

**DRAFT PROCEDURES TO DEMONSTRATE THE ELIGIBILITY OF LANDS FOR  
AFFORESTATION AND REFORESTATION PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

1. Project participants shall provide evidence that the land within the planned project boundary is eligible for an A/R CDM project activity by following the steps outlined below.
  - (a) Demonstrate that the land at the moment the project starts does not contain forest by providing transparent information that:
    - i. Vegetation on the land is below the forest thresholds (tree crown cover or equivalent stocking level, tree height at maturity *in situ*, minimum land area) adopted for the definition of forest by the host country under decisions 16/CMP.1 and 5/CMP.1 as communicated by the respective DNA; and
    - ii. All young natural stands and all plantations on the land are not expected to reach the minimum crown cover and minimum height chosen by the host country to define forest; and
    - iii. The land is not temporarily unstocked, as a result of human intervention such as harvesting or natural causes.
  - (b) Demonstrate that the activity is a reforestation or afforestation project activity:
    - i. For reforestation project activities, demonstrate that the land was not forest by demonstrating that the conditions outlined under (a) above also applied to the land on 31 December 1989. If the land was forested after 31 December 1989 and converted to non-forest land before commencement of an A/R CDM project activity then provide transparent information that demonstrates that the land was not intentionally converted to non-forest land for the purpose of implementing an A/R CDM project activity<sup>1</sup>.
    - ii. For afforestation project activities, demonstrate that for at least 50 years vegetation on the land has been below the thresholds adopted by the host country for definition of forest.
2. In order to demonstrate steps 1 (a) and 1 (b), project participants shall provide information that reliably discriminates between forest and non-forest land according to the particular thresholds adopted by the host country, *inter alia*:
  - (a) Aerial photographs or satellite imagery complemented by ground reference data; or
  - (b) Land use or land cover information from maps or digital spatial datasets; or
  - (c) Ground based surveys (land use or land cover information from permits, plans, or information from local registers such as cadastre, owners registers, or other land registers);

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<sup>1</sup> The issue of land that was forested after 31 December 1989 may be considered in the framework of further revision of the additionality tool.

If options (a), (b), and (c) are not available/applicable, project participants shall submit a written testimony which was produced by following a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodology<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Participatory rural appraisal (PRA) is an approach to the analysis of local problems and the formulation of tentative solutions with local stakeholders. It makes use of a wide range of visualisation methods for group-based analysis to deal with spatial and temporal aspects of social and environmental problems. This methodology is, for example, described in:

- Chambers R (1992): Rural Appraisal: Rapid, Relaxed, and Participatory. Discussion Paper 311, Institute of Development Studies, Sussex.
- Theis J, Grady H (1991): Participatory rapid appraisal for community development. Save the Children Fund, London.