

VERIFICATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT

Reduction of deforestation and degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios region –Peru

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Summary

AENOR started the verification under VCS Standard version 3.7 and the CCB Standard Second Edition process in 18 February 2019 when the Project Proponent submitted the monitoring reports for VCS/CCB and other supporting documents, such as the calculation spreadsheet, GIS package, the non-permanence risk assessment, etc.

The field visit took place from 12 to 14 February 2019, in which the auditor visited the project area, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts and verified the implemented activities.

The purpose of the verification was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the VCS Standard version 3.7, the CCB Project Design Standards Second Edition and the validated VCS Project Description and CCB Project Design Document.

The implementation period covered by this verification reports is from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2017.

The REDD project is implemented in the area comprised by Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park sector within Madre de Dios region, corresponding to the Partial Administration Contract of TAMBONR and BSNP – Madre de Dios, signed between the Peruvian government and the Association for Research and Integrated Development - AIDER . The area of project have an extension of 541,620. 14 hectares and aim is conserve forests in both Protected Natural Area - NPA from the imminent advance of deforestation.

This is the fifth verification event for VCS and the fourth verification for CCB. The project is well managed and results are well supported. Monitoring plans are effective and AIDER developed enough procedures and tools to manage data. As a result of the AIDER experience with the VCS and CCB requirements, documents are well detailed. In this regard, the auditor submitted to the PP the findings in which 6 CAR and 1 CL were reported. These issues rose during the verification process where appropriately closed.

Thus, once all issued detected were appropriate solved, AENOR has carried out this final verification report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project implementation complies with all verification requirements of the VCS+CCB Standard. The assessment team has no restrictions or uncertainties with respect to the compliance of the project with the verification criteria; hence, the audit team concludes that the net GHG emissions reductions or removals 945,227 tonnes CO2 equivalent over the monitoring period has been quantified in accordance with VCS rules.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The objective of the verification audit was to conduct an independent assessment of the project to determine:

- The extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the validated project description, including the monitoring plan.
- The extent to which GHG emission reductions and removals reported in the monitoring report are materially accurate.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

Verification Scope: The scope of the verification audit is to verify the emissions reductions and/or removals of the project, against the Verified Carbon Standard, the identified methodology and the validated PD throughout the monitoring period from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2017

The objectives of this audit included a verification of the projects calculated removals with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects. In addition, the audit assessed the project with respect to the validated baseline scenarios presented in the PD and the fulfilment of the Climate, community and biodiversity criteria against the CCB Standard.

Standard criteria: Criteria from the following documents were used to assess this project:

- VCS Program Guide v.3.7
- VCS Standard v.3.7
- CCB Rules v 3.1
- Second edition CCB Standard
- VCS AFOLU Requirements v.3.6
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v.3.3

Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS and CCB guidance document.

1.3 Level of Assurance

The assessment was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. Based on the audit findings, a positive evaluation statement reasonably assures that the project GHG assertion is materially correct and is a fair representation of the GHG data and information.

All the revisions of the verification report before being submitted to the client were subjected to an independent internal technical review to confirm that all verification activities had been completed according to the pertinent AENOR instructions required. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer(s) qualified in accordance with AENOR's qualification scheme for CDM/VCS validation and verification.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The project purpose is to conserve forest against imminent advance of deforestation in Tambopata National Reserve and the sector of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park located in Madre de Dios region. Both Natural Protected Areas (ANP) belong politically to Tambopata province, Inambari and Tambopata districts, and have a combined area of 573,299.97 hectares, of which 541 620,14 ha was defined as project area¹. As well, the project proposes to reduce pressure to change land-use at the ANPs Buffer Zone by promoting sustainable economic activities and establishing conservation agreements at previously identified critical areas. Both actions are looking forward to consolidate a "barrier" against expansion of economic frontier (agricultural and mining activities), with alliance and permanent coordination with institutions that are currently doing conservation activities in the area. Additionally, RNTAMB and PNBS control and surveillance system will be strengthened, even more on conformation and operation of community committees of surveillance with official recognition, as a strategy for local communities to participate in ANPs management. The project will provide technical support to regional forest authority and National Service of Natural Protected Areas –SERNANP for forest and environmental governance of Madre de Dios region, enhancing State participation on ANPs and optimizing coordination and collaboration between authorities and local population on ANPs management. The project comprises benefits for local population and for biodiversity conservation, beyond benefits of GHG emissions reduction.

With these actions, the project expects to avoid a net emission rate of 945,227 during the monitoring period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2017.

The verification of this monitoring period was requested to AENOR by AIDER. The audit of the Monitoring Report, supporting documentation, field visit, and interviews has provided AENOR with the evidence to determine conformance to the VCS standard with a reasonable assurance.

¹ See section 1.9, page 21 of validated PD of REDD Project *"Reduction of Deforestation and Degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park within the Area of Madre de Dios Region –Perú"*

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Audit Team Composition (Rules 4.3.1)

Name	Position in the team
Elena Llorente Pérez	Lead Verifier
Juan Carlos Gómez	Verifier
Luis Javier Arribas	Verifier
Jose Luis Fuentes	Technical reviewer

The auditors have the Spanish as mother language which is the official language in Peru where the project is located. The auditors have experience in social and cultural issues. They have been auditing CDM projects in AENOR for more than 5 years all around the world.

Elena Llorente has the Degree in Environmental Sciences and she has more than 12 years of experience in Sustainable development projects having worked as lead validator/verifier in CDM and other voluntary schemes. She is expert in Climate, Community and Biodiversity aspects.

Juan Carlos Gómez is a Forestry Engineer and holds a Master in Sustainable Development and Corporate Responsibility. He has more than 4 years of experience in the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies, energy transition and support mechanisms for renewable energies and forestry matters

Javier Arribas has more than 8 years of experience in Sustainable development projects having worked as lead validator/verifier in CDM and other voluntary schemes. He is expert in climate, community and biodiversity.

Jose Luis Fuentes is Forestry engineer with an MBA and Post grade in Environment with experience in LULUCF activities in VCS, CDM and GS schemes from more than 10 years.

2.2 Method and Criteria

The verification was performed through a combination of document review, interviews and communications with relevant personnel and on-site inspections. The project was assessed for conformance to the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report. As discussed in this report, findings were issued to ensure that the project was in full conformance to all requirements.

AENOR carried out this final verification report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all of the verification criteria.

The verification has been performed through a deep desk review and on-site inspection including interviews with relevant personnel.

The verification activities in which risks were assessed were the evaluations of the monitoring system (data flow, data control procedures, etc.) but mainly the quality of raw data as well as sources and the spreadsheet calculations.

AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of sheets in the VM0007 spreadsheet calculations and 100% of the data/calculations carried out in those sheets for the monitoring period 1 July 2015 – 30 June 2017 for the project area and leakage belt.

The project boundary and deforested areas in the project area and L.B for the monitoring period were 100% checked using the GIS database.

The carbon stock changes, forest classes in the project area and L.B were also 100% verified and crosschecked with validated values. For data provided for the reference region, AENOR carried out samples of at least 5% of data since they had already been previously validated and posed a lower risk to the emissions reductions achieved by the project.

AENOR decided to carry out a deep and meticulous review of the sheets due to the following reasons:

To verify the correct application of the methodology (formulae, equations.) and checked that data required to calculate the GHG removals are appropriately provided. Moreover, the AENOR verification team was familiar with the set of spreadsheet calculations since it had the previous verification events.

Based on the assessment carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the claimed emission reductions are free from material errors, omissions or misstatements.

In addition, AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the reported net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the stated figure in this verification report since:

- Sufficient evidence available: The project participant has provided the 100% of data used in the calculations to achieve the final amount of GHG emission reductions reported.
- Nature of evidence: The raw data were collected from reliable sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the verification team and the most relevant are appropriately detailed in the appendix 1.
- Cross-checked evidence: AENOR cross-checked the collected information through an on-site inspection to the project area and reproducing calculations.

Hence, AENOR confirms that the stated figures in the monitoring report are correct and confirms that is able to certify net anthropogenic GHG removals based on verifiable and reliable evidence.

2.3 Document Review

The monitoring report, project description, and supporting documentation were carefully reviewed for conformance to the verification criteria and consistency with the Project Description. The audit team examined the baseline data gathered from the baseline determined for this Region, spreadsheets used to enter and compile information required by the methodology and reproduced the GHG emissions

reductions calculations presented in the spreadsheet models to obtain same results than those appearing in the Monitoring report. The Non-Permanence Risks Reports for this monitoring period were assessed, as well.

Appendix 1 to this report details the list of documents provided by PP and reviewed by AENOR during the process.

2.4 Interviews

The list of the interviewed people is following detailed. The people interviewed were those directly affected or involved in the project activity, and in some cases were just indirectly affected.

Day	Place	Activity	Interviewed
12/02/2019	Meeting Puerto Maldonado. AIDER Headquarters.	Initial verification meeting ✓ Presentation of the verification team ✓ Review of the plan of activities to be developed Review and analysis of available documentation: • Internal Procedures • Monitoring Report • Different monitored data Verification of project benefits • Records of Technical Assistance to the Communities: • Training records for local people • Life Quality Plans of the communities in the project area	• Victor Zambrano. President of the Forest Management Committee of National Reserve Tambopata. • Bladimir Ramirez. Chief of Tambopata National Reserve. • Sylvia Mayta. Technical coordination of the implementation of the REDD + project. AIDER.
13/02/2019	Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park	Meeting with local authorities ✓ Project benefits ✓ Verification of activities developed by AIDER ✓ Agreements between AIDER and the Community. ✓ Environmental action plans: Environmental talks to Park guards	• César Augusto Yojaje. Chief of Palma Real Community. • Iván Villafuerte Valles : Coordinator of PVC Sandoval. • -Juan Carlos Lara Rivas : Responsible of biological monitoring area of AIDER. • -Yohamir Casanca Leon: Biological

			monitoring Specialist AIDER. David Aranibar. Chief of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park. SERNANP.
14/02/2019	Visit to Cocoa agroforestry plots:	<u>Project Sector 1:</u> Rodolfo Pereira's farm. Km 6 Interoceanic Highway. <u>Project Sector 2:</u> Cirilo Sanchez Cruz. <u>Project Sector 3:</u> Las Mercedes Village. Km 32. Interoceanic Highway. Pedro Vía	- Cirilo Sanchez Cruz. President of the Administrative Council of Agrarian Cooperative Tambopata-Candamo. - Rodolfo Pereida. Farmer - Pedro Vía. Farmer - Italo Espejo. Manager Agrarian Cooperative Tambopata-Candamo. - Elwer Pareja. Post harvest assistant - Gilberto Vera. Chief of Coopaser Production.

2.5 Site Inspections

Site inspections were conducted from 12 to 14 February. The objectives of the site visit were to assess the accuracy of the Monitoring Report, including project implementation status, to assess conformance to the monitoring plan, to assess whether project activities are being implemented according to the project description, and to assess the quality of field data collection techniques.

2.6 Resolution of Findings

All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed for both VCS and CCB Standards. In accordance with Section 5.3.6 of the VCS Standard, all findings issued during the validation process, and the inputs for their closure, are described in Appendix 3 of this report.

2.6.1 Forward Action Requests

No FARs were raised to the PP during the verification process.

2.7 Eligibility for Validation Activities

AENOR holds accreditation for validation for the relevant sectoral scope 14 under which this project activity is classified.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project was not validated under another GHG program. Therefore, there are no Gap Validation findings to report. The Project Description was subject to validation under VCS/CCB Standards and was found to conform to the VCS/CCB requirements.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

No methodology deviations have been made during this monitoring period.

3.3 Project Description Deviations (Rules 3.5.7 – 3.5.10)

No Project Description deviations have been made during this monitoring period.

3.4 Minor Changes to Project Description (Rules 3.5.6)

No minor changes applied to the community and biodiversity elements of the project design.

3.5 Monitoring Plans (CL3.2, CM3.3, B3.3)

This is the fourth CCB verification. The Climate, Community and Biodiversity monitoring plans are implemented. At the present moment, the project is operating appropriately.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Public Comments (Rules 4.6)

No comments were received during the public comment period.

4.2 Summary of Project Benefits

Section 1 of the monitoring report provides information about the project benefits. Achievements for the current monitoring period and for the project lifetime are detailed with specific data per categories.

Data are supported with evidence and records checked during the on-site visit and desk review. The section has been completed appropriately with data from the sources provided such as GIS package, records of trainings activities, employees etc.

As specific and remarkable achievements for the current monitoring period the monitoring report in its section 1.2 states the net emission reduction of 945,227.1tn CO₂e for the monitoring period. Other benefits in community and biodiversity components are the number of training actions for local people and employments generated as a result of the project implementation affecting both output to disadvantaged groups such as women. The climate targets directly affect to the biodiversity due to the conservation of forests. The project activities are implemented around the 1.3 millions of hectares of the National Park where 10 species IUCN live and 120 species of importance for CITES I and II have been identified.

In opinion of AENOR, the project benefits are credible based on the supporting documents provided by PPs and evidence received during the AENOR on site visit from stakeholders interviewed, records checked and field records.

4.3 General

4.3.1 Implementation Status (G3.4, CL1.5)

Section 2.2 of the monitoring report provides to understand the implementation status of the project a few relevant milestones occurred during the last years in the project area related to the management and development of the project. These milestones are directly linked with the success to implement and achieve the goals established by the project in the community and biodiversity areas.

Tables in sections 1.1 and 1.2 of the monitoring report provide complete information of activities carried out and impacts of these activities for the five goals of the project. Project objectives and activities to reach them are analyzed with their outputs and outcomes for the present monitoring period.

During this verification process, AENOR has not detected project changes in regards of the project title, its purposes and objectives. As such, the project activity accurately reflects the proposed project which mainly consists of protecting the park, to improve the quality of life of population in the area and strengthen relationships with government agencies to insure the proper long-term management of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park. Through interviews with key staff and evidence provided, the auditor's team ratified the main objectives of the project activity.

AENOR checked the monitoring plans contained in the project documents and supporting documents and compared it with the monitoring report to verify whether there was any difference that would cause an increase in estimates of the GHG emission reductions in the current monitoring period or that would prevent the implementation of any project activity to achieve the goals for the community and biodiversity. AENOR has confirmed that there are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the project description and the applied methodology. The project implementation is in accordance with the project description, there's no discrepancies.

Also, as required by the monitoring plan, the applicable methodology and the VCS and CCB requirements the project proponent effectively monitors the required parameters to determine the project's removals by sinks and emissions by sources and parameters for biodiversity and community monitoring, hence, AENOR deems monitoring plan is complete and suitability.

The parameters reported, including source, frequency and review criteria as indicated in the monitoring plan were verified to be correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan. Necessary management system procedures including responsibility and authority of monitoring activities have been verified to be consistent with the PD. Knowledge of personnel associated with the project activity was also found to be satisfactory. For this monitoring period there are no remaining issues from the previous verification.

The project has not participated nor been rejected under any other GHG programs. GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project are not included in an emission trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading. The project has not received or sought any other form of environmental credit.

The sustainable development contributions of the project are intrinsically related to the design of the project. As states the monitoring report in its section 2.1.10 the project was designed to create positive impacts on reducing emissions but also to enhance and maintain the ecosystems services and livelihood of local communities and to take part of the country reduction efforts.

On the other hand, no methodology deviations have been made during monitoring period and no minor changes or project deviations were applied.

Hence, after a complete review of the different documents provided and the on-site visit, AENOR is able to confirm that the project implementation is in accordance with the project description contained in the PD. There are not material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description.

4.3.2 Risks to the Project (G3.5)

Section 2.2.5 of the monitoring report addresses the natural and human induced risks and how the project considered several initiatives to diminish these risks to the project benefits.

Related natural risks the Climate Change is identified as the more relevant factor. The risk identified are the following: Alteration of agroforestry production cycles; decreased productivity of agroforestry, chestnut systems; alteration of the reproduction patterns of fish and game fauna and decrease in food available for wildlife; all this, as a consequence of climate change.

During the on-site visit, AENOR was able to check the following mitigation activities: maintenance of the agroforestry plots (4 hectares with cacao chuncho), with a vision of food security in the native communities of Palma Real and Sonene.

Related to the human induced risks, the most important ones detected were the invasion of land by migrants and superposition of concessions or rights of different land uses and possible disputes for this cause and for doubtful possession of the land in the buffer zone.

For those risks, AIDER has established different mitigation activities such as preparation of a socioeconomic diagnosis of the buffer zone of the REDD + project and quantification of mining concessions with respect to the areas of the Administration Contract and Leakage Belt, in order to know its extension and take the appropriate actions for its conservation.

AENOR deems that AIDER identified correctly the risks to the project benefits but the most important is that created, and it is implementing actions to reduce or diminish the negative impacts of these risks in the benefits on the Climate, community and biodiversity.

4.3.3 Enhancement of High Conservation Values (G3.6)

This project will result in the long-term protection of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park. To achieve this result, the following activities are part of the project:

- Technical and operational support to the staff and members of the management committees of the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, regarding the research priorities for the management and monitoring of biological diversity and human activities, for the adequate management of resources.
- Joint strategies for the control, monitoring and adequate management of biodiversity values through the implementation of a research promotion strategy (based on alliances with researchers and institutions that carry out research, conformation of an Advisory Committee that helps to guide the development of research, development of "anchor" or "magnet" projects that, due to their importance, attract other related projects, infrastructure implementation such as scientific stations in the sector of San Antonio, La Torre, among others) , which positions the ANP as places for the realization of both national and international research, which contribute to the knowledge of diversity, conservation status and management of non-timber resources and wildlife.
- Volunteer program for the monitoring activities of biological diversity and human activities and research in the NPA, together with activities and specific support in logistics and coordination to the management committees of the ANP, which is a space for the participation of local actors and public and private institutions directly and indirectly involved in the management.
- Consolidation of an Integral Monitoring Plan. Indicators of the biological and human landscape contribute to have a perception of the conservation status of the project area and provide early warnings, feeding an information system implemented with the personnel of the ANP, allied institutions (public and private), favoring the inclusion of park rangers in the analysis and dissemination of results.
- Promotion of mining initiatives with social responsibility and low mercury use, having started work with the association APAYLOM, in a first stage formalizing their mining claims and contributing to the preparation of the Environmental Impact Assessments, to later promote the development of mining with techniques that reduce the use of mercury as the retort. In this way, it will contribute to maintaining the quality of the water resource for human consumption.
- Remote fire monitoring will be carried out through satellite images (images from the INPE - Brazil), to obtain early warnings of burns inside the RNTAMB and the PNBS; With this information, field work will be carried out to determine the causes of the burnings. This information will be used to prepare maps of priority zones of protection and work with populations.

- Participatory rural diagnoses are being developed in the Palma Real and Sonene Native Communities, which contribute to understanding the socio-economic and cultural dynamics of the population, in order to generate an approach, intervention strategies and participation.

In opinion of AENOR the project has implemented enough measures to maintain the HCVs in the project area and the results of the deforested areas during the monitoring period confirm the success of the strategies proposed. These measures are planned with reasonableness to be consistent with the precautionary principles.

4.3.4 Benefit Permanence (G3.7)

At the end of the life cycle of the project, the surface of the ANP (RNTAMB and PNBS - Madre de Dios area) will be duly physically and legally sanitized, which will facilitate its management as well as the resolution of possible possession conflicts.

Through the work of communication and awareness of the project, the role of the ANP will be properly understood by the population, conceptualizing them as a reserve of resources; in the same way, they will have an adequate knowledge of the property of the State over the ANP. The ANP will have an improved control and surveillance system. It will also have a biological monitoring system already implemented that will help the management of the ANP.

The project, through the Management Committee, will participate in the Territorial Organization of Madre de Dios, which will serve as an instrument for an adequate management of the territory inside and outside the project area and will transcend its life cycle.

By building and strengthening the capacities of the Management Committee, producer associations and inter-institutional relations, the benefits of climate, community and biodiversity of the project will be able to continue once the life cycle has concluded. During the project activity, agroforestry systems appropriate to the specific reality of the project being tested and validated. Likewise, through the development of the low impact gold production experience with APAYLOM, the feasibility of carrying it out in compliance with environmental standards will be demonstrated.

AENOR has verified these activities through the desk review and during the on-site visit and consider the activities correct.

4.3.5 Stakeholder Engagement (G3.8 – G3.9)

The Management Committee of the Tambopata National Reserve continue working as a space for consultation and presentation of the project.

The document of internal communication strategies for the communities of Palma Real, Sonene and Infierno, continues to be a consultation document to support the management of communities for community decision-making, under agreed agreements.

The stakeholder involvement in project design as well as the stakeholder communication system is described in the PDD. During the site visit the audit team was able to verify the stakeholder's involvement through the different interviews and meetings conducted and through records of different meetings and

workshops. Community members demonstrated awareness and consent of the project's activities. In opinion of AENOR, the communication and consultation plan is being implemented as described in the project design document.

4.3.6 Stakeholder Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.10)

This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. During the on-site visit, according to the information provided by the communities, the AENOR audit team was able to verify the project proponent maintains constant dialogue with the communities located in the buffer zone and clear channels for identifying and handling any potential conflicts and grievances. This indicator has not changed regarding the before verification. The grievance redress procedure is implemented as PDD states.

4.3.7 Worker Relations (G4.3 – G4.6)

During the current verification period, various training activities were carried out, as set out in section 2.3.2. of the MR.

As part of the strategy to promote new research, it is proposed to establish agreements with scientific and academic entities, as well as the organization of events such as congresses, symposiums and courses; in natural, environmental and conservation sciences; and the participation and / or training of CA staff in scientific events.

Regarding worker's rights, 9 relevant modifications have been made regarding relevant laws in Peru as stated in the MR.

AENOR did not detect incompliances with them checking the documents provided and interviewing to the workers during the site visit. They have been informed about risks of the works and they received training about safety matters. Then, in opinion of AENOR, the project fulfils with CCB requirements related to worker relations.

4.3.8 Technical and Management Capacity (G4.2, G4.7)

The monitoring report states the skills and capacities of the key personnel for implementing and monitoring the project. AENOR has checked during the on-site visit the abilities of the key personnel in the project activities, verifying that they have the suitable and appropriate technical and management capacity to develop the project. Curriculas were provided but the most important is the knowledge evidenced during the verification event by AIDER team about the VCS and CCB requirements and how implement the project activities.

On the other hand, the project has a suitable financial health, as AENOR has been able to confirm through the desk review of the financial statements provided by AIDER.

In opinion of AENOR, AIDER keeps the capacity to implement the project in accordance with the validated project design.

4.3.9 Legal Status (G5.1)

In the PDD was listed all the relevant national and local laws and regulations. In addition, the monitoring report detailed updated information regarding new laws and regulation. They are detailed in bullet 2.3.4. Evidence of its fulfilment is considered complete. AENOR did not detect during the onsite visit or desk review incompliances related to laws and regulations.

4.3.10 Rights Protection and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.3-G5.5)

This indicator was discussed in the PDD and has not changed since the before verification event. This is the fifth verification event for VCS and the fourth verification for CCB. The project area is a national reserve and national park owned by the Peruvian government. There is no private property within the park.

There are no human residents in the project area except the indigenous people. In none of the areas where the project has been implemented has it been necessary to move population to another sector. In each community, property rights have been respected and the solution of border conflicts that they could present has been promoted.

AENOR interviewed during the verifications with people of AIDER and SERNANP. to confirm this situation.

According to information provided in the monitoring report and gathered from authorities and AIDER, AENOR can confirm that the project protects the rights of Indigenous Peoples, communities and other stakeholders in accordance to the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards and the validated project design.

4.3.11 Identification of Illegal Activities (G5.5)

The illegal activities that could affect the project's climate, community or biodiversity benefits were correctly identified in the validated PDD. Illegal activities in the buffer zone may include logging, hunting, mining, burns, expansion of agricultural frontier and agricultural invasion of areas with another type of land use.

The project actively works in the promotion of productive alternatives to these activities, which help to generate equal or higher income to producers, through innovations that minimize environmental impact as well as through the promotion of new environmentally friendly activities. In addition, the project will increase control and surveillance actions, not only by increasing the human, technical and financial resources available to the RNTAMB, but also by supporting the implementation of the Community Monitoring Plan. In this regard, special emphasis will be placed on the areas identified as critical because of the high threat of illegal activities.

During the site visit, AENOR had the chance to verify several of the surveillance actions, including patrols, and the productive alternatives promotion actions. In opinion of AENOR, the PP has properly identified the illegal activities that could affect the project's impacts and has taken the appropriate actions to mitigate them.

4.4 Climate

4.4.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

Procedures for quantifying the baseline emissions were conducted in accordance with the methodology. The verification team performed an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, statistics and resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the VCS documentation, methodology and associated tools, and the PD. Further, the verification team reproduced calculations for selected samples to ensure accuracy of the results. Conversion factors, formulas, and calculations were provided by project proponents in spreadsheet format to ensure all formulas were accessible for review. The verification team recalculated subsets of the analysis to confirm correctness. Project proponent also provided a step-by-step overview of select calculations to ensure the verification team understood the approach and could confirm its consistency with the methodologies and PD. Where applicable, references for analysis methods or default values were checked against relevant scientific literature for best practice.

Baseline Scenario Emissions.

Section 3.1 of the Monitoring Report and the calculation spreadsheet submitted to AENOR provide information related to the baseline emissions calculations.

AENOR has checked the calculations provided and confirmed that this amount of baseline removals are deducted from the GHG reported of the project and the baseline calculations are in conformance and have followed the methodology in the validated P.D.

Net emissions for the period of 2015-2017 in the reference scenario are 1,294,806.9 tCO₂e, according to the results of the calculations given in the validated Project Description.

Calculation of Project Emissions.

Calculation of emissions from project activities has been determined following identified methodology and validated PD. The deforestation in the project area was defined in accordance with the module M-MON and through the application of image interpretation done using geographical information systems. The proponent submitted the file spreadsheet of REDD project emission calculation (file REDD Project Emissions-period 2015-2017.xls), containing calculations of emissions in the baseline scenario (ex-post) following M-MON Version 2.1.

In accordance with the module M-MON, for the project area the net greenhouse gas emissions in the project case is equal to the sum of stock changes due to deforestation and degradation plus the total greenhouse gas emissions minus any eligible forest carbon stock enhancement:

$$\Delta C_p = \sum_{t=1}^{t^*} \sum_{i=1}^M (\Delta C_{P,DefPA,i,t} + \Delta C_{P,Deg,i,t} + \Delta C_{P,DistPA,i,t} + GHG_{P-E,i,t} - \Delta C_{P,Enh,i,t})$$

Where:

ΔC_p	Net greenhouse gas emissions within the project area under the project scenario; t CO2-e	The proponent has provided the spreadsheet “REDD Project Emissions-period 2015-2017”. The spreadsheet is completely traceable and contained all the relevant formula in accordance with the methodology and applied modules.
$\Delta C_{P,DefPA,i,t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of deforestation in the project area in the project case in stratum i at time t; t CO2-e	The proponent has provided the spreadsheet. “REDD Project Emissions-period 2015-2017”. The spreadsheet contained the deforestation areas per stratum for the period 2015-2017. In the sheet “estrato” all stratum is presented indicating whether it suffered or did not suffer, loss of forest cover.
$\Delta C_{P,Deg,i,t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of degradation in the project area in the project case in stratum i at time t; t CO2-e	The proponent has provided the spreadsheet “REDD Project Emissions-period 2015-2017”.
$\Delta C_{P,DistPA,i,t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of natural disturbance in the project area in the project case in stratum i at time t; t CO2-e	The project proponent presented information from the National Institute for Civil Defense – INDECI regarding the occurrence of natural disasters in the project region and area. Information based in satellite imagery suggested the project area had not been affected by any notable natural event (earthquake, landslide or volcano) during the period of 2015-2017.
$GHG_{P-E,i,t}$	Greenhouse gas emissions as a result of deforestation and degradation activities within the project area in the project case in stratum i in year t; t CO2-e	Emission other than CO2 due to fire has been calculated following E-BB module. The proponent has provided the spreadsheet “REDD Project Emissions-period 2015-2017”. Emission other than CO2 caused for fires are calculated in the sheet “ecuaciones quemas”. The project proponent referred the calculations

		of deforested areas contained in the spreadsheet REDD Project Emissions-period 2015-2017 indicating stratum, areas deforested as well as burned areas and corresponding strata impacted by fire. In order to show the analysis of burned areas using GIS software. The proponent showed the spectral analysis to discriminate impact due to fire, mining and agriculture. The proponent also provided arguments to support the selection of the minimum areas of 2 ha to validate burned areas. The argument is based in the fact that small burned areas are rapidly occupied by agriculture, which makes it difficult to discriminate due to rapid vegetation regrowth. The proponent also provided literature referring to intact forest resilience to fire which in practical terms makes difficult the discrimination of small areas with the use of SIG.
$\Delta C_{P,Enh,i,t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of forest growth and sequestration during the project in areas projected to be deforested in the baseline2 in stratum i at time t; t CO2-e	This parameter has been considered as zero in accordance with the PD and in a conservative manner.

Project emissions for the period of 2015-2017 are 349,579.8 tCO2e, according to the results of the calculations given in the spreadsheet "REDD Project Emissions-period 2015-2017"

Calculation of Leakage

The project proponent referred the calculations of deforested areas contained in the spreadsheet REDD Project Emissions (period 2015-2017). The spreadsheet contained the deforestation areas per stratum in the leakage belt for the period 2015-2017.

The deforestation in the leakage belt was defined in accordance with the module M-MON and through the application of image interpretation done using geographical information systems.

As result of the analysis, deforestation in Leakage belt measured ex-post is less that baseline deforestation estimated for leakage belt without project. Then, leakage emissions are not considered.

Calculation of emissions reductions or avoided emissions due to the project

Calculation of emission reductions has been provided. Audit has found the calculation traceable and in accordance with the methodology VM0007, REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF) version 1.4.

The net GHG emissions reductions or removals were 945,227.1 tonnes CO₂ equivalent, over the monitoring period, July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2017. GHG baseline emissions, project emission, leakage emission and net GHG emission reduction are the following table:

Project Year	Baseline emissions removals (tCO ₂ e)	or Project emissions removals (tCO ₂ e)	or Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	GHG
2015-2016	629,415.2	174,789.9	-	454,625.3	
2016-2017	665,391.7	174,789.9		490,601.8	
Total	1,294,806.9	349,579.8	-	945,227.1	

AENOR reproduced the calculations to achieve the same results and deems they are depicted clearly and correctly in the provided sheets. The AENOR verification team was able to trace calculations directly from the data sources of inventory's field measurements. Formulae used are in compliance with monitoring plan, P.D and methodology like the default values used to determine the parameters, they are appropriate. Thus, the net GHG emission reductions is accurate and realistic.

In order to calculate the above terms, the monitoring report details the data and parameters used during the verification process in section 3. Data and parameters available at validation are the ones stated in section 3.1.1. of the MR.

AENOR verified for the parameters available at validation the values reported or the references to the documents where they are used or explained by reviewing, reproducing and crosschecking the evidence provided by the Project Proponent. AENOR checked the values of these parameters to be appropriate and correctly used in equations

On the other hand, the data and parameters monitored to calculate the VCUs to be issued are the ones stated in section 3.1.2. of the MR.

AENOR checked that the list of parameters to be monitored was complete and consistent with information in the monitoring plan of the P.D.

Regarding the accuracy of spreadsheet, formulae, conversions and aggregations and consistent use of data and parameters, the Project Proponent elaborated a complete procedure to assure the accuracy and appropriateness of data. During the verification process, AENOR not only verified the spreadsheet calculation, data and parameters but also the AENOR team could verify that the Project Proponent conducted a rigorous QC/QA procedure of its field measurements and an assessment of uncertainty. Thus, AENOR deems the Project Proponent performed good practices in this assessment and concludes that GHG removals were quantified correctly in accordance with the project description and applied methodology.

In order to calculate the above terms, the monitoring report details the data and parameters used during the verification process. For each of them, AENOR checked its accuracy, consistency and reliability by reproducing the spreadsheets calculations, verifying the correctness of formulae and methods used and crosschecking the data values with sources (Appendix 1).

AENOR carried out a deep review of the monitoring report and the calculations.

AENOR verified the consistency and accuracy of each parameter detailed in its section 3 by crosschecking the information in the M.R with the information in PD as well as checking values and reproducing the calculations in the spreadsheet calculation package (see appendix 1) and did not find inconsistencies between them after the closing of CARs and CLs requested. Therefore, AENOR deems that values reported for the parameters are accurate and consistent.

Moreover, AENOR also verified a complete GIS package provided to cross check the information with data values used in calculations and monitoring report. Other default values used are from sources well accredited and validated at validation stage.

For all these parameters reported in the monitoring report, AENOR cross-checked with the PD and the spreadsheet calculations that values/calculations/methods match and are free of mistakes and errors.

AENOR did not find inconsistencies between the PD, technical annex, monitoring report and spreadsheet calculation.

In order to verify the accuracy and consistency of parameters monitored and used to calculate the removals achieved for the monitoring period, the AENOR verification team reproduced the calculations checking the correctness of the formulae applied and assumptions used, when applicable and that values used matched with data sources.

After a deep and thorough review and reproduction of calculations and the corresponding tracks to the other spreadsheets, AENOR deems the parameters monitored and available at validation are correct, reliable and consistent. Information in the monitoring report is in compliance with the PD, the calculations provided and the applicable methodology. Then, the results showed in the monitoring report are reliable, consistency and accuracy.

AENOR checked that the list of parameters to be monitored was complete and consistent with information in the monitoring plan of the P.D.

By crosschecking samples of original data sources from PP and taken by AENOR from the on-site visit with data in the spreadsheet calculation and other supporting documents such as the GIS package, AENOR verified the consistent between data and did not detect manual transposition errors between data sets.

4.4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The data and parameters used to determine greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals are listed in section 3.2 of the monitoring report.

In accordance with the validated PD and applied methodology, carbon stocks/ha in the different strata are considered fixed, thus the proponent carried out no new forest inventory during the monitoring period of 2015-2017. On the other hand, PP has implemented standard operative procedures to monitoring degradation, deforestation, fires and to information storage.

The project applies GPS and conducted remote sensing analysis to report monitoring development for variables forest cover, deforestation, areas burned and degradation. Software ENVI 5.1 and Arc GIS 10.1, and Garmin GPS navigator equipment and Landsat images were used for the analysis.

The deforestation monitoring method is presented in Annex 8 of the M.R: SOP Deforestation Monitoring. The procedure described is in accordance with the PD and validated deviation. Map validation of forest/non forest areas are based in literature review (Chuvieco 2008). The proponent explained the basis of the methodology and potential risk for field work, either due to accessibility, hazards or budget. The map was validated through visual interpretation of satellite images of high resolution (Rapideye and Landsat-Panchromatic Image Pansharpening). The precision and error calculation was conducted through a confusion matrix in order to obtain confirmation or errors in the selection of coordinates for forest/non forest areas.

The degradation monitoring method is presented in Annex 9 of the M.R: SOP Forest Degradation Monitoring. The procedure described is in accordance with the PD and validated deviation. Furthermore, the SOP Forest Degradation Monitoring described the criteria to estimate the age of the stump based on literature review and expert knowledge. During the site visit, some sample of degradation monitor transect was visited to verify the applied method.

The fire monitoring procedure is presented in Annex 9 of the M.R; SOP Fires Monitoring. The procedures is in accordance with the module E-BB

Interviews with project proponents and inspection of resultant data demonstrated that the project proponent possess all of the competencies required for accurate reporting of greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals. Data presented to the audit team was clear and coherent and processing steps could be traced to the corresponding sections of the methodology and monitoring plan with transparency. The monitoring plan provides means for internal data review and quality control, and the data presented by the project proponent included the results of these internal assessments. The audit team concluded

that the management and operational system employed is adequate for accurate reporting of greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

4.4.3 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

PP has elaborated the project VCS Non permanence Risk Report version 02, dated 09 February 2019, for the monitoring event according to the latest AFOLU Non Permanence Risk Tool.

Below, it is explained the assessment of the non permanence risk rating determined by the project participant and findings raised to them in this regard.

Risk factor	Risk Rating	Findings and mitigation activities	Corrective Actions/Clarifications
INTERNAL RISKS			
Project Management (PM): It is assessed using table 1 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	-2 (total may be less than zero)	a) This criteria is not applicable since this is a not a reforestation or forestation project. Risk rating=0 is justified. b) At the moment, the project has issued VCUs from its first verified monitoring period. Enforcement to prevent encroachment by outside actors is not considered required. Risk rating=0 is justified. c) In accordance with the evidence provided, such as AIDER reports, webpage, CVs and interviews with the project staff, AIDER management team includes individuals with significant experience in sustainable forest management and community management. Risk rating=0 is justified. d) The project proponent has offices and team in Madre de Dios region where the project is developed, less than 1 hour from the project area. This information was verified during the site visit. Risk rating=0 is justified. e) The project proponent has a multidisciplinary team with significant experience in AFOLU projects design and implementation, carbon accounting and reporting. The team of project proponent has designed several REDD project with VCS, CCB and CDM standard and the team has experience in project implementation. As evidence was considered project records and interviews with the project team VCS. Then, it is well justified the rating=-2. f) Adaptive management plan has not been considered, then, rating = 0 is correct.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Financial viability (FV): It is assessed using table 2 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	0	Items a), b), and c) are not applicable. Thus, has rating equal 0. d) The project proponent provided the updated cash flow of the project that shows that the breakeven point was reached in year 3. Cash flow was provided to AENOR (as commercially sensitive information). The breakeven point has been deemed acceptable. Thus, the rating chosen=0 is	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications

		correct. Items e), f), and g) are not applicable. Thus, has rating equal 0. g) Project has secured between 40% to 80% of the funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven. Thus, the rating chosen=1 is correct. i) The project has available as callable financial resource at least 50% of total cash out before project reaches breakeven. The rating assigned (-2) is correct.	
Opportunity Cost (OC): It is assessed using table 3 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	4	a) NPV from the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be at least 100% more than that associated with project activities; or where baseline activities are subsistence-driven, net positive community impacts are not demonstrated. This factor is assigned a score of eight (8), for being the most conservative value. Then, rating chosen =8 is correct. Items from b) to f) are not applicable. g) AIDER is a non-profit organization. Then, rating chosen = -2 is correct. h) The project is included in contract for administration of Tambopata National Reserve. Then, rating chosen = -2 is correct. i) Item not applicable.	CAR 06: The PP shall update the rating and provided evidence. CAR 06 is closed.
Project Longevity (PL): It is assessed using table 4 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	10	a) Is not applicable because the project area has a legal agreement requiring the current management to continue. The project is developed in a Natural Protected Area and these are declared in perpetuity. The, rating= 0 is correct. b) Law No. 26834 of Protected Natural Areas, states that protected areas are established in perpetuity. AIDER has the Partial Administration Agreement of the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene – Madre de Dios, requiring the current management to continue. The project has 40 years as project longevity. As evidence, the administration agreement and its amendment were checked. Thus, according to the project longevity (40 years), the rating of 10 is correct.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Total internal Risk (PM + FV + OC + PL)= 12			
EXTERNAL RISKS			
Land Tenure (LT) and resources access/impact: It shall be assessed using table 6 of the Risk Tool.	0	a) Not applicable. b) The NPA belongs to the Peruvian State (SERNANP); AIDER, under the Partial Administration Agreement, manages the area and has the rights over the carbon credits. Then, rating chosen = 2 is correct. c) Not applicable. There are no disputes over land tenure or property as it is a state property, although there are human settlements within RNTAMB, the area they occupy is less than 5%. The overlapped areas are: Infierno (970.80 ha), Sandoval (1,121.18 ha), Nueva America (1,712.98 ha). These overlapped areas total 3,897.96 ha, when compared to the total project area (541,620.14 ha), they represent 0.72% of the total project area. Then, rating chosen = 0 is correct. d) Not applicable. Although, there is a historical dispute between the state and indigenous people Ese'eja; since the	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications

		protected areas are part of their ancestral territory; however, the dialogue is growing and natives have more participation on the NPA management, therefore no disputes over the rights and access are reported. e) Not applicable since this is not a WRC project. Then, rating chosen = 0 is correct. g) The project area is a NPA and they are declared in perpetuity according to law N ° 26834. Natural Protected Areas Act. Then, rating chosen = -2 is correct. g) Not applicable. Then rating =0 is correct.	
Community engagement (CE): It shall be assessed using table 7 of the Risk Tool.	0	a) Not applicable. Almost all populations within the project area (Loero, Jorge Chavez, Nueva America, Apaylom) were consulted. The project proponent has shown in Annexe C of Non-permanent Risk Report, a list of communities consulted. It is more than 50% of household living within the project area. Thus, rating =0 is correct. b) The Annex C of Non-permanent Risk Report includes all household consulted 20km outside the project boundary. Consultations in 9 of 53 identified populations outside the project boundaries. Thus, rating =5 is correct. c) Mitigation: The project generates net positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of the local communities who derive livelihoods from the project area. The project is implementing productive activities in communities located in the buffer zone, which will generate economic and social benefits to the surrounding population. In addition, the project is validated under the standards validated by Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB), showing positive net benefits for the populations involved. Then the rating=- 0 is correct.	CAR 06: The PP shall update the rating and provided evidence. CAR 06 is closed.
Political Risks (PR): It shall be assessed using table 8 of the Risk Tool.	0	c) Peru governance score is -0.16. This is the mean of the six indicators obtained from the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance indicator, i.e., between -0.32 and 0.19, then rating= 2 is correct. AENOR verified the value and reliability of source. f) Mitigation: Country is implementing REDD+ Readiness or other activities, as set out in this Section 2.3.3. Peru is participating in the REDD program. Then, rating= -2 is correct.	CAR 06: The PP shall update the rating and provided evidence. CAR 06 is closed.
Total external risks (LT + CE + PC) =0			
NATURAL RISKS			
Fire Risk: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=0	Significance and likelihood (LS): No loss. Fires are located in areas where farmers do controlled burns. No fire events produced in the project area, Likelihood: Less than every 10 years. Thus, rating LS=0 is correct. Mitigation (M): The project proponent has a Plan for prevention and control of forest fires. PP has provided the Fire Control Plan, AIDER 2012. In addition, during 2014, a Communal Fire Plan was developed in order to help local communities to face the fire risk in Madre de Dios Region, which include several communities in the buffer zone of Tambopata National Reserve. In addition, the project proponent has	CAR 06: The PP shall update the rating and provided evidence. CAR 06 is closed.

		experience in fire control. AIDER has explained the degree to which AIDER and Bosques Amazónicos S.A. had developed and implemented fire management protocols with success. Thus, mitigation discount applied of 0.25 is correct.	
Pest and disease outbreaks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=1	Significance and Likelihood (LS): Insignificant (less than 5% loss of carbon stocks) or transient (full recovery of lost carbon stocks expected within 10 years of any event). Project zone is an endemic area of some fungi, bacteria, and insect's species. According to National Agrarian Health Service- SENASA, but these pests do not affect the CO2 content of the project area. Likelihood: Less than every 10 years. Thus, rating LS=2 is correct. Mitigation (M) measures applied to the risk factor are implemented. The REDD strategy being implemented includes a Forest Protection Plan to ensure the protection crops and agroforestry. Among the activities to be developed is the implementation of agroforestry systems adapted to the specific conditions and the changes that may occur, the use of native and non-native species that are already adapted to Madre de Dios environment, and good agricultural practices systems, among others. Thus, mitigation discount applied of 0.5 is correct.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Extreme weather: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=0	Significance and Likelihood (LS). No loss. Low-frequency, low-destruction by hurricane winds (overthrow chestnut), and floods. Likelihood: Every 10 to less than 25 years. Mitigation (M): Mitigation measures were not considered. Thus, mitigation factor applied of 1 is correct.	CAR 06: The PP shall update the rating and provided evidence. CAR 06 is closed.
Geological risks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=0	Significant and Likelihood (LS). No loss. No volcanoes in the project area. Not enough slope or altitude for avalanche. Likelihood frequency is not applicable. Thus, it is reasonable the value LS= 0 is considered correct. Mitigation (M): Not applicable.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Total natural Risks=1			
OVERALL RISK RATING: It shall be calculated according to table 11 of the Risk Tool.			
OVERALL RISK RATING=12+0+1=13=13%.			

AENOR has checked that information provided in the Non-permanence Risk Report version 02, dated 09 February 2019, for the monitoring period is consistent with documents of support provided. AENOR deems that information provided is reliable and appropriate, thus, the overall risk rating is credible and realistic. The overall risk rating was 13 %. Therefore, the total number of credits to be deposited in the buffer account is 122,879 VCUs and the total VCUs to be issued: 822,347 tCO₂e.

Project Year	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	AFOLU pooled buffer account (13%)	Voluntary Carbon Units
July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2017	945,227.1	122,879	822,347
Total	945,227.1	122,879	822,347

All calculations of greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals were checked by the verifier. No errors were discovered that materially affect the stated greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals of the project. The methods used to estimate greenhouse gas benefits of the project were consistent with the methodology and the validated project document.

4.4.4 Dissemination of Climate Monitoring Plan and Results (CL3.2)

CIMA reports to SERNANP in quarterly and annual reports the result about the deforestation in the project area as was cross-checked with SERNANP during the site visit. This information is shared with the PNCAZ's Management Committee, the Engineer David Morales Flores and across the San Martin Region through meetings. Some of these meetings were shown to the AENOR team. CIMA also includes information in its website. The monitoring report provides a list in its bullet 3.1.4 of project's news uploaded in the CIMA website.

AENOR confirmed during the visit to the different communities the awareness about the results of the projects, its implementation, monitoring, etc. Results of the climate benefits were provided in a spreadsheet calculation where emission reductions are determined. AENOR reproduced the calculation to achieve the same results, checked baseline and project emissions and leakage. Further information on the process and data checks is provided in sections above.

4.4.5 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

The PP has carried out activities to increase the adaptation to climate change, specifically aiming to reduce the vulnerability of crop yields. Agroforestry systems have been developed with a predominance of polycultures, considering the following:

- Sowing in soils with good drainage and adequate topography to avoid puddles
- Location of the plots in areas with little risk of fires, free of weeds or far from pastures to avoid the aggressive continuity of the fire
- Non-use of agrochemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides and chemical fertilizers prohibited by organic agriculture
- An adequate distribution of shade and forest trees during the establishment of the agroforestry system to protect against variations in extreme temperatures and strong winds.

- In this way, we seek to establish agroforestry systems adapted to the effects of climate change and that generate positive impacts on the quality of life of the population involved and be biological micro-corridors in the buffer zone and the ANP.
- In addition, a monitoring system with trap cameras was implemented in the cocoa plots.

Furthermore, there is a procedure established for the incorporation of beneficiaries in the project activities, particularly in the agroforestry component, which consists of an admissibility format, which specifies the criteria considered. To admit beneficiaries of the project (such as that the property should not be in a flood area due to river overflows and are well-drained soils), and a georeferencing format through which the location of the plots that specify the criteria considered for admit beneficiaries. Through this registration system, those that could be more vulnerable to the effects of climate change are identified. In addition, the georeferenced plots are entered into an internal control system called Minka, by which the management of the plot is comprehensively monitored and what is happening in them is recorded.

For the identification of any risk to the benefits for climate, community and biodiversity of the project, resulting for the likely impacts of climate change, the following actions have been developed:

- AIDER is part of the subcommission for the update / implementation of the Regional Plan for the prevention of burning and forest fires of the Regional Environmental Commission (CAR) -Madre de Dios, however, this commission in the last two years has not had the activity of previous years, the same has been sent as part of our contribution to the region, dissemination materials. Likewise, during the year 2017 the Manuals of Fire Management have been delivered to the farmers, to the members of the COOPASER, farmers located in the Buffer Zone of the Tambopata National Reserve.
- Implementation of cocoa agroforestry systems.- As a sustainable productive activity, located in areas of reduced risk that are less likely to be affected by phenomena generated by climate change.
- Monitoring of Pampas del Heath.- Since 2010 to understand the behavior and dynamics of the flora and fauna of the area in order to establish, in the future, a management plan according to the results of monitoring and scientific research and expert opinions that you may have.

AENOR during the on-site visit could check cacao agroforestry plantations and considers that the project is giving short-term and Log-term climate change adaptation Benefits.

4.5 Community

4.5.1 Community Impacts (CM1.1)

The activities implemented for the period 2015 - 2017 are described below:

It has been established an association of agricultural producers, that has set agroforestry plots for food security purposes promoted in the native communities of Palma Real and Sonene. It has been designed, in coordination with the beneficiaries, 03 agroforestry systems, which were subsequently implemented in 04 ha distributed equally between both native communities.

Also, awareness workshops were held regarding the environmental problems generated by the implementation of non-sustainable economic activities (migratory agriculture, mining and selective extraction of some species).

The process of organic certification and fair trade began with the participation of 99 producers who have 283.8 ha of agroforestry cocoa plots installed and 5 ha in production.

Chestnut producing families,

The sustainable use of chestnuts was promoted in the Palma Real and Sonene communities, through the construction of a chestnut collection or storage facility for each community and training aimed at the chestnut committees of both communities.

Native Communities

Strengthening of community surveillance in the Sonene, Palma Real and Infierno CCNN; support for physical-legal sanitation and organizational strengthening of these communities, which were implemented by leveraging funds through the project "Initiative for the Conservation of the Andean Amazon (ICAA)"

Community Surveillance Plans of the Sonene, Palma Real and Infierno CCNN have been strengthened through the creation of Committees of Communal Monitors for control and surveillance

Tour operators

Monitoring of tourist trails in the Tambopata middle Sector; lakes Cocococha, Sachavacayoc and Condenado I and the use of the Sandoval lake tourist Trail.

Also, it has been set a systematization of wildlife sighting success sheets, temperature in the RNTAMB (for tourist guides).

During the on-site visit, all the above items were checked. In opinion of AENOR, the assessment of impacts is accurate and reflects faithfully the project benefits in communities.

4.5.2 Net Positive Community Well-being (CM1.1)

According to the above section, the impacts of the activities carried out during the verification period have been in favor of the populations and communities that benefit from the project, as it responds to the objectives of the methodology applied and based on the Manual for the Social Impact and Biodiversity Assessment (EISB) of REDD + projects.

The activities related to the strengthening of the governance of resources, the organizational strengthening, the development of sustainable productive activities and the increase of control and surveillance will generate positive impacts on the actors inside and outside the project site.

It is clearly that project activities are providing net positive impacts on community groups.

4.5.3 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM1.2)

In the Native Communities with which the project works, the zoning of their territories has been carried out. They identify some resources considered as High Conservation Values: the aguajales and the areas of timber forest use.

In the case of Sonene and Palma Real, zoning maps have identified areas of great importance for the wellbeing of families, because they represent strategic places for the extraction of food inputs, such as the fruit of the aguaje and animals that can hunt. Palma Real identified as an HCV the stream from which they extract water for consumption.

With regard to the important places for the Ese Eja culture, this vintage the support has continued for the promotion of ecotourism as a sustainable economic activity in the territory of the Palma Real Native Community.

In 2014, he initiated the project "Reduction of Deforestation and Promotion of Sustainable Development in Madre de Dios", implemented in the buffer zone of the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja Sonene-MDD National Park, specifically in the Puerto Maldonado Cuzco roadway, from km. 1 to km. 83. Its objective is the implementation of 4,000 ha of agroforestry plots, with cocoa as the main crop and the creation of a cooperative that will be in charge of exporting the product. This project will directly benefit 1,100 farmers and, indirectly, 4,300 families. At the end of this period, the project has 358 farmers and 1250.8 has been implemented. Likewise, the cooperative has been created and by the end of this period the construction of the cocoa benefit plant has been completed.

AENOR took the opportunity to check during site visit the implementation of some activities focused to protect these areas. Given that forest conservation, including the protection and maintenance of HCV areas, is one of the key objectives of the project, and multiple project activities are dedicated specifically to maintaining or enhancing forest ecosystems, impacts on HCVs have been positive as compared to the without project scenario. Project activities such as training and capacity building for improved governance and strengthening of land tenure for communities, have all served to protect community HCVs.

Therefore, AENOR confirms that project activities are not negatively affecting to the HCVs.

4.5.4 Other Stakeholder Impacts (CM2.2-CM2.3)

The mitigation of negative impacts on off-site actors is mainly based on strengthening the governance of resources, organizational strengthening and the implementation of sustainable productive activities.

Support was given to the Sonene and Palma Real CCNNs in the opening of their respective boundaries and dialogue spaces were provided.

AENOR could check the mitigation actions during the on site visit.

4.5.5 Community Monitoring Plan (CM3.1, CM3.2, GL2.5)

The matrix for monitoring social impacts in the REDD + project area of the RNTAMB and the PNBS comprises 3 main components, governance, with 15 indicators, economic with 11 indicators, environmental, with 5 indicators, gender, with 6 indicators, social, with 7 indicators. These aspects are constantly reviewed together with the local actors.

AIDER also uses its personnel in park guards and field staff to monitor on real time allowing for adaptive management of the project area. Trends, changes, and suggestions or complaints guide the development and improve program strategies. This infrastructure was verified by AENOR in place.

AENOR confirms dates, frequency and sampling methods used are in accordance with the validated project design and with the procedures and systematics used in the previous verification events. AENOR confirms that community monitoring plan is implemented as previous verification events and the validated PDD.

The project is not requesting the Gold Level for exceptional community benefits.

4.5.6 Community Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM3.3)

The AENOR verification team kept meetings in the offices of AIDER in the project area with people in charge of the project, but also with local authorities of some communities involved. In these meetings AENOR verified how the information about the project is disseminated.

Per the CCB rules, this monitoring report was also be made available online one month before the start of the verification site visit for a period of public comments.

Results from the implementation of these tools are after disseminated to the communities through presentations, brochures and others. In opinion of AENOR the results of community monitoring were disseminated in accordance with the validated project design.

4.5.7 Optional Gold Level: Barriers to Benefits (GL2.3)

Not applicable

4.5.8 Optional Gold Level: Protections for Poorer and the more Vulnerable (GL2.4)

Not applicable

4.6 Biodiversity

4.6.1 Biodiversity Changes (B1.1)

The results of the project activities on biodiversity are positive in general, not affecting to the HCVs.

The results of the indicators to monitor impacts on biodiversity are provided in the monitoring report for the current monitoring period. The Integrated Monitoring System (Biological and Impact Monitoring of Economic Activities) has been designed and implemented, based on the scheme proposed in the PDD,

which includes the monitoring of the conservation objects of both natural protected areas and provides important information for making decisions and therefore ensuring the permanence of diversity and continuity of ecological processes within the ANP.

In opinion of AENOR, information about benefits on biodiversity from project activities is accurate since is based on record taken from project stakeholders and project proponents, based on sources reliable and appropriate.

4.6.2 High Conservation Values Protected (B1.2)

Park guard patrol routes are used to collect the monitoring data and these routes encompass large areas both in the park and in the buffer zone, resulting in monitoring of the entire project zone. As commented above, results of these monitoring activities show a net positive impact on biodiversity as a result of the project activities.

The agroforestry systems that are being installed in the buffer zone of the RNTAMB promote the generation of biological corridors that facilitate the movement of fauna within a larger scope than the current one. A biological monitoring system with camera traps has been designed in these areas with the purpose of obtaining information that allows guiding the management decision making within the properties and to enhance the positive impacts of the agroforestry systems in the conservation of biodiversity. as well as mitigate the risks.

On the other hand, the Integrated Monitoring System of the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, which is being executed by AIDER, includes the monitoring of the conservation objects of these ANP. Additionally, monitoring and research activities are carried out that do not respond directly to the indicators of this system, but provide important information about biodiversity and the status of some high conservation values.

AENOR during the on-site visit could check the agroforestry systems and the monitoring of the indicators of the biodiversity.

4.6.3 Invasive Species (B1.3)

The following is a brief description of the main species that contribute to the system:

- Kudzu and mucuna: They provide organic matter, prevent soil erosion and help to conserve moisture.
- Guaba, provides organic matter, helps to clear the soil to promote aeration, thus avoiding compaction, provides nutrients (nitrogen), generates a microclimate regulating the temperature (shade), dampens the impacts of the fringes that could affect the production of the crop and serves as wind breaks curtains.
- The forest species that will be used as permanent shade are compatible with cocoa plantations, in addition to presenting straight stems as the main morphological characteristic. The species that have been selected are tornillo (*Cedrelinga catenaeformis*), bolaina (*Guazuma crinita*), pashaco colorado (*Macrobrachium aceceineifolium*), shaina (*Colubrina glandulosa Perkins*), copaiba (*Copaifera*

langsдорffii), caoba (*Swietenia macrophylla*), cedro (*Cedrela odorata* L.), and laurel (*Nectandra rediculata*).

- Forest species avoid soil erosion because they act as containment barriers and generate shade to reduce impacts due to extreme temperatures (high and low).

- Cocoa: a crop that adapts to grow under shade, attracts fauna and coexists in harmony with other arboreal, shrub and herbaceous species.

Efforts have been made to use native species of the region. In the case of introduced species, such as kudzu and mucuna, the time of use they have in the region has been considered and they do not represent invasive species that could affect the native flora of the area and the project area.

Through desk review and site visits to the plantation areas, AENOR verified that these species, although not native to the area, are not invasive species.

4.6.4 Impacts of Non-native Species (B1.4)

AENOR could check during to on-site visit that the plantation of non-native species was carried exclusively in small farm plots as part of agroforestry systems and are not invasive. Therefore, no adverse effect is expected to native flora.

4.6.5 GMO Exclusion (B1.5)

The project does not consider the use of Genetically Modified Organisms. The agroforestry plots and the cocoa value chain are in a process of certification in fair trade (Fairtrade) and organic certification.

AENOR could checked during the on-site visit the agroforestry plots and the cocoa plantations and verified that no GMO are being used.

4.6.6 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts and Mitigation (B2.2)

In order to avoid the displacement of activities such as illegal hunting, deforestation and burning to the buffer zone of the RNTAMB, the project has promoted the implementation of sustainable productive activities, such as agroforestry systems.

In opinion of AENOR after visiting the project region several times, the project benefits are positive in all aspects in the project area and project zone, but also offsite because actions implemented are affecting to local communities and people move and migrate in the region, then good practices are being disseminated as well.

4.6.7 Net Biodiversity Benefits (B2.3)

As commented in sections above, the project is generating net positive benefits on biodiversity in the project area and project zone. In addition, no negative impacts are expected offsite due to the project activities, then, there are not likely unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts.

4.6.8 Biodiversity Monitoring Results (B3.1, B3.2)

Due to the Partial Administration Contract that AIDER has in the Project area, there is an Integral Comprehensive Monitoring System (SMI) that contemplates the biodiversity monitoring plan (Jaguar, River wolf, Maquisapa, Huangana, large macaws, among others) and human activities present in the ANP (hunting, fishing, tourism, mining, among others). It is a management document of the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja Sonene National Park, within the framework of the Administration Contract, and is part of the agreement between AIDER and Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). This System was approved by the SERNANP by Resolution of the head of the Tambopata National Reserve No. 009-2013-SERNANP-JEF.

AENOR considering the relevance of patrolling activities to achieve the success of many project activities scheduled during the site visit the inspection of some control points to interview the guard park and to reproduce some of their activities and checked with them their records. These inspections provided AENOR interesting information about how these practices are planned, the knowledge about the project of guards and the results of their mission. They are an important source to detect new threats, to check the success of some implemented activities. Most of park guards are from local communities, then, they know people, their customs and they know the flora and fauna in the area, so then can detect anomalies regarding principles and objectives of the project such as the use of non-native species, etc.

The results as commented above are detailed in the monitoring report and supported by credible sources such as park guards. Many of them were provided during the site visit and others checked in the office. The monitoring plan did not change regarding previous verification events and it is in compliance with the validated PDD. In opinion of AENOR the monitoring plan is effective to have a real idea of the situation. Measures scheduled and designed by AIDER to maintain or enhance the HCVs are correct and results confirm their effectiveness.

4.6.9 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B3.3)

The results presented in the monitoring report correspond to the comprehensive monitoring system of the RNTAMB and the PNBS in the periods 2015 and 2016, this includes all the information referred to in the monitoring plan published on the website (<http://www.tambopata-bahuaja.info/index.html#home>), as well as additional information which is considered important for long-term biodiversity monitoring. Based on this system, the biodiversity monitoring plan has been prepared, which is published on the CCB website, so that it can be reviewed by everyone that is interested.

This results have being presented to the specialist and chief of both PNA in meeting and periodical reports, and the SMI 2016 in uploaded in the web page of the Partial Administration Contract, where it can be consulted by all the people interested in the subject.

The AENOR verification team kept meetings in the headquarter offices of AIDER in the project area with people in charge of the project, but also with local authorities of some communities involved. In these meetings AENOR verified how the information about the project is disseminated. AIDER carried out during the years of implementation since the start date a lot of training sessions. The monitoring report states some of the actions carried out to disseminate the results of the monitoring plan and the own plan such as workshops, posters about camera traps, brochure, etc.

AENOR visited a representative number of places and interviewed many people affected by the project and the feedback from all of them along with evidence and records provided allows to AENOR confirms that results of biodiversity monitoring were disseminated in accordance with the validated project design.

4.7 Additional Project Implementation Information

There is no more additional information.

4.8 Additional Project Impact Information

In the MR it is included the information for the gold criterion for biodiversity of Tambopata project.

The jaguar (*Panthera onca*), the giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*), the maquisapa (*Ateles chamek*) and the huangana (*Tayassu pecari*) are species that have suffered hunting pressure in the past. That is why these species are sensitive behavior to human presence. Within the RNTAMB and the PNBS, the presence of these species is permanently supervised, with a control and surveillance program established by the SERNANP and there are monitoring programs to monitor their populations. All this in the Management Contract Framework on the research and biological monitoring components that AIDER conducts on these protected areas.

The data obtained for these species is presented during the framework of the comprehensive monitoring system:

The following issues were checked for the identified animals: number of individuals sighted, and signs found per year, abundance, density, distribution area and number of individuals sighted by cocha:

AENOR could check the information against the trail monitoring record sheets, patrolling sheets and log records of monitoring in trails.

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

AENOR has verified that the project is in compliance with the verification criteria of Verified Carbon Standard version 3.7 and the CCB Standards Second Edition without qualifications or limitations.

The project has been implemented in accordance with the validated project description and its validated variations.

The present verification event did not include validation activities.

AENOR is able to issue a positive verification opinion for the 945,227.1 tonnes CO₂e of verified emissions reductions, as reported in the monitoring report version 1.0 dated on June 2018.

The verification assessment covered the monitoring period from 01 July 2015 to 30 June 2017 and verified that calculated emission reductions and/or removals were achieved during the monitoring period with a reasonable level of assurance. The overall risk rating was 13 %. Therefore, the total number of credits to be deposited in the buffer account is 122,879 VCUs and the total VCUs to be issued are 822,347 VCUs.

AENOR confirms the project benefits on climate change, community and biodiversity for the current monitoring period as described in the monitoring report version 1.0 dated on June 2018. In opinion of the AENOR verification team the project is achieving their climate change, community and biodiversity objectives.

Verification/monitoring period: From 01 July 2015 to 30 June 2017

Verified GHG emission reductions and removals in the above verification period:

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Available VCUs
2015-2016	629,415.2	174,789.9	-	454,625.3	395,524
2016-2017	665,391.7	174,789.9		490,601.8	426,823
Total	1,294,806.9	349,579.8	-	945,227.1	822,347

Overall risk rating: 13%

VCUs buffer to be deposited: 122,879 tn CO₂e.

Total VCUs to be issued: 822,347 tn CO₂e.

8 March 2019

LEAD AUDITOR: Elena Llorente Pérez



APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCE PROVIDED

VCS Project Description (May 2012)
CCB Project Description (October 2011)
VSC&CCB Monitoring Report 2015-2017 v 1.0 (dated June 2018).
Non-Permanence Risk Report 2015-2017 version 02 (dated 9 April 2019).
VCS Monitoring Report 2010-2011
VCS Monitoring Report 2011-2013
VCS Monitoring Report 2013-2014
VCS Monitoring Report 2014-2015
REDD Project Strategy. AIDER-2014
Report of Deforestation in Madre de Dios. Tambopata National Reserve and National Park Bahuaja Sonene 2015 – 2017.
Report of determination of burned areas by fires in Madre de Dios. Tambopata National Reserve and National Park Bahuaja Sonene. 2015-2017.
Report of determination of Forest Degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and National Park Bahuaja Sonene, in the area of Madre Dios. Period 2015-2017. AIDER
Standard Operative Procedure to Deforestation Monitoring. AIDER 2015.
Standard Operative Procedure to monitor degradation caused by fire. AIDER 2015.
Standard Operative Procedure to monitor degradation caused by illegal wood extraction. AIDER 2015.
Integrated Monitoring System of the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park
The Integrated Monitoring System (Biological and Impact Monitoring of Economic Activities) AIDER
Standard Operative Procedure for data storage of the REDD Project Reduction of Deforestation and Degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja- Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios region. AIDER. 2018
Estimation of Uncertainty of the emission of removals reached by the REDD Project Reduction of Deforestation and Degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja- Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios region. Period 2015-2017. AIDER.
KML landmarks. Project area and exclusion area coordinates.
Legal Agreement among INRENA, AIDER and SFM BAM SAC: “Convenio entre el Instituto Nacional De Recursos Naturales – INRENA, la Asociación para la Investigación y el Desarrollo Integral –AIDER y SFM BAM S.A.C.”
GHG Emission Calculation Spreadsheet: Hoja de Cálculo emisiones del proyecto 2015-2017
Reports of Occurrence of Emergencies. Period 2015-2017
Contract of Partial Administration for the component of biological monitoring and research over the RNTAMB and PNBS. SERNANP-AIDER. 2008
Consulta sobre el plazo de vigencia de Contrato de Administración AIDER SERNANP 2012
Field sheets of Transects for Degradation Monitoring.
Estimation of the Carbon Stocks and Emission of GHG from Unplanned Deforestation under the Baseline Scenario. AIDER.
Spreadsheet-Baseline and Project Scenario of the REDD Project. AIDER
Database of the Carbon Stock Calculation. AIDER
GIS Package
Project Shapefiles
Fire Control Plan, AIDER 2012

Communal Fire Plan. Madre de Dios. AIDER 2014
Manual de prevención de quemas e incendios forestales. AIDER 2015
Cashflow of the Project, updated 2015-2017
Memoria de taller de riesgos. AIDER 2017
Occupational Hazard matrix
Occupational safety policy. AIDER 2015
Mining reports. AIDER 2015-2017

APPENDIX 2: CLARIFICATION REQUESTS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS

CL ID	01	Date: 18/01/2019
Description of CL		
<i>Provide the KML files with the project area location and the GIS package.</i>		
Project participant response		Date: 18/02/2019
<i>The information is being provided</i>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
KML file with the project area GDB of the monitoring period (Deforestation, Degradation, and Burns)		
DOE assessment		Date: 05/04/2019
The PP has provided the requested KML and GIS package. CL closed.		

CAR ID	01	Date: 18/01/2019
Description of CAR		
<i>The data of the spreadsheet provided shall be updated to the current monitoring period, for instance the sheet "M-MON-Ecuacion-5".</i>		
Project participant response		Date: 18/02/2019
<i>The date of the monitoring period has been corrected.</i>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
Hoja de cálculo-Emisiones del Proyecto REDD-(periodo 2015 -2017)18.02.19		
DOE assessment		Date: 05/04/2019
The PP has made the corrections on the spreadsheet. CAR closed.		

CAR ID	02	Date: 18/01/2019
Description of CAR		
<i>Section 2.2.4 of the MR shall describe any project description deviations applied during this monitoring period and report on any project description deviations applied in previous monitoring reports.</i>		
Project participant response		Date: 19/02/2018
<i>The project description deviations applied in previous monitoring reports has been included in the MR document.</i>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
Monitoring report corrected		
DOE assessment		Date: 05/04/2019
The PP has made the correction in Section 2.2.4. CAR closed.		

CAR ID	03	Date: 18/01/2019
Description of CAR		
<i>The value data monitored in section 3.1.2. (ADefPA,iu,t AdefLB,I,u,t) do not match with the data provided in the Excel Spreadsheet.</i>		
Project participant response		Date: 19/02/2019
<i>The value data monitored has been corrected in the MR. See page 31.</i>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
Monitoring report corrected		
DOE assessment		Date: 05/04/2019
The PP has made the correction in Section 3.1.2 CAR closed.		

CAR ID	04	Date: 18/01/2019
Description of CAR		
<i>Some reference of the MR shall be updated to the current monitoring period, for instance page 42.</i>		
Project participant response		Date: 19/02/2019
<i>The references have been updated to the current monitoring period. See page 42.</i>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
Monitoring report corrected		
DOE assessment		Date: 05/04/2019
The PP has made the corrections on the Monitoring Report. CAR closed.		

CAR ID	05	Date: 18/01/2019
Description of CAR		
<i>The template of the report non-permanence risk report shall be updated to the latest version.</i>		
Project participant response		Date: 19/02/2019
<i>The non-permanence risk report has been updated to the latest version (v3.2)</i>		
Documentation provided by project participant		
Non-permanence Risk Report V3.2-REDDproject-RNTAMB-PNBS_Vintage2015-2017		
DOE assessment		Date: 05/04/2019
The PP has used the latest available version of the Non-permanence risk report available. CAR closed.		

CAR ID	06	Date: 18/01/2019
Description of CAR		
<i>Regarding the non-permanence risk report, the following issues shall be updated and evidence shall be provided:</i> <i>-Opportunity Cost, section a) section h).</i> <i>-Community Engagement, section a), section b), section c).</i> <i>-Political Risk, section c)</i> <i>-Fire, extreme weather</i>		
Project participant response		Date: 28/02/2019
- Opportunity Cost, section a) section h). For section a), the cash flow updated of the project has being attached, in this you can see the values of the project. For section h), you can see the term of the contract, were is indicated that AIDER has the Partial Administration Agreement of the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene – Madre de Dios for 20 years, renewable for another 20 years. You can see the document: Plazo de vigencia del contrato - Community Engagement, section a), section b), section c). The information for the risk report was elaborated at the beginning of the project, were all the consultations were made, and until now there has no being changes. - Political Risk, section c): The information provided correspond to the information gave in the World Bank web page (http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#reports) in section Worldwide Governance Indicators. You can see the information in AnnexD_Governance_Score_Tambo2015_2017 - Fire, extreme weather: Events like fire were no produced in the project area, AIDER has prepared a guide to carry out the burning inside the farms of the producers, and in this way avoid fires. You can see this information in the AnnexE_Manual_Pequenos_de_quema For extreme weather, the issue was updated. This is an event that does not occur every year, but occur once in 10 years. You can see the change in the risk report document 2015-2017.		
Documentation provided by project participant		

- Opportunity cost:
Section a): AnnexB_Cashflow_tambopata_updated_2015-2017
Section h: Plazo de vigencia del contrato
- For Political Risk, section c): AnnexD_Governance_Score_Tambo2015_2017
- For Fire: AnnexE_Manual_Pequenos_de_quema

DOE assessment

Date: 05/04/2019

The PP has provided adequate evidence and made the appropriate corrections to the Non-permanence risk report.

CAR closed.