

RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project VERIFICATION REPORT



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Crediting period	01 October 2012 to 30 September 2042
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CCB Standards version	3.1
Project location	Brazil, state of Rondônia, municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste
Client	Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A.
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Summary:

RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA), commissioned by Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A., has verified the monitoring report and greenhouse gas emission reductions reported for the project activity RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project in Brazil, with regards to relevant requirements for VCS rules and against all criteria set out by the CCBA in its Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards: v3.1.

The RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project, registered under VCS Project ID 1503, is located in the Rio Preto Jacundá RESEX Reserve, in the state of Rondônia, municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste. The project activity on started on 01 October 2012 with a project area of 94,289 ha and during the current monitoring period a post registration change is applicable as the project area was reduced to 68,255 ha, due to the loss of control of an invaded region of the project area, as extensively discussed in the MR and in this report (see Section 3.4). The activities aim to mitigate climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation, promote social well-being, and conservation of biodiversity in the region where RESEX is located. The emissions reductions achieved in monitoring period from 08 August 2020 – 30 September 2022 is 238,474 tCO₂e and 195,549 tCO₂e of tradable credits (VCUs) applying a buffer of 18%.

Due to the loss event resulting from the exclusion of 26,034 ha from the project area, a Replenishment Plan was developed by the Project Proponents. The plan establishes a strategy to replenish the total of 517,631 VCUs classified as reversed, through a combination of actions defined in the Replenishment Plan approved by Verra, ensuring the full compensation of the reversal in line with Verra's requirements, while maintaining the Project's operational and social viability. This plan ensures compliance with Verra's requirements for avoidable reversals, maintaining the environmental integrity of the AFOLU pooled buffer account while also guaranteeing the financial sustainability of the project and the continuity of income from carbon credit sales that support community operations and local livelihoods within the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá.

This project utilizes the approved VCS Methodology VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1.1 of 03/12/2012, and corresponding modules/ tools are applied to quantify the GHG removals achieved in this project.

The Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A. has requested RINA to perform the VCS and CCB verification for which a CCB & VCS Monitoring Report, a Non-Permanence-Risk Report and supporting documents were provided. RINA, acting as an independent third party, has assessed the documents and evidence provided, and performed desk assessment and virtual and presential assessment, which included a desk review, inspection of project site, interviews with stakeholders, interviews with the top management of PP and interviews with the technical and field staff of the project activity.

The objective/scope of the verification is to have an independent review ex post determination by a VVB (Validation and Verification Body) of the monitored GHG removals by sink that have occurred as a result of the implementation of the project activity during a defined monitoring period.

Method and Criteria: Verification was conducted using RINA procedures in line with the requirements specified in the VCS Requirements, i.e. VCS Program Guide, version 4.4 updated 29/08/2023 and VCS Standard, version 4.7 of 16/04/2024. The GHG emission reductions estimated are on the basis of the

approved Baseline and monitoring methodology VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation version 1.1 of 03/12/2012.

RINA team confirms that the information contained and the emissions reductions and/or removals claimed in the Monitoring Report is calculated in compliance with the requirements of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standard (CCB) and the requirements of the methodology applied.

Any uncertainties associated with the verification: The data and information provided presented a satisfactory level of materiality and were duly evidenced, presenting no significant degree of uncertainty for the period in question.

During this verification 10 Clarification Requests (CRs), 05 Corrective Actions (CAR) and 01 Forward Action Request (FAR) (remaining from previous validation/verification) and 5 new FARs were identified related to the monitoring, implementation or operations of the proposed CCB & VCS monitoring report (CCB & VCS MR version 1.2, received on 01/05/2024) in relation to all relevant VCS requirements v 4.7 and CCB Standard v 3.1 for the project activity and the applied baseline and monitoring methodology; these findings have been discussed in appendix 2 of this report and were satisfactory addressed by PP.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

RINA has been commissioned by Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A. to perform an independent verification of its CCB & VCS REDD project, “RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project”, in accordance with the VCS standard version 4.7 and CCB standard v 3.1.

The reported GHG emission reductions for the given monitoring period must undergo independent third- party verification and certification of emission reductions as the basis for issuance of Voluntary Emission Reductions (VERs/VCUs).

The objectives of this verification exercise are, by review of objective evidence, to establish that:

- The project activity has been implemented and operated as per the project description (PD) and that all physical features (technology, project equipment, and monitoring and metering equipment, if applicable) of the project are in place.
- Monitoring report and other supporting documents are complete.
- The data is recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology and approved monitoring plan.
- To confirm that the monitoring system is implemented and fully functional to generate Voluntary Emission Reductions (VERs/VCUs) without any double counting, and
- To establish that the data reported are accurate, complete, consistent, transparent, and free of material error or omission by checking the monitoring records and the emissions reduction calculation.
- To confirm that the project implemented the activities in compliance with the criteria of benefits for the climate, the community and biodiversity.

1.2 Scope and Criteria (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

The verification scope is:

- to verify that actual monitoring systems and procedures are in compliance with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan;
- to evaluate the GHG emission reduction data and express a conclusion with a reasonable level of assurance about whether the reported GHG emission reduction data is free from material misstatement.
- to verify that reported GHG emission data is sufficiently supported by evidence.
- to verify that the project activity has been implemented in accordance with the validated Project Description/ revised Project Description

The project activity also applies for a post registration change and the validation scope is:

- To validate if the post registration is in compliance with the requirements of the VCS and CCB standards
- To validate if the post registration change is in compliance with the project methodology
- To validate if the post registration change is sufficient supported by evidence

The project is assessed against the of VCS program guide v 4.4 /04/, VCS standard version 4.7 /05/ and CCB version 3.1 /08/ standard and all the GHG program requirements RINA has, based on the recommendations in the latest version of VCS Validation and Verification Manual v 3.2, and employed a rule-based approach (as criteria) in the verification, focusing on the identification of significant reporting rules and the reliability of project monitoring.

The Verification is not meant to provide any consultancy towards the project participants. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may have provided input for improvement of the Monitoring Report.

1.3 Level of Assurance (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

The final 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 RINA's instructions, with reasonable level of assurance. For the verification, monitored data is used, the reasonable level of assurance about whether the reported GHG emission reduction data is free from material misstatement.

In addition, RINA applies materiality threshold of 5 per cent with respect to omission or misstatement concerning reported quantities as per VCS Standard for project scale.

The technical review is performed by a technical reviewer(s) qualified in accordance with RINA's qualification scheme for VCS validation and verification.

The validation/verification team and the technical reviewers consist of the following personnel.

Role	Last Name	First Name	Country
Team Leader	Carvalho	Thaís	Brazil
Verifier/validator and Technical Expert	Baesso	Gustavo	Brazil
Technical reviewer	Góes	Gustavo	Brazil
Approver	Severino	Laura	Italy - HO

1.4 Summary Description of the Project (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

Project Proponent	Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A. Associação dos Moradores da Reserva Extrativista Rio Preto-Jacundá (ASMOREX)
Title of the project activity	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project
Baseline and monitoring methodology	VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation version 1.1 of 03/12/2012
Location of the project activity	The RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project is located in the Rio Preto Jacundá RESEX Reserve, in the state of Rondônia, municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste.
Brief description of the project	The project activity started on 01 October 2012 with a project area of 94,289 ha and during the current monitoring period a post registration change is applicable as the project area was reduced - which no longer encompasses the region under conflict over unregulated titles that has been invaded - and has now 68,255 ha. The activities aim to mitigate climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation, promote social well-being, and conservation of biodiversity in the region where RESEX is located. The emissions reductions achieved in monitoring period from <i>08 August 2020 – 30 September 2022</i> is 238,474 tCO ₂ e .
Projects crediting period	01 October 2012 to 30 September 2042(30 years)
Monitoring period	08 August 2020 – 30 September 2022

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

Validation of the project deviation and Verification is conducted using RINA procedures in line with the requirements specified in the VCS and CCB Standards and applying standard auditing techniques. The Validation/verification consisted of the following three phases:

- Document review.
- Follow-up actions – presential audits, remote meetings including interviews and site assessments using satellite imagery, GIS, shape files of PA, RR and LB. Dates of the meeting are described in the section 2.5. The stakeholders interviewed, roles, dates of interview, the Organization that they represent are also detailed in Section 2.4. For the stakeholders selection, it was selected representant of Project Participants Biofilica and ASMOREX, Community leaders and residents of Resex-Jacundá. RINA considered different stakeholders groups to have possibility to comment in the project activity, as detailed in the section 2.4
- The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final Verification report, including validation of post registration changes.

The following sections outline each step in more detail.

2.1 Audit Team Composition (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

The verification team and the technical reviewers consist of the following personnel.

Role	Last Name	First Name	Country
Team Leader	Carvalho	Thaís	RINA Brazil
Verifier and Technical Expert	Baêso	Gustavo	RINA Brazil
Technical reviewer	Góes	Gustavo	RINA Brazil
Approver	Severino	Laura	RINA HO - Italy

The verification/validation team speaks Portuguese, the local language in Brazil.

Thaís Carvalho is the Team Leader with experience with more than 200 carbon projects in Latin America (qualified as Team Leader and technical expert in CDM, VCS, GS and Social Carbon Standard). She has a solid background in onsite visit audits, interview stakeholders, also participate in training on ISO 26000, Environmental Management Systems Auditor/Lead Auditor (based on ISO 14001:2004), Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) Management Systems Auditor/Lead Auditor. She has large experience with GHG calculation in various scopes and methodologies. She has a Bachelors' degree in Biological Sciences, Masters' degree in Biological Sciences- Genetics and Post Graduate degree in Environmental Pollution Control Engineering.

Gustavo Baêso is the validator/verifier and technical specialist in area 14.1 Afforestation and Reforestation in accordance with the instructions of the Sustainability Compliance and New Schemes Development Coordination Unit. He has large experience in implementing annual GHG inventories (Brazilian GHG Protocol Standard), calculating carbon offsets and VCS forestry projects. As a consultant, he has worked on the development of environmental projects in Brazil, where he has carried out diagnoses and held meetings with traditional (ribeirinhos) and indigenous communities in order to understand their demands. He is a forestry engineer graduated from the Federal University of Viçosa, with a master's degree in forestry science in genetics and forestry improvement from the same institution

Gustavo Góes is the technical reviewer which is qualified in the area 14.1 Afforestation and Reforestation in accordance with the instructions of the Sustainability Compliance & New Scheme Development Coordination Unit. He has experience in implementing annual GHG inventories (Brazilian GHG Protocol Standard), carbon offset calculation and CDM & VCS forest projects. He has worked as a team member on various AFOLU projects in the Amazon region, Cerrado in Brazil, and the Chaco in Paraguay. Has conducted several site visits, participated in the stakeholder' interviews, including local stakeholders and governmental agencies. Also participating in social carbon standard projects. He is a forest engineer graduated from the Federal University of Paraná with a year of studies in France.

2.2 Method and Criteria (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

The verification consisted of the following three phases:

- Document review; including the assessment on secondary sources of information
- On-site assessment and interviews (detailed in the sections 2.4 and 2.5);
- The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final verification/validation report and certification.

The monitoring report and non permanence risk analysis compliance were assessed based on the requirements and criteria of:

- VCS Standard;
- VCS Program Guide;
- VCS Program Definitions;
- VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements;
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool;
- CCB Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards;
- VCS Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities;
- VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation version 1.1 of 03/12/2012

The verification process derived from all items in the verification criteria stated above. Field sampling and techniques based on the project parameters, scope and best professional judgement of the verification team in order to meet a reasonable level of assurance.

RINA carefully verified each table in the emission reduction calculation spreadsheet for the project area during the monitoring period from 08 August 2020 – 30 September 2022. Additionally, the carbon calculations are thoroughly verified and cross-referenced and are fully consistent with the validated values. The project area is extensively reviewed such as GIS databases and shape files ensuring 100% verification process. To assess whether the PA contains ineligible areas, the project

area was cross-checked with the requirements of the methodology, the standard VCS, the information in the MR and the observations from the field visit. To do this:

- The Shape files of the project /35/ made available were analysed to confirm that they accurately delimit the project zone, showing the boundary of each instance included in it.
- A risk-based review was carried out.

This monitoring period for the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project involves the third verification and the validation of the project description deviation, due to the area reduction proposed by the PP.

It is RINA's opinion that the project deviations do not impact the applicability of the methodology, additionality, or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario, according to VCS Standard.

For the validation/ verification, field visits were conducted where the respective stakeholders were consulted (see Section 2.4), the boundaries of RESEX and project areas were checked through land displacement, and the team of field auditors traveled 220km inside the RESEX, confirming the integrity of the forest in the places covered.

During the audit process, project participants provided 100% of the data used in the calculations for determining the reported greenhouse gas reductions. The information related to the quantification of climate benefits maintained the standards approved during project validation, such as biomass value per hectare and the fraction of carbon in biomass. The raw data were acquired from reliable sources and are comprehensively documented within the project materials, which have been provided to the verification team.

RINA carried out on-site inspections in the project area and carefully compared the collected data and reproduced the calculations. RINA therefore confirms the accuracy of the data in the monitoring reports and can demonstrate net reductions in anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHGs), supported by verifiable and reliable evidence.

2.3 Document Review (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

The CCB&VCS Monitoring report, version 1.2, received on 01/05/2024 and subsequent versions/01/, and additional background documents related to the project monitoring (i.e. CCB/VCS Monitoring Report Template, Approved VCS methodology, Verification Requirements) as well as scientific literature and country law were reviewed in the light of VCS Standard v4.7 /05/ and CCB Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards v3.1 rules /09/.

All documents reviewed are referenced throughout the verification report as well as in Verification Findings in Appendix 2.

Below is a list of documents that were reviewed during the verification:

/01/	Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A.: CCB & VCS monitoring report for the project activity "RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project", version 1.2, received on 01/05/2024- (start of the verification); version 1.3 received on 13/08/2024; version 1.4 of 19/09/2024; version 1.5 of 28/03/2025; version 1.6 of 19/09/2025; version 1.7 of 26/11/2025
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/02/	Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A.: emission reductions calculation spreadsheet: redd_rpjacunda-ex-post-2021-2022-v3.xlsx; redd_rpjacunda-ex-post-2021-2022-v2.xlsx (Sensitive), redd_rpjacunda-ex-post-2021-2022-public.xlsx (public version)
/03/	Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A.: registered PD version 2.2 of 15/05/2016
/04/	Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A.: revised PD version 3 of 09/04/2024
/05/	VCS: Validation and Verification Manual version 3.2 of 19/10/2016
/06/	VCS: VCS Program Guide, version 4.4 updated 29/08/2023
/07/	VCS: VCS Standard, version 4.6 updated on 21/03/2024 and version 4.7 updated on 16/04/2024 (final version)
/08/	VCS: VCS Program definitions, version 4.5 of 16/04/2024
/09/	VCS: Approved consolidated baseline and monitoring methodology VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation version 1.1 of 03/12/2012
/10/	CCBA: CCB Standard version 3.1 of 21/06/2017
/11/	CCBA: CCB Program rules version 3.1 of 21/06/2017
/12/	CCBA: CCB Program Definitions version 3 of 21/06/2017
/13/	Website: https://verra.org/project/rina-services-s-p-a/ VCS: List of sectoral scopes RINA S.p.A is accredited Language: English Retrieved on: 06/05/2024
/14/	VCS Project Database: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/1503
/15/	CDM: https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html , last accessed on 06/05/2024
/16/	Gold Standard: https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects?q=&page=1&countries=BR last accessed on 06/05/2024
/17/	VT0001 – Tool for demonstration and assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities, v3.0, published on 01-February-2012
/18/	Second modification on the social statute of ASMOREX, 09/08/2017 (novo-estatuto-social-asmorex.pdf)
/19/	Agreement for the establishment of <i>Rio Preto Jacundá RESEX REDD+ Financial Mechanism</i> , dated 23/02/2023 (mecanismo-financeiro-redd-jacunda-assinado.pdf) Description of members The Executive Secretariat of the REDD+ Financial Mechanism (Secretaria-Executiva-Mecanismo-Financeiro-REDD+Jacunda.pdf)
/20/	Health services: pictures from the 18/11/2021; register and pictures from 15/05/2021; register from 24/09/2021; register and pictures from 06/08/2022
/21/	Courses/training: -Computer course basic and advanced, contract and certificates (dated 2021 and 2022); botanical identification training (attendance list 29/11/2021 and 06/12/2021 and pictures); workshop on the use and handling of GPS (pictures from

	06/07/2022 and attendance list from 6-08/07/2022); lecture on climate change and REDD+) (attendance list from 06/08/2022 and pictures) CONSOLIDADO Listas de Presença- Cursos.xlsx; 2021-curso-informatica-alunos-avancado.xlsx; 2021-curso-informatica-alunos-básico.xlsx; 2022-curso-informatica-alunos-avancado.xlsx; 2022-curso-informatica-alunos-básico.xlsx; Lista de Presença - Curso de Manuseio de GPS.pdf; Lista de presença-palestra mudanças climáticas e REDD.pdf; Listas de presença-Curso de botânica.pdf
/22/	Rondonia State Govern and SEDAM: Monitora Program Report for the year 2020; 2021 (1st expedition- period from 10/10/2021 to 22/10/2021); 2022 (1st expedition- period from 25/06/2022 to 29/06/2022 and 2nd expedition- period from 23/07/2022 to 27/07/2022)
/23/	Asmorex minutes of meeting for the assembly held on 15/01/2021 (20210115-ata assembleia extraordinária.pdf; 20210115-ata assembleia ordinária.pdf)- invitation published on 20/12/2020 (20210115-edital de convocação.pdf) Asmorex minutes of meeting for the assembly held on 10/09/2021 (20210910-ata assembleia extraordinária.pdf) Asmorex minutes of meeting for the assembly held on 18/02/2022 (20220218-ata assembleia extraordinária.pdf) invitation published on 02/02/2022 (20220218-edital de convocação.pdf). Pictures also provided. Asmorex minutes of meeting for the assembly held on 15/03/2024 (20240315-ata assemblei extraordinaria.pdf; 20240315-ata assembleia ordinaria.pdf). Pictures also also provided.
/24/	Multiple Use Management Plan: Reserva extrativista Rio-Preto Jacundá, dated 2016 (PMUM-encarte-I.pdf; PMUM-encarte-II.pdf; PMUM-encarte-III.pdf; PMUM-encarte-IV.pdf) Rondonia state- Oficial Diary 02/05/2027, Decree 115/20217/GAB/SEDAM of 27/04/2017, approval of Multiple Use Management Plan (portaria-115-2017-sedam-aprovacao-plano-manejo.pdf)
/25/	Pacto das Águas NGO “Diagnosis of the Production Chains of Brazil Nuts, Açaí and Manioc Flour in the Rio Preto-Jacundá RESEX”, diagnosis conducted on December 2019, report dated 12/06/2020. Contract signed on 13/09/20219. List of beneficiaries of machines to improve the production (Community Jatuarana-2; community Campo Novo-1; community Cabeça de Boi-1) (pacto-das-aguas-produto2-diagnostico-cadeias-produtivas.pdf; pacto-das-aguas-apresentação-diagnostico-2022.pdf; tdr-01-2019-contrato-08-2019-pacto-das-aguas.pdf; 2022-relatório-auxilio-mecanização-asmorex.xlsx)
/26/	Annual working plan and Report on the implemented actions, 2021 and 2022: Plano de Trabalho ASMOREX 2021 REDD-vf.xlsx; Plano de Trabalho ASMOREX 2022 REDD_v2.xlsx; Relatório Execução de Ações REDD 2021.pdf; Relatório Execução de Ações REDD 2022.pdf

/27/	RESEX list of families, including living communities and description of management of non-timber forest products :2022-lista-moradores-manejo-prod-flor-nao-mad.xlsx
/28/	SEDAM documents with information inspection activities during the monitoring period: -Ofício nº 5248/2021/SEDAM-CUCRESEXPJ (2021-SEI_ABC - 0020639140 - Ofício.pdf) and document 2021-Levantamento_RPJ_2020_e_2021.pdf -Ofício nº 1679/2024/SEDAM-CUC (2024-SEI_0046528788_Ofício_1679.pdf) and document 2024-SEI_0046483449_Resposta.pdf
/29/	Ambipar Group Code of Conduct and Compliance, version III, approval date 15/05/2023
/30/	Code of Ethics of Centro de Estudos da Cultura e do Meio Ambiente da Amazônia-Rioterra, dated 13/03/2018
/31/	CV summaries and link to LinkedIn Profile of Biofilica (Q3- Management Team Experience.pdf)
/32/	Report on the workshop conducted on 22 to 24/05/2014 “CONSTRUCTION OF DISTRIBUTION MECHANISM BENEFITS AND CONFLICTS’ RESOLUTION”
/33/	Permanent plots: Parcelas Permanentes UPA 21.xls; Parcelas Permanentes UPA 20.xls; consolidado-parcelas-permanentes-UPA-20-21.xlsx
/34/	Audit team records: Registros de campo - Auditoria RESEX jun.24.kmz
/35/	Biofilica GIS: Shapefiles: Area_do_Projeto_PA_Jacunda.zip (.shp file) Area_Manejo_Vazamento_LM_Jacunda.zip (.shp file) Cinturao_Vazamento_LK_Jacunda.zip (.shp file) Comunidades_e_Colocações_Jacunda.zip (.shp file) Região_Referencia_RR_Jacunda.zip (.shp file) Títulos_nao_regularizados.zip (.shp file) Zona_do_projeto_PZ_Jacunda.zip (.shp file)
/36/	Biofilica- report of the event conducted on 02-03/05/2024; signed list of participants and pictures (20240502 Relatório Evento 10 anos REDD+.pdf; Lista de Presença Evento 10 Anos REDD+.pdf;Folder with pictures: Fotos evento 10-anos REDD+) Biofilica- presentation Carbon workshop Jun 2024 (20240502 Apresentação Biofílica 10 Anos REDD+.pdf)
/37/	Sentence and appellate decision from 2018 regarding the conflict inside RESEX area (55918.pdf; Acórdão JusBrasil.pdf)
/38/	Forest Conservation Intent Term signed by ASMOREX and Biofílica Ambipar Environmental Investments SA, dated 23/09/2024 (Termo de Intenção de Conservação Florestal - Clicksign.pdf)
/39/	KLA Advogados PROOF OF TITLE REPORT – “Resex Rio Preto Jacundá REDD+ Project”, dated October/2024 and annex.
/40/	Documents on the history of the region:

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/65/	Biofilica: Adaptative management plan, version 1.0, March/2024 for the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project (Q1 - Plano de Gestão Adaptativa Jacundá REDD+.pdf)
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2.4 Interviews (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

A complete desk review of the submitted CCB&VCS MR (version 1) and subsequent versions /1/ and supportive evidences have been checked by the Verification Team. An office audit with Biofilica team was performed on 28/05/2024. On 03/06/2024 to 06/06/2024, the RINA conducted the audit to the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project and performed interviews with project proponents' staff. The entity involved in the project and stakeholders were also interviewed. The key personnel interviewed, and the main topics of the interviews are summarized in the table below.

	Date	Name and Role	Organization	Topic
/a/	28/05/2024 03/06/2024 to 06/06/2024	Maria Cláudia M.T. Alves- consultant	Biofilica	History and background of the project – Site visit Project Description deviations; monitoring report; project implementation status; project ownership, stakeholder consultation, Emission reduction calculations, Non- Permanence Risk
/b/	28/05/2024 03/06/2024 to 06/06/2024	Carolina C. Cauzzo- consultant	Biofilica	
/c/	03/06/2024 to 06/06/2024	Denise Viana Borges - President of the RESEX Residents Association	RESEX Rio Preto- Jacundá	CCB monitoring; grievance mechanism, project implementation/monitoring
/d/	03/06/2024 to 06/06/2024	Maria Rosalina Borges - Secretary of the RESEX	RESEX Rio Preto- Jacundá	CCB monitoring; grievance mechanism, project implementation/monitoring

		Residents Association		
/e/	03/06/2024 to 06/06/2024	José Pinheiro Borges – Vice-President of the RESEX Residents Association	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring; grievance mechanism, project implementation/monitoring
/f/	04/06/2024	Mr. Antonio Pinheiro and Maria da Graça Silva (husband and wife) – RESEX residents	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/g/	04/06/2024	Conceição Jesus Rocha - RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/h/	04/06/2024	Luciene Alves de Oliveira - RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/i/	04/06/2024	Thierisson de Souza - RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/j/	04/06/2024	Sandra Neves de Oliveira - RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/k/	04/06/2024	Mario Sergio Pinheiro Borges - RESEX residente	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/l/	05/06/2024	Ermosino Gomes da Rocha; Edvaldo Mota da Rocha; Izabel Mota da Rocha; Marciel Mota da Rocha; Pedro Mota da Rocha; Marcia Mota da Rocha; Raimundo Mota da Rocha; Nathan Mota Lima; Rosicleia Mota de Souza; Reginaldo Mota da Rocha; Daniela Mota da Rocha; Catarina Mota da Rocha (father, mother and children). RESEX residents	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/m/	05/06/2024	José Figueiredo Alves – RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring

/n/	05/06/2024	Ludwid de O. Santiago – RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/o/	05/06/2024	Adrieli dos Santos – RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/p/	05/06/2024	Margarida Reis – RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring
/q/	05/06/2024	Moisés Soares Carvalho – RESEX resident	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá	CCB monitoring

During the interviews, the VVB raised questions on the general livelihood scenario of the communities, land type (RESEX), where the communities are settled, participation in the meetings conducted by project owner, information on the proposed project, if are indigenous communities living close to project areas, benefits from the projects, current or past land disputes, relocation of human settlements because of the project , employments generation, grievance mechanism and the time taken to resolve the complaints. During the interaction, the stakeholders did not have any negative comments on the project.

2.5 Site Visits (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

An office audit was performed on 28/05/2024 and a site visit to the project area (located within the municipality of of Machadinho D'Oeste, State of Rondonia, Brazil) was conducted from 03/06/2024 to 06/06/2024 during which time the following events took place:

- Observational assessment of the implementation and execution of proposed project activities through physical examination and interviews with project personnel and community members/stakeholders (as per detailed in the section 2.4 above)
- Observational assessment of the implementation and execution of monitoring activities to ensure that they were carried out according to their description and were in accordance with the applicable methodology.
- Confirmation that described quality assurance quality control procedures were applied.

The visit to the project area started from Porto Velho, capital of the state of Rondonia, and where the nearest airport is located. From Porto Velho we headed towards Machadinho D'Oeste, on a stretch of approximately 300km. From Machadinho D'Oeste to the Resex headquarters it took approximately 2 hours by car, arriving at Resex at the end of June 3rd. On the same day, an opening meeting was held with members of the RESEX administration and the Biofilica consultancy /a/b/c/d/e/ that supports the implementation of the project, where the audit plan, planned activities and objectives to be achieved were discussed.

In general, during the field audit days, several RESEX residents were visited and interviewed about their perceptions and impacts of the project on their lives. Furthermore, the team of auditors sought to circulate as much as possible inside and outside RESEX, observing the state of the forest at various points along the project's internal and external limits. The team even managed to get close to the limit of the area that the PP is requesting to exclude from the project zone, and was able to see the imminent risk that invaders cause to the project area, observing in the field the remains of an illegal bridge built to remove wood of the project area (this bridge has already been imploded by the local police).

According to records made by the auditor in the field /34/, 220km were covered within RESEX during the audit days, including visits to residents "on dry land" (who live far from the river) and "riverside" residents (who live close to the river), reaching 100% of residents benefiting from the delivery of the 3 houses reported in this monitoring period. At several points along the route, images of the location were taken, which are incorporated into the kmz obtained by the field auditor using the Avenza Maps application. In the figure below, the path taken by the auditor is highlighted in an orange line, while the RESEX limits are highlighted in blue. All these records are available.



2.6 Public Comments (VCS, 3.18; CCB Program Rules, 4.6)

At the time of issuance of the report, no comments published in the project page.

2.7 Resolution of Findings (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

The objective of this phase of the verification was to resolve any outstanding issues that needed be clarified prior to RINA's positive conclusion on the monitoring report and the project design.

A corrective action request (CAR) is issued if one of the following occurs:

- The project participants have made mistakes that will influence the ability of the project activity to achieve real, measurable additional emission reductions.
- The VCS requirements have not been met.
- There is a risk that emission reductions cannot be monitored or calculated.

A clarification request (CL) is raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable requirements of VCS standard and CCB standard have been met.

The No. of CARs/CRs raised by RINA are the following:

CAR: 05, CR:10. CARs and CRs were satisfactory addressed by PP.

2.7.1 Forward Action Requests (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.3)

A forward action request (FAR) is raised during verification to highlight issues related to project implementation that require review concerning monitoring and reporting during the next monitoring period and subsequent verification of the project activity.

A forward action request (FAR) should be issued, where:

1. the actual project monitoring and reporting practices requires attention and /or adjustment for the next consecutive verification period, or
2. an adjustment of the MP is recommended.

1 forward action requests (FAR) was identified, remaining from previous validation/verification. This FAR remains open to be verified in the next verification. 4 new FARs were open during the current verification process. Total FARs for next validation/verification: 5

2.8 Eligibility for Validation Activities (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.1)

Not applicable. RINA is accredited for the validation and verification projects for the scope 14

AFOLU sector /13/

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs (VCS, 3.23, Appendix 2; CCB Program Rules, 3.1)

Not applicable. The Project did not receive or sought to be registered in any other GHG program, in addition to VCS (Verified Carbon Standard) and CCBS (Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard) /14/ /15/ /16/

3.2 Methodology Deviations (VCS, 3.20)

No methodology deviation was identified in the current monitoring period.

3.3 Minor Changes to Project Description (CCB Program Rules, 3.5.6)

Since the previous monitoring period (second) there is a modification in the financial tool name from "Rio Preto-Jacundá RESEX Fund" to "Rio Preto Jacundá RESEX REDD+ Financial Mechanism" /19/. RINA verified that this is a minor change, in accordance with paragraph 3.5.6 of the CCB Program rule.

3.4 Project Description Deviations (VCS, 3.21; CCB Program Rules, 3.5.7 – 3.5.10)

Project description deviation validated in the second monitoring period and are also applied to the current monitoring period:

Project Proponent-New Partner

-in 2021, Biofilica has a new partner and its name changed to Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A.. Through interview, PP confirmed that there are no contractual or other legal implications in the contract for the Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ RESEX Project, or any other project implemented by Biofilica prior to this transaction, due to the entry of a new Biofilica partner.

COOPEREX participation

COOPEREX, had its participation considered in activities described in the Project's PD on the themes of administrative and financial management and social organization, however, it has suspended its activities due to legal and financial problems. An agreement with CUC/SEDAM (the Conservation Unit's manager), the responsibilities previously assigned to COOPEREX were passed on to ASMOREX /18/. This change did not affect the results of the project and the actions implemented made it possible to guarantee the participation of all members of the community. This change did not affect the results of the monitoring on the execution of project activities or its additionality.

Governance and adaptive management - Management Collegiate

The management collegiate, described in the registered PD never took place. The Executive Secretariat of the REDD+ Financial Mechanism are in charge of all the project's management, governance, execution and implementation /19/. This change did not affect the results of the monitoring on the execution of project activities or its additionality.

Community monitoring indicators

The indicators "Gross revenue from each land use within the RESEX", "Family income" and "Agricultural production" were not monitored during the monitoring period. The monitoring of the

indicators was based on the Annual Work Plan drawn up /26/ that is approved by the community through a General Assembly.

Biodiversity monitoring

- The activity "Monitoring the impact of the project on the main conservation indicator taxa/species in the area", scheduled to take place annually from the first verification, was started in 2020 and resumed in 2023.
- The activity "Monitoring natural clay pits in the RESEX area", planned to take place every two years from the first verification, was not started.
- The activity "monitoring Ateles chamek (Black-faced black spider monkey) comparing areas with and without forest management" was only carried out in the Zones where forest management activities had taken place (Multiple Use Zone and Forest Management Zone).
- The monitoring of Ateles chamek was planned in the PD to be monitored periodically with the local community throughout the year and once a year by a specialized team, however, the community did not monitor it by their own and the monitoring by the specialized team was carried out on 2020 (Ecoporé) (not monitored in the current monitoring period)
- the forest inventory of the permanent plots and, consequently, the accounting of the diversity of the plant community, were only carried out one year before the UPAs were harvested, in the intervals afterwards they were not carried out, while the frequency of the established parameter was designed to occur one year before harvesting and at intervals of one, three and five years after harvesting the Annual Production Units (UPAs).

For this third verification, referring to the monitoring period of this document, the following deviations occur:

Loss Event

During the current verification, the project proponent submitted the document "VCS Loss Event Report – Project ID 1503 v2" /80/, which documents the permanent exclusion of 26,034 ha from the project boundary, corresponding to an area historically associated with the Rubber Soldiers' Titles and currently subject to sustained invasions and violent conflict /80/. As a result of this exclusion, all VCUs previously issued for the withdrawn region were quantified and deemed lost, constituting a loss event in accordance with VCS definitions and procedures.

The verification team confirms during the field assessment that the exclusion was formally adopted because the proponent no longer retained effective control or governance to ensure the permanence of carbon stocks within that portion of the territory. The loss event was therefore interpreted by as "avoidable," in alignment with Verra's interpretation during the project review stage, since it involves the removal of a portion of the project area from participation, as defined under the VCS Program Definitions v4.5.

The exclusion decision was driven by the long-standing and well-documented context of conflict and territorial pressure that rendered the area unmanageable, including:

1. Loss of effective control and governance in the conflict zone: despite being inside a state Conservation Unit (RESEX) and within the project's original legal remit, the specific cluster of Rubber Soldiers' non-indemnified titles evolved into an area of systemic illegal occupation, logging and threats, where the proponent and community could no longer safely access or enforce measures, nullifying the ability to ensure permanence /80/
2. Sustained and documented attempts at mitigation and escalation to authorities (2015–2024): the proponent and community bodies repeatedly notified SEDAM, IBAMA, Public Prosecutors' Offices and other oversight entities - via letters, meetings and formal inquiries - over nearly a decade (2015, 2017, 2018, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024). This demonstrates diligent action and reasonable control measures, which, even involving the authorities, were insufficient to reverse the territorial dynamics driven by external invaders. /43/.

2015	Letter from the Rondônia Rubber Tappers' Organization to SEDAM and the Machadinho D'Oeste District Attorney's Office (August 2015)
2017	Public Civil Inquiry at the Rondônia Public Prosecutor's Office through the Machadinho D'Oeste Prosecutor's Office (August 2017)
2018	Letter from Asmorex to SEDAM and the Machadinho D'Oeste District Attorney's Office (May 2018)
	Meeting with IBAMA's General Coordination of Environmental Inspection (August 2018)
	Letter from Asmorex to IBAMA's General Coordination of Environmental Inspection (September 2018)
2021	Letter from Asmorex to the Conservation Units Coordinator (November 2021)
2022	Letter from Asmorex to the Ariquemes Public Prosecutor's Office (May 2022)
2023	Letter from Asmorex to the Ariquemes Public Prosecutor's Office, SEDAM and the Rondônia Court of Auditors (January 2023)
	Letter from Asmorex to the Ariquemes Public Prosecutor's Office, SEDAM and the Rondônia Court of Auditors (April 2023)
	Letter from Asmorex to SEDAM and the Coordination of Conservation Units (May 2023)
	Letter from Asmorex to the Coordination of Conservation Units (September 2023)
2024	Letter from Asmorex to the Coordination of Conservation Units (July 2024)
	Letter from Asmorex to the Coordination of Conservation Units (August 2024)

3. Objective monitoring evidence corroborating progressive degradation/deforestation: the proponent maintained systematic remote-sensing monitoring (PRODES/INPE as primary source; Planet satellites as complementary) /35//42/. This demonstrates that even after notifying the authorities, the deforestation events did not cease, and in fact increased /80/.

4. “Considering the above, the loss event meets the VCS definition for Avoidable Reversal, in accordance with the definition provided in the VCS Program Definitions v4.4, which states that “an avoidable reversal is a reversal over which the project proponent has influence or control, including, for example, the removal of a portion of the project area from participation.”

The quantification of emission reductions associated with the excluded area was performed using the same datasets, parameters, and calculation methods previously applied and validated in previous verification periods, ensuring full methodological consistency. To quantify the annual projected deforestation for the excluded area, the baseline data used for the original project area were considered. Based on this, the data were specifically clipped to the excluded area, allowing for the identification of projections made only for that area. To quantify the deforestation that occurred in the excluded area during the loss event period, deforestation data used in previous verifications were considered /82//83/.

The same approach was used for the Leakage Belt, whose boundaries were not altered. The results are summarized below:

Project year	Baseline period		Baseline carbon stock changes		Ex post project carbon stock changes		Ex post leakage carbon stock changes		Ex post net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions		Ex post VCUs tradable	
			annual ΔCBSLPA_t	cumulative ΔCBSLPA	annual ΔCPSPA_t	cumulative ΔCPSPA	annual ΔCLK_t	cumulative ΔCLK	annual ΔREDD_t	cumulative ΔREDD	annual VCU_t	cumulative VCU
	Start	End	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e
2013	01-Oct-2012	30-Sep-2013	190,073	190,073	0	0	0	0.00	190,073	190,073	171,066	171,066
2014	01-Oct-2013	30-Sep-2014	213,917	403,990	0	0	0	0.00	213,917	403,990	192,525	363,591
2015	01-Oct-2014	30-Sep-2015	311,434	715,424	9,204	9,204	6,167	6,166.79	296,063	700,053	265,840	629,431
2016	01-Oct-2015	30-Sep-2016	341,059	1,056,482	215,633	224,837	0	6,166.79	125,425	825,478	111,629	741,060
2017	01-Oct-2016	30-Sep-2017	359,666	1,416,149	121,143	345,980	104,633	110,799.91	133,890	959,369	107,653	848,712
2018	01-Oct-2017	30-Sep-2018	291,673	1,707,821	100,269	446,249	0	110,799.91	191,404	1,150,773	170,349	1,019,062
2019	01-Oct-2018	30-Sep-2019	335,314	2,043,135	962,764	1,409,013	0	110,799.91	-627,450	523,323	-558,430	460,632
2020	01-Oct-2019	07-Aug-2020	303,102	2,346,237	239,058	1,648,070	0	110,799.91	64,044	587,367	56,999	517,631

Based on the data analyzed, it was possible to determine that the Loss Event involved the loss of 3,887 hectares and the reversal of 517,631 (587,367 tCO₂e including the buffers credits) previously issued VCS credits /82//83/. The data were checked against the official PRODES database /49/. These data were processed using the same procedures and QA/QC protocols described in Monitoring Report and PD /1//3//4/.

Following the exclusion of the uncontrolled area and the recognition of the corresponding reversal, the Project Proponents prepared a Replenishment Plan /85/ to compensate for the 517,631 VCUs deemed lost. The plan represents a corrective measure designed to ensure the continued viability of the project and the maintenance of its community and biodiversity benefits, while upholding project's environmental integrity principles. It establishes a phased replenishment approach, combining the implementation of immediate and subsequent compensatory measures through

market credit purchases to ensure full replacement of the reversed VCUs, with 50% to be completed immediately and the remaining 50% within five years. This strategy allows the project to remain operational and financially sustainable, ensuring that carbon revenues continue to support local livelihoods within the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá.

The Project Proponents communicated the decision to cancel buffer credits and the Replenishment Plan to community representatives (ASMOREX) through two interactions in October 2025. The Plan was formally shared with ASMOREX on 10 October 2025 (Portuguese and English versions), followed by a meeting on 17 October 2025 to present and clarify Verra's conditions and the replenishment strategy. Evidence/registers of these communications and minutes of meetings of both communications signed by ASMOREX representatives were checked by RINA /86/. Full communication to all communities will occur in the next general assembly scheduled for early 2026 and FAR 5 was raised the verification report.

Moreover, the Adaptive Management Plan was updated to formally integrate the mitigation strategy included in Section 2.2.5.7 of the MR. The measures—aimed at preventing future invasions and avoiding new losses—are now explicitly reflected in the land-tenure and anthropogenic risk sections of the Adaptive Management Plan /85/

Change in the Project Area

The change in the project area was considered a significant deviation from the registered PD and therefore a new PD, with the revised area was published in the project page for public commenting period. (No comment received)

Although it was possible to verify during the field visit through on-site observations and conversations with local RESEX residents that the area in question has a history of invasions and is considered "dangerous" by the residents themselves /c//d//e//f//g//h//i//j//k//l//m//n//o//p//q/, some clarifications were requested through CAR 1 and CR 1 to contextualize and bring more transparency in the situation.

The project in question has requested a post-registration change to the previously approved project area due to land tenure conflicts and associated challenges in the implementation and monitoring of project activities. The project is situated in the Rio Preto-Jacundá State Extractive Reserve, a public conservation unit created in 1996, intended for the sustainable use of natural resources by local populations. However, like many public areas in northern Brazil, the region has a complex history of land issues, particularly involving the "Rubber Soldiers" who were brought to the area during World War II for rubber extraction. After the decline of the rubber industry, many of these workers remained, and over the years, the land was left unmanaged, leading to issues such as land grabbing and illegal logging, which have impacted the project's ability to carry out its activities /40/.

The project proponent provided detailed information regarding the nature of these conflicts, including ongoing legal actions and evidence of land invasions that have resulted in illegal deforestation and threats to the local community. Specifically, the area in question, located in the

northwestern portion of the reserve, has been heavily invaded by squatters and illegal loggers, leading to significant forest degradation /41//42/. The proponent has highlighted that despite multiple efforts by the government and the ASMOREX to address the issue, such as burning machinery and infrastructure built by the invaders, the illegal activities have persisted. Due to the heightened risk and ongoing danger, residents and project staff have been unable to access the area, rendering the implementation of project activities impossible /42//43/.

The exclusion of this portion of the project area is therefore deemed necessary to allow the continuation of project activities in the remainder of the reserve. The project proponent also provided satellite imagery and monitoring reports to support claims of illegal deforestation in the excluded area /42/. As a result, adjustments have been made to the baseline deforestation projections and GHG emission reductions, which were recalculated to reflect the exclusion /44/. The proponent assured that the exclusion does not impact the conservativeness of the reference region, and no changes will be made to the reference region until the next baseline revalidation.

To mitigate future conflicts in the remaining project area, the project has implemented a monitoring plan that includes surveillance by local community members, immediate communication with authorities in case of illegal activity, and physical presence in vulnerable areas /45/. A support base is also planned to be built in a strategic location to assist in ongoing monitoring activities. The proponent has also been working closely with local communities and stakeholders to ensure transparency and community engagement throughout the decision-making process. The community was consulted about the proposed exclusion during a series of meetings, and consensus was reached to move forward with the change /46/.

The team of auditors delved deeply into the subject (See CR 01) to ensure that the requested changes do not affect key points of the project, such as additionality, baseline, leakage area, and application of the methodology.

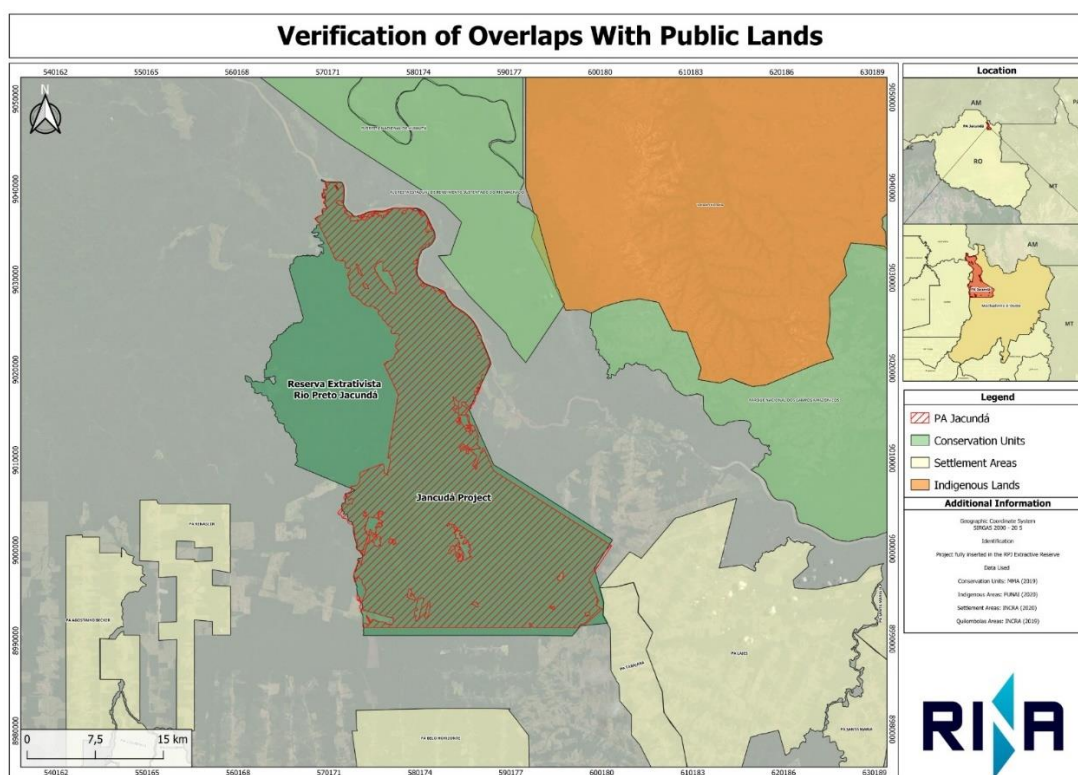
All necessary revisions to the Project Description (PD) /4/ and Monitoring Report (MR) /1/ have been highlighted and submitted to the verification team. The changes were communicated through formal channels, including a letter sent to Verra, with an acknowledgment of the change published on the project's registry page /14/.

The area previously associated with land tenure conflicts - specifically the region known as the "rubber soldiers" - has been entirely excluded from the REDD+ Project Area. The revised project boundary was redefined to remove all polygons related to the uncompensated land titles in that region, as illustrated in Figure 3 of the Monitoring Report /1/. As a result, the current Project Area comprises only territories free from land tenure or use disputes. This was directly confirmed through interviews conducted with the leadership of ASMOREX, who affirmed the absence of conflicts in the remaining area. Accordingly, the Non-Permanence Risk Tool (NPRT) was developed based on this updated Project Area, and the section on Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts contains no active conflicts requiring further analysis.

It is important to note that on March 4, 2024, the Project Proponent had submitted a Loss Event Report to Verra regarding the deforestation taking place in the area historically known as the

Rubber Soldiers' Titles /81/. At that stage, the event was provisionally qualified as a potential loss event, while Verra's guidance was still under review. However, following further clarification with Verra during the Project Review phase, and based on PP's updated approach of permanently excluding the invaded area (26,034 ha) from the project boundary, the situation was formally confirmed and registered as a loss event affecting previously verified emission reductions (2012–2020), as documented in the VCS Loss Event Report – Project ID 1503 v2 /80/.

Finally, it is emphasized that the change in the area was limited to a reduction in the original area, and did not establish new limits that had not been previously validated. Therefore, there was no overlap of the project with lands of other ownership or conservation units, as assessed in section 4.3.14.4 of this VR.



Optional Criterion: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits in the Project's Description:

The PP requests the recognition of Climate Change Adaptation Benefits that have not previously been validated in the PDD. According to the PP, during the evaluation of the results of the project activities, it was concluded that the benefits achieved qualify the project for the Gold Level of the CCB standard. The PP maintains that the maintenance of the forest promoted by the project contributes to sheltering biodiversity, maintaining hydrological cycles, avoiding the release of large amounts of CO₂ into the atmosphere, and supports all of this through scientific articles, and data from renowned institutions such as IPCC, INPE and PMBC (BRAZILIAN CLIMATE CHANGE PANEL), as presented on pages 29 to 32 of MR /01/

Extension of Project Longevity Period

The project longevity period was extended to 40 years to comply with the updated AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v4.2.

PP has provided a signed agreement ASMOREX and Biofíllica Ambipar Environmental Investments SA to extend the project longevity until 2052 /38/ in accordance with updated AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v4.2 requirements.

RINA has validated all the project deviation as described above. It is RINA's opinion that the that the deviations had no impact on the applicable methodology, baseline, and additionality of the project activity.

3.5 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects (VCS, 3.6; CCB, G1.13 – G1.15)

Not applicable.

3.6 Baseline Reassessment (VCS, 3.2.6, 3.2.7)

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes

☒ No

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:
Audit history (VCS, 4.1)	Validation: VCS&CCB- Rainforest Alliance / Imaflora 1st verification: VCS- 01-October-2012 – 30-September-2015 (3 years)- Rainforest Alliance / Imaflora 2nd verification - VCS&CCB- 01-October-2015 – 07-August-2020 (5 years)- Earthood Services Private Limited 3rd verification- VCS&CCB-08 August 2020 – 30 September 2022 (2 years)- RINA Services S.p.A.

Double counting and participation under other GHG programs (VCS, 3.23; CCB, G5.9)	Not applicable, the project activity is not receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program, or any other form of community, social, or biodiversity unit or credit, nor has been reject by any other GHG program /14/ /15/ /16/. Furthermore, the state where the project is located does not have any Jurisdictional REDD projects listed on the ART/TREES platform. In any case, a FAR was opened to monitor the evolution and eventual implementation of jurisdictional projects in the project area.
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits (VCS, 3.24.3-3.24.4)	The project reductions and removals or project activities is not included in an emissions trading program or binding emission limit
No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit (VCS, 3.24.5-3.24.6)	Project activity did not seek, receive, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system
Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming (VCS, 3.24.7)	The project activities do not affect the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain. The VVB has confirmed that none of the indirect emission activities (Scope 3), such as transportation of materials, third-party services, or other indirect sources, have been included in the project. This conclusion was validated based on the information and descriptions provided regarding project boundaries, activity data, and emissions sources. The analysis confirmed that the project focuses exclusively on direct emissions sources related to forest conservation activities. Additionally, the carbon pools assessed are aligned with the methodology requirements and pertain solely to direct emissions and removals within the project boundaries
Sustainable development contributions (VCS, 3.17)	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services: doctor monthly consultations were offered to 33 benefiting families and during the monitoring period a pediatrician was available in the project area in May/2021, September/2021, August 2022. Project participants keeps the records of the name of children's and pictures /20/

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill: 5 courses/trainings were offered to the projects's community during the monitoring period. RINA verified the courses registers /21/ computer course, botanical identification training, workshop on the use and handling of GPS and lecture on climate change and REDD+)

5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions : this monitoring period 3 women were elected for managerial positions at Asmorex board /23/

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing : Adequate housing has been allocated for 3 families of the riverside community in this monitoring period /26/

13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year: the project emissions reductions for the monitoring period is 238,474 tCO₂e

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management : During this monitoring period, 13 families joined the management of non-timber forest products, totaling 26 families that manage non-timber forest products /27/

4.2 Summary of Project Benefits

The summary of project benefits has been adequately set out in section 1 of the monitoring report /01/, establishing the activities implemented and their respective impacts on the project.

The verification team reviewed the results reported by the project for the benefits achieved for the climate, community, and biodiversity. The project does not negatively impact the communities outside the project area, this was verified through the visit and interviews.

The climate benefit is that the project aims to help mitigate climate change: the total emissions avoided during this monitoring period (08/08/2020 to 09/30/2022) amounted to 238,474 tCO₂e, and the total deforestation avoided within the project area and leakage belt was 791 hectares. Total inspection activities promoted by CUC/SEDAM is 79 /28/

The community benefits refer to the families, communities, isolated families affected by the project activity (33 families /27/); improvement and construction of shared infrastructures within RESEX (3 houses /26/) and number of training courses offered (4 courses- /21/)

The biodiversity refers to the number of expeditions to monitor fauna, the actions to survey flora, number of species monitored and Number of species with some degree of threat monitored. There was no expedition to monitor the fauna, the fauna monitoring was conducted under the govern program "Monitora Program" that conducted 3 expeditions and monitored 49 species (6

with some degree of threat) /22/. For the flora it was conducted 2 surveys for the forest management plan, with 125 species monitored (3 with some degree of threat) /33/

4.3 General

4.3.1 Implementation Status (CCB, G1.9)

The project implementation status is explained in detail in section 2.2 of the MR /01/. As per the interviews with the PP, onsite visit and the supporting evidence provided to the verification team, it is confirmed that the project is fully operational, and all the monitoring activities as discussed in the registered PD have been completed. Thus, there are no material discrepancies between the project implementation and the project description.

The main activities implemented during the monitoring period are related to monitoring deforestation through remote sensing with data from the PRODES project /49/ and complementary analysis with high-resolution images from the Web Planet/SCCON Platform with data from the PLANET and RapidEye satellites /42//47//48//49/; Articulation and contact with the responsible environmental agencies and the Rondônia State Environmental Development Secretariat (SEDAM) to act to contain agents of deforestation in the project area /43/; and the implementation of community scope activities structured around 11 pillars (Governance and adaptive management, Health, Income improvement, Education, Youth and women, Environment, Social organization, Communication, Infrastructure, Jacundá REDD+ Financial Mechanism and Zoning) such as the construction of 3 houses, acquisition of a brush cutter, surveillance patrols /45/ and project and association management services, health access services, in addition to Training and Qualifications, all documented in the annual reports and verified through field interviews /50//51//52//53. More details on the implementation status of each project activity are present mainly in Section 2.2, and in Section 4 and Section 5 of MR/1/. The actions implemented are aligned with the monitoring objectives established by the Monitoring Plan approved in PD /4/ and were sufficient to provide the parameters and data necessary for the correct monitoring of actions aimed at climate, biodiversity and social issues.

The community members are not undertaking patrols in the excluded area. Not even before the exclusion. The “rubber soldier’s region” is very dangerous and no resident usually crosses the Juruá river, that gives access to the region. SEDAM carries out frequent patrols in the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá, according to its own schedule. Community members, who live in the RESEX, sometimes come across evidence of crimes such as timber theft. When they notice signs of invasions and illegal activities, they report them to SEDAM by phone call or WhatsApp with directions to the location and other relevant information, in order to speed up the response of the authorities to deal with the identified incident as quickly as possible.

The activities listed in Table 3 of the Monitoring Report /1/, when combined with the continuous presence of residents, the information-sharing network, and the routine patrols carried out by the inhabitants of the RESEX, play a significant role in contributing to the reduction of deforestation,

directly supporting the generation of Emission Reduction Results (ERR). The cultural relationship of the residents with the forest—reliant on non-timber forest products for both subsistence and income generation—naturally promotes forest conservation. By improving the well-being and quality of life of these communities through actions implemented during the monitoring period (including educational workshops, medical care, improved housing and sanitation, support for governance, and income-generating initiatives), the project not only strengthens the permanence of families in the territory but also reduces migration pressure to urban centers, which is a known driver of forest degradation. Furthermore, the active presence of local people acts as a natural deterrent to illegal activities such as timber theft, predatory hunting and fishing, and unauthorized deforestation, reinforcing the forest's protection and contributing to the permanence of carbon stocks.

Assessment and conclusion	
Material misstatements	No material distortions were found
Monitoring plan implementation status	Annual monitoring of the project area was planned and carried out using satellite images /35//42/. Activities such as Computer course, Mechanized field assistance, Medical services for children by pediatrician, Botanical identification course by Ecoporé and RioTerra, Construction of 3 houses in the Jatobá riverside community, Hiring of Asmorex's accounting and financial audit, Workshop on the use and handling of GPS, Final feedback to the community on the Diagnosis of Production Chains (manioc, açai and Brazil nuts), Construction of a community complex in the riverside sector with accommodation and an endemic disease laboratory and Lecture on climate change and REDD+ were planned and carried out, all evidenced through documents /50//51//52/ and the field visit, where residents were interviewed who confirmed the occurrence of the mentioned activities, all of which occurred within the project monitoring period.

4.3.2 Stakeholder Identification (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.6)

No new stakeholders were identified since validation.

4.3.3 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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Community groups and other stakeholders	Community groups and other stakeholders that are related with project activity are described in the Monitoring Report. ASMOREX is also project participant, part of implementing the project and it is composed by residents of the RESEX who represent the interests of the local community. RINA verified that in the minutes of meetings assemblies in 2021 /23/, there is a participation of community members, Rioterra representative, Representative of SEDAM (Public stakeholder), and other stakeholders (ASMOREX, MADREX). Information was also confirmed through interview during the onsite visit, where several residents /f/g/h/i/j/k/ confirmed that they are informed about the assemblies, and that representatives of the ASMOREX administration provide the service of searching for residents interested in participating in the assemblies. According to the Internal Regulations of the Residents' Association of the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve /76/, there are certain requirements to become a legal resident, such as: the person must have proven traditional extractive origins, not be involved in environmental violations in other Conservation Units or conflicts with other extractive associations, must have their entry approved by a vote by the community members at the General Assembly and after a one-year trial residing in the Reserve, may be eligible for membership in Asmorex. Afterwards, the new residents are recognized by SEDAM. Consequently, people who enter the RESEX and do not meet the requirements are not entitled to the benefits of a legal resident and are considered invaders under the law. People who are living in the area in conflict due to unregulated titles excluded from the project area are invaders and have already been judicially ordered to leave, not being considered stakeholders of the project. All families authorized to reside in the RESEX live in settlements located in the southeastern portion and along the Machado River /77/.
Ongoing consultation	Confirmed during the onsite visit through interview, that the main channels for the ongoing communication are linked to the ASMOREX, The association has a very active Whatsapp group. There are open channels to communication with ASMOREX boards of directors (at headquarters or online channels) and in the assemblies. Also, stakeholders can contact partners of the project activity.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	RINA verified the minutes of meeting for the assemblies held during the monitoring period /23/: on 15/01/2021; 10/09/2021 and 18/02/2022. Also an Extraordinary meeting was performed on 15/03/2024 before the verification site visit (outside monitoring period) and the stakeholder communication prior to verification was held by ASMOREX through the 1st RESEX Life Plan review workshop event on May/2024 /36/

Communication of monitored results	The monitoring results are communicated in the ASMOREX assemblies /23/. These assemblies take place in the headquarters structures built by the project.
Consultation records	The consultation records are described in the meeting for the assemblies held during the monitoring period /23/
Stakeholder input	No input or suggestions were presented by interested parties during the consultation /23/
Influence of stakeholder input	Not applicable.

4.3.4 Stakeholder Access to Information (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.1- G3.3)

The audit team confirmed during the onsite visit that communication channels described in the section 2.3.2 of the MR are correctly described. Project information was available in Portuguese and information is disseminate written, virtual and orally.

As previously described, ASMOREX is composed by residents of the RESEX who represent the extractive and cultural interests of the local community. Annual Work Plans are drawn up, which include the activities (and their respective budgets) to be carried out over the course of a year. This Work Plan is presented at the Ordinary Assembly and must be approved by the community.

The Assemblies, as well as informal communication channels, are the main ways in which community members participate, get involved, give their consent, and approve actions. RINA verified the registers of the assemblies to confirm the information presented in the MR. Representatives of ASMOREX, SEDAM, Rioterra, Biofilica have participate in Assemblies /23/.

For the information to stakeholders on verification process, PP has presented the letters/mail sent to communicate partners and local institutions and mails, social media communications sent to society in general, also informing the public comment period.

During the field visit, it was found that information about the verification process was last published on 24/05/2024 on the WhatsApp group (image below).



RINA also verified the evidence of the event conducted on May/2024, where amongst other topics related to the project activity, it was informed about the verification process; audit and the possibility of communicating with auditors /36/,

4.3.5 Grievances (VCS, 3.18.4; CCB, G3.8)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Grievance received and steps taken to resolve the grievance including the outcomes of the resolution	Confirmed during the onsite visit through interview that no grievances were raised during the monitoring period. The PP presented evidence of a community assembly where the results of the project were discussed /73/ and stakeholders had the opportunity to express themselves, and no grievances were raised.

Grievance redress procedure

RINA verified that at the start of the project activity a workshop was conducted /32/ and for the conflict resolution, the ASMOREX should mediate it. Also verified during the onsite visit, that besides the Assemblies, there is a WhatsApp group, as an informal communication channel.

4.3.6 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-making and Implementation (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.6)

With the verification of the activities implemented during the audit interviews and according to what is presented in section 2.3.12 of the MR /01/ of the Stakeholder Participation in Decision-making and implementation process, it was found that the PP enabled the participation of all stakeholders who want and need to be involved in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. RINA confirmed during the onsite visit that the Local engagement is done through ASMOREX, that is part of the implementing project, and it is composed by residents who represent the interests of the local community. RINA also confirmed the information in the minutes of meetings of the assemblies /23/

4.3.7 Risks from the Project and No Net Harm (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

RINA confirmed through interview during the onsite inspection that no risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period, including risks to stakeholder participation, working conditions, safety of women and girls, and safety of minority and marginalized groups including children. RINA also verified the minutes of meeting's to confirm the information presented in the MR /23/.

Item	Identified risk(s)	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Natural and human induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.

Working conditions	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Safety of women and girls	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups including children	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation of waste, and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers)	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Discrimination	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Sexual harassment	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Equal pay for equal work	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.

Gender equity in labor and work	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Forced labor ¹	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Child labor	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Human trafficking	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Recognition of, respect of, and promotion of the rights to IPs, LCs and customary rights holders	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Preserving and protecting cultural heritage	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Protecting and preserving property rights, customary rights, or protecting legal or customary tenure/access rights to territories, property, and	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.

¹ The identified risks and commensurate mitigation or preventative measure(s) for forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking, must be inclusive of staff and contracted workers employed by third parties.

resources, including collective and/or conflicting rights		
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Water consumption and stress	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Habitats (and areas needed for habitat connectivity) for rare, threatened, and endangered species	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Invasive species	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Ecosystem conversion	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.

4.3.8 Community and Biodiversity Benefit Permanence (CCB, G1.11)

RINA verified during the onsite visit and interview that the project measures described in the monitoring report such as REED+ Financial Mechanism, studies to improve the scientific knowledge on Biodiversity and the Maintenance of High Conservation Value Attributes and improvement in asset surveillance, are established to maintain the project benefits beyond the project lifetime.

4.3.9 Risks to the Project (CCB, G1.10)

The steps taken to assess the likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community, and biodiversity benefits during the verification period were thorough and comprehensive. The identified risks in the MR were accurately described, and the mitigation measures implemented by the project proponents were found to be appropriate and effective. The project has demonstrated a robust commitment to addressing these risks, ensuring the ongoing protection and enhancement of the project's climate, community, and biodiversity benefits.

Item	Identified risk(s)	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Illegal activities	Illegal activities such as invasions and wood theft are rampant in the RESEX, causing degradation, loss of forest cover and the expulsion of communities.	The Monitoring Report (MR) accurately identified illegal activities such as invasions and wood theft as significant risks to the project. These activities cause degradation, loss of forest cover, and expulsion of communities. The extent of these illegal activities was corroborated by satellite imagery and deforestation reports. To mitigate these risks, the project proponents increased their interaction with the Rondônia State Secretariat for Environmental Development (SEDAM) and produced annual and quarterly deforestation reports using satellite images. These reports provided a basis for complaints to competent authorities and advocated for more active patrols. Additionally, financial support from the project facilitated several operations to contain deforestation agents within the RESEX. These measures have been effectively implemented, resulting in enhanced patrols and a reduction in illegal activities, demonstrating a strong commitment to mitigating this risk. Even outside the monitoring period, to avoid new problems with invasions in the RESEX area, the PP has taken

		measures such as implementing patrols /45/, drone piloting courses for remote monitoring /79/ and building support bases /78/ to help monitor and protect the project's boundaries.
Non-Involvement in Timber Management	The non-involvement of timber management in the REDD+ Project, where its planning and execution activities could have negative impacts on the project's benefits	Initially, the project's lack of direct involvement in timber management posed a risk that could have led to indirect negative impacts through community zoning and carbon stock estimation. The MR identified this risk and the project's shift to include community zoning and the development of sustainable forest management plans as mitigation measures. By focusing on community zoning and estimating carbon stocks, the project discreetly and indirectly addressed the risk. This shift has proven appropriate, integrating local community involvement and sustainable practices, which are crucial for the project's long-term success.
Problems in the Marketing of Carbon Credits	Problems in the marketing of carbon credits, due to variations in the price of credits and the absence of a regulated market, and consequent lack of resources to finance the proposed activities.	The MR identified potential challenges in marketing carbon credits, which could impact the project's financial sustainability. To mitigate these risks, the project proponents have engaged in active marketing strategies, including participation in carbon markets and establishing partnerships with buyers. They have also ensured that the carbon credits meet high standards (VCS and CCB), enhancing their marketability. By maintaining transparency and credibility, the project has managed to attract buyers and secure the necessary financial support.
Lack of Involvement and Empowerment of the Community	The lack of involvement and empowerment of the community, maintaining the current state of lack of technical capacity of residents to manage the project and financial resources, and	The risk of community disengagement and lack of empowerment was identified as a significant challenge. To address this, the project has implemented various capacity-building activities, including training programs and workshops, to enhance the skills and knowledge of community

	insufficient governance and exploitation of the community.	members. These initiatives have empowered the community to participate actively in project activities and decision-making processes. Regular assemblies and meetings have also been held to ensure continuous engagement and address any concerns or suggestions from the community.
Non-Involvement of Public Management Bodies	The non-involvement of public management bodies and the bodies responsible for inspecting the area.	The lack of involvement from public management bodies was recognized as a risk that could hinder the project's effectiveness. To mitigate this, the project proponents have actively engaged with local and state government agencies, including SEDAM, to secure their support and involvement. This collaboration has facilitated better enforcement of environmental regulations and enhanced the project's credibility and effectiveness. The inclusion of government representatives in consultations and decision-making processes has also strengthened the project's governance structure.
Increase in Interest from Outsiders to Live in the Extractive Reserve	It is expected that in the scenario with the Project there will be an increase in interest from outsiders to live in the extractive reserve.	The MR noted the increased interest from outsiders to live in the extractive reserve as a potential risk, which could lead to overpopulation and resource depletion. To manage this risk, the project has established strict guidelines and a formal process for integrating new residents. These guidelines ensure that new entrants are aligned with the sustainable use principles of the RESEX. Additionally, the project works closely with community leaders and government authorities to monitor and regulate the influx of new residents, ensuring that the carrying capacity of the reserve is not exceeded.

These measures collectively demonstrate the project's comprehensive approach to risk management, ensuring the protection and sustainability of the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project's climate, community, and biodiversity benefits.

4.3.10 Anti-discrimination (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.7)

RINA verified the Code of Conduct and Compliance of Biofilica /29/, the Code of Ethics of CES Rioterra /30/ and the ASMOREX Statute /18/. All documents clearly describe that it is prohibited any type of abuse or harassment, whether moral, sexual or discriminatory.

Based on the above documents the VVB can verify that no type of discrimination is tolerated at any point of the project development.

4.3.11 Worker Relations (CCB, G3.9 – G3.12)

PP has provided the training records for the monitoring period /21/, that includes botanical identification and the use and handling of GPS, both with the main focus on people who work with forest inventory and timber forest management and computer classes (basic and advanced) for the RESEX residents.

4.3.12 Management Capacity (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2 – G4.3)

Biofilica Ambipar Environmental Investments S.A., one of the project proponents has a qualified technical team with significant experience in AFOLU projects to determine the strategies and activities of the project besides offering technical support for the proper execution of the activities and monitoring. The VVB confirmed during verification through interview and CV resumes/LinkedIn profile of team /31/ that the management team has expertise and strong experience with community areas and is able to conduct the activity for the lifetime of the project. In addition, CV resume from ASMOREX personnel is included in the MR to demonstrate the capability to support the project activities, also confirmed during the onsite visit.

4.3.13 Commercially Sensitive Information (VCS, 3.5.2 – 3.5.4; CCB Program Rules, 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

Commercially sensitive information has been listed in the MR /01/ and provided to the VVB. According to VCS and CCB standards requirements this information cannot be made public by the PP. The VVB had access to the documents considered classified such as contracts, financial evidences, documents with financial information, documents from SEDAM patrolling operations and agrees this is classified as sensitive information.

4.3.14 Legal Status and Property Rights

The RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project operates within a well-defined legal framework that aligns with both national and international laws, ensuring the protection of property rights and the promotion of sustainable development. This framework provides a robust basis for the project's activities and offers several assurances that the project complies with all relevant laws and regulations.

4.3.14.1 National and Local Laws (VCS 3.1, 3.6-7, 3.14, 3.18-19; CCB, G5.6)

The project's alignment with the Brazilian Constitution, which mandates the social function of property, is demonstrated through the sustainable development activities carried out by traditional communities within the RESEX. The project ensures that these activities are environmentally sustainable and economically viable, thus fulfilling the constitutional requirement that property must serve a social function.

Compliance with Law No. 9.985 of 2000 and Decree No. 4.340 of 2002 is demonstrated through the establishment and management of the RESEX as a conservation unit. The project upholds the guidelines for managing conservation units by implementing sustainable use practices and protecting the rights of traditional extractivist populations. This compliance is evidenced by the active involvement of the communities in project activities and the sustainable management of natural resources.

The project's adherence to Decree No. 11.548 of 2023, which established the National Commission for REDD+ (CONAREDD+), is reflected in the project's coordination with national REDD+ strategies. This is verified through regular participation in CONAREDD+ (through partner Biofilica), participation in national REDD+ initiatives (through partner Biofilica), and alignment of project activities with the national REDD+ framework.

Moreover, RINA was supported by a legal consultants who analyzed the land documents provided by the project proponent for "Proof of title" analysis /39/ in accordance with the pertinent legislation. To do so, it was examined the regularity of the RESEX along with the existence of obligations attached to the Properties (propter rem obligations). Additionally, it was analyzed potential liabilities that could restrict or prevent the development of the Project, defining such events as risks that could result in actual losses and lead to Project Holders lacking a clear and valid legal right to transfers the carbon credits. The analysis is described in the section 4.3.16 below.

The audit team verified, through a review of relevant national and local laws, interviews, and an on-site visit, that the project complies with applicable national and local laws and regulations.

4.3.14.2 Relevant Laws and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights (VCS, 3.18.2; CCB, G3.11)

For the current verification period, in line with what was approved in the Project Description /2/, the Project Proponent (PP) has referenced the key national and international laws and regulations ratified by Brazil related to workers' rights. These include labor standards established by the International Labour Organization (ILO), as well as Brazilian labor laws, which govern fundamental worker protections such as fair wages, working hours, safety standards, and rights to benefits. The PP has provided clear evidence that both Biofilica and ASMOREX fully comply

with these laws through the submission of annual audit reports /54/, which include detailed assessments of the project's adherence to labor regulations.

In addition to external audits, the PP has also presented Biofíllica's internal policies, which demonstrate a strong commitment to best practices in human resources management /55/. These policies encompass key areas such as fair compensation, provision of benefits, annual leave, and overall workplace conditions, ensuring the well-being of employees. The policies outline specific procedures for ensuring that workers' rights are upheld, and these practices are consistently implemented across the project's operations.

Regarding the employment opportunities generated during this monitoring period, the PP has submitted documentation confirming the hiring of five individuals as stated in the MR. These employees — Denise, José Raimundo, Maria Rosalina, Sandra, and Sebastiana — were all hired in accordance with the legal and ethical standards outlined in both national and international regulations /56/. The documents provide clear evidence that all labor practices adhered to the legal requirements and best practices, ensuring that the rights of these workers were respected throughout their employment with the project. The documentation also demonstrates that the project effectively implemented the required procedures for recruitment, employment conditions, and workers' rights.

It is also important to note that additional clarifications on this topic were requested through Clarification Request (CR) 07. The PP responded promptly and satisfactorily to all questions raised, providing comprehensive evidence that all worker-related legal requirements and best practices were followed. The verifiers have reviewed the submitted documents and confirmed that the responses and supporting evidence adequately addressed all concerns, further confirming the project's compliance with relevant labor laws and regulations.

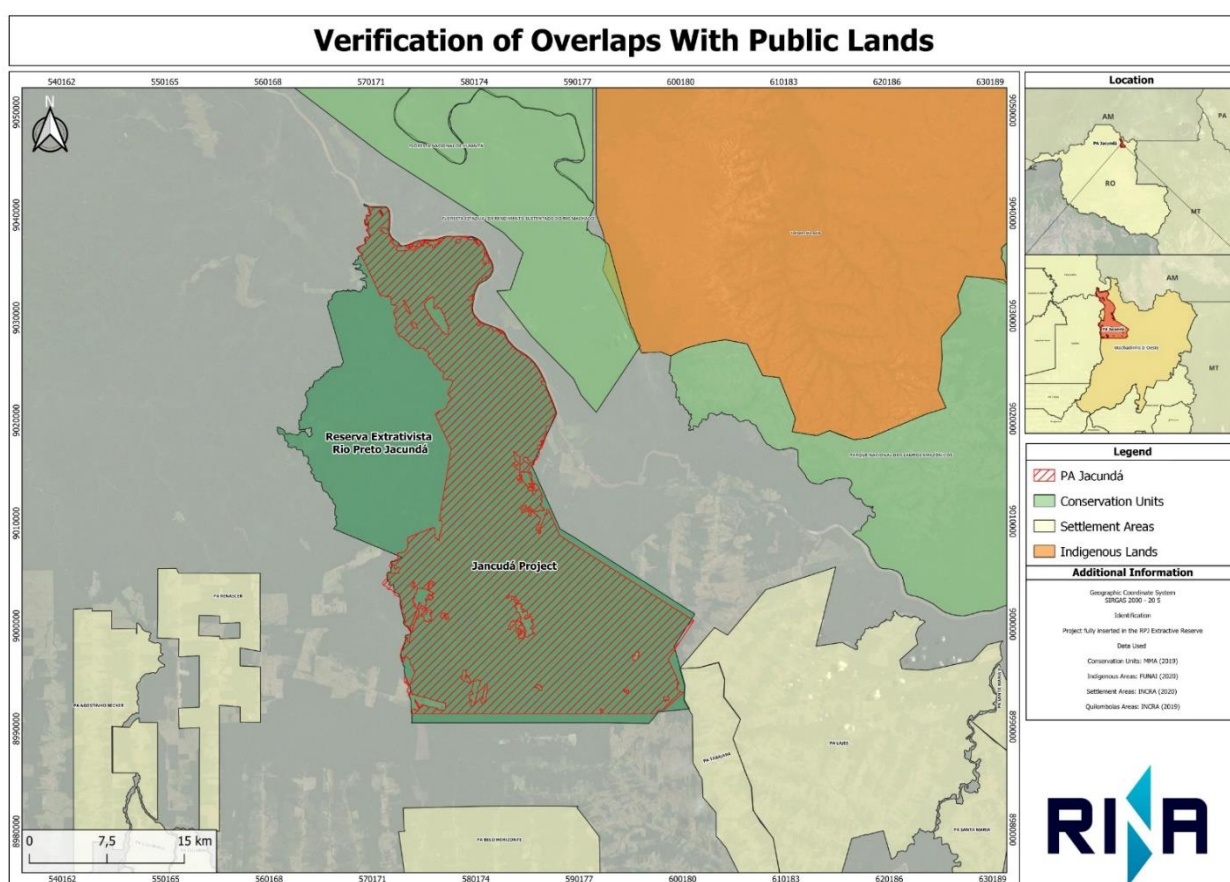
4.3.14.3 Human Rights (VCS, 3.19)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Human rights	To evaluate how the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project respects and promotes the rights of Indigenous Peoples (IPs), Local Communities (LCs), and customary rights holders, a comprehensive set of evidence gathering activities was undertaken. This included the examination of the Monitoring Report (MR) sections 2.5.2, 2.5.3, 2.5.5, and 2.5.8, as well as the review of legal documents, including Concession of Real Right of Use (CDRU) agreements, employment contracts, meetings records, and audit reports. Interviews and consultations were conducted with project proponents, local community leaders, and representatives from ASMOREX /c/d/e/ and Biofíllica /a/b/. Community members were also consulted /e/f/g/h/i/j/k/l/m/ to gather firsthand accounts of their involvement and experiences with the project. Site inspections within the RESEX area were carried out to observe project activities and their impact on the local communities.

Overall, the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project demonstrates a robust framework for respecting and promoting the rights of Local Communities, and customary rights holders. The documented evidence and verified practices confirm the project's adherence to international human rights standards and its commitment to sustainable development and social justice.

4.3.14.4 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

As a standard security procedure, the RINA team of auditors always checks overlaps with public lands. This project is developed in an extractive reserve, which can be confirmed by checking the public information base. It is also possible to observe that the project does not overlap any indigenous lands, as shown below.



Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Preservation and protection	As confirmed by map analysis and field visits, there are no indigenous populations in the project area.

of cultural
heritage

The residents of the RESEX can be considered traditional populations and their ways of life are respected and maintained by the project, as can be seen during the field visit.

4.3.14.5 Recognition of Property Rights (VCS, 3.19, CCB, G5.1)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Disputes over rights to territories and resources	The MR describes one situation involving dispute over areas, involving the area requested for exclusion from the project, where further clarifications were requested in CAR 1 and CR 1, and the information was presented satisfactorily by the PP. The invaded area within the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve (RESEX), referred to as the "Rubber Soldiers" region, has a complex historical context. This land issue dates back to World War II when workers, known as "Rubber Soldiers," were recruited to extract latex in the Amazon. After the decline of the rubber cycle, these individuals were left in the region without compensation or support, leading to abandonment and the eventual sale of their plots. Over time, these areas became vulnerable to land grabbing and illegal logging, as invaders began to exploit the land /40/. Since 2015, evidence of illegal activities, such as deforestation and timber theft, has been reported to local authorities. However, the situation worsened as invaders took control of large portions of the RESEX, leading to significant deforestation and the displacement of residents. Due to the high levels of violence and the loss of control over the region, project proponents, including ASMOREX and Biofilica, have been unable to access the area to implement conservation activities or ensure the project's success /41/. Several pieces of evidence of communication and requests for help from the authorities were presented /43/. Given the inability to enforce legal protections and manage the invaded land effectively, the project proponents have requested the exclusion of this area from the project. This adjustment is necessary to allow the continuation of REDD+ project activities in areas where governance and management can be ensured. The loss of control in this region, despite ongoing efforts, poses a threat to the

	project's goals of reducing deforestation and maintaining biodiversity.
Respect for property rights	Regarding the recognition of property rights, based on section 2.5.5 of the Monitoring Report, the project proponents provided detailed information about the recognition of property rights within the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project area. The project operates within the legal framework of the Extractive Reserve (RESEX), a legally recognized type of sustainable use protected area in Brazil. This framework guarantees the rights of traditional communities to use natural resources sustainably and maintain their cultural practices. The rights of the communities residing within the RESEX are based on traditional use and occupancy. The project respects these rights by ensuring that the local communities can continue their sustainable practices, such as non-timber forest product collection and small-scale agriculture, which are integral to their livelihoods and cultural identity. To address any land tenure conflicts that arise, the project has mechanisms in place, including coordination with the State Secretariat for Environmental Development (SEDAM) and other relevant authorities to resolve disputes and ensure the protection of the land rights of the local communities. The project proponents have engaged with the local communities through consultations and participatory processes, including regular meetings and assemblies, where community members can voice their concerns and contribute to decision-making processes regarding the management of the RESEX. The project maintains detailed records and documentation related to land tenure and property rights, including legal documents, agreements with local communities, and records of consultations and meetings. These documents are made available for review to ensure transparency and accountability. Measures are in place to protect the RESEX area from illegal activities such as unauthorized logging and land grabbing. This includes monitoring and enforcement actions carried out in collaboration with environmental authorities and community patrols. By implementing these measures, the project ensures that the property rights of the communities within the RESEX are

recognized, respected, and protected. This approach not only safeguards the livelihoods and cultural heritage of the local communities but also contributes to the overall sustainability and success of the REDD+ project.

4.3.15 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.2)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	Regarding the FPIC, PP has provided: (i) the technical visit report conducted by Biofilica to the RESEX from September 29 to 30, 2011, along with the private service agreement, the memorandum of understanding, and the cooperation agreement between the RESEX and Biofilica; (ii) the Proponent reported that the FPIC is updated during the General Assemblies held by Asmorex, which occur at least twice a year. The convocations for these assemblies in December 2020, August 2021, and February 2022 were presented, and it was also reported that a commemorative event for the project's 10th anniversary (Workshop) was held, which included a workshop for reviewing the RESEX Life Plan. Evidence of the Workshop event, such as reports, photos, and attendance lists, were provided. For the involvement of public authorities, the Project Holder reported that public authorities, particularly SEDAM, have been involved in the development and monitoring of the Project since its inception. Updates were shared through channels such as the Resex Board of Directors' WhatsApp group, official letters, and notices published in the Diário da Amazônia. In 2021 and 2022, SEDAM representatives attended project assemblies, and in 2024, they participated in the first ASMOREX meeting focused on the project's verification procedure. Additionally, SEDAM facilitated a visit by representatives from the Pacaás Novos Extractive Reserve to observe the project, promoting the development of sustainable initiatives in Conservation Units. In 2023, the Public Prosecutor's Office was invited to participate but did not play an active role in the initial verification process. The documentation provided includes meeting call notices, minutes from public hearings, newspaper articles on the creation and development of the RESEX, as well as the private service agreement, memorandum of understanding, and cooperation agreement between ASMOREX and Biofilica. Considering that the FPIC procedure has not yet been definitively regulated in Brazil or in the State of Rondônia, these procedures may be subject to future questions, additional requirements, and possible adjustments, FAR 2 was open
Outcome of FPIC discussion	RINA verified that the consultations involved direct and indirect stakeholders that could be affected by the project activities and no party has been negatively affected by the project activities.

4.3.16 Property Rights Protection (VCS, 3.19; CCB G5.1-G5.5)

RINA was supported by a legal consultancy² /39/ that analyzed the Real Estate Records indicating liens, debts, or attachments or any other encumbrances relating to the Property.

The analysis was based on Documents, which it was assumed to be (i) true, complete, and up to date; (ii) faithful copies of the originals; and (iii) signed by parties with the necessary authority.

It was verified that the Extractive Reserve Rio Preto Jacundá was established by decree no. 7.336 on 01/17/1996, with approximately 95,300.0000 hectares in the municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste, in the state of Rondônia. This reserve became part of the structure of the Institute of Lands and Colonization of the State of Rondônia - ITERON, as a territorial space intended for self-sustainable exploitation and the conservation of renewable natural resources by the agro-extractive population. The ITERON was extinguished in the year 2000, with its assets, rights and obligations being transferred to the State of Rondônia (according to Law nº 882 of January 10, 2000).

Based on the analysis of documents provided in August 2024, and according to the Federal Law 9,985/2000, which establishes the National System of Nature Conservation Units as well the Management Plan of the RESEX, approved by Ordinance No. 115/2017/GAB/SEDAM, ASMOREX is responsible for community social organization, management of local production, defense of the population's well-being, and the sustainable use of RESEX resources. Furthermore, the Management Plan expressly allows for the implementation of environmental service initiatives, such as the one proposed by this REDD+ Project. In light of this, the Project Holder holds the authority to carry out activities related to the Project within the RESEX area. As of October 2024, it was not identified: (i) any legal actions challenging ASMOREX's management of the RESEX area; and (ii) any claims from third parties disputing ASMOREX's or other residents' legitimate possession of the Project Area, which might hinder the project's legal progress.

Specifically with regard to the procedure provided for in article 23 of Law 9,985/2000 for the possession and regular use of the RESEX Area by traditional populations, which is the execution of the Real Right of Use Concession Agreement - CDRU, as indicated by the FAR 01/16, PP has sent the letters and consultations from the Project Proponents to SEDAM/RO, requesting and reiterating the signing of the Contract CDRU, which, however, has not yet been concluded. Therefore, FAR 01/16 still open for the next verification/validation of the project activity. (Refer to Appendix 4).

² The analysis presented by the VVB's legal consultancy did not aim to analyze the existence of protected areas, property overlap historical and cultural heritage areas (this was validated/verified by the validation/verification team) Similarly, third-party mining rights affecting the properties are not subject of our analysis, as this demands a technical evaluation of information provided by competent authorities. Also, it was not analyzed the terms and conditions of the Agreements concluded between the Project Holders ASMOREX and the Biofilica.

4.3.17 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (VCS, 3.18, 3.19)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Process used to design the benefit sharing plan	RINA verified that at the start of the project activity a workshop was conducted /32/, and it was draw up the financial mechanism that should guide the distribution of the benefits of the REDD+ Project to the existing communities within the Rio-Preto Jacundá RESEX, named Jacundá REDD+ Financial Mechanism". /19/
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	As described in the MR, and confirmed during the onsite visit, every year, prior to the current year, a decision-making process is carried out to choose the activities considered to be priorities according to the community's vision, based on the Life Plan and other suggestions or demands that arise from the communities and the work plan is defined. The process is run by the Executive Secretariat of the REDD+ Financial Mechanism (made up of Bioflica, ASMOREX and CES Rioterra).
Approval and dissemination of benefit sharing plan	The work plan /26/ is presented to the community in the Assemblies /23/. The formalization of the Jacundá REDD+ Financial Mechanism through CDREX signature is currently in progress. The mechanism has been operational since the first sale of carbon credits, as documented in the records of ASMOREX's General Assembly held in March 2018 and in the initial approval of the REDD+ Work Plan by CDREX in the same year /74/. Although the mechanism has not yet received formal endorsement via CDREX signature, it has been implemented, tested, and continuously improved over the years, based on community participation and evolving local needs. The project proponent has been actively engaging with SEDAM — the managing authority of the RESEX and chair of the Deliberative Council — to include the formal presentation of the financial mechanism in the Council's agenda. The most recent CDREX meeting took place in December 2024 /75/, and the Jacundá REDD+ Financial Mechanism was officially presented at that time. The next meeting is expected to include the formal signature of the mechanism by CDREX members as a scheduled agenda item. Therefore, while the mechanism is not yet legally formalized through CDREX resolution, the steps for formalization are ongoing and have advanced significantly, with the formal approval expected in the next Council session.

4.3.18 Identification of Illegal Activities (VCS, 3.19; CCB G5.4)

The main activity that can negatively impact the project activity is the illegal deforestation. The action taken and implemented measures described in the MR (such as strengthening relations with the State Secretariat for Environmental Development - SEDAM and the environmental agencies responsible for land inspection, as well as encouraging the engagement of actors and

stakeholders, social inclusion, and regional socio-economic development through the generation of economic alternatives to deforestation) were confirmed during the onsite inspection.

Based on the documentation reviewed and interviews conducted during the site visit, the VVB confirms that the project does not make use of victims of human trafficking, forced labor, or child labor. The policies and procedures adopted by Biofilica Ambipar, as outlined in its Code of Conduct and Compliance /29/, explicitly prohibit any practices that may constitute slavery, and ensure that all labor is lawfully contracted, properly remunerated, and carried out under conditions compliant with applicable labor legislation. The company also demonstrates a clear institutional position against human trafficking and in favor of workers' rights, including freedom of movement and expression.

Additionally, the VVB verified that Asmorex, the local implementing partner, maintains internal regulations that prohibit the hiring of suppliers or service providers listed in official registries related to slave or degrading labor practices, such as the Ministry of Labor's "Blacklist" and the Federal Comptroller General's registry of disreputable companies /76/. Contracts signed with third parties explicitly require compliance with labor standards and the non-use of child labor or any form of forced or degrading work.

The information provided and the evidence reviewed support the conclusion that appropriate measures are in place to prevent labor-related human rights violations within the scope of the project.

4.4 Climate

4.4.1 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations (VCS, 2.5, 3.2, 3.6, 3.15, 4.1, 4.3)

Land use change data for the reference region, project area and leakage belt were presented in MR /1/, extracted from GIS files and remote sensing imagery prepared by the project developer /34/. RINA validated and verified these data by comparison with the imagery they were digitized from /49/. These maps were used to derive the parameters related to the quantity of land use and Land cover change observed.

- Annual area of baseline deforestation in the reference region, project region, and leakage belt at year t ; (parameters ABSLRR, ABSLPA, ABSLLK) RINA reviewed remote sensing data to confirm that classification had been carried out appropriately /34//49/. Land title documents and public records (of conservation units) were reviewed to ensure that the project area was appropriately represented in GIS models /35//61/. Spreadsheets implementing methodology equations were reviewed to check for computational errors /2/.
- Carbon stocks in forest class in the project area was validated based on the forestry inventory carried out in the project area, validated in PD /3/ and revisited during this verification /62/;

According to the Monitoring Report /1/ the data and parameters were reviewed and verified, according to the methodology applied /09/ /10/, in relation to the validated PD /3/ and the monitoring plan (of the PD). The PP submitted emission reduction calculations and other

supporting calculations in excel sheets /2//44/. The excel sheets are clear, un-protected and easily traceable. The calculation in the ex-post ER spreadsheet /2/ is verified and found to be correct. The methods and formulas set out in the project description for calculating baseline emissions, project emissions and leakage are correctly followed in the Monitoring Report /1/ and ER calculation sheet /2/. All the values are provided in the MR and ER calculation sheet are cross verified with its sources and confirmed that no manual transposition errors between data sets have occurred. Also, the consistency of values within MR /1/ is checked and found to be satisfactory. Hence, verification team conclude that the GHG emission reductions and removals have been quantified correctly in accordance with the project description and applied methodology. Where applicable, references for analysis methods or standard values have been checked against the relevant scientific literature for best practice. To quantify the current carbon stocks in the project area, the modules defined in methodology VM0015 /9/ were used. The quantification of baseline emissions was verified by analyzing deforestation, changes in carbon stocks, and net GHG emissions in the baseline scenario. The verification team assessed the emissions reduction calculation spreadsheet /2/, GIS data /35/, remote sensing images and land use changes /42/ /47/.

Regarding emissions from logging activities, the best evidence to check the quantities of infrastructure areas and total timber extracted are the post-exploration reports, generated after the exploration that took place in the current year. The post-exploration reports that make up the monitored period (2021 and 2022) were presented /72/ and the calculations presented in the ERR spreadsheet /2/. The calculations presented demonstrated that the impact of logging activities was less than 5% in 2021, and can be considered insignificant. For the year 2022, emissions were significant and were considered in the final balance of reductions and removals, as described in section 3.2.2.2 of the MR /1/.

In evaluating the data and parameters used to calculate the GHG emission reductions and removals for the RESEX Project, the audit team followed a comprehensive approach to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the calculations. The data and parameters were drawn from a combination of satellite imagery with data from the PRODES project and complementary analysis with high-resolution images from the Web Planet/SCCON Platform with data from the PLANET and RapidEye satellites, geospatial analysis tools, and field measurements, all of which were processed using the equations provided in the VM0015 methodology.

To assess the accuracy of the GHG emission reductions and removals, the audit team closely examined the spreadsheet formulae, conversions, and aggregations used in the calculations. This involved cross-referencing the input data against the raw data sources and verifying that all conversions (e.g., units of area to carbon stock) were performed correctly. The audit also included a detailed review of the spreadsheet functions to ensure that calculations were consistent and that no formulaic errors were present.

Additionally, the audit team confirmed that the data and parameters were consistently applied throughout the various sections of the Monitoring Report, ensuring uniformity in the methodology and calculations. Any anomalies or inconsistencies detected during this process were cross-

checked against the original data sources to confirm their validity. The data was further corroborated with official deforestation data from the PRODES (Project for Monitoring Deforestation in the Legal Amazon), which confirmed the reported reductions in deforestation within the project area. This alignment with PRODES data /49/ provides additional validation of the project's reported GHG emission reductions.

During the verification, the project proponent presented updated deforestation monitoring data based on the PRODES system, the official deforestation monitoring program of the Brazilian government, operated by INPE (National Institute for Space Research). The PRODES system uses satellite imagery with a spatial resolution of 30 meters, enabling the detection of deforestation polygons as small as 1 hectare. Although historically only deforestation patches larger than 6.25 hectares were publicly reported, since 2016, PRODES has made available a complementary dataset including polygons between 1 and 6.25 hectares, increasing the granularity and reliability of forest loss assessments /67/. The project proponent incorporated this updated dataset into the analysis, which resulted in the identification of an additional 70 hectares of deforestation across the Project Area and Leakage Belt during the monitoring period /68/. All updates, including the adjustments to deforestation and emissions results and the revision of section 3.1.3.3 of the Monitoring Report /1/, were documented and made available to the audit team, and were considered to be in full compliance with the data quality requirements outlined in section 2.1 of VM0015 v1.1.

The audit team also verified that the methods and formulae set out in the validated Project Description /3/ for calculating baseline emissions, project emissions, and leakage were followed meticulously. This was done by comparing the steps and calculations documented in the Monitoring Report against the guidelines specified in the VM0015 methodology. The audit team confirmed that the project adhered to the methodological requirements, ensuring that the baseline scenario was accurately represented and that project emissions were calculated appropriately, including any adjustments for leakage.

Where default values were used in the Monitoring Report, the audit team evaluated their appropriateness by comparing them with the standard values recommended in the VM0015 methodology and other relevant guidelines. The team ensured that these default values were applied correctly and were suitable for the specific conditions of the project area. Furthermore, it was confirmed that the values utilized and presented in the Monitoring Report are in full agreement with the values validated in the Project Description (PD), ensuring consistency across the project's documentation.

To ensure that no manual transposition errors occurred between data sets, the audit team conducted a line-by-line comparison of the data presented in the spreadsheets with the raw data and source documents. This meticulous process involved checking the consistency of data entries, verifying that all data points were accurately transposed, and confirming that there were no discrepancies between the different stages of data handling. The audit team did not find any evidence of manual transposition errors.

Based on the comprehensive assessment conducted, the audit team concludes that the GHG emission reductions and removals provided in this project's GHG statement have been quantified correctly and in full compliance with the monitoring plan and applied VM0015 methodology. The calculations were performed with a high degree of accuracy, and all data and parameters were applied consistently and appropriately. The overall integrity of the GHG quantification process was maintained throughout the monitoring period, ensuring reliable and verifiable results. Furthermore, the corroboration with official PRODES data /49/ confirms the project's effectiveness in reducing deforestation, and the values utilized and presented in the Monitoring Report are fully aligned with those validated in the Project Description, adding an additional layer of validation to the reported GHG reductions.

Section 3.1.1 "Data and Parameters Available at Validation" of the Monitoring Report provides a comprehensive overview of the key parameters utilized in calculating GHG emission reductions and removals for the RESEX Jacundá REDD+ Project. These parameters are derived from allometric equations, remote sensing data, and standardized conversion factors, ensuring accurate and reliable carbon accounting. Importantly, all values used are consistent with those approved in the Project Description /3/, guaranteeing methodological alignment and data integrity.

The Carbon Mass Conversion Factor (44/12) is utilized to convert carbon mass to CO₂ equivalent, a standard factor based on the molecular weights of carbon and CO₂, ensuring uniformity across all carbon calculations.

The Total Carbon Stock in all carbon pools in the forest class used in the baseline scenario (C_{tot}) is calculated at 476.8 tCO₂e ha⁻¹, derived from forest inventory data /62/.

During the monitored period, areas were opened for infrastructure and timber harvesting activities through the Forest Management Plan. These emissions were duly treated, quantified according to the values presented in the post-exploration reports /63/, and totaled 36,577 tCO₂eq of emissions during the monitored period, which were quantified and considered in the final calculation of emissions and reductions /2/.

For better understanding and traceability of the data presented, some clarifications and corrections were requested. These clarifications are listed in **CR 8** and **CAR 4**, which was fully answered and the evidence presented, being completely closed at the end of this verification.

The Net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario was 238,474 tCO₂e, which after buffer discounts are applied, totalizing 195,549 of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) to be issued.

The section 3.1.2 "Data and Parameters Monitored" in the Monitoring Report provides detailed information on the key parameters that were actively monitored during the implementation of the RESEX Jacundá REDD+ Project. These parameters are crucial for calculating the GHG emission reductions, carbon stock changes, and assessing the effectiveness of the project's leakage prevention strategies. Each parameter was evaluated through remote sensing imagery, satellite

data, and field measurements, and the results were validated against the baseline data approved in the Project Description (PD).

One of the primary parameters is the Annual Area of Baseline Deforestation in the Project Area (ABSLPAit), which was determined using remote sensing imagery /35//42//47//49/ .

Similarly, the Annual Area of Baseline Deforestation in the Leakage Belt (ABSLLLKit) was monitored to understand deforestation outside the project boundaries. This data revealed deforestation across a specific number of hectares in the leakage belt, which helped in calculating the potential leakage emissions.

The Total Project Carbon Stock Change (ΔCPSPAt) within the project area represents the overall change in carbon stocks due to project activities. This value is critical for assessing the project's impact on carbon sequestration.

Another important parameter is the Net Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (ΔREDDt), which quantifies the total GHG emissions avoided due to the project. This metric is essential for determining the success of the project in reducing emissions and generating Verified Carbon Units (VCUs).

The Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) represent the tradable carbon credits generated by the project. These units were calculated based on the net reduction in GHG emissions and are a key financial metric for the project.

To ensure the accuracy and reliability of these measurements, the project team used high-resolution satellite imagery, along with quality control measures like cross-verifying data with the PRODES system /49/. This rigorous approach ensures that the reported data is consistent with the project's validated baseline and that the GHG emission reductions are credible and verifiable.

In summary, the parameters monitored during the RESEX Jacundá REDD+ Project provided a comprehensive view of the project's impact on deforestation and GHG emissions. The data collected indicated that the project successfully avoided deforestation over a specific number of hectares within the project area, translating into a substantial reduction in GHG emissions, as represented by the verified carbon units generated. These results are consistent with the values approved in the Project Description, confirming the project's effectiveness in achieving its environmental and climate goals.

4.4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals (VCS, 2.5, 3.2, 3.6, 3.15, 4.1, 4.3)

To identify the evidence used to determine GHG emission reductions and removals, during the audit the monitoring procedures for remote sensing/GIS analysis, QC/QA procedures, how the data is archived and the frequency of monitoring/recording of the parameters used were verified. As stated in section 3.1.3 of CCB&VCS MR /1/, the monitoring of project activities is established in accordance with PD /3/. As confirmed in the on-site inspection and interviews (see section 2.4 and 2.5 of this report), Biofillica is responsible for coordinating the monitoring processes

throughout the project's life cycle. It is also responsible for monitoring climate aspects, with the support of ASMOREX, SEDAM and CES Rioterra, monitoring it, and digitally archiving the database. To this end, the MR /01/ also shows its organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies of the personnel who carry out the monitoring activities. For this monitoring period it was noted that for each activity carried out the monitoring implemented was presented, as well as the methods used to measure, record, store, aggregate, compare, and report monitored data and parameters. During the audit process, the audit team checked the QA/QC process which were explained and showed by the PP.

The evidence provided to determine the GHG removals reported in the Monitoring Report included values, notations, units, and sources; the evidence was cross-checked with the GHG removals calculation spreadsheet /3/. The GHG removals for the project reporting period are based on remote sensing and GIS data, and carbon stock measurements and calculation procedures and factors have been assessed by the verification team /35//42//47//49/.

The procedure for recording, transferring and final transposition of data was also verified, which is in line with the monitoring plan. It is therefore confirmed through cross-checks that the appropriate monitoring mechanism is in place where the required parameters need to be monitored. The verification team has attained a reasonable level of assurance that these measurements and procedures including the internal quality control measures such as best practices in remote sensing and GIS. The minimum accuracy required by VM0015 in classifying land use and land cover is 80%.

In this way, the accuracy analysis was carried out by comparing each class on the map with a set of 397 points randomly distributed in the Project Area and Leakage Belt. The reference data used in this step came from the visual interpretation of a Planetscope high spatial resolution image mosaic (October 2022) obtained from the Planet plugin via Qgis /64/.

All this reliable data, which is collected and documented, is used as a technical support tool for decision-making in order to improve project outcomes, and to adapt the project according to the current needs and realities. The monitoring plan outlines mechanisms for internal data quality control, and the data presented by the PP incorporates the outcomes of these internal assessments. RINA deems the information supplied to be adequate, and the quality of this information is deemed suitable for assessing GHG reductions in accordance with the Monitoring Report /1/, and the applied methodology.

The data and parameters used to determine GHG emission reductions are listed in section 3.1.3.3 of the MR. All the monitoring tools and procedures specified in the monitoring plan are applicable and eligible for VCS requirements and the requirements of the methodology.

Interviews with project proponents and the examination of data and results have established that the project proponents possess all the necessary competencies for accurately reporting GHG emissions reductions. The data presented to the audit team was transparent, clear, and coherent, with processing steps easily traceable to the corresponding sections of the methodology and monitoring plan, ensuring transparency in the reporting process.

Thus, the project duly demonstrates the reliability of the evidence and its source for determining reductions or removals of GHG emissions. The flow of information from data generation and aggregation to recording, calculation and final transposition into the monitoring report is also presented. RINA considers that the evidence is sufficient to reproduce the calculations in quantity and quality and guarantee the materiality established for the project

4.4.3 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis (VCS 2.4, 3.2, 3.5, 3.6, 3.15, 3.23, 4.1)

The proposed project REDD+ Project utilized the “AFOLU Non-permanence risk tool” to assess the risk according to internal risk, external risk, natural risk, and mitigation measures for minimizing risk. At all levels, the audit team evaluated the rationale, appropriateness, and justifications of risk ratings chosen by project proponent. The findings and conclusion regarding the non-permanence risk analysis undertaken for the project are summarized below for each risk category and factor. Unless noted otherwise, the audit team agrees with the conclusion stated in the non-permanence risk report.

1. Internal Risks

Project management		
Risk Factor	Validation Findings	Risk Rating
Q1	RINA verified that the project has an adaptive management plan in place that includes a monitoring plan. /65/.	Appropriate go to Q2
Q2 - a)	The proposed project is a conservation project and no plantation activities are carried out in the project area. The same is as per the description provided in the PD. Thus condition /a/ is not applicable and risk score is justified.	0 Risk rating is appropriate.
b)	Due to the strong pressure of deforestation and the situation with the "rubber soldiers" area, it is appropriate to assess that the efforts undertaken are necessary to protect the reported proportion. Further ongoing enforcement is required to prevent encroachment by outside actors to protect more than 50% of carbon stocks.	2 Risk rating is appropriate.
c)	The validation team confirms that the project personnel have the necessary skills to implement and successfully carry out the management activities.	0 Risk rating is appropriate.
d)	The instances management team are fully involved in the project. It is checked that the time to access the project area takes couple of hours, which was confirmed by the GPS coordinates. The same was confirmed during the site visit land interviews with the project representatives.	0 Risk rating is appropriate.

e)	Management team doesn't failed to submit a loss report within two years of detecting a loss event.	0 Risk rating is appropriate.
Q3 – h)	Management team includes individuals with significant (i.e., more than five years) experience in AFOLU project design and implementation carbon accounting /31/ .	-2
	Total Project Management (PM) Total shall not be less than zero.	0

Financial Viability (FV)		
Risk Factor	Validation Findings	Risk Rating
Q1	How long is the project's payback period (i.e., how many years will it take to breakeven)?	d
a)	Not applicable.	0
b)	Not applicable.	0
c)	Not applicable.	0
d)	The validation team checked the cashflows, which was further verified with evidence of revenues and costs. The validation team confirms that the project cash flow breakeven point is 5 years from the project start. The audit team discussed key details with the PP regarding the cash in and cash out used to create the cash flow /57/ in which it is demonstrated where the breakeven point is reached.	1
e)	Not applicable.	0
Q2	What percentage of funding has the project secured to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven?	i
f)	Not applicable.	0
g)	Not applicable.	0
h)	Through cashflow /57/ and audit statements /58/, PP demonstrated that it secured from 40% to 80% of the resources needed for the project	1
i)	Not applicable.	0
Q3	Does the following mitigation apply to the project?	

j	Not applicable.	0
	Financial Viability (FV) Total may not be less than zero.	2

Opportunity Cost (OC)		
Risk Factor	Validation Findings	Risk Rating
Q1	As demonstrated in the description of the baseline in PD /1/, the baseline activities are mostly caused by disadvantaged agents seeking means of subsistence.	The answer 'yes' is appropriate.
Q2	What is the NPV of the most profitable alternative land use activity compared to the NPV of the project activity? A response is only required if the answer to Q1 is No.	
a)	Not applicable.	0
b)	Not applicable.	0
c)	Not applicable.	0
d)	Not applicable.	0
e)	Not applicable.	0
f)	Not applicable.	0
Q3	Does the project have net positive community impacts? A response is only required if the answer to Q1 is Yes.	h
g)	Not applicable	0
h)	The positive impacts for communities are described in MR/1/	0
Q4	Do any of the following mitigations apply to the project	i
i)	The PP presented contracts with the owners of the project area, on which it is stated that they must conserve the native areas /38/.	-2
i)	Not applicable.	0

k)	Not applicable.	0
	Opportunity Cost (OC) The zero grade assigned is appropriate	0

Project Longevity (PL)		
Risk Factor	Validation Findings	Risk Rating
Q1	The project request registration on or after 1 January 2024	No
Q2	Proceed to Q3.	No
Q3	The PP presented contracts with the owners of the project area, on which it is stated that they must conserve the native areas for 40 years /38//59/.	Yes
Q4	Project has a monitoring /1/ and financial /57/ plan. Proceed to Q5.	Yes
Q5	Proceed to Q7.	No
Q6	Not applicable.	-
Q7	The project have a legal Agreement /38//59/.	15
Q8	Not applicable.	-
	Total Project Longevity (PL) May not be less than zero. Zera rating is appropriate.	15

2. External Risks

Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts (LT)		
Risk Factor	Validation Findings	Risk Rating
Q1	Land analysis (CR06) together with the field visit were used to confirm this point.	Yes

Q2	The PP presented the contracts signed with the owners of project area, which guarantee the right to explore the carbon potential and access to their properties /38//59/. The owners of the lands, who has the user right, was checked and confirmed from the land titles /39/.	Yes
Q3	Ownership and resource access/use rights are held by different entity(s).	2
Q4	No instances of Government intervention in the past 20 years.	e
Q5	<i>In more than 5% of the project area, there exist disputes over land tenure or ownership</i> There are no disputes over land tenure or ownership of neither instances composing the project area /39/	0
Q6	<i>There exist disputes over access/use rights (or overlapping rights)</i> Within the project area, there are no disputes regarding access rights, use of land and associated resources. /39/	0
Q7	Potential upstream and sea impacts are demonstrated to be insignificant or effectively mitigated.	0
Q8	As discussed above the project is protected by legally binding commitment /38//59/ to continue management practices that protect carbon stocks.	-2
	Total Land Tenure (LT) May not be less than zero.	0

Stakeholder engagement (CE)		
Risk Factor	Validation Findings	Risk Rating
Q1	Yes, Resex residents depend on the project area.	Yes
Q2	Meeting minutes confirm that more than 50% of residents were consulted /27//36/	0
Q3	Meeting minutes confirm that more than 20% of stakeholders were consulted /27//36/	0
	Community engagement (CE) Total may be less than zero. Zero is appropriate	0

Political Risk (PR)		
Risk Factor	Validation Findings	Risk Rating
Q1	What is the governance score for the country	-0.26
a)	Not applicable.	0
b)	Not applicable.	0
c)	The audit team confirmed that the 5 years (2015-2020) mean governance score for Brazil across the six governance indicators of World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators is -0.26 /60/. Therefore, agrees that the political risk is 2.	2
d)	Not applicable.	0
e)	Not applicable.	0
Q2	Does the following mitigation apply to the project?	
f	Brazil is party to the Paris Agreement and has submitted an NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat in the last five years.	-2 Risk rating is appropriate.
	The zero grade assigned is appropriate.	0

3. Natural Risks

Risk Factor	Validation Findings	Risk Rating
F	Historic Natural Risk Score: 3 Mitigation: 0.25	0.9
PD	Historic Natural Risk Score: 0 Mitigation: 0.0	0
W	Historic Natural Risk Score: 0 Mitigation: 0.0	0
G	Historic Natural Risk Score: 0 Mitigation: 0.0	0

ON	No other natural risks have been identified	0
	Total Natural Risk (as applicable, F + PD + W + G + ON)	0.9

The project proponent has not demonstrated at least 5 adaptive capacity criteria.

Projected Future Climate Impact on Natural Risk	Aggregated Sub-total Risk	Future Climate Impact Factor	Total (Aggregated sub-total risk x future climate impact factor)
Natural risk associated with climate change impact (NR-c)	0.75	1.20	0.9
Natural risk NOT associated with climate change impact (NR-nc)	0.00	1.00	0.00
Sea Level Rise (SLR)	N/A	N/A	0
Total Natural Risk			0.9

The overall non-permanence risk rating that was determined for the project, using below table is 18.

Risk Category	Rating
a) Internal Risk	17.00
b) External Risk	0.00
c) Natural Risk	0.9
Overall Risk Rating (a + b + c)	18

In accordance with the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool, the overall score shall be rounded up to the nearest whole percentage, and the minimum risk rating shall be 12, regardless of the risk rating calculated. Clarifications on the information used were requested through CR 04, CAR 02 and CAR 05. All clarifications and evidence were duly presented, and the audit team agrees with the 18% buffer established by the Hub.

In summary, the overall risk rating that was determined for the project, in accordance with the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool, is 18%. The audit team has concluded that the above risk rating is in conformance with the VCS rules

4.4.4 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (VCS, 3.18; CCB, CL4.2)

The audit team confirmed during the onsite visit that communication channels described in the section 2.3.2 of the MR is correctly described. Project information was available in Portuguese and information is disseminate written, virtual and orally (detailed information is presented in the

section 4.3.4. It is RINA's opinion that community monitoring plan was disseminated in accordance with the registered project description.

4.4.5 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Measures (CCB, GL1.3)

RINA verified through document review and on-site observations/interview that the project activity based on the actions implemented to provide significant support to communities and biodiversity, in order to facilitate adaptation to the possible impacts of climate changes. RINA verified that the information described in the section 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 of MR is accurate and in line with verified during the audit.

4.4.6 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (CCB, GL1.4)

RINA verified through document review and on-site observations/interview that the project implemented activities that assist communities and or biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change.

4.4.7 Community Impacts (CCB, CM2.1)

RINA verified that the monitoring report, section 4.1.1 provides a detailed information about the net positive community impacts due to the project activity. Considering the monitored period, 33 families were positively impacted, 30 of which were divided into five communities. The change in well being reported and confirmed through interview and documents revision includes community empowerment, through participation in the Assemblies/ASMOREX board /23/, increased possibilities for improving income and strengthening extractivist culture- an study/diagnosis of the Production Chains of Brazil Nuts, Açaí and Manioc Flour in the Rio Preto-Jacundá RESEX was performed and presented to the community /25/; trainings to the community members /21/; Improving community spaces within the RESEX, including the maintenance of the infrastructure built in the previous monitoring period /26/, improvement in quality of life, such as a children's bounce and brush cutter be attached to the tractor for collective use by all residents who need it to facilitate the preparation and maintenance of the soil in the fields /26/.

Moreover, 3 families of the Jatobá community were benefited with construction of new house /26/.

4.4.8 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (VCS, 3.19; CCB, CM2.2)

RINA verified that the MR describes the potential negative impacts on the community and the mitigation measures. The possible negative impacts identified are the migration of external people of the RESEX in an uncontrolled manner. As a mitigation measure, there is a process for choosing new families and approval by the communities already present in the RESEX /18/. Another negative impact is the population growth and the occupation of new regions within the project area, there could be over-hunting and over-fishing of natural resources by community

members. The mitigation of this potential impact was covered by the Multiple Use Management Plan (PMUM) /24/, that is detailed in the section 5.1.2 of the MR.

During the onsite visit RINA also confirmed the information presented in the MR and concludes that the project has taken actions to mitigate the possible negative impact in the well being of community.

4.4.9 Net Positive Community Well-being (VCS 3.19; CCB, GL1.4, CM2.3)

RINA verified that the project activity has positively impacted the well-being of community members, as a result of the implementation of the activities financed by the project that would not have occurred in the absence of the project. RINA has reviewed the project documentation, interview community members and confirmed the information during the onsite inspection.

4.4.10 Protection of High Conservation Values (CCB, CM2.4)

As described in the registered PD the HCVAs are related to the areas of importance for the residents' subsistence (hunting, fishing, and the extraction of natural resources (non-timber forest products) and areas critical to the cultural identity of traditional communities (e.g. areas of cultural, ecological, economic, or religious significance). The measures to protect HCVAs are linked to avoid the deforestation itself and another measure implemented by the project activity was the development of the Multiple Use Management Plan (PMUM) /24/, that is detailed in the MR.

RINA confirmed during the onsite inspection and interview that community-related HCVs are not negatively affected by the project.

4.4.11 Other Stakeholder Impacts (VCS, 3.18; 3.19; CCB CM3.2-CM3.3)

The project activity is not expected to cause any negative impact on other stakeholders. To monitor/mitigate any impact stakeholders can contact project's Implementing Body, made up of ASMOREX, CES Rioterapia and Biofilica, either by e-mail, telephone or in person.

The project activity had positive impact on other stakeholders such as income generation provided by contracting people and companies to build the infrastructure located inside the RESEX, increased interest from other surrounding RESEX in developing a REDD+ project, maintenance of the benefits of ecosystem services promoted by forest and biodiversity conservation.

RINA verified during the onsite visit, that the project' activities during the monitoring period did not have negative impacts on other stakeholders.

4.4.12 Community Monitoring Plan (CCB, CM4.1, CM4.2, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

During the monitoring period, there were deviations applicable to the community monitoring plan, as described in the section 3.4 above.

RINA has confirmed the information presented in the monitoring report through document revision/evidences presented by PP; onsite observations and interview.

For the gold level, RINA team confirmed the well-being impacts on smallholder/community members: capabilities of RESEX residents were improved in the aspects social, financial, and natural. Also, it is confirmed that the project has positive impact on women.

As previously described, annual Work Plans are drawn up, which include the activities (and their respective budgets) to be carried out over the course of a year. This Work Plan is presented at the Ordinary Assembly and must be approved by the community.

It is RINA's opinion that the results of the monitoring plan are in accordance with the validated project design.

4.4.13 Community Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, CM4.3)

The audit team confirmed during the onsite visit that communication channels described in the section 2.3.2 of the MR is correctly described. Project information was available in Portuguese and information is disseminate written, virtual and orally (detailed information is presented in the section 4.3.4. It is RINA's opinion that community monitoring plan was disseminated in accordance with the registered project description.

4.4.14 Optional Gold Level: Short-term and Long-term Community Benefits (CCB, GL2.2)

RINA verified through document review and on-site observations/interview that the project activity generated short and long-term community benefits, such as trainings that improve knowledge that can reduce dependence on external agents, improve job opportunities, improvement of infrastructure, access to health, improved family agricultural production.

Below are listed the indicators selected to monitor the Gold Level benefits proposed by the project:

- "Number of households managing non-timber forest products", which can be found in the MR in section 4.3.1, page 134. The indicator reflects the reduction of pressure on forest resources and deforestation, as the use of non-timber forest products allows communities to generate income and secure their own livelihoods without converting forests to other uses. This directly contributes to the resilience of ecosystems and local populations in the face of climate change, ensuring that forests continue to provide essential ecosystem services, such as water regulation and carbon sequestration;

- "Families benefiting from the REDD+ Project" for healthcare activities, which can be found in the MR, in section 4.3.1.2, page 126. Expanding access to healthcare, through the construction of health posts and increased frequency of medical visits, directly contributes to reducing social vulnerability and improving the living conditions of the communities involved. Communities with better health infrastructure are better prepared to respond to extreme weather events, climate-related illnesses, and other socio-environmental challenges. Therefore, this indicator highlights

actions that enhance community resilience, promoting well-being and greater ability to cope in a changing climate scenario;

- "Families benefiting from the REDD+ Project." for infrastructure activities, which can be found in the MR, in section 4.3.1.9, page 136. Investments in education, access to information, connectivity, housing, sanitation, and mobility foster more favorable conditions for sustainable local development, expanding opportunities for adaptation and reducing vulnerabilities. Improving access to basic services and strengthening local capacities, contributes to building communities that are better prepared to cope with the environmental, social, and economic impacts of climate change.

The indicators selected meet the criteria required for demonstrating the exceptional benefits of the project in terms of climate change adaptation and community benefits, as established under the CCB Standards.

4.4.15 Optional Gold Level: Smallholder/community member Risks (CCB, GL2.3)

As described in the MR and verified by RINA through interview during the monitoring period, no risks to community participation in the project were identified, since there are no restrictions on soil use by the communities, nor on carrying out timber forest management activities, and furthermore, the process of choosing and carrying out activities for the communities is related to the actions planned under the Life Plan.

4.4.16 Optional Gold Level: Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups (CCB, GL2.4)

It is described in the registered PD that the residents of the riverside sector are considered a vulnerable group due to the difficulties they face, such as precarious housing conditions and their remote location from other communities.

RINA verified during the onsite visit that project activities had net positive impacts in this group. Among the benefits, three families from the Jatobá community benefited from the construction of a new home; and training courses /26/ /21/. No negative impact was expected on the marginalized groups identified within the project area, however, measures to mitigate any negative impact are described in the section 4.5.2 above

It is RINA's opinion that the project fulfilled the requirements of GL2.4 of the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards.

4.4.17 Optional Gold Level: Net Impacts on Women (CCB, GL2.5)

RINA verified during the onsite visit that the project generates net positive impacts on the well-being of women and those women participate in or influence decision making.

For the monitored indicators, RINA verified the RESEX list of families /27/ and Proportion of women in managerial positions: this monitoring period 3 women were elected for managerial positions at Asmorex board /23/ several women have participated in the training courses /26/ /21/.

4.4.18 Optional Gold Level: Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (CCB, GL2.6)

Refer to the benefit sharing mechanism described in Section 4.3.17 above.

4.4.19 Optional Gold Level: Governance and Implementation Structures (CCB, GL2.8)

As described in the section 3.4 above, the “Management Collegiate” never took place, as PP has faced some barriers and its attributions were basically directed to the Implementing Body, made up of ASMOREX, Biofillica and CES Rioterra, which were therefore responsible for including the residents in the decision-making and implementation of the project activity. RINA confirmed during the on-site visit and interview that as described in the MR, the procedures related to decision-making and the implementation of the project's activities are open to the participation of community members, as they have been since the beginning of the project's design. RINA verified the evidences for the ASMOREX minutes' of meetings /23/ and also the social statute of ASMOREX /18/

4.4.20 Optional Gold Level: Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (CCB, GL2.9)

The capacities of the RESEX residents were improved in the following aspects:

- Human and social capital: investments in training/courses: 1 training course with the IT thematic /21/
- Financial capital: investments in activities to support the resident's agricultural crops. /26/
- Natural capital: training in botanical identification and the use and handling of GPS, mainly helping community members who work on forest inventory and timber management within RESEX, as well as lectures on the environment, climate changes and REDD+.

From the evidences provided and confirmed in the site-visit/interview, it is RINA's opinion that the project activity is contributing in developing the capacity of the community members to participate effectively and actively in project design, implementation, and management.

4.5 Biodiversity

4.5.1 Biodiversity Changes (CCB, B2.1)

During the monitoring period, the reported changes in the biodiversity are in the project zone are:

Reduction of unplanned deforestation: there was a reduction in unplanned deforestation both in the project area and in the leakage belt. The audit team confirm the information presented in the MR through the analysis of project documentation and satellite imagery (also used to confirm the climate benefits).

Biodiversity conservation: for the biodiversity conservation, data used to estimate the impacts are from the Monitora program (National Biodiversity Monitoring Program), conducted by CUC-SEDAM with the support of RESEX community members /22/. RINA verified in the Monitora program report from 2020, that it was identified 33 species: 14 species of birds and 19 species of mammals; from 2021, 23 species: 8 species of birds and 15 species of mammals and in 2022, 33 species: 14 species of birds and 19 species of mammals (refer to project description deviation).

For the flora, data is from the sustainable management plan data, it was observed that the permanent plots of the UPAs explored during this period of verification have an average plant community diversity of 21 species/hectare /33/.

RINA verified the evidences/documents to support the information presented in the MR to describe the benefits of the project on the biodiversity in the project zone.

4.5.2 Mitigation Actions (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.3)

In order to mitigate possible impacts on biodiversity and guarantee the maintenance of extractivists lifestyle and the sustainable use of natural resources, the Conservation Unit's Multiple Use Management Plan includes the RESEX participatory zoning (description in part IV: restricted use zone; forest management zone; traditional use zone; multiple use zone; sacred zone) /24/.

Another possible scenario of negative impacts on biodiversity is the increased pressure on low-abundance species. The project stimulates the sustainable exploitation of other species, which are considered abundant in the region, reducing the pressure on the less abundant and frequent ones and, as an effect, served as a mitigating measure to local biodiversity. The Diagnosis of the Production Chains of Brazil Nuts, Açaí and Manioc Flour in the Rio Preto-Jacundá RESEX, was conducted by an NGO Pacto das Águas in December 2019 was used as reference /25/.

RINA confirmed the information presented in the MR, by checking the project documentation, interview, observation during the onsite visit and concluded that the project actions' to mitigate potential impacts on biodiversity are appropriate.

4.5.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (CCB, B2.2)

By checking the project documentation, interview and observation during the onsite visit it is possible to confirm that the project activity has a positive impact in biodiversity. The main benefits

are related to biodiversity are associated with reducing deforestation and forest degradation and conserving habitats. These positive impacts are mainly the result of avoided deforestation, deforestation monitoring, technical assistance, environmental education workshops and training courses /21/, as community are empowered and involved in the conservations' action. The social nature of the use of biodiversity by the communities living in the RESEX is also covered by the Multiple Use Management Plan /24/, generating positive impacts, guaranteeing the maintenance of natural resources with the project area.

	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species and habitat	Ateles chamek (black-faced spider monkey) Endemism Center of Rondônia
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	The project activity has not adversely impacted the areas need for the habitat connectivity during the monitoring period, as the project has avoided deforestation.
...	...

4.5.4 Species Used (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.5, B2.6)

RINA confirmed during the onsite inspection through interview that no species were introduced in the RESEX Rio-Preto Jacunda REDD+ Project

	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species introduced	Not applicable
Existing invasive species	Not applicable.

4.5.5 High Conservation Values Protected (CCB, B2.4)

During the onsite visit and through interview, RINA verified that no high conservation values were negatively affected by the project. The project is developed in a conservation unit and has recorded endemic species, as well as meeting the vulnerability criterion due to the regular occurrence of globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List), such as spider monkey species (Atheles Chamek). By avoiding unplanned deforestation during the monitoring

period and the protection of the forest cover in the RESEX, it helps to protect the attributes of high conservation value.

4.5.6 GMO Exclusion (CCB, B2.7)

During the monitoring period, the GHG emission reductions was achieved by reducing deforestation and forest degradation. RINA confirmed during the onsite inspection through interview that no GMO is used in the project activity.

4.5.7 Inputs Justification (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.8)

During the onsite visit and through interview, RINA verified that the project does not make use of fertilizers, chemical pesticides, biological control agents or any other inputs related to these practices.

4.5.8 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (CCB, B3.1) and Mitigation Actions (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B3.2)

A possible negative impact outside the project zone is associated with leakage and pressure from hunting and fishing activities in areas adjacent to the RESEX limits. However, there is no evidence of visible negative impacts on biodiversity outside the project zone. PP describes that there are patrolling rounds by the SEDAM team at RESEX and other surrounding Conservation Units in an unsystematic and sporadic manner, that helps to avoid the negative impacts outside the project boundaries, also confirmed during the onsite visit. In addition, all interested parties, when identifying any negative impact or dissatisfaction, can contact the channel that accesses the Project Implementing Body, formed by ASMOREX, CES Rioterra and Biofilica, whether by email, telephone or in person. Within the monitored period, no dissatisfaction of this nature was reported.

Based on the site visit observations and interview, it is RINA's opinion that project has adequately identified all negative offsite biodiversity impacts and has taken actions to mitigate the impacts.

4.5.9 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (CCB, B3.3)

As described in the section above, it was not identified any negative impact on the biodiversity in the Project zone nor any leaks. The mitigation actions promoted the conservation of biodiversity in the region and avoided possible negative impacts.

Based on the site visit observations and interview, it is RINA's opinion that project contributes on conservation of local biodiversity, which also plays an important role in maintaining the biodiversity of the surrounding area.

4.5.10 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (CCB, B4.1, B4.2, GL3.4)

For the biodiversity monitoring plan, refer to the section 3.4- project description deviation. Due to priorities in the Project's budget defined by the community at the General Assemblies, there were no fauna biodiversity monitoring activities using Project resources during this monitoring period. The results presented in the MR are from the Monitora Program (not direct action from the project activity) /22/. For the flora monitoring, also refer to the section 3.4- project description deviation. The permanent plots of UPAs 20 and 21 were only inventoried one year before harvesting.

For the biodiversity benefits, the indicator selected is:

- Monitoring of *Ateles chamek* (Black Spider Monkey), listed in the “Endangered” category in IUCN Red List. Tracking this species helps to assess the impacts of climate change on fauna and ecosystem integrity. The indicator can be found in the MR, in section 5.4.1, page 184. As a seed disperser, the *Ateles chamek* plays a crucial role in forest regeneration, making its conservation essential for the resilience of the biome. Monitoring this population helps to identify threats and implement effective protection strategies, benefiting not only the species but also the ecological balance of the region. In this way, this indicator supports the adaptation of the ecosystem to changing climate conditions, ensuring not only the survival of the *Ateles chamek*, but also the sustainability of regional biodiversity as a whole.

Finally, an indicator that encompasses both the community and the biodiversity benefits is the:

Deforestation in the Project Area and Leakage Belt, which can be found in Section 3.1.2, page 74. The preservation of forests directly contributes to reducing the vulnerability of ecosystems and local communities, favoring the regulation of water cycles, soil stability and the maintenance of biodiversity. In addition, areas with less deforestation tend to be more resilient to climate impacts, such as prolonged droughts and extreme events. Controlling deforestation is therefore a key climate adaptation strategy, ensuring that ecosystems continue to provide essential environmental services, strengthening both the environmental and socioeconomic resilience of the populations involved in the Project.

The indicators selected meet the criteria required for demonstrating the exceptional benefits of the project in terms of climate change adaptation, as established under the CCB Standards.

4.5.11 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, B4.3)

The audit team confirmed during the onsite visit that communication channels described in the section 2.3.2 of the MR is correctly described. Project information was available in Portuguese and information is disseminate written, virtual and orally (detailed information is presented in the section 4.3.4. It is RINA's opinion that monitoring plan was disseminated in accordance with the registered project description.

4.5.12 Optional Gold Level: Trigger Species Population Trends (CCB, GL3.3)

In accordance with the registered PD, the trigger specie found in the project area is the *Ateles chameck* (Black-faced black spider monkey), that is in the category "Endangered" (EN) of the IUCN Red list. During the monitored period, no fauna monitoring campaigns were carried out by the REDD+ Project, therefore, data from the Monitora Program, carried out by CUC/SEDAM with the participation of RESEX residents was presented. By reviewing project documentation, onsite inspection and interviews, it is possible to check that project activities leads to reduce deforestation and maintain or enhance the population status of trigger specie in the project zone and reduce threats to them.

4.5.13 Optional Gold Level: Effectiveness of Threat Reduction Actions (CCB, GL3.4)

The project's activities, which result in a common goal of reducing deforestation, forest conservation and socio-economic development, have been effective in maintaining biodiversity and populations of this trigger species. By reviewing project documentation, onsite inspection and interviews, it is possible to check that project activities leads to reduce deforestation and maintain or enhance the population status of trigger specie in the project zone and reduce threats to them.

4.6 Additional Project Implementation Information

Not applicable.

4.7 Additional Project Impact Information

Not applicable.

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

5.1 Verification Summary

RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) has performed verification of the emission reductions reported for the project activity RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project for the monitoring period 08 August 2020 – 30 September 2022, with regard to the relevant requirements for the Verified Carbon Standard version 4.7, CCB Standards version v3.1 and VCS Validation and Verification Manual v 3.2.

The GHG statement is the responsibility of the project proponent. It is the responsibility of RINA to express an independent verification opinion about the project's conformity with the VCS and CCB requirements and procedures and on the reported greenhouse gas emission reductions

from the project. RINA has also validated the project's description deviations with regard to the relevant requirements for VCS and CCB rules

Based on documented evidence and corroborated by interviews RINA can confirm that:

- The project has been implemented and operated as per the revised VCS PD and validated project description deviations and the deviations were correctly justified;
- The monitoring plan in the revised VCS-PD is as per the applied baseline and monitoring methodology.
- The monitoring report and other supporting documents provided are complete and verifiable and in accordance with the applicable VCS and CCB requirements.

5.2 Verification Conclusion

RINA has performed the verification of the REDD project “RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project” and has verified that the project is in compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard version 4.7, CCB Standards version v3.1 and VCS Validation and Verification Manual. The project is located in Brazil and avoid the unplanned deforestation (AUD) of a subsection of the 68,255 ha Project area (new project area after the changes proposed in this monitoring).

The verification process was performed on the basis of all issues and criteria of VCS and CCB standards. The conclusions of this report show that the project, as it was described in the project documentation, is in line with all criteria applicable for the verification and validation of project descriptions deviations.

The audit team concludes that the climate change adaptive capacity and resilience, community and biodiversity benefits achieved by the project during the project implementation period are net positive and that the project has achieved, its stated climate change adaptive capacity and resilience, community, and biodiversity objectives.

The audit team concludes, with reasonable assurance, that the quantification of the net GHG removals, during the verification period, is free of material misstatement and complies with the verification criteria.

RINA is able to issue a positive verification opinion for the 238,474 tCO₂e and 195,549 tCO₂e of tradable credits (VCUs) applying a buffer of 18% as reported in the monitoring report for the reporting period from 08-August-2020 to 30-September-2022. The breaking down of the GHG removals by calendar year is correctly described in the final monitoring report.

Verification period: From 08 August 2020 – 30 September 2022

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

The non-permanence risk rating (%)	18%
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If applicable, the long-term average, whether it has been properly updated, and if it has been reached.	N/A
Whether a loss has been appropriately accounted for, in accordance with the VCS Program rules, if applicable.	N/A

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Reductions VCU's (tCO ₂ e)	Removals VCU's (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCU issuance (tCO ₂ e)
08-August-2020 to 31-December 2020	88,035	25,086	0	11,331	51,618	0	51,618
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	176,359	49,321	371	22,800	103,867	0	103,867
01-Jan-2022 to 30-September -2022	67,241	17,867	514	8,795	40,064	0	40,064
<i>Total</i>	331,635	92,275	885	42,925	195,549	0	195,549

5.3 Ex-ante vs. Ex-post ERR Comparison

Wi

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
08-August-2020 to 31-December 2020	69,510	62,949	91	During the monitored period, project emissions were included that were not expected in the baseline, such as planned logging activities (see CAR 4) and deforestation of 1ha to 6.25 ha. This fact reflected in the percentage difference achieved by the project, where for most of the monitoring period fewer emissions were avoided than the expected
01-Jan-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	136,612	126,667	93	
01-Jan-2022 to 30-September-2022	49,440	48,859	99	
Total	255,561	238,474	93	

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	Information	Justification	Assessment method and conclusion
2.1.12	Asmorex Annual Work Plans	Confidential information	The evidence was confirmed during the verification. The commercially sensitive information/figures are not presented in the monitoring report.
2.2.4	REDD+ Financial Mechanism document	Confidential information	The evidence was confirmed during the verification. The commercially sensitive information/figures are not presented in the monitoring report.
2.4.4	ASMOREX's and Biofilica's Financial statements	Confidential information	The evidence was confirmed during the verification. The commercially sensitive information/figures are not presented in the monitoring report.
2.3.16	Service providers contracts	Confidential information	The evidence was confirmed during the verification. The commercially sensitive information/figures are not presented in the monitoring report.
2.1.4	Agreements and contracts signed between the parties involved	Confidential information	The evidence was confirmed during the verification. The commercially sensitive information/figures are not presented in the monitoring report.
2.2.7	All documentation related to sustainable forest	Confidential information	The evidence was confirmed during the verification. The commercially sensitive information/figures are not presented in the monitoring report.

	management activities		
3.1.3.3	All documentation related to patrolling operations by SEDAM	Confidential information	The evidence was confirmed during the verification. The commercially sensitive information/figures are not presented in the monitoring report.
-	Financial Projections	Confidential information	The evidence was confirmed during the verification. The commercially sensitive information/figures are not presented in the monitoring report.
3	Emission reduction calculation spreadsheet	Confidential information	The spreadsheet with formulas was assessed in detail during the verification. It contains all the technical internal intelligence involved, developed by PP. A version to be published is provided by PP.

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT RISKS TABLE

Item	Identified risk(s)	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Natural and human induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Working conditions	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Safety of women and girls	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups including children	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation of waste, and release of hazardous materials)	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.

and chemical pesticides and fertilizers)		
Discrimination	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Sexual harassment	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Equal pay for equal work	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Gender equity in labor and work	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Forced labor ³	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Child labor	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Human trafficking	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.

³ The identified risks and commensurate mitigation or preventative measure(s) for forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking, must be inclusive of staff and contracted workers employed by third parties.

Recognition of, respect of, and promotion of the rights to IPs, LCs and customary rights holders	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Preserving and protecting cultural heritage	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Protecting and preserving property rights, customary rights, or protecting legal or customary tenure/access rights to territories, property, and resources, including collective and/or conflicting rights	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Water consumption and stress	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Habitats (and areas needed for habitat connectivity) for	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.

rare, threatened, and endangered species		
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Invasive species	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
Ecosystem conversion	No risks resulting from project activities were identified in this monitoring period	During the documentary review and observations made in the field, no indication of risk arising from the project was raised.
[Additional risk identified]	N/A	
.....		

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Full texts
<i>ARR</i>	<i>Afforestation, Reforestation, Revegetation</i>
<i>BE</i>	<i>Baseline Emissions</i>
<i>CAR</i>	<i>Corrective Action Request</i>
<i>CCBA</i>	<i>The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance</i>
<i>CDM</i>	<i>Clean Development Mechanism</i>
<i>CDM M&P</i>	<i>Modalities and Procedures CDM</i>
<i>CER(s)</i>	<i>Certified Emission Reduction(s)</i>
<i>CH₄</i>	<i>Methane</i>
<i>CL</i>	<i>Clarification Request</i>
<i>CO₂</i>	<i>Carbon dioxide</i>
<i>CO₂e</i>	<i>Carbon dioxide equivalent</i>
<i>DNA</i>	<i>Designated National Authority</i>
<i>DOE</i>	<i>Designated Operational Entity</i>
<i>EB</i>	<i>Executive Board</i>
<i>ER</i>	<i>Emission Reductions</i>
<i>ESMS</i>	<i>Environmental and Social Management System</i>
<i>FAR</i>	<i>Forward Action Request</i>
<i>GHG(s)</i>	<i>Greenhouse gas(es)</i>
<i>GWP</i>	<i>Global Warming Potential</i>
<i>IPCC</i>	<i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i>
<i>LoA</i>	<i>Letter of Approval</i>
<i>MoV</i>	<i>Means of Verification</i>
<i>MR</i>	<i>Monitoring Report</i>
<i>NGO</i>	<i>Non-governmental Organization</i>
<i>ODA</i>	<i>Official Development Assistance</i>
<i>PDD</i>	<i>Project Design Document</i>
<i>PE</i>	<i>Project Emission</i>
<i>PP(s)</i>	<i>Project Participant(s)</i>
<i>PPA</i>	<i>Power Purchase Agreement</i>
<i>Ref.</i>	<i>Document Reference</i>
<i>SS(s)</i>	<i>Sectoral Scope(s)</i>
<i>TA(s)</i>	<i>Technical Area(s)</i>
<i>UNFCCC</i>	<i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
<i>VVB</i>	<i>Validation and Verification Body</i>

VVS

Validation and Verification Standard

APPENDIX 4: CLARIFICATION REQUESTS, CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS AND FORWARD ACTION REQUEST

Table 1. FAR from previous validation/ verification

FAR ID	01	Section no.	Date:
<i>Description of FAR</i>			
Supported by a legal opinion provided by specialized technical consultants (Ref. 20) the proponent demonstrates the right of use over the carbon by the reserve traditional populations, represented by, ASMOREX, This consultancy opinion is based on a existent legal framework, which encompasses the State Decree No. 7,336, 1996 that creates the extractive reserve Rio Preto-Jacundá, the Law No. 9,985/00 that founded the National System of Nature Conservation Units (in Portuguese: SNUC), in ILO's Convention No. 169, in decree No. 6.040 of February, 7, 2007, that deals with the National Sustainable Development for Traditional People and Communities Policy (in Portuguese: PNPCT), in Law No. 9.985 of 2000, which provides for Extractive and Sustainable Use and in the Decree No. 4340 of August, 22, 2002 which provides over the same law. Based on this, the audit team understood that the right to the reserve natural resources belongs to the traditional populations that live within it, upon compliance with the rules laid down in legislation, in the protected area management plan and in a real right contract of use (in Portuguese, CDRU). However, the project proponent still hasn't a signed CDRU. During the project validation process was characterized the existence of a management plan formulation process, the state government's approval on the matter relating to the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project and also the competence of the environmental state agency on granting a CDRU, although it has not been characterized the existence of the latter documents. Then, to ensure in an unequivocal way the statement of rights on carbon by the project's proponent association, audit team issued FAR 01/16. Organization shall implement corrective actions to demonstrate conformance with the requirement(s).			
<i>Project participant response</i>			<i>Date: 24/05/2024</i>
The Association of Residents of the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve (Asmorex), was legally constituted in 2001 with the aim of defending the socioeconomic interests of its members, promoting income generation through forest conservation and self-sustainable exploitation of natural resources. To date, the State Secretariat for environmental Development of Rondônia (SEDAM) has not signed the Concession Contract for Real Right of Use (CDRU) for the area under the terms required by the Law of the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC). However, in 2017 SEDAM approved the new Resex Management Plan, which recognizes that Asmorex is responsible for community social organization, management of local production, defense of the population's well-being and the sustainable use of Resex resources (according to Ordinance No. 115/2017/ GAB/SEDAM). Within the scope of the Management Plan, there is an express provision regarding the possibility of implementing initiatives related to environmental services, such as the one proposed by the REDD+ Project. SEDAM, by approving the new Management Plan, proves the legitimacy of Asmorex to manage the resources arising from the REDD+ Project (see Legal Opinion of Trench, Rossi e Watanabe Advogados of 12/22/2017). In 2012, due to the elaboration of the REDD+ Project, SEDAM was requested by the Project Proponents to inform on the transfer of Conservation Units			

of the Extractive Reserve type from the Union to the State of Rondônia. On November 9, 2012, the Coordination of Conservation Units (CUC) reported that of the 21 RESEX in the State, 18 were still in the transfer process, including Rio Preto-Jacundá. On November 1, 2021, due to the verification audit of the REDD+ Project, SEDAM was asked to provide an update on the process of transferring RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá to the State of Rondônia. There was no response from the environmental agency regarding the letter. On May 15, 2024, a new letter was filed to SEDAM/CUC to obtain updates on the signing of the Real Right Contract of Use Agreement between SEDAM and ASMOREX. Until now, there was no response from the agency. The Project proponents are available to support the responsible environmental agency in developing the CDRU document, in order to provide greater legal security to local communities. However, it is understood that the documents that exist today guarantee that the right to the Reserve's natural resources belongs to the traditional populations that live there. Therefore, it is understood that Asmorex, as a representative of the traditional populations of the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve, holds the right of use over the carbon.

Documentation provided by project participant

Plano de Manejo da Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá (encartes I a IV);
Portaria nº 115/2017/GAB/SEDAM do Diário Oficial do Estado de Rondônia;
Ofício nº 03 da CUC/SEDAM de 09/11/2012 – repasse UCs ao Estado de Rondônia;
Ofício à CUC/SEDAM de 01/11/2021 – status do processo de repasse UCs ao Estado de Rondônia;
Ofício nº 19/2024 à CUC/SEDAM de 15/05/2024 – emissão CDRU da Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá;
Opinião Legal Trench Rossi e Watanabe Advogados de 22/12/2017 – Análise legitimidade Asmorex.

VVB assessment

Date: 04/10/2024

RINA was supported by a legal consultancy /39/ that analyzed the Real Estate Records indicating liens, debts, or attachments or any other encumbrances relating to the Property.
It was verified that the Extractive Reserve Rio Preto Jacundá was established by decree no. 7.336 on 01/17/1996, with approximately 95,300.0000 hectares in the municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste, in the state of Rondônia. This reserve became part of the structure of the Institute of Lands and Colonization of the State of Rondônia - ITERON, as a territorial space intended for self-sustainable exploitation and the conservation of renewable natural resources by the agro-extractive population.

Based on the analysis of documents provided in August 2024, and according to the Federal Law 9,985/2000, which establishes the National System of Nature Conservation Units as well the Management Plan of the RESEX, approved by Ordinance No. 115/2017/GAB/SEDAM, ASMOREX is responsible for community social organization, management of local production, defense of the population's well-being, and the sustainable use of RESEX resources. Furthermore, the Management Plan expressly allows for the implementation of environmental service initiatives, such as the one proposed by this REDD+ Project. In light of this, the Project Holder holds the authority to carry out activities related to the Project within the RESEX area. As of October 2024, it was not identified: (i) any legal actions challenging ASMOREX's management of the RESEX area; and (ii) any claims from third parties disputing ASMOREX's or other residents' legitimate possession of the Project Area, which might hinder the project's legal progress.

Specifically with regard to the procedure provided for in article 23 of Law 9,985/2000 for the possession and regular use of the RESEX Area by traditional populations, which is the execution of the Real Right of Use Concession Agreement - CDRU, as indicated by the FAR 01/16, PP has sent the letters and consultations from the Project Proponents to SEDAM/RO, requesting and reiterating the signing of the Contract CDRU, which, however, has not yet been concluded. Therefore, this FAR 01/16 still open for the next verification/validation of the project activity.

Table 2: CLARIFICATION REQUESTS

CR ID	01	Section no.	2.2.5	Date: 12/07/2024
Description of CR				
For the post registration changes in the project area, considering that the conflict in the proposed excluded project area is described in the registered PD, PP is requested to provide additional information/evidences to confirm/justify revised project area in the current monitoring period: a) Please provide a detailed description of the mentioned land tenure conflicts, including the nature and origin of the conflicts, as well as the parties involved; b) Include information on any legal or administrative actions that are ongoing or have been concluded concerning these conflicts. c) Explain in detail why the exclusion of this area is necessary for the project's continuity. d) Describe the specific impacts these land tenure conflicts have had on the implementation and monitoring of project activities. e) Attach copies of correspondence, notifications, or any other documents sent to competent authorities (e.g., IBAMA, SEDAM, Public Prosecutor's Office) related to the land tenure conflicts. f) Provide monitoring reports, satellite images, or other evidence supporting the claim of invasion and illegal deforestation in the area in question. g) Describe how the exclusion of this area will affect the quantification of avoided GHG emissions by the project. h) Detail the measures that will be taken to recalculate the GHG emission reductions and ensure data accuracy after the area's exclusion. i) Explain how the exclusion of this area influences the delimitation of the project's reference region, whether there will be a redefinition of the reference region and how the project guarantees that the measures adopted are conservative. j) Present a detailed plan on how the project plans to mitigate the impacts of land tenure conflicts in the remaining project areas. Include monitoring and prevention strategies to avoid future land tenure conflicts in the remaining project areas. k) Provide details on the engagement of local communities and other stakeholders regarding the decision to exclude the area from the project. l) Indicate the necessary revisions in the Project Description (PD) to reflect the area exclusion and explain how these changes will be documented and communicated to certifying bodies.				
Project participant response				Date: 13 th August, 2024
a) The project is located in the Rio Preto-Jacundá State Extractive Reserve, created in 1996 by State Decree 7,336, with a territory of 95,300 hectares. Extractive Reserves (RESEX) in Brazil are defined as Conservation Units aimed at the sustainable use of renewable natural resources by traditional populations.				

These reserves aim to reconcile the livelihood needs of local populations with the conservation of biodiversity and forest protection. In this sense, the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve is a public territory under the management of the State Government of Rondônia.

As with most public areas in the northern region of Brazil, the situation of territorial protection in the Rio Preto Jacundá Extractive Reserve is complicated. In this region, there is a history of struggle for the rights of rubber tappers, which began with the occupation of the area and the installation of two rubber plantations more than 80 years ago. A complex land issue arises in the place, which are uncompensated land titles of the so-called "Rubber Soldiers".

The "Rubber Soldiers" were workers recruited during World War II to work in the extraction of latex in the Amazon region of Brazil. The term "soldiers" comes from the fact that they acted indirectly in the war, working in the rubber plantations extracting latex to manufacture rubber derivatives in the United States, which the soldiers would use in combat (Instituto Indigo, 2023)[1].

However, after the decline of the rubber cycle, many remained in the old rubber plantations, with no money to return to their states of origin and without any government support. With the official policy of occupation and modernization of the Amazon from the 1960s onwards, they were expelled from the rubber plantations, which were made available for official colonization projects. Later, after much claiming, the Rubber Soldiers were recognized as "heroes of the homeland", and the settlement in old rubber plantations was part of the compensation policy aimed at this group, however, in the area defined by INCRA there was a high incidence of malaria, which caused the abandonment of the area and/or the sale of the lots (Nobrega, 2008)[2]. According to data from PLANAFLORO, these titles add up to a total of 25,400 ha in the Rio Preto Jacundá RESEX and are under the responsibility of the state of Rondônia for regularization, with INCRA certifying the right of management to SEDAM (State Secretariat for Environmental Development of Rondônia), which is the managing institution of the State Conservation Units.

Although the former "Rubber Soldiers" and their descendants no longer inhabit the region or claim such titles, this history generated a process of land grabbing[3] in the old titles. Since 2015, there has been evidence that invaders were committing illegal activities within the Reserve, such as the theft of wood. According to the letter from the Organization of Rubber Tappers of Rondônia (OSR) filed with the State Secretariat for Environmental Development in Porto Velho and the Prosecutor's Office of the District of Machadinho d'Oeste in August 2015, the situation of invasion for timber theft and subdivision of the UC was already known. An excerpt from the letter is quoted: "The roads (...) are hit by trucks that travel freely loaded with stolen wood" and "(...) a gigantic structure fed by organized crime that plunders our heritage."

Since then, the region of the Rubber Soldiers' uncompensated titles has been invaded by squatters and illegal loggers. The region is located in the northwestern portion of the Resex, limited by the Juruá River that divides the Reserve between the municipalities of Machadinho D'Oeste on the right and Cujubim on the left. Due to the harassment by the invaders, there was a lot of forest degradation and deforestation, especially after 2017 and, due to the high violence, the residents of the RESEX do not access the region, as it represents a threat to the safety of the residents.

This situation is no different from that presented in other Amazonian states and other conservation units in Rondônia: in recent years, several Indigenous Lands, Extractive Reserves, and other UCs have been suffering from invasions and high rates of deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon. According to IPAM's Technical Note (2022),[4] forest loss in the Amazon exceeded 10 km²/year between 2019 and 2021, with Rondônia being the second state that suffered the most from deforestation in Conservation Units and Indigenous Lands (TI) in recent years.

Deforestation in protected areas of Rondônia comes from invasions by land grabbers and squatters who want to take over the areas. The report by Amazônia Real (2022)[5] shows how the Jaci-Paraná RESEX and the Karipuna Indigenous Land, both in Rondônia, have suffered at the hands of land grabbers and illegal loggers who invade public lands and commit crimes freely. The Jaci-Paraná Extractive Reserve was one of the most lost forest cover among the Amazonian Conservation Units, presenting in 2021 a loss of more than 80% of forest cover, with part of its forest already converted to pasture.

The study carried out by the organizations Kanindé and ISA (2017)[6] summarizes the pressures suffered by the state Conservation Units of Rondônia, making the following revelation about the invaded area in the Rio Preto-Jacundá RESEX: "There is a lack of structure in the Unit's management body, Sedam, with few staff and insufficient resources for inspection and management support, allied to the fact that there is no action by the public authorities in the western portion of the Resex accessed by the municipality of Cujubim, where there are several points of invasion, which weakens the UC".

For all these reasons, the Rio Preto Jacundá REDD+ Resex Project is so important to keep the forest standing.

[1] INDIGO INSTITUTE. Learn about the history of the Rubber Soldiers. 2023. Available at: <<https://indigo.org.br/conheca-a-historia-dos-soldados-da-borracha/>>

[2] NOBREGA, R. S. "Against the 'barbarian invasions', humanity: the struggle of the Arara (Karo) and the Gavião (Ikólóéhj) against the hydroelectric projects of the Machado River, in Rondônia". 2008, p. 51. Available at: <<https://www.cpei.ifch.unicamp.br/pf-cpei/%20/NobregaRenatadaSilva.pdf>>.

[3] Illegal and fraudulent land grabbing practices, usually involving the falsification of ownership documents.

[4] ALENCAR, A., et al. Amazon in Flames: The New and Alarming Level of Deforestation in the Amazon. AMAZON ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Technical Note No. 09, Feb. 2022. Available at: <https://ipam.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Amaz%C3%B4nia-em-Chamas-9-pt_vers%C3%A3o-final-2.pdf>.

[5] PONTES, F., FARIAS, E., VAL, K. Rondônia Devastada. Amazônia Real, 2022. Available at: <<https://amazoniareal.com.br/rondonia-devastada/>>.

[6] CARDOZO, I., et al. Pressures and Threats in the State Conservation Units of Rondônia. SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE, KANINDÉ. São Paulo, ago. 2017, p. 53. Available at: <<https://acervo.socioambiental.org/sites/default/files/publications/N0L00036.pdf>>.

- b)** A public civil action, No. 7009535-38.2020.8.22.0002, was filed in August 2020 for the repossession of approximately 25,000 hectares in the Rubber Soldiers Region. In July 2024, there was a decision to repossess this area, according to the attached documents.

Even if the repossession is effectively carried out, it is known that these actions are time-consuming and require even greater inspection for an indefinite period of time so that the invaders do not return to the area. Therefore, the continuity of the project will only be possible, excluding this area.

- c)** The exclusion of this area is necessary for the continuity of project activities in the area where it is possible to have management and generation of credits. Since 2015, it has not been possible to access the area in question, due to the high level of danger due to the presence of invaders who have already made several threats to the residents of the Resex.

Over the years, several meetings have taken place between residents and invaders within the Resex, in which the latter have committed threats, as for example in the letter from the Organization of Rubber Tappers of Rondônia in August 2015 to SEDAM and the Prosecutor's Office in which it reads: "(...) in recent days a team of more than one hundred and fifty people (...) was found inside the reserve by a team of researchers from the Brazilian Forest Service, which having to return to complete the work did not do so because of the risks of conflicts, in the same way a garrison of the Brazilian Army could not do the work of surveying that land base for the same reasons". In this letter, it is also evidenced that the residents were prevented from moving "in their own backyard", due to threats and intimidation.

Many actions have already been taken by the government, such as the destruction of bridges made by the invaders, burning of machinery and equipment and even the public civil action that has been pending in the Court of Justice of Rondônia since 2020. However, such actions were not enough to contain illegal activities, which shortly thereafter returned to the area and continued the crimes of deforestation and allotment of the Conservation Unit in this area.

Due to the lack of interference in the site and, therefore, the impossibility of acting in the area and implementing the project's activities, it was necessary to exclude this portion of the area to enable the continuity of the Project's activities in the rest of the Rio Preto-Jacundá RESEX, to continue the generation of credits.

- d) Due to the presence of the invaders, the project's activities were prevented from being implemented in the area in question. For security measures, residents do not access the site, so proponents and partners are also instructed not to approach unless they are sure of the absence of risk, as was done during the field audit in which the new limit of the project on the banks of the Juruá River was visited, where previously the police had destroyed a bridge made by the criminals.

For these reasons, the activities reported in the monitoring reports (training, investments in infrastructure, biodiversity monitoring, among others) were implemented only in the part of the Resex where the Project proponents have interference, as well as the results of the project and benefits generated were only possible to be carried out with the resident population that has the legal right to use the Resex.

- e) The following documents sent to the competent authorities have been attached:

2015	Letter from the Organization of Rubber Tappers of Rondônia to SEDAM and the Prosecutor's Office of the District of Machadinho D'Oeste (August 2015)
2017	Public Civil Inquiry in the Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondônia through the Prosecutor's Office of Machadinho D'Oeste (August 2017)
2018	Letter from Asmorex to SEDAM and the Prosecutor's Office of the District of Machadinho D'Oeste (May 2018)
	Meeting of Proponents with IBAMA's General Coordination of Environmental Inspection (August 2018)
	Letter from Asmorex to IBAMA's General Coordination of Environmental Inspection (September 2018)
2021	Asmorex letter to the Coordination of Conservation Units (November 2021)
2022	Asmorex letter to the Ariquemes Prosecutor's Office (May 2022)

2023	Asmorex letter to the Ariqueles Prosecutor's Office, SEDAM and the Court of Auditors of Rondônia (January 2023)
	Asmorex letter to the Ariqueles Prosecutor's Office, SEDAM and the Court of Auditors of Rondônia (April 2023)
	Asmorex letter to SEDAM and the Coordination of Conservation Units (May 2023)
	Asmorex letter to the Coordination of Conservation Units (September 2023)

- f) In item 2.2.5 Project Description Deviation, figure 2, it is possible to evidence the deforestation in the west portion of the Resex through satellite image comparing 2013 and 2023. And in the CR08 item 3 evidence's folder are available the monitoring reports from Prodes with the historic of deforestation. And another evidence that is attached to the file CR 01 « f » is the decision from the court regarding the public civil action.
- g) As a result of the exclusion of part of the Rio Preto Jacundá REDD+ project area presented and described in detail in Section 2.2.5 of the Monitoring Report, it was necessary to make adjustments to the baseline deforestation projections only for the years monitored (2021 and 2022). As a result, there were changes to the calculation of GHG emission reductions in the period compared to the scenario in which there would be no changes to the project area. The tables below show the calculations in a scenario with no change to the project area (Table A) and the calculations for accounting for ex-post net reductions in GHG emissions after this change (Table B).

Table A - Calculation of ex-post net GHG emission reductions which there would be no changes to the project area

Project Year t	Baseline carbon stock changes		Ex post project carbon stock changes		Ex post project GHG emissions		Ex post leakage carbon stock changes		Ex post net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	ΔCBSLP_{At}	ΔCBSLPA	ΔCPSPA_{At}	ΔCPSPA	EBBPSP_{At}	EBBPSPA	ΔCLK_{At}	ΔCLK	ΔREDD_{At}	ΔREDD
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e
2013	362,750	362,750	17,567	17,567	0	0	0	0	345,183	345,183
2014	524,401	887,151	19,527	37,094	0	0	0	0	504,874	850,058
2015	532,381	1,419,532	29,443	66,536	0	0	6,168	6,168	496,770	1,346,828
2016	539,099	539,099	440,709	440,709	0	0	0	0	98,390	98,390
2017	594,764	1,133,863	521,615	962,324	0	0	104,633	104,633	-31,484	66,906
2018	503,949	1,637,812	170,825	1,133,148	0	0	0	104,633	333,124	400,030
2019	547,506	2,185,318	985,411	2,118,560	855	855	0	104,633	-438,760	-38,730
2020	536,221	2,721,538	326,928	2,445,488	0	855	0	104,633	209,292	170,563
2021	531,219	531,219	411,110	411,110	0	0	0	0	120,109	120,109
2022	462,207	993,426	1,192,017	1,603,127	0	0	6,401	6,401	-736,212	-616,103

Table B - Calculations of ex-post net GHG emissions reductions after the change in the project area.

Project Year t	Baseline carbon stock changes		Ex post project carbon stock changes		Ex post project GHG emissions from biomass burning		Ex post leakage carbon stock changes		Ex post net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions	
	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative	annual	cumulative
	ΔCBSLP_{At}	ΔCBSLPA	ΔCPSPAt	ΔCPSPA	EBBPSP_{At}	EBBPSPA	ΔCLKt	ΔCLK	ΔREDDt	ΔREDD
	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ -e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e	tCO ₂ e
2013	362,750	362,750	17,567	17,567	0	0	0	0	345,183	345,183
2014	524,401	887,151	19,527	37,094	0	0	0	0	504,874	850,058
2015	532,381	1,419,532	29,443	66,536	0	0	6,168	6,168	496,770	1,346,828
2016	539,099	539,099	440,709	440,709	0	0	0	0	98,390	98,390
2017	594,764	1,133,863	521,615	962,324	0	0	104,633	104,633	-31,484	66,906
2018	503,949	1,637,812	170,825	1,133,148	0	0	0	104,633	333,124	400,030
2019	547,506	2,185,318	985,411	2,118,560	855	855	0	104,633	-438,760	-38,730
2020	536,221	2,721,538	326,928	2,445,488	0	855	0	104,633	209,292	170,563
2021	215,867	215,867	51,306	51,306	0	0	0	0	164,561	164,561
2022	115,768	331,635	29,844	81,150	0	0	0	0	85,924	250,485

h) The process of mapping land-use change is carried out through the monitoring of satellite images and forest and deforestation data from the Projeto de Monitoramento do Desmatamento na Amazônia Legal por Satélite (PRODES). PRODES, an official database of the Brazilian government, provides information on forest and deforestation boundaries. Satellite images are carefully selected to minimize cloud cover and coincide with the dry season, ensuring a clear view of the monitored areas. To ensure accuracy, trained specialists analyze the images, verifying whether the deforestation polygons defined by PRODES have been correctly delineated. This is done by analyzing the tone, texture, and context of the images.

To ensure accuracy in quantifying deforestation, we use high-resolution images from the Planet satellite, comparing them with PRODES data. Accuracy assessment is performed through a confusion matrix, which includes randomly distributed points in the project area. This analysis for the project resulted in an overall accuracy of 97.98%, meeting the standards required by VM0015, and demonstrating the reliability of the data in representing land use and land cover change (see attached folder *acuracia.zip*).

The boundaries of Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá are based on accurate internal data and official documentation from Resex. To delineate eligible forest areas and deforestation, we use PRODES as the basis. It is worth noting that government Conservation Units databases, such as Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá, may present systematic shifts. Our methodology takes this into account, applying appropriate adjustments to ensure accuracy in the delineation of these area boundaries.

The quantification of carbon was carried out through the collection of plots in the boundaries of the Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá, with most plots falling within the project area and a few other plots located in the surroundings (but still within the Resex, adjacent to the project area) due to difficulties to access the central portion of the Reserve and to avoid possible confrontations with land grabbers. However, the plots

collected outside the project area have similar vegetation to that of the project area, ensuring that the representation of carbon stocks and vegetation is accurate and consistent. Furthermore, since no plots were sampled in the area being excluded from the Project, the quantification of carbon stocks was not affected by the exclusion of this area from the Project (see attached documents).

- i) There is no intention to change the reference region at least until the next baseline revalidation or transition to the VM0048. The change in the project area does not impact the conservativeness of current estimates because it does not change historical rates, as the excluded region remains part of the reference region, and the allocation model and baseline deforestation is also unchanged. The change in the project also doesn't impact the similarity criteria between the project area and the reference region, as indicated by data provided in the evidence folder (similarity_test.xlsx). We thus conclude the current reference region is still valid after the changes made to the project area.
- j) The Project has a plan that is already being implemented with tactics to mitigate and avoid future conflicts in the remaining area. The plan contains strategies to verify the actions of criminals and illegal activities for the rapid activation of the authorities, physical presence in vulnerable places to contain the action of invaders and continuity of articulation with public agencies, in order to contain deforestation and protect biodiversity and resident communities.

In 2023, surveillance rounds were initiated by the community members, in which they circulate through the Resex and if they find any trace of illegal activity, they return and call the responsible bodies. The purpose of this activity is not to clash with invaders, but to check for non-compliant situations in order to warn the police authorities to contain criminal actions as soon as possible, avoiding as much as possible the negative impacts on the Resex. This activity has had many results due to the agility in the activation of the authorities through direct contact by whatsapp, in addition to the protocol of letters, certifying that Asmorex has activated the Government to inspect the Reserve.

Another strategy is physical presence in the most vulnerable areas. To this end, the construction of a new house is planned that will serve as a support base for Asmorex monitoring activities in the Resex and even for SEDAM and police battalions during operations. The base will be built in the Fortaleza location northeast of the Reserve on the bank of the Machado River, where there was previously an invader who was forced to vacate the site after the judgment of the Public Civil Action closed in 2018.

In addition, a physical presence strategy that has already been implemented in 2024 is agricultural production in deforested areas in the eastern portion of the Resex, close to a place that had already suffered deforestation before the start of the Project. This area is being occupied by community members with cassava plantations, which they have culturally great expertise, and with the intention of implementing agroforestry. The lack of physical presence in deforested places facilitates the sequence of illegal actions by squatters, so the strategy of occupying these places is very important to ensure the governance of the area and avoid future disputes.

Finally, the Project continues to articulate with the public agency responsible for the management and inspection of the Reserve, SEDAM, in addition to other bodies such as IBAMA, the State Court of Accounts and the Prosecutor's Office, in a proactive manner.

- k)** Due to the seriousness of the situation, the proponents and partners reached a consensus on the need to change the area in 2023, and the first proposal for exclusion was presented at a face-to-face meeting at the Resex in September 2023. After that, several conversations took place between the proponents, who are the representatives of the community, via ASMOREX and partners (Biofílica Ambipar and Rioterra) to discuss the scenario, until in May 2024, during an event of the Residents' Association on the REDD+ Project, the proposal to change the Project area was presented.

On the occasion, it was explained to the community members and stakeholders who followed the event (professors from the University of Rondônia), that due to the presence of invaders who committed crimes of timber theft, in addition to the threats, to ensure the continuity of the REDD+ Project it would be necessary to exclude the invaded area. Residents were encouraged to ask questions and make suggestions on the subject, as well as to decide if they were in agreement with the new area proposal.

- l)** The changes made to the Project Description due to the change in the Project Area were highlighted in the Draft version through track-changes to indicate the revision to the VVB, as well as the changed sections on the last page of the same document, in Section 10 Document History.

To communicate and document the exclusion of the area to the certifying body, Section 2.2.5 Project Description Deviations of the MR and Sections 1.2 Project Location and 10 Document History of the PD were used, in addition to a letter sent to Verra on March 4, 2024, with the Acknowledgement Letter published on the project page in Verra Registry on April 9, 2024.

Documentation provided by project participant

b)

20230825 Reintegração 7009535-38.2020.8.22.0002_95145381.pdf

20240711 ACP nº 7009535-38.2020.8.22.0002.pdf

Decisão 2020 · Processo Judicial Eletrônico - 1º Grau_2020.pdf

e)

2015_Oficio_0011_OSR.pdf

20171031-Processo Civil SEDAM.pdf

20180528-oficio-denuncia-desmat.pdf

20180528-oficio-denuncia-desmat-MP-SEDAM-protocolada.pdf

20180919-Oficio Asmorex IBAMA.pdf

202110-oficio-situacao-resex-auditoria-redd.pdf

20220530-oficio-processo-acp-reintegracao-posse.pdf

20230125-Carta de Esclarecimentos MP.pdf

20230125Carta de Esclarecimentos MP-protocolada.pdf

20230125-Carta de Esclarecimentos SEDAM.pdf

20230125Carta de Esclarecimentos Sedam-protocolada.pdf

20230125-Carta de Esclarecimentos TCE.pdf

20230426CartaEsclarecimentoRESEX - MP RO.pdf

20230426CartaEsclarecimentoRESEX – SEDAM.pdf

20230426CartaEsclarecimentoRESEX - TCE RO.pdf

20230426Protocolo MP RO 2023.pdf

20230426Protocolo SEDAM 2023.pdf

20230436PROTOCOLO TCE 05 2023

20230516Ofício Sedam e CUC.pdf

20230912ofício CUC Sedam.pdf

f) 05_MP_RED_JACUND_AP_LIM_00_EN_Map_of_Rubber_Soldiers_2013_2021_REDD_Jacunda.pdf

g) redd_rpjacunda-ex-post-2021-2022-v2.xlsx

h) acuracia.zip

parcelas_inventario.zip

Procedimento de Alocação das Parcelas do Inventário Florestal.docx

i) similarity_test.xlsx

j) Contrato-jp-borges-vigilancia-Clicksign.pdf

26.04.24_Reunião Biofílica e SEDAM.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 02-2024.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 03-2024.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 04 e 05-2024.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 06 e 07-2024.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 07-2023.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 08 e 09-2023.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 10-2023.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 11-2023.pdf

RELATÓRIO VIGILANCIA - Mês 12-2023.pdf

k) Ata Reunião Jacundá_25.09.2023.pdf

Ata Reunião Jacundá_17.11.2023.pdf

Lista de Presença Evento 10 Anos REDD+.pdf

20240502 Relatório Evento 10 anos REDD+.pdf

20240502 Apresentação Biofílica 10 Anos REDD+.pdf

VVB assessment

Date: 05/09/2024

- a) A detailed description of the mentioned land tenure conflicts was provided. Item closed.
- b) The information and evidence presented are satisfactory. Item closed.
- c) The information and evidence presented are satisfactory. Item closed.
- d) The information on how the presence of invaders hinders the implementation of project activities was satisfactory. Item closed.
- e) The information and evidence presented satisfactorily. Item closed.
- f) The evidence was presented satisfactorily. Item closed.
- g) Clarifications provided. Item closed.
- h) Clarifications provided. Item closed.
- i) Explanation satisfactorily provided. Item closed.
- j) The actions being taken to prevent new/future conflicts have been clearly described. Item closed.
- k) Explanations provided and evidence presented. Item closed.

l) Clarification made and evidence presented. Item closed.

CR closed.

CR ID	02	Section no.	2.1.12	Date: 12/07/2024
Description of CR				
The monitoring report describes that a solar photovoltaic energy was installed in the home of one of the riverside families in this monitoring period. Please clarify which family/resident received the energy kit during the monitored period.				
Project participant response				Date: 13 th August, 2024
A solar photovoltaic energy system, specifically a solar pump, was installed in the home of a riverside family but in 2023, out of the monitoring period, so this activity will be presented in the next MR.				
During this monitoring period, the purchase of the solar pump was planned in the Work Plan of 2022, but there was no investment in energy sources due to the priority of other activities by the community. Section 2.1.12 was updated excluding this information.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised MR				
VVB assessment				Date: 19/08/2024
PP confirmed that no investments were made in energy sources, however, there are inconsistencies in the report for the solar pump.				
This CR remains open				
Project participant response				Date: 19/09/2024
The information is now excluded from the Monitoring Report, updates were made in sections 2.1.12 <i>Sustainable Development Contributions</i> , 4.1.1 <i>Community Impacts</i> , 4.3.1.9 <i>Infrastructure</i> and 4.4.2 <i>Marginalized and/or Vulnerable Community Groups</i> .				
VVB assessment				Date: 04/10/2024
Documents were correctly revised.				
This CR is closed				

CR ID	03	Section no.	2.3.7	Date: 12/07/2024
Description of CR				
MR describes that community members were informed about the verification process at the Asmorex Extraordinary Assemblies on February 8 and March 15, 2024, however, the information is not registered in the minutes of meeting and it was not possible to confirm information presented in the MR.				
Project participant response				Date: 13 th August, 2024

The General Assemblies of February 8 and March 15, 2024, included communication on the REDD+ Project verification process, however it was not recorded in the minutes as it was a quick speech and clarification of doubts. In addition to these two moments, in May 2024, a 10-year event of the REDD+ Project was held by the PP and partners, which included: the presentation of the results of the Socioeconomic Diagnosis carried out in 2023, the first Life Plan review Workshop and the communication about the verification process of the REDD+ Project, in which it was informed that community members would have the possibility of communicating with the auditors.

Sections 2.3.7, 2.3.8 and 2.3.9 were updated.

Documentation provided by project participant

Lista de Presença Evento 10 Anos REDD+.pdf

20240502 Relatório Evento 10 anos REDD+.pdf

20240502 Apresentação Biofílica 10 Anos REDD+.pdf

Fotos evento 10-anos REDD+

VVB assessment

Date: 20/08/2024

*RINA verified that the MR was revised in accordance with the evidences available.
This CR is closed.*

CR ID	04	Section no.	4.3.14.5	Date: 12/07/2024
Description of CR				
During the field visit, the occurrence of another land conflict was mentioned, which according to information from the PP ended in 2018. It is requested to clarify the matter and present evidence that it has been closed.				
Project participant response				Date: 13 th August, 2024
The conflict has ended in 2018. Please, find attached the sentence (55918.pdf) and the appellate decision (Acórdão JusBrasil.pdf) of the referenced case, with the decision for the eviction of area, which was illegally occupied by invaders. Thus, it has been proven, through a judicial decision, the return of the land. And also, during the audit it could be checked that there are no houses or cattle in the area mentioned.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
55918.pdf Acórdão JusBrasil.pdf				
VVB assessment				Date: 21/08/2024
<i>RINA verified the evidence that demonstrate that the conflict was ended in 2018. This CR is closed</i>				

CR ID	05	Section no.	4.3.12	Date: 12/07/2024
Description of CR				
MR describes that during the monitoring period, ASMOREX's board of directors received specific training in administrative and financial management, however, no evidence was provided.				

<i>Project participant response</i>	<i>Date: 13th August, 2024</i>
The training in administrative and financial management took place in the last monitoring period, in which it was a course divided into 6 modules that lasted from 2017 to 2019. During this monitoring period, although there was no specific training, the ASMOREX board of directors received support from the partner CES Rioterra in administrative and financial management for the preparation of cash flows and annual work plans, during meetings between the partners who had a service contract, as can be seen in the reports attached. Sections 2.3.15, 4.1.1, 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 were updated.	
<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>	
relatorio-carbono-resex-jacunda-rioterterra-mar2020-fev2021.pdf relatorio-carbono-resex-jacunda-rioterterra-jun2021-fev2022.pdf relatorio-carbono-resex-jacunda-rioterterra-abr2022-ago2022.pdf	
<i>VVB assessment</i>	<i>Date: 20/08/2024</i>
<i>RINA verified that the MR was correctly revised in accordance with the evidences available.</i> <i>This CR is closed</i>	

<i>CR ID</i>	<i>06</i>	<i>Section no.</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>Date: 12/07/2024</i>
<i>Description of CR</i>				
1) In relation to land issues, considering that Article 3 of the decree creating this RESEX, as usual, excluded particular areas: "Art. 3rd - The State Executive Power must proceed with the expropriation of private areas legitimately assigned to the Public Power, the identification and collection of public areas, and for this purpose it will sign agreements with public and private entities for the effective implementation and land regularization of the Extractive Reserve," PP (ASMOREX) is requested to clarify the existence or knowledge of particular areas within the RESEX pending expropriation, or questioning third parties claiming ownership of areas or possessions within the RESEX. (If none, please, provide a negative statement). 2) RESEX Certificates: PP is requested to clarify the status of the registrations inherent to the property, such as INCRA's CCIR, Receita Federal CIB/NIRF for ITR purposes and especially the RESEX CAR. 3) Certificates of the Association CNPJ 04.611.106/0001-82: with the exception of the Certificate from the Federal Public Ministry (Negative), it was not provided the other certificates in the name of the Association: State Public Ministry Certificate (MPE) with attribution in the RESEX location – Machadinho D'Oeste, Federal and State Courts of RO, as well as the certificates from Ibama and SEDAM-RO.				
<i>Project participant response</i>				<i>Date: 13th August, 2024</i>
1) The Project Proponent have no knowledge of particular areas within the RESEX pending expropriation or of third parties claiming ownership of areas or possessions within the RESEX, as set out in the statement prepared by Asmorex. 2) Regarding the Rural Territorial Tax (ITR), as provided in Article 104 of Law No. 8,171, of January 17, 1991, which lays out about agricultural policy:				

"Art. 104. Areas of rural properties considered permanent preservation and legal reserve, provided for in Law No. 4,771, of 1965, with the new wording given by Law No. 7,803, are exempt from taxation and payment of the Rural Land Tax., from 1989.

Single paragraph. **The exemption from Rural Land Tax (ITR) extends to areas of rural property of ecological interest for the protection of ecosystems, declared as such by act of the competent federal or state body** and which expand the use restrictions provided for in the caput of this article."

In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of Decree No. 7,336, of January 17, 1996, which creates the Extractive Reserve:

"Art. 6 - The area of the Extractive Reserve, now created, **is declared to be of ecological and social interest**, as recommended by Art. 225 of the Federal Constitution and Federal Decree No. 98,897, of 30 January 1990, in its Article 2."

Therefore, the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve, **as an area of ecological interest for the protection of ecosystems, is exempt from Rural Land Tax (ITR).**

Regarding the **CAR**, as stated in article 5 of Decree No. 7,830/2012, it is the responsibility of the owner or rural possessor of the property to register it in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR). Thus, it is noted that § 1 of article 16 of State Law No. 1,144/2002 defines the legal regime of extractive reserves in Rondônia as public domain, with use granted to traditional extractivist populations, as well as item II of article 6 of the same legislation lists the State Secretariat for Environmental Development of Rondônia (SEDAM/RO) as the body responsible for managing state Conservation Units.

Therefore, it is concluded that **SEDAM/RO is responsible for registering the aforementioned Extractive Reserve in the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)**. The PP are in contact with the Secretariat, with a view to obtaining information on the progress of the process.

In any case, Law No. 14,595/2023 extends the registration window in the Rural Environmental Registry until December 31, 2025 for those who meet the provisions of art. 3 of Law No. 11,326, of July 24, 2006. It is worth mentioning that are also beneficiaries of this Law:

"extractivists who simultaneously meet the requirements set out in items II, III and IV of the caput of this article and carry out this activity by hand in rural areas" (Section III, § 2, article 3, of Law 11,326/2006).

In this way, it is concluded that **the CAR of the Rio Preto-Jacundá State Extractive Reserve can be carried out until 12/31/2025** without conflicts in relation to the Brazilian legislation.

Finally, extractive reserves (RESEX) in Brazil are not required to have a **Rural Property Registration Certificate (CCIR)**. RESEX are sustainable use Conservation Units created by the government to protect the livelihoods and culture of traditional populations and ensure the sustainable use of the unit's natural resources.

The legislation that regulates extractive reserves is different from that which deals with private rural properties. The CCIR is a mandatory document for all private rural properties in Brazil (art. 2 of Law No. 5,868/1972), also in accordance with the provisions of the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian

Reform (INCRA). It is necessary to prove the regularity of the rural property and to carry out various transactions, such as sale, mortgage and dismemberment.

RESEXs, because they are public domain areas and managed by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (in the federal case) or by state environmental entities (as is the case of the Rio Preto-Jacundá State Resex, managed by SEDAM/RO), do not fall within the CCIR requirement, which is aimed at private rural properties and agrarian reform settlements. Since the management and purposes are different, **Extractive Reserves do not require the CCIR.**

- 3) The certificates in name of the Association (ASMOREX) from the Federal Public Ministry, State Public Ministry, Federal and State Courts of Rondônia, IBAMA and SEDAM-RO were provided as requested. Regarding the State Public Ministry (MPE) certificate, there is a procedure in the name of Asmorex (Notícia de Fato nº 2023.0019.003.32888) which refers to a complaint of invasion in the Rio Preto-Jacundá Resex made by Asmorex on July 17, 2023 by email to the State Public Ministry of Rondônia, SEDAM Conservation Units Coordination and to the Regional Environmental Management Office of Machadinho D'Oeste (see email from Asmorex and audio from the public server attached).

Documentation provided by project participant

- 1) Declaracao_auditoria_assinado.pdf
- 2) - Lei Nº 8.171, de 17 de janeiro de 1991 (https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/l11326.htm)
 - Lei Nº 14.595, de 5 de junho de 2023 (https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2023-2026/2023/lei/l14595.htm)
 - Lei Nº 11.326, de 24 de julho de 2006 (https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2004-2006/2006/lei/l11326.htm)
 - Decreto_criação_RESEX_Rio_Preto_Jacunda.pdf
 - Lei Nº 5.868, de 12 de Dezembro de 1972 (https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l5868.htm)
- 3) Certidão Negativa de Débito Ministério Público Federal.pdf
 Certidão Negativa de Débito IBAMA.pdf
 Certidão de Inexigibilidade de Licenciamento Ambiental SEDAM.pdf
 Tribunal de Justiça do Estado de Rondônia.pdf
 Tribunal Regional Federal da 1ª Região Certidão Judicial Cível.pdf
 SEI_MPRO - 1764775 - Certidão Ministério Público Estadual Rondônia.pdf
 e-mail ao MPE invasão - noticia de fato.pdf
 AUD-Servidor-MPE-noticia de fato.opus

VVB assessment	Date: 28/08/2024
The following documents/clarification is need: - The submission of the Clearance Certificate of Debts issued by the state environmental agency (SEDAM-RO) is still pending, in the name of ASMOREX - CNPJ No. 04.611.106/0001-82. -MPRO: We received the certificate from the Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondônia in the name of ASMOREX, which references Case No. 2023.0019.003.32888 - 1st Prosecutor's Office of Machadinho D'Oeste. Only an email addressed to the MPRO was presented, which allegedly formed the basis for the initiation of this Case, regarding a report about a group of invaders camped near the RESEX (Mr. Elias' plot + Illegal Deforestation). Therefore, in addition to the email, we request an updated report on this Case from the Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondônia, indicating the extent of the invaded area and its current status. This CR remains open	
Project participant response	Date: 19/09/2024
Please see attached the Clearance Certificate of Debts from SEDAM-RO. Regarding Case n. 2023.0019.003.32888, see the letter from the Public Prosecutor employee.	
VVB assessment	Date: 10/04/2024
The requested evidences were provided. This CR is closed. Refer to FAR 3.	

CR ID	07	Section no.	4.3.14	Date: 12/07/2024
Description of CR				
1) PP is requested to provide the evidences to confirm the statement presented in the MR, section 2.5.2, : “ In addition, the financial statements are published on the website of Jus Brasil, the largest open and legal community in Latin America” (Biofilica). 2) The PP is asked to provide the most recent audit reports that verify compliance with labor standards and laws. Specifically, refer to section 2.5.2 of the MR, which states that "Biofilica undergoes annual audits that assess adherence to labor standards and laws." 3) Supply detailed documentation of the training programs provided to employees, including the curriculum, attendance records, and assessment outcomes. This request is based on the MR's mention that "employees receive comprehensive training and qualification in technical procedures and empowerment regarding their rights and applicable laws." 4) Provide evidence of the policies or communications encouraging employees to join trade unions, including any records of union membership and participation rates among employees. The MR highlights that "the project encourages employees to join the trade unions relevant to their area of work." 5) In section 1.2 of the MR it is described that the project generated 5 people employed. It is requested to clarify who they are, and present the documentary records that support the hiring of these people with the good practices presented in section 2.5.2				

<i>Project participant response</i>	<i>Date: 13th August, 2024</i>
1) Biofilica Ambipar do not publish on JusBrasil, so the information was excluded on section 2.5.2. 2) The audit reports were included in the evidence file. 3) When an employee is hired, he or she will undergo onboarding, in which he or she will receive all instructions from the Human Resources team regarding his or her rights, duties and benefits, including applicable legislation, attendance records, evaluations, goals, among others, The direct leader then passes on all the instructions and training that must be carried out according to their position and function. See the attached Polices. 4) According to the Human Resources Police, item 7, “Workers are guaranteed free association with Trade Union Entities in accordance with the representative category and legal configurations, as well as access to union entities the Ambipar Group facilities whenever requested, collections the legal dictates on the subject.”. So, the text in item 2.5.2 of the MR was changed to reflect the Police nowadays. 5) The documentary records that support the hiring of the 5 people employed by the Project were presented. The people employed were Maria Rosalina, José Raimundo, Denise, Sebastiana e Sandra.	
<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>	
2) - Biofilica-DFs 2022 auditadas.pdf - Biofilica-DFs 2021 auditadas.pdf 3) - Jornada do Colaborador 02.pdf - Política de Benefícios.pdf - Política de Férias.pdf - Política de Recursos Humanos Ambipar.pdf 4) Política de Recursos Humanos Ambipar.pdf 5) - Contrato 2021 Denise.pdf - Contrato 2022 Denise.pdf - Contrato 2021 José Raimundo.pdf - Contrato 2022 José Raimundo.pdf - Contrato 2021 Maria Rosalina.pdf - Contrato 2022 Maria Rosalina.pdf	

Contrato 2021 Sandra.pdf Contrato 2022 Sandra.pdf Contrato 2021 Sebastiana.pdf Contrato 2022 Sebastianapdf	
VVB assessment	Date: 06/09/2024
1. Information corrected. Item closed. 2. Evidence presented. Item closed. 3. Company policies supporting the allegations have been presented. Item closed. 4. Changes made to reflect the evidence presented. Item closed. 5. It was clarified who the people hired were and the evidence was presented by the PP. Item closed. CR closed.	

CR ID	08	Section no.	3.1	Date: 12/07/2024
Description of CR				
1) To determine the Ctot, it references data in a forest inventory, and also cites three documents: a. Câmara et al. 2006. Methodology for calculating the annual rate of deforestation in the Legal Amazon; b. Determining the Baseline and Deforestation Dynamics for the Rio Preto-Jacundá Resex project; c. Final Technical Report (Hdom Engenharia e Projetos Ambientais LTDA, 2013). The PP is requested to present such documents to demonstrate the carbon values used per hectare. 2) To determine the open area for infrastructure in the management plan, the value of 8% is presented, referenced in post-exploration and expert opinion. The PP is requested to present these evidences. 3) 3) In the GIS evidence shared by the PP, only monitoring bulletins with PRODES data until March 2021 were found. Although comparative monitoring with Planet Web Platform/SCCON data is relevant to the project, the data source indicated and validated by the project was to PRODES/INPE. The PP is requested to present the analyzes carried out with PRODES/INPE data, as well as the databases used for the monitored period.				
Project participant response				Date: 13th August, 2024
1) The documents requested were made available. See CAR 04 2) response for the correction of the carbon value used per hectare. 2) In the baseline and in the previous verifications, the value of 8% of the effective area of the UPA was used as cleared area for infrastructure for the forest management activities, conservatively. However, in this verification, this was changed and the actual values of area opening for infrastructure, referring to roads, paths and yards, were used. The values can be found in the image chart produced by Madrex, the operator of the PMFS in Resex, and were inserted in table 25 a) of the spreadsheet calculating emissions for the monitored period. Changes were made to Sections 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.2.2 of the Monitoring Report. 3) The monitoring bulletins for 2021 and 2022 based on PRODES, and the databases used for the monitoring period were provided (see documentation attached).				

<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>	
1) Camara et al. 2006.pdf Camara et al. 2006 Resumo.pdf hdom-12-relatorio-tecnico-inv-flor-2013-v-final.xlsx Relatório de Projeção de Linha de Base - RESEX RPJ – 09052016.pdf	
2) Carta-imagem infraestrutura UPAs 20 e 21.pdf redd_rpjacunda-ex-post-2021-2022-v2.xlsx	
3) boletim-prodes-jacunda-2020-2021.pdf boletim-prodes-jacunda-2021-2022.pdf MP-RED-JACUND-GR-MON-00-PT_Mapa_Desmatamento_PRODES.pdf Planilha_Prodes_Jacunda_08-2020_a_12-2022.xlsx prodes_recorte_2022_e_2023.zip	
<i>VVB assessment</i>	<i>Date: 06/09/2024</i>
1. Documents supporting the carbon estimates used have been submitted. Item closed. 2. Documents supporting the carbon estimates used have been submitted. Item closed. 3. The monitoring bulletins for the monitored period using PRODES data were presented. Item closed. CR closed.	

<i>CR ID</i>	<i>09</i>	<i>Section no.</i>	<i>4.3.15</i>	<i>Date: 12/07/2024</i>
<i>Description of CR</i>				
To demonstrate the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, PP has provided a technical visit report conducted by Biofilica at the RESEX from September 29 to 30, 2011, along with the private service provision agreement, the memorandum of understanding, and the cooperation agreement between RESEX and Biofilica. However, it was not identified the adoption of mechanisms to update the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for the residents and beneficiaries of the project in the monitoring period, including measures to allow and require the effective involvement of the Public Authorities (SEDAM, MPE and/or MPF, and State Government) in the development and monitoring of the project.				
<i>Project participant response</i>				<i>Date: 13th August, 2024</i>
The Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is updated every General Assembly, which is held by Asmorex a minimum of two times a year, first when the community discuss and approve the Annual Work Plan with the budget and activities planned for the year and second when the headboard of Asmorex present the accountability and the activities implemented. In those moments, the residents are encouraged to speak their opinions and publicize their dissatisfactions and suggestions about the REDD+ Project.				

The Assemblies are publicized through publication in the Diário da Amazônia, a newspaper with large circulation in the state. Public authorities are invited to participate, as well as nearby Extractive Reserve Associations and other interested parties.

During the monitoring period, three Assemblies were held: on January 15, 2021, September 10, 2021, and February 18, 2022, in which the community deliberated on the REDD+ project and the FPIC was updated.

In this year, on February 8th, 2024, Ordinary and Extraordinary General Assemblies were held to deliberate on the Work Plan of the year, in which SEDAM, the OSR (Organization of Rubber Tappers of Rondônia) and other stakeholders participated. Due to erasures in the signatures on the attendance list, the Registry Office did not accept the registration of the minutes. Therefore, Asmorex redid the Assembly, which was held on March 15, 2024.

On May 2nd and 3rd, 2024, an event for the project's 10 years was held by Asmorex, Biofilica Ambipar, CES Rióterra and the University of Rondônia (UNIR). In this, the results of the Socioeconomic Diagnosis of 10 years of project were presented by UNIR professors, a workshop was held to recycle the concepts of carbon and REDD+ with the community and the great achievements of the REDD+ Project since its beginning and all the benefits that have occurred to the population, biodiversity and forest were presented.

In addition, the first of five workshops to review the RESEX Life Plan began at this event, in which the community discussed its needs and expectations for the activities of the next 10 years of the Project and residents are encouraged to communicate their suggestions and dissatisfactions. Finally, community members were once again reminded about the verification process and the possibility of communicating with the auditor. This was the last meeting in which the Free, Prior and Informed Consent was updated.

Section 2.5.7 has been updated to display the mechanism for updating the Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) of project beneficiaries in the monitoring period.

Documentation provided by project participant

20240502 Relatório Evento 10 anos REDD+.pdf
20240502 Workshop de Carbono 10 Anos REDD+.pdf
Lista de Presença Evento 10 Anos REDD+.pdf
Fotos evento 10-anos REDD+
EDITAL DE CONVOCAÇÃO 10set2021.pdf
EDITAL DE CONVOCAÇÃO 15jan2021.pdf
EDITAL DE CONVOCAÇÃO 18fev2022.pdf

VVB assessment

Date: 28/08/2024

PP is requested to clarify if there was the convocation and effective involvement of the Public Authorities (SEDAM, MPE and/or MPF, and State Government - ITERON) in the development and monitoring of the project.

This CR remains open

Project participant response

Date: 19/09/2024

The Public Authorities have been involved in the development and monitoring of the REDD+ Project since its beginning. SEDAM, as the responsible state body for the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve, is always being informed by the proponents about the Project through different channels.

They are informed through a Whatsapp group of CDREX, the Deliberative Council of the Extractive Reserves of Machadinho d'Oeste and Vale do Anari (1. as can be seen in the printscreens of the disclosure of the open comment period), which is the main governmental organism, through official letters (2. see e-mails sent to Public Authorities) and through convocation notices published in the statewide newspaper "Diario da Amazônia" (3. see files "edital de convocação").

In this monitoring period, SEDAM representatives were present in assemblies held in 2021 (4. see the names mentioned in the minutes: Priscila Cruz Alves and Diego Piter de Abreu – January 15, 2021; and Rosalina dos Santos Dias, Celso Franco, Ricardo Santos de Abreu and Fábio França – September 10, 2021).

In the first assembly of 2024, held by Asmorex about the REDD+ Project and the Verification process, various representatives of SEDAM were present (5. see the attendance list for the assembly of February 7, 2024). However, this assembly had to be redone in March due to erasures in the signatures denied by the registry office, on which the authorities were not present, as already mentioned.

In October 2021, SEDAM took representatives of the Extractive Reserve Pacaás Novos to learn about the REDD+ Project at RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá (6. see attached news), in which former CUC coordinator Fabio França said: "We are visiting to show the first REDD project in RESEX in the country, and to make contact with other extractive residents to exchange information, so that this can open their minds to knowledge. The development of sustainable projects in Conservation Units can contribute to extractivism and local agriculture, thus maintaining the participation of the population in the planning and management of the UCs". This demonstrates that SEDAM follows the development of the Project, and both approves and disseminates the REDD+ Project to other traditional communities.

Furthermore, the Public Ministry was involved in the Project by the proponents through letters sent to the Public Prosecutor's Office of Ariquemes and the State of Rondônia Audit Court in 2023 (7. see files "carta-TCE" and "carta-MP"), about the invasions and deforestation in the Reserve. However, we acknowledge that the Public Prosecutor's Office was not included in the mailing list sent to interested parties regarding the opening of the comment period and the verification process. Considering this, we have updated our Stakeholder Matrix (8. see attached file), which now includes all the important stakeholders who absolutely need to receive updates so that they are informed about the development of the REDD+ Project in the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve.

Finally, for information, the ITERON (Land and Colonization Institute of the State of Rondônia) was extinguished in the year 2000, with its assets, rights and obligations being transferred to the State of Rondônia (9. according to Law nº 882 of January 10, 2000).

<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>	
1. Printscreen - Consulta Pública Grupo CDREX 1.jpeg Printscreen - Consulta Pública Grupo CDREX 2.jpeg 2. Ofícios (folder) Ofícios – emails enviados aos órgãos (folder) 3. EDITAL DE CONVOCAÇÃO 10set2021.pdf EDITAL DE CONVOCAÇÃO 15jan2021.pdf EDITAL DE CONVOCAÇÃO 18fev2022.pdf 4. 20210115-ata assembleia ordinária.pdf 20210910-ata assembleia extraordinária.pdf 5. 20240207-lista-presença-assembleia-ordinaria.pdf 6. SEDAM apresenta REDD na Rio Preto Jacundá para outra RESEX.pdf 7. 20230125-Carta-MP.pdf 20230125-Carta-MP-protocolada.pdf 20230125-Carta-TCE.pdf 20230125-Carta-TCE-Recibo-Sistema-Protocolo-Online.pdf 20230426-Carta-MP RO.pdf 20230426-Carta-MP RO – Protocolo.pdf 20230426-Carta-TCE RO.pdf 20230426-Carta-TCE RO – Protocolo.png 8. matriz_stakeholders_redd-jacunda.xlsx 9. Lei nº 882-2000 extingue o ITERON.pdf	
<i>VVB assessment</i>	<i>Date:</i>
Project Holder reported that public authorities, particularly SEDAM, have been involved in the development and monitoring of the Project since its inception. Updates were shared through channels such as the Resex Board of Directors' WhatsApp group, official letters, and notices published in the Diário da Amazônia. In 2021 and 2022, SEDAM representatives attended project assemblies, and in 2024, they participated in the first ASMOREX meeting focused on the project's verification procedure. Additionally, SEDAM facilitated a visit by representatives from the Pacaás Novos Extractive Reserve to observe the project, promoting the development of sustainable initiatives in Conservation Units. In 2023, the Public Prosecutor's Office was invited to participate but did not play an active role in the initial verification process, prompting an update to the Stakeholder Matrix to ensure that all relevant parties were included. The documentation provided includes meeting call notices, minutes from public hearings, newspaper articles on the creation and development of the RESEX, as well as the private service agreement, memorandum of understanding, and cooperation agreement between ASMOREX and Biofilica. . Considering that the FPIC procedure has not yet been definitively regulated in Brazil or in the State of Rondônia, these procedures may be subject to future questions, additional requirements, and possible adjustments, this CR is closed and FAR 2 was open.	

<i>CR ID</i>	10	<i>Section no.</i>	4.5.14	<i>Date:</i> 12/07/2024
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<i>Description of CR</i>	
It is not clear how PP consolidate the number of participants in the training courses presented in the version 1 of the MR.	
<i>Project participant response</i>	<i>Date: 13th August, 2024</i>
The number of participants in education activities was consolidated using as a basis the attendance lists of courses held during the monitoring period, provided by Asmorex. To this end, the attendance lists were transformed into a digital spreadsheet and joined together, excluding repeated names in the case of people who participated in more than one activity. In total, 43 people benefited from the education actions implemented by the REDD+ Project (23 of them women). Of these, 27 participated in the 2021 activities and 39 in 2022. This information has been updated in the Monitoring Report in Sections 1.2 and 4.3.1.4.	
<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>	
CONSOLIDADO Listas de Presença- Cursos.xlsx 2021-curso-informatica-alunos-avançado.xlsx 2021-curso-informatica-alunos-básico.xlsx 2022-curso-informatica-alunos-avançado.xlsx 2022-curso-informatica-alunos-básico.xlsx Lista de Presença - Curso de Manuseio de GPS.pdf Lista de presença-palestra mudanças climáticas e REDD.pdf Listas de presença-Curso de botânica.pdf	
<i>VVB assessment</i>	<i>Date: 20/08/2024</i>
RINA verified that the information in the revised MR was correctly revised in accordance with the consolidated spreadsheet control <i>This CR is closed.</i>	

Table 3: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

<i>CAR ID</i>	<i>01</i>	<i>Section no.</i>	<i>2.2.5.</i>	<i>Date: 12/07/2024</i>
<i>Description of CAR</i>				
1) For the post registration changes in the project area, PP is requested to provide the evidence/justificative whether the proposed deviation impacts any of the following, documenting the assessment of each separately: • The applicability of the methodology. • Additionality. • The appropriateness of the baseline/without-project scenario. 2) According to Figure 1 presented in MR, the delimitation of the new project area has 46 vertices. However, in Table 1 only 18 vertices are presented. The PP is requested to review and adapt according to the new limits proposed by the project.				

Project participant response	Date: 13 th August, 2024
1) The interpretation of whether the deviation affects the applicability of the methodology, the suitability and/or appropriateness of the baseline scenario was determined in accordance with the document suggest in Section 3.21.2 VCS Standard 4.7 "CDM Guidelines on the assessment of different types of changes in project activity, as described in the registered PDD". <u>Applicability of the methodology:</u> The change in the Project Area complies with the applicability conditions of methodology VM0015 1.1, because: - The updated project area still includes only land qualified as forest; - The project area doesn't include forested wetlands growing on peat; - The current methodology version continues applicable: projects validated with previous versions may continue to use VM0015 1.1 until they have to transition to the next methodology or until their next baseline reassessment or crediting period renewal, whichever is the earliest. <u>Additionality:</u> Project Area adjusted does not lead to any change describe on the guideline mentioned above. The additionality has been demonstrated by barrier analysis and still valid under these new circumstances. The barriers to the project implementation remain the same: I) Institutional barriers due to lack of enforcement of current legislation: In Brazil, Extractive Reserves, in particular, aim to protect the livelihoods and culture of traditional extractive populations and guarantee the sustainable use of their natural resources. However, many of them are in a critical situation of deforestation, impacted by undue exploitation of their resources, irregular occupation, poor supervision and low implementation. Despite the change in the Project Area, the Rio Preto-Jacundá State Extractive Reserve continues to be threatened by illegal deforestation, mitigated in part by the progress made by the project in terms of monitoring and containing deforestation. However, we do not see an ideal scenario of legal enforcement that is sufficient to guarantee the conservation of this area; II) Barriers related to the lack of organisation of local communities: Although Asmorex is a much better organized association now than it was at the beginning of the Project, in addition to being mentioned as a reference for other extractive reserves associations of residents in Rondônia largely due to the management training it received through the REDD+ Project, it still needs support for the continuity of its work to be carried out in a successful and adaptive manner. III) Barriers related to local traditions: Of the 33 resident families, 20 and 26 families managed non-timber forest products (NTFP) in 2021 and 2022 respectively, however, only a few families manage them for commercialization, the majority use NTFP only for subsistence. This is due to the great difficulty of logistics, the high cost for transporting the production, the presence of middlemen who create a disadvantage for extractivists, the need for exclusive labor for the timber management plan, and the stoppage of Cooperex. These are some of the factors that prevent the proposed activities from being carried out without the revenue from the Project, being considered barriers related to traditional customs and market conditions. <u>Appropriateness of the baseline/without-project scenario:</u> the change of project area does not interfere with the baseline scenarios described in the PDD. The project intends to reassess the baseline only at the next verification (according to the rules for already registered projects determined by VERRA).	

2) The Table 1 in Section 2.1.8 was reviewed and updated, presenting now the same 46 vertices as the map in Figure 1.	
<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>	
2) 02_MP_RED_JACUND_AP_LIM_00_EN_Map_of_Location_Project_REDD_Jacunda.pdf	
<i>VVB assessment</i>	<i>Date:</i>
1. The information provided by the PP is sufficient to demonstrate that the areas remain eligible and additionality and baseline are not compromised. Item closed. 2. Table 1 and information corrected in MR. Item closed.	
CR closed.	

<i>CAR ID</i>	02	<i>Section no.</i>	2.2.5.	<i>Date:</i> 12/07/2024
<i>Description of CAR</i>				
PP did not provide any evidence to confirm the project longevity extension.				
<i>Project participant response</i>				<i>Date:</i> 13 th August, 2024 01/10/2024
The Term for extending the project's longevity is in the process of being signed by the proponents and will be presented in the next round of requests. 01/10/2024: the document was provided to the VVB				
<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>				
Termo de Intenção de Conservação Florestal - Clicksign.pdf				
<i>VVB assessment</i>				<i>Date:</i> 04/10/2024
The signed agreement was provided to the VVB.				
This CAR is closed.				

<i>CAR ID</i>	03	<i>Section no.</i>	1.1	<i>Date:</i> 12/07/2024
<i>Description of CAR</i>				
1. In the section 1.1-Unique Project Benefits, it is not clear that the "Monitora Program" is not a direct action of the project activity, in line with information presented in the section 5 of the Monitoring report. Moreover, the number of fauna species described is not in line with Monitora Program reports. 2. It was not possible to track the value of net reduced emissions presented in section 1.1 (230,212 tCO ₂ e) in the MR calculation spreadsheets (vcs-monitreport-jacunda-2021-2022.xlsx). The PP is requested to include the summation line, and highlight the gross and net values presented in the MR. 3. It was not possible to track the value of Total emissions avoided during lifetime of the project presented in section 1.1 (1.747.603 tCO ₂ e) in the MR calculation spreadsheets (vcs-monitreport-jacunda-2021-2022.xlsx). The PP is requested to include the summation line, and highlight the gross and net values presented in the MR. 4. It was not possible to track in the MR calculation spreadsheets (vcs-monitreport-jacunda-2021-2022.xlsx) the value presented for avoided deforestation in the project area and leakage belt presented in section 1.1				

(6,428). The unit of measurement for the data presented is also not clear. The PP is requested to include the summation line in the calculation spreadsheets, and highlight the gross and net values presented in the MR.	
Project participant response	Date: 13th August, 2024
1) The table 1.1-Unique Project Benefits was updated to clarify that the results of the Monitora Program are not results of the REDD+ Project, as already described in section 5 of the Monitoring Report. Also, the quantity of fauna species identified by the Monitora Program in the table 1.1- Unique Project Benefits and in Sections 5.1.1 and 5.3.1.2 was corrected for the right number (49), according to the Consolidated spreadsheet of identified species. 2) The summation line of the value for net reduced emissions (234,117 tCO₂e) was included in the MR calculation spreadsheet. At “summary” section is possible to track all the calculation. Section 1.1 of the MR was updated. 3) The summation line of the value for Total emissions avoided during the project lifetime (1,751,416 tCO₂e) was included in the MR calculation spreadsheet. At “summary” section is possible to track all the calculation. Section 1.1 of the MR was updated. 4) The summation line of the value for avoided deforestation in the project area and leakage belt (10,950 ha) was included in the MR calculation spreadsheet. At “summary” section is possible to track all the calculation. Section 1.1 of the MR was updated.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
1. intrucao_normativa_03_2017_ICMBO.pdf Consolidado espécies campanhas 2020-2021-2022.xlsx. 2 – 4. redd_rpjacunda-ex-post-2021-2022-v2.xlsx	
VVB assessment	Date: 06/09/2024
1- MR was correctly revised in accordance with the evidences. This point is closed. 2- Although the value presented in the response on this page (234,117 ≠ 250,485) is different, the value presented in the MR is consistent with the calculation spreadsheets, which are traceable. Item closed. 3- Although the value presented in the response on this page is different (1,751,416 tCO₂e ≠ 1.767.876 tCO₂e), the value presented in the MR is consistent with the calculation spreadsheets, which are traceable. Item closed. 4- Calculations and values are now traceable in the spreadsheet. Item closed.	
CR closed.	

CAR ID	04	Section no.	3.1	Date: 12/07/2024
Description of CAR				
1. Section 8.2 of the PDD presents the average deforestation rate of 2.1%/year, based on the historical period 2000-2012. However, on page 118 of the PDD the value presented for the deforestation rate is 2.21%. The PP is requested to clarify what the correct value is, correct the documents and provide evidence thereof. 2. In section 8.2 of the PDD and section 3.1.1 of the MR, the Ct_{tot} value of 458 tCO₂e/ha is presented. However, the Ct_{tot} variable appears with varying values throughout the document. For example, in table 37 of the PDD, Ct_{tot}				

assumes the value of 461.6 tCO₂/ha. In table 14 of the MR - and in the calculation spreadsheet presented for monitoring - C_{tot} assumes the value of 477 tCO₂/ha. The PP is requested to clarify and correct the values, providing evidence of what the correct value is.

3. In the data sheet "vcs-monitreport-jacunda-2021-2022.xlsx" the table "25b. Decrease in carbon stock due to planned logging activities occurring in the Project Area" appears zero. However, during the field visit and desk review, it was identified that the project area has an active PMFS. It is requested to clarify how emissions from the PMFS were considered in this monitoring (not only emissions related to the opening of infrastructures, but also emissions related to the disturbance/removal of biomass by the forest management plan).

4. The post-exploratory reports of the UPAS explored in the monitored period presented by the PP do not present any stamp or indication that they were presented and approved by the public regulatory body (IBAMA/SEMA/others). The PP is requested to present the aforementioned documents approved by the regulatory body.

Project participant response

Date: 13th August, 202

- 1) The correct value is 2.21%, according to the project Baseline Projection Report attached. Sections 3.1.1 of the MR and 8.2 of the PDD were updated.
- 2) According to the technical study of the calculated estimates of the forest inventory of the Rio Preto Jacundá Extractive Reserve carried out by HDOM, the right value for the C_{tot} is 476.8 tCO₂/ha. The inconsistencies pointed out have been corrected in sections 3.1.1 in the MR and 8.2 in the PDD. The calculation memory of the CO₂ stock values used in the PDD can be tracked in the spreadsheet provided.
- 3) Decrease in carbon stock due to planned logging activities occurring in the Project Area has been accounted for in table 25b. The project established an equation to calculate all the carbon stock that was extracted per hectare during forest management activities between the years 2021 and 2022. The areas logged and the volume of timber were obtained from the post-exploitation reports. In addition, it is considered that changes in the stock due to timber extraction, opening of logs and trails by the forest harvesting activity have potential for forest regeneration. According to West et al. ⁽⁴⁾ the biomass of a tropical forest is fully recovered in around 16 years after low impact logging. This regeneration time can be even shorter in scenarios where there are favourable conditions for regeneration and good reduced impact forest management practices are implemented. Mazzei ⁽⁵⁾ also corroborates this finding by stating that the above-ground biomass lost after reduced impact management activities can be recovered over time. As such, the project also considers the opening up of areas for the construction of permanent infrastructure, such as main roads, to be a significant impact of timber forest management. Decks and secondary roads are conservatively included as permanent infrastructure due to the impact caused by logging (mainly soil compaction), even considering the fact that these structures are also temporary and the forest in these areas has the potential to regenerate over time.
- 4) See attached the Post-Exploratory Inspection Reports prepared by the public regulatory body (SEDAM) approving and terminating the exploration of the aforementioned UPAs explored during the monitoring period by Madrex.

Documentation provided by project participant

⁴ West T. A P. et al. 2013. Forest biomass recovery after conventional and reduced-impact logging in Amazonian Brazil. *Forest Ecology and Management* 314 (2014) 59–63.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2013.11.022>

⁵ Mazzei, L., Sist, P., Ruschel, A., Putz, F.E., Marco, P., Pena, W., Ferreira, J.E.R., 2010. Above-ground biomass dynamics after reduced-impact logging in the Eastern Amazon. *For. Ecol. Manage.* 259, 367–373.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2009.10.031>

1. Relatório de Projeção de Linha de Base - RESEX RPJ – 09052016.pdf

2.

Relatório de Projeção de Linha de Base - RESEX RPJ – 09052016.pdf

hdom-12-relatorio-tecnico-inv-flor-2013-v-final.xlsl

3. redd_rpjacunda-ex-post-2021-2022-v2

4.

UPA 20 AMF 01 SEI 0024306463

UPA 21 AMF 01 SEI 0034189638

VVB assessment

Date: 06/09/2024

1. Correction made. Item closed.
2. The Ctot value has been clarified, highlighted and corrected in the PD and MR, and is now consistent. Item closed.
3. Explanations were provided and calculations regarding the exploitation of the management plan were conservatively included by the PP in a satisfactory manner. Item closed.
4. Evidence presented. Item closed.

CAR closed.

CAR ID	05	Section no.	3.1	Date: 12/07/2024
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Description of CAR

The overall risk rating value differs between the NPRR (18%) and the MR (14%) presented. The PP is requested to clarify and revise.

Project participant response

Date: 13th August, 2024

Due to an error in Verra's excel spreadsheet, the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Report Excel Calculation Tool v4.2 (XLSX), when the information was included in the Project HUB there was a difference between these tools and the non-permanence risk rating was written wrong in the MR. The error has been corrected and the non-permanence risk rating percentage has been updated to 18% in the MR (Section 3.2.4), as shown in the Non-Permanence Risk Tool.

At the Project HUB the rating is correct. See the print screen below:

2024-05-07	1503	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project	Brazil	18%	Maria Trabulsi	2024-05-15	Submitted
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Documentation provided by project participant

Non-Permanence Risk Resex Rio Preto-Jacunda REDD+ Project 2020-2022.pdf

VVB assessment	Date: 06/09/2024
Clarification made and adjustment made in MR. CAR closed.	

Table 4: FORWARDED ACTIONS REQUESTED -FROM THIS VERIFICATION

FAR ID	01/16	Section no.	Date:
Description of FAR			
Supported by a legal opinion provided by specialized technical consultants (Ref. 20) the proponent demonstrates the right of use over the carbon by the reserve traditional populations, represented by, ASMOREX, This consultancy opinion is based on a existent legal framework, which encompasses the State Decree No. 7,336, 1996 that creates the extractive reserve Rio Preto-Jacundá, the Law No. 9,985/00 that founded the National System of Nature Conservation Units (in Portuguese: SNUC), in ILO's Convention No. 169, in decree No. 6.040 of February, 7, 2007, that deals with the National Sustainable Development for Traditional People and Communities Policy (in Portuguese: PNPCT), in Law No. 9.985 of 2000, which provides for Extractive and Sustainable Use and in the Decree No. 4340 of August, 22, 2002 which provides over the same law. Based on this, the audit team understood that the right to the reserve natural resources belongs to the traditional populations that live within it, upon compliance with the rules laid down in legislation, in the protected area management plan and in a real right contract of use (in Portuguese, CDRU). However, the project proponent still hasn't a signed CDRU. During the project validation process was characterized the existence of a management plan formulation process, the state government's approval on the matter relating to the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project and also the competence of the environmental state agency on granting a CDRU, although it has not been characterized the existence of the latter documents. Then, to ensure in an unequivocal way the statement of rights on carbon by the project's proponent association, audit team issued FAR 01/16. Organization shall implement corrective actions to demonstrate conformance with the requirement(s).			
Project participant response			Date: 24/05/2024
The Association of Residents of the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve (Asmorex), was legally constituted in 2001 with the aim of defending the socioeconomic interests of its members, promoting income generation through forest conservation and self-sustainable exploitation of natural resources. To date, the State Secretariat for environmental Development of Rondônia (SEDAM) has not signed the Concession Contract for Real Right of Use (CDRU) for the area under the terms required by the Law of the National System of Nature Conservation Units (SNUC). However, in 2017 SEDAM approved the new Resex Management Plan, which recognizes that Asmorex is responsible for community social organization, management of local production, defense of the population's well-being and the sustainable use of Resex resources (according to Ordinance No. 115/2017/ GAB/SEDAM). Within the scope of the Management Plan, there is an express provision regarding the possibility of implementing initiatives related to environmental services, such as the one proposed by the REDD+ Project. SEDAM, by approving the new Management Plan, proves the legitimacy of Asmorex to manage the resources arising from the REDD+ Project (see Legal Opinion of Trench, Rossi e Watanabe Advogados of 12/22/2017). In 2012, due to the elaboration of the REDD+ Project, SEDAM was requested by the Project Proponents to inform on the transfer of Conservation Units of the Extractive Reserve type from the Union to the State of Rondônia. On November 9, 2012, the Coordination of Conservation Units (CUC) reported that of the 21 RESEX in the State, 18 were still in the transfer process, including Rio Preto-Jacundá. On November 1, 2021, due to the verification audit of the REDD+ Project, SEDAM was asked to provide an update on the process of transferring RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá to the State of Rondônia. There was no response from the environmental agency regarding the letter. On May 15, 2024, a new letter was filed to SEDAM/CUC to obtain updates on the signing of the Real Right Contract of Use Agreement between SEDAM and ASMOREX. Until now, there was no response from the agency. The Project proponents are available to support the responsible environmental agency in developing the CDRU document, in order to provide greater legal security to local communities. However, it is understood that the documents that exist today guarantee that the right to the Reserve's natural resources belongs to the traditional populations that live there. Therefore, it is understood that Asmorex, as a representative of the traditional populations of the Rio Preto-Jacundá Extractive Reserve, holds the right of use over the carbon.			

<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>	
Plano de Manejo da Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá (encartes I a IV); Portaria nº 115/2017/GAB/SEDAM do Diário Oficial do Estado de Rondônia; Ofício nº 03 da CUC/SEDAM de 09/11/2012 – repasse UCs ao Estado de Rondônia; Ofício à CUC/SEDAM de 01/11/2021 – status do processo de repasse UCs ao Estado de Rondônia; Ofício nº 19/2024 à CUC/SEDAM de 15/05/2024 – emissão CDRU da Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá; Opinião Legal Trench Rossi e Watanabe Advogados de 22/12/2017 – Análise legitimidade Asmorex.	
<i>VVB assessment</i>	<i>Date: 04/10/2024</i>
RINA was supported by a legal consultancy /39/ that analyzed the Real Estate Records indicating liens, debts, or attachments or any other encumbrances relating to the Property. It was verified that the Extractive Reserve Rio Preto Jacundá was established by decree no. 7.336 on 01/17/1996, with approximately 95,300.0000 hectares in the municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste, in the state of Rondônia. This reserve became part of the structure of the Institute of Lands and Colonization of the State of Rondônia - ITERON, as a territorial space intended for self-sustainable exploitation and the conservation of renewable natural resources by the agro-extractive population. Based on the analysis of documents provided in August 2024, and according to the Federal Law 9,985/2000, which establishes the National System of Nature Conservation Units as well the Management Plan of the RESEX, approved by Ordinance No. 115/2017/GAB/SEDAM, ASMOREX is responsible for community social organization, management of local production, defense of the population's well-being, and the sustainable use of RESEX resources. Furthermore, the Management Plan expressly allows for the implementation of environmental service initiatives, such as the one proposed by this REDD+ Project. In light of this, the Project Holder holds the authority to carry out activities related to the Project within the RESEX area. As of October 2024, it was not identified: (i) any legal actions challenging ASMOREX's management of the RESEX area; and (ii) any claims from third parties disputing ASMOREX's or other residents' legitimate possession of the Project Area, which might hinder the project's legal progress. Specifically with regard to the procedure provided for in article 23 of Law 9,985/2000 for the possession and regular use of the RESEX Area by traditional populations, which is the execution of the Real Right of Use Concession Agreement - CDRU, as indicated by the FAR 01/16, PP has sent the letters and consultations from the Project Proponents to SEDAM/RO, requesting and reiterating the signing of the Contract CDRU, which, however, has not yet been concluded. Therefore, this FAR 01/16 still open for the next verification/validation of the project activity.	

<i>FAR ID</i>	2	<i>Section no.</i>		<i>Date: 04/10/2024</i>
<i>Description of FAR</i>				
For the next monitoring period/validation, it shall be verified if there is any FPIC procedure definitively regulated in Brazil or in the State of Rondônia that the project shall follow.				
<i>Project participant response</i>				<i>Date:</i>
<i>Documentation provided by project participant</i>				
<i>VVB assessment</i>				<i>Date:</i>

FAR ID	3	Section no.		Date: 04/10/2024
Description of FAR				
For the next verification/validation PP is requested to present an update about the status of the CAR of the project area.				
Project participant response				Date:
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				Date:

FAR ID	4	Section no.		Date: 20/04/2025
Description of FAR				
For future monitoring, the existence or implementation of jurisdictional REDD projects in the project region should be monitored.				
Project participant response				Date:
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				Date:

FAR ID	5	Section no.		Date: 27/11/2025
Description of FAR				
In the next verification it shall be confirmed if the general assembly planned to 2026 included the presentation of the replenishment strategy and revised Adaptive Management Plan. Interview a representative sample of stakeholders to verify their participation in the general assembly, understanding of the replenishment strategy and revised Adaptive Management Plan ,				
Project participant response				Date:
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				Date:

APPENDIX 5: QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES



CERTIFICATO DI QUALIFICA PER GLI SCHEMI VOLONTARI* QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATE FOR VOLUNTARY SCHEMES*

Si attesta che il sig./sig.ra:
We declare that Mr/Mrs/Ms:

Thais De Lima Carvalho

è qualificato come:
is qualified as:

TEC, VAL, VER, TL, ITRP

per le seguenti aree tecniche:
for the following technical areas:

AREE TECNICHE TECHNICAL AREAS	DESCRIZIONE DELL'AREA TECNICA TECHNICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	SCOPO SETTORIALE SECTORAL SCOPE
1.1	Thermal energy generation	1
1.2	Renewables	1
2.1	Electricity distribution	2
13.1	Solid waste and wastewater	13

REVISIONE REVISION	DATA DATE	MOTIVAZIONI PER LA REVISIONE REASON FOR THE REVISION
0	19/07/2016	First issue with new template (this certificate is linked to CDM qualification)

Responsabile di schema
Scheme Leader
Rita Valeroso

*SCHEMI VOLONTARI/ VOLUNTARY SCHEMES: ACR American Carbon Registry, CCB The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance, GS Gold Standard, JI Joint Implementation, SCS Social Carbon Standard, VCS Verified Carbon Standard.

TEC: Technical expert; VAL: Validator; VER: Verifier; TL: Team leader; FIN EXP: Financial Expert; ITRP: Independent technical reviewer

RINA Services S.p.A. è accreditato/recognized da
RINA Services S.p.A. is accredited/recognized by

UNFCCC	quali Entità Operativa Designata (DOE), per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti CDM as Designated Operational Entity (DOE), to carry out Validation and Verification of CDM Projects
VCSA	per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti VCS to carry out Validation and Verification of VCS Projects
GS Foundation	per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti GS to carry out Validation and Verification of GS Projects
Ecologica Institute	per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di rapporti SCS to carry out Validation and Verification of SCS Reports
American Carbon Registry ACR	per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti ACR to carry out Validation and Verification of ACR projects
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance CCB	per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti co-benefit CCB to carry out Validation and Verification of co-benefit CCB projects



**CERTIFICATO DI QUALIFICA
QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATE**

Si attesta che il sig.:
We declare that Mr:

Gustavo BAESSO

è qualificato come¹:
Is qualified as:

VAL – VER – TEC

nello schema²:
for the scheme:

VCS – CCB

per le seguenti aree tecniche:
for the following technical areas:

14.1

AREE TECNICHE TECHNICAL AREAS	DESCRIZIONE DELL'AREA TECNICA TECHNICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	SCOPO SETTORIALE SECTORAL SCOPE
14.1	Afforestation and reforestation	14

In accordo alle istruzioni dell'Unità responsabile (OU) per sostenibilità & cambiamenti climatici.
In accordance with the Instructions of the responsible unit (OU) for the sustainability & climate change.

REVISIONE REVISION	DATA DATE	MOTIVAZIONI PER LA REVISIONE REASON FOR THE REVISION
0	23.03.2023	First Issue
1	11/03/2024	Extension to Validator and Verifier

Il Responsabile di schema
Scheme Manager



¹	VAL: Validator VER: Verifier TEC: Technical Expert TL: Team Leader FIN-EXP: Financial Expert REG-EXP: Regional Expert ITR: Independent Reviewer DET: Determiner	²	CDM: Clean Development Mechanism VCS: Verified Carbon Standard GS4GG: Gold Standard for Global Goals SCS: SocialCarbon Standard JI: Joint Implementation ISO14064-2: International standard 14064 part 2 UER: Upstream Emission Reduction CCB: The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance
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² Turkey

RINA Services S.p.A. is accredited by UNIPCCC, under ENISO 9001:2015 (ISO 9001) for conducting Validation and Verification of Project CDM, by VCSM for conducting Validation and Verification of Project VCS, by REDD Foundation, for conducting Validation and Verification of Project REDD, by RINA Institute for conducting Validation and Verification of Project CCB.
RINA Services S.p.A. is accredited by the UNIPCCC, as Designated Operational Entity (DOE), to carry out Validation and Verification of CDM Projects, by the VCSM, to carry out Validation and Verification of VCS Projects, by the RED Foundation, to carry out Validation and Verification of REDD Projects and by the RINA Institute, to carry out Validation and Verification of CCB Reports.

GHG_QUAL_CERT_EN(08-2021)

Page 1 of 1



CERTIFICATO DI QUALIFICA
QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATE

Si attesta che il sig./sig.ra:
We declare that Mr/Mrs/Ms:

Gustavo GOES LIMA

è qualificato come:
is qualified as:

TL¹ – VAL – VER – TEC – REG-EXP²

nello schema:
for the scheme:

VCS – SCS – CCB

per le seguenti aree tecniche:
for the following technical areas:

14.1

AREE TECNICHE TECHNICAL AREAS	DESCRIZIONE DELL'AREA TECNICA TECHNICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	SCOPO SETTORIALE SECTORAL SCOPE
14.1	Afforestation and reforestation	14

in accordo alle istruzioni dell'Unità responsabile (OU) per sostenibilità & cambiamenti climatici.
in accordance with the instructions of the responsible unit (OU) for the sustainability & climate change.

REVISIONE REVISION	DATA DATE	MOTIVAZIONI PER LA REVISIONE REASON FOR THE REVISION
0	09/10/2023	First Issue

Scheme Manager
Scheme Manager



Legend

VAL:	Validator	CDM:	Clean Development Mechanism
VER:	Verifier	VCS:	Verified Carbon Standard
TEC:	Technical Expert	GS4GG:	Gold Standard for Global Goals
TL:	Team Leader	SCS:	SocialCarbon Standard
FIN-EXP:	Financial Expert	JI:	Joint Implementation
REG-EXP:	Regional Expert	ISO14064-2:	International standard 14064 part 2
ITR:	Independent Reviewer	UER:	Upstream Emission Reduction
DET:	Determiner	CCB:	The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

Notes

- 1 – Not for CDM and JI
2 – In the following countries: Brazil, France

RINA Services S.p.A. è accreditato da UNFCCC, quale Entità Operativa Designata (DOE), per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti CDM, da VCSA per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti VCS, da GS Foundation, per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti GS, da Ecologica Institute per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di rapporti SCS

RINA Services S.p.A. is accredited by the UNFCCC, as Designated Operational Entity (DOE), to carry out Validation and Verification of CDM Projects, by the VCSA, to carry out Validation and Verification of VCS Projects, by the GS Foundation, to carry out Validation and Verification of GS4GG Projects and by the Ecologica Institute, to carry out Validation and Verification of SCS Reports

GHG_QUAL_CERT_EN(06-2021)

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