

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



Document Prepared By AENOR
Contact Information
6 Génova. 28004 Madrid – Spain
www.aenor.es

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Prepared By	AENOR
Contact	Génova 6. 28004 Madrid- Spain. Telephone +34 914326000 Irobles@aenor.es , www.aenor.es
Approved By	Luis Robles
Work Carried Out By	Lead auditor: Manuel García Rosell Auditor: José Luis Fuentes Auditor: Alfonso Medrano

Summary:

AENOR started the verification process on April 13, 2016 when the project proponent submitted the Monitoring Report 01-July-2014 to 30-June-2015 and supporting documents, such as the calculation spreadsheet and the non-permanence risk assessment. The field visit took place on April 19-22, 2016, in which the auditors visited the project area, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the Project Description (PD), and supporting documents. The purpose of the visit assessment was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the VCS Version 3.5 Standard dated on March 25, 2015 and the validated PD. The scope of the verification was to assess the conformance of validated project, once implemented, with the VCS requirements and requirements in the validated PD.

The auditor submitted to the PPs a final verification report version 1, in which 4 CARs and 1 CL were reported (see verification protocol in appendix 2 of this verification report). However, all these issues raised during the verification process where appropriately closed by means of corrections, more clear explanations and other supported documents.

Thus, once all issued detected were appropriate solved, AENOR have carried out this final verification report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all of the verification criteria. 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 469,771.0 tonnes CO₂ equivalent, over the monitoring period, July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015 has been quantified in accordance with VCS rules. A buffer discount rate of 11% was applied, that results in 418,096 VCUs. Net GHG emissions reductions and VCUs were distributed between two vintages period: from 01 July 2014 to 31 December 2014 and from 01 January 2015 to 30 June 2015.

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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 “Reduction of deforestation and degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios region – Peru, against the Verified Carbon Standard, the identified methodology and the validated PD throughout the monitoring period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015.

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.

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

VCS Program Guide v.3.5

VCS Standard v.3.5

VCS AFOLU Requirements v.3.4

VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v.3.2

Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS 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. The audit team was composed as follows:

Name	Position in the team
Manuel García Rosell	Verification Team Leader
José Luis Fuentes	Auditor
Alfonso Medrano	Auditor

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. 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 457,750 tn. CO₂-e annually, in comparison with baseline scenario projected during the first 10 years.

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 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.

2.2 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 plot data sheets; spreadsheets used to enter and compile the plot data and reproduced the removal spreadsheet calculations to obtain same results than those appearing in the Monitoring report. The Non-Permanence Risk Report for this monitoring period was assessed, as well.

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

2.3 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.

Audit Date	Name	Title
19/04/2016	Lis Cántaro Condor.	AIDER. Responsable of Madre de Dios Office.
19/04/2016	Claudia Lebel.	AIDER. Responsable of Environmental Services Unit. Madre de Dios Office.
19/04/2016	Aristóteles Vasquez Ascarza.	AIDER. Ecosystem Services Unit. Technical assistant.
19/04/2016	Cecilia Borda	AIDER. Responsable de Monitoreo Institucional.
20/04/2016	Gilberto Vera.	AIDER. Specialist on Cocoa Crops.
20/04/2016	Miguel García Nureña	Project technical team. Project Sector 3 y 4. AIDER.
20/04/2016	Jim Del Alcazar.	Project technical team. Project Sector 04. AIDER.
20/04/2016	Guido Ramos	Project technical team. AIDER.
20/04/2016	Nereida Ochoa	Project technical team. AIDER.
20/04/2016	Pedro Villa	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Las Mercedes Village.
20/04/2016	Esther Burga Quispe	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Sector 02. Monte Sinaí.
20/04/2016	Edgardo Zavala	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa

		Project. Sector 03. Víctor Raul Haya de la Torre Village.
20/04/2016	Janet Sánchez	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Farmer. Sector Monte Sinai.
20/04/2016	Rodolfo Pereira	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Farmer Sector 01- Km 6
21/04/2016	Cirilo Sanchez Cruz.	President of the Administrative Council of Agrarian Cooperative Tambopata-Candamo.
21/04/2016	Dagner Montalván Garcia	Chain of Value Specialist. Ecotierra.
21/04/2016	Norbil Hidalgo Tafur	General Manager of Agrarian Cooperative Tambopata Candamo.
21/04/2016	Vidal Salazar	Agrarian Federation of Madre de Dios-FADEMAD.
21/04/2016	Santy Baca Ramos	Agrarian Federation of Madre de Dios-FADEMAD.
21/04/2016	Erick Huamaní Villalobos	AIDER. Biological Monitoring Responsible.
21/04/2016	Roberto Gutierrez:	Biological monitoring coordinator of Pampas del Heath. National University of San Agustín
21/04/2016	Joel Mendoza	Coordinator of the Project "Lobo de Río". Frankfurt Zoological Society
21/04/2016	Victor Zambrano	President of the Forest Management Committee of National Reserve Tambopata.
21/04/2016	Gilberto Yojaje	President of the Tourism Committee of Palma Real / FENAMAD member.
21/04/2016	Wilber Carahuirí	Vice-president of the Management Committee of Bahuaja Sonene National Park.
21/04/2016	Edwin Tucha	President of Sonene Community
22/04/2016	Percy Rojas de la Cruz	Tourism Specialist SERNANP
22/04/2016	Ernesto Fernández	Control and Surveillance. Tambopata National Reserve. SERNANP.
22/04/2016	Asmín Flores	Regional Environmental Coordinator. SERNANP
22/04/2016	David Aranibar.	Chief of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park. SERNANP.

2.4 Site Inspections

Site inspections were conducted on April 19-22, 2016. The objectives of the site visit was 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.

From 19 to 22 April 2016 different project sectors were visit. The auditor visited some agroforestry plots and conducts some interviews with farmers. The site inspections were conducted by the auditor Manuel García-Rosell.

Date	Location
19/04/2016	Meeting Puerto Maldonado. AIDER Headquarters.
20/04/2016	Visit to Cocoa agroforestry plots: <u>Project Sector 3:</u> - Las Mercedes Village. Km 32. Interoceanic Highway. - Víctor Raul Haya de la Torre Village. <u>Project Sector 2:</u> - Monte Sinai Village. <u>Project Sector 1:</u> - Rodolfo Pereira's farm. Km 6 Interoceanic Highway.
21/04/2016	Interviews with stakeholders. Puerto Maldonado (see section 2.3).
22/04/2016	Interviews with stakeholders. Puerto Maldonado (see section 2.3).

2.5 Resolution of Findings

A total number of 4 CARs (corrective action requests) and 1 CL (clarifications) were raised during this verification process. All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed. In accordance with Section 5.3.6 of the VCS Standard, all findings issued during the verification process, and the inputs for their closure, are described in Appendix 2.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

No Forward Action Requests were raised to the PPs during this verification process.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

AENOR has not undertaken validation activities as part of the verification of this project. However, 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 Standard and was found to conform to the VCS requirements.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

Some methodology deviations were reported during the validation of the Project Description and accepted by the validation/verification body in charge. Most of those methodology deviations were applied only in order to determine the GHG baseline emissions. Nevertheless, one of those validated methodology deviation is relevant for the GHG emissions monitoring, therefore it was considered to be described:

Regarding the monitoring of the project GHG emission, in page 95 of PD the proponent stated omitting the PRA as a deviation of the M-MON methodology to approach degradation in the project area. The proponent stated it will use the reports of park guards as a source to identify critical zones of illegal logging. This deviation was validated during the validation of the Project Description and also AENOR considered it is valid.

AENOR has confirmed that the information from park rangers has been gathering for the monitoring period, thus the delimitation of area potentially impacted by degradation processes and the degradation study was appropriately made. As result of this degradation study the proponent determines the parameter A_{DegW} , 12,963.01 ha, for this monitoring period (see section 3.2).

In addition, the Project Proponent clarified that a degradation study is performed in order to comply with the procedures required of the module VCS VMD0015 "Methods for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and removals" (M-MON) v2.1. For that purpose, project proponent has established a standard operative procedure for degradation monitoring. However, the degradation study is not considered as a monitoring parameter (as indicated in the PD) to be included in section 3.2 of MR, but is considered a required monitoring procedure and then, for this monitoring period the degradation study has been provided to the audit team as annex 5 of the monitoring report.

All this procedure is assumed to be used for each monitoring report. Audit team considers this is correct and the procedure to monitor degradation is in accordance with the applied module VCS VMD0015 "Methods for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and removals" (M-MON) v2.1 and validated Project Description.

Based in this assessment AENOR confirms that this deviation meets with the criteria and specifications for permitted methodology deviations. This deviation does not negatively impact the conservativeness of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals.

In addition, for the monitoring period 2014-2015, a new methodology deviation was reported by the project proponent:

Validation process for the deforestation and burning maps:

In accordance with the monitoring plan described in the PD (page 111), once generated the deforestation map, it is validated through a systematic non-linear sampling on the field. Furthermore, in accordance with the module M- MON, many methods exist to detect and map deforestation using remotely sensed data. The method selected must be based on common good practice in the remote sensing field and will depend on available resources and the availability of image processing software. The same method must be used for the entire period for which the baseline is fixed.

During the process of validation of maps of deforestation and burns for the monitoring period 2014-2015, there was a real security risk to access to some areas where illegal mining activities were detected at the moment of the preparation of the monitoring report. For that reason, the validation process of deforestation map and burned areas map was carried out through the visual interpretation of high- resolution satellite images like RapidEye images with 6.5 meter spatial resolution and Landsat Panchromatic Pansharpening images, with 15 m spatial resolution, for the validation process of deforestation map, instead of field verification proposed in the PDD. In opinion of the verification team this method is correct. The images of high and very high resolution allow developing visual analysis in detail, making it possible to compare the classification results through visual verification of each control point defined.

In opinion of the audit team, this deviation does not impact the conservativeness of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals and the use of high resolution satellite images increase the increased accuracy of such quantification. The annexes 3 and 4 of the Monitoring Report described the process conducted properly and in a transparent manner.

The verification process confirmed that the above deviations are appropriately described and justified and considered that the project remain in compliance with the VCS rules.

3.3 Project Description Deviations

Regarding monitoring plan contained in the PD, the following deviations were applied from the first monitoring period (July 2010- June 2011) onwards:

- To monitor degradation, the proponent asserted in the PDD the use of Classlite software. Proponent has indicated that during the first monitoring period (July 2010- June 2011) was impossible to use Classlite 2.2 since actualizations were not available to NGO's users. It is recognized the still limited tools to assess degradation using GIS. For that reason, it was decided by the proponent not to use it onwards. Currently the delimitation of the area potentially affected by the degradation processes is being worked according to the provisions of the VCS VMD0015 module "Methods for monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and removals" (M-MON) v2.1, complying with the provisions of the methodological framework and the standard operative procedure (annex 5 of Monitoring Report).
- The project proponent presented arguments to deviate from the initial plan to monitor fire outbreaks monthly. The arguments were two-fold. One is related to the images from University of Maryland which according to the proponent were not continuously provided and the second related to inaccuracy of data from INPE. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has been identified as an alternative source of information. Further the project proponent asserted to calculate fire affected areas using the module E-BB. Arguments provided by the proponent are deemed reasonable for this verification period based in the fact that the proponent provided a calculation of fire impact on loss of forest cover. As in previous monitoring periods, based in the fact that the proponent identified an alternative source of information that is assumed to be used in this and the next monitoring periods.

In addition, for the monitoring period 2014-2015, a new project description deviation was reported by the project proponent:

- During 2014 the REDD Project Strategy was updated by AIDER staff in order to be more effective and efficient to reduce deforestation and degradation. This strategy includes the components of previous strategy but considered also biological monitoring and research activities, environmental education and communication. Furthermore, the zoning of activities has also been updated considering the social dynamic of the population in the project zone

AENOR has revised arguments presented in the monitoring report period 1 July 2014- 30 June 2015 and has assessed the validity of the arguments and its impacts on the applicability of methodology, additionality and baseline scenario.

The verification process confirmed that the above deviations are appropriately described and justified and considered that the project remain in compliance with the VCS rules. Moreover, the deviations do not impact in the applicability of the methodology, the project additionality nor the baseline scenario.

3.4 Grouped Project

The project is not a grouped project, though the PD in its section 1.2 states that PPs intend to replicate the project activity throughout the Latin America Region as a group project. However, lands to replicate the project have not been found yet.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Implementation Status

In order to verify the implementation status reported in the MR, the audit team conducted an on-site inspection and multiple interviews as described in Sections 2.3 and 2.4 of this report. The audit team confirmed that the implementation is in accordance with that stated in the PD, and that no additional project description deviations apart from those described in Section 3.3 were present.

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 promoting sustainable economic activities and establishing conservation agreements at previously identified critical areas. Through interviews with key staff, the auditor's team ratified the main objectives of the project activity.

AENOR checked the monitoring plan contained in the registered VCS-PD of 24 May 2012 and compared it with the monitoring report 2014-2015 version 03, dated 07 July 2016, to verify whether there was any difference that would cause an increase in estimates of the GHG emission reductions in the current monitoring period. AENOR has confirm the there are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the project description and the applied methodology. Also, as required by the monitoring plan and the applicable module M-MON Version 2.1 the project proponent effectively monitors the required parameters to determine the project's removals by sinks and emissions by sources.

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 of the VCS-PD. 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 not remaining issues from 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. Neither has become eligible to do so since previous verification.

The previously validated methodology deviations have been checked and are listed in the following table:

N °	Methodology deviation	Validated in
1	<i>The Region of reference for the projection of the rate of deforestation - RRD (BL-UP 1.1.1.1) was defined including the project area and leakage belt, its size and limits were defined matching the reference region to project the deforestation location - RRL (BL-UP 1.1.1.2).</i>	Project Description (see page 93).
2	<i>The leakage belt area (BL-UP 1.1.3) corresponds to 48.66% of the project area, since it is not possible to achieve the requirements of the methodology (at least 90% of the project area) without affecting the 4.6.1 criteria of the AFOLU Requirements, which states "Leakage is defined as any increase in GHG emissions that occurs outside the project boundary (but within the same country), and is measurable and attributable to the project activities"..</i> <i>The leakage belt has been delimited using the maximum possible area considering the principle of conferral of leaks to the project activity.</i>	Project Description (see page 94)
3	<i>To monitor forest degradation will not be made participatory rural appraisal methodology required by the (M-MON) to determine if there is potential for forest degradation by logging, since it will be used for reports rangers of Protected Areas on this illegal activity. Be used as supporting information area potentially impacted by degradation processes, calculated from satellite images using software geographic information systems, following the procedure contained in the document "Estimation of forest degradation by human activities in the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene, sector Madre de Dios "(Recavarren and Castro, 2012).</i>	Project Description (see page 95)

In addition, during the period 2014-2015, a new methodology deviation was applied for the validation of the project map of deforestations and map of burned areas (see section 3.3). The validation process of deforestation and burned areas maps was carried out through the visual interpretation of high- resolution satellite images like RapidEye images with 6.5 meter spatial resolution and Landsat Panchromatic Pansharpening images, with 15 m spatial resolution, instead of field verification proposed in the PDD. The verification process confirmed that the above deviations are appropriately described and justified and considered that the project remain in compliance with the VCS rules.

Furthermore, project description deviations are listed in section 3.3.

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 registered PD of 24 May 2012. There are not material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description.

4.2 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

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

4.2.1 Baseline Scenario Emissions.

Section 4.1 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 2014-2015 in the reference scenario are 482,322.1 tCO₂e, according to the results of the calculations given in the validated Project Description.

4.2.2 Calculation of Project Emissions.

Calculation of emissions from project activities has been determined following identified methodology and validated PDD. 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 2014-2015.xls), containing calculations of emissions in the baseline scenario (ex-post) following MON-MO 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 CO ₂ -e	The proponent has provided the spreadsheet “ <i>REDD Project Emissions-period 2014-2015</i> ”. 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>i</i> at time <i>t</i> ; t CO ₂ -e	The proponent has provided the spreadsheet. “ <i>REDD Project Emissions-period 2014-2015</i> ”. The spreadsheet contained the deforestation areas per stratum for the period 2014-2015. 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>i</i> at time <i>t</i> ; t CO ₂ -e	The proponent has provided the spreadsheet “ <i>REDD Project Emissions-period 2014-2015</i> ”. Degradation calculations are presented in the sheet “ecuación 8 degradación”.
$\Delta C_{P,DistPA,i,t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of natural disturbance in the project area in the project case in stratum <i>i</i> at time <i>t</i> ; t CO ₂ -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 2014-2015.
$GHG_{P-E,i,t}$	Greenhouse gas emissions as a result of deforestation and degradation activities within the project area in the project case in stratum <i>i</i> in year <i>t</i> ; t CO ₂ -e	Emission other than CO₂ due to fire has been calculated following E-BB module. The proponent has provided the spreadsheet “<i>REDD Project Emissions-period 2014-2015</i>”. 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 2014-2015 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>i</i> at time <i>t</i> ; 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 2014-2015 are 12,551.1 tCO2e, according to the results of the calculations given in the spreadsheet “REDD Project Emissions-period 2014-2015”

4.2.3 Calculation of Leakage

The project proponent referred the calculations of deforested areas contained in the spreadsheet REDD Project Emissions (period 2014-2015). The spreadsheet contained the deforestation areas per stratum in the leakage belt for the period 2014-2015.

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.

4.2.4 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 469,771.0 tonnes CO2 equivalent, over the monitoring period, July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. GHG baseline emissions, project emission, leakage emission and net GHG emission reduction was assumed to be equally distributed between

two vintages period (from 01 July 2014 to 31 December 31 2014 and from 01 January 2015 to June 30, 2015), as follows in the following table:

Project 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)
01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014	241,161.0	6,275.6	0	234,885.5
01/01/2015 to 30/06/2015	241,161.0	6,275.6	0	234,885.5
Total	482,322.1	12,551.1	0	469,771.0

As required by the applied methodology, the X-UNC Module has been applied. The result for accumulative uncertainty for REDD project activity is 10.28%, and then it has not generated uncertainty discount. The Uncertainty Calculation has been included in the spreadsheet "REDD Project Emissions-period 2014-2015".

4.3 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 2014-2015. 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 (Chuvienco 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

Additionally, the project proponent conducted an uncertainty analysis in conformance with the X-UNC module. This analysis is included as annex of the monitoring report. The audit team reviewed all calculations involved in this analysis to ensure that they had been conducted in a manner than is consistent with the methodology.

The assessment suggested that the data used to determine emissions reductions are of high quality and had been collected in a manner that is consistent with the VCS standard, methodology, and monitoring plan.

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 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

PP has elaborated the project VCS Non permanence Risk Report version 01, dated 05 April 2016, 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.	0	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 considered required. Risk	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications

		rating=2 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.	
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 correct. Items e), f), and h) are not applicable. Thus, has rating equal 0. h) Project has secured more than 100% of the funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven This percentage was obtained from investment of US\$ 6,903,294 compared to the cumulative costs totalling US\$ 3,202,932 until the 3th year, which is the year the project reaches the breakeven point. The US\$ 6,903,294 was the secured investment from Althelia Climate Fund (ACF) in the project. Thus, the rating chosen=0 is	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications

		correct. i) There are not callable financial resources at least 50% of total cash out before project reaches breakeven. The rating assigned (0) is correct.	
Opportunity Cost (OC): It is assessed using table 3 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	-2 (negative score is allowed)	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. However, it score 0 because criterion "i" is applied, i) The project area is a Natural Protected Area, and these are declared in perpetuity according to National Law of Natural Protected Areas (law N° 26834). Tambopata National Reserve was established by Supreme Decree No. 048-2000-AG published on September 5th, 2000. Then, rating chosen = -8 is correct.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
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)= 8			
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 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.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
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.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications

		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.	
Political Risks (PR): It shall be assessed using table 8 of the Risk Tool.	0	c) Peru governance score is -0.231. 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.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Total external risks (LT + CE + PC) =0			
NATURAL RISKS			
Fire Risk: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=0.5	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). Fires are located in areas where farmers do controlled burns. The Fire Alert System has produced a map of forest fires occurred in the Madre de Dios Department of the 2002 to 2013, in that map evidenced distribution of heat which are mainly located around the road axis and in the buffer zone the project area. They cannot devastate the entire project area; likewise, the project proponent has experience controlling fire in reforestation projects in the Ucayali region. Likelihood: Less than every 10 years.	CL 01: PP shall provide to the audit team updated evidence related the risk of fires. PP has provided relevant evidence such as: report of occurrence of emergencies in the Project Area and Leakage Belt during the period 2014-2015; report of historical occurrence of natural events in the Project Area and Leakage Belt; and reports of occurrence of emergencies by INDECI. CL 01 is closed.

		Thus, rating LS=2 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 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=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	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications

		any event) 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.	
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=2.5			
OVERALL RISK RATING: It shall be calculated according to table 11 of the Risk Tool.			
OVERALL RISK RATING=8+0+2.5=10.5=11%.			

AENOR has checked that information provided in the Non Permanence Risk Report version 01, dated 05 April 2016, 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 11 %. Therefore, the total number of credits to be deposited in the buffer account is 51,675 VCUs and the total VCUs to be issued: 418,096 tCO₂e

Project Year	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	AFOLU pooled buffer account (11%)	Voluntary Carbon Units
01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014	234,885.5	25,837.5	209,048.0
01/01/2015 to 30/06/2015	234,885.5	25,837.5	209,048.0
Total	469,771.0	51,675	418,096

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

AENOR has verified that the project is in compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard version 3.5 without qualifications or limitations. The project has been implemented in accordance with the project description and its validated variations and the data and information supporting the GHG assertion are historic in nature.

AENOR is able to issue a positive verification opinion for the 469,771.0 tonnes CO₂e of verified emissions reductions, as reported in the VCS Project Monitoring Report version 03, dated 07 July 2016. The verification assessment covered the monitoring period from 1 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, and verified that calculated emission reductions and/or removals were achieved during the monitoring period with a reasonable level of assurance. GHG emissions reductions are distributed between two vintages period: from 01 July 2014 to 31 December 2014 and from 01 January 2015 to 30 June 2015. The overall risk rating was 11 %. Therefore, the total number of credits to be deposited in the buffer account is 51,675 VCUs and the total VCUs to be issued are 418,096 tCO₂e.

Verification period: From 01 July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

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

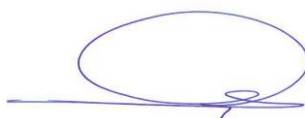
Project Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014	241,161.0	6,275.6	0	234,885.5
01/01/2015 to 30/06/2015	241,161.0	6,275.6	0	234,885.5
Total	482,322.1	12,551.1	0	469,771.0

Voluntary Carbon Units in the above verification period:

Project Year	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	AFOLU pooled buffer account (11%)	Voluntary Carbon Units
01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014	234,885.5	25,837.5	209,048.0
01/01/2015 to 30/06/2015	234,885.5	25,837.5	209,048.0
Total	469,771.0	51,675	418,096

The validity of this statement is contingent upon the project's continued implementation of the VCS version 3.5 and as further defined in the AENOR verification report dated on 27 July 2016.

Madrid, 27 July 2016



Luis Robles Olmos
Authorized Person



Manuel García-Rosell
Verification Team Leader

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCE PROVIDED

1. VCS Project Description (May 2012)
2. VCS Monitoring Report 2014-2015 Version 01.
3. VSC Monitoring Report 2014-2015 Final version (dated 07 July 2016).
4. Non-Permanence Risk Report 2014-2015 version 01 (dated 5 April 2016).
5. VCS Monitoring Report 2010-2011
6. VCS Monitoring Report 2011-2013
7. VCS Monitoring Report 2013-2014
8. REDD Project Strategy. AIDER-2014
9. Report of Deforestation in Madre de Dios. Tambopata National Reserve and National Park Bahuaja Sonene 2014 – 2015.
10. Report of determination of burned areas by fires in Madre de Dios. Tambopata National Reserve and National Park Bahuaja Sonene. 2014-2015.
11. Report of determination of Forest Degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and National Park Bahuaja Sonene, in the area of Madre Dios. Period 2014-2015. AIDER
12. Standard Operative Procedure to Deforestation Monitoring. AIDER 2015.
13. Standard Operative Procedure to monitor degradation caused by fire. AIDER 2015.
14. Standard Operative Procedure to monitor degradation caused by illegal wood extraction. AIDER 2015.
15. 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. 2015
16. 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 2014-2015. AIDER.
17. KML landmarks. Project area and exclusion area coordinates.
18. Legal Agreement among INRENA, AIDER and SFM BAM SAC: “ <i>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.</i> ”
19. GHG Emission Calculation Spreadsheet: Hoja de Cálculo emisiones del proyecto 2014-2015
20. Reports of Occurrence of Emergencies. Period 2011-2013. INDECI
21. Report of Occurrence of Emergencies in the Project Area and Leakage Belt during the period 2014-2015. AIDER 2016.
22. Report of Historical Occurrence of Natural Events in the Project Area and Leakage Belt. AIDER 2016.
23. Contract of Partial Administration for the component of biological monitoring and research over the RNTAMB and PNBS. SERNANP-AIDER. 2008
24. Amendment to the Contract of Partial Administration for the component of biological monitoring and research over the RNTAMB and PNBS. SERNANP-AIDER. 2010
25. Field sheets of Transects for Degradation Monitoring.
26. Estimation of the Carbon Stocks and Emission of GHG from Unplanned Deforestation under the Baseline Scenario. AIDER.
27. Spreadsheet-Baseline and Project Scenario of the REDD Project. AIDER
28. Database of the Carbon Stock Calculation. AIDER
29. Leakage estimation 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. 2012.

30. GIS Package
31. Project Shapefiles
32. Fire Control Plan, AIDER 2012
33. Communal Fire Plan. Madre de Dios. AIDER 2014

APPENDIX 2: VERIFICATION PROTOCOL

PROJECT: “REDUCTION OF DEFORESTATION AND
DEGRADATION IN TAMBOPATA NATIONAL RESERVE AND
BAHUAJA-SONENE NATIONAL PARK WITHIN THE AREA OF
MADRE DE DIOS REGION –PERU”

VCS REFERENCE NUMBER: 1067

MONITORING AND REPORTING PERIOD:

FROM 2014/07/01 TO 2015/06/30

4nd Periodic Verification

Verification Team: Manuel García Rosell José Luis Fuentes Alfonso Medrano	
Version of this Verification Protocol: 02	Date: 2016/07/27

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
1. Project Details				
1.1 Summary Description of Project				
Is a summary description of the project provided in the Monitoring Report (MR)? Is the project implementation in line with the P.D?	D.R I	A description of the project is provided in section 1 of the Monitoring Report. The project has been implemented as the P.D. states.	OK	OK
1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type				
Is the sectoral scope(s) applicable to the project, the AFOLU project category and activity type (if applicable) indicated? Is the project is a grouped project?	D.R I	The sectoral scope and project type are identified in section 1.2 of the monitoring report. The project is not a grouped project.	OK	OK
1.3 Project Proponent				
Are contact information and roles/responsibilities for the project proponent(s) provided?	D.R I	Section 1.3 of the M.R gathers AIDER as project proponent for the present project activity. Moreover, its responsibilities and roles are also detailed.	OK	OK
Are the PPs same as in the P.D?	D.R I	PP in the monitoring report are the same as in the monitoring plan	OK	OK
1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project				
Are contact information and roles/responsibilities for any other project participant(s) provide?	D.R I	The other entities involved have been indicated in the MR in accordance with the template. "Bosques Amazónicos S.A." was considered as financial partner and marketing manager of VCUs in validated PDD; "Bosques Amazónicos S.A." was in charge of financing of the Project until May 2012. On that date, "Bosques Amazónicos S.A" leaves the Project and communicates that decision by letter to AIDER. A copy of the letter was checked by the audit team. Thus, since that moment AIDER is the responsible for project funding.	OK	OK
1.5 Project Start Date				
Is the project start date, specifying the day, month and year indicated? Is the start date in line with the PD?	D.R I	Yes, the project start date is indicated in the MR and it is according to the validated PD. The effective start date is July 01, 2010.	OK	OK
1.6 Project Crediting Period				

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
Is the project crediting period indicated and in line with PD? (specifying the day, month and year for the start and end dates and the total number of years)	D.R I	Yes, the M.R states a 20 years crediting period (from July 01, 2010 to June 30, 2030). Furthermore, the 10 years first period of quantified GHG emissions reduction is from July 01, 2010 to June 30, 2020.	OK	OK
1.7 Project Location				
Is the project location and geographic included in the MR and in line with PD?	D.R I	Project location and geographic information provided are in compliance with the monitoring plan.	OK	OK
Is the project area provided by the PP? Is the area of the project strata provided?	D.R I	KML files have been provided. All the relevant geographic database of baseline and project monitoring has been provided to the audit team. AENOR has checked the evidence provided and has found it is correct.	OK	OK
1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology				
Is the title, reference and version number of the methodology(s) applied to the project included in the MR and in line with MP?	D.R I	The methodology used as section 1.8 of the monitoring reports states is Approved VCS Methodology VM0007, REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF) version 1.4, developed by Avoided Deforestation Partners. The modules used for monitoring were the following: - Module VCS VMD0015 "Methods for Greenhouse Gases emissions and removals monitoring" (M-MON); noting that the PD was validated using version 2.0 of this module and that the monitoring period 2011-2013 used version 2.1, which was approved on November 20, 2012. - Module VCS VMD0010 "Emissions estimate for activity displacement due to avoided unplanned deforestation" (LK-ASU), version 1.0. - Module VCS VMD0013 "Greenhouse gases emissions estimate for burning biomass" (E-BB), version 1.0.	OK	OK
1.9 Other Programs				
Is the project registered in another GHG program?		The project has not been registered by other GHG program.	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS				
2.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity				
Describe the implementation status of the project activity(s). Is the implementation in line with the PD? Provide information regarding the operation of the project activity(s) during this monitoring period, including any information on events that may impact the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring. Are project activities such as forest management activities and harvesting carried out in line with the PD? Are any project emissions described, in particular fire or any other events leading to GHG emission during the project activity?	D.R I	Implementation status of the project is described. The main project activities reported has been confirmed during the site visit. On the other hand, some differences in the project components and sectors of the Project Strategy were detected in section 2.1 of the M.R against those described in the PD. In accordance with information provided by the Project Proponent, during the year 2014 the Project Strategy was updated. In accordance with the VCS requirements, deviation from the project design, procedures and other specifications set out in the project description should be explained in section 2.2.2 of the Monitoring Report. CAR 01- Project proponent shall describe any project description deviations applied during this monitoring period and explain the reasons for the deviation. During 2014 the REDD Project Strategy was updated by AIDER staff in order to be more effective and efficient in the performance of activities to reduce deforestation and degradation. This strategy includes the components of previous strategy but considered also biological monitoring and research activities, environmental education and communication. Furthermore, the zoning of activities has also been updated considering the social dynamic of the population in the project zone AENOR has revised arguments presented in the monitoring report period 1 July 2014- 30 June 2015 and has assessed the validity of the arguments and its impacts on the applicability of methodology, additionality and baseline scenario. The deviation does not impact on the applicability of methodology, additionality and baseline scenario. The deviation is appropriately described and justified, and the project remains in compliance with the VCS rules. CAR 01 is closed.	CAR 01	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
Are all relevant licenses obtained? (e.g. Environmental licenses)	D.R I	All relevant licenses were obtained.	OK	OK
Are land titles and carbon rights hold by the PP? In case not all land was under control at validation, is it ensured that 100% of the land is under control of the PP?	D.R I	Yes, according with the evidence provided.	OK	OK
Is a description of leakage provided? Are leakage monitoring parameters included as per PD and methodology requirement?	D.R I	Leakage was monitored through satellite images, according to the M-MON v2.1 module. It has been determined that not exists deforestation in the leakage belt that can be actually attributable to the project activity. The deforestation estimate by immigrant populations, used for the leakage calculation, will be estimated every 5 years based on the data that can be obtained from the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics - INEI. A description of leakage is provided in section 4.3 of the Monitoring report. They account zero for the current verification period.	OK	OK
Is a description of the non-permanence risk factors included?	D.R I	Non-permanence risk factors are included in the MR. Furthermore, the Non Permanence risk report has been provided to the AENOR verification team. However, updated evidence regarding the risk of occurrence of fires has not been provided to the audit team. CL 01: PP shall provide to the audit team updated evidence related the risk of fires. PP has provided relevant evidence such as the report of occurrence of emergencies in the Project Area and Leakage Belt during the period 2014-2015, report of historical occurrence of natural events in the Project Area and Leakage Belt and and the reports of occurrence of emergencies by INDECI. CL 01 is closed. MR final version and Non Permanence risk report describe and assess the different risks factor in accordance with the relevant tool. Evidence were provided in order to validate the risks associated to the different factors and mitigation measures are in place	CL 01	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
2.2 Project Description Deviations				
Has any deviations from the monitoring plan (in the PD) occurred during the monitoring period?	D.R I	Methodology deviations regarding the monitoring parameters were reported in previous monitoring reports. PP has indicated all the deviation reported in those previous monitoring periods.	OK	OK
2.3 Grouped Project				
For a grouped project, provide relevant information about new instances of the project activity(s) and demonstrate that each new instance of the project activity(s) meets the eligibility criteria set out in the project description.	D.R I	N/A	OK	OK
3 DATA AND PARAMETERS				
3.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation				
Are all parameters “available at validation” listed as per MP and applied methodology?	D.R I	PP has completed the list of parameters “available at validation” in accordance with the methodology applied. The following parameter are listed in section 3.1 of the Monitoring Report: <i>Forest/Non Forest Cover Regional Map, $\Delta C_{BSL,unplanned}$, A_i, $A_{RRD,unplanned,hrp}$, CF, $f_j(X,Y)$, R, $COMF_i$, Gg_i, $C_{AB,tree,i}$, $C_{BB,tree,i}$ and $PROP_{IMM}$.</i> In opinion of the audit team, the list of parameters “available at validation” included in the final version of the Monitoring Report is complete and in accordance with the applied methodology.	OK	OK
Are all data and parameters “available at validation” described using the VCS table format?	D.R I	VCS Table format was incorrectly used some information in tables is not in accordance the requirements of the MR template. CAR 02: PP shall complete the tables of parameters “available at validation” in accordance with the template requirements. Tables of parameters “available at validation” in the final version of the monitoring report have been correctly described, in accordance with	CAR 02	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
		the template requirements, the PD and the applied methodology. CAR is closed.		
3.2 Data and Parameters Monitored				
Are all “monitoring” parameters listed as per MP and applied methodology?	D.R I	PP has complete the list of “monitoring” parameters in accordance with the applied methodology: $A_{DefPA,i,u,t}$, $A_{DefLB,i,u,t}$, $A_{DegW,i,t}$, $A_{DistPA,q,i,t}$, $C_{DegW,i,t}$, $A_{burn,i,t}$, AP_i, $TOTFOR$, $PROTFOR$, $MANFOR$, $PROP_{IMM}$ and $PROP_{RES}$. In opinion of the audit team, the list of “monitoring” parameters included in the final version of the Monitoring Report is complete and in accordance with the applied methodology.	OK	OK
Are all data and parameters “to be monitored” described using the VCS table format?	D.R I	VCS table format has been appropriately for monitoring parameters. The monitoring parameters has included: <i>Forest cover monitoring map for the project area, Forest cover monitoring map for the leakage belt</i>, $A_{DefPA,i,u,t}$, $A_{DefLB,i,u,t}$, $A_{DegW,i,t}$, $A_{DistPA,q,i,t}$, $C_{DegW,i,t}$, $A_{burn,i,t}$, AP_i, $TOTFOR$, $PROTFOR$, $MANFOR$, $PROP_{IMM}$ and $PROP_{RES}$. It's important to mention that for the monitoring of the project GHG emission reductions, in page 95 of PD the proponent stated omitting the PRA as a deviation of the M-MON module method to approach degradation in the project area. The proponent stated it will use the reports of park guards as a source to identify critical zones of illegal logging. Based on the decision of the validation team to accept this deviation, during the verification it is accepted. In section 2.2.1 is described the deviation applied. The information from Park Rangers was gathered the monitoring period. Furthermore, a workshop with Park ranger was conducted in March 2015 in order to validate the reports gathered for the relevant period. Verification team considered all the parameters has been described in the MR in accordance with the PDD, the applied methodology and the	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
		M-MON Module.		
3.3 Description of the Monitoring Plan				
Is the monitoring plan described?	D.R I	The description of the monitoring plan is described in a complete manner. In AENOR opinion, the monitoring plan is complete and all tasks developed are described in the MR.	OK	OK
Are organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies identified in the MR?	D.R I	Yes, organizational structure as well as responsibilities and competencies have been identified.	OK	OK
Are methods described for: Data generation (<i>see also SOPs for each parameter</i>)				
Data handling, in particular transcribing field data to digital calculation sheets (<i>see also SOPs for each parameter</i>)	D.R I	Detailed description about organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies, methods for generating, recording and reporting data on monitored parameters is available in the Monitoring Plan. However, SOP has not been provided to the audit team. CAR 03: Applied SOPs shall be provided to the audit team. PP has provided SOPs for monitoring deforestation, degradation and for data management to the audit team. AIDER has described all the standard operational procedures used for monitoring purposes in relevant appendix provided to AENOR. CAR 03 is closed.	CAR 03	OK
Data storage, including back-up of the field sheets and digital data	D.R I	Electronic copies of the data and report will be updated periodically or converted to a format that could be accessed by any future software application.	CAR 03	OK
QA/QC procedures (e.g. re-check of data measurement, data entry, etc – <i>see also SOPs for each</i>	D.R	QA /QC procedures are noted in the PDD and the relevant SOPs.	CAR 03	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
<i>parameter))</i>				
Are procedures described for handling internal auditing and non-conformities?	D.R	Procedures are described in the relevant SOPs.	CAR 03	OK
Sample design				
Are sample plots laid out as per Monitoring Plan in the PD?	D.R I	Sample plots were lay out as per Monitoring plan. For the AP _I parameter the limited sample of 3 % of the potential area subject to forest degradation has been correctly delimited. In the case of deforestation in project area and leakage belt determination, the sample point to verified the precision of forest /non forest maps has been correctly established and in accordance with the monitoring plan.	OK	OK
Are the locations of the sample plot selected on an unbiased basis?	D.R I	The location of sample plots has been selected on unbiased basis and in accordance with the methodology and module M-MON v.2.1. Moreover, reports of deforestation and degradation determination have been provided to the audit team.	OK	OK
Stratification				
Is the ex-post stratification carried out in line with the PD and Methodology?	D.R I	Yes, stratification has been made in accordance with the validated PDD and applied methodology.	OK	OK
4. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals				
4.1 Baseline GHG removals / emissions				
Are baseline net GHG removals quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Yes, the baseline net GHG removal quantified was correctly quantified and in line with the applied methodology and monitoring plan.	OK	OK
4.2 Project GHG removals / emissions				
Are project net GHG removals quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Net GHG removals and emission has been quantified according with the VCS methodology VM0007, REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF). However, evidence of monitored data has not been provided: CAR 04: PP shall provide the relevant evidence to verify the data applied to estimate the emission reduction during this monitoring	CAR 04	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
		period, such as: • GIS shape files. • Monitoring Degradation report. • Burned areas mapping procedure (2014-2015) • INDECI report of disturbances (fires). Project proponent has provided the relevant evidences, such as GIS shape files, monitoring reports, INDECI reports and mapping procedures to the audit team. The evidence provided is consistent with the information provided in the Monitoring Report and is considered appropriate. The calculation procedures have been explained correctly in section 4.2 of the Monitoring Report. Furthermore, the emission calculation spreadsheet has been checked. Spreadsheet is completely traceable and equations are in accordance with the applied methodology. CAR 4 is closed.		
Is the required precision level met for net GHG removals?	D.R I	Yes, the required precision level is met in accordance with the methodology applied.	OK	OK
Are project net GHG emission sources listed in line with the applied methodology and MP? Are these emission sources quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Yes, the project net GHG emission sources has been listed and quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and MP.	OK	OK
4.3 Leakage				
Are sources of leakage listed in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Sources of leakage have been listed and are in line with the applied methodology and monitoring plan.	OK	OK
Is leakage quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Leakage was quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and monitoring plan	OK	OK
4.4 Summary of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals				
Are the net GHG emission reductions and removals quantified correctly and in line	D.R I	Yes, the net GHG emission reductions and removals have been quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and PD.	CAR 04	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
with the applied methodology and PD? Are net changes in carbon stocks included?		The net changes in carbon stocks have been included.		
Are the deductions of VCUs due to the buffer calculated correctly?	D.R I	Yes. Buffer credits have been discounted in accordance with the level of risk determined through the Non –Permanence risk tool.	CAR 04	OK
If applicable, is the release of VCUs from the buffer calculated correctly?	D.R I	n/a	n/a	n/a
5 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION				
Are any additional relevant information listed?	D.R I	n/a	n/a	n/a

D.R: Desk review: I: Interview