

Gold Standard for the Global Goals
Stakeholder Consultation Report



Version 1 – July 2017

SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project

Title: LAKE NAIVASHA BASIN REFORESTATION PROJECT

Date: November 2019

Version no:1

A. 2. Project description and current status

The Lake Naivasha Basin Reforestation Project has been funded as an inseting project by Coop Switzerland. The project intends to work with commercial flower growers and small-holding farmers located within the Lake Naivasha basin to promote new tree planting activities, the rehabilitation of natural vegetation, productive reconversion and improved water resource management. The project will last for 30 years from 2018 to 2048, however, the reforestation will be conducted during the initial three years starting from 2018 to 2020. The reforestation targets are 1,000 hectares on individually owned farms both under woodlots and agroforestry. However, a few institutions will be included where there is a consensus by the community and the administration. Of great importance will be the sustainability of these latter establishments.

The selection of planting areas is based on land availability, eligibility according to the gold standards, consent and commitment of the individual landowners, land tenure system and the capacity of the local WRUAs and CFAs to continually monitor and submit data during the life of the project. The above community institutions, together with their members, will decide on the specific clusters, vet individuals and establish land ownership systems where farmers are going to grow trees. This will make it easier for them to link with individual participating farmers and maintain records for monitoring.

Planting will be done in two regimes, i.e. agroforestry and woodlots: 650 and 1,100 tree seedlings per ha tree seedlings per hectares respectively. Individual farmers and selected institutions will enter into a mutual agreement between WWF (and shared with South Pole) specifying the rules of engagement, confirming participation and accepting the gold standard terms.

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

Working through the WRUAs, CFAs, a forester and the local administration across the basin, stakeholders were invited to the LSC meetings through Text messages, phone calls, emails and public notices one month prior to the meetings. Follow up phone calls were made to confirm participation. The choice of the venues, dates and times was made by the lead institutions in consultation with the local administration as the period during which the LSCs were conducted there was political instability in Kenya and therefore the government needed to be aware of all the public meetings.

i. Agenda of the Meetings

- *Opening of the meeting*

As is a tradition in Kenya, all meetings started with prayers followed by the introduction of all the participants and appreciation for finding time to attend. It was not unusual for local leaders to appreciate WWF's contributions. This is a time that the participants are guided to register their attendance in a prescribed form (Annex 1)¹. The participants were provided with copies of Key

¹ The Annexes mentioned in the text are inserted at the end of this document. In case the reader cannot access the files for any reason, the documents are also provided as Supporting Documents.

Project Information Document for their reference during the discussion and also to help them formulate an informed question. The objective of the meeting and the overview of the discussion are explained to the participants as part of climate setting and as a request to participate as individuals and or families who own land and can make independent and honest decisions without being coaxed to do so. The language (Kukuo, Massai or Swahili) to be used was decided by the participants, including the need to use a translator when they consider it appropriate. The report presented during the LSC meeting was in English and Swahili.

- Explanation of the project

It is critical that all the participants understand and internalize the details of the project before anyone could make any decisions. The participants were asked to seek clarification(s) at any point during the presentation in the language they understand best. The facilitator ensured that the response is absolutely adequate and that the person seeking clarification is satisfied. Analogies which the participants could easily identify were carefully chosen and in some instances, those who understood were requested to give more examples. The participants were introduced to the next step (Blind SD exercise) that aims to identify things that have the potential to fail during the course of implementation, and then agree on mitigation measures. Examples of other WWF projects such Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) which adopted the same approach and identified potential issues² and, subsequently, put in place mechanisms to anticipate them before the project started. Everyone was again requested to participate in the discussion fully and honestly.

- Blind SD exercise

The participants were taken through the meaning and importance of this exercise to the project. Each of the three categories (Environment, Social and technological and Economic) were explained in detail. Each and every question was read out to them and elaborated in the language they understood better while giving them relevant examples. The participants were given time to internalize and critically evaluate the question prior to giving their response. At this point, the participants were also given a chance to seek for clarification on questions that were not clear before their individual responses. In cases where there was no consensus, the plenary was opened for further discussions among themselves until a collective agreement was reached. In cases where the response to the assessment question was affirmative and in favor of both the project and the community, only the justification was recorded. Otherwise, a justification and mitigation measure suggested by the community was agreed and recorded. The responses were recorded as “Yes”, “Potentially” or “No” depending on the assessment question.

It was not possible to insert the entire conversation in the matrix, but audio recordings were taken to ensure accurate documentation after each meeting. Generally, in all the meetings, heated discussions pitted women against men and vice versa. During such times, as mentioned earlier, the debate was allowed to continue until an agreement or a mitigation measure was obtained.

- Questions for clarification about the project

At this point the audience was informed that the meeting was approaching to an end, and that this would be the last opportunity during this meeting to manifest any concerns/doubts regarding the project. However, additional meetings will happen at a later stage and the stakeholders can further discuss/ask about the project.

- Discussion of continuous input /grievance mechanism

² PES involves monetary contributions to the upstream farmers by downstream water users to assist in the conservation of the water shed. Women felt that if their spouses got the money they might not use for the intended purpose and therefore suggested that vouchers be given and the money deposited at the shops where they can collect farm inputs. This has worked well since 2006 to date.

It was explained that this is not an isolated project and that the participating farmers will have the opportunity to interact with the implementers throughout the life of the project. The audience was asked to suggest the best way to convey their grievances and questions to the right ears. Almost all the respondents said that the easiest way was by phone. However, they were advised that it would be better to record the grievances, the names and locations of the complainants, as well as the answers or the attention they received to ensure that all issues are addressed. They were then asked to suggest the best way of making this possible. Invariably, all the respondents said that they would like to have a permanent book at their respective WRUA and CFA offices. In addition, the agriculture, chiefs' and the foresters' offices. There were also suggestions that the coordinators, who will be chosen to monitor, carry similar books but present them to the WRUA and CFA offices regularly. WWF will review the grievances on a quarterly basis and at any other time when discharging its duties near the location of the grievance books. All the contributions were recorded in the forms provided and included in section E2 of this report.

Discussion on Sustainability Monitoring Plan

It was emphasized that continuous monitoring was critical in ensuring the success of this project. Whereas an independent evaluator will pay a visit a few times during the life of the project, it is necessary for the community to collect predetermined data based on agreed indicators. The participants, most of whom are familiar with the Open Data Kit (ODK), agreed that this was the best option and that it will be necessary to appoint coordinators who will be collecting and submitting information using Android Smart phones (which will be provided) in the vicinity of their own villages on a regular basis. However, this will come soon along with training. For the people that were not aware of the ODK, the idea was introduced so that this matter will be discussed further in the very near future³.

- Meeting evaluation

Six volunteers (three men and three women), some of whom were young, received evaluation forms to complete their perception of the procedures and also of the project. A sample of these forms has been included in section C1 (ii) and the rest in Annex 2.

- Closure of the meeting

The organizers made their closing remarks and asked the volunteer(s) to make some observations about the meeting and give thanks to both the facilitators and the participants. All meetings were closed with a word of prayer.

ii. Key project information⁴

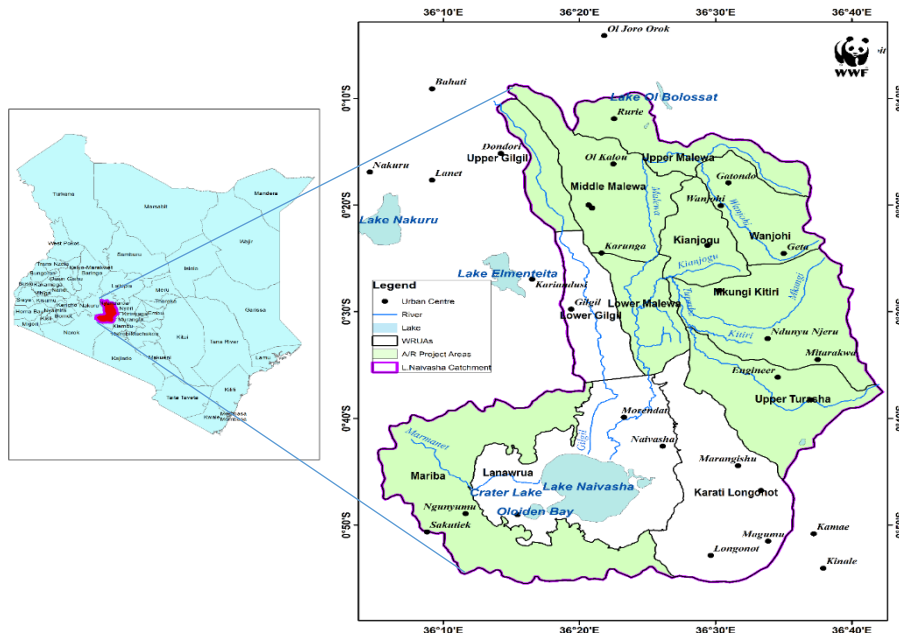
Lake Naivasha AR	
Key Project Information	
Project concept:	A range of stakeholders in the Lake Naivasha basin will work together to implement reforestation activities to help improve the sustainable use of natural resources by all users in the Lake Naivasha basin.
Project objectives:	The project is being designed with the following key objectives:
1.	To reforest the Lake Naivasha Basin
2.	To work with communities and water users in the Lake Naivasha basin for the implementation of activities that will bring multiple livelihood benefits

³ A number of awareness campaigns will be conducted particularly in those areas that were not adequately covered with the LSC meetings so that they can participate in the appointment of the coordinators

⁴ The key project information Prints were to hand out in English and the explanation was in Swahili and local language when necessary.

3. To improve water resources in the Lake Naivasha basin
4. To generate carbon credits certified using the Gold Standard

Project location – The project area includes the entire Lake Naivasha basin excluding Lower Gilgil, LANAWRUA and Karati Longonot as shown in the figure below:



The selection of planting areas is based on land availability, land tenure system and the basic organization of the local WRUAs and CFAs. The WRUAs, through meetings with their members, they will decide the specific clusters, examine individuals and establish land ownership systems where farmers are going to grow trees. This will make it easier for them to link with individual farmers who will participate and maintain records for the purpose of monitoring.

For the purposes of managing the project the area will be considered in 3 separate blocks:

Catchment	Elevation range	Description	Climatic considerations	WRUAs	CFAs
Lower catchment	Below 2,000 masl	The lower catchment area is mostly located on the western side of L. Naivasha.	A drought prone area with semi arid climate and annual precipitation less than 600 mm	Mariba	None
Middle catchment	Between 2,000 masl to 2,500 masl	The middle catchment is mostly located in the hilly area North of L. Naivasha along the Malewa River	Tropical humid climate with precipitation typically ranging between 800 – 1,200 mm per year. Some drought and limited frost risk	Upper Malewa, Middle Malewa, Lower Malewa and Lower Gilgil	None
Upper catchment	Above 2,500 masl	The upper catchment is mostly located on the slopes of the Aberdares mountains on the	Cool climate with high frost risk. More than 1,200 mm precipitation per year	Mkungi Kitiri, Upper Turasha Kinja, Wanjohi, upper	North Kinangop, Aberares-Kiburu and Geta.

		north-eastern side of L. Naivasha.		Malewa and Kianjogu	
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Project roles - Who's who in the project and what are their roles

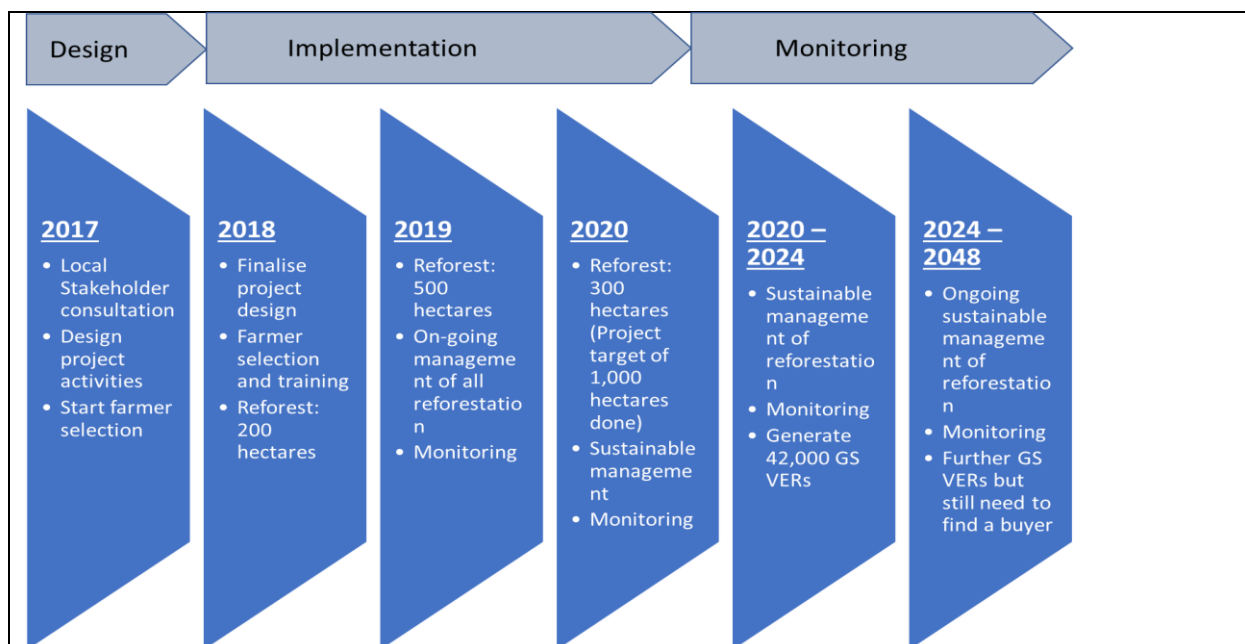
Category	Name	Description of role
Project participants i.e farmers that implement reforestation activities	WRUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation partners• Farmer selection• Monitoring
	CFA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Implementation partners• Farmer selection• Monitoring
Donor – source of project funding	Swiss Coop	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Funding the project
Indirect supporters of the project	Imarisha	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stakeholder coordination in the basin
	Supplier - Oserian	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the project through provision of seeds for planting. Planting, etc.
	Supplier - Flamingo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the project through provision of seeds for planting.
Technical team to support the implementation of the project	WWF-Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordinate implementation activities• Mapping of project areas• Procure and deliver tree seedlings to participating farmers• Training (on tree establishment and management)• Monitoring• Annual reporting• Implement incentives mechanism
	South Pole	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technical support on forest establishment, management and monitoring;• Guidance on issues relating to Gold Standard and how to generate certified carbon credits

Project targets – The specific project targets are:

1. To reforest 1,000 hectares of the Lake Naivasha basin over the next three years which will be managed in accordance with a sustainable forest management plan for at least 30 years
2. To work with 1,000 smallholding farmers for the implementation of the reforestation on multiple small plots of land (average area of one hectare)
3. To improve the natural resource management capacity of participating farmers for the benefit of the whole community
4. To improve the livelihoods of all participating communities
5. To improve water quality and quantity in the Lake Naivasha basin
6. To implement a monitoring system to continually measure all project impacts over a period of 30 years
7. To generate a minimum of 42,000 Gold Standard Verified Emission Reductions (through the carbon sequestration of planted trees) before 2024

Project timetable –

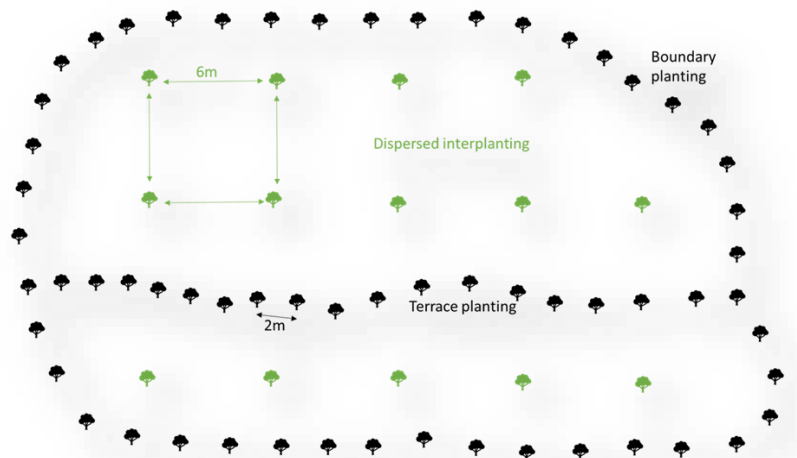
An overview of the proposed schedule for project implementation is shown in Figure 1. There are effectively three phases that will take the project through design, implementation and monitoring over the 30-year project timeframe. Selection and training of farmers will happen 2018,2019 and 2020 when we will be doing the planting of the trees.



Project design and implementation of reforestation activities -

Farmers will have a choice of 2 different forest management systems

1. **Agroforestry.** Plant 650 tree per hectare (see figure 2.). Agroforestry systems involve managing trees and food production systems together in the same area of land. The implementation of agroforestry systems should bring multiple benefits to farmers through improved crop production and the diversification of land use and income earning opportunities.



2. **Woodlots.** Plant 1,100 tree per hectare. Woodlot systems involve planting trees for permanent reforestation. The woodlot system may be managed for the production of timber and non-timber forest products.

Farmers selection will be done on a voluntary basis and in line with the Gold Standards requirements. To account for the enrolled farms and to track their progress in the implementation, an enrolment form will be developed. The introduction part of the form will have an overview of project and the requirements for enrolment as per the Gold Standard. This will be followed by details of the farmer that is to be enrolled. These details will be tabulated, with "Name of the farmer", "ownership of the land", "Area of the land to be planted (In Ha)" "date of enrolment" and "signature" as the headings of each column. All the farmers that are to be enrolled will have to agree to these conditions and sign this form before enrolment. Farmers will also agree to the following when signing the form:

1. To implement and manage the selected forestry system in accordance with the management plan for a minimum of 30 years;
2. To allow access for and to support monitoring;
3. To pass the carbon rights to Swiss Coop (project investor) – NB ALL TIMBER PRODUCTS REMAIN WITH THE FARMER.

In return WWF-Kenya will agree to:

1. Support the farmers with site selection and project design;
2. Provide training to farmers on forest establishment and management;
3. Provide tree seedlings to farmers;
4. To support initiatives that will bring benefit to the community.

Assessment of the potential economic, social and environmental impacts

The following are the foreseen impacts in the short and long-term:

Economic

- Through tree establishment on farms farmers will set up apiaries both on the farms and along the rivers
- In the long-term, farmers can enjoy additional income from timber production
- Soil retention on the farms will translate into increased crop productivity

Social

- Women and children will save much time which they use to fetch firewood as this will be available as a by-product of silvicultural activities.
- Social standing of participating farmers will be elevated from the greening of their farms.

Environmental

- Water quality in the rivers will be improved due to reduced soil erosion and siltation
- Reduced impacts of frost and wind which accelerate evapo-transpiration and sometimes damage to establishments in certain areas.
- Favourable micro-climates.
- Improved biodiversity in areas reforested (birds, insects and other animals).

How communities can improve the Project's reach, relevance and impact

The CFAs and WRUAs have specific targets of agro-forestry, riverbank protection and woodlot establishments in their management plans. This is stated in both the water act and the forest act that require the establishment of at least a 10% of tree cover. In addition, the plans have integrated actions that have positive impacts on livelihoods and the environment.

iii. Invitation tracking table (Annex 3- Separate one for each LSC)

All the categories were invited to the meeting in the right way: by email, phone calls, Short text messages, through local area chief as well as public notices placed in a strategic location in central areas. The conveners were requested to ensure gender representation by sending the invitations according to WWF's Social Principles and policies, 2011 (Annex 4). Everyone was encouraged to participate in the meeting. Participation was open to all and the use of local dialect was also encouraged. Those who were not able to make it to the meeting were also encouraged to make their contributions through other avenues such as short message service, phone call or email.

All the guests and their relevant details were recorded in the Invitation tracking table. The originals documents were annexed to Annex 3 - Separate one for each LSC.

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
B	Water Resource Management Authority.	Enock Okemwa	e-mail	23/10/2017	Yes
B	Director of Environment Nyandarua County	Miriam Muthoni	e-mail	24/10/2017	Yes
D	Imarisha Sacco	Kamau Mbogo	e-mail	24/10/2017	Yes
D	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	Alfred Gichu	e-mail	23/10/2017	No
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Ruth Wangui	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Daniel Mwangui	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Antony Wagana	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Many Kikuvi	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Grace Njeri	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	May Mukuhi	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Daniel Gichen	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Jamen Wanbagi	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Gichuki	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Joseph Mwariki	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Ben Kihana	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	John Nganga	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Dedan Mariga	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	D Ndeawa	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Paul Nganga	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	P Mukuria	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Mbugua	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	T Kirathe	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	E Wainaina	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	A Kibebe	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Gikong	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Jack Kamau	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Dan Karima	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	M Mwangi	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Maweni	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Nduta	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	S Muchire	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Giduki	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	D Nganga	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	P Wanjika	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	S Njoki	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	D Wanjika	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Karanja	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Kiongo	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	H Njoki	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	S Gikonyo	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	D Waithaka	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	M Wangari	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	N Mimbi	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	M Wanjiru	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	David Thuo	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	M Wanjiku	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Rahab Kinyua	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	Mary Wariga	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	A Muthaka	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	M Wanjiru	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	M Wambui	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	V Wanjiru	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	M Macharia	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	P Mungara	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	S Muchiri	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	J Wainaina	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	S Maina	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	Mkungi Kitiri WRUA member	W Ngumo	SMS	22 -24/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA LCC	J Muca	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	Gepa	J Njau	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A		Grace Wambul	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	Weru GreniP	Nicitolas	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	Farmers	D Mwanyi	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	Farmers	J GithunguRI	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	KFS	J Karwki	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	Mbeg Pri	E Muthoni	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	Langa Langa Pri	C Wangombe	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	Murindai Pri	J Mbugua	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	NCTN Asso	C Macharia	Telephone	18/01/2018	Yes
A	MiharaTi Sports	Milka Wanjiru	SMS	Sunday	Yes
A	Jirani S	Emmelate Wararu	Telephone	Last Week	Yes
A	Githinas H	Mary Wararu	Telephone	Last Week	Yes
A	Maza O	Mana Njorobe	SMS	Last Week	Yes
A	Maza O	Mary Wararu	Telephone	Last Week	Yes
A	Maganas H	Sanson Mburu	SMS	Last Week	Yes
A	Weny O Kisstemmes	Allan Macharia	SMS	Last Week	Yes
A	Mihara Ti Karamiru	Joseph	Telephone	Sunday	Yes
A	kithima	Susan Waceke	Letter	Sunday	Yes
A	Kanjoki	Ann Niyokaba	Letter	Last week	Yes
A	Kithima	Mary Kimani	Telephone	Sunday	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	Kithima	Kuop Mathow	Telephone	Last week	Yes
A	Kanyva Women	Ahness Wancous	Word of month	Last week	Yes
A	Micharati Farmers	David Mwaki	Word month	Sunday	Yes
A	New Vision	Ewfast Munway	Word of month	Sunday	Yes
A	Machinery Magana	Jacinta Wanjiru	Telephone	Sunday	Yes
A	Kwiyara Women	Beth Wanjira	Letter	Last week	Yes
A	Emmranuel SH	Joseph Mbura	Letter	Las week	Yes
A	Mwihot Farmers	Nirhokas Gathigi	Letter	Last week	Yes
A	Kipipiri Nreenshis	Meshoun Kimani	Telephone	Sunday	Yes
A	Miharati Sports	Julian Nangui	SMS	Sunday	Yes
A	Torestone	Njosoge Mucema	Letter	Sunday	Yes
A	Kipipiri oknnic H	Julios Macnaria	Letter	Sunday	Yes
A	Githima SHG	Jerusha Njeri	Letter	Sunday	Yes
A	Amun	Robert Kmomi	Telephone	Last week	Yes
A	WRUA	John N	SMS	11/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	John Machinaria	SMS	11/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Ester Wangiru	SMS	13/01/2018	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	CFA	Susan Muthoni	SMS	13/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Hemingway	SMS	10/01/2018	Yes
A	CFA	Muicaffigi Mgobo	SMS	10/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	John Njungyna	SMS	11/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Simon Njungyna	SMS	9/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Leonardo Jrungu	SMS	9/01/2018	Yes
A	CFA	Philip Mwangi	SMS	9/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Kiraty Njaga	SMS	18/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Munga	SMS	18/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Muchiri Githinji	SMS	13/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Kariuk Ngatia	SMS	11/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Paul Macharia	SMS	11/01/2018	Yes
A	CFA	Peter Kaman	SMS	13/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Peter Mujuri	SMS	09/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Kibe Peter	SMS	09/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Karimi	SMS	13/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Patrick Muya	SMS	13/01/2018	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	WRUA	John Mana	SMS	10/01/2018	Yes
A	CFA	Jane Nyambura	SMS	11/01/2018	Yes
A	WRUA	Monicah Githinji	SMS	09/01/2018	Yes
A	CFA	Mr Kyangui	SMS	09/01/2018	Yes
A	Sophia Upper Malewa WRUA	Stephen Mai	SMS	10/01/2018	Yes
A	-	Pelir Njiri	SMS	25/01/2018	Yes
A	-	Maina Mwaura	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Delir Ngigi	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Delir Mbugua	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Esther Wangui	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Paul Njuru	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Lucy Nduta	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	David Ndunga	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	James Kamau	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Mary Multhom	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Joseph Nganga	SMS	25/01/2018	-

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	-	Simon Nganga	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Sera Galthom	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Peter Thuo	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Zakari Mainie	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Milka Njiru	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Jane Wangeci	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Mery Multhoni	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Pelir Mugi	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Esther Ngima	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Margret Njiru	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Martin Njirũ	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	David Chege	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Esther Njenga	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Pelir Mwansi	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	John Theun	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	John Thuit	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Frazia Nyambur	SMS	25/01/2018	-

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
A	-	Daniel Migun	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Zipporal Njoki	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Jane Wandia	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Joseph Mbugna	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Francis Gachunu	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	John Mwanji	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	John Muchori	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Martin Mwariki	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Joseph Mburu	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Barnabas Karinki	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Florence Njeri	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Chris Kanyari	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Livings Stone Waweri	SMS	25/01/2018	-
A	-	Hadian Wangari	SMS	25/01/2018	-
	WRUA	Punty	SMS	11/12/2017	
	W/Project	D Njenga	Personal	13/12/2017	
	Farmer	J. Kamolth	SMS	13/12/2017	

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
	G/Farmer	G. Mwangi	SMS	13/12/2017	
	Farmer	J. Ngahu	SMS	13/12/2017	
	Business	D Matura	SMS	14/12/2017	
	Business	F. Gichuni	SMS	14/12/2017	
	W/Project	S. Mukiri	SMS	19/12/2017	
	WRUA	P. Kamau	SMS	19/12/2017	
	WRUA	F. Gichumi	SMS	22/12/2017	
	Education	A. Waheho	SMS	22/12/2017	
	Farmer	M Wanjihia	SMS	25/12/2017	
	Farmer	A Kiritu	SMS	27/12/2017	
	WRUA	Lucy	SMS	27/12/2017	
	W/Project	M Brian	SMS	28/12/2017	Yes
	Farmer	D. Ngacha	In person	28/12/2017	Yes
	Farmer	H. Wairimu	In person	29/12/2017	Yes
	Farmer	G Wanjiku	In person	Do	Yes
	T Nursery	T Kihuu	SMS	Do	Yes
	F/Group	J. Maina	SMS	Do	No

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
	Farmer	M. Wanjiku	SMS	Do	Yes
	WRUA	J. Munga	SMS	02/01/2018	Yes
	Farmer	F. Kiarie	SMS	02/01/2018	Yes
	Farmer	Njeri W	SMS	Do	No
	Farmer	M. Wangi	In person	Do	Yes
	Farmer	G. Kanene	In person		
	Farmer	Alice Muthon	SMS	04/01/2018	
	Transporter	J Njogu	SMS	04/01/2018	No
	Farmer	Lydia	In person	Do	
	Farmer	Harun	Do	Do	
	Do	Kega	Do	08/01/2018	
	Do	Wambui	SMS	09/01/2018	
	Farmer	Wahome	SMS	09/01/2018	
	Do	Stanely	SMS	10/01/2018	
	Business	M. Jack	SMS	13/01/2018	No
	TSC	P. Wastlan	SMS	13/01/2018	No
	-	Njuguna Kibinso	Phone Call	10/01/2018	Yes

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
	-	Hannay Wambui	Phone Call	10/01/2018	Yes
	-	Teresia Marna	Phone Call	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	Jane Mwangi	Phone Call	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	Stephen Ngotho	Personal Contact	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	Nelson Kawtara	Personal contact	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	Mary Kantiri	Personal contact	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	Jane Kiwantina	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	James Ngugi	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Joseph Mrury	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Kaman Ginchia	Phone Call	10/01/2018	Yes
	-	James Muthin	Phone Call	10/01/2018	
	-	Esther Wanjiku	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Serah Wjeri	Personal contact	12/01/2018	

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
	-	Jane Wawsiry	Personal contact	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	Jane Njeri	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Margaret Wababui	Personal contact	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	Paul Njuguna	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Joseph Karu	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Danel Kimani	Personal contact	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	William Nganga	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Patrick Kamwere	Personal contact	12/01/2018	Yes
	-	Joel Thuku	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Julia Wanjiky	Personal contact	12/01/2018	No
	-	Joseph Mbugy	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Daniel Wanjih	Personal contact	12/01/2018	No
	-	Paul Gicituhi	Personal contact	12/01/2018	No

Category	Organisation (If Relevant)	Name of Invitee	Mode of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation
	-	Agness Wanjiru	Personal contact	12/01/2018	No
	-	Paul Kabiru	Personal contact	12/01/2018	No
	-	Joseph Macharia	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	John Mwangi	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Mathen Wamweya	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Hanna Muthoni	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	James Gitan	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Tabitha Wanjiru	Personal contact	12/01/2018	
	-	Karen Munyugi	Personal contact	10/01/2018	Yes
	-	Nahashon Nsungy	Phone Call	10/01/2018	Yes

iv. Text of individual invitations

Text (SMS) message

(In Swahili)

Hujambo,

Shirika la WWF Kenya linachukua fursa hii kukualika katika mkutano wa kujadiliana kuhusu mradi mpya wa upandaji miti ambao utahusisha wakulima katika Lake Naivasha basin. Mkutano huu unalenga kukueleza kuhusu mradi mpya na kupata maoni yako ambayo ni ya muhimu sana. Mkutano utakua Tarehe _____ eneo la: _____ kutoka saa tatu mpaka saa saba. Tafadhali tujulishe kama utahudhria. Iwapo hautaweza, tuma maoniyako kwa nambari hii.

(In English)

Dear _____

WWF Kenya invites you for a meeting to discuss about a new project on afforestation in the catchment. The objective of the meeting will be to discuss about the project and get your feedback, which is very important. The meeting will be held on _____ at _____ starting from 9.00AM to 1.00PM. Please confirm your attendance. In case you will not make to attend please send your feedback to this number.

v.Text of public invitations



iv. E-mails message

From: Muthoni <ngothomm@gmail.com>
 Date: Tue, Oct 24, 2017 at 9:55 AM
 Subject: Re: Invitation to a local Stakeholder Consultation meeting
 To: Caroline Njiru <cnjiru@wwfkenya.org>
 Cc: Daniel Koros <dkoros@wwfkenya.org>

Hi Thanks for the information and update, I ll plan to attend some of the scheduled meetings Regards Miriam DDEnvi. CGN

On Oct 23, 2017 14:02, "Caroline Njiru" <cnjiru@wwfkenya.org> wrote:

Dear Miriam,

WWF Kenya are pleased to invite you to a Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting to discuss on a Carbon Afforestation/Reforestation project that will be taking place in Lake Naivasha Basin for seven years, which is 2017-2024, with a target of restoring 1000 hectares. The Project will target farmers from upper, middle and lower catchment areas of the basin. The main objective of this meeting is to introduce you to the project and get your feedback concerning the project. Your attendance will be crucial since your input and feedback will be of high importance for the implementation and the success of the project. Please purpose to attend. We will conduct 12 local stakeholder consultation meetings in the whole catchment as follows:

S/N	Venue	Date	Time
1.	Engineer	21 st Nov 2017	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
2.	Captain	23 rd Nov 2017	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
3.	Ngondi	24 th Nov 2017	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
4.	Njabini	28 th Nov 2017	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
5.	Geta-Mbuci	30 th Nov 2017	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
6.	Gitei	16 th , Jan 2018	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
7.	Langalanga (Chief's Office)	17 th Jan 2018	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
8.	Oltoroto	18 th Jan 2018	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
9.	Ndunyu Njeru	22 nd Jan 2018	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
10.	Sophia	23 rd Jan 2018	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
11.	Machinery	24 th Jan 2018	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
12.	Tumaini	25 th Jan 2018	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Below is the main agenda for discussion:

Agenda:	
Opening of the meeting	Prayers and brief introduction by the members
Explanation of the project; based on the content of the "Key Project Information":	what is the aim of the project is; including the exact location where the project is to be carried out, information about the initiators/ implementers and their exact motives project phases and timelines
Discussion of continuous input and grievance mechanism:	Best methods for continuous input and expression of grievances.
Blind SD matrix:	This will be an exercise that gives members an opportunity to score the project based on three categories of sustainable development i.e. environmental, social and technological & economic and their possible indicators. The scores are either "positive", "neutral" or "negative"
Discussion on monitoring the mitigation measures:	How best can this be done? Any suggestions from the members?
Questions for clarification about the project	
Closure of the meeting:	Members to fill out evaluation form. The following are the main questions for evaluation- What is your impression of the meeting? What do you like about the project? What do you not like about the project?

Kindly confirm your attendance through email. In case you will not make it to attend please send us feedback via email that sent you this invitation.
 Best regards.

Thank you,

Caroline

Caroline Njiru | [Programme Coordinator, Naivasha Landscape](#) | WWF-Kenya | The Mvuli, Mvuli Road off Rhapta Road Westlands | Tel: 0502020891 | Direct: +254 797180102 | E-mail: cnjiru@wwfkenya.org | Skype: caroline.njiru3

From: enock okemwa <enockemwa@yahoo.com>
 Date: Thu, Oct 26, 2017 at 9:34 AM
 Subject: Re: Invitation to a local Stakeholder Consultation meeting
 To: Caroline Njiru <cnjiru@wwfkenya.org>
 Cc: Benard Omuya <bsomuya@yahoo.com>

Thanks Caroline
 I'll make arrangement to attend since exercise will be part of the WRUAs activities this FY

From: Caroline Njiru <cnjiru@wwfkenya.org>
 To: Enock Okemwa <enockemwa@yahoo.com>
 Cc: Benard Omuya <bsomuya@yahoo.com>
 Sent: Monday, October 23, 2017 1:56 PM
 Subject: Invitation to a local Stakeholder Consultation meeting

Dear Mr Okemwa,

WWF Kenya are pleased to invite you to a Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting to discuss on a Carbon Afforestation/Reforestation project that will be taking place in Lake Naivasha Basin for seven years, which is 2017-2024, with a target of restoring 1000 hectares. The Project will target farmers from upper, middle and lower catchment areas of the basin. The main objective of this meeting is to introduce you to the project and get your feedback concerning the project. Your attendance will be crucial since your input and feedback will be of high importance for the implementation and the success of the project. Please purpose to attend. We will conduct 12 local stakeholder consultation meetings in the whole catchment as follows:

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5.	Geta-Mbuci	30 th Nov 2017	9:00 AM – 1:00 PM
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Discussion of continuous input and grievance mechanism:	Best methods for continuous input and expression of grievances.
Blind SD matrix:	This will be an exercise that gives members an opportunity to score the project based on three categories of sustainable development i.e. environmental, social and technological & economic and their possible indicators. The scores are either "positive", "neutral" or "negative"
Discussion on monitoring the mitigation measures:	How best can this be done? Any suggestions from the members?
Questions for clarification about the project	
Closure of the meeting:	Members to fill out evaluation form. The following are the main questions for evaluation- What is your impression of the meeting? What do you like about the project? What do you not like about the project?

Kindly confirm your attendance through email. In case you will not make it to attend please send us feedback via email that sent you this invitation.
 Best regards.

Thank you,

Caroline

Caroline Njiru | Programme Coordinator, Naivasha Landscape | WWF-Kenya | The Mvuli, Mvuli Road off Rhapta Road Westlands | Tel: 0502020891 | Direct: +254 797180102 | E-mail: cnjiru@wwfkenya.org | Skype: caroline.njiru3

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

We strive to include all the stakeholders in the meeting. Nonetheless, due to unavoidable circumstances, some of the stakeholders were not able to attend. Official emails to Gold Standards Regional Manager and Designated National Authority (DNA) or National Focal Point were written to try to get their comments/ feedback. Unfortunately, no feedback was received to date.

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

C. 1. Participants' in physical meeting(s)

In the local consultation process, thirteen meetings were held with different members of the Water Resource User's Associations (WRUA) and Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), with direct or indirect influence on the project. The number of participants in each of the meetings and the dates when they were held are detailed below in section C.3.

i. List of participants

The attendance list of all meetings is attached in (Annex 1)

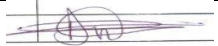
ii. Evaluation forms (Annex 2)

A total of 78 stakeholders who responded the evaluation forms, 3 male and 3 female from each meeting, were randomly selected on a voluntary basis to take part in the evaluation of the project and the meeting. All the stakeholders that volunteered for the evaluation were encouraged to convey their opinion freely without any fear and in any language, they prefer. Please, refer to some representative samples below (original evaluation forms as Annex 2):


Thindi-Murkwaki (Uppper Turasha Kinja) WRUA


Name	Mary Kibe
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was good and enlightening.
What do you like about the project?	The decision to join the project is an out of will motive.
What do you not like about the project?	Everything about the project is fine since there will be both long-term and short-term benefits.
Signature	

Wanjohi WRUA

Name	Dennis Njau
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good. It was very engaging and participatory.
What do you like about the project?	I like the idea about environmental management and concentration. Participation was on voluntary and democratic basis
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing.
Signature	

Njabini (Aberdare- Kiburu CFA)

Name	Martin N. Kinyanjui
What is your impression of the meeting?	Will make the beauty of the environment come close to our homes. Will create sort of an ecosystem.
What do you like about the project?	Sustained land management that will in a way control erosion, landslides and prevent strong winds from causing damages.
What do you not like about the project?	May create conflicts if all parties are not involved. May also create low food production if not well planned.
Signature	

Name	Jacqueline Wanjiku Njeri
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was nice All the objectives of the project were well explained.
What do you like about the project?	The fact that the project will positively affect the area in that if the climate changes we will have enough food in our community.
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing
Signature	

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



Figure 1: Chairlady (Lower malewa Gilgil) expressing her opinion about the project in lower malewa WRUA LSC Meeting



Figure 2: WWF staff introducing the project in Muruaki (Upper Turasha Kinja WRUA) LSC meeting



Figure 3: Introduction of the project by WWF staff in Olturonto (Mariba) LSC Meeting with assistance in translation by local elder.



Figure 4: Discussions at Sophia (Upper Malewa WRUA) LSC Meeting



Figure 5: Imarisha Naivasha Staff airing her views about the project at Upper Gilgil WRUA LSC Meeting



Figure 6: LSC meeting at lower Gilgil (GEPA CBO)



Figure 7: WWF Staff Introducing the project at Ng'ondi LSC Meeting (Mariba WRUA)



Figure 3: Jamleck (Chairman Geta CFA) expressing his comment about the project in Geta CFA LSC Meeting



Figure 4: Ndunyu Njeru area Member of County Assembly (MCA) airing his views about the project at Mkungu Kitiri WRUA LSC Meeting



Figure 5: WWF staff introducing the project at Captain (Middle malewa WRUA)



Figure 6: WWF staff addressing LSC meeting at Wanjohi (Wanjohi WRUA)



Figure 7: Lady from aberdare Kiburu CFA making her contribution in Njabini (Aberdare- Kiburu CFA)



Figure 13: LSC meeting at Machinery (Kianjogu WRUA)

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process
i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

Date	Venue	Number of participants			Term	
		M	F	Total	Start time	Ending time
21 st Nov 2017	Murwaki (thindi) Upper Turasha kinja WRUA	31	24	55	11:09 a.m.	2:30 pm
23 Rd Nov 2017	Captain (kaimbaga) Middle malewa WRUA	75	36	111	10:58 a.m.	1:45 pm
24 th Nov 2017	Ngondi Mariba WRUA	62	24	86	10:30 a.m.	1:00 pm
28 th Nov 2017	Njabini (Aberdare Kiburu CFA)	35	27	62	11:05 a.m.	2:00 pm
30 th Nov 2017	Mbuci (Geta CFA)	66	37	103	11:00 a.m.	1:30 pm
16 Th Jan 2018	Wanjohi (Wanjohi WRUA)	27	10	37	12:30 a.m.	3:00 pm
18 th Jan 2018	Olturonto (Mariba WRUA)	20	3	23	11:30 am	2:30 pm
22 Nd Jan 2018	Ndunyu Njeru (Mkungu Kitiri WRUA)	41	27	68	10:30 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
23 rd Jan 2018	Sophia (Upper Malewa WRUA)	20	6	26	11:00 a.m.	2:00 pm
24 Th Jan 2018	Machinery (Kianjogu WRUA)	15	15	30	10:00 a.m.	01:00 p.m.
25 Th Jan 2018	Tumaini (Upper Gilgil WRUA)	16	7	23	10:00 a.m.	01:30 p.m.
26 th Jan 2018	Gilgil (GEPA CBO)	9	6	15	10:15 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
01 Feb 2018	Cereals, Leleshwa (Lower Malewa WRUA)	30	33	66	09:00 am	12:00

The following are questions asked by Local Stakeholders and their answers. Some of the questions/comments occur in more than one meeting and this is presented in the text after each question/comment.

Why should the community use the credit money in building a communal project while the trees will be planted on individual land? There was a concern that the farmers planting the trees on their own farms should receive the full benefits, have liberty to choose what to do with the money or receive a percentage of the money for personal use rather than being compelled as a community. (Murwaki-Upper Turasha Kinja, Aberdare-Kiburu, Lower Malewa, Upper Malewa, Ngondi, LSCs)

The individual farmers have liberty to choose what to do with the money and therefore the community was made to understand the comment given by raising the question. This was provided just as an example of what they can decide as a community and also what they can do with the money gained from the carbon credits, if they are willing to go in that direction.

Is it allowed to cut a full-grown tree for firewood or selling? (All the LSCs)

Yes, once the tree has grown and requires pruning, you can prune and use the branches as firewood or cut a few trees, but in that case you need to replace the trees immediately so that the project remains viable.

What kind of trees should be planted/are acceptable by the project? (All the LSCs)

The species to be planted depend on the farmers' preferences, tree species available and the planting mode selected by the participating farmers. E.g. a farmer doing agroforestry might consider planting species such as gravellier, prunus, casuarina, Olea, etc. while those doing woodlots might consider cypress and pine. The overall objective is to have a Native: Exotic ratio of 51: 49. All trees seeds should be certified by KEFRI.

Will the project include those that have already established woodlots and are interested in the project? (upper Turasha kinja, Wanjohi, Middle Malewa, Upper Gilgil and Aberdare-Kiburu CFA LSCs)

The project does not provide for this. It requires that the land should be bare for about 10 years before being eligible for the program.

GPS will be used to record the positions of the farms interested in the project and then they will be overlaid with the eligibility map to determine whether they are eligible or not. In addition, the seedlings to be planted on the farms for this project need to be certified.

How long is the contract; since one might think of rotating the land portion for planting something else or some more trees? (Wanjohi, Mkungi-Kitiri, Upper Turasha Kinja LSCs)

The funds are secured for 7 years; however, the project will run for 30 years, mainly from the sale of Carbon credits and other benefits from the trees.

Can the participating farmers receive carbon credits before 7 years? (Upper Turasha Kinja, Wanjohi, Mkungi-Kitiri LSC)

The trees must be mature enough to guarantee generation of carbon credits. The trees are anticipated to have reached this stage after the seventh year or above. This is the reason why the carbon credits will be generated from year 7 and over.

The carbon credits will be generated before but will be used by a company to offset its emissions.⁵

⁵ This comment was not clearly answered during the LSC, therefore during the feedback round, more details and a clarification will be provided.

What is the name of the project? (Geta CFA LSC)

Lake Naivasha Basin Reforestation Project

Is there another group in the area that have been promoting the same kind of a project for carbon credit? (Upper Turasha Kinja LSC)

No, there is no similar projects in the area, though there is an organization that attempted the same in Aberdare forest, but it did not go well because the local communities near this forest were never involved in the design phase. Their inputs were never considered before the project started. Moreover, this was not carried out in the gazetted Aberdare forest, while Lake Naivasha Basin Reforestation Project will be carried out in individual farms.

Who will get the credit payments after the initial owner dies? (All the LSCs)

The person who inherits the land will be entitled to the carbon credits generated. But this is subject to whether they will continue or not with the contract terms. (Annex 5)

What happens if the owner plants the tree and have the agreement with the organization but later sells the land to another person; who will get the Credits? (All the LSCs)

In order for the new owner to receive carbon credits, he/ she must commit to and abide by the Gold Standard, stated earlier and which shall also be availed in the contract.

The issue of inheritance; where the father for instance dies and leaves the land with the trees but subdivided to the sons – can the project in such a case still be valid and who receives the payment? (Upper-turasha Kinja, Geta, Mkungu Kitiri, Wanjohi, Gilgil, Tumaini LSCs)

The benefit can be **subdivided** amongst the new owners as long as they continue to commit to the project.

Are fruit trees eligible for the carbon credit project? (All the LSCs)

Some of the fruit trees such as avocados might be eligible since they can survive for a long time and are classified as trees while others like oranges and tree tomatoes are classified as shrubs and therefore will not be eligible for the project. In addition, in the case where a farmer will need to plant fruit trees, the cost of buying such seedlings will be shared between the project and the farmer. This is because the cost of buying fruit seedlings is higher than buying tree seedlings and this might lead to higher budget implications. The cost of purchasing a tree seedling is set at KSh 15 in the project.

What Kind of species will be eligible for the project? (All the LSCs)

There are some species good for agroforestry e.g. mukorombothi, mwiri, grevelia, prunu etc. the community must have the kind of species it wants to plant on its farms, but in most areas this was not completely resolved. It will be done during registration and other trainings, once the community will select the species they would like to plant on their farms. But in case they select the species that won't be eligible for the project, they will be advised and supported.

How will the project support the land owner in the issue of air cleaning? (Middle Malewa LSC)

When the project will be in the place and working, then the air cleaning will be universal and will benefit all the people in the area and in the whole planet at large.

How will the nursery owners in the area benefit from the project since previously there were other donors who supported in starting of the nurseries and have been supporting in buying seedlings from them but in understanding, this project is focusing on new/different nurseries thus meaning the existing ones will be left out. (Geta CFA, Middle Malewa, Aberdare-Kiburu CFA, Upper Malewa, Mkungu Kitiri LSCs)

A few of the existing nurseries from the area were selected and guided by the requirements of the project and the way in which certified seedlings should grow in accordance with the requirements that will then be refunded/bought by the project and distributed to the community within this region. Other projects will continue buying seedlings from previously existing nurseries.

Will the project be started and then after sometimes the donor neglects it leaving it to die and the community be left without guidance: “This have been so common with other projects”? (Geta CFA, Middle Malewa, Aberdare-Kiburu CFA, Upper Malewa, Mkungu Kitiri LSCs)

The project is expected to run for at least 30 years, sustainability is key. Monitoring will be done for each performance certification i.e. once in 2020/2021 and once in 2023. A community-based monitoring system will be established to generate local capacities and bring further benefits to the participating communities, as well as giving them ownership of the project.

In addition to the monitoring undertaken for the performance certification, the project implementation team will carry out frequent monitoring checks (estimated to be every three months) for the continuous assessment of the project success and to help identify project risks at an early stage. This monitoring will be done using ODK⁶ to keep records of all data collected.

Are people with small pieces of land like 0.5 of an acre eligible for the project? (All the LSCs)

Yes, they are also eligible for the project since they can plant the trees along the boundaries of their farms or in an agroforestry manner.

Can the community join hands and do a group plantation for the project? (Middle Malewa LSC)

This is possible but they will need to have an agreement/arrangement with the person in charge of the public lands e.g. the chief, the parents and board of a school etc.

In derelict land such as quarries and other degraded public land; can the project support in the rehabilitation of such? (Ngondi, Aberdare Kiburu CFA, Geta LSCs)

Yes, the project can support rehabilitation of public areas but this will require prior consultations with the owner of such places and collection of information about how big the area is in order to determine what kind of rehabilitation will be done.

Can the project assist in the provision of water in areas that do not yet have water so that it can assist in the watering of trees while they are still young during the dry seasons? (Mkungu Kitiri WRUA)

This can be done in other arrangements and other projects in collaboration with the local community and other organizations. E.g. construction of water pans and installation of dam liners for harvesting run off. However, it will require a plan and a proposal that demonstrates what is really required and what can be presented to different donors to support a specific project, according to their policies.

Is the project including the trees that had already been planted; if so, can one be allowed to cut them down or prune them to plant the species provided by this project? (Middle Malewa, Lower Malewa, Upper Gilgil, Mkungu kitiri, Wanjohi LSCs)

No, the project does not interfere with the already existing trees. The project aims to improve the tree cover in the basin and it is not recommended to cut the already existing trees. Also, as one of the eligibility, the area to be planted by these trees should not have been covered by trees (Forest) for at least 10 years.

⁶ O.D.K. (Open Data Kit): Is a suite of tools that allows data collection using mobile devices and data submission to an online server, even without an Internet connection or mobile carrier service at the time of data collection. You can collect data remotely without an Internet connection or cell carrier access. Gather text, numeric data, media and more with a mobile device. Then, host your data online using Google's powerful hosting platform, Google AppEngine, and visualize your data as a map using Google Fusion Tables and Google Earth. <https://opendatakit.org/>

Who are eligible for the project and what are some of the eligibility conditions? (All the LSCs)

The project focuses on the lands where trees have not been in the last 10 years. A map will be used to decide on the legitimacy of these farms and ensure that those recruited will belong to the eligible category. Prove land ownership and compliance with the terms of contract will also be some of the other conditions to be considered.

When will the project start? (Upper Tursaha Kinja LSC)

The project started in 2017, (development of Key project information, project design document and work plan). The first 5 LSCs were also made at the end of 2017. Planting will take place during the long rains of MAM⁷, beginning April of 2018. The planting will take place in three years during the same season, beginning 2018-2020.

Will there be fencing provided by the project to protect planted trees? (Mkungi Kitiri LSC)

No. Trees are expected to be protected by the owner of the farm, more precisely the person who has registered the project. For instance, they should be protected the same way the crops are protected. If fencing needs to be done, this local arrangement will be executed by the farm owner, which is not prohibited.

In the case that some of the trees planted die before maturity, who will be responsible for replacing them? (All the LSCs)

Trees that die accidentally will be replaced by the project. However, each farmer will be responsible of taking care of their trees. The progress will be monitored by selected farmers (coordinators) who will identify the small hitches and the progress of the project. To ensure that a higher survival rate is achieved, the project will offer technical assistance through the use of officers from KFS and Agriculture, for instance, in the case of some of the tree species such as *Cupressus lusitanica* being infested by aphids, the best solution will be provided.

Brief description of Carbon credit? (Kianjogu, Mkungi kitiri, Geta CFA, Aberdare Kiburu CFA LSCs)

Carbon credit is a term for any tradable certificate of one tone of carbon dioxide or the mass of another greenhouse gas with a carbon dioxide equivalent to one tone of carbon dioxide. It is essentially a permit which allows a country or organization to produce a certain amount of carbon emissions, which can be traded.

The farmers have to decide how they want to use the funds provided by the carbon credits. Since these funds are relatively small, they need to look at the benefits of this project at a different angle. For instance, what are the other benefits they gain from the trees.

Can orders of tree species required be taken in advance for those people interested in the project then provided during the planting season? (All the LSCs)

Forms will be availed in the WRUA office where farmers that are willing to participate in the project will write down their names and the number of trees that they would like to have in their farm as well as the farm acreage they are willing to offer for planting. This form will design the basis at which trees will be distributed. During distribution, the farmers will also write what species of seedlings they have received. In case of any deficit, this will be covered during the next planting season.

Will trees be provided to youths who don't have ownership of the farms but after consulting their parents/ one who has authority over the land to get a piece? (Wanjohi, Mkungi Kitiri LSCs)

⁷ March April May (MAM) rainy Season: these are the estimated months when long rains in the region are usually received.

During implementation/ planting, the owner of the farm is the one who will be consulted before planting. The farm owner is the one who will decide where the planting will take place.

Fruit trees to be planted include avocados that can survive in the area, meaning that these must also be certified. Small portions of this can be availed so that farmers can mix with other trees species, though will need some extra cash from the farmer since the project can only provide ksh 15 per seedling, and some of the cost for these fruit tree seedlings surpass this.

The species have already been decided by South Pole and WWF with the help of local farmers. In case more species will be needed, these can be added in the subsequent years ie 2019 and 2020 since seedlings for 2018 are already in the nurseries, and this will be difficult to change. Other factors to have in mind while choosing to add seedlings, is the cost per seedling and the Native: Exotic ratio which should at all cases be maintained at 51: 49 respectively.

Can the project help people establish tree nurseries for the Project, for those who are interested in the project but don't have large pieces of land for plating? (Geta CFA, Middle Malewa, Aberdare-Kiburu CFA, Upper Malewa, Mkungu Kitiri LSCs)

No. All tree seeds planted for the project must be certified from KEFRI. A receipt of purchase to confirm this, shall be provided before WWF obtains seeds from the nurseries.

Can the project bring conflicts with the neighbors or wildlife? (All the LSCs)

Conflicts might arise with the neighbors especially because of the transboundary boundary issues. When trees are planted near the boundaries, they may extend their roots and canopy to the neighbors' farm, thereby affecting crop production. To remedy this, trees will be planted at a specific distance from the boundary. The appropriate planting buffer distance from the neighbor's boundary will be determined by the Kenya Forest Service and Agricultural Officer in regard to the tree species planted.

Human wildlife conflict:

Monkeys might find home in the grown trees which might interfere with their crops. In case this happens, Kenya Wildlife Service officers are used to manage animals such as the monkeys when present in the area.

Keep the required distance from the border while planting the trees to avoid quarrels.

There are people in other areas (Laikipia) doing carbon credit and are paid 15ksh per tree/year, is this project related to that? (Lower Malewa LSC)

The Laikipia Project is not directly linked to this one although they could be similar. However, according to this project, the credits will be Kshs 1.50 per tree per year. It is therefore important for people to consider the benefits they will get from the trees and not the monetary value.

One of the Local stakeholders wanted to know why the project time frame (30 years) was too long

This is to allow the slow growing trees especially the hard wood such as red cedar and ficus which takes considerably long time to mature. However, in the course of the implementation of the 30-year project, mature trees can be harvested and replaced with new tree seedlings.

Chief Magdalene Kariuki of Murwaki area (Upper Turasha Kinja) attributed the low turnout of the meeting to Kenya Bureau of Statistics census exercise which have been ongoing in the area.

Please, refer to additional comments from community below:

There were important indigenous trees species eg *Prunus africana*, which have disappeared. This is why they see the project as an opportunity of reviving them. **Murwaki (thindi) Upper Turasha kinja WRUA**

One of the community leaders said that most donors do not consider helping communities that are not united in their purpose. She added that many of the residents are still benefiting from past projects initiated by WWF. **Captain (kaimbaga) Middle malewa WRUA**

One of the participants, in his closing remarks, said that they have observed that the distribution of rainfall in the area is greatly influenced by tree cover. Similarly, he added, the Maiela area is losing lots of soil due to erosion after massive deforestation many years ago. **Ngondi Mariba WRUA**

One of the Kiburu CFA member who is a forester by training, who has been involved in a similar project, said that the project failed before it started because stakeholders were not consulted. He said that this project will succeed because it is starting with the right foot. **Njabini (Aberdare Kiburu CFA)**

A member suggested that sharing information regarding the project through CBOs and other networks will enhance community awareness about the project, thus promoting its adoption and success. **Mbuci (Geta CFA)**

The community fully accepts the project and thanks WWF for being always on their side. Success is assured and hope that there will be follow up. **Wanjohi (Wanjohi WRUA)**

Three aged men amongst the participants said that God had a purpose when He put trees in their area, and that since they have destroyed, it is their duty to restore. They said that they do not need any persuasion to do this. **Olturonto (Mariba WRUA)**

The area Member of County Assembly advised the community members to adopt the project as a means to solve the water issues experienced in the area, particularly by planting suitable tree species along the rivers. He added that he has witnessed positive results in the neighboring county. **Ndunyu Njeru (Mkungu Kitiri WRUA)**

Chairman of this WRUA urged the community members in this area to plant more trees, not only for the project but also as a personal initiative of increasing tree cover in the area in order to mitigate the drastic changes they have been experiencing in weather conditions (increased wind and prolonged draught) as a result of deforestation. **Sophia (Upper Malewa WRUA)**

One of the members related the changes in the climatic conditions in the area as a result of land degradation and poor farming practices. He anticipated a change of this situation with the introduction of the reforestation project and especially the component of agroforestry as one of the planting regimes of the project. **Machinery (Kianjogu WRUA)**

One of the WRUA officials expressed his gratitude about the project, especially because it will enhance tree cover in the area. He added that they always had the intention of planting trees but this had been limited by lack of resources (especially the seedlings) and therefore they foresee a great success to this project. **Tumaini (Upper Gilgil WRUA)**

Chairman of this CBO applauded the project and thanked the project implementers on the careful selection of the tree species to be planted in the area. However, he recommended that faster growing species like *Melia volkensii* should be included in the project design. Since this is a new species in the area, but can survive to climatic condition, he also recommended we try out a sample of trees to verify its survival. **Gilgil (GEPA CBO)**

Chairlady of this WRUA mentioned that the community should embrace the project as it is the only way they could change their lifestyle and stop being dependent on relief food provided by the government. This area was known for its abundant production of Cereals and hence the name "Cereals". The situation has since changed due increased desertification brought by deforestation in the recent years, which the project seeks to restore. She added that the project is timely and it will only succeed if there is goodwill from the community. **Cereals, Leleshwa (Lower Malewa WRUA)**

ii. Minutes of other consultations

No additional stakeholder consultations were carried out to date.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Will the project be continuously supervised by donors for avoiding that the project die?	No	<p>The project will receive funds from the donor for the first seven year, but not for the whole crediting period.</p> <p>However, the project sustainability is key; therefore, the monitoring will be done for each performance certification i.e. once in 2020/2021 and once in 2023. A community-based monitoring system will be established to generate local capacities and bring further benefits to participating communities as well as giving them ownership of the project. The project implementation team will carry out frequent monitoring checks (estimated to be every three months) for the continual assessment of project success and to help identify project risks at an early stage. This monitoring will be done using ODK to keep records of all data collected.</p>
Will there be fencing provided by the project to protect planted trees?	No	<p>Trees are expected to be protected by the owner of the farm, the one who has registered for the project. For instance, they should be protected the same way the crops are protected. If fencing needs to be done, a local arrangement will be executed by the farm owner, which is not prohibited.</p>
In the case that some of the trees planted die before maturity, who will be responsible for replacing them?	Yes	<p>Trees that die accidentally will be replaced by the project just during the first three years. However, each farmer will be responsible of taking care of their trees. The progress will be monitored by selected farmers (coordinators) who will identify the small hitches and the progress of the project. To ensure that a higher survival rate is achieved, the project will offer technical assistance through the use of officers from KFS and Agriculture, for instance, in the case that some of the tree species such as</p>

		<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i> being infested by aphids, the best remedy will be provided by them.
Can the project help people establish tree nurseries for the Project, for those who are interested in the project but don't have large pieces of land for plating?	No	The project will guide the establishment of the tree nurseries but the owners must buy certified seeds from KEFRI. An official receipt shall be provided as a confirmation before WWF obtains seedlings from the nurseries.
Can the project bring conflicts with the neighbours or wildlife?	Yes	<p>Conflicts might arise with the neighbors, especially the transboundary boundary issues. When trees are planted near the boundaries, they may extend their roots and canopy to the neighbors' farm, thereby affecting crop production. To remedy this, trees will be planted at a specific distance from the boundary. The appropriate planting buffer distance from the neighbor's boundary will be determined.</p> <p>Human wildlife conflict: Monkeys might find home in the grown trees which might interfere with their crops. In case this happens, Kenya Wildlife Service officers are used to manage animals such as the monkeys, when present in the area. Keep the required distance from the border while planting the trees to avoid quarrels.</p>
Stakeholder wanted to know if tree seedlings will be purchased from nurseries within their Water Resource Users Association (WRUA)	Yes	For this year, the target of tree seedlings to be planted was relatively low in comparison to the subsequent years. And as such, it was not logical to consider having every WRUA with its nursery. For the subsequent years (2019 and 2020), since the number of tree seedlings required will be higher, the number of tree nurseries will increase. This is when there is a possibility of having every WRUA with their own tree nursery.
Will those with fruit tree nurseries be considered in the project?	Yes	This will depend on the required number of fruit trees especially avocado. Again, as stated earlier, much of the trees to be planted will be non-fruit trees, since the project provide kshs 15 for every tree seedling and fruit trees surpass this amount. Those farmers interested with fruit trees will have to incur extra cost to purchase.
Time limit for the LSC meeting (More time should be availed)	Yes	For the coming awareness campaigns, more time will be dedicated taking into account the aim of the meeting in a way that enough time will be availed. In addition, before the actual plantation commences during the long rainy season (MAM) beginning April, we shall have

		met the interested farmers in the project for training and further discussion. Regular awareness campaigns will also be carried out before this period so as to get the input of those that did not attend the Formal ones.
Chief Magdalene Kariuki of Murwaki area (Upper Turasha Kinja) mentioned that the community in her Location have large tracts of land, especially along the rivers, and therefore they will convert that land to tree planting and use the chance to benefit from the project.	Yes	This was addressed in the planting regimes (i.e. Agroforestry and woodlots) that are included in the project. Since there is no maximum limit established for the plantation size, they can choose to reforest an area in their farm as long as this is in line with the project design.
Will they also consider the issue of long-lasting species like Cider that makes better poles and timber?	Yes	Cidar and other species that are good for poles will be planted in all the areas where they do well.

iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the SDG and safeguards assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are differences between your own assessment and feedback collected during stakeholder consultation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

From the 13 LSCs that were conducted, satisfaction was key; everyone was okay with project and its design, expect for some countable individuals who had different suggestions as discussed in the above table. The main comment that will alter the Project Design Document is the inclusion of fruit tree species and other indigenous trees that adopts well to climatic conditions of the project areas and have faster maturity rate.

In almost all the LSC meeting, there were suggestions to include at least few fruit tree species to generate a direct short-term benefit that will be realized by the participating farmers, mainly by getting the fruits from these trees. The most preferred choice of fruit tree was *Persea americana* (avocado). Another preferred species was *Melia volkensii* (Mukau), though this was suggested to be done on trial basis for the first year, but later adopted in full scale. The project proponent is evaluating the proposal to include fruit trees within the project.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES				
Principle 1 - Human Rights	1. Does the Project respect human rights?	Yes	The WWF social and policies principles consider respect for human rights in accordance with customary, national and international human rights laws. WWF recognizes human rights as central to achieving effective and equitable conservation and development outcomes.	
	2. Does the project discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion?	No	The WWF social politics and principles prove its ongoing commitment to equity, integrating a gender perspective in its projects with not discrimination.	
Principle 2 - Gender Equality and Women's Rights	1. Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?	No	The project is designed to benefit households – including both genders through sustainable Natural Resource Management.	
	2. Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g.,	No	This is a conservation project with positive impacts, especially for marginalized or vulnerable communities that will have the chance to be positively impacted by the project.	

	potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?			
	3. Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?	No	Women are very active members of community. Note 70% of labour comes from women. In addition, WWF has a strong presence in the project area with vast experience on the differences between the roles between genders.	
	4. Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?	Yes	The project provides an opportunity for people to engage in open discussions on matters regarding gender and agree on the most appropriate conditions for everyone.	
	5. Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?	No	Tree planting is not labour intensive. Also, they are not being told to move to a foreign land – they have ownership of the trees for their own benefit. Women and kids are responsible to collect firewood and with the project activities, they will have access to firewood in their own property, which reduces their workload comparing to the situation before the project implementation.	
	6. Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and	No	The project will make it possible for women to benefit more on forest resources at home and reduce reliance on their spouses. Therefore, they will be respected more.	

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	implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?			
	7. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services?	No	The activities implementation will make in areas when there aren't crops or where agroforestry systems could be adopted, aiming to increase the yield of that area. This would not limit in any manner the ability of women related to the use, development and protection of the natural resources. Also, women are fully engaged and included in the full process of the project.	
	8. Is there likelihood that the proposed Project would expose women and girls to further risks or hazards?	Potentially	The project activities like pruning, thinning and harvesting could put women and girls in the community at risk.	They will be trained to carry out the project activities adequately and to prevent accidents.
Principle 3 - Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	1. Is there a risk that the Project shall increase community exposure to health risks which may adversely affect the health of the workers and the community?	Potentially	The project activities like pruning, thinning and harvesting could put people in the community at risk.	The people of the community will be trained to carry out the project activities adequately and to prevent accidents.

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Principle 4 - Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement	1. Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, or practices)?	No	The establishment of the plantations will be carried out within the community premises, where there is no presence of such sites, structures or objects.	
	2. Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No	The reforestation will be implemented on private land and includes a component of sustainable agriculture. In addition, the project will only include landowners that are willing to join the project.	
	3. Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights?	No	All the participating farmers must be the actual landowners and should provide sufficient authority over the land including title deeds and/or allotment letters.	
	4. For Projects involving land-use tenure, are there any uncertainties with regards land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	NA	Only landowners with title deeds or allotment letters will participate in the project especially because it is a long-term project.	
	5. Are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	NA	There are no people that fit the definition of "indigenous Peoples" within the project area. All the residents are immigrants from different parts of Kenya.	
Principle 5 - Corruption	1. Does the Project involve, or be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects?	No	"WWF International has a zero-tolerance principle to fraud and corruption. As an organization that condemns and fights corruption as one of the key drivers of poverty, environmental degradation and bad governance, it requires its own staff and co-contractors at all times to act and comply with its zero-tolerance principle by fully conforming to all procedures and policies adopted to prevent	

			<p>corruption and fraud in our offices.” (World Wildlife Fund (WWF), 2012) (See annex 6)</p> <p>Additionally, the entire project was informed by Free Prior and Informed Concept (FPIC) and all the participants agree that the process was transparent.</p>	
Principle 6 - Economic Impacts	1. Is there any forced labour?	No	None of the landowners have employed workers. All the tasks will be performed by the family members.	
	2. Is all employment in compliance with national labour and occupational health and safety laws, with obligations under international law, and consistency with the principles and standards embodied in the International Labour Organization (ILO) fundamental conventions?	Yes	<p>Many farmers will work (casual labour) for each other based on traditional arrangements, which is a reciprocal agreement between communities to work for each other.</p> <p>In addition, all the employees working for the project participant institutions are working under conditions in compliance with the ILO fundamental conventions.</p>	
	3. Can workers establish and join labour organisations?	Yes	<p>None of the land owners have employed workers. All the tasks will be performed by the family members.</p> <p>In addition, employees from the project participant institutions have no restrictions to join and establish labour organizations.</p>	
	4. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented. These shall at minimum comprise: (a) Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND (b) Duties and tasks, AND	Yes	<p>The traditional arrangements between farmers are based on informal agreements. All the labour will be provided voluntarily by the family members and their neighbours and therefore the conditions are not applicable.</p> <p>In addition, the project participants institutions have working agreements with all the workers and they make sure that the minimum stated in the assessment question will be met/respected.</p>	

	<p>(c) Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND</p> <p>(d) Modalities on health insurance, AND</p> <p>(e) Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND</p> <p>(f) Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave.</p>			
	5. Is the project financially sustainable (beyond the 7 year period of investment)	Yes	For the first seven initial years or until the project reaches 42,000 tCO ₂ , the project relies on funds from Coop Switzerland. After that period, the project relies on the sale of carbon credits. Therefore, the project is financially sustainable.	
	6. Are there any risks to the local economy from this project?	No	On the contrary, the goods and services resulting from the diverse project activities will increase the income of the families involved with the project as well as enhance the climate and biodiversity. Hence, there are no risks to the local economy for the project.	
ENVIRONMENTAL & ECOLOGICAL SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES				
Principle 1 - Climate and Energy	1. Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	No	GHG emissions will be reduced because of carbon sequestration and no use of fertiliser. Soil preparation is the same as baseline.	
	2. Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as	No	No power or fuel source will be required to plant the trees or other project activities. On the contrary, the project activity will increase the availability of firewood in the participant's land.	

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	wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?			
Principle 2 – Water	1. Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	Yes	Project is intended to have positive impact on water resources through improved filtration and reduced soil erosion, reducing the flooding potential, high seasonal flow variability and water scarcity.	
	2. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion? If 'Yes' or 'Potentially' proceed to next question	No	The project will enhance water holding capacity of the soil and also bind the soil particles together. The tree cover will also reduce wind and raindrop erosion.	
	3. Is the Project's area of influence susceptible to excessive erosion and/or water body instability?	Yes	Some portions of the project area are susceptible to erosion and water body instability. However, the project activities will reduce the erosion risks and water body instability.	In the project area, some of the project participants may join this project to control erosion (through planting of native trees along riparian zones).

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Principle 3 – Environment, ecology and land use	1. Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of crops or other products?	Yes	Crop production is envisioned within the agroforestry system.	Farmers with sufficient land will establish woodlots while those with less land will use agroforestry systems to combine tree planting with crop production.
	2. Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	The trees will help reduce the adverse effects of weather and natural disasters.	
	3. Could the Project be negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)?	No	Only certified seeds from a single known source (KEFRI) will be used and no GMOs will be used in the project activities.	
	4. Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	There will be no use of machinery or other.	
	5. Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous and non-	No	No chemicals are used to grow or manage most of the trees.	

	hazardous chemicals and/or materials?			
	6. Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	Potentially	<i>Cupressus lusitanica</i> can be infested by aphids and pesticides are used to control it. This has only occurred once during the last 3 decades in the project area.	
	7. Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	Yes	The project only includes areas that have had no trees for at least ten years, but harvest will be accepted in new planting areas.	Areas where harvest will occur, the project participants need to replant those areas after harvest to make sure the area will be covered by trees for the whole project crediting period.
	8. Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	Yes	One of the management systems adopted is agroforestry and this alteration has a positive impact. Agroforestry systems in the region lead to an increase in soil fertility, resulting in increased crop yields (approximately 15% according to WWF-Kenya experience in this area).	
	9. Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	Yes	Grazing will be allowed in the reforestation areas once trees have established i.e. beyond 5 years.	

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	10. Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	All the reforestation will take place on private land and no trees will be planted in protected areas. Also, planting is only allowed in areas that were no forest for at least 10 years before the project start date and the project aim is also to protect the Lake Naivasha Basin.	
	11. Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)?	No	The project will be implemented in areas degraded and with no endangered species present.	
	12. Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through trans-boundary effects?	No	The project will be implemented in areas degraded and no endangered species are present on those areas.	

i. Safeguard assessment

ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

>> (Specify the relevant SDG target for each of three SDGs addressed by the project. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#).)

Sustainable Development Goal	Target	Project impact (Qns)	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification
6. Clean water and sanitation	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resource management at all levels, including through trans-	Will the project improve water resources in our county	Yes	The overall objective of the project is to improve water quality and quantity through improved tree cover in the basin

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	boundary cooperation appropriate	and in the neighboring counties?		
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Will the project contribute to the protection and restoration of the ecosystem?	Yes	The project aims to restore 1,000 hectares of degraded forestlands in the basin. This will in turn increase the tree cover improving the overall hydrologic cycle in the basin.
	6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management		Yes	The local communities are the main drivers of the project. They are engaged in the initial stages of the project, through the LSCs and other informal meetings, to get their opinions and views of the project, including on the improvement of water and sanitation management. In addition, the participants are strongly encouraging to participate during the whole project crediting period.
13. Climate action	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Will adoption of agroforestry/woodlot in farms strengthen resilience and capacity to cope with climate related hazards (floods, draught, frost)?	Yes	Trees offer a myriad of benefits to both humankind and the environment. The trees planted in this project will help the local communities both directly and indirectly improve their resilience when faced with climate change and its related hazards, notably floods and droughts.
	13.2 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Will this project improve your knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation?	Yes	Education will be offered on best tree planting practices, as well as other silvicultural activities. As part of the recently concluded LSC meetings, farmers brainstormed on climate change issues, as well as its adaptation and mitigation measures.

15. Life on land	<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>	Will this project contribute to sustainable natural resource management?	Yes	The local communities will be using trees from their established forest, reducing pressure on the existing forest resources.
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D. 2. Stakeholders' Blind sustainable development assessment

i. Safeguard assessment

The sustainable development assessment considered the community's comments during the local stakeholder consultation.

The tables with the assessment questions will be annexed into Annex 7. The document "Safeguards from all the LSC" presents all evaluations carried out in the meetings with the community. In the next section, we present the analysis of the difference between our own sustainable development assessment and the one resulting from the blind exercise with stakeholders.

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The blind sustainable development assessment with the stakeholders does not show the mandatory requirements 1, 5 and 6 because the stakeholders were not able to identify the project's impact for those requirements. Those requirements relate to the reputation of the project implementer, and thus, due to the early stage of the project implementation, many stakeholders did not identify the impacts.

However, due to the presence of the WWF in some parts of the project area, the community perception on the work performed by the WWF through other projects is very positive.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

>> (Specify the relevant SDG target for each of three SDGs addressed by the project. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#) .)

Sustainable Development Goal	Target	Project impact (Qns)	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no)	Justification
6. Clean water and sanitation	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resource management at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation when appropriate	Will the project improve water resources in our county and in the neighboring counties?	Yes	The project contributes to improving water conservation by planting more trees on farms to decrease reliance on forest resources.
	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Will the project contribute to the protection and restoration of the ecosystem?	Yes	The project will contribute to the protection and restoration of the ecosystem because the increase of tree cover also increase soil conservation, attract rainfall, reduce pressure on the forest due to pruning for firewood and other wood products obtained through thinning.
	6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management		Yes	Local communities are engaged in all stages yet most importantly in the implantation stage
13. Climate action	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-	Will adoption of agroforestry/woodlot in farms strengthen resilience and capacity	Yes	Trees will bring rainfall and enhance the environment. Other benefits that will help the community to be more resilient when faced

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	related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	to cope with climate related hazards (floods, draught, frost)?		with climate change include using firewood from pruning
	13.2 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Will this project improve your knowledge on climate change mitigation and adaptation?	Yes	Through training that will be offered during the project implementation and continuous monitoring.
15. Life on land	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Will this project contribute to sustainable natural resource management?	Yes	The community will be using the trees and forest resources sustainably.
	15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally		Yes	By planting trees on-farm, the communities will rely less on the protected forest resources and also reduce further degradation of the riparian land.

The differences between the Own Sustainable Development Assessment and the Stakeholders' Blind Exercise touch on issues such as gender, land tenure, land use, health risks and project activities, themes that are more fully developed within the following overarching points presented below:

1. Gender Equality and Women's Rights

For the safeguarding of Gender Equality and Women's Rights it was found that, while the WWF's social and political principles guarantee equal opportunities and benefits for both genders, in some of the meetings the stakeholder mentioned the limited autonomy and the low decision-making power of women within families, a consequence of their traditional dynamics where men, being the sole owners of the land, make the management decisions. It should be noted that traditionally and culturally, "Women in Kenya are underrepresented in decision-making positions. They also have less access to education, land, and employment. Those living in rural areas spend long hours collecting water and firewood; interfering with school attendance and leaving them with little time to earn money or engage in other productive activities". However, "(...) situation of women and girls is gaining greater attention in Kenya. The country's new Constitution, passed in 2010, provides a powerful framework for addressing gender equality. It marks a new beginning for women's rights in Kenya; seeking to remedy the traditional exclusion of women and promote their full involvement in every aspect of growth and development" (USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, 2017).

Due to the above, at the meetings in Tumaini, Wanjohi, Murwaki, Captain, Wanjohi, the limited access to resources, rights and benefits to women was mentioned as a potential risk; the participants also see the potential risk in the recurring discrimination against women, especially during harvest periods when men can take all the earnings obtained from the harvested trees and other benefits of the project. As a measure to mitigate this risk, the stakeholders proposed opening dialogue between the husbands and the wives in order to reach consensus on where to carry out the plantations, how to distribute their benefits, and how to include of all the members of the family in the activities of the project.

At the meetings in Wanjohi and Ngonji, attendees considered the increase in women's work a potential risk caused by the implementation of project activities. The mitigation measure proposed is related to the intervention of the WWF in strengthening the dialogue within family institutions so that they can reach agreements on the work distribution. It must be said that according to its principles, the WWF will provide opportunities for people to engage in open discussions on gender issues and then agree on the most appropriate conditions for everyone.

In relation to this same principle, on whether there is a possibility that the project exposes women to additional risks or dangers, it was considered in the WWF evaluation that the project could expose women or girls risks related to injuries that could be caused by pruning and thinning activities.

However, at the meetings in Ndunyu Njeru, Tumani, Cereas-Leleshwa, Captain, Njabini, Wanhoji and Lower Gilgil, the stakeholders also considered that there is a potential possibility of exposing women and girls to dangers when the plantations grow and forest areas are established parallel to the routes taken by women to get to the shopping centres. Indeed, forest areas could harbour bad people, exposing women who, in most cases, are the ones who go to shopping centers to buy household items. The aforementioned mitigation measures will help to select the plantation sites appropriately in order to avoid the formation of dense wooded areas with poor visibility alongside common routes. It is preferable to have plantations far from the road and to carry out regular pruning to allow visibility through the forest. Additionally, it was mentioned that, in the event of a security breach due to these variables, the number of Kenya World Life (KWS) officers in the affected areas will immediately be increased to mediate the issue.

In the other meetings where this risk was not clearly identified, it was mentioned that women are usually accompanied. At the meeting in Olturonto, attendees said that over the years there has been an increase in awareness around gender issues, where respect for women and girls in the community has improved drastically. This area does not have situations of risk such as insecurity or abuse. In case there is any, security will be reinforced.

2. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions

In the evaluation process, based on the principles of health, safety and working conditions, a potential risk was initially identified. This risk consists of increasing the community's exposure to health hazards due to some of the project activities such as pruning, thinning and harvesting. To prevent this type of risk, WWF will provide training to the community in order to carry out project activities properly and, as such, prevent accidents.

During the local consultation with stakeholders, it was identified that the community does not perceive any health risks associated with the implementation of the project. In all the meetings, it was pointed out that planting trees will reduce carbon emissions to the atmosphere, improving both climate and air quality. By reducing greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, temperatures are expected to be reduced, which in turn will decrease heat exposure. Stakeholders believe that the trees will also create microclimates and attract rain, which can help sustain the good health of the members of the local community by increasing both the quality and the quantity of their agricultural products. Health conditions could in fact improve due to the positive impacts of the project and due to the increased availability of some forest species that have medicinal uses. However, an accident occurring during the implementation of project activities still remains a potential risk.

3. Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement

As part of the evaluation of the Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Peoples, Displacement and Resettlement principles, no risk was identified related to places of cultural or religious importance, relocation of people, change in land tenure or presence of indigenous population. However, at the meetings in Murwaki, Geta LSC and Lower Gilgil, people identified potential risks and demonstrated some uncertainty regarding land tenure, rights of access to land and land use. For instance, in some cases the owner (father) could have subdivided the land among the children, but this does not imply that he has granted them a deed of ownership, which would produce unclear agreements in such cases.

As a mitigation measure for this risk, the community proposed that at the beginning of the project, the owner of the property should give permission to carry out the plantations. Families must have prior agreements for the use of land.

4. Water

In the evaluation of the water principle carried out by the WWF, no risk or susceptibility of the project area to excessive erosion or water instability was identified; on the contrary, it is considered that reforestation will reduce the erosion that historically exists in the project area. On this same subject, the attendees of the Ndunyu meetings in Njeru, Sophia, Cereals, Ngondi Mariba, Geta and Wanjohi consider that the area itself is susceptible to erosion due to continuous deforestation in the past, as this area has witnessed an increase in erosion both by water and by wind due to bare soils. In this way, the project will have a positive impact because tree planting will greatly help reduce and mitigate the area of erosion.

5. Environment, ecology and land use

With regards to the Principle on Environment, Ecology and Land Use, it was initially assessed that the project involves the use of land and soil for the production of crops or other products. Depending on how much land each family has, the crop areas will also be used to implement new forest and agroforestry. Farmers with enough land will establish many new areas of forest, while those of smaller size will be allocated to agroforestry.

Regarding this issue, the attendees of all the meetings answered affirmatively or considered that the project potentially involves the use of land for crop production and the stakeholder considers that tree plantations or agroforestry systems are beneficial for the families. In the event that the cultivation area is reduced due to the implementation of the project, the attendees recommended making the zoning of the farm and implementing sustainable agriculture to guarantee the optimal use of the land.

The use of fertilizers in the project remains possible, as identified by the the WWF, since species such as *Cupressus lusitanica* are susceptible to being infested by pests and, therefore, chemical products are used to control it (although these cases rarely occur). In some of the meetings, the use of chemical products or fertilizers in the plantations was not seen as a potential risk because it is very rare that they are used in forest plantations. However, at the meetings in Tumaini, Sophia, Geta and Lower Gilgil, the participants endorsed the potential use of pesticides in some specific species of trees that are prone to suffer from pests.

In all the meetings held, it was stated that the project modifies the quantity or quality of the available food, or that it could be a possibility, mainly because the plantations could reduce the land for agriculture, especially in those areas where the system of planting stands is adopted and little land is left for the production of crops or pastures. Additionally, crop yield reduction may result from irregular rainfall patterns that reduce soil fertility. As a mitigation measure, it was proposed to implement appropriate zoning of the farm and sustainable agriculture practices. In the initial evaluation, this modification was seen as realistic, but at the same time it was evaluated as positive, since forest plantations will increase soil fertility and will result in an increase in crop yields (approximately 15% according to the experience of WWF-Kenya in this area).

The project potentially involves the raising of animals, and some grazing will be allowed in the reforestation areas once the trees have been established after 5 years. The community also sees this possibility as a potential activity at the moment when the trees grow and there is availability of fodder for livestock. In many meetings the raising of animals was not considered because there are some areas of the project where grazing is rare.

For the implementation of the project, the harvest of trees at the beginning of the project is not considered as a threat since it will be planted in areas where there have not been any trees for at least ten years. At the meetings in Ndunyu Njeru, Tumaini, Sophia, Murwaki, Captain, Wanjohi and Lower Gil Gil, it became clear that the harvest of the planted trees can only be done when they have matured and that the trees that are harvested will be replaced by new ones. It was also considered to harvest the existing eucalyptus at the edge of the river.

The communities identified some endangered forest species present within the project boundaries, including: Olea, podo, Mitarakwa, red cedar, African Prunus, rosewood, Muirii, motuya, mutarakwa, musharakwa, mununga, musharathe, mugumo (ficus) and muthengera.

Many of these endangered species are almost extinct but won't be affected by the implementation of the project. In fact, the community believes that the plantations will attract other species that have already become extinct in the area. For example, Mukuyu Trees: *Acacia xanthophloea*, African Olea, African Prunus, Sisigium, Fig trees, *Juniperus procera*.

At the meetings in Captain, Lower Gilgil and Wanjohi, attendees believed that the project will have a positive impact on other areas where endangered species may be present, mostly because this will reduce the pressure on these species. In this way, this project will help reintroduce endangered indigenous species into the zones.

Finally, in all the meetings the existence of conflicts between neighbors was manifested as potential risk because the boundaries of the areas are not well managed and, as such, the neighbors could complain that the trees are affecting the production of food along the boundary lines. Conflicts within families could also arise due to the reduction of farmland. The succession of property could also cause conflict since the father could have initially made the agreement with the neighbors, but later the neighbor may quarrel with who inherited the land. The proposed mitigation measures were the following: include forestry professionals and the authority in order to advise on how far from the limits the trees should be planted; maintain the required distance from the edge while planting the trees to avoid fights; make agreements between wife and husband about the benefits of planting, caring for and sharing the resources offered by the project.

The consolidation of the assessment of the safeguards was carried out in accordance to the comments received during the local consultation and the first evaluation initially executed by the WWF. It is important to clarify that some of the potential impacts of the project are not yet perceived by the people, but can be identified in the long-run, for example, the community's exposure to health risks due to project activities.

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability Monitoring Plan

It was discussed during the LSC meetings and agreed upon by the stakeholders that after the registration and contracting of the interested farmers, coordinators will be selected based on representation in terms of regions. The selected coordinators will then be trained on the use of Smartphones with the Open Data Kit (ODK) application to regularly help in monitoring. This monitoring will be done using ODK to keep records of all data collected. During each round of monitoring, the following data must be obtained:

- Mapping of planted area
- Tree count to determine survival rates
- Tree species assessment
- Tree size data (DBH)

Comment: This suggestion was given to the stakeholders based on the success of ODK Monitoring in PES and the project participants unanimously adopted it

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

Grievance will be raised through the WRUA office. To help in this follow-up, an occurrence book will be placed at the WRUA office where all the grievances and comments will be recorded. The book will be reviewed occasionally by the WRUA chairman and WWF officials (weekly) for any grievances noted.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification																																								
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	<p>Some people will report to the chiefs' offices depending on proximity.</p> <p>Others can report to the Agricultural offices and WRUAs depending on their proximity to them.</p> <p>NB: The occurrence book is to be kept at these recommended offices.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Those near the Chiefs' offices will conveniently report to the chief and thus the information and records will be readily available for resolution.2. Most of the community members have been reporting their grievances to the chief and therefore if they mention any issues with the project to them, he/she will record it to the book.																																								
Telephone access	<p>In most of the areas covered by the LSCs, the communities felt it easier to contact their respective WRUAs and CFAs leaders/offices by phone. Their respective contact information is as follows:</p> <table><tr><th>Office</th><th>Contact Person</th><th>Designation</th><th>Contact</th></tr><tr><td>U.T.K. WRUA</td><td>Paul Muracia</td><td>Chairman</td><td>0720424086</td></tr><tr><td>U. Malewa WRUA</td><td>John Ngotho</td><td>Chairman</td><td>0721961842</td></tr><tr><td>M. Malewa WRUA</td><td>Samuel Mbuthia</td><td>Chairman</td><td>0720341181</td></tr><tr><td>Upper Gilgil WRUA</td><td>David Chege</td><td>Chairman</td><td>0701389885</td></tr><tr><td>Mkungi/Kitiri WRUA</td><td>Joseph Mwaniki</td><td>Chairman</td><td>0720965240</td></tr><tr><td>Wanjohi WRUA</td><td>Hans Ngugi</td><td>Chairman</td><td>0720538789</td></tr><tr><td>Kianjogu WRUA</td><td>James Mwaniki</td><td>Chairman</td><td>0720289667</td></tr><tr><td>Mariba WRUA</td><td>Shadrack Kamamia</td><td>Chairman</td><td>0718467678</td></tr><tr><td>Kiburu CFA</td><td>Ann Wanyoike</td><td>Chairlady</td><td>0721167663</td></tr></table>	Office	Contact Person	Designation	Contact	U.T.K. WRUA	Paul Muracia	Chairman	0720424086	U. Malewa WRUA	John Ngotho	Chairman	0721961842	M. Malewa WRUA	Samuel Mbuthia	Chairman	0720341181	Upper Gilgil WRUA	David Chege	Chairman	0701389885	Mkungi/Kitiri WRUA	Joseph Mwaniki	Chairman	0720965240	Wanjohi WRUA	Hans Ngugi	Chairman	0720538789	Kianjogu WRUA	James Mwaniki	Chairman	0720289667	Mariba WRUA	Shadrack Kamamia	Chairman	0718467678	Kiburu CFA	Ann Wanyoike	Chairlady	0721167663	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Some people are regularly in proximity with the WRUA office and understand the WRUA better and therefore it will be easier for them to communicate with this entity.2. The WRUA officials are usually in close proximity to the members.3. Most community members also can easily access the CFA office in case of any issue.
Office	Contact Person	Designation	Contact																																							
U.T.K. WRUA	Paul Muracia	Chairman	0720424086																																							
U. Malewa WRUA	John Ngotho	Chairman	0721961842																																							
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Mariba WRUA	Shadrack Kamamia	Chairman	0718467678																																							
Kiburu CFA	Ann Wanyoike	Chairlady	0721167663																																							

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	Lower Gilgil (GEPA CBO)	Patrick Wamiti	Chairman	0722698869	
	Geta CFA	Jamleck Gichoki	Chairman	0723278563	
	UTK – Upper Turasha/Kinja; U. Malewa – Upper Malewa; M. Malewa – Middle Malewa;				
Internet/email access	Sending emails and follow-up mails to the WWF and partners e.g. Daniel Koros (dkoros@wwfkenya.org), Samuel Okuku (sokuku@wwfkenya.org) or Simon Njau (snjau@wwfkenya.org).				Will serve as records for formal communications.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Report through a monitoring person who will be operating the ODK system (these will be selected after recruitment is done and their details will be sent at a later date). Each CBO to have a designated communication personnel who will receive and disseminate the information regarding the project (to be agreed upon once the recruitment is completed. Details will be sent at a later date).				This will be easier for the communities since they will be in contact with these representatives most often. The information will reach many people in the area since most of them are active members of one or more CBO(s).
Other	Create a communication network where the community will have representatives in each community group (CBO) who will be collecting information from members of the groups near them to share with the CFA office and others.				This will enhance a cheaper and faster way of communicating among the community members in case they have any issue with or need clarification regarding the project.

For the record of comments received through the grievance mechanism will use the format suggested by The Gold Standard, which is presented follow:

Date	Comment	Action requested from Project Developer	Response from project developer	Person designated with responsibility by project developer	Issue resolved?
	Explanation of problem or comment	What would the stakeholder like to see change/stay the same	Explanation from the project of what they will do in response to the comment. This may be an explanation as to why the project is unable to respond/does		

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SECTION F.	DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND
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As mentioned earlier, the local stakeholders for this project are well defined, and their location is well known. The design of the feedback round is that the stakeholders will have to know their input to the project mainly through the regular informal meetings that will be conducted on several occasions before the actual implementation commences. Copies of the stakeholder feedback round will be printed and shared with chiefs and Chairpersons for the relevant WRUAs and CFAs. During the distribution of the seedlings, the same shall be shared with all those farmers that will have not received their copies then.

Recommendation for Feedback Round

The feedback round will revisit some of the comments from the community regarding the benefits of the project, which may not have been clarified in some meetings. It is necessary to clarify that these comments include the benefits they will gain from having trees in their farms as firewood and timber as well as other environmental benefits.

Expert Stakeholders

The team involved in the design of the Lake Naivasha Basin Reforestation Project and those who supported the safeguarding assessment have vast knowledge in the implementation and certification of forest carbon projects under international standards, including experience on water and forestry topics and finance, as well as experience working with communities.

Next, the key skills of the professionals involved in the project are detailed. For detailed CVs, please refer to Annex 8.

William Oweke Ojwanh – Water Expert

- Research and natural resource management
- Policy development
- Freshwater Lead Expert and Africa Rift Lakes multi-thematic landscapes
- Researcher in Kenyan main freshwater systems

Caroline R Wangari Njiru – Forest and Land Use Expert

- Provide strategic leadership and support collaborative partnership engagements in Naivasha landscape.
- Development of proposals, resource mobilization, implementation and sustainability of initiatives.
- Lead in the management of fiscal operations, budget development, modifications, tracking expenditures.
- Ensure effective and efficient implementation of programs in the Lake Naivasha landscape including the development of annual work plans and budgets

Samuel Okuku Onditi – Geographer Expert

- GIS Analyst

- Monitoring and evaluation of natural resource
- Identification communities' skills, assets, issues, and needs
- Training of farmers in mobile data collection.

Abel Alan Marcarini - Climate Change Adviser

- Implementation of AFOLU mitigation projects
- REDD+, land use, climate change and carbon advisory
- Design and implementation of forest inventories and monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)
- Project management of emission reduction
- Writing environmental sustainability proposals

Liliana Martinez - Senior Water and Environmental Management Adviser

- Advisor for territorial planning and the risk of water management.
- Experience in design, developing and reporting monitoring systems for water resources, including community monitoring.
- Knowledge about Latin America regulations in terms of Integral Management of Water Resources and Ecosystems Services, especially in Colombia.
- Implementation of conservation incentive projects using productive initiatives (tourism, productive reconversion).
- Experience in developing solutions and business models to address water risks and adapt to climate impacts
- Preparation and reporting of water management.
- Climate Change and Water Management Advisor

Daniela Arbeláez Avendaño - Stakeholder Engagement Manager

- Development of community methodologies.
- Formulation, implementation, and evaluation of social projects.
- Identification and monitoring of social impacts of the environmental sustainability projects
- Design of monitoring, reporting, and verification community (MRV) for payment strategies for environmental services.
- Design of participative community monitoring plan for environmental services.














William Garrett - Senior Consultant Sustainability Supply Chain Risks

- Forestry
- REDD+
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)
- International development
- Project management
- Organisational ability
- Excellent written and oral communication skills
- Training and mentoring














Jorge Miguel Pinto Monteiro - Forest and Land Use Expert

- Forestry
- Rural Development
- Sustainable Development
- GIS
- Quantum GIS
- ArcGIS
- Landscape Management
- Remote Detection
- Digital Cartography
- Agroforestry
- Secondary Forest Products.







ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

 Muraki (upper Turasha Kinja WRUA)	 Captain (Middle Malewa WRUA)	 Ngondi (mariba LSC aWRUA)	 Njabini (Aberdare Kiburu CFA)	 Geta-Mbuci (Geta CFA)	 Wanjohi (Wanjohi LWRUA)
 Cereals-Leleshwa (Lower Malewa WRUA)	 Olturonto (Mariba WRUA)	 Ndunyu njeru (Mkungi kitiri WRUA)	 Sophia (Upper Malewa WRUA)	 Machinery (Kianjogu aWRUA)	 Tumaini (Upper Gilgil WRUA)
 Lower Gilgil (GEPA CBO) LSC attendance					

ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

 Cereals (Lower Malewa WRUA) LSC	 GEPA CBO LSC Meeting Evaluation fo	 Geta Bush (Geta CFA) LSC Meeting Evaluatic	 Kaimbaga (Middle Malewa WRUA) LSC	 Machinery (Kianjogu MWRUA) Evaluation for	 Mkungi kitiri WRUA LSC Meeting Evaluatic
 Ngondi (Mariba WRUA) LSC Meeting E	 Njabini (Aberdare-Kiburu CFA)	 Olturonto (Mariba WRUA) LSC meeting i	 Sophia (Upper Malewa WRUA) LSC n	 Thindi-Murwaki (Upper Turasha Kinja WRUA)	 Tumaini (Upper Gilgil WRUA) LSC Meeting E
 Wanjohi WRUA Evaluation form0001.f					

ANNEX 3. INVITATION TRACKING TABLE

 (Mkungi kitiri WRUA) LSC meeting Invitation	 GEPA CBO LSC meeting Invitation	 Machinery (Kianjogu WRUA) LSC Meeting i	 Sophia (Upper malewa WRUA) LSC M	 Tumaini (Upper Gilgil MWRUA) LSC meeting i	 Wanjohi (Wanjohi LWRUA) LSC meeting i
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ANNEX 4. WWF SOCIAL PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES



wwf_social_principles_and_policies.pdf

ANNEX 5. FARMERS CONTRACT AGREEMENT FOR LNBRP



Farmers Contract
Agreement for LNBR

ANNEX 6. WWF INTERNATIONAL FRAUD/CORRUPTION PREVENTION AND INVESTIGATION POLICY



WWF International
FraudCorruption Prev

ANNEX 7. SAFEGUARDS ASSESSMENT



Blind Sustainable
Development assess

ANNEX 8. CURRICULUM VITAE -PROJECT TEAM EXPERTS



William Oweke
Ojwang.pdf



Caroline R.
Wangari Njiru.pdf



Samuel Okuku
Onditi.pdf



Abel
Alan_Marcarini.pdf



Liliana_Martinez
Sarmiento.pdf



Daniela_Arbeláez
Avendaño.pdf



William_Garrett.pdf



Jorge Miguel_Pinto
Monteiro.pdf