the Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program apply to anthropogenic carbon stock change factors in the baseline and project scenarios /3/. The GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs estimated in Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program as adopted by Drawa Forest Project are restricted to LULUCF sector carbon emissions and removals /3/.</p> <p>The total volume of carbon stored in the above ground carbon pools is measured in this project by means of a carbon stock inventory. Carbon stored below ground is derived from the application of a root-shoot ratio. GHG sources and sinks estimated in this project are restricted to LULUCF carbon pools that are controlled by the Project Owners and lie within the Eligible Forest Area of the project.</p>
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	<p>Project activity emissions are excluded from this methodology and as such project GHG emissions focuses on Enhanced Removals (ER) where relevant (expressed as a negative number to denote a removal). Enhanced Removals are calculated for annual forest growth in Logged Forest land parcels for the Project Period. The rate of Enhanced Removals is set at the mean sequestration rate for the forest type.</p> <p>Total Activity Shifting Leakage (TAL) is calculated as per Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program /3/ as adopted by Drawa Forest Project. TAL is calculated following the GreenCollar IFM LtPF v1.0 VCS approved methodology VM0010 (2011) for leakage due to activity shifting /3/.</p> <p>TAL = 0 tCO₂e yr⁻¹. This is justified on the basis that all forest land owned by participating land owners has been included in the protected forest. The only areas of natural forest that are not included in the project comprise of lands near to existing human settlements allocated to subsistence and cash crop gardens under both the baseline and project scenarios. This is confirmed during on-site inspection at three forest patches.</p> <p>Total Market Leakage (TML) is calculated as per Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program /3/ as adopted by Drawa Forest Project. TAL is calculated following the GreenCollar IFM LtPF v1.0 VCS approved methodology VM0010 (2011) for leakage due to activity shifting /3/.</p> <p>It is estimated that past logging in the project area has thus far extracted 647 m³ of timber between 2003 and the present as per Appendix 2 Drawa Carbon Budget & Pricing spreadsheet /26/. The contribution of the Project Area to the national commercial timber volume is insignificant. Hence, TML = 0 tCO₂e yr⁻¹</p> <p>During validation, Project Coordinator and Program Operator demonstrated sufficient understanding of the carbon accounting methodology. Project Owner demonstrated that they have clear understanding forest management and elements of carbon accounting methodology.</p>		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			
A. Requirement	<p>2.2 Baseline</p> <p>Are the carbon benefits of the project measured against a clear and credible carbon baseline (for each project intervention)?</p>		

<p>B. Findings (describe)</p>	<p>Baseline activities for this project are restricted to deforestation implemented on forest lands and are included in the IPCC category “forest land converted to non-forest land”. Only areas that have been designated, sanctioned or approved for such activities (e.g. where there is legal sanction to deforest) by the national and/or local regulatory bodies are eligible for crediting under this project.</p> <p>The baseline scenario for each land parcel in this project is deforestation.</p> <p>The most likely land use in the absence of the project is conventional logging. This land use is the prevalent land use in the lands surrounding the Project Area. The land is suitable to the baseline activity in terms of aspect, soils, and topography as evidenced by the land use in lands surrounding the Project Area.</p> <p>There are no technical barriers to conventional logging at the project site because of past logging activity and logging planning and infrastructure development (e.g. logging roads).</p> <p>There are no economic barriers to conventional logging at the project site. In fact the opposite is true. There are economic incentives for conventional logging given the need among the land owning community for economic development and the existing markets for timber.</p> <p>The most likely land use in the absence of the project is conventional logging. This land use is the prevalent land use in the lands surrounding the Project Area. The land is suitable to the baseline activity in terms of aspect, soils, and topography as evidenced by the land use in lands surrounding the Project Area.</p> <p>There are no technical barriers to conventional logging at the project site because of past logging activity and logging planning and infrastructure development (e.g. logging roads).</p> <p>There are no economic barriers to conventional logging at the project site. In fact there are economic incentives for conventional logging given the need among the land owning community for economic development and the existing markets for timber.</p> <p>There are no institutional constraints to conventional logging at the project site.</p> <p>The methodologies for demonstrating baseline (project activity) are clear and credible and in accordance with the Nakau Methodology Framework that has been validated under Plan Vivo /41/.</p> <p>A robust socio-economic impact assessment and monitoring plan is in place that can measure changes against the baseline scenario in regard to Drawa</p>
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	Forest Project. Determining socio-economic baseline is in accordance with the Nakau Methodology Framework that has been validated under Plan Vivo /41/.		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			
A. Requirement	2.3 Additionality Are the carbon benefits additional? Would they be generated in the absence of the project? Will activities supported by the project happen without the availability of carbon finance?		
B. Guidance Notes for Validators	Assess whether the project simply owes its existence to legislative decrees or to commercial land-use initiatives that are likely to be economically viable in their own right i.e. without payments for ecosystem services. Also, assess whether without project funding there are social, cultural, technical, ecological or institutional barriers that would prevent project activities from taking place.		
C. Findings (describe)	<p>Additionality of Drawa Forest Project has been demonstrated adequately /32/. Drawa Forest Project has applied the most recent VCS tool for the demonstration of additionality: 'Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in IFM Project Activities, VT0002 v1.0 /33/.</p> <p>Alternative land use scenarios that are in compliance with mandatory legislation and regulations taking into account their enforcement in Fiji:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conventional logging • Piece-meal forest degradation following conventional logging through local harvests of timber for domestic uses • Clearance of degraded forest for cash cropping such as cocoa, coffee, yaqona. <p>Barrier analysis approach has been adopted in demonstrating additionality of the Drawa Forest Project Activity.</p> <p>The proposed Drawa project activity of forest protection faces barriers that prevent the implementation of this type of proposed project activity. These barriers do not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternative land use scenarios.</p> <p>The communities of the Drawa Block of rainforest in western Vanua Levu have basic socio-economic needs and aspirations relating to local community infrastructure establishment and/or enhancement.</p>		

	<p>There is also a desire to generate localised employment to stem the tide of outmigration from villages to urban centres, and preserve the local village labour force as best as possible.</p> <p>In remote forested areas in Fiji, the normal means of generating both capital for community infrastructure development and cash flows for families is through either removal of indigenous forest followed by agricultural production or plantation forestry, or conventional logging of indigenous timber species without changing from a forest to non-forest land use, or changing to non-forest land uses only gradually and in patchy distribution at decadal timescales.</p> <p>The barrier to a project to permanently protect the indigenous forest at Drawa is the inability of a protected forest to cater to the reasonable (and very basic) socio-economic development needs and aspirations of the local community, now and into the future. This barrier to rainforest protection is not a barrier to the implementation of any of the alternative land use scenarios identified. The conventional logging baseline scenario directly overcomes the barrier to economic development posed by the long-term protection of the indigenous forest.</p> <p>The baseline activity of conventional logging is the predominant land use activity in all neighbouring lands, in the region of western Vanua Levu and also the predominant land use for village based economic development throughout rural Fiji where indigenous forest is available for timber production.</p> <p>The project activity is the first of its kind in Fiji (i.e. payment for ecosystem services) and so there is no opportunity to compare it with similar activities that have already diffused in the geographical area of the proposed project.</p>		
D. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
E. Corrective Actions (describe)	<p>Minor CAR 10: Additionality as per Plan Vivo (2013) 5.4, 5.4.1 and 5.4.2 has not been addressed in PD Part B and TS</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Additionality of Drawa Forest Project has been demonstrated adequately /32/. Drawa Forest Project has applied the most recent VCS tool for the demonstration of additionality: ‘Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in IFM Project Activities, VT0002 v1.0 /33/.</p> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Additionality of Drawa Forest Project has been checked and it has been found that additionality of Drawa Forest Project has been demonstrated adequately /32/.</p>		

	This CAR is CLOSED.		
A. Requirement	2.4 Permanence Are potential risks to the permanence of carbon stocks identified in the project technical specifications and are effective and feasible mitigation measures included in the project design?		
B. Findings (describe)	<p>The Project Buffer Rating (PBR) is used to calculate the Buffer for the baseline timeline.</p> <p>The Project Buffer Rating (PBR) is equal to 0.2 in this Technical Specifications Module. This is in accordance with Technical Specification and adopted methodology elements in accordance with the Nakau Methodology Framework.</p> <p>20% buffer is higher than minimum buffer (10%) as recommended by Plan Vivo (2013).</p>		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			
A. Requirement	2.5 Leakage Have potential sources of leakage been identified and are effective and feasible mitigation measures in place for implementation		
B. Findings (describe)	<p>Clear procedures and guidance are provided in the Technical Specifications for assessing leakage and uncertainty in the estimation of baseline and project GHG emissions, as well as for monitoring the GHG project activities, which is also in accordance of the Nakau Methodology Framework.</p> <p>Total Activity Shifting Leakage (TAL) is calculated as per Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program /3/ as adopted by Drawa Forest Project. TAL is calculated following the GreenCollar IFM LtPF v1.0 VCS approved methodology VM0010 (2011) for leakage due to activity shifting /3/.</p> <p>TAL = 0 tCO₂e yr⁻¹. This is justified on the basis that all forest land owned by participating land owners has been included in the protected forest. The only areas of natural forest that are not included in the project comprise of lands near to existing human settlements allocated to subsistence and cash crop</p>		

	<p>gardens under both the baseline and project scenarios. This is confirmed during on-site inspection at three forest patches.</p> <p>Total Market Leakage (TML) is calculated as per Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program /3/ as adopted by Drawa Forest Project. TAL is calculated following the GreenCollar IFM LtPF v1.0 VCS approved methodology VM0010 (2011) for leakage due to activity shifting /3/.</p> <p>It is estimated that past logging in the project area has thus far extracted 647 m³ of timber between 2003 and the present as per Appendix 2 Drawa Carbon Budget & Pricing spreadsheet /26/. The contribution of the Project Area to the national commercial timber volume is insignificant. Hence, TML = 0 tCO₂e yr⁻¹</p> <p>Interviewing with Project Coordinator and Program Operator reveals that all potential leakage has been addressed. Project Coordinator and Program Operator have good understanding of the importance of addressing leakage amongst project participants.</p>		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			
A. Requirement	<p>2.6 Traceability and double-counting</p> <p>Are carbon sales from the project traceable and recorded in a database?</p> <p>Are the project intervention areas covered by any other projects or initiatives (including regional or national initiatives)? Are there formal mechanisms in place to avoid double counting?</p>		
B. Findings (describe)	<p>At the time of validation no emission reductions certificates were traded. However, the first Sales and Purchase Agreement signed at the Program Level with ZeroMission /30/ between Nakau Program Pty Ltd and ZeroMission AB. The sales agreement clearly lays out requirements in regard to issuance, monitoring, and reporting of emission reductions certificates.</p> <p>The project Coordinator also demonstrated their capacity to develop and manage complex fiscal and programmatic reporting requirements as well as the hard and soft infrastructures required to track Plan Vivo activities.</p> <p>Based on these, it is conclusive that Project Coordinator, Project Owner and Program Operator are capable of maintaining accurate and transparent reporting procedures and producing and submitting annual reports to the Plan Vivo based on an agreed upon schedule.</p>		

	<p>Drawa Forest Project’s monitoring management includes data management systems, Standard Operating Procedure (including monitoring and reporting tools, templates, appropriate training to monitoring personnel in the forest) and Quality Assurance (accessible of data by nominated personnel and storage of data in multiple sites). Nakau Program has developed an Information Management Systems where Drawa Forest Project data are stored electronically. Hard copies of data are stored at Project Coordinator’s Office and Project Owner’s field office. Implementation of data management systems was verified during field visit inspection and interviewing Program Operator, Project Coordinator and Project Owner.</p> <p>Issue of double counting are addressed in two reference docs: Interim Narrative Report ‘Pilot Effective Models for Governance and Implementation of REDD+ in Small Islands Developing States to Provide Equitable Benefits for Forest-dependent Local and Indigenous People’ 30 Jan 2012, DCI-ENV/2010/220-003 /45/ and Drawa Block Forest Conservation Plan November 2015 /44/.</p> <p>According to the Interim Narrative Report /45/, the Fiji pilot site selected is Drawa on Vanua Levu, and includes a (approx.) 6000 Ha forest currently designated for logging. The project proposes that this site be developed into a multiple use-protected area through REDD+, and in doing so provide a range of benefits to the community, including REDD+ finance. The selection of Drawa was made after the following activities were undertaken and conditions were met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comparative site analysis was undertaken using Live & Learn’s site selection criteria • Consultations with Drawa community leaders demonstrated interest in REDD+ and permission to further engage with the community • Consultations with Fiji Government, SPC and GIZ. Government demonstrated informal ‘support’ for the Drawa site (provided verbally during consultations, but not as a written document) • A ‘pre-feasibility study’ (desktop) was undertaken (November 2011) to demonstrate that a project could be financially feasible at Drawa and would meet the basic eligibility requirements for REDD (e.g. additionality) /24/ • The REDD project type was found to be consistent with and complimentary to the National REDD policy and strategy in Fiji <p>According to Drawa Block Forest Conservation Plan (November 2015) /44/, the Drawa Forest Conservation Project draws upon two documents to meet the requirement of a Conservation Management Plan. The first is the Profile of the Drawa Model Area Appraisal for a community managed forest area in Fiji /23/ developed previously under the Pacific-German (GIZ) Regional Forestry Project seeking sustainable forest management for the Drawa Block. The second is the ‘The Drawa Model Area Forest Management Plan (2003-2012) /22/. This plan describes land use activities agreed to by landowners, whom have confirmed their commitment to this plan and its continued relevance in 2014. The main change to this land use plan is that areas</p>
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	<p>formerly designated as logging coupes for sustainable timber harvest activities are now dedicated to forest protection under the current project.</p> <p>Further, the geographical coverage of this plan includes the ‘eligible area’ under REDD+ and the area designated as ‘Protected Forest’ under the previous GIZ Regional Forestry Project by applying regulations defined under the Forestry Act (e.g. land too steep for logging). Collectively these areas form the Protected Area /44/.</p> <p>It is in the opinion of the Validator that the double counting issue has been addressed adequately.</p>		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			
A. Requirement	<p>2.7 Monitoring</p> <p>Does the project have a monitoring plan in place? Is it being implemented and does it seem to be an effective system for monitoring the continued delivery of the ecosystem services?</p> <p>Does the project coordinator prescribe and record corrective actions where monitoring targets are not met and are these effectively followed up in subsequent monitoring?</p>		
B. Guidance Notes for Validators	<p>Check whether the monitoring plan is effective and likely to be fully implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the level of understanding of project staff and participating communities of the monitoring system and ensure that there are responsibilities for monitoring are matched by sufficient capacity • Are the selected indicators (covering all aspects of monitoring) SMART? I.e. Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound? • Do the selected indicators properly measure impacts of the project or are they only able to measure inputs/activities? • Are communities effectively involved in monitoring and do they understand their role? 		
C. Findings (describe)	<p>Drawa Forest Project Monitoring Plan has been developed and demonstrated in PD Part B /2/. Roles and responsibilities in regard to project monitoring has been demonstrated in PD Part (B) Table 8.1.6 /2/ which is consistent with monitoring guideline as per Technical Specification Module (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF) /3/. Responsibility and required resources availability were cross-checked with Project Coordinator, Project Owner and Program Operator during on-site inspection and appeared appropriate as required by adopted methodologies.</p>		

	<p>According to the Nakau Methodology Framework (validated to the Plan Vivo Standard (2013)), all projects in the Nakau Program are required to prepare a Project Monitoring Plan as part of the Project Description in accordance with requirements of 5.4 of Nakau Methodology Framework and elements required in the relevant Technical Specifications Module/s applied. The adopted monitoring plan for Drawa Forest Project is detailed in Part B of PD (section 8.1.5) and Technical Specification Module (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF) (section 8.1.5).</p> <p>An effective monitoring plan is in place in regard to Drawa Forest Project. A simplified Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been developed in regard to Project Monitoring during first reporting period (from 6 September 2012 to 6 September 2015) as per 8.1.6 of Technical Specifications Module (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF) during first monitoring period and appeared to be effective. Hence, implementation of monitoring plan will be effective in monitoring continued delivery of ecosystem services.</p> <p>During validation and on-site inspection, interviewing with Project Owner reveals that the level of understanding of project staff and participating communities of the monitoring system ensure that there are responsibilities for monitoring are matched by sufficient capacity. Communities are aware of monitoring and their role. In case of any loss event, this will be addressed as per requirement of 5.6 of Technical Specifications Module (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF).</p>		
D. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
E. Corrective Actions (describe)	<p>Minor CAR 11: Finding: as per 5.9 Plan Vivo (2013), a Monitoring plan must be developed for each project intervention. PD Part B, Monitoring Report and TS lack appropriate monitoring plan</p> <p>Responses:</p> <p>Drawa Forest Project Monitoring Plan has been developed and demonstrated in Table 8.1.1 PD Part B /2/. Roles and responsibilities in regard to project monitoring has been demonstrated in PD Part (B) Table 8.1.6 /2/ which is consistent with monitoring guideline as per Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program /3/.</p> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>Project Monitoring Plan has been checked in PD Part B Table 8.1.1. Responsibility and required resources availability were cross-checked with Project Coordinator and Program Operator during on-site inspection and appeared appropriate as required by adopted methodologies Roles and responsibilities in regard to project monitoring and have been demonstrated appropriately.</p> <p>This CAR is CLOSED.</p>		

A. Requirement	2.8 Plan Vivos Are the <i>plan vivos</i> (or land management plans) clear, appropriate and consistent with approved technical specifications for the project? Will implementation of the plans cause producers' overall agricultural production or revenue potential to become unsustainable or unviable?		
B. Findings (describe)	<p>On-site inspection and interviewing with Project Coordinator and Project Owner reveals that community groups were heavily involved in preparing Drawa Block Forest Conservation Plan /44/.</p> <p>According to Drawa Block Forest Conservation Plan (November 2015) /44/, the Drawa Forest Conservation Project draws upon two documents to meet the requirement of a Conservation Management Plan. The first is the Profile of the Drawa Model Area Appraisal for a community managed forest area in Fiji /23/ developed previously under the Pacific-German (GIZ) Regional Forestry Project seeking sustainable forest management for the Drawa Block. The second is the 'The Drawa Model Area Forest Management Plan (2003-2012) /22/. This plan describes land use activities agreed to by landowners, whom have confirmed their commitment to this plan and its continued relevance in 2014. The main change to this land use plan is that areas formerly designated as logging coupes for sustainable timber harvest activities are now dedicated to forest protection under the current project.</p> <p>Further, the geographical coverage of this plan includes the 'eligible area' under REDD+ and the area designated as 'Protected Forest' under the previous GIZ Regional Forestry Project by applying regulations defined under the Forestry Act (e.g. land too steep for logging). Collectively these areas form the Protected Area /44/.</p> <p>Section 1.1.5 of the Technical Specifications Module: (C) 1.1 (IFM-LtPF): Improved Forest Management – Logged to Protected Forest V.10 for the Nakau Program /3/ clearly specifies that the project period for all projects using the Module shall be no less than 30 years with perpetual right of renewal. This indicates that land-use pattern shall not be changed during project cycle.</p> <p>From on-site inspection and interviewing with Project Owner reveals that implementation of the project will not cause Project Owner's overall revenue potential to become unsustainable or unviable.</p>		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			

Theme	3. Ecosystem benefits		
<i>Ensuring that the project meets requirements 2.1-2.4 of the Plan Vivo Standard (2013)</i>			
A. Requirement	3.1 Planting native and naturalised species		
	Are the planting activities of the project restricted to native and naturalised species? If naturalised species are being used are they invasive and what effects will they have on biodiversity? Have the species been selected because they will have clear livelihoods benefits?		
B. Findings (describe)	<p>During validation a visual inspections was carried out at Drawa Forest Project sites. The Drawa Block area is mostly covered by relatively undisturbed moist, mixed evergreen lowland to upland tropical rainforest with high biodiversity values /22/. The Drawa Forest Project will create a change in land use from timber extraction to forest protection by establishing a Protected Area through the legal instrument of a Conservation Lease. The Protected Area will be managed according to the Drawa Conservation Management Plan which sets out permitted, restricted and prohibited activities within different zones of the Protected Area; and includes management actions and penalties to ensure compliance.</p> <p>During validation interviewing with Project Owner and Department of Forest reveals that avoiding baseline activities appeared enhancing protection of remaining forests and has positive biodiversity and livelihood benefits.</p>		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			
A. Requirement	3.2 Ecological impacts		
	Have the wider ecological impacts of the project been identified and considered including impacts on local and regional biodiversity and impacts on watersheds?		
B. Findings (describe)	<p>During validation a visual inspections was carried out at Drawa Forest Project sites. The Drawa Block area is mostly covered by relatively undisturbed moist, mixed evergreen lowland to upland tropical rainforest with high biodiversity values /22/. The Drawa Forest Project will create a change in land use from timber extraction to forest protection by establishing a Protected Area through the legal instrument of a Conservation Lease. The Protected Area will be managed according to the Drawa Conservation Management Plan which sets out permitted, restricted and prohibited activities within different zones of the Protected Area; and includes management actions and penalties to ensure compliance.</p> <p>During validation interviewing with Project Coordinator, Project Owner and Department of Forest, Government of Fiji reveals that avoiding baseline activities appeared enhancing protection of remaining forests and has positive biodiversity</p>		

	<p>benefits. Drawa Forest Project will act like an ecological bank improving access to cash food and indigenous plants in surrounding areas.</p> <p>Local communities rely predominantly on produce grown; fish, eels and prawns caught in rivers; and pigs hunted for their daily sustenance, supplemented with store bought goods. Agricultural produce also is provided by community members to support church and other community events.</p> <p>Cash crops sold locally are <i>dalo</i> (taro), and <i>yaqona</i> (kava). The scale of cultivation has expanded over the years with farmers focusing on cash crops dictated by market demands. The production of cash crops is seen to be as important as subsistence production. Each household manages its own plantation or plot to produce crops for subsistence and to sell. Garden areas are used for a period of time and then left as fallow, with areas regenerating to secondary forest. Cagolaya (tumeric) grows in the forest and is harvested and sold at local markets.</p> <p>As a result of the project agricultural activities will be not permitted within the areas designated as Eligible Area. The Project Area includes large areas designated for continued agricultural production- the agricultural reserves, native reserves and church reserves- much of which is not currently used.</p>		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			

Theme	4. Livelihood Benefits		
<i>Ensuring that the project meets requirements 4.1-4.14, 7.1-7.5 and 8.1-8.10 of the Plan Vivo Standard (2013)</i>			
A. Requirement	4.1 Community-led planning		
	Has the project has undergone a producer/community-led planning process aimed at identifying and defining sustainable land-use activities that serve the community's needs and priorities?		
B. Findings (describe)	<p>Project Coordinator and Program Operator have actively engaged Drawa Block Community in project planning and identifying land-use and forest conservation activities that serve the community's needs.</p> <p>Review of Education and Participation Consolidation Report on EU REDD+ Project during 2011-2015 /40/ reveals engaging communities and landowner during pre-project agreement and post-project agreement activities via records of various community engagement (e.g. meeting agendas, photographs, and participation log) and outcomes from training workshops.</p> <p>Education for and about PES activities was an ongoing process implemented throughout the project development period. This commenced with the Research of Aspirations and Perceptions (RAP) activities /20/.</p> <p>Clan members also gave mandates in order to facilitate Drawa Forest Project activity such as Clan Leaders Mandate to DBFCC to sign Project Agreement and PES Agreement 2015 /19/, Custom Landowners of the Drawa Block Forest Communities mandate to DBFCC to sign the PES Agreement and Program Agreement on the Clans behalf /38/, Landowners Mandate for DBFCC to manage the Conservation Area Nov 2015 /36/, and Landowners Mandate for Appointing Clan Representatives for the Steering Committee Nov 2015 /37/.</p> <p>This is in the opinion of the validator that community-led planning process is in accordance with Nakau Methodology Framework /4/.</p>		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			
A. Requirement	4.2 Socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan		
	Is there a robust socio-economic impact assessment and monitoring plan in place that can measure changes against the baseline scenario?		

<p>B. Findings (describe)</p>	<p>A robust socio-economic impact assessment and monitoring plan is in place that can measure changes against the baseline scenario in regard to Drawa Forest Project.</p> <p>A community impact measurement framework has been developed for Drawa Forest Project that includes a community impact survey instrument /1/. The criteria, indicators and their justification outlined in Table 5.2.2.1 of PD Part A were chosen to assess wellbeing and have been developed in response to Rapid Assessment of Perceptions (RAP) work undertaken by Live & Learn staff /20/. Reviewing community impact survey instrument and samples of hard copies of completed survey questionnaires, reveals that interviewed individuals included youth and women /1/.</p> <p>Reviewing indicators as per Community Impact Survey Baseline Indicators reveals that selected livelihoods indicators can effectively monitoring socio-economic changes taking place. The baseline data was collected through formal standardised questionnaires consisting of both, open-ended as well as close-ended questions. The interviews were conducted at 28 households in 5 villages' /1/.</p> <p>Project Coordinator will monitor any negative impacts that may present as gradual shifts in ways of living within the clan and will provide education and awareness to mitigate negative impacts /1/.</p>		
<p>C. Conformance</p>	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>D. Corrective Actions (describe)</p>			
<p>A. Requirement</p>	<p>4.3 Sale agreements and payments</p> <p>Does the project have clear procedures for entering into sale agreements with producers/communities based on saleable carbon from <i>plan vivos</i>?</p> <p>Does the project have an effective and transparent process for the timely administration and recording of payments to producers?</p>		
<p>B. Findings (describe)</p>	<p>Following Two Agreements have been signed and signed Agreements have been provided.</p> <p>Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – Program Agreement between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.2 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 6 October 2017) /8.a/</p> <p>Drawa Rainforest Conservation Project – PES Agreement between Live & Learn Fiji and The Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd (DBFCC) (D1.3 v1.2, 20173008) (signed on 30 October 2017) /9.a/</p>		

	<p>Assessment: Programme Agreement has been signed between Nakau Programme Ltd as Programme Operator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.</p> <p>PES Agreement has been signed between Live & Learn Fiji as Programme Coordinator and Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative (DBFCC) as Project Owner and this meets the requirement of Legal Entities.</p> <p>However, Landowners provided mandate to work with Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji /34/ and agree to work together to develop a community-based pilot project to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Plus (REDD+) in the Drawa Block, vanua Levu, Fiji. Landowners also gave mandate for DBFCC to manage the Drawa Block Conservation Area /36/.</p> <p>The document review and on-site inspection (interview with key personnel as listed under section of site-visit details as above) indicates that institutional arrangements and legal agreements are in place. Project Coordinator and Programme Operator have the sufficient capacity and a range of skills to implement all the administrative requirements of the project.</p> <p>According to Clause 3.1 (f) of the Programme Agreement /8// 8.a/ grants permission for the Programme Operator to enter into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with purchasers for PES Units acting as Sales Agent on behalf of the Project Owners (DBFCC). The first Sales and Purchase Agreement signed at the Programme Level with ZeroMission /30/ between Nakau Programme Pty Ltd and ZeroMission AB. The sales agreement clearly lays out requirements in regard to issuance, monitoring, and reporting of emission reductions certificates.</p> <p>The PES Agreement /9//9.a/ clearly lays out roles and responsibilities of Project Coordinator and Project Owner, distribution of income from sales of emission reduction credits and arrangement of 20% risk buffer requirements.</p> <p>Live & Learn Environmental Education Special Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2015 /31/ indicates that indicates that the financial statements present fairly in all material respects the financial positions of Live & Learn Environmental Education – Fiji. Based on the evidence and discussion with Program Operator, it is in the opinion of the Auditor that Project Coordinator and Programme Operator has the capacity to manage large quantities of funds from diverse public and private sources and to disburse and track of carbon finance.</p> <p>Review of Good Practice Manual of Live & Learn Environmental Education /20/ and interview with Project Coordinator and Program Operator reveals that necessary measures are in place to address any conflict of interests.</p>
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	The Nakau Program Operator has established a sales register to record all PES unit sales income and project related transactions /1/. During validation process, no transactions were made. Once project begins trading, a record of cash flow, profit and less and the project financial balance sheet will be incorporated into Annual Project Management reports.		
C. Conformance	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	N/A <input type="checkbox"/>
D. Corrective Actions (describe)			
A. Requirement	4.4 Benefit sharing and equity		
	Will the project have livelihoods benefits for the local community? Are these benefits likely to accrue to all community members and/or are benefits targeted at particular groups within the community? What other actions is the project taking to ensure that disadvantaged groups e.g. women, landless households, poor people will benefit from sales of Plan Vivo certificates?		
B. Guidance Notes for Validators	<p>Whilst there may be livelihoods benefits resulting from the project aspects of benefit sharing are critical to ensure that benefits are equitably shared. This can be assessed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Checking whether a local stakeholder/well-being analysis has been conducted to identify socio-economic groupings in the community • Assessing the level of governance of local groups (are issues of equity and benefit sharing discussed during meetings?) • Discuss with a small sample of households from different socio-economic groups to determine their level of understanding of the benefits they are likely to get from the project. 		
C. Findings (describe)	<p>The Drawa Forest Project will have livelihoods benefits for the Drawa Block community including disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>A community impact measurement framework has been developed for Drawa Forest Project that includes a community impact survey instrument /1/. The criteria, indicators and their justification outlined in Table 5.2.2.1 of PD Part A were chosen to assess wellbeing and have been developed in response to Rapid Assessment of Perceptions (RAP) work undertaken by Live & Learn staff /20/. Reviewing community impact survey instrument and samples of hard copies of completed survey questionnaires, reveals that interviewed individuals included youth and women /1/.</p> <p>Reviewing indicators as per Community Impact Survey Baseline Indicators reveals that selected livelihoods indicators can effectively monitoring socio-economic changes taking place. The baseline data was collected through formal standardised questionnaires consisting of both, open-ended as well as</p>		

	<p>close-ended questions. The interviews were conducted at 28 households in 5 villages' /1/.</p> <p>The project will result in a range of benefits for participating mataqalis due to employment directly related to implementation of the project; payments received from the sale of PES Units; the strengthening of community governance arrangements; and an intact forest providing timber (within allowable harvesting parameters), non-timber forest products and ecosystem services.</p>		
D. Conformance	<p>Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>
E. Corrective Actions (describe)	<p>Minor CAR 12 - Clarification Request: Sharing benefits</p> <p>Findings: concern from one community member in regard to benefit sharing to the future generation.</p> <p>Responses:</p> <p>DBFCC is the Project Owner. The DBFCC business consists of 9 landowning units, a women's group and a youth group. The benefit-sharing plan for the DBFCC requires that profits are directed towards business investment, business enterprise and community projects as a priority before it is then shared as dividends to its members. Hence investments into village infrastructure, such as water supply, storage and reticulation, stands to benefit all village members and is not expected to be limited to assets used exclusively by participating mataqali. For example, access to clean water is a priority for the target communities, the community projects can help facilitate the construction of better water infrastructure that not only benefits the mataqalis/ DBFCC members but the communities in general. DBFCC By-Laws defines objectives of DBFCCC and include 'to generate income and share the benefits equitably' as one of the main objective of DBFCC.</p> <p>Assessment:</p> <p>During on-site visit at the community, interview with several community members revealed that the benefits from Drawa Forest Project will be shared among the community members including youths and elders. Neighbours will be benefitted from know-how and education/trainings. Section 5.2.2.4 of Drawa Forest Project PD Part A /1/ includes provision for 'Expected Impacts for Nearby Community Members who are not Project Owner'. By-Laws of DFBC /10/ confirms provision of benefit sharing equitably, which is registered as per Fiji Co-operatives Act 1996 /14/.</p> <p>This Clarification Request is CLOSED.</p>		

Table 3: Drawa On-site Visit Itinerary

On-site audit dates 27-30 November 2015	
Time	Activity
27 Nov 2015 Arrival in Suva, Fiji @ 16.00 PM (from Port Villa, Vanuatu) by Fiji Airways FJ 5567	
27/11/2015 Day 1	
16.30 – 17.30	<p>Opening & Initial meeting with Project Coordinator (Live & Learn Fiji) and Program Operator (the Nakau Program Ltd) [Location: Suva]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with Project Coordinator and Project Team in Fiji • Brief about on-site audit process, documentation, data/information gathering, conflict of interest and confidentiality (ethics) • Discussion about key stakeholders meeting on 30 Nov 2015 • Request additional documents from desk-review of PD, TS • Access to project documentations and key contacts for follow-ups • Review plan for on-site visit – logistics (travel, accommodation, consumables), OHS and emergency preparedness
18.00 -	Check-in accommodation @ Suva Motor Inn [Location: Suva]
28/11/2015 Day 2	
07.30 – 08.10	Fly to Labasa from Suva by Fiji Airways [FJ 32] with Josefa (Live & Learn Fiji); Meet with rests of the Live & Learn Fiji Project Team (Project Coordinator) [Location: Labasa]
08.30 – 17.00	<p>Drive to Drawa Village from Labasa, [Location: Drawa, Korno and Nadugumoimoi Forest Sites]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with DBFCC (Drawa Block Forest Communities Cooperative Ltd) (DBFCC is Project Owner as per PD) <p>Forest Areas Site Visits @Koroni, Nadugumoimoi and Navunica sites</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk to forest sites from Drawa Village <p>Site visits will be guided by the DBFCC (local cooperative) members - i.e. the landowners</p>
18.00 – 18.30	<p>Meeting with Project Owner – DBFCC (Project Coordinator, Program Operator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring, Reporting and Verification – process, management and inventory • Quality Control and Quality Assurance
18.30 -	Accommodation @ Drawa Village
29/11/2015 Day 3	
08.00 – 10.00	<p>[Location: Drawa Village]</p> <p>Stakeholder meeting Project Owner and Landowner (DBFCC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe Audit process (confidentiality, ethics) • Presentation or speech by Community Head (Target Group Representatives) <p>Validation (as required using following structure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of Theme 1 – Effective and Transparent Project Governance (Administrative capabilities; Technical capabilities; Social capabilities; Monitoring & Reporting capabilities) • Validation of Theme 2 – Carbon Benefits (Accounting methodology; Baseline; Addionality; Permanence; Leakages; Traceability and Double Counting, Monitoring and Plan Vivos)

On-site audit dates 27-30 November 2015	
Time	Activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of Theme 3 – Ecosystems benefits (Planting native and naturalised species; Ecological impacts) • Validation of Theme 4 – Livelihood benefits (Community-led planning; socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan; Sale agreements and payments; Benefit sharing and equity)
10.00 – 12.00	Community Activities Stop for Church Services
12.00 – 14.00	<p>Travel to Lutukina Village by Vehicle (30 Mins) [Location: Lutukina Village]</p> <p>Stakeholder meeting – Community (Lutukina Village)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe Audit process (confidentiality, ethics) • Presentation or speech by Community Head (Target Group Representatives) <p><i>Validation (as required using following structure):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of Theme 1 – Effective and Transparent Project Governance (Administrative capabilities; Technical capabilities; Social capabilities; Monitoring & Reporting capabilities) • Validation of Theme 2 – Carbon Benefits (Accounting methodology; Baseline; Addionality; Permanence; Leakages; Traceability and Double Counting, Monitoring and Plan Vivos) • Validation of Theme 3 – Ecosystems benefits (Planting native and naturalised species; Ecological impacts) • Validation of Theme 4 – Livelihood benefits (Community-led planning; socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan; Sale agreements and payments; Benefit sharing and equity)
14.00 -16.00	<p>Travel to Batiri Village by Vehicle (30 Mins) [Location: Batiri Village]</p> <p>Stakeholder meeting – Community (Lutukina Village)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe Audit process (confidentiality, ethics) • Presentation or speech by Community Head (Target Group Representatives) <p><i>Validation (as required using following structure):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of Theme 1 – Effective and Transparent Project Governance (Administrative capabilities; Technical capabilities; Social capabilities; Monitoring & Reporting capabilities) • Validation of Theme 2 – Carbon Benefits (Accounting methodology; Baseline; Addionality; Permanence; Leakages; Traceability and Double Counting, Monitoring and Plan Vivos) • Validation of Theme 3 – Ecosystems benefits (Planting native and naturalised species; Ecological impacts) • Validation of Theme 4 – Livelihood benefits (Community-led planning; socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan; Sale agreements and payments; Benefit sharing and equity)
16.00 – 18.00	Travel to Labasa by Vehicle [Location: Labasa]

On-site audit dates 27-30 November 2015	
Time	Activity
	<p>Stakeholder meeting – Community (Labasa-based Clan Members)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe Audit process (confidentiality, ethics) • Presentation or speech by Community Head (Target Group Representatives) <p>Validation (as required using following structure):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of Theme 1 – Effective and Transparent Project Governance (Administrative capabilities; Technical capabilities; Social capabilities; Monitoring & Reporting capabilities) • Validation of Theme 2 – Carbon Benefits (Accounting methodology; Baseline; Addionality; Permanence; Leakages; Traceability and Double Counting, Monitoring and Plan Vivos) • Validation of Theme 3 – Ecosystems benefits (Planting native and naturalised species; Ecological impacts) • Validation of Theme 4 – Livelihood benefits (Community-led planning; socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan; Sale agreements and payments; Benefit sharing and equity)
18.30 -	Check-in-accommodation @ Grand Eastern Hotel [Location: Labasa]
30/11/2015 Day 4	
08.40 – 09.20	Fly to Suva from Labasa by Fiji Airways [FJ 31] with Josefa (Live & Learn Fiji)
10.00 – 10.30	<p>Meeting with Project Coordinator (Live & Learn Fiji), Program Operator (Nakau Program Ltd) (and Project Owner - DBFCC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring, Reporting and Verification – process, management and inventory • Quality Control and Quality Assurance
10.30 – 11.30	<p>Meeting with Project Coordinator (Live & Learn Fiji) [Location: Suva]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of Theme 1 – Effective and Transparent Project Governance (Administrative capabilities; Technical capabilities; Social capabilities; Monitoring & Reporting capabilities) • Validation of Theme 2 – Carbon Benefits (Accounting methodology; Baseline; Addionality; Permanence; Leakages; Traceability and Double Counting, Monitoring and Plan Vivos) • Validation of Theme 3 – Ecosystems benefits (Planting native and naturalised species; Ecological impacts) • Validation of Theme 4 – Livelihood benefits (Community-led planning; socio-economic impact assessment/monitoring plan; Sale agreements and payments; Benefit sharing and equity)
11.30 – 11.45	<p>Stakeholder meeting (Provincial Government) [Via Phone: Live & Learn Suva]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project brief (Project objectives, location, governance and management, and provision of PES) • Comments/questions by stakeholders' • Discussion with stakeholders' (clarification, issues from desk review)
11.45 – 12.15	Travel to Stakeholder Location
12.15 – 12.45	<p>Stakeholder meeting (Department of Cooperatives)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project brief (Project objectives, location, governance and management, and provision of PES)

On-site audit dates 27-30 November 2015	
Time	Activity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comments/questions by stakeholders' • Discussion with stakeholders' (clarification, issues from desk review)
12.45 – 13.15	Travel to Stakeholder Location
13.15 – 13.45	Stakeholder meeting (Department of Forestry) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project brief (Project objectives, location, governance and management, and provision of PES) • Comments/questions by stakeholders' • Discussion with stakeholders' (clarification, issues from desk review)
13.45 – 14.15	Travel to Stakeholder Location
14.15 – 14.45	Stakeholder meeting (National REDD+ Steering Committee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project brief (Project objectives, location, governance and management, and provision of PES) • Comments/questions by stakeholders' • Discussion with stakeholders' (clarification, issues from desk review)
14.45 – 15.15	Travel to Stakeholder Location
15.15 – 15.45	Stakeholder meeting (iTaukei Land Trust Board) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project brief (Project objectives, location, governance and management, and provision of PES) • Comments/questions by stakeholders' • Discussion with stakeholders' (clarification, issues from desk review)
15.45 – 16.15	Travel to Live & Learn Suva
16.15 – 16.45	Stakeholder meeting (Landowner Residing in Suva) Stakeholder Nakau Management Plan Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project brief (Project objectives, location, governance and management, and provision of PES) • Comments/questions by stakeholders' • Discussion with stakeholders' (clarification, issues from desk review)
16.45 – 17.15	Compilation of findings
17.15 – 17.45	Closing meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary from on-site audit • Follow-ups with Project Coordinator & Project Owner
18.00	Check-in accommodation @ Suva Motor Inn [Location: Suva]
01/12/2015 Day 5	
Fly to Nadi from Suva by Fiji Airways FJ 6 @ 06.15 AM Leaving Nadi for Sydney by Fiji Airways FJ 911 @ 09.00 AM and arrive in Sydney @ 11.00 AM	

The Validator: Noim Uddin, PhD

Signature:



Date: 14 Dec 2017