

**SOCIALCARBON® Standard**  
Indicators for Forest Projects  
Version 2.1 - June, 2011

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY

Version	Description of the main adjustments	Review Date
1.0	First version of the indicators developed during the pilot project developed in Brazil in 1998 - 2003.	2000
2.0	Additional indicators were added to all resources to comply with requirements of sustainability for forest carbon projects.	2010
2.1	Revision to layout only	01/06/2011

**1. Elements considered for using SOCIALCARBON in forest projects**

The SOCIALCARBON concept was first developed community based forest projects in 1998. Through the years, due to the beginning of new scope of emission reductions projects it was adapted also for other types of project activities such as switching fuels and renewable energy and composting projects.

For additional guidelines on how to apply SOCIALCARBON in forest projects please view: Application Manual: SOCIALCARBON for Forest Projects. Available at: <http://www.socialcarbon.org/Documents/>

**2. Application of the indicators**

For additional guidelines on how to apply SOCIALCARBON in forest projects please view: Application Manual: SOCIALCARBON for Forest Projects. Available at: <http://www.socialcarbon.org/Documents/>

**3. Indicators**

**Social Resource:** The working networks, the social duties, social relations, relationships of trust, affiliations, and associations.

Indicator	Description
<b>P - Political risk and regulatory approval</b>	Measures the level of risk and likelihood of approval of the project by local governments and/or accordance with regulatory schemes for REDD+ in the country.
<b>P - Population Displacement</b>	Evaluates if the project requires people, activities or services to be displaced due to the implementation of the project, as well as the measures adopted during the planning and implementation stages, in order to minimize negative impacts or maximize positive impacts.
<b>P - Communication with stakeholders</b>	Evaluates the process for contacting stakeholders in the planning, implementation and operation stages. <b>Example of stakeholders that should be identified and involved in the consultation process:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- project owners</li> <li>- partners</li> <li>- leaders of the communities.</li> <li>- local groups, associations or village committees;</li> <li>- local institutions and ngos</li> <li>- local team responsible for coordinating the implementation additional programs</li> <li>- households</li> <li>- local public agencies and municipalities.</li> </ul>
<b>P - Social demand</b>	Social Demands may be understood as institutional or civil society interests: demands made by institutions, agencies, NGOs, municipalities or other institutions which aim to improve the social or environmental project's benefits.
<b>P - Acceptance of the project</b>	Evaluates the level of support or acceptance from the neighboring population in regard to the project.
<b>P - Support to social programs</b>	Access the quality and results of social programs. Quality: evaluation of the effectiveness of projects/programs. Results: evaluate the relevance of the benefits/effects generated by the projects/programs, considering:

	a) In how many areas the project delivers benefits (scope): b) Who are the beneficiaries?
<b>P - Social impact</b>	Evaluates the relevant social impacts occurred due to the project, including additional social programs for the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: a) Creating or structuring associations, groups, etc. b) Solving conflicts (land, exploitation of natural resources, etc.) c) Reducing political interferences and dependency d) Improving family relations - Other social areas (please specify).
<b>C- Associations</b>	The existence of a formal association among the members of the community and the association structure grade.
<b>C- Conflicts</b>	The existence of internal conflicts among the association members or the organized groups.
<b>C- Interferences</b>	The existence of external interferences, such as politics or other institutional influences for example.
<b>C- Family Relations</b>	The integrity of the family relationship and your importance for the community

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>P - Political risk and regulatory approval</b>	Political uncertainty on REDD+ and risk issues with likelihood that these make the project unviable.	Political uncertainty on REDD+ and risk issues with likelihood that these pose major risks to the project.	Political uncertainty on REDD+ and risk issues with a moderate degree of uncertainty about the risks posed to the project.	Political uncertainty on REDD+ and risk issues with a good degree of confidence that these will not pose a significant threat to the project.	Political developments on REDD+ indicates a moderate degree of confidence that the project is in accordance with national or sub-national programs.	Project is in accordance with national or sub-national REDD+ programs.
<b>P - Population Displacement</b>	Families and activities (e.g. crop production, grazing animals, timber harvesting, etc.) located in the project area have no compensation due to their displacement.	Relocation, displacement and mitigation programs exist for such families and activities. However, the program does not ensure reestablishment of quality of life enjoyed prior to displacement.	Only legal owners of properties are compensated.	All families and property owners are correctly relocated or compensated, including those who do not possess formal title the land.	Participatory Relocation Program, including negotiations with different actors (owners, public agencies, and civil society organizations).	There is no need to displace families or other activities.
<b>P - Communication with stakeholders</b>	There is no communication with local stakeholders	Some consultation process were held, but with some gaps and do not fulfill legal obligations or the Carbon Standard	Fulfillment of legal obligations only and obligations by the applied Carbon Standard (i.e. VCS or CDM).	Additional consultation process was held to assess the local needs and/or to present the carbon project to the local stakeholders.	Permanent feedback opportunity to stakeholders involved.	Existence of a systematic and permanent approach for communicating with stakeholders, such as creation of specific

		minimal requirements.				forums, groups or committees.
<b>P - Social Demands</b>	No knowledge of external social demands.	Social demands are not considered in the planning, execution and operation stages, or consideration is unsatisfactory.	Only compulsory demands are considered and fulfilled.	Social demands are incorporated in the project, but there are some gaps in identification of relevant social issues and incorporation into the project.	Good identification of relevant social issues and incorporation into the project, but some gaps in compliance with original and current social commitments.	Compliance with original and current social commitments.
<b>P - Acceptance of the project</b>	High level of opposition.	Low support from local stakeholders.	Limited support from local stakeholders.	Support from local stakeholders, but some opposition still exists.	Support from local stakeholders and little opposition.	Strong support from local stakeholders and insignificant opposition.
<b>P - Support to social programs</b>	No actions were taken.	Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered.	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in proposed activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but with limited impacts on the beneficiaries were observed.	Some programs were held successfully that had positive influence on everyday behavior.	Some programs were held which show positive results and improve the quality of life of beneficiaries.
<b>P - Social impact of the project</b>	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of social effects of the project.
<b>C - Associations</b>	Absence of formal community associations; individualism predominates, in other words, it's every one for him/herself	Community organizations exist but they lack structure and face internal conflict	Community organizations exist and those in charge are keen to strengthen the group	Community organizations exist and are headed by people who are recognized as leaders by the community	Leaders of community organizations are motivated and relatively experienced	Organizations which internalize the sense of community exist and are headed by capable and experienced leaders
<b>C - Conflicts</b>	Conflicts within the community are intractable		Few intractable internal conflicts	Internal conflicts are amenable to resolution	Few internal conflicts	No internal conflicts, or none which the group is unable to tolerate or resolve
<b>C - Interferences</b>		The community is very vulnerable to external influences, especially	Moderate vulnerability to external influences		Little vulnerability to external influences	Minimal vulnerability to external influences

		from local politicians				
<b>C - Family Relations</b>	Family networks are non-existent or highly fragmented	-	-	Existence of family networks	Existence of networks linking families and relatives	Existence of strong networks linking families and relatives

**Human Resource:** The skills, knowledge, capacities for work and good health that people have. Taken together, these become fundamental for the successful pursuit of different strategies.

Indicator	Description
<b>P- Human Resource Availability</b>	Evaluates the availability of human resources as well as their competence for executing the project, including the research, planning and implementation stages. Uncertainty regarding the availability of human resources may be described as the absence of qualified professionals in the market, reduced workforce, and need for international support, among other alternatives, that may compromise the execution of the project.
<b>P- Capacity building programs for workers</b>	Level of experience and capacity of people involved in the implementation of the project.
<b>P- Quality of working conditions</b>	Level of satisfaction with the working conditions. Workers are defined as people directly working on project activities in return for compensation (financial or otherwise), including employees, contracted workers, sub-contracted workers and community members that are paid to carry out project-related work.
<b>P- Health and Safety action for workers</b>	If a safety program is in place and if its effectiveness can be demonstrated by the number of accidents.
<b>P - Human impact</b>	Evaluates the relevant human impacts occurred due to the project, including additional programs to the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: a) Education and transfer of knowledge; b) Technical assistance c) Improved health care (new facilities, improved water supplies, provision of electricity); d) Leisure and cultural activities - Other human areas (please specify).
<b>C - Education</b>	The existence of learning centers and spaces for education, the access facilities and schooling degree and studies opportunities among the youths
<b>C - Incentive to work</b>	The incentive of people to work and their orientation. If they know how to act in the professional area or if they find difficulties and if they are motivated to work in the project activities or related programs.
<b>C - Professional skills</b>	The existence of trained professionals or people with some ability to work but requiring further training. It also evaluates the upgrading and renewal of workers through the completion of courses and if these are accessible. Note: organizations may consider adapting this indicator to assess specific professional skills that are relevant for their project implementation (e.g. monitoring activities, fire brigade, agro-forest systems, handcraft, production of bio-fuels etc.)
<b>C - Technical assistance</b>	The degree of access to technical assistance for the communities. Note: organizations may considerer to adapt this indicator to assess specific technical assistance that are relevant for their project, such as production activities (e.g. improving production of crops, agro-forestry systems, commercialization/trade of services and goods, production of bio-fuels, biochar or other types of technical assistance)

<b>C - Health</b>	The degree of difficulty of access to doctors and hospitals as well as the incidence of epidemic diseases, such as tropical diseases (dengue fever, malaria, etc.) or characteristics of the regions with conditions of poor nutrition and sanitation (cholera, malnutrition , etc.)
<b>C - Leisure options</b>	The existence of public places, realizations of events and manifestations propitious for the activities of culture, sports and leisure.

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>P - Human Resource Availability</b>	Human resources are not available in the design, planning and implementation stages of the project.	High uncertainty regarding availability of human resources for the project design/implementation.	Significant delays in planning schedules and execution due to low availability of human resources.	Low Significant delays in planning schedule and execution due to low availability of human resources.	-	Human resources available for the implementation/design of the project.
<b>P - Capacity Building Initiatives for workers</b>	Lack of information regarding experience or capacity building initiatives for workers.	Workers of the project have little experience and have never participated in training or courses.	Workers of the project have little experience and have participated only once in training or courses.	Workers of the project have participated in training or courses for intervals of one year or less.	Workers of the project have experience and have participated in training or courses for intervals of one year or less.	Workers the project have experience and have participated in more than one training or course in intervals of one year or less.
<b>P - Quality of working conditions</b>	No feedback on workers satisfaction on working conditions.	Significant levels of workers dissatisfaction on the working conditions due to: - Insalubrious conditions or inadequate sanitary conditions - excessive job journeys - low salary	The organization is in a process to adjust/regularize the events described in the last scenario.	Some gaps or moderate levels of workers opposition to working conditions.	-	Largely positive workers feedback and minimal opposition to working conditions.
<b>P - Health and Safety action for workers</b>	Occurrence of life-threatening accidents related to the project in the last year.	Occurrence of accidents (nonlife-threatening) related to the project in the last year.	No accidents related to the project in the last year, but absence of employee safety program.	The organization takes only occasional actions to improve health and safety, such as distribution of safety equipments, trainings on health and security, improvements on working conditions, etc.	Organization has goals and planning regarding the occupational health and security with some gaps.	Goals and planning regarding the occupational health and security, with satisfactory execution.
<b>P - Human impact of the</b>	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits,	Actions are in place, but there is high need of	Some programs were held successfully, but	Some programs were held successfully and	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of

<b>project</b>		but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of human effects of the project.
<b>C - Education</b>	Most people have had only 2-3 years' schooling.	Young people have had 4 years in school.	Young people have spent 6 years or more in school	Young people have more than 6 years' schooling and have access to school	Young people have access to school and, though many of them have completed their primary education (to age 16), they are not interested in continuing their studies	Young people have completed their primary education (to age 16), and some are going on to secondary school (pre-University level)
<b>C - Incentive to work</b>	People have no incentive to work	People have little incentive to work	People have some incentive to work	People want to work, but find it had to know what to do	People ready and willing to work	People are eager to work, and know what to do
<b>C - Professional skills</b>	Near absence of professional skills	Few people have professional skills	Some people have professional skills	People have professional skills but these need upgrading	Presence of skilled professionals	Presence of skilled professionals of various types
<b>C - Technical assistance</b>	No access to technical assistance	Little access to technical services, but awareness of their existence	Technical assistance only for devising agricultural projects to obtain credit	Access to technical assistance on a fairly regular basis	Regular access to technical assistance	Access to technical assistance is a routine part of production activities
<b>C - Health</b>	High incidence of disease, especially tropical diseases, and almost no access to hospitals or doctors.	Disease incidence mainly confined to children and the elderly, but there is little access to hospitals or doctors	Diseases occur and there is quite some difficulty in accessing hospitals and doctors	Few diseases but some difficulty in accessing doctors and hospitals	Low disease incidence and little difficulty accessing doctors and hospitals	Very low disease incidence and easy access to hospitals and doctors
<b>C - Leisure options</b>	No leisure	Leisure activities consist of visiting other family members	Leisure activities consist of short journeys and sport	Leisure activities consist of excursions and sport	Leisure activities consist of excursions, religious festivals, d bathing in local rivers, water-holes etc.	Leisure activities consist of sporting competitions, religious festivals, excursions and bathing in local rivers, waterholes etc.

**Financial Resource:** The basic capital in the form of cash, credit/debt and other economic goods which are available or potential.

Indicator	Description
<b>P- Economic viability</b>	Access if detailed cost/benefit analysis has been undertaken and if available financial resources available are enough to comply with project's objectives.
<b>P - Sale of Credits</b>	Evaluates uncertainties regarding the value of commercialized credits generated by the project.
<b>P - Project finance risk (others than carbon credit)</b>	Asses the finance availability and terms for the design and construction phases of the project, considering others sources of finance than carbon credits.
<b>P - Economic impact</b>	Evaluates the relevant economic impacts attributable to the project, including additional income generation programs for the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: a) Facilitating access to credit and financial resources; b) Direct employment; d) Additional economic activities, and generation of income (crops, biofuel production, timber and now-wood products, etc.) e) Additional amenities, e.g., and infrastructure (roads, electricity supply, machineries). - Other social areas (please specify).
<b>C - Access to credit</b>	The ease of access to credit from financial institutions and the facilities for payment of the funds or credits earned.
<b>C - Employment opportunities</b>	The demand for jobs in the region, job opportunities and quality of jobs offered.
<b>C - Trade of extraction products (i.e timber, non-timber products)</b>	The income generated through exploitation and marketing of products and the existence of extractive techniques for sustainable management of resources. e.g., for essential food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials.
<b>C - Trade of agricultural products</b>	The contribution to generate income from production and marketing of agricultural products. Note: organizations may considerer to adapt this indicator to assess specific agricultural products that are relevant for their project.
<b>C - Cattle and livestock</b>	The existence of livestock raising as a source of income generation.
<b>C - Equipment/ Technology</b>	The access to equipment or technologies (tractors, machinery, etc.) used in the production and the state of conservation and use of it. Note: : organizations may considerer to adapt this indicator to assess specific technologies or equipments
<b>C - Accessibility (e.g. Roads)</b>	The existence and state of conservation of roads or other types of access to the communities involved with the project activities that are relevant for their project (e.g. technology to produce biofuels, biochar, improve crop production, etc.)

<b>C - Household</b>	Attention to basic conditions for dignified living conditions and the existence of situations where people live on stilts, huts and other dwellings lacking minimum security and basic infrastructure.
<b>C - Electrification</b>	Evaluate the level of access that local people and organizations have to the electricity provided by the project and, considering: a) If the cost of electricity is affordable for local population b) if grid connections are available c) the quality and continuity of the energy provided

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>P - Economic viability</b>	No analysis carried out or likelihood of project failing to gather enough financial support to meet its objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates high degree of uncertainty in relation of getting enough financial support to meet its objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates moderate degree of uncertainty in relation of getting enough financial support to meet its objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates some degree of uncertainty in relation of getting enough financial support to meet only part of its objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates high confidence that financial resources are available to meet the main project's objectives.	Analysis carried out and indicates very high confidence that financial resources are available to meet project's objectives.
<b>P - Sale of Credits</b>	Uncertainties about the commercialization of the carbon credits for the period.	Carbon credits are being negotiated, with little uncertainty regarding its commercialization.	Price of the credits is below the current market value.	Price of the credits is in accordance with the average market value.	-	Credits with high aggregated value, above the market average.
<b>P - Project finance risk (others than carbon credit)</b>	Finance unavailable.	High level of uncertainty about availability of finance.	Moderate uncertainty about availability of finance, but terms and conditions are unfavorable (i.e. below market average)	Moderate uncertainty about availability of finance, with good terms and conditions.	Finance available, but terms and conditions are unfavorable (i.e. below market average)	Finance available, with good terms and conditions.
<b>P - Economic impact</b>	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of economic effects of the project.
<b>C - Access to credit</b>	People are unaware of the existence of credit schemes	Some people have secured credit but are not keeping up with their repayments	Some people are aware of credit schemes, but have no access to them	Many people have secured credit and have begun to invest in their property	The majority have secured credit and repayments is proceeding more or less schedule	People have made use of credit schemes before and, having paid off almost all of their debt, are applying for new loans

<b>C - Employment opportunities</b>	No employment opportunities	Work as day laborer on neighboring farms	People work on their own land and also as day laborer on neighboring farms	People work almost exclusively on their own land	People work exclusively on their own land	Generating other jobs within the property
<b>C - Trade of extraction products</b>	Trade of extraction products in an unsustainable way	Use of extraction products as only source of subsistence	Minimal use of products from extraction as source of subsistence	Appropriate use of products from extraction as source of subsistence	Appropriate use of products from extraction as source of subsistence and trade	Appropriate management of extraction products as a source of income generations
<b>C - Trade of agricultural products</b>	Trade if agricultural produce nonexistent	Very little production from farming and cattle-raising activities and almost no commercialization of produce, as production is consumed by the household	Yields from livestock and agricultural activities are low and there is commercialization of produce	Production and trade of agricultural produce	Production and trade of agricultural produce with guaranteed food security	Trade of agricultural produce as a source of income generation
<b>C - Cattle and livestock</b>	No cattle and very few other livestock	Some rearing of other livestock	Small herds of cattle are kept along with a larger number of other livestock	Production and sale of produce from agricultural and cattle-raising activities	Livestock and agricultural production is sufficient for the needs of the household and there is a surplus for sale	Animal raising as a source of income generation
<b>C - Equipment</b>	No machinery or agricultural equipment	Animal traction equipment	Agricultural equipment with constant maintenance problems		Agricultural equipments working, but without security that it will work until the harvest is finished	Agricultural equipment recently acquired and working
<b>C - Accessibility (e.g. Roads)</b>	Very limited or no access to the communities directly involved in the project (e.g. inexistence of roads or water ways)	Limited access to the communities directly involved in the project during specific periods (e.g. raining seasons)	Access to the communities directly involved in the project exist, but ways are in bad state of conservation.	Access to the to the communities directly involved in the project exist, but ways are partially in bad state of conservation (e.g. specific intervals, bridges)	Access to the communities directly involved in the project exist, and ways are in good state of conservation.	More than one way in good state of conservation exists to access the communities directly involved in the project.
<b>C - Household</b>	Homes made of straw, adobe and Wood, covered with straw	Homes made of bricks, adobe covered with tiles and straw	Homes made of bricks, adobe and covered with tiles. Outdoor toilets	Homes made of bricks and tiles with indoor toilets	House made of bricks, with water and electricity supplies	Houses are made of bricks, the walls are plastered and painted, and they have electricity and water supplies

<b>C - Eletrification</b>	Communities directly involved in the project have no access to electricity.	Limited access to electricity provided by non-renewable sources isolated systems (e.g. diesel generators).	Limited access to electricity provided by renewable sources isolated systems (e.g. solar panels).	Access to the electricity provided by grid connection, benefiting mostly companies or public services, but with some gaps to connect households.	Good range of grid connection, but people have difficulties in having access to electricity due to the high cost.	Good access to electricity services, with minor or no gaps in grid connection, costs and quality of the electricity provided.
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**Natural Resource:** The stock of natural resources (soil, water, air, etc.) and environmental services (soil protection, maintenance of hydrological cycles, pollution sinks, pest control, pollination, among others), from which resources for livelihoods are derived.

Indicator	Description
<b>P - Project's total protected area</b>	The existence of native ecosystems preserved in the project area and its degree of fragmentation or connectivity.
<b>P - Protected Areas Connectivity</b>	The existence of native ecosystems preserved in the region and its degree of fragmentation or connectivity.
<b>P - Legal Protection</b>	The existence of protected areas and their representation for the region.
<b>P - Environmental Impacts</b>	Evaluates the relevant environmental impacts occurred due to the project, including additional environmental programs to the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: a) Erosion, landslides, silting, soil quality. b) Water Quality c) Floods d) Others (please specify)
<b>C - Anthropogenic impacts on wild areas and water resources</b>	The impact of main socioeconomic activities on wild areas and water resources.
<b>C - Availability of agricultural land</b>	Availability of land for agriculture, considering the number of successful crops, and the demand for additional input (e.g. fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, etc.)

<b>C - Water Quality and Quantity</b>	Consider the availability of the water resources to local communities, both for economic activities (agriculture, livestock, fisheries, households etc.) and for recreational activities. Note: organizations may consider adapting this indicator to assess specific water supply problems that are relevant for their project (e.g. existence of systems for water pumping, runoff of fertilizers to the rivers or other types of pollution, cost of potable water, etc.)
<b>C - Waste disposal</b>	The destination of effluents and solid waste by the local communities: a) Uncontrolled effluent and solid waste disposal (e.g. in backwoods, rivers, abandoned land, etc.) b) Rudimentary destination (e.g. cesspool, burning of solid waste, comunitary trench for waste disposal, etc.) c) Existence of alternative treatment systems (e.g. composting, production of biogas, recycling, etc.)

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>P - Project's total protected area</b>	None or very limited understanding of this issues. AND/OR No forestry remains.	More than 50% project's areas are degraded	Less than 50% of project's areas are degraded	Few project's areas are degraded	Project's area recovered or in good condition of conservation, native species are predominant	Voluntary recovery of degraded areas, also in areas outside of project ownership.
<b>P - Areas Connectivity</b>	Complete absence of native ecosystems in the region (outside of the project area)	Native ecosystems account for less than 1% of the regional area and are highly fragmented	Native ecosystems account for 1-5% of the regional area and are fragmented	Native ecosystems account for 5-20% of the regional area and have little interconnectivity	Native ecosystems account for 20-50% of the regional area and have good interconnectivity	Native ecosystems account of over 50% of the regional area and are thoroughly interconnected
<b>P - Legal protection</b>	No specific legal protection for native ecosystems in the region.	Native ecosystems enjoy minimal legal protection in the region.	Native ecosystems enjoy little legal protection in the region.	Native ecosystems enjoy a reasonable level of legal protection in the region.	Native ecosystems are afforded the minimum level of protection provided for under the law.	Native ecosystems are protected to a level beyond that required by legislation.
<b>C - Anthropogenic impacts on wild areas and water resources</b>	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of environmental effects of the project.
<b>C - Availability of agricultural land</b>	Socioeconomic activities have a high level of impact on native ecosystems and water resources	Socioeconomic activities have a considerable impact on native ecosystems and water resources	Socioeconomic activities cause moderate impact on native ecosystems and water resources	Socioeconomic activities cause low level impact on native ecosystems and water resources	Socioeconomic activities result in minimal impact on native ecosystems and water resources	Socioeconomic activities are undertaken in a sustainable manner
<b>C - Availability of soil for</b>	Poor soil, none of the crops had success, and activities are limited to	Poor soil, few of the crops had success, and demand a lot of	Poor soil, few of the crops had success, but they are adapted to the	Moderate soil quality, some crops are feasible with low demand of	Fertile soil, many crops have success and only few demand significant	Fertile soil, many crops have success and only few demand low

agriculture	livestock.	additional inputs (e.g. fertilization, Pesticides, tractors)	local conditions and demand few additional inputs.	additional inputs and others crops are possible with more additional inputs.	additional inputs.	additional inputs.
<b>C - Water Quality and Quantity</b>	Water resources are not available for use by local communities	Water resources are available for use by local communities at a high cost	Water resources are available for use by local communities at a moderate cost	Water resources are available at a low cost but are used in an unsustainable manner	Water resources are available at a low cost and are of good quality but their use requires a certain level of control or demand management	Water resource are readily available at low cost, are of good quality and are used in a sustainable way by local communities
<b>C - Waste disposal</b>	Uncontrolled disposal for effluents and solid waste (e.g. in backwards, rivers, abandoned land, etc.)	Part of the waste disposal is uncontrolled and part has a rudimentary destination (e.g. cesspool, burning of solid waste, communitary trench for waste disposal, etc.)	Most of the waste and effluents have a rudimentary destination.	Most of the waste and effluents have a rudimentary destination, but alternative treatment systems also exist (e.g. composting, production of biogas, recycling, etc.).	A significant part of the waste goes to alternative treatment systems also exist (e.g. composting, production of biogas, recycling, etc.).	Most part of the waste goes to alternative treatment systems also exist (e.g. composting, production of biogas, recycling, etc.).

**Biodiversity Resource:** the combination of species, ecosystems and genes which form the biological diversity. Relevant aspects of this component are: the integrity of natural communities, the way people use and interact with biodiversity, the degree of conservation, pressures and threats imposed on native species and the existence of high priority areas for conservation

Indicator	Description
<b>P - Natural Communities</b>	Evaluates the conservation status of natural communities and species.
<b>P - Species of conservation interest</b>	Evaluates the existence of species of interest for the conservation in the region and the tendency in the evolution of these populations.
<b>P - Flora and Fauna Local Information</b>	Access the plan or program for monitoring flora and fauna biodiversity, considering its efficiency and the existence of additional control methods (restocking, reintroduction of species, scientific research, etc.).
<b>P - Biodiversity impact</b>	Evaluates the relevant biodiversity impacts due to the project, including additional biodiversity programs involving the stakeholders and broader community. The following major areas are considered: a) sustainable use of biodiversity b) biodiversity monitoring and scientific research c) conservation of particularly threatened and/or endemic species - Other areas (please specify).

<b>C - Use of biodiversity</b>	Evaluates the availability and the use of biodiversity by the population and the intensity of the activities' impacts.
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Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>P - Natural Communities</b>	Natural communities are totally degraded with non-native species predominating	Natural communities are strongly degraded; common species of little conservation interest predominate	Natural communities are reasonably well preserved but exhibit visible signs of disturbance (absence of indicator species).	Natural communities are well preserved in legally mandated conservation areas	Natural communities have been subject to little disturbance and exhibit high levels of diversity in legally mandated conservation areas	Natural communities are undisturbed or almost intact in legally mandated conservation areas
<b>P - Species of conservation interest</b>	Complete absence of species of conservation interest	Species of conservation interest are rare, or their populations are declining rapidly	Species of conservation interest occur sporadically and their populations show moderate rates of decline	Occurrence of a small number of species of conservation interest, exhibiting slight population decline	Occurrence of a reasonable number of species of conservation interest, whose populations are stabilizing	Occurrence of several species of conservation interest, whose populations are stable, or increasing
<b>P - Flora and Fauna Local Information</b>	No research or absence of program or plans or no process to obtain flora and fauna information.	Limited research with major gaps. Weak process for identifying basic information required to establish the project (e.g. biomass, carbon stock, tree growth, etc.)	Less than satisfactory level of research. Gaps in program or plans to complete basic information required to establish the project.	Adequate research or program or plans to complete basic information required to establish the project.	Well researched or program or plans to complete basic information required to establish the project, including comprehensive process for identifying relevant species for conservation.	Community and/or regulator support in the research program or plan to obtain relevant fauna and flora information for the project.
<b>P - Biodiversity impact</b>	Not known.	Project is expected to deliver some benefits, but there is no evidence that benefits are actually happening (e.g. Actions are in planning stage with high uncertainty that benefits can be delivered).	Actions are in place, but there is high need of corrective actions or deviations in the plan of activities so benefits can be delivered.	Some programs were held successfully, but project delivers benefits in to only one of the major areas	Some programs were held successfully and Project delivers benefits in to two of the major areas.	Project delivers benefits in to three or more of the major areas. And/or There is a comprehensive framework and plan for the assessment of environmental effects of the project.
<b>C - Use of biodiversity</b>	Biodiversity is either not available or is not used by the local human population	/the local population make very little use of available biodiversity	Biodiversity is reasonably well used by the local population	Significant use is made of biodiversity, which provides a considerable proportion of the	Biodiversity is widely used by the local population which is heavily dependent on	Biodiversity is heavily used by the local population which has an intrinsic dependence on

				nutritional and medicinal needs of the local population	native species	native species
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**Carbon Resource:** The type of carbon project developed, encompassing the methodologies utilized and project performance.

Indicator	Description
<b>P - Emission Reductions Calculations &amp; Monitoring</b>	Evaluates methodologies used to calculate emissions and monitor compliance with national and international standards.
<b>P - Validation &amp; Verification</b>	Evaluates existence of total or partial validation/verification of project by a third party, if third party is accredited by UNFCCC, and compliance procedures for validation/verification with national and international standards.
<b>P - Project Performance</b>	Evaluates performance of project, verified by comparison with estimates of emissions reductions under the PDD.
<b>C - Benefits sharing</b>	Access if the framework for sharing carbon revenues with local communities directly involved in the project activities is clearly established.

Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>P - Emission Reductions Calculations &amp; Monitoring</b>	Absence of a specific methodology to calculate emission reductions AND/OR It does not have a monitoring plan, or it has only partial or insufficient monitoring.	It has an emissions reductions calculation methodology to part of the project's activities.	It possesses a consistent methodology to calculate emissions reductions AND It possesses a consistent monitoring plan that approaches all dimensions of the project.	-	In addition to the items in Index 3, methodology of baseline and monitoring plans are based in internationally recognized standards.	It possesses a methodology to calculate emissions reductions and a monitoring plan based on a methodology approved by the CDM Executive Board.
<b>P - Validation &amp; Verification</b>	There is no validation or verification conducted by a third part.	Validation/verification of the project is conducted by an independent third party that is not registered by the UNFCCC (DOE <sup>1</sup> ).	Validation and verification by a DOE is limited to parts of the project.	Validation/ verification are conducted by a Designated Operational Entity but don't follow any internationally recognized procedures.	Validation/ verification are conducted by a Designated Operational Entity following nationally/internationally recognized procedures.	Validation/ Verification are conducted by a Designated Operational Entity according to UNFCCC specifications.
<b>P -Project Performance</b>	Not successful: 0% of carbon credits predicted for the period	Very Low: 1% to 25% of carbon credits predicted for the period	Low: 26% to 50% of carbon credits predicted for the period	Reasonable: 51% to 75% of carbon credits predicted for the period	Good: 76% to 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were	Excellent: More than 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period

	were effectively generated.	were effectively generated.	were effectively generated.	were effectively generated.	effectively generated.	were effectively generated.
<b>Benefits sharing</b>	Major conflicts and disputes over rights to the project lands or ownership of carbon credits.	No conflict and dispute but no framework on land tenure and/or land use rights and ownership of carbon credits unclear.	There is a mechanism (agreement) to share revenue of carbon credits between the stakeholders, but ownership and framework on land rights are still unclear.	There is a mechanism (agreement) to share revenue of carbon credits between the stakeholders, ownership and framework on land rights are establish with some gaps.	There is a mechanism (agreement) to share revenue of carbon credits between the stakeholders, ownership and framework on land rights are establish with few gaps.	There is a mechanism (agreement) to share revenue of carbon credits between the stakeholders, and clear framework on land tenure and/or land use rights and clear ownership of carbon credits.

Note: leakage and permanence are very relevant issues in forest projects and organizations may consider adding new indicators, although these issues should be addressed by the carbon accounting Standard.

Others indicators that might be relevant: Use of Fertilization & Pesticides; Reforestation activities: Soil preparation, Seedling, Planting, Weeding, Fences, Site preparation, etc.; Fuel & Transport; Harvest; Forest Management Certifications.