

Project details:

- *Company name: Rewilding Maforki Limited.*

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Question: was there any change in ownership of the company since July 19th 2023?

There has been no change in ownership in Rewilding Maforki Limited (**RML**) since 19 July 2023. However, it is important to note that whilst Carbon Done Right (**CDR**) does not hold shares in the Sierra Leone entity, CDR holds the rights to 100% of the carbon produced by RML. That is in exchange for CDR's early stage funding of RML. Attached is the latest Corporate Register of the company.

- *Project initiated in 2021. First year of planting in 2022, second year of planting completed in October 2023.*

That is correct. The first year of planting included 200ha of commercial species but following the funding agreement with BP, 100% of the planting in 2023 and beyond will be indigenous species.

- *Plans to store 12 million tonnes of CO2 over 50 years.*

That was the Emission Reduction (ER) estimate for 25,000ha under the previous Verra methodology after reducing for uncertainty and buffer allocation. We have opted to switch to the latest methodology introduced late last year and under this methodology and reducing the initial area for validation to 20,000ha, increasing the uncertainty percentage and increasing the buffer allocation per the new Verra online Non Permanence Risk Tool, the ER estimate will reduce but the estimated store of carbon, calculated using peer reviewed allometric data using Chapman-Richards function, will still be around 12m tonne. To be noted that the intention remains to have 25,000ha as the full project scope and during further validation instances, this can be achieved.

- *Project covers 60 villages*

Yes, that is our estimate for communities within the three chiefdoms of Makonteh, Burreh and Kasseh and the detail has been shared with you previously. We have not planted or leased land within all these communities yet.

- *Plans of tree planting: 25'000 ha.*

Yes, that is the aim for the project. It could be increased but no such planning yet and that will be a second project.

- *Already surveyed: 5'000 ha more than 5,000ha has been surveyed; already planted: 1'400 ha.*

Yes, as explained above, 1,200ha is indigenous species as will be all future planting.

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Question: how many hectares are covered by the 'Individual landowners lease agreements'?

5,000ha is covered by the Individual Landowner Lease Agreements. We do not lease land too far ahead of the planting program as that creates unnecessary expectations from the communities especially around employment.

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Question: Please clarify the duration of the project.

It is a 50 year grouped project.

Land rights issues:

- *Please provide supporting documentation of how the participatory mapping and FPIC process have actually been conducted in relevant communities. Please clarify in particular how the women were involved in these processes.*

We shared the Participatory Mapping and FPIC process document with you previously (attached again) and can show evidentiary proof of the various steps undertaken. Also attached is a report by the carbon team on FPIC Process & Stakeholders' Consultation that sets out in a more practical and detailed way what was done.

We have large volumes of documentation and photographic evidence showing the participatory mapping and FPIC process being conducted in the relevant communities. Below are some examples but we retain a significant amount of documentary and photographic evidence detailing the engagement with the communities. .



In virtually all the photos you will see female involvement, and we also refer you to the FPIC Process & Stakeholders' Consultation document. During engagements the individuals present were recorded in attendance registers and summary findings of the meeting prepared. Below is an example. During community engagements, the project team encouraged every community member, including women, to participate in community issues and to be involved in every part of the decision-making process. Meetings were held in open forums to give everyone equal opportunity to share any concerns. According to the Population and Household Census 2015, households consist of an average of 5.9 people, and more than one-quarter (28%) are headed by women. The ways in which we take steps to ensure that women's interests are satisfactorily met at all stages of the community development process are further set out in the document entitled "*Community Development Action Plan for Rewilding Maforki Project*".

- Please explain if and how the written and informed consent of >60% of family members has been obtained for the 'Individual landowners lease agreements'. Please provide any document that proofs that such consent has been obtained from the relevant people.

The final consent is the signed Individual Landowner Lease Agreement where the signatories confirm consent to enter into the agreement for the family. In addition, as noted above, there is photographic evidence where family members (according to a Population and Housing census of 2015 the average household has 5.9 members) are photographed with the signed maps and agreements. The process is also set out in the FPIC Process Stakeholders' Consultations document and the Participatory Mapping and FPIC process document. There has been an extensive process undertaken with landowners, throughout the engagement with communities, and they have been supported by Namati throughout. More examples here.

- Please clarify and provide supporting documents on how and when the process of negotiation and signing of the 'Individual landowners lease agreements' took place. Please provide us with a copy of such agreement.

Initially a lease amount of USD12.50 per hectare was agreed but later, following a series of negotiations, this was agreed and increased to USD14 per ha. The signing of the agreements was a big public event with the local press, paramount chiefs, chiefdom council members and many other stakeholders in attendance. The actual payments on the day were managed by the Sierra Leone Commercial Bank branch of Port Loko. Everything was done within the communities. Some photos

are below and also attached is an example of an Individual Landowner Lease Agreement.



- Please confirm again that the lease fee per hectare per year is 14 USD which has been negotiated between certain landowners and the company.

Correct. That is the final negotiated lease fee.

- Please clarify the legal status of the 'Individual landowners lease agreements' in relation to the 'master lease agreement'.

After the feasibility of a project such as this is assessed, the next phase is to seek to enter into lease

agreements pursuant to Sierra Leone's Customary Land Rights Act 2022 (CLRA 2022). We elected to first enter into Individual Landowner Lease Agreements as that would mean a double FPIC process, with Namati engaging with the landowners in parallel for the master lease agreements. The Individual Landowner Lease Agreements will then be incorporated into separate overarching lease agreements per chiefdom (which are sometimes referred to as 'Master Lease Agreements').

As further explanations, the Individual land Lease Agreement and Master Lease Agreement are both valid and binding. Individual Landowner Lease Agreements provide detailed information that is specific to the individual landowner/landowning family, such as the size of the land given in hectares, the cost per hectare, and a map with boundaries. It also gives them the opportunity to sign on behalf of their family, witnessed by PCs and other stakeholders. The Master Lease Agreement on the other hand covers the entire chiefdom and includes the total land sizes of all individual landowners. It also includes the community development action plan, identification and protection of HCVs, and benefits for the community. It is to be signed by representatives of the chiefdom stakeholders and landowners, including Paramount Chiefs.

RML has taken advice from local legal counsel throughout this process.

Please clarify the correct name of the latter.

It is called a Lease Agreement, but often referred to as a Master Lease Agreement.

Which of these are lease agreements and how do they relate to each other?

Both the Individual Landowner Lease Agreement and Lease Agreement (or Master Lease Agreement) are lease agreements. Each Individual Landowner Lease Agreement will be incorporated into the relevant Master Lease Agreement and will be attached as a schedule.

Where does the 'master lease agreement' stand at the moment and can you share a copy?

Namati has done extensive community engagement and consultation throughout the process. A draft was provided to us on which we have commented. Namati has also presented and read the draft lease to the communities. We now await feedback from Namati.

- Please clarify the role of Namati in these processes.

Namati represent the landowners throughout and beyond these processes. More specifically, Namati's staff, who provide legal support to the landowners, are involved throughout the process leading up to and including the landowners entering into the Individual Landowner Lease Agreements. Namati is provided with drafts of the Individual Landowner Lease Agreements, with the opportunity to provide inputs, which they did here. The company is then responsible for taking the Individual Landowner Lease Agreements to the communities in order to explain prior to signing. However, representatives from Namati have nonetheless been present at all signings of the Individual Landowner Lease Agreements entered into thus far, and they have in any event been engaging with the communities for some time and continue to do so.

Further questions:

- Please clarify to us again how you ensure that the lands used (or planned to be used) by Rewilding Maforki are unproductive and unused?

The demarcation team must firstly ensure there is no active production on the land that is being surveyed. During the Participatory Mapping process, there will again be visual confirmation that the land is not in use. In the year that planting will happen, the GIS team will mark the areas to be planted during that specific year and again can see if there is activity on the land. If there is then it needs to be resolved through discussions with the landowner and potentially excluded from the project and the

lease cancelled. And finally, a landowner that has an active crop on land will simply not allow anyone to destroy it. There are many ways for him to object, raise a grievance or similar. This includes through Section Chiefs, Paramount Chiefs, CLO's and the company's grievance mechanism. Once we have planted on land, we would also encourage controlled intercropping as that would be to the benefit of the communities but also to the benefit of the company as fire management will be improved as will soil health.

- Please clarify again the reasons why many of the newly planted trees died.

Different species show different characteristics during the dry season including shedding their leaves (and this has been a particularly hot and dry season). Tamarindus is one such a species. The roots of these plants however appear well established, and we have already seen evidence of early regrowth following the first spots of rain. Moreover, we have identified some rodent and termites activity as further possible causes of newly planted trees dying or appearing dead, and also the (inevitable) occasional missed hole.

We fully expect a level of mortality for a variety of reasons, and this is normal for a project of this nature particularly during the early years as species and conditions need to be assessed and learnings incorporated into future year's plans. During a recent visit, we were able to identify a number of solutions to further minimise mortality rates going forwards.

As is the practice, blanking will take place after a couple of weeks of consistent rain and once a survival count has been completed. This is part of the operational plan for every year.

- How did you choose or recruit the people you work with in the communities? What role did landowners' committees play in the above processes

If you are referring to the Community Liaison Officers, we selected well respected and senior individuals who live and have deep roots in the communities. Other staff are selected based on their qualifications and experience against standardised Job Descriptions.

- Please clarify how many people are employed, where they come from and if they are employed on a permanent or casual basis. If the latter, what are the durations and conditions of these contracts?

There are 50 permanent staff members. The more senior members were recruited for their qualification and experience in their various areas of expertise and would not necessarily be from the area. The supervisory level again needs to have the required agri/tree experience and may come from outside the area, but locals will be given preference, and most supervisors are local. Team leaders are from the local communities as are other positions like security. In 2022 almost all operations were performed by local contractors. In 2023 we started employing seasonal contract staff to perform the seasonal work like maintenance and planting. A payroll of over 200 staff is now run monthly. This includes the fire marshals and fire standby crew employed during the dries. These numbers will increase dramatically as we approach the planting season with contractors now being appointed for the land clearing process.

- Please clarify which development activities have been implemented where and provide documentation.

Last year a school program was completed where 40 students benefitted, as well as a casava project. This year we have complete a water well and a biodiversity training handbook has been completed for training to start shortly. Further activities are planned for the rest of the year. See attached the CDAP document.



- Please provide details on how the respective landowners have been informed on the carbon credit mechanism and on how the mechanisms of profit-sharing work between the involved companies on the one hand and with the landowning families on the other hand.

The RML benefit share plan is a 10% share of the profits of the company. It was explained to the communities that this will only realise once the trees have grown, and carbon credits have been sold. And the right to share in the profit is included in the Individual Landowner Lease Agreements and will be included in the Master Leases.