

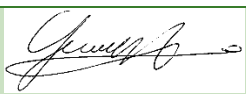
VERIFICATION REPORT BRAZILIAN AMAZON APD GROUPED PROJECT



Document Prepared By RINA Services S.p.A.

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Prepared By	RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA)
Contact	Via Corsica 12, 16128 Genoa, ITALY +39 01053851 ghg.services@rina.org giovanni.dangelo@rina.org www.rina.org
Approved By	Giovanni D'Angelo (Authorized officer signing for the VVB) Sustainability & Food Certification Compliance Unit

	
Work Carried Out By	Team Leader: Gustavo Góes Verifier in training and Technical Expert: Gustavo Baêso Verifier and Technical Expert in training: Vanessa Ribeiro Technical reviewer team independent of the verification team: Technical Reviewer: Thaís Carvalho Expert to Technical Reviewer: Talita C. Beck

Summary

RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA), commissioned by BRCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA, has verified the monitoring report and greenhouse gas emission reductions reported for the project activity Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped 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 objective of the Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project is to protect Amazon rainforest of 27,626.34 ha in 9 project activity instances (PAI). The area of this properties is distributed in municipalities of the Brazilian Legal Amazon: Aripuanã in Mato Grosso state (PAI#1), Sena Madureira and Rio Branco in Acre state (PAIs#2-5), Manicoré in Amazon state (PAI#6) and Rondon do Pará, Tomé-Açu and Ipixuna do Pará in Pará state (PAIs#7-9).

This project utilizes the approved VCS Methodology VM0007: REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+ MF) version 1.6 of 08/09/2020, and corresponding modules/ tools are applied to quantify the GHG removals achieved in this project.

The BRCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA 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.

This verification report covers the period from October 20, 2021, to December 31 2022.

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 because 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, VCS Version 4.2 of 22/06/2021, and VCS Standard, Version 4.4 of 21/12/2022. The GHG emission reductions estimated are based on the approved Baseline and monitoring methodology VM0007: REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+ MF) version 1.6 of 08/09/2020.

The RINA team confirms in this final report that the information contained and the emission reductions and/or removals claimed in the Monitoring Report are calculated in compliance with the requirements of

the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standard (CCB) and the requirements of the methodology applied.

During this verification 07 Clarification Requests (CRs), 1 CAR (Corrective Actions) and 2 Forward Action Request (FAR) were identified related to the monitoring, implementation, or operations of the proposed (CCB & VCS monitoring report version 1 of 03/05/2023) in relation to all relevant VCS requirements v 4.4 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. After successful verification, RINA confirms that the project complies with all the requirements of the Verified Carbon Standard and Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards, having estimated 2,458,294 tCO₂ equivalents net emission reductions during the crediting period of 20-October-2021 to 31-December-2022. The VCUs verified is 2,198,904 tCO₂ after discounting 10% for buffer for the current monitoring period 20-October-2021 to 31-December-2022

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

RINA Services S.p.A. (hereinafter referred to as RINA) has been commissioned by BRCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA to perform an independent verification of its CCB & VCS REDD project, “Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project”, in accordance with the VCS standard version 4.4 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) 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.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

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.
- assess whether the demonstration of intent before the start date was sufficient.

The project is assessed against the of VCS program guide v 4.3, VCS standard v4.4 and CCB version 3.1 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

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.

In addition, RINA applies materiality threshold of 1 per cent with respect to omission or misstatement concerning reported quantities as per VCS Standard for large project.

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

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

Role	Last Name	First Name	Country
Team Leader	Goes	Gustavo	Brazil
Verifier in training and Technical Expert	Baêso	Gustavo	Brazil
Technical Expert and verifier in training	Ribeiro	Vanessa	Brazil
Technical reviewer	Carvalho	Thaís	Brazil
Scope 14.1 technical-expert to technical reviewer	Beck	Talita	Brazil

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

Project Proponent	BRCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA.
Title of the project activity	Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project
Baseline and monitoring methodology	VM0007: REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+ MF) version 1.6 of 08/09/2020
Location of the project activity	The Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project consist of 9 project activity instances (PAI). The area of this properties is distributed in municipalities of the Brazilian Legal Amazon: Aripuanã in Mato Grosso state (PAI#1), Sena Madureira and Rio Branco in Acre state (PAIs#2-5), Manicoré in Amazon state (PAI#6) and Tomé-Açu, Ipixuna do Pará and Rondon do Pará in Pará state (PAIs#7-9).
Brief description of the project	The project is a grouped project that avoiding Planned Deforestation and Degradation (APD). The 9 properties, named: Castanhal farm (PAI#01), Seringal 'Katiana (PAI#02), Seringal Palmares (PAI#03), Seringal Porangaba (PAI#04), Seringal Potiguar (PAI#05), Lagoa Grande (PAI#06), Floresta Núbia farm (PAI#07), Floresta 1 farm (PAI#08), Ribeiro Rondon farm (PAI#9) have 27,626.34 ha project area, consisting of 100% Amazon rainforest. The start date of each PAI (for both validated and included PAIs) corresponds to the date on which a conservation agreement was signed between BRC and the landowner. Prior to the start date of the project and the search for carbon finance, the landowners' intention to deforest was demonstrated by the existence of a valid land use management plan for the deforestation of the project area and by the documented history of planned deforestation activities. The predicted deforestation and emission reduction over the 30-year project lifetime, excluding buffer (RF) and leakage (DLF) is 2,198,904 tCO₂.
Projects crediting period	Project Activity Instances (PAIs): 30 years. Grouped Project (GPD): 100 years.
Monitoring period	20 October 2021 – 31 December 2022

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Audit Team Composition (Rules 4.3.1)

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

Role	Last Name	First Name	Country
Team Leader	Goes	Gustavo	RINA Brazil
Verifier in training and Technical Expert	Baêso	Gustavo	RINA Brazil
Technical Expert and verifier in training	Ribeiro	Vanessa	RINA Brazil
Technical reviewer	Carvalho	Thaís	RINA Brazil
Scope 14.1 technical expert to technical reviewer	Beck	Talita	RINA Brazil

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

Gustavo Góes is the team leader 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.

Gustavo Baêso is the 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.

Vanessa Ribeiro is in training as verifier and technical expert in the area 14.1 Afforestation and Reforestation in accordance with the instructions of the Sustainability Compliance and New Schemes Development Coordination Unit. She has experience in natural resource conservation projects and relevant ecological and biodiversity expertise. She worked on the Semearte Social Project to qualification communities and organize courses and training for traditional populations (Quilombo), small rural producers

and students. In addition, she took part in carrying out participatory diagnoses with the communities to get to know them, identify their characteristics and to develop the project according to their reality and culturally appropriate. She is a forest engineer graduated from the Federal University of São Carlos.

Thaís Carvalho is the technical reviewer 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 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.

Talita C. BECK is technical expert in the scope 14 with competency confirmed through the qualification process and related documentation in accordance with the UNFCCC CDM Accreditation Standard requirements. She has an Environmental Science degree and a MSc. in Environmental Technology from Imperial College - London, with a specialization in Ecological Management (more specifically the mathematical modelling of ecological resources), and a specialization in Terrestrial Carbon Accounting (REDD accounting of carbon) from UCSD.

2.2 Method and Criteria

The verification was conducted using RINA procedures and applying the approved methodology "REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+ MF) - VM0007" version 1.6 /10/ and its associated tools, also in accordance with the requirements of the VCS Standard version 4.4 /06/ and CCB standard version 3.1 /07/ and standard auditing techniques.

RINA carefully verified each table in the emission reduction calculation spreadsheet for the project area during the monitoring period from October 20, 2021 to December 31, 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% validation 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 KML files of the project 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.
- It was checked whether the project area overlaps with Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands, Settlements and Quilombola Areas.

Verification process consisted of the following three phases:

- Document Review, investigation on secondary sources of applicable information.
- Follow-up actions- presential audits, remote meetings, including interviews with project stakeholders and site assessments using satellite imagery, GIS, shape files of PA, videos, and pictures of the site.

This monitoring period for the Brazilian Amazon REDD+ Project involves the second verification of PAIs 1-5 and the inclusion of new instances, consisting of the validation of PAIs 06-09.

For the second verification of PAIs 1-5, document checking procedures, verification of shapes and satellite images, and analysis of the ER spreadsheet were conducted, as no changes were implemented that impacts the applicability of the methodology, additionality, or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario, according to VCS Standard v4.4, Section 4.1.9. An on-site visit was made to PAIs 2-5 in the period 05-April-2023 to 09-May-2023 (more details in section 2.5). Regarding PAI 1, a remote audit was carried out, considering that this is the second verification of the monitoring period and that this approach is in line with section 4.1.9, 4.1.10 and 4.1.26 of VCS Standard 4.4. It should also be noted that, as verified in VCS MR /01/, this instance has no CCB activity implemented and of the PAIs already validated, it corresponds to the one with the smallest project area and lowest estimated VCU value.

For the validation and verification of PAI 6-9, field visits were conducted where the respective stakeholders were consulted (see Section 2.4), the boundaries of farms and project areas were checked through land displacement and aerial overflights, and remeasurement of permanent plots launched by the PP to estimate biomass.

To carry out on-site visits, this VVB considered a sampling plan based on the number of PAIs added in this monitoring. To achieve this, the team of auditors defined that the conduct of onsite visits should represent at least 90% of the VCUs intended by the PP in the new instances. In this way, PAIs 6,7,8,9,10,14,15 was visited, which correspond to approximately 93.4% of the VCUs of the new instances added, meeting the criterion of representing at least 90% of the VCUs of the new instances. The sampling approach adopted ensured that all identified stakeholders were consulted, while at the same time ensuring a high representativeness of the VCUs estimated by the PAIs sampled.

However, during the process of validating and revising the project, the PP did not follow up on the inclusion of some of the new sites, removing sites 9-14 (Fazenda D'Graus I, Fazenda D'Graus II, Fazenda D'Graus VI, Fazenda Nova Esperança, Fazenda São Domingos and Fazenda Capinzal I) from the project activity, reclassifying the former PAI #15 - Fazenda Ribeiro Rondon as PAI #9 - Fazenda Ribeiro Rondon. Thus, considering the change, the sites that remained and were validated (PAIs 6-9) correspond to the same ones that were visited on site, so all the new sites were sampled.

To audit the forest inventories, the VVB adopted a procedure based on random sampling, analysis of statistical parameters and the expertise of the audit team. Initially, a basic sampling is established, consisting of at least four plots randomly selected by phytophysiology. The random selection of plots by auditors is crucial to avoid bias when choosing the areas to be audited.

During the execution of the audit, the measurements obtained are analyzed in comparison with the information reported by the PP. This comparison is carried out considering the values of each individual presented in the PP's inventory, and also considering the calculation of descriptive statistics of the inventory, such as coefficient of variation, confidence interval and error limit. These last two are particularly useful, as the confidence interval indicates the range of values within which we can reasonably expect the true population mean to lie. This is essential to determine whether measurements are within an acceptable margin of error in relation to the reported data.

If the results obtained during the measurement of the plots are very close to the values reported by the PP, or within the expected confidence interval, we can infer that the initial sampling was sufficient to adequately represent the forest population, considering that the plots were selected in a truly random manner, which minimizes bias and increases the reliability of inventory results.

However, if there are significant variations beyond what was expected or if the measurements are outside the confidence interval, it is necessary to expand the sample to include more plots. This aims to increase the representativeness of the inventory and reduce the uncertainty associated with the results.

Additionally, if trends are identified in the audited portions, such as systematic underestimation or overestimation, the audit team requests the PP to review the field procedures and calculation methodologies. This ensures that any errors are corrected, and that the final data is robust and reliable.

During the audit process, project participants provided 100% of the data used in the calculations for determining the final reported greenhouse gas reductions. 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

The CCB & VCS Monitoring report /01/, and additional background documents related to the project monitoring (i.e. VCS Monitoring Report Template, Approved VCS methodology, Verification Requirements) as well as scientific literature and country law were reviewed in accordance with VCS Standard v4.4 /06/ and CCB Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards v3.1 rules /07/. The Document Review included an examination of the project details, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG reductions.

The following tables list the documentation that was reviewed during the verification. Documents provided by the project participant related directly to the VCS and CCB.

/01/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: CCB & VCS monitoring report for the project activity “Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project”: CCB_VCS_2nd_Monitoring_Report_BrazilianAmazon_ID2551_CCBv3.0_VCSv3.4_AM_PA106 version 1.0 of 10/03/2023, version 2.0 of 07/07/2023, version 3.0 of 30/08/2023. CCB_VCS_2nd_Monitoring_Report_BrazilianAmazon_ID2551_CCBv3.0_VCSv3.4_PA_PAI7a15 version 1.0 of 10/03/2023, version 2.0 of 07/07/2023, version 3.0 of 30/08/2023.
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	CCB_VCS_2nd_Monitoring_Report_BrazilianAmazon_ID2551_CCBv3.0_VCSv3.4_PA11 a15 version 1.0 of 10/03/2023, version 1.1 of 03/05/2023, version 2.0 of 07/07/2023, version 3.0 of 30/08/2023. version 4.0 of 13/11/2023 version 4.1 of 16/11/2023 version 4.2 of 06/05/2024 version 4.3 of 20/08/2024
/02/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: CCB & VCS Project design for the project activity “Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project”, version 02 of 09/03/2023
/03/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: emission reductions calculation spreadsheet Consolidate_results_PA11_15_exante_expost_02032023.xlsx Consolidate_results_PA11_15_exante_expost_17102023.xlsx, version of 06/05/2024 PAI1_Castanha_ID2551_Calculations_17022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI2_Katiana_ID2551_Calculations_17022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI3_Palmares_ID2551_Calculations_17022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI4_Porongaba_ID2551_Calculations_17022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI5_Potiguar_ID2551_Calculations_17022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI6_Lagoa Grande_ID2551_Calculations_01032023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI7_Nubia_Floresta_ID2551_Calculations_21022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI8_Floresta1_ID2551_Calculations_22022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI9_Degraus1_ID2551_Calculations_23022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI10_Degraus2_ID2551_Calculations_24022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI11_Degraus6_ID2551_Calculations_25022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI12_Nova Esperança_ID2551_Calculations_25022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI13_São Domingos_ID2551_Calculations_25022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI14_Capinzal1_ID2551_Calculations_25022023, version of 06/05/2024 PAI15_RibeiroRondon_ID2551_Calculations_25022023, version of 06/05/2024 2551_MR2_CALCULUS_TABLE_INTEGRATED.xlsx
/04/	VCS: Validation and Verification Manual version 3.2 of 19/10/2016
/05/	VCS: VCS Program Guide, VCS Version 4.2 of 22/06/2021, Version 4.3 of 21/12/2022 and Version 4.3 of 17/01/2023
/06/	VCS: VCS Standard, Version 4.4 of 21/12/2022
/07/	CCBA: CCB Standard version 3.1 of 21/06/2017
/08/	CCBA: CCB Program rules version 3.1 of 21/06/2017
/09/	CCBA: CCB Program Definitions version 3 of 21/06/2017
/10/	VCS: Approved consolidated baseline and monitoring methodology VM0007: REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+MF), v1.6 of 08 September 2020.
/11/	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.

/12/	VMD0001 Estimation of carbon stocks in the above- and below ground biomass in live tree and non-tree pools (CP-AB), Version 1.1, 11 October 2013.
/13/	VMD0002 Estimation of carbon stocks in the dead wood pool (CP-D), Version 1.0, 03 December 2010.
/14/	VMD0003 Estimation of carbon stocks in the litter pool (CP-L), Version 1.0, 03 December 2010.
/15/	VMD0005 (CP-W) Estimation of carbon stocks in the long-term wood products pool, Version 1.1, 20 November 2012.
/16/	VMD0006 Estimation of baseline carbon stock changes and greenhouse gas emissions from planned deforestation/forest degradation and planned wetland degradation (BL-PL) Version 1.3, 08 September 2020.
/17/	VMD0009 Estimation of emissions from activity shifting for avoiding planned deforestation/forest degradation and avoiding planned wetland degradation (LKASP), Version 1.3, 08 September 2020.
/18/	VMD0013 Estimation of greenhouse gas emissions from biomass and peat burning (E-BPB), Version 1.2, 08 September 2020.
/19/	VMD0015 Methods for monitoring of GHG Emissions and removals (M-MON), Version 2.1, 20 November 2012.
/20/	VMD0016 Methods for Stratification of the Project Area (X-STR), Version 1.2, 08 September 2020.
/21/	Website: https://verra.org/project/rina-services-s-p-a/ VCS: List of sectoral scopes RINA S.p.A is accredited. Language: English Last accessed on: 24/06/2023
/22/	VCS Project Database: https://registry.verra.org/ , last accessed on 24/06/2023.
/23/	CDM: https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html , last accessed on 24/06/2023.
/24/	Deviation_Consolidate_results_PA11_5_exante_expost_09032023.xlsx
/25/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Conservation Agreements BRC Contrato Cooperação para Conservação - Adão Ribeiro Atualizacao I – Clicksign.pdf BRC Contrato Cooperação para Conservação Lagoa Grade.pdf BRC_Minuta_de_Contrato_Cooperação_para_Conservação__30_de_maio_ASSINADO.pdf COOPERAÇÃO EMPRESARIAL PARA CONSERVAÇÃO DE VEGETAÇÃO NATIVA – BRCARBON.pdf
/26/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Biodiversity files PAI01_third_monitoring_setemember2022: Relatório Fauna Terrestre_Fazenda Castanhal, _Aripuanã-MT_3ªC_Out_2022 final.pdf

	castanhal_set2022.csv castanhal_set2022.xlsx 06_traps_aripuana.kml mapa_01_aripuana.jpg 04_trackings_GPX PAI02-05_third_monitoring_august2022: Fauna Terrestre Região Rio Iaco, Sena Madureira-AC (Versão 02).pdf iaco_ago2022.csv iaco_ago2022.xlsx 03_camera_traps_location 04_trackings_GPX PAI07-15_first_monitoring_june2022: Relatório Fauna Terrestre Paragominas-PA (versão 02).pdf paragominas_ago2022.csv paragominas_ago2022.xlsx 03_camera_traps_location 04_trackings_GPX Bio_monitoring_dissemination.pdf
/27/	Biodiversity references (trigger_species_IUCN_assessment) Alves et al 2021 - IUCN_assessment_Ateles_chamek.pdf BirdLife International 2016 - IUCN_assessment_Pteroglossus bitorquatus.pdf BirdLife International 2018 - IUCN_assessment_Psophia obscura.pdf da Silva et al 2018 - IUCN_assessment_Inia geofrensis.pdf Fialho et al 2021 - IUCN_assessment_Cebus kaapori.pdf Groenendijk et al 2022 - IUCN_assessment_Pteronura brasiliensis.pdf
/28/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Carbon Pools Measures - Field_plots_shapefiles - PAI_1_6_AM_MT: Appendix_VII_PAI_1_6_MT_AM_Carbon_Pools_Measures.docx Biomass_Forest_Inventory_PAI_1_MatoGrosso_24_02_2023.xlsx Biomass_Forest_Inventory_PAI_6_Amazonas_28_02_2023.xlsx Calculus_Dw_Fraction_AM.R Calculus_Dw_Fraction_AM.xlsx Liter_PAI1-5_AC_MT.xls SOC_MT_PAI_6_Lagoa_Grande_06032023.xlsx SOC_PAI1-5_AC_MT.xlsx - PAI_2-5_AC: LiDAR_AC (CHM_GPD_APD_AC, Mapas de Carbono_AC and TCH_GPD_APD_AC)

	Appendix_VII_PAI_2-5_AC_Carbon_Pools_Measures.docx Biomass_Forest_Inventory_PAI_2-5_Acre_15_02_2023.xlsx Litter_PAI_1-5_AC_MT.xls SOC_PAI_1-5_AC_MT.xlsx - PAI_7-15_PA: LiDAR_PA: 1) Analises_GPD_APD_PA: Bases_de_dados (field_forest_inventory_data.csv and LIDAR_AGDB_database_modelfit.csv) Estatisticas_planilhas (LIDAR_all_pixels_tco2_estimates.csv and LIDAR_resampling_tco2_estimates.csv) R_arquivos 2) CHM_GPD_APD_PA 3) Fotos_LiDAR_GPD_APD_PA 4) Mapas de carbono_PA.zip Appendix_VII_PAI_7-15_PA_Carbon_Pools_Measures.docx Biomass_Forest_Inventory_PAI_7-15_Para_01_03_2023.xlsx Litter_PAI_7-15_PA.xlsx SOC_PAI_7-15_PA.xlsx - Revised PD: BRC_VCS_PD_MR_REDD_APD_GPD_v2.0_09March2023.docx BRC_VCS_PD_MR_REDD_APD_GPD_v2.0_09March2023.pdf Deviation_Consolidate_results_PAI1_5_exante_expost_09032023.xlsx - Protocolos_SOP_QA_BRC.pdf
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/30/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: GPD Requirements Appendix VII_GPD Requirements_PA106.docx Appendix VII_GPD Requirements_PAI#7-15.docx
/31/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Communities – Public meetings 1. PAI#01-05 - Campo2- CLPI – Consentimento Livre, Prévio e Informado (Recordings): 20220327_141042.mp4 20220327_142310.mp4 20220327_145630.mp4 20220327_145754.mp4 20220327_150106.mp4 - Images: 20220325_121011.jpg Brazilian_Amazon_0024.jpg 20220327_142744.jpg 2. PAI#07-15 Cartaz Águia e Rio das Cruzes.jpeg Cartaz Barreirinha.jpeg Cartaz Bom Jesus.jpeg Cartaz Diamantina.jpeg Cartaz Irmã Dorothy.jpeg
/32/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Communities – Meeting Record Planilha_demandas_reunioes_publicas_PA1-2-5-Sena_Madureira_Acre_2022.xlsx 2. PAI#07-15

	2022.08.17 - Ata Reunião APRUJ.pdf 2022.08.19 - Ata Reunião PA Água (Rio Bonito).pdf 2022.08.26 - Ata Reunião Vila Brasil.pdf 2022.08.28 - Ata Reunião PA Rio das Cruzes.pdf 220820 Ata de Reunião Rio Azul (PA Água) .pdf 220821 Ata da Reunião TI Barreirinha.pdf 220827 Ata da Reunião PA Diamantina II.pdf
/33/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Communities – Project Activities (PAI#01-05) Digital Inclusion Folder (Images and invoices) Education Folder (Images) Health Folder (Images and Description Activities Health.docx) Infrastructure Folder (Images) Land Tenure Folder: a) Geo Datas (shp and kml files) b) Mapas Lotes georreferenciados (Lote 01 - Lote 40 in pdf and jpg) c) PLANTAS SIGEF (Lote 01 - Lote 40 in pdf) d) controle_posse.xlsx e) RELATORIO_BRCARBON_assinado.pdf Social Evidence - digital media.pdf Sustainable_Forest_Management Folder: a) Certificação FSC b) Mapeamento Castanheiras c) Mapeamento Copaíba Mapas (inventario_copaiba.png, Inventario_Copaiba_Katiana_C.pdf and inventario_copaiba_zoom.png) shape_files codigos_qgis.txt IF_Copaiba_Katiana_Potiguar.xlsx Relatorio_IFCopaiba.pdf d) Relatório Batista FM FSC aval 22_RP_POR.pdf Water Folder (Images) KITs_ENTREGUES_MORADORES_SERINGAIS.docx Monitorigresults_divulagation2022.mp4
/34/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Communities – Project Activities (PAI#07-15) 01_Technical Assistance and Rural Extension Folder a) Courses material: ILP (16 × 23 cm).pdf LAVOURA PECUARIA FLORESTA (16 × 23 cm).pdf MANEJO ROTACIONADO (16x23 cm).pdf MILHO HIDROPONICO (16 × 23 cm).pdf

	b) Reports Convite PA Bom Jesus - Ação Social.pdf Dia de Campo de Assistência Técnica e Extensão Rural - APD Paragominas.pptx RELATÓRIO DE ATIVIDADE A CAMPO PRESTADO A brCarbon Diamantina II.docx RELATÓRIO DE ATIVIDADE A CAMPO PRESTADO A brCarbon AGUIA E RIO DAS CRUZES.docx RELATÓRIO DE ATIVIDADE A CAMPO PRESTADO A brCarbon IRMA DOROTY.docx c) Attendance list - Field day - ATER PA.pdf d) IMG_1009.heic e) IMG_1033.heic 02_Water_Well Folder: a) Analise de água Vila Brasil.pdf b) Analise de água Vila Brasil_1.pdf c) e-mail de protocolo do pedido de outorga.pdf d) NF 14_24112022 I.R RODRIGUES CONSTRUÇÕES.pdf e) Protocolo outorga Vila Brasil.pdf f) WhatsApp Image 2023-01-31 at 14.31.46 (1).jpeg g) WhatsApp Image 2023-01-31 at 14.31.46 (2).jpeg h) WhatsApp Image 2023-01-31 at 14.31.46.jpeg 03_BusinessPlan_Assistence Folder: Diagnostico comercial e economico comunidade PA Águia e TI Barreirinha APD Paragominas 19 a 24 de agosto 2022_ Consultor Fabio Viese.pdf 04_School Building Folder: a) BRCarbon. Ofício à Secretaria Municipal de Educação_Rondon_Para_130722.pdf b) IMPLANTAÇÃO DO TELHADO COM 3D . pdf c) PROJETO DE REFORMA E AMPLIAÇÃO DA ESCOLA URUTUM.pdf d) Quantitativo das Matrículas por aluno - Dorothy e Urutum.pdf 05_Employment Folder
/35/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Communities – Stakeholder Engagement process Template_Auditing Process Communication Letter.pdf 1. PAI#01-05 09.08_cartilha comunidades envolvidas.pdf Cartilha- SERINGAIS - ACRE.pdf 2. PAI#06 Diagnosis Folder Informed Verification Process Folder a) Information on Verification Process.pdf

	b) Sumário_Information on verification process.docx 3. PAI#07-15 09.08_cartilha comunidades envolvidas2 (2) (1).pdf Evidences - Engagement with Stakeholders.pdf Stakeholders board (002).docx
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/39/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: GIS DataBase Climate shapefiles - Koppen_Classification_BR Soil shapefiles - IBGE_2018 Topography shapefiles - TopoData_INPE Vegetation shapefiles - IBGE_2021 Hydrology shapefiles - IBGE_2021 and SEIRH_PA_GOV Livestock shapefiles - LAFIG_UFG
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	a) Landsat8 Folder b) Sentinel2 Folder c) PAI#7-15_Nomenclatura_Imagens_Propriedades.xlsx d) Procedimento Metodológico PAI#7-15.docx
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/43/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Risk Analysis Appendix IV_GP APD Amazon Biome_PA1_15_VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool-v4.0_v.090323.xlsx Appendix IV_GP APD Amazon Biome_PA1_15_VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool-v4.0_v.230723.xlsx, version of 18/04/2024 Appendix XI_ADDITIONALITY ANALYSIS_v1.0_GP APD Amazon Biome_PA1_5.xlsx, version of 18/04/2024 Appendix IV.a_GPD APD_Amazon Biome_PA1_1_15_VCS-Non-Permanence-Risk-Report.docx, version of 18/04/2024 Fire_Risk-20211008T132403Z-001.zip
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/45/	Potiguar Conflict: Conflict records from Seringal Potiguar Potiguar_01.jpeg Potiguar_02.jpeg Potiguar_03.jpeg
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/49/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Baseline Scenario - PAI#3_Palmares C_Plano_Exploracao_Florestal_APD_PAI#3_Palmares CAR_PAI#3_Palmares H_Protocolo_PEF_ASV_IMAC_AC_PAI#3_Palmares
/50/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Baseline Scenario - PAI#4_Porangaba C_Plano_Exploracao_Florestal_APD_PAI#4_Porangaba CAR_PAI#4_Porangaba H_Protocolo_PEF_ASV_IMAC_AC_PAI#4_Porangaba
/51/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Baseline Scenario - PAI#5_Potiguar C_Plano_Exploracao_Florestal_APD_PAI#5_Potiguar CAR_PAI#5_Potiguar_Part1 CAR_PAI#5_Potiguar_Part2 H_Protocolo_PEF_ASV_IMAC_AC_PAI#5_Potiguar
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/53/	Adão Ribeiro - PAI#7_15_ASV_LAR_AUTEF - PARAGOMINAS_PA a) Documentation that a request for approval has be filed with the relevant government: laudo 15498 (2).pdf b) Old deforestation and degradation plans_other areas: LAR FAZENDA UNIÃO 2015 LAR FAZENDA UNIAO I 2011 LAR MANEJO - FAZENDA CAJUEIRO 2007

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/54/	Bruno Machado - PAI#7_15_ASV_LAR_AUTEF - PARAGOMINAS_PA a) Documentation that a request for approval has be filed with the relevant government: PROTOCOLO ASV FLORESTA - SEMAS_PA.pdf b) Old deforestation and degradation plans_other areas: ASV FLORESTA I - SEMAS_PARÁ.pdf ASV FLORESTA I - SEMMA MUNICIPAL - IPIXUNA PARÁ.pdf
/55/	FLORAPAC - PAI#7_15_ASV_LAR_AUTEF - PARAGOMINAS_PA a) Old deforestation and degradation plans_other areas: LIMPEZA - FAZ CAPINZAL I.pdf PMFS - JUQUIRAL.pdf PMFS - CAPINZAL I.pdf PMFS - CAPINZAL II.pdf PMFS - DGRAUS I.pdf PMFS - DGRAUS III.pdf PMFS - DGRAUS IV.pdf PMFS - DGRAUS V.pdf PMFS - NOVA ESPERANÇA.pdf PMFS - RIO CONCREM.pdf SUPRESSÃO - FAZ CATEDRAL 2022.pdf SUPRESSÃO REFLORA 1.pdf b) PEFs INs Requerimentos e Anexos Folder.pdf i.Capinzal I: - Documentos do imóvel Folder - Mapas Folder - Shapefiles - IA_CapinzalI.xlsx - PlanodeExploraçãoFlorestal_Capinzal.docx ii. Degraus 1: - Documentos do imóvel Folder - Mapas Folder - Shapefiles - PlanodeExploraçãoFlorestal_DegrausI.docx iii. Degraus 2: - Documentos do imóvel Folder - Mapas Folder - Shapefiles - PlanodeExploraçãoFlorestal_DegrausII.docx iv. Degraus VI: - Documentos do imóvel Folder

	- Mapas Folder - Shapefiles - PlanodeExploraçãoFlorestal_DegrausVI.docx v. Nova Esperança: - Documentos do imóvel Folder - Mapas Folder - Shapefiles - PlanodeExploraçãoFlorestal_NovaEsperanca.docx vii. São Domingos: - Documentos do imóvel Folder - Shapefiles - IA_SaoDomingos.xlsx - PlanodeExploraçãoFlorestal_SãoDomingos.docx c) Protocolo SEMAS_PA ASV_ PEF 06 FAZENDAS - FLORAPLAC 2022.pdf
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/64/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Questionnaires and reports - Stakeholder Engagement Questionnaire application pictures.jpg Questionnaire model used.docx Socioeconomic and environmental diagnosis (PAI#2 - 5).pdf Socioeconomic and environmental diagnosis (PAI#7 - 15).pdf
/65/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Public meetings videos - Stakeholder Engagement Reunião Social_Na estrada.mov Reunião Social_Porongaba_Centro.mov Reunião Social_Porongaba_Sede.mov
/66/	BrCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA: Pictures and payment receipt - Net Positive Community Impacts Itinerant Health Program pictures.jpg Payment receipt.pdf Payment voucher.pdf
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2.4 Interviews

Interviews were conducted in April and May 2023, during on-site inspections and remotely, with the internal communities (P.A Bom Jesus, T.I Barreirinha, P.A Águia, P.A Rio das Cruzes, P.A Diamantina, Vila Brasil, Vila Curara, Porangaba and Palmares), project proponents, external stakeholders, people from local environmental institutions, farm employees and governance representatives. For interviews, the different stakeholder groups identified in the MR /01/ were selected according to their role in the project, their influence on the development of the project at a local or regional level, the activities already carried out and their location in the project area. In the interviews, the impact of the project was assessed: on changes in well-being, on collective and/or conflicting rights, on current or past land disputes, relocation of human settlements due to the project and how the project's activities considered the social, economic, and cultural diversity within the local stakeholder groups.

The interviews confirmed that the stakeholders are aware of the project, its benefits, and impacts. They also described and confirmed the activities already carried out and those planned and reported having a communication channel with the BRC. However, during the interactions it was found that the project has opportunities to improve in terms of following up feedback from the different stakeholders, with active communication and an ombudsman.

Below the list of people interviewed during the validation (of new instances) and verification process.

Date	Name and Role	Organization	Topic
10/04/2023	Adão Ribeiro Soares	Mr. Adão Ribeiro Soares – Project Proponent (Landowner)	History and background of the project. Land tenure rights, ownership, verification of actual implementation.
10/04/2023	Amazile Vaz Soares	Mr. Adão Ribeiro Soares – Project Proponent (Landowner)	Pre-project conditions and project implementation status. Monitoring plan.

10/04/2023	Renan Kamimura (Forest Measurement / Technical Director)	BRCarbon	History and background of the project – Site visit Project Description/monitoring report. Biodiversity monitoring
10/04/2023	Bruna Azevedo (Biodiversity / Coordinator)	BRCarbon	
10/04/2023	Walisson Maciel (REDD-PA / Regional Coordinator)	BRCarbon	Social Environmental Impact Assessment, sustainability development, community involvement, Stakeholder identification, stakeholder consultation and ongoing communication with stakeholders - Site visit
11/04/2023	Cleane Regina	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	External stakeholder interviews, stakeholder consultation carried out by PP, on-going methods of communication, grievance mechanism, capacity building and trainings courses. Existence of land disputes, illegal logging, fire occurrence, sources of livelihood, complaints, and benefits to stakeholders. Existing conditions, high conservation values, impacts and mitigation measures and community monitoring plan. Specific points of the community groups: - History of the area, length of time living in the community and occurrences of conflicts. Establishment of contact with the PP. - Educational access and local infrastructure improvement at Urutum municipal school and EF Comunidade Irmã Doroth. -Strengthening local production chains and increasing the
11/04/2023	Adivaldo	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	
12/04/2023	Antônio	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	
12/04/2023	Milton	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	
12/04/2023	Edicleia	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	
12/04/2023	Domingos Nascimento Santos	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA	
12/04/2023			

		Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	economic resilience of communities.
12/04/2023	Homelia Souza Santos	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	- Improved access to water and installation of water pumps, water tanks and hydraulic systems to supply households and schools.
12/04/2023	Miriam	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	
12/04/2023	Ilson de Almeida Pereira	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	
12/04/2023	Valmila Vieira dos Santos Alves	Association of the union of settlements PA Bom Jesus, PA Urutum and PA Jerusalem (Rondon do Pará)	
13/04/2023	Ana Dayse Amaral (Teacher)	Barreirinha Indigenous Lands (Paragominas)	
13/04/2023	Cleideane Ferreira da Silva (Teacher)	Barreirinha Indigenous Lands (Paragominas)	
13/04/2023	Elineide dos S. Ramos (Teacher)	Barreirinha Indigenous Lands (Paragominas)	
13/04/2023	Jesus Andrade Ramos (Leadership)	Barreirinha Indigenous Lands (Paragominas)	
13/04/2023	Esmeraldo (Cacique Bere)	Barreirinha Indigenous Lands (Paragominas)	
13/04/2023	Maria Silva	Barreirinha Indigenous Lands (Paragominas)	
13/04/2023	Lucineide (School Director)	Barreirinha Indigenous Lands (Paragominas)	
13/04/2023	Allan Dieggo Rafael Pereira	Florapac	History and background of the project. Land tenure rights,

14/04/2023	Bruno Machado Silva	Nubia Farm	ownership, verification of actual implementation. Pre-project conditions and project implementation status. Monitoring plan.
14/04/2023	Reginaldo	Rio das Cruzes settlement projects (border of the municipalities of Paragominas and Dom Eliseu)	External stakeholder interviews, stakeholder consultation carried out by PP, on-going methods of communication, grievance mechanism, capacity building and trainings courses. Existence of land disputes, illegal logging, fire occurrence, sources of livelihood, complaints, and benefits to stakeholders. Existing conditions, high conservation values, impacts and mitigation measures and community monitoring plan. Specific points of the community groups: - History of the area, length of time living in the community and occurrences of conflicts. Establishment of contact with the PP. - Connecting project activities with strengthening local production chains and increasing the economic resilience of communities. - Training courses on sustainable cattle raising held in the communities.
14/04/2023	Ana Célia Maria da Conceição Ferreira	Água settlement projects – Rio Bonito (border of the municipalities of Paragominas and Dom Eliseu)	
14/04/2023	Maria Conceição Ferreira	Água settlement projects – Rio Bonito (border of the municipalities of Paragominas and Dom Eliseu)	
14/04/2023	Gildásio de Jesus Silva	Água settlement projects – Rio Bonito (border of the municipalities of Paragominas and Dom Eliseu)	
14/04/2023	Francisco Oliveira Vieira “Seu Suvela”	Água settlement projects – Rio Azul (border of the municipalities of Paragominas and Dom Eliseu)	
14/04/2023	Defanio Geraldo Zelinto da Silva	Água settlement projects – Rio Azul (border of the municipalities of Paragominas and Dom Eliseu)	
14/04/2023	Raimundo Nonato Ferreira da Silva	Água settlement projects – Rio Azul (border of the municipalities of Paragominas and Dom Eliseu)	
15/04/2023	Manoel Azevedo	Brasil rural village (Ipixuna do Pará)	

15/04/2023	Luiz Freitas de Oliveira	Brasil rural village (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Rosangela	Brasil rural village (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Maria Rosete Sodr� de Moraes	Brasil rural village (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Maria de F�tima	Diamantina II settlement (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Antonio Ramos da Silva	Diamantina II settlement (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Cl�udio Alves	Diamantina II settlement (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Edilson Lopes	Diamantina II settlement (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Roberto Soares	Diamantina II settlement (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Manoel dos Santos	Diamantina II settlement (Ipixuna do Pará)	
15/04/2023	Isabel soa Reis	Diamantina II settlement (Ipixuna do Pará)	
20/04/2023	Paulo Renato da Silva Vieira	Environmental Secretariat - Manicor�	Stakeholder consultation - governance
20/04/2023	Dieisson Darlem Barbosa	Environmental Analyst SEMADES-Manicor�	
20/04/2023	Antonio Jorge Ferreira Barros	Environmental Analyst SEMADES-Manicor�	
20/04/2023	Hilder Moraes Oliveira Filho	Environmental Analyst SEMADES-Manicor�	
20/04/2023	Marcilene Mereth dos Santos	CASAI/SESAI (Indigenous Health Care Center)	
21/04/2023	Deijone Ferreira de Oliveira	Cacique of the community (Curara village) - Manicor�-AM	External stakeholder interviews, stakeholder consultation carried out by PP, on-going methods of communication, grievance mechanism, capacity building and trainings courses. Existence of land disputes, illegal logging, fire occurrence, sources of
21/04/2023	C�ssio Oliveira Campos	School transporter - Manicor�-AM	
25/04/2023	Emerson Parente Borges	OPITTAMPP Leader - Manicor�-AM	

03/05/2023	Katiane Martins	Resident of Seringal Potiguar (Acre)	livelihood, complaints, and benefits to stakeholders. Existing conditions, high conservation values, impacts and mitigation measures and community monitoring plan. - Specific points of the community groups: - History of the area, length of time living in the community and occurrences of conflicts. Establishment of contact with the PP.
03/05/2023	Antonio Elindro Painva	Resident of Seringal Potiguar (Acre)	
04/05/2023	João Malquer	Rondon do Pará Rural Workers Syndicate.	
04/05/2023	Kelly Cristina	Secretary of Education of the municipality of Rondon do Pará	Stakeholder consultation - governance
04/05/2023	Elissandro da Silva	Resident of Seringal Katianã (Acre)	External stakeholder interviews, stakeholder consultation carried out by PP, on-going methods of communication, grievance mechanism, capacity building and trainings courses. Existence of land disputes, illegal logging, fire occurrence, sources of livelihood, complaints, and benefits to stakeholders. Existing conditions, high conservation values, impacts and mitigation measures and community monitoring plan. Specific points of the community groups: - History of the area, length of time living in the community and occurrences of conflicts. Maintaining communication with the PP. - Benefits of the activities implemented by the project.
04/05/2023	Jaqueline Santos	Resident of Seringal Katianã (Acre)	
04/05/2023	Antonio Monteiro de Souza	Resident of Seringal Katianã (Acre)	
04/05/2023	Antonia Francesca	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
04/05/2023	Alcitanne Costa	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
04/05/2023	Francisco da Conceição	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
04/05/2023	José Macas	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
04/05/2023	Laice Albuquerque	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
04/05/2023	Antonio José Araújo	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
04/05/2023	Antonio Almeida	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
04/05/2023	Antonia Francisca	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	

04/05/2023	Andressa de Souza	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Raimundo N. de Souza	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Ana Paula Ferreira	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Zaqueu de Almeida	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Antonio Carrio	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Mauriete de Almeida	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Andreia de Souza	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Richarle de Souza	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Josineide Candeia	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Marielly de Almeida	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Laide Vicente Rodrigues	Health agent – Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Sebastião Almeida	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Welison de Almeida	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Pereyrino Falcão	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Edson Silva	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Tonys Matheus da Silva Costa	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Daniela de Almeida Costa	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
04/05/2023	Maria das Neves Candeia	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)
05/05/2023	Manoel Antonio de Lima	Vale do Acará Agricultural Association (AAVA)

06/05/2023	Daiana Silva	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
06/05/2023	Raimundo Donato Cabral S.	Resident of Seringal Palmares (Acre)	
06/05/2023	Manoel Mourão Silva	Resident of Seringal Palmares (Acre)	
06/05/2023	Ray Junior	Resident of Seringal Palmares (Acre)	
06/05/2023	Manoel Moraes Silva	Resident of Seringal Palmares (Acre)	
06/05/2023	Marcia Moraes	Resident of Seringal Palmares (Acre)	
06/05/2023	Eliener Moraes	Resident of Seringal Palmares (Acre)	
06/05/2023	Raimundo Donato Falcão Silva	Resident of Seringal Palmares (Acre)	
06/05/2023	Dilcilene Moraes da Silva	Resident of Seringal Palmares (Acre)	
07/05/2023	Antonia Graciele Rodrigues	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
07/05/2023	Minervina da Silva Santana	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
07/05/2023	Cleiton Costa Dias	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
07/05/2023	Manoel Barbosa Souza	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
07/05/2023	Antonio Charles Rocha de Souza	Resident of Seringal Porongaba (Acre)	
08/05/2023	Thiago Borges	Secretary of Environment - Ipixuna do Pará	Stakeholder consultation - governance
08/05/2023	Luana Thalita Brito	Secretary of Environment - Ipixuna do Pará	
12/05/2023	Arlinea Rodrigues	State Agency of Agricultural Defense of Dom Eliseu (ADEPARA - Agência Estadual de Defesa Agropecuária do Pará).	

12/05/2023	Derivaldo Barbosa	State Agency of Agricultural Defense of Dom Eliseu (ADEPARA - Agência Estadual de Defesa Agropecuária do Pará).	
23/05/2023	Bruno Matta (CEO)	BRCarbon	Audit desk and Closing Meeting: Monitoring Report Additionally Land tenure Non Purance Risk Emission reduction calculations Document management, capture, and compilation of Project information.
23/05/2023	Diego Serrano (A/R Director and COO)	BRCarbon	
23/05/2023	Plinio Ruschi (REED/Manager)	BRCarbon	
23/05/2023	Silvio Gomes (Forest Measurement / Analyst)	BRCarbon	
25/05/2023	Rodrigo Felici Bortolan (Itinerant Health Coordinator of the Sena Madureira municipality)	Secretariat of Health - Sena Madureira (AC)	Stakeholder consultation - governance
25/05/2023	Gilvan Diniz (Education Coordinator of the Rural Zone of the Sena Madureira municipality)	Secretary of Education - Sena Madureira (AC)	

2.5 Site Inspections

The site inspection of the Project Area was carried out from 10/04/2023-15/04/2023 in the state of Pará, from 20/04/2023-25/04/2023 in the state of Amazonas and from 04/05/2023-09/05/2023 in the state of Acre. The purpose of the on-site visit was to understand out and evaluate whether the project area corresponds to the Project Description, Monitoring Report, and geoprocessing data (GIS). Also, to confirm that the project complies with the eligibility requirements and rules of the VCS, the applicability conditions of the methodology, as well as confirming the validity of information presented in the non-permanence risk report and application of quality control and assurance procedures. During the on-site visit, the areas of the properties Lagoa Grande II (PAI06), Nubia Floresta (PAI07), Floresta 1 (PAI08) and Ribeiro Rondon

(PAI09) were visited, and their boundaries were confirmed in the field using the Geo tracker app /86/. The sampling method used by the PP to launch the plots was based on the establishment of fixed area transects, each transect is made up of 8 plots measuring 20 x 60m. For this reason, the transects visited were measured in their entirety, that is, the 8 plots of the transect were measured. In total, four transects were visited and measured, each consisting of 8 plots, totaling 32 plots visited. The table below indicates which transects were visited in each new PAI, as well as the number of plots measured and the coordinates of some of them.

PAI	Transects ID	Plots measured	Coordinates	
			WGS84 LAT	WGS84 LONG
PAI 6	3, 4	16	6°12'27.68"S	61° 1'15.49"O
			6°12'25.64"S	61° 0'52.22"O
			6°12'25.94"S	61° 1'0.30"O
			6°12'26.17"S	61° 1'11.61"O
PAI 8	17	8	2°45'21.56"S	48° 2'12.57"O
			2°45'25.34"S	48° 2'11.24"O
			2°45'29.47"S	48° 2'9.83"O
			2°45'33.83"S	48° 2'8.13"O
PAI 9	15	8	4°17'20.18"S	48°40'14.26"O
			4°17'23.23"S	48°40'12.53"O
			4°17'27.52"S	48°40'10.91"O
			4°17'29.45"S	48°40'10.10"O

To assist in inspecting the site, we flew over the Ribeiro Rondon farm (PAI9), where its boundaries and surrounding communities were verified. Were visited the internal communities P.A Bom Jesus, T.I Barreirinha, P.A Águia, P.A Rio das Cruzes, P.A Diamantina, Vila Brasil, Curara Village, Porangaba and Palmares.

The auditing team assessed the implementation and operation of the proposed project activity, project area, the leakage belt area, baseline, and additionality. The same was crosschecked by person and remote interviewing the external stakeholders. In addition, remote meetings were performed with BRCarbon team.

Below are the details of the on-site inspection performed:

Activity performed	Coordinate		Start	Termination
	Latitude	Longitude	11/4/23	7/5/23

Opening Meeting (Remote - Introduction of audit team and presentation by PP on the overview of the project and the current)	-	-	10/04/2023	10/04/2023
Flying over the Ribeiro Rondon farm Site visit Ribeiro Rondon- PAI#9 - Transect 15	4°17'20.18"S	48°40'14.26"W	11/04/2023	11/04/2023
Site visit P.A Bom Jesus Check point: Municipal school Urutum	4°13'59.5"S	48°40'44.5"W	12/04/2023	12/04/2023
Site visit T.I Barreirinha Check point: School at T.I. Barreirinha	3°16'59.2"S	48°24'23.8"W	13/04/2023	13/04/2023
Site visit P.A Águia and P.A Rio das Cruzes Check point - PA Rio Bonito	3°45'48.2"S	47°59'27.4"W	14/04/2023	14/04/2023
Site visit Fazenda Floresta I - PAI#8 Transect 17 and Fazenda Florest Núbia PAI#7	2°45'21.56"S	48° 2'12.57"W	15/04/2023	15/04/2023
Site visit P.A Diamantina and Vila Brasil Check point - Artesian well (Vila Brasil)	2°52'47.8"S	48°02'01.5"W	15/04/2023	15/04/2023
Site visit Lagoa Grande II PAI#06 Interview	6°12'27.68"S	61° 1'15.49"W	20/04/2023	25/04/2023
Site visit PAI#02 and interview with traditional communities (Porongaba community, governance, and health agent)	10° 2'54.14"S	69° 4'38.22"W	04/05/2023	04/05/2023
Site visit PAI#03 and interview traditional communities (Seringal Palmares community)	10°01'57.15" S	69°20'10.13" W	05/05/2023	05/05/2023
Site visit PAI#04 and interview traditional communities	10°08'12.13" S	68°58'11.24" W	06/05/2023	06/05/2023
Site visit PAI#05 and interview traditional communities	10°13'48.0" S	69°27'00.0" W	07/05/2023	07/05/2023

2.6 Resolution of Findings

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.

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 Version 4.4 standard and CCB standard 3.1 have been met.

The No. of CARs/CRs raised by RINA are the following: 07 CRs and 01 CAR

2.6.1 Forward Action Requests

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 description/ provisions for 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.

The No. of FARs raised by RINA are the following:

2 FAR. The FAR is listed in Appendix 2 of this report.

2.7 Eligibility for Validation Activities

Not applicable.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

Not applicable. The project is not registered nor seeking registration in any other GHG program, rather than VCS and CCB.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

The PP proposes the following methodology deviations:

- 1) CAB_non-tree,i,t-carbon stock in aboveground biomass in non-trees is considered as part of the average aboveground biomass stock subjected to burning (Bi,t) in VMD0013 v1.2, equation 2 in the baseline and project scenarios.
- 2) An initial participatory rural appraisal (PRA) of the communities inside and surrounding the project area was performed to determine if there was the potential to occur illegal logging activity.

Considering GPD initial scope, it remained characterized that all families living inside the project area explore the forest for timber and fuel wood, what shall be considered as a low impact activity driven by subsistence purposes. No timber or fuel wood economic activity was identified by BRC field team. In this sense, BRC will assume that extraction of trees for timber or fuelwood is a constant in PAIs where there are communities inside. Rather than making a PRA in every two years, BRC will monitor the forest degraded area annually considering the protocols established in this monitoring plan. This constitutes a methodology deviation which leads to more accurate and conservative estimates since significance of timber and fuel wood extraction GHG related emissions will always be tested.

- 3) Monitoring period: The first monitoring period extends from August 2nd (project start date) to October 19th, 2021 (first monitoring report closing date). BRC proposes a methodology deviation related to the minimum duration of a monitoring period, to be applicable only in the first monitoring event.
- 4) During this monitoring period, a methodological deviation was also applied to one of the Vegetation Suppression Authorizations (ASV) used in the proxy-based approach to define the D%. The deviation in question is in relation to item 6 of section 5.1.3 of module VM0006 /16/, which states that deforestation in the proxy area must have occurred within the 10 years prior to the baseline period. However, for one of the properties used in the proxy area approach, the vegetation suppression authorization submitted was issued in 2022 and executed in 2023, which is later than the first year of the project baseline.

The deviation applied does not affect the accuracy and conservatism of the data, since it maintains the use of an official document authorized by government institutions for the analysis of the proxy area, which accurately portrays the dynamics of the project's proxy area in order to define the deforestation rate. Furthermore, all the other criteria for the applicability of proxy areas for determining the rate of deforestation are met in this proxy area in question.

RINA agrees that these methodological deviations will not adversely affect the conservative nature of quantifying GHG emission reductions and ensure an equivalent level of accuracy in GHG estimates.

3.3 Project Description Deviations (*Rules 3.5.7 – 3.5.10*)

Three deviations were applied to the Project Description. The first refers to the above-ground carbon estimates have been revised through the implementation of a new and improved allometric equation. This updated equation, as presented in Chave et al., 2014 /88/, offers advantages compared to the previous one, it incorporates two additional parameters, beyond tree diameter, which are an environmental coefficient for estimating tree height and the wood density of the tree.

During the audit process, the PP was questioned about the reasons for requesting this deviation from the methodology, mainly regarding the equation selection aspects of the Chaves et al. (2014) /88/ and on the use of LiDAR data.

It was explained by PP that between the preparation of MR 1 and MR 2, BRCarbon's technical team underwent changes with the addition of new engineers and technicians.

Among the new technical reinforcements were specialists in LiDAR technology, namely the current director of REDD projects, Mr. Danilo Almeida, who brought the use of LiDAR to the company's projects as an innovation capable of increasing the accuracy of estimates and increasing the quality of projections. Through LiDAR surveys it was possible to obtain the altimetric structure of the areas flown over, and increase the sampling area of the PAI's, not restricting the input data only to the areas of the field plots.

After collecting the LiDAR data, the PP also started to adopt the equation by Chaves et al. 2014 /88/ in place of Nogueira et al. 2008 /102/, and the reasons given were as follows:

- The equation proposed by Chaves is used in similar works that involve the use of LiDAR data.
- The equation proposed by Chaves et al (2014) is widely used and cited, with more than 2000 scientific citations, corroborating its scientific applicability.

Another argument presented by the PP was regarding the increased accuracy of projections resulting from the greater representability of the data from Chaves et al. To prove this, a comparison was presented between the data used by Chave et al (2014) and Nogueira et al (2008), where the data from Chave et al (2014) bring 182 trees with DBH > 80 cm, while the data from Nogueira et al (2008) has only 5 trees with DBH > 80 cm.

Finally, a comparison of the estimates using Chaves et al and Nogueira et al was presented, where both presented a difference of less than 5%, not representing a large difference that impacts the acceptability of the Chaves equation.

It is worth noting that the PP presented the methodology used to estimate the various parameters, the field inventory was carried out, which was verified during the onsite visit, where measurements of Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) were repeated for some of the individuals sampled on the transects, which were identified with numbered plates /28/. The project also carried out the UAV-LiDAR survey, which was confirmed by reviewing the documentation provided, shapefiles, forest biomass inventory, carbon maps and LIDAR estimates for PAIs# 02-05 and 07-09 /28/.

The adjustment in the equation does not impact the applicability of the methodology, nor does it affect the additionality of the project, or the baseline scenario adopted. Even though there is a subtle increase in

the potential for VCU (Verified Carbon Units) generation due to the adoption of a more precisely allometric equation, this does not interfere with the baseline scenario adopted by the project or with the hypothetical conservation scenario without carbon project activities. Although, this deviation complies with section 3.20.2 of VCS standard 4.4 and CCB Standard version 3.1 /06/ /07/, where the PP has described and justified the reasons for the deviation in a revised version of the project description /02/ /28/. It was confirmed that the steps for estimating the above-ground carbon stock were followed, according to part 1, option 1 of the VCS Module VMD0001 /12/ and other parts of the procedures of this same module for estimating carbon stocks in the above- and below-ground biomass in live tree and non-tree pools, and the applicability of the allometric equation used was also demonstrated /03/.

In addition, PP carried out an analysis of the Chave's equation /118/, showing that the Chave equation has the same or better predictive capacity than the Nogueira equation. It was also shown that the allometric model was selected in accordance with section 6.1 of VMD0015 v.2.2 /19/, of "(e) Specific pantropical forest type" and, likewise, the criteria "(a) Specific national species, genera and families", where the environmental factor (E) of the Chave's equation controls for a natural difference between countries within the tropical region of the globe.

In addition to evaluating the model, the audit team also reviewed the application of the LiDAR model for carbon estimation. The LiDAR application methodology was in accordance with VALBUENA, R. et al (2017) and considered acceptable. For error calculation in these estimates, each 35x35 pixel of the carbon maps was treated as a sampling unit. Adhering to the methodology suggested by Verra /10/, the carbon average and confidence intervals of the estimates were calculated. This involved conducting inventory simulations in a resampling process with 1000 iterations, extracting samples with replacements in each iteration. The respective average estimates and the uncertainty of tCO₂e per hectare were computed in line with the Verra Methodology and aligned with the IPCC standards, maintaining a 90% confidence level. The culmination of this process involved summarizing the 1000 inventories from the iterations to derive the final confidence interval and carbon estimate, with the final uncertainty of the average carbon stock for all Phyto physiognomies /28/ is less than 10% of the average value.

Based on the comprehensive review and analysis carried out, it can be confirmed that the methodologies and practices employed in this carbon project are solid, robust and in line with the required standards, thus providing a reliable and accurate assessment of carbon stocks.

RINA agrees that this deviation from the Project Description increases the accuracy of the carbon calculation estimates and is therefore acceptable, since a more accurate and representative model was used for the various forest landscapes of the project, due to the broader scope and with the inclusion of additional environmental and density parameters, and the inclusion of more individuals. The deviation is

adequately described and justified, and the project remains in compliance with the rules of CCB Version 3 and the VCS /06/ /07/.

The second project description deviation is related to the inclusion of the project in the Gold Level Criteria for Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits. The biodiversity monitoring has shown that six species found in the project area are classified by the IUCN Red List as being at high risk of global extinction and therefore meet the vulnerability criteria set out in the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards: v3.1 (GL3.1. a) /07/.

The third deviation from the PD was related to the inclusion of new entities. To validate this, the identification of the implementing partners in the CCB&VCS MR /01/ was verified, as well as their roles and responsibilities in relation to the project, including, among others, project implementation, management, and monitoring, during the period of obtaining project credits, in accordance with the rules of CCB Version 3 and VCS Standard 4.4 /06/ /07/. The information on the implementing partners presented in section 2.1.4 of the CCB&VCS MR /01/ has been cross-checked with the ownership documents /97/ /98/ and the partnership agreement with the project proponent /24/.

In this deviation, the partner implementing PAIs #1-5 changed from BATISTA E CIA LTDA to Yaco2 Gestão e Comércio de Carbono. As presented in section 2.2.4 of the CCB&VCS MR /01/ and confirmed in the ownership and partnership documents /97/ /25/, the two companies belong to the same owner, with only the specification of Yaco2 Gestão e Comércio de Carbono to operate in the carbon market, but with the management of the businesses of the owner of the two companies as the only liberality. Regarding the new entities as implementation partners during the MP, they were added due to the inclusion of new instances of project activities, PAI#06-09. Considering that this is a grouped project, and that the inclusion of the new instances followed the scalability limits for grouped projects in the validated PD /02/, the addition of new implementation partners is inherent in the project's growth structure. It should be noted that the inclusion of the new instances was carried out in accordance with sections 3.6.16 and 3.6.17 of VCS standard 4.4 /06/ (see section 3.5 of this report), as well as checking the documentation of the partners' properties that relate them to the project areas and the partnership agreement established with the PP /97/ /25/.

Thus, the Allometric Equation, the Biodiversity Gold Level and the Inclusion of New Entities, have been appropriately described and justified in section 2.2.4 of the CCB&VCS MR /01/ as a deviation from the PD, in accordance with the rules of CCB Version 3 and the VCS /06/ /07/.

3.4 Minor Changes to Project Description (*Rules 3.5.6*)

The modification that occurred during the monitoring period, the exclusion of the activity of implementing monitoring towers with cameras capable of automatically detecting smoke patterns, was validated as a minor change to the Project Description.

The audit team validated the minor changes by considering Rules 3.5.6 of the CCB Program Rules v 3.1 /08/ document as part of the audit work described in this report. To assess whether the change is justified as a minor change, this VVB reviewed the measures adopted by the project proponent to increase fire monitoring and public communication. It also assessed the explanation for the change, where it sought an approach to monitoring more in line with cultural practices, to consider the impacts on communities and in line with criterion GL1 of the CCB standard v 3.1 /07/. This small change has no impact or consequence on the validated project in terms of the results achieved during the monitored period and meets the validation criteria.

3.5 Grouped Project (*G1.13 – G1.15, G4.1*)

In order to assess whether all the new PAIs included during this MP meet the eligibility criteria, it was first checked whether it was demonstrated that the eligibility criteria and the process for project expansion set out in PD /02/ were met by any new project areas and communities that were included in the CCB and VCS project. In accordance with the template's guidelines, it has been certified that each criterion is addressed separately. To validate the inclusion of areas related to PAI# 06-9 in the Brazilian Amazon Project, the following parameters were verified:

- 4 new PAI's were included in the Grouped Project (PAI's 06-9) in the period from 20th October 2021 – 31st December 2022.
- The proponent presented the maps indicating the location of the new PAI's included in the project and their respective complementary documents (shape, kml and png files). In accordance with requirement G1.13 of the CCB standard /07/, along with the maps of the new project areas, section 2.2.5 of each regional MR /01/ also included the location of the communities added to the project. The consolidated revised MR detailed the location of each new PAI in accordance with sections 1.4.2 and 1.4.3 of the validated PD /02/.
- In the section 2.2.5 of the regional MRs and in the revised consolidated MR /01/ describes the processes used to identify communities and other stakeholders. The identification of the three community groups (Settlement Project, Municipalities, and Indigenous Land) was based on secondary information available in the IBGE GIS database, with subsequent field research through the application of semi-structured questionnaires, photographic records and observations collected through direct contact with the communities living in the project areas.

The results presented for the socio-economic diagnostics conducted were checked and compared with the data presented on the websites of the corresponding municipalities /75-84/.

- The stakeholders listed in each PAI added were duly identified, and evidence of the proponent's contact with them was presented. According to the proponents, communities and stakeholders are not directly exposed to risks, as the proponent will finance the implementation of the project, and the same happens areas. Therefore, the new project areas and communities are in line with the stakeholder identification and analysis process set out in the project description.

The information presented indicates that the new areas are in accordance with the eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new PAIs described in the Project Description, including:

1) Occur within one of the designated geographic areas specified in the project description - as presented in section 2.2.5 of CCB&VCS MR /01/ and specified in the PD /02/, the project assumed as its designated geographical area a wide area where all legally constituted private properties in the Amazon biome can occur. It was verified through the GIS database, confirmation of property boundaries /39/ /40/ /41/ /42/ and on-site inspection that the new PAIs occur within the designated geographical area.

2) Conform with at least one complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances. Partial conformance with multiple sets of eligibility criteria is insufficient. Comply with at least one complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances - In accordance with the provisions of the validated PD, the new PAIs included correspond to the set of eligibility criteria:

a. Regularized rural properties in the Legal Amazon with forest cover of more than 80% in the Amazon biome and 35% in the Cerrado. - Confirmed by forest cover analysis /39/, land analysis /97-100/ and on-site visit.

b. A landowner must have signed a long-term forest conservation agreement with the BRC. - The conservation agreements have been verified /25/ and it is confirmed that they apply to PAIs#6-15 included in this monitoring period.

c. New PAIs, have recent approval from the relevant government department (local to national) to convert forest to an alternative land use; or documentation that an application for approval has been filed with the relevant government department for permission to deforest and convert to alternative land use (as required by VMD0006 v1.2). - For all the PAIs included in this monitoring period, the "intention to deforest" before the project start date was demonstrated. To this end, applications for deforestation permits made or

deforestation permits issued before the signing of a conservation agreement with the project proponent were checked as evidence for each PAI /45 - 56/ /113/.

3) Be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic, and other relevant information to demonstrate compliance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable sampling by the validation/verification body. - As confirmed in the MR made available /01/, all the relevant information is presented, both for the PAIs that have already been validated (PAI#1-5) and for the new instances that are being included in this monitoring period (PAI#6-9).

4) Be included in an updated project description, with updated project location information (as set out in Section 3.11), which shall be validated at the time of verification against the applicable set of eligibility criteria. - As presented in MR /01/ each new instance included is being validated according to the eligibility criteria of the registered PD /02/

5) Have evidence of project ownership, in respect of each project activity instance, held by the project proponent from the respective start date of each project activity instance. - As confirmed in the land analysis /97-100/ (see section 4.3.13 of this report), it has been demonstrated that each instance of project activity has ownership of the project. The same was also confirmed in item 2 above.

6) Start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project start date. - The start date for each instance or owner group corresponds to the date on which the conservation agreement with the BRC was signed /24/. As verified, these dates are later than the grouped project start date.

7) Be eligible for crediting from the start date of the instance through to the end of the project crediting period. - As presented in MR /01/, the new instances included have the crediting period defined according to the specific baseline for each PAI, in line with that defined in the validated PD /02/.

8) Only eligible for crediting from the start of the verification period in which they were added to the grouped project. - As presented in MR /01/, the new instances included have the crediting period defined according to the specific baseline for each PAI, in line with that defined in the validated PD /02/.

9) Not be or have been enrolled in another VCS project. - The new instances included are not enrolled in another VCS project, as verified through interviews with project proponents during the on-site visit and an Internet search of VCS databases.

10) Adhere to the clustering and capacity limit requirements for multiple project activity instances set out in 3.6.8 - 3.6.9. - The new instances included meet the eligibility criteria of the PD /02/, as well as the scalability requirements.

Thus, as cross-checked with the GIS database, long-term conservation agreements, land analysis and other supporting evidence, the eligibility criteria, and the process for expanding the project set out in the project description were met by the new areas included.

Section 2.2.5 of MR /01/ shows how the CCB's eligibility criteria and information on how the new PAIs meet these criteria, in which:

- Stakeholders had the same engagement process, in accordance with the validated PD /02/ and as verified in the images, social engagement reports and videos of meetings with communities /35/ /64/ /65/ /114/. The engagement process was also confirmed during the on-site inspection and interviews.

- As with the PAIs that have already been validated, the community prioritization protocol and the social engagement protocol have been implemented /35/ /113/. Prior free and informed consent on the implementation of the project activities was obtained because of the participatory project design workshops held during the social engagement process with the communities /30/.

- The activities implemented, and the monitoring elements are in line with the validated PD /02/. All the monitoring elements presented in section 3.1.3 of the MR /01/ are similar to those implemented for the first 5 instances and verified in the first monitoring report. Checking the validated PD confirms that the same monitoring plan established for the PAIs already validated has been implemented for the new PAIs.

In addition to being in line with the eligibility criteria, it was assessed that:

The project's new areas and communities comply with the scalability limits established in the project description, since they are limited by the total area of private land with forest cover that exceeds the Amazon legal reserve. The PP does not recognize capacity limits of an economic or management nature, nor limits to the expansion of the project beyond which there may be negative impacts on the community, nor on biodiversity.

Actions taken to mitigate the risks that may result from adding areas and communities to the project are not applicable, since the project cannot be expanded beyond its scalability limit. The risk mitigation measures for climate, community and biodiversity benefits identified by the PP are applicable to all PAIs.

With the inclusion of new instances, there have been no changes to the project's governance structures or any changes to roles and responsibilities, which continue in accordance with sections 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 of the validated PD CCB /02/.

The sampling process for validating new instances of project activities, project areas and communities consisted of reviewing 100% of the project documentation, evidence of stakeholder consultation,

spreadsheets, GIS data and property ownership documents. Local inspections were also carried out, in which PAIs were visited and stakeholders interviewed.

During the audit, the evidence, data, and documentation relating to the new instances, areas and communities of project activity were assessed and reviewed. The data monitored was sufficient in quantity, quality, and completeness to support the determination of GHG emissions removals reported by the project and was collected in a manner consistent with the VCS standard and the validated project monitoring plan.

Overall, the inclusion of the new instances and communities of project activity since the last verification is valid, as the process of identifying and analyzing stakeholders has been properly explained, as well as their rights, interests, and relevance to the project. It has also been demonstrated how the new PAIs meet the eligibility criteria and do not violate the scalability limits.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Public Comments (*Rules 4.6*)

This project was posted for Global Public Comment from 08/05/2023 to 07/06/2023 on the VCS website <https://registry.terra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2551/22/>. No comments were received during the period in which the project was open for comments, as evidenced by the VCS web interface /22/ and the email received by VERRA /79/.

4.2 Summary of Project Benefits

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

Benefits include actions to prevent and fight forest fires, digital inclusion actions for traditional populations, conservation of forest massifs and preservation of local biodiversity, including endangered species.

The mentioned benefits seem adequate to the reality of the place where the new PAI's are inserted. Although most of the benefits cited have not yet been monitored or implemented, they are properly characterized as future or ongoing actions.

The climate benefit is that the project aims to help mitigate climate change by conserving 27,626.34 ha. RINA confirms that the project complies with all the requirements of the Verified Carbon Standard and Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards, having estimated 2,458,294 tCO₂ equivalents net emission reductions during the crediting period of 20-October-2021 to 31-December-2022.

- The benefits for the local community and other stakeholders focus on the social impacts of the project, with the development of activities in education, health, access to water, employment, and training. The aim is to influence social issues and living conditions in the communities surrounding the Project Area, reducing social vulnerability, and increasing the level of socio-economic conditions and the quality of life of families, helping them to obtain goods and services that promote economic activity and social well-being. To achieve these impacts, towers were installed to provide internet, optical fiber, solar panels, and a battery bank. Training, improvements to the structure of schools, access to water and well-being were also carried out. These activities are detailed in section 4.3 of the MR /01/.
- For biodiversity, the benefits are the maintenance and monitoring of forest cover in the Project Area and the reduction of GHG emissions from forest fires, guaranteeing the protection and conservation of habitats and local biodiversity, including species with some degree of threat according to the IUCN /87/.
- The VVB verified the results reported by the project for the benefits achieved for the climate, community and biodiversity and confirms that during verification BRCarbon has the experience and team to carry out activities during the life of the project.

4.3 General

4.3.1 Implementation Status (G1.9)

The project implementation status is explained in detail in section 2.2 of the MR /01/. As per the interviews had 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.

In this monitoring, a deviation was applied to the project description, where the above-ground carbon estimates were updated by changing the allometric equation used /88/, so the ex-ante Baseline Emissions were updated. Another deviation related to the inclusion of the project in the Gold Level Criteria for Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits was also applied. Such deviations did not lead to any material discrepancies between the implementation of the project and the project description.

In general, the new areas to be included in the Brazilian Amazon Grouped Project presented similar implementation status, following the schedule of activities between 2021 and 2022:

- Signature agreement with the landowners, for inclusion in the project.
- Forest inventory of above ground biomass.

- Soil and litter collection for carbon assessment in these pools.
- Survey of animal biodiversity in each area.

No material discrepancies were identified after conducting on-site and remote interviews, recalculation of credits, and assessing the accuracy of deforestation claims. Through detailed review and data testing on implementation of all relevant aspects of monitoring plan, it is confirmed the absence of any material discrepancy between monitoring plan and methodology and monitoring system.

Still according to the documentation presented and the Project Descriptions, none of the areas included in this monitoring participate in other payment programs for environmental services or carbon credits. This was also verified with the PP who confirmed that there is no other form of environmental credit related to the GHG generated by the proposed project activity.

The project has not received or sought any other form of environmental credit or has not become eligible to do so since validation or previous verification. The project has not participated or been rejected under any other GHG programs since validation or previous verification.

The project sustainable development contribution was assessed and confirmed by the VVB through on-site visit, remote assessments, and interviews (see section 2.4) with project management team and with supporting documents provided by PP. The revised MR was also checked, which includes actions that have a net positive impact on communities, such as health, education, the environment, and sustainable production, among others. It was also analyzed whether the project indirectly contributes to other indicators of the sustainable development goals. To assess the project's contribution to the SDGs, each indicator reported was related to the activities already implemented by the project, as well as cross-checked with the evidence of their implementation.

The project contributes to several stated sustainable development priorities, such as the following objectives and targets related to the Sustainable Development Goals:

- SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere - To contribute to this objective, solar kits (energy, water pumps) were donated, and families were mapped to regularize their areas /62/ /66/ /67/ /68/.
- SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages - To contribute to this objective, it was confirmed that lectures were held to increase women's access to information and public health campaigns /32/ /34/ /65/.
- SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all - To contribute to this objective, it was confirmed that the project's activities

included the renovation of two schools and the donation of basic educational materials /32/ /33/ /34/.

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all - In order to contribute to this objective, project activities included the installation and maintenance of an artesian well /33/ /69/. SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts -the activities contributed to the presentation of a workshop on sustainable forest management /33/ /34/. SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns - the activities contributed to the presentation of a workshop on sustainable forest management /33/ /34/. SDG 15: Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss - the activities contributed to the presentation of a workshop on sustainable forest management /33/ /34/. Thus, considering the correlation of the SDG Indicators with the activities implemented, it is assessed that the project implemented the activities that result in the sustainable development contributions described in the monitoring report.

The project has three deviations from methodologies that are in line with section 3.19 of the VCS standard v.4.4, which states that deviations may be applied in cases where alternative methods may be more efficient for specific project circumstances. For the proposed deviation, the same level of accuracy in GHG estimates has been ensured and that it will not negatively impact the conservatism of the quantification of GHG emission reductions. The justified deviations from the project are listed below:

Deviation related to measurement and monitoring procedures, with the inclusion of CAB_non-tree,i,t in Equation 2 of the Module VMD0013 v1.2.

Instead of doing a PRA every two years, the PP will monitor the degraded forest area annually considering the protocols established in the monitoring plan. Thus, there is a deviation regarding the significance of GHG emissions from extraction of wood and fuel wood, related to the periodicity of the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA).

Deviation related to the minimum duration of a monitoring period, applied only to the first monitoring event.

Based on the on-site visits, remote visits, interviews conducted and document analysis, the deviations applied did not generate material discrepancy between the project implementation and the project description, followed the standard VCS and were duly justified.

In this way, it is inferred that the monitoring plan related to the first monitoring of the areas was fulfilled as presented. All the physical components and project boundary are in conformity with the description in

CCB&VCS PD /02/. The project is also not registered with another GHG program. There is no risk of double counting.

4.3.2 Risks to the Community and Biodiversity Benefits (G1.10)

The steps taken to verify the natural and human-induced risks to the project's expected benefits identified by the project proponent were:

- Assessment of the actions required and implemented to mitigate the likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community, and biodiversity benefits during this monitoring period.
- For each identified risk, it was assessed whether the necessary measure had been outlined and actions taken to mitigate.
- The risks identified in section 2.2.6 of the MR /01/ were cross-checked with supporting evidence, site inspections and interviews.

The risks to the project presented by the proponent are valid for most of the preservation projects developed in the Brazilian Amazon biome.

In general, they include risks of forest fires resulting from human actions, the project's inability to prevent deforestation also resulting from third-party action, and deliberate sabotage for political reasons. Predatory hunting is also presented as a risk to the project. Among the natural factors, El-Niño is cited as a possible cause of prolonged droughts. All actions that pose risks to the project will be attacked by the proponent, mainly through frequent monitoring of areas and intervention actions, participation, and dialogue with local communities.

In general, the risks presented, and the mitigating actions are reasonable to the reality of the region where the project areas are located. This was confirmed in section 2.2.6 of the MR, which was developed in accordance with section G1.10 of PD /02/. The audit team assessed the main risks of the project and the measures to mitigate them, as follows:

Risk	Assessment of measure	Conclusion
Unavoidable unplanned deforestation. (Human induced)	In this 2nd monitoring period in PAI#7-09 the PP carried out 04 trainings in sustainable livestock with the communities of the Settlement projects (Irmã Dorothy, P.A Bom Jesus, P.A Águia. P.A Rio das Cruzes and P.A Diamantina), these activities were confirmed in the consultations with stakeholders. In PAI#6 the PP is	VVB concluded that mitigation measures provided by PP are appropriate to cover risk.

	carrying out a survey of the actors who carry out periodic extractives. With these activities the PP hopes to improve the management of the agricultural landscape to increase productivity and reduce pressure on forests. Also, it plans activities together with extractives to raise awareness about carbon projects, forest conservation and valorization of non-timber products. The audit team reviewed the material made available at the training, as well as the survey report with PAI 6 /33/ /34/.	
Wildfires. (Human induced)	BRCarbon will work on firefighting and prevention, for which it is budgeting with the National Center for the Prevention and Combat of Forest Fires (Prevfogo) for training and environmental education for fire management. It also plans awareness-raising activities with external extractives. The audit team checked the risk analysis for fire, as well as the evidence of the educational activities already carried out /33/ /43/.	VVB concluded that mitigation measures provided by PP are appropriate to cover risk.
Political (Human induced)	BRCarbon carried out stakeholder survey and consultation activities, for which it delivered project summaries, materials related to the training developed, public meetings with communities and governance. Such actions were verified by the audit team, by the evidence presented and in the field visits. Thus, it is assessed that BRCarbon has worked to maintain communication with stakeholders. The audit team checked the research and consultation activity reports /33/.	VVB concluded that mitigation measures provided by PP are appropriate to cover risk.
Predatory hunting and overfishing. (Human induced)	The PP carried out two fauna monitoring (one in the dry season, one in the rainy season), the monitoring reports /01/ were checked, and field activities confirmed. The audit team checked the fauna inventory reports /26/.	VVB concluded that mitigation measures provided by PP are appropriate to cover risk.

Extreme droughts (Natural)	To mitigate the effects of climate anomalies such as El-Niño that make the forest drier and more flammable, the PP has developed a fire alert monitoring system /29/ and plans to increase the budget for fire prevention and fighting actions in El-Niño years.	VVB concluded that mitigation measures provided by PP are appropriate to cover risk.
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RINA is able to conclude that PP has identified the natural and human-induced risks to the expected project benefits and the actions taken to mitigate such risks are adequate. The MR /01/ describes the actions required and implemented to mitigate the likely risks. The audit team also verified the risk calculated by the PP through the Non-Permanence Risk Report /43/. Thus, considering the field visits and interviews in which the project's potential risks were addressed, and documentary analysis, the audit team confirmed that the PP has correctly identified the risks to the project and is implementing reasonable measures to reduce or mitigate the negative impacts of these risks on climate, community, and biodiversity benefits.

4.3.3 Community and Biodiversity Benefit Permanence (G1.11)

As presented in section 2.2.7 of MR /01/, the project landowners have signed a legal agreement /25/ to continue the management practices that lead to the conservation of the project area. This agreement establishes the continuity of management practices that will lead to the conservation of the project area for at least 30 years, to guarantee carbon stocks and benefits for the community and biodiversity. Such measures aim to maintain and improve biodiversity, community, and climate benefits. They are therefore reasonable and allow the project to continue beyond its lifetime.

4.3.4 Stakeholder Access to Information (G3.1- G3.3)

During the on-site visits, the proponents spoke with the stakeholders, informing them of the main aspects of the project's relevance. They were also informed where the project's public documents are located, indicating Verra's website for monitoring these documents.

Through the face-to-face and remote visit, interviews and meetings were held with community and institutional actors, where the VVB validated the information from the schedule of informal meetings with stakeholders and cross-checked it with the supporting evidence /30-34/. The verification team confirmed that the information generated for the design and monitoring of the project was explained to the community and institutional actors. Thus, the results obtained for the preparation of the documents were presented to the community in a descriptive draft of the project. Regarding stakeholders from local or riverside communities, as most do not have internet (and often not even electricity), printed materials such as maps were taken, shown, and delivered to community members.

Sections 2.3.1 to 2.3.6 of the MR /01/ describe the process for accessing project documents to stakeholders. It was verified by the audit team that the complete documentation was made available to the stakeholders. The printed version was provided by the PP (in English and in the local language-Portuguese), the virtual version available on the VERRA website and the oral version through meetings. Actions were also taken to explain the audit process to communities and other stakeholders. Project information, including potential costs, risks, and benefits to communities due to the project, is detailed in the MR. The PP issued a public notice informing the inspection team in advance and sent letters of communication /35/.

4.3.5 Stakeholder Consultation (G3.4 – G3.5)

The consultation and communication process with stakeholders was monitored and verified by the auditors during local visits. In the presence of the auditor, the proponents' representatives explained the project and the points where they intend to work together with each stakeholder (public authorities, health agents, communities).

The auditor checked with each leadership presented if they had a means of contact with representatives of the bidder, and all of them confirmed that they had at least one contact person in the company, which they could access at any time.

All consulted stakeholders confirmed that they had already had at least one previous contact with PP representatives, corroborating what was presented in the MR. It was confirmed that consultations are based on visits from the PP, communication by WhatsApp, email, letters, and specific appointments. The MR /01/ describes how stakeholders were involved in the design of the project initially and the ongoing meetings with different stakeholders.

During the on-site visit it was verified how community members and other stakeholders are involved with the project activities, including suggestions for actions and benefits they would like to see. Requests from community members are being considered. Stakeholders appear to be generally satisfied with the project during this monitoring period. Even in the face of positive feedback, some community members reported the need to improve the communication channel. Aware of this and in order to improve consultation with stakeholder, the PP reported that it is developing a type of questionnaire to measure community members' feelings and receptivity to the project. According to section 2.3.12 of the MR /01/, the PP describes that it is structuring its ombudsman system to be the main channel for complaints from all stakeholders. A flowchart of how this BRC Ombudsman system works for communication and complaints will work has been provided /63/. While this system has not been established, the PP reported that it aims to strengthen participatory meetings where complaints are heard publicly and during these meetings, they

use an informal approach for some people, as well as strengthening communication through regional coordinators.

Thus, given the revised stakeholder consultation documentation /31/ /32/ /33/ /34/ /35/, the measures implemented to work on community feedback, the on-site visit, and interviews, it is possible to conclude that the project carried out effective community consultations.

The auditors' conversations with the indicated leaders were documented through a list of signatures and photographs, as shown below.



Figure 1 - Representative of the proposing company explaining details of the project, on a printed map, in the presence of the auditor.



Figure 2 - Meeting of representatives of the bidder with stakeholders from public authorities and health, in the presence of the auditor.

4.3.6 Stakeholder Participation in Decision-making and Implementation (G3.6)

The participation of communities close to the project was evidenced during the on-site audit.

Community members referring to PAI 6 listened attentively to the proponents about what a carbon project is and how they could benefit from it and were open to participating and supporting the project. As reported by the community members, they feel forgotten by the government, which hasn't visited them for over 3 years. The only exception is the Secretariat of Indigenous Health, which visits the villages once a month. However, they lack all kinds of material resources and structures, such as electricity and communication, which are still precarious in the area.

The leaders shared their needs with the company, listing them in order of priority. In addition to supporting local schools, the most awaited help is related to obtaining drinking water and basic sanitation for the communities, which was transmitted to the proponent as the first and main demand of the Curara community, close to PAI 6.

With the verification of the activities implemented during the audit interviews and according to what is presented in section 2.3.10 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 communities who want and need to be involved in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the project. It also confirmed the use of BRCarbon's Social Engagement Protocol /35/ /114/ to facilitate stakeholder participation in decision-making.

The stakeholders interviewed during the site visit gave a positive response about the project and in some cases suggestions for improvements, but in general, showed great interest in the continuity of the project activities.

4.3.7 Anti-discrimination (G3.7)

BRCarbon has a Bylaws of the Company /37/ and a Code of Ethics /38/ that ensure that they are not involved in any form of corruption, which is required by the company's authorities.

The VVB checked the Code of Ethics /38/ and can aims it rejects any kind of involvement, direct or indirect, in bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favoritism, patronage, nepotism, extortion and collusion. The owners have also signed a conservation agreement /35/ which clearly states that both parties must follow all laws, relating to the implementation and management of projects and their commitment to no form of discrimination, including discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or other habits. This indicator is sufficiently addressed by the PP in section 2.3.11 of the MR /01/.

During this monitoring period, no occurrence related to this criterion was observed based on interviews with the team and community.

4.3.8 Stakeholder Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.8)

The PP has developed a PP Grievance Feedback and Redress Operating Procedure /02/ /63/ which outlines a clear grievance redress mechanism. The procedure was assessed by the VVB during the site visit and found to be adequate for resolving complaints.

Regarding PAI 6, the feedback received from the Curara community was positive, where they showed excitement and hope with the project, since they feel abandoned by the public power and all help is welcome, according to their leaders. In relation to CASAI (Indigenous Health Care Center) they were also favorable and excited about the possible partnerships that will be signed with the project.

Manicoré City Hall was open to working with project representatives on behalf of communities and municipalities. However, among city hall representatives, a certain distrust was demonstrated regarding the achievement of objectives and partnerships since they had already had negative experiences with other supposed project developers. He was also questioned about the ownership of the farm, asking if the ownership documentation had been presented, which was confirmed and indicated in which book and sheet of the local registry office the documents presented are. Ownership of the Manicoré farm was also confirmed with the land ownership documentation provided /97-100/ and the land analysis process carried out /93/.

Finally, an agreement was reached between representatives of the bidder and the city hall, where it was established that in the next visits by the bidder to the project area, 2 members of the city hall will be invited to accompany them, since the place is difficult to access and the City Hall claims it does not have the resources and staff to serve the communities in that region. Regarding the other PAIs, there were also positive feedbacks regarding the implemented activities and the interest in continuity, the stakeholders were very hopeful and engaged with the project. During the audit visit, some community members from PAI#7-9 pointed out some questions regarding the quality of the water from the well-established procedure. As a form of redress, BRCarbon sent a sample of water from Vila Brasil's artesian well for laboratory analysis, where the result showed that the water quality is within the chemical average allowed by Brazilian National Legislation. The PP also established a procedure to check whether flavored water is related to the amount of iron contained in it (see Appendix 2: item 5 - CR 05).

About PAI#1-5, during the onsite visit, some residents were dissatisfied with the land regularization activity. The BRC clarified that participation in the project activity would only be for those who wished to take part. Those who accepted the offer had their area demarcated and georeferenced /68/. Public

meetings were also held to explain the stages of the land regularization process. The PPs also reported being in constant communication with the population, through field visits, telephone, and WhatsApp contacts, keeping them informed about the process.

Based on review of procedure, the site visit, and interviews, the audit team concludes that the grievance redress procedure has been implemented according to the project's validated design.

4.3.9 Worker Relations (G3.9 – G3.12)

It was verified by the audit team that the PP is committed to comply with all Brazilian laws and regulations applicable to workers' rights, in addition, they have informed all workers about their rights, prior to hiring, as described in the Brazilian Labor Laws /90/. PP ensures continuous interaction with the local community. All members of the local communities have the same opportunity to attend training workshops and participate in different activities, regardless of gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation. It was explained that employees are selected based on their qualifications, skills, and experience. Community members were given job opportunities without any discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, age, physical or mental disability or social class. A risk analysis for worker safety was also carried out by the PP. Daily activities have been proposed, such as the Daily Dialogue on Safety, Environment and Health (DDSMS), which will be promoted to inform workers about their rights and about their obligations as individuals and as a team. Trainings on disease and accident prevention are foreseen for workers linked to the project, along with clarifications and general education and carry out actions that minimize accidents and damage to workers' health. Appropriate care for emergency situations will be proposed. Actions aimed at minimizing risks to workers' health will involve promoting conditions to preserve the health and safety of all workers.

The audit team checked all documents included in MR sections 2.3.15 and 2.3.16 regarding the occupational safety assessment /25/ /34/ /37/ /38/ to confirm that all positions and situations that could provide some kind of occupational hazard have been avoided and mitigated. It is worth noting that, in accordance with section 2.3.13 of MR /01/ unlike the other PAIs, during this period of agreement no training was carried out among PAI#7-9, however, for the next monitoring period this is the case, and such activities will be included in the report.

4.3.10 Management Capacity (G4.2 – G4.3)

The project proponent has demonstrated that it has a highly qualified team, structures, and resources available to implement and monitor project activities, as presented in the MR in section 2.4.1 to 2.4.5 /01/ and was verified during the audit. The VVB confirmed during the verification through interview and according to the summary of qualifications presented in the MR, that the management team has knowledge

and strong experience with community areas and can conduct the activity according to the validated project description.

In relation to PAI#6, the project site is remote and difficult to access, requiring an 11-hour journey by boat (“voadeira”) to reach the site. It should be noted that in the last 6 hours of travel, there are no residents, buildings or any support structure, the area being completely remote and isolated. Despite this, the proponent provided a satisfactory structure for overnight stays and meals on site, both for this and the other PAIs visited. In addition to qualified staff and assistants to manage and carry out the project's monitoring activities. The structure created also allows for the development of auditing activities.

To enable access to the farm, it was necessary to provide a robust structure with boats, fuel, generators, boat pilots, cook and field staff, which certainly demanded human and financial resources that were properly employed. The financial health of the implementing organization is adequate to support project implementation. The financial health is in the Non-Permanence Risk Report /43/. The project proponents are all well-funded and sufficiently capitalized organizations.

BRCarbon has a Code of Ethics /38/ and Bylaws of the Company /37/ which have been assessed and found to be responsibly allocated and free of corruption. In addition, the project complies with all host country laws and regulations, including anti-corruption laws /90/ and administrative misconduct law. Based on these observations, it is concluded that the project proponent has the technical and financial capacity to carry out the activities proposed in the project.

4.3.11 Commercially Sensitive Information (Rules 3.5.13 – 3.5.14)

Commercially sensitive information has been listed in the section 2.4.6 of the MR /01/ and provided to the VVB. For the PP, commercially sensitive information is any commercial, financial, scientific, technical, or other information that, if disclosed, could reasonably be expected to result in a substantial financial loss or gain and jeopardize the terms of a contract, agreement, or other negotiation indicated by the project proponent. During this verification report, RINA has reviewed the documents which can be classified as commercially sensitive information.

4.3.12 Rights Protection and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.1-G5.5)

It was verified during the audit that property rights are recognized and noted:

The project area is represented by private properties. Land documents were provided by the PP and are recognized, respected, and supported by contract. Legal rights to land, territory and resources in the project area have been mapped.

The project does not encroach on any community or government property. Considering PAIs #2-5, community use areas were mapped and excluded from the project area to demonstrate respect for customary rights. The mapped areas correspond to degraded pasture and forest areas around the different settlements. This was confirmed through a review of geographical information /33/, onsite visits, and interviews.

The project activity has not been complicit in the involuntary relocation of property rights holders from their lands or territories and does not force property rights holders to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihoods. In the field visit and interviews with the community it was verified that the project activities do not involve relocation of people. As presented in Section 2.2.5 of MR /01/, for all instances of project activities, prior free and informed consent on the implementation of project activities was obtained as a result of the participatory project design workshops held during the social engagement process with the communities and following this acceptance to maintain this consent /35/ /64/ /65/ /114/. /31/. It is worth noting that the project takes place on private land, where the only consent required is from the landowner by signing a conservation agreement with BRCarbon.

Potential illegal activities were identified within the project zones and in neighboring areas. To mitigate these activities, environmental education, capacity building, promotion of sustainable activities for income generation, monitoring and enforcement by the competent authorities are being carried out.

In the project area there are potential ongoing disputes or unresolved conflicts over land rights. BRCarbon is promoting dialogue with all stakeholders in the area and has advanced with the proposal of land regularization for recognition of tenure rights to mitigate potential conflicts over land, which can be understood as a measure to resolve the potential disputes identified. With these measures taken and considering the land analysis of the project, it is found that the potential conflicts do not yet pose risks to the project area and activities.

The audit team evaluated the land documents and determined that during the current monitoring period there were no risks to the project area and implementation of activities, and that the project proponent has taken steps to resolve conflicts and disputes. The PP identified possible land disputes on the Porongaba and Potiguar farms. To prevent this, land regularization actions are being implemented as part of the project's activities. Even for the communities where land regularization activities are being implemented, it has been shown that FPIC was obtained through participation in the workshops /31/ and the term of adhesion of rights /68/, signed by the people involved in the proposed activity, in which they confirm that they have been informed and have their consent.

Therefore, the VVB concluded that the project has protected the rights of indigenous peoples, communities, and other stakeholders in accordance with the third edition of the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards /08/09/10/ and the PD /02/.

4.3.13 Legal Status (G5.6)

The MR /01/ listed all the national and local laws and regulations in the host country that are relevant to the project's activities. As presented, the project complies with the Federal Constitution, the National Environmental Policy, the National Land Planning Policy, the Vegetation Code, the National Climate Change Policy, State Law 2.308 of October 2010, which established the State System for Incentives for Environmental Services - SISA and the Incentive Program for Environmental Services - ISA Carbono, Law no. 1.904 of June 5, 2007, etc. The project is in line with the National Policy on Payment for Environmental Services (PNPSA) and applied the approach of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) /31/, in accordance with ILO Convention no. 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

All PAI activities were implemented in compliance with current legal requirements. 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.

For the validation of the new instances included in the "Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project", RINA had the support of legal consultants who analyzed the land documents provided by the project proponent for "Proof of title" analysis. A report /99//100/ has been issued by the legal consultancy comprising the analysis of titles (and relevant chain of titles) and the Proponent's legitimate ownership of properties in the municipalities of Rondon do Pará, Tomé-Açu, Ipixuna do Pará and São Domingo do Capim in the State of Pará and Manicoré in Amazonas state, corresponding to the new PAIs included in the "Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project". For this purpose, the quality of the title and ownership were examined, as well as the existence of *propter rem* obligations (obligations inherent to the property). Contingent liabilities that could restrict or hinder the development of carbon credit projects were also analyzed, with risk being understood as any event that could turn it into a real loss, resulting in the project holders not having a clear and valid legal right to transfer the carbon credits.

Based on applicable Law, doctrine, precedents and experience, it was classified each identified risk as follows: (i) Probable contingent liability or obligation - highly likely to occur before the Project is implemented or throughout its development; (ii) Possible contingent liability or obligation - more-likely-than-not chance of being realized, but are not necessarily considered unlikely either, including while the Project is in development; and (iii) Remote contingent liability - not likely to occur at this moment and throughout the development of the Project.

The analysis was prepared based on Due Diligence Documents, which it was assumed (i) they are true, complete, and up to date; (ii) copies faithfully reflect the originals, and (iii) the signatory parties of the documents presented have the necessary powers to sign them.

In view of the Scope, the documents provided by the Client and/or Owners, which were made available until October 2023 /97/ in a virtual Data Room, were reviewed; according to the list of required documentation /97/ /98/ /99/.

BRAZILIAN AMAZON APD GROUPED PROJECT is including new instances to the project's activities, related 4 (four) properties owned by the following individuals and organizations, all of them considered as "Proponents" of the Project: 1 – Gilson Antônio Moreira Machado; 2 – Dione da Silva Machado; 3 – Brasil Indústria e Comércio de Madeira Ltda; 4 – Adão Ribeiro Soares; and 5 - Incorporadora Manicoré Ltda ("Owners").

The Owners are the owners of the following Properties, comprising the areas included of BRAZILIAN AMAZON APD GROUPED PROJECT, divided into 4 (four) properties:

1- Fazenda Floresta, with an area of 1,452.1373 hectares, enrolled under n. 5.564 at the Real Estate Registry Office of São Domingos do Capim and Ipixuna, State of Pará; 2- Fazenda Floresta I, with an area of 1,392.4409 hectares, enrolled under n. 7.419 at the Real Estate Registry Office of São Domingos do Capim and Ipixuna, State of Pará; 3- Fazenda Rondon, with an area of 5,082.0000 hectares, enrolled under n. 2.752 at the Real Estate Registry Office of Rondon do Pará, State of Pará, and 4- Fazenda Lagoa Grande II, with an area of 39,622.8300 hectares, enrolled under n. 2.178 at the Real Estate Registry Office of Manicoré, State of Amazonas (together "Properties").

The following aspects were analyzed:

1- Update Real Estate Records indicating liens, debt, or attachments and or any other encumbrances relating to the Property(ies) regarding the 20 (twenty) past years. ((Law 10,406/2002 - Brazilian Civil Code; Law 6,015/1973 - Law of Public Records)

2- Certificate issued by the relevant Real Estate Registry Office with the complete chain of domain its transfer from Public Domain to Private. ((Federal Constitution/1988 - Brazilian Federal Constitution; Law 10,406/2002 - Brazilian Civil Code; Law 6,015/1973 - Law of Public Records.)

3-CCIR (Rural Property Registry) before INCRA (Law 4,504/1964 - Rural Land Statute) - Except for the CCIR referring to Fazenda São Domingos, which according to the Proponents will be issued after regularization and unblocking of the real estate record that is in progress as above, VVB was provided the current CCIR of the Properties.

4-Geodesic Survey approved by INCRA and recorded with title. (Law 6,015/1973 - Law of Public Records).
- All Properties are georeferenced, with relevant survey certified by INCRA. Only the Properties Fazenda Floresta, Fazenda Floresta I, Fazenda Ribeiro Rondon and Fazenda Lagoa Grande II have the certified geodetic survey recorded with title.

5- ITR Debt Clearance Certificate. (Law 9,393/1996 - Law of ITR - Rural Property Tax) – VVB received the ITR Debt Clearance Certificate of all the Properties.

6- Proof of Enrollment of the Property with the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR), with the description of native vegetation area, preservation and protected environment and the identification of the Legal Reserve areas. (Law 12,651/2012 - Brazilian Forest Code). - VVB was provided with CAR of all the Properties.

7- Clearance Certificate issued by the competent Federal and State Environmental Authority. (Law 9,605/1998 - Federal Environmental Crimes Law) – VVB received the Positive Certificates of Debts issued by the Federal Environmental Agency IBAMA in the name of owners Adão Ribeiro Soares. For this case, the VVB has received a report signed by a lawyer regarding these infraction notices, attesting that they are not related to the Project Area, and that these administrative debts are being disputed in court for their annulment. For the other Owners we were provided with the clearance certificate.

8- Certificates issued by the Federal and State Prosecutors Office - Attorneys / Environmental Attorneys indicating the (in)existence of procedures (Law 7,347/1985 - Law of Civil Action). – VVB received the clearance certificates from the owners.

9- Certificates issued by the Federal and State Court of Justice, of the location of the Property(s) and the domicile of the Owner(s), covering a period of 10 (ten) years. (Please note that, due to the scope of the present analysis, it was do not analyzed the Labor Court certificates). – VVB received the Positive Certificates issued by the Federal Court of Pará on behalf of the owner Adão Ribeiro Soares, as detailed in the proof of title report /94/. For the other Owners VVB was provided with the clearance certificates.

10- The limits of the project instances (new and old) were crosschecked with data on the location of public lands (conservation units, indigenous lands, settlements and quilombola territories) to verify that there is no overlap of the project areas on any land registered as public.

CONCLUSION

As per the analysis of the Due Diligence Documents Owners hold regular titles to the Properties. As of the date of this analysis (November 2023), in view of the Proof of Title Documents, it was not identified (i) any legal actions questioning the legal transfer of Properties from the public domain to the private ones, (ii) third parties' claims related to the Owners' rightful possession of the Properties, that could hinder the legitimate development of the Project.

It should be noted that all identified risks are described throughout the Proof of Title Report /94/, with their respective probability of materialization, which should be updated periodically.

FAR 02:

- For the next monitoring period, the Extrajudicial Process Certificates for Fazenda Ribeiro (no. 2,752) and the status of the pledge on Fazenda Floresta, title no. 5,564, should be checked.

With regard to PAI#01-05, the project validated /89/ and verified /90/ with a report issued by Earthood Services Private Limited concludes that the ownership of the land is duly proven and there are no pending issues, that the ownership of the rural properties registered in PAI#1-5, as well as the right to use the resources contained therein, belong to the same entity (BATISTA e CIA. LTDA), and this scenario is maintained according to the land documentation provided /91/.

The project area assessment was carried out to confirm that the project does not overlap with indigenous /106/ /107/, quilombola /108/, settlement /110/, protected and public areas /109/. This analysis involved overlaying KML files /56/ representing the project area with data from the aforementioned areas. It should be noted that the source of these maps is duly recognized as coming from government websites (FUNAI, INCRA and Ministry of the Environment – MMA/BR), guaranteeing the reliability and accuracy of the information used in the verification process. This thorough procedure aims to ensure the project's compliance with legal and environmental requirements, mitigating potential impacts on sensitive and protected areas. When checking whether there was overlap between the areas, no overlap was identified according to the official bases. Due to the size of the area, the results were represented in 6 maps generated by the audit team, presented below.

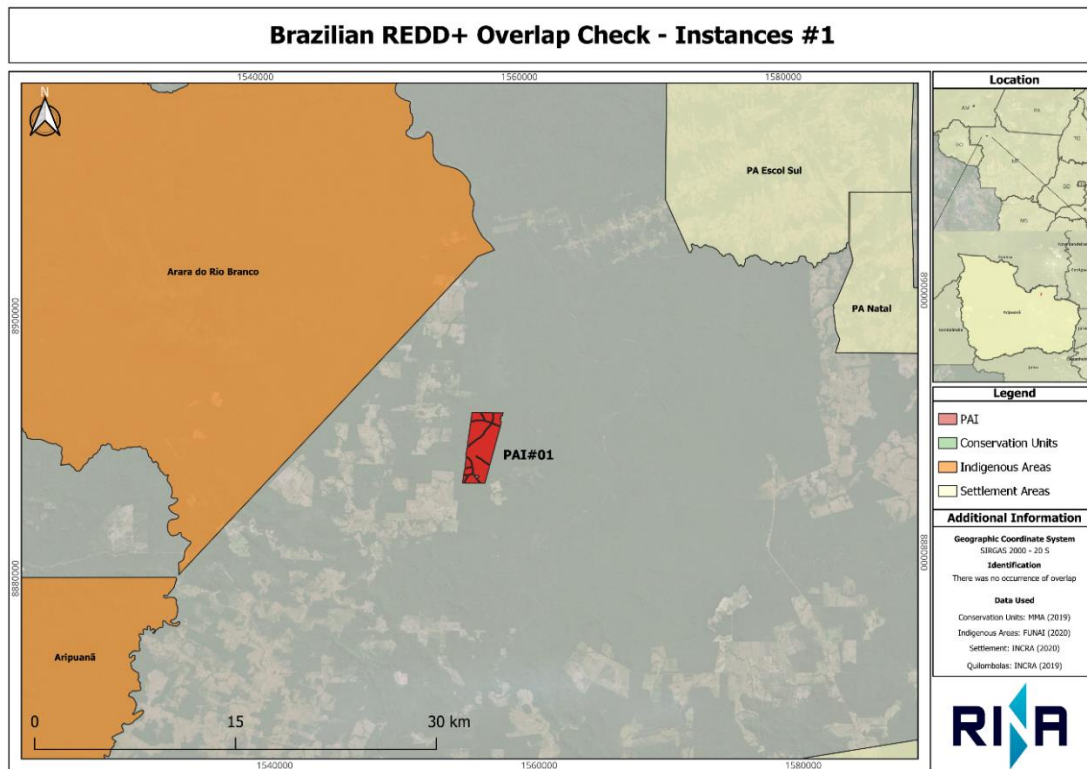


Figure 3. Analysis of the risk of overlap between PAI 1 and Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands and Settlement Areas.

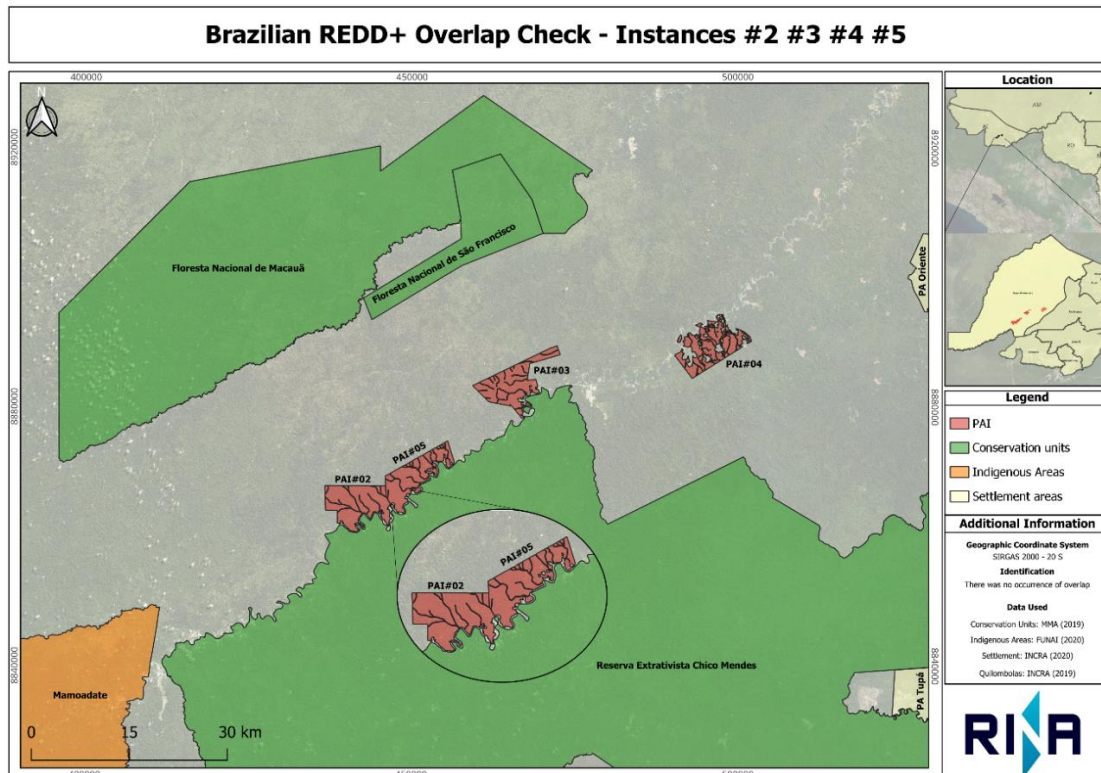


Figure 4. Analysis of the risk of overlap between PAI 2, 3, 4 and 5 and Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands and Settlement Areas.

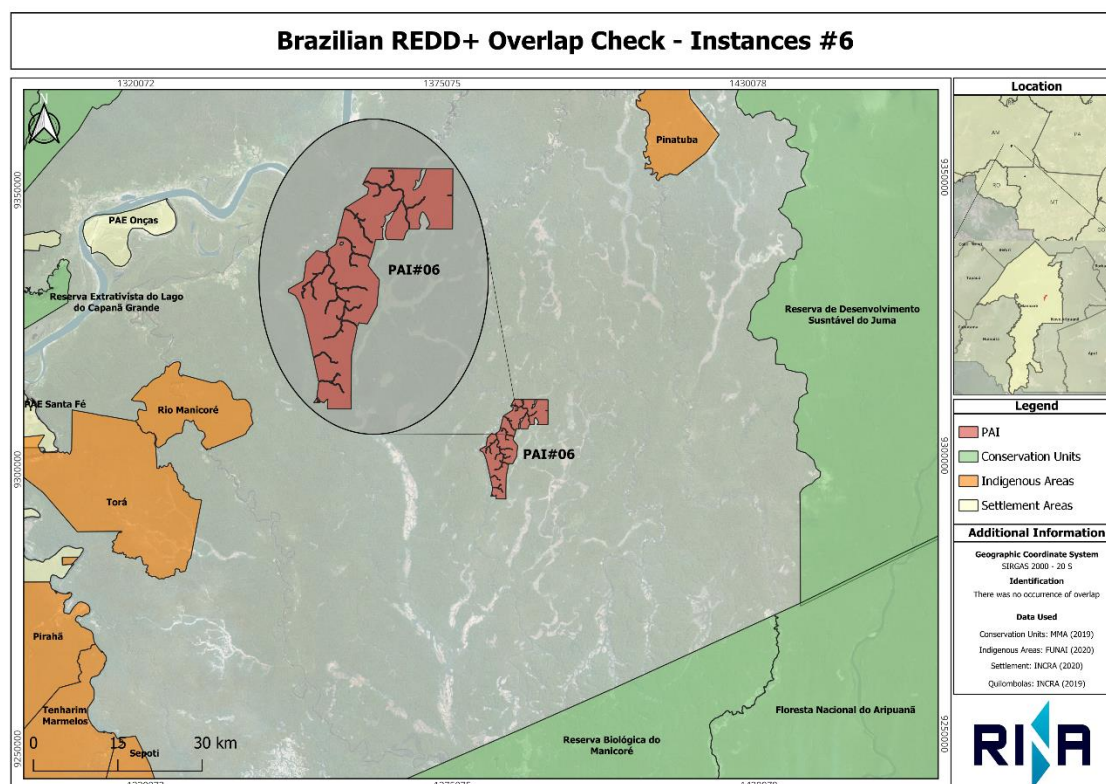


Figure 5. Analysis of the risk of overlap between PAI 6 and Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands and Settlement Areas.

It is worth noting that the VVB analyzed the risk of overlap between the project area and public lands, indigenous territories or quilombola lands for all PAIs that were initially part of the project (PAIs 1-15). However, during the project validation and review process, the PP did not follow through with the inclusion of some of the new sites, removing sites 9 to 14 (Fazenda D'Graus I, Fazenda D'Graus II, Fazenda D'Graus VI, Fazenda Nova Esperança, Fazenda São Domingos and Fazenda Capinzal I) from the project activity, and reclassifying the former PAI #15 - Fazenda Ribeiro Rondon as PAI #9 - Fazenda Ribeiro Rondon.

In the figure below, instances #7 and #8 continue to be part of the project.

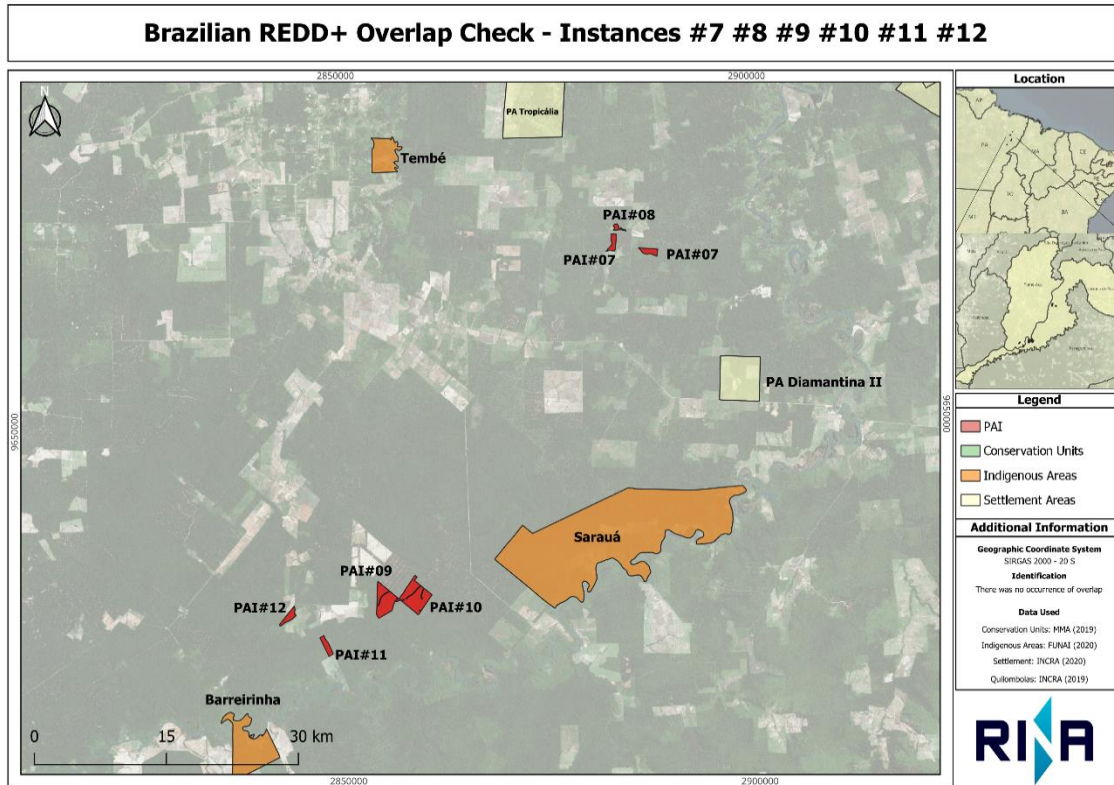


Figure 6. Analysis of the risk of overlap between PAI 7 and 8 and Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands and Settlement Areas.

The figure below shows instance #15, which was reclassified as instance #9 when the project instances were updated.

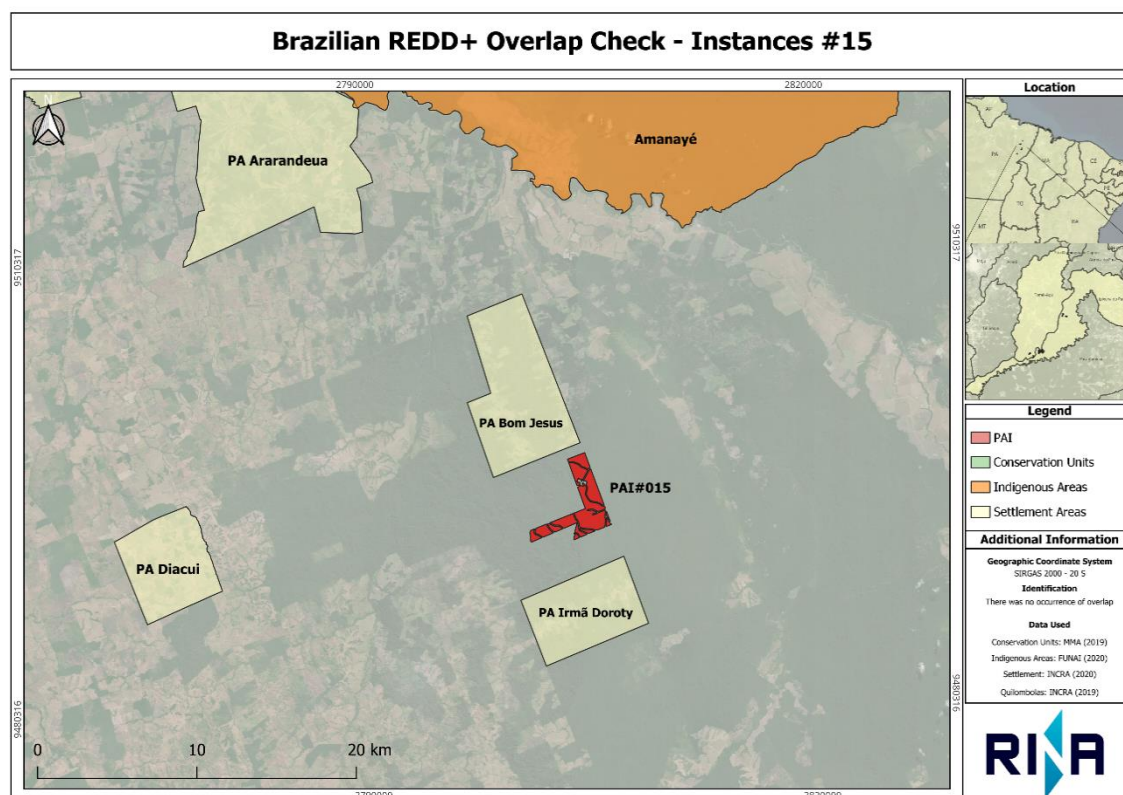


Figure 7. Analysis of the risk of overlap between PAI 9 (former PAI 15) and Conservation Units, Indigenous Lands and Settlement Areas.

4.4 Climate

4.4.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

According to the monitoring report /01/ the data and parameters were reviewed and verified, according to the methodology applied /10/, in relation to the validated PD /02/ and the monitoring plan.

The PP submitted emission reduction calculations and other supporting calculations in excel sheets. The excel sheets are clear, un-protected and easily viewable. The calculation in the ER spreadsheet /03/ is verified and found 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, version 4.0 of 13/11/2023 and version 4.2 of 06/05/2024 /01/ and ER calculation sheet /03/. All the values are provided in the MR and ER calculation sheet are cross verified with its sources and confirmed no manual transposition errors between data sets have occurred. Also, the consistency of values within MR, version 4.0 of 13/11/2023 and version 4.2 of 06/05/2024 /01/ 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 VM0007 /10/ were used. Baseline emissions were estimated according to module VMD0006 v1.3 /16/. The quantification of baseline emissions was verified by analyzing deforestation, changes in carbon stocks, non-CO2 emissions and net GHG emissions in the baseline scenario. The project's GHG emissions are estimated according to module VMD0015 v2.2 /19/. The verification team assessed the emissions reduction calculation spreadsheet /03/, GIS data, remote sensing images and land use changes /29/ /38/ /39/ /40/ /41/.

The baseline considers that the most likely scenario is that the planned deforestation will be preceded using fire as a tool to facilitate forest clearing. The zero values assigned to post-deforestation carbon stock in deadwood (CDW,post,i) and litter (CLI,post,i) are based on evidence /115//116/.

To confirm the legal permissibility of the deforestation area allowed for the new PAIs, the compliance of the areas with the requirements of the Brazilian Forest Code (LAW No. 12,651, OF MAY 25, 2012) was assessed. Thus, considering the provisions of the Brazilian Forest Code, rural properties in the Amazon biome need to preserve 80% of the forest cover, which guarantees rural property owners the right to remove up to 20% of the forest cover on their properties for productive purposes. As confirmed by the analysis of the maps and shapefiles of the project area /28/ /38/ /39/ /40/ /41/, the remaining forest cover on the rural property in the spatial analyses supports the delimitation of the project area in each PAI in accordance with the validated PD /02/. It was also found that steps are taken to review and redefine previously established boundaries, using high-resolution images. In this way, legal permissibility is considered to be the area of deforestation allowed in relation to the total area of the property, including areas that have already been deforested. In order to assess whether the project area of each new PAI is a suitable area for conversion to alternative non-forest land use, the accessibility of each PAI to the relevant markets was checked, based on confirmation of livestock data and PRODES deforestation data /39/ /41/ /111/.

The accuracy of the PRODES classification used by the project was verified by cross-checking the GIS evidence for each PAI with the methodology /119/ and images from the Amazon Deforestation Monitoring Program (PRODES). VVB carried out a visual interpretation analysis of the 200 points randomly distributed over the reference region.

To assess the accuracy of the PRODES classification, a comparison was also made of each class on the land cover map for the reference period (2011 to 2021 for Acre and 2012 to 2022 for Pará). The VVB verified that the classification interpreted by the PP was correct and agrees with the results presented. The

accuracy of the classification was 95.5%. Therefore, VVB concludes that the data used by PP to estimate the area of deforestation recorded is accurate and reliable. These combined approaches helped provide a comprehensive assessment of the accuracy of the PRODES-estimated deforestation data used by the project.

Based on the maps presented, the suitability of soils, topography and climate was verified, which can also be corroborated by the states' own ecological and economic zoning. As presented in section 3.2 of the MR, it was confirmed that proximity to urban centers and meatpacking plants makes beef cattle production possible, while medium and large properties make calf production possible. Thus, it is duly demonstrated that the suitability of the project area for conversion to alternative non-forest land use can be proven by the presence of similar economic activities in the surrounding area.

With regard to the deforestation area (Aplanned,i), according to section 2.2.4 of MR /01/ it has been defined in line with VMD006 v1.4, in which the intention to deforest was demonstrated by proving the existence of an immediate and site-specific threat of deforestation /113/. Evidence of intent to deforest was presented as follows: a valid and verifiable land use management plan for deforestation in the project area. It should be noted that the intention to deforest for the new PAIs included was demonstrated in accordance with the validated PD /02/.

For PAI 6, the intention to deforest was demonstrated by the document Request for Approval_Ex-Owner, dated 08-October-2021 /52/, which granted the former owner authorization to suppress vegetation. The Request is dated prior to the signing of the conservation agreement with the project proponent.. In PAI#7-8, which have the same owner, the intention to deforest is demonstrated by the request for government approval/53/ /54/. They are dated before the instance start date. And for PAI#09, the intention to deforest was demonstrated by document report 15498 (2), dated 18-August-2020, which is also corroborated by the document “Espelho Supressão - Faz Ribeiro”, dated 18-August-2020, which was issued by the government department responsible in the state and shows the history of the process for obtaining the deforestation authorization. The document proving the intention to deforest predates the signing of the conservation agreement with the project proponent /55/. Thus, the applications submitted are dated before the project start date, confirming that the areas qualify for the application of VMD0006. These applications were also used to demonstrate the intention to deforest as required by Section 5.1.2 of the module.

Thus, for each new PAI included, the origin of the evidence presented and its relationship with the specified instance was verified, as well as its sufficiency to demonstrate the intention to deforest. It was confirmed that the deforestation dates of the new instances predate the long-term conservation agreement signed between BRC and the landowners, which corresponds to the start date of the project. Finally,

according to the evidence verified, it is assessed that it has been sufficiently demonstrated that all the new PAIs face an immediate threat of site-specific deforestation.

Regarding defining the rate at which deforestation is projected to occur (D%), the proxy areas approach was applied for PAIs 6 to 9. During verification, an analysis was made of the 6 proxy areas selected by the project to assess the consistency of the information presented. The vegetation surplus of the selected properties was validated by consulting the Rural Environmental Registry System (Sicar) and the Land Management System (Sigef) /120/. For each of the areas, the polygons of the properties, legal reserve areas and permanent preservation areas (APP) were downloaded /121/ to confirm the value used as legally convertible.

To check the deforestation values and identify the years in which they occurred, the maps of converted areas available in the PRODES/Deter system were obtained /119/. This analysis made it possible to confirm that the areas of deforestation were duly within the spatial limits established by the vegetation suppression permits issued /123/.

In addition, the soil, vegetation, climate, elevation, and slope maps of the areas in question were reviewed and verified /122/, with the aim of ensuring that all the information met the technical criteria established by the VMD006 tool. This additional check reinforced the project's compliance with the requirements necessary for the application of the tool /16/. Finally, it was found that the formula provided by the VMD006 tool was applied correctly by the project, resulting in an accurate determination of the D%.

Data and parameters available at validation of the Project

Parameter	Description	Assessment
AAplanned,i,t	Annual area of baseline planned deforestation for stratum i in year t.	Estimated based on total area of planned deforestation over the baseline period for stratum I (Aplanned,i), the projected annual proportion of land that will be deforested in stratum i during year t (D%planned,i,t) and the Likelihood of deforestation for stratum I (L-Di) according to VMD0006 v1.3 equation 5.
Aplanned,i	Total area of planned deforestation over the fixed baseline period for stratum i.	To demonstrate the intention to deforest as required by Section 5.1.2 of the module, applications for deforestation permits for new PAIs made prior to the signing of the conservation agreement with the project proponent were cross-checked. Thus, it was demonstrated that a specific area is under immediate threat of deforestation for Aplanned,i delineation.

D%planned,i,t	Projected annual proportion of land that will be deforested in stratum i at year t.	For PAIs#1-5, the rate at which deforestation is projected comes from a valid verifiable plan, for confirmation of which data was cross-checked against logging plans and submission protocols to the responsible environmental agency /46/ to /51/. For PAIs #6-9, the applicable deforestation rate was estimated using the proxy-based approach. To confirm the reported rate, the six proxy areas with government-approved deforestation licenses were verified (as detailed above). The criteria for the applicability of proxy areas for determining the deforestation rate of VMD0006 were also cross-checked with the reported rate. For PAIs 6-9, the deforestation rate observed within these proxy areas was 34%. For each PAI, the D% value: <table><tr><th>Instance</th><th>D%planned,i,t</th></tr><tr><td>#01</td><td>26,9%</td></tr><tr><td>#01</td><td>30,8%</td></tr><tr><td>#02</td><td>0,0%</td></tr><tr><td>#02</td><td>10,3%</td></tr><tr><td>#03</td><td>36,2%</td></tr><tr><td>#03</td><td>6,4%</td></tr><tr><td>#04</td><td>31,1%</td></tr><tr><td>#04</td><td>7,3%</td></tr><tr><td>#05</td><td>15,3%</td></tr><tr><td>#05</td><td>9,6%</td></tr><tr><td>#06</td><td>34,0%</td></tr><tr><td>#07</td><td>34,0%</td></tr><tr><td>#08</td><td>34,0%</td></tr><tr><td>#09</td><td>34,0%</td></tr></table>	Instance	D%planned,i,t	#01	26,9%	#01	30,8%	#02	0,0%	#02	10,3%	#03	36,2%	#03	6,4%	#04	31,1%	#04	7,3%	#05	15,3%	#05	9,6%	#06	34,0%	#07	34,0%	#08	34,0%	#09	34,0%
Instance	D%planned,i,t																															
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#07	34,0%																															
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#09	34,0%																															
L-Di	Likelihood of deforestation in stratum i.	100% all planned deforestation areas that are not both under Government control and zoned for deforestation, according to VMD0006 v1.3, section 1.4. /16/																														

$\Delta CAB_{tree,i}$	Baseline carbon stock change in aboveground tree biomass in stratum i; t CO ₂ -e ha ⁻¹ .	Calculated according to VMD0006 v1.3 /16/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
$\Delta CBB_{tree,i}$	Baseline carbon stock change in belowground tree biomass in stratum i.	Calculated according to VMD0006 v1.3 /16/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
$\Delta CAB_{non-tree,i}$	Baseline carbon stock change in aboveground non-tree biomass in stratum i.	Calculated according to VMD0006 v1.3 /16/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
$\Delta CBB_{non-tree,i}$	Baseline carbon stock change in belowground non-tree biomass in stratum i.	Calculated according to VMD0006 v1.3 /16/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
ΔCDW_i	Baseline carbon stock change in dead wood in stratum i.	Calculated according to VMD0006 v1.3 /16/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
ΔCLI_i	Baseline carbon stock change in litter in stratum i.	Calculated according to VMD0006 v1.3 /16/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
$\Delta CSOC_i$	Baseline carbon stock change in soil organic carbon in stratum i.	Calculated according to VMD0006 v1.3 /16/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
$CAB_{tree,i}$	Carbon stock in aboveground biomass in trees in the baseline in stratum i	Data checked from forest inventory report, biomass calculation spreadsheet and sample plots doublecheck during site visit /27/
$CBB_{tree,i}$	Carbon stock in belowground biomass in trees in the baseline in stratum i	Values calculated from expansion factor for belowground biomass for each phytophysiology according to Nogueira (2008) /96/
R	Root to shoot ratio	Dense forest = 0.31; Open Forest = 0.1 Root to shoot ratio appropriate to forest type according to Nogueira (2008) /102/
$CAB_{nontree,i}$	Carbon stock in aboveground non-tree vegetation in the baseline in stratum i. non-tree vegetation includes palms and vines. Trees with DBH lower than 10cm and shrubs were not considered.	Dense forest 5.3%; Open tropical forest= 10.7%. Estimated from the percentage of total biomass of trees above ground (DBH > 10 cm) appropriate to forest type according to Nogueira (2008) /102/
$CBB_{nontree,i}$	Carbon stock in belowground non-tree vegetation in the baseline in stratum i. non-tree vegetation	Estimated from the expansion factor for underground biomass of 0.2 (IPCC, 2006) /58/

	includes palms and vines. Trees with DBH lower than 10cm and shrubs were not considered.	
CDW,i	Carbon stock in dead wood in the baseline in stratum i.	Dense forest: 9.4%; Open Forest: 8.1% Estimated from the percentage of total biomass of trees above ground (DBH > 10 cm) appropriate to forest type according to Nogueira (2008) /102/
CLI,i	Carbon stock in litter in the baseline in stratum i	The value applied was checked against the laboratory's results spreadsheets. /27/ (Liter_PAI1-5_AC_MT.xls Litter_PAI_7-15_PA.xlsx)
CSOC,i	Mean carbon stock in soil organic carbon in the baseline in stratum i.	The value applied was checked against the laboratory's results spreadsheets. (SOC_PAI1-5_AC_MT.xlsx SOC_MT_PAI_6_Lagoa_Grande_06032023.xlsx SOC_PAI_7-15_PA.xlsx) /28/
Cwp,i	Baseline carbon stock change in in wood products in stratum i	Calculated based on VMD0005 v1.1 equation 2. /15/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
CXB,ty,i	Mean stock of extracted biomass carbon by class of wood product ty from stratum i.	Calculated based on VMD0005 v1.1 equation 1. /15/ checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
Vex,ty,j	Volume of timber extracted from within stratum i (does not include slash left onsite) by species j and wood product class ty.	Forestry exploration plans (C_Plano_Exploracao_Florestal_APD_PAI#) /46/ to /57/
Dj	Mean wood density of species j.	Wood Density Tropical Database confirmed from PAI ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
CF	Carbon fraction	0.485 Nogueira (2008) /102/
SLFty	Fraction of wood products that will be emitted to the atmosphere within 5 years of timber harvest by class of wood product ty.	0.2 Default value suggested by VMD0005 v1.1. /15/
OFty	Fraction of wood products that will be emitted to the atmosphere between 5 and 100 years of timber harvest by class of wood product ty; dimensionless.	0.8 Default value suggested by VMD0005 v1.1. /15/
CWP100,i	Carbon stock entering the wood products pool at the time of deforestation that is expected to be emitted over 100-years from stratum i.	Calculated based on VMD0005 v1.1 equation 3. /15/ checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/

CAB_tree,post,i	Post-deforestation carbon stock in aboveground tree biomass in stratum i.	0.11 tCO ₂ e.ha-1 According to Silva Neto et al (2012) /59/
CBB_tree,post,i	Post-deforestation carbon stock in belowground non-tree biomass in stratum i.	0.02 tCO ₂ e.ha-1 According to Silva Neto et al (2012) /59/
CAB_non-tree,post,i	Post-deforestation carbon stock in aboveground non-tree biomass in stratum i.	15 tCO ₂ e.ha-1 According to Silva Neto et al (2012) /59/
CBB_non-tree,post,i	Post-deforestation carbon stock in belowground non-tree biomass in stratum i.	3 tCO ₂ e.ha-1 According to Silva Neto et al (2012) /59/
CSOC,PD-BSL,i	Mean post-deforestation stock in soil organic carbon in the post deforestation stratum i	Calculated based on VMD0004 v1.0 /103/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
GHGBSL-E,i,t	Greenhouse gas emissions as a result of deforestation activities within the project boundary in the baseline stratum i in year t.	Calculated based on VMD0006 v1.3 equation 15. /16/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
EBiomassBurn,i,t	Greenhouse gas emissions due to biomass burning in stratum i in year t of each GHG (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O).	Calculated based on VMD0013 v1.3 equation 1. /18/ and checked from PAI's ER Calculation spreadsheets /03/
Aburn,i,t	Area burnt for stratum i in year t.	Equal to A _{Aplanned,i,t} in the baseline case.
Bi,t	Average aboveground biomass stock before burning for stratum i, year t.	Calculated from the sum of CAB_tree,bsl,i CDW,bsl,i and CLI,bsl,i based on VMD0013 v1.3 equation 2. /18/
COMFi	Combustion factor for stratum i .	0.41 Default values in Table 2.6 of IPCC (2006). /58/
Gg,i	Emission factor for stratum i for gas g	CH ₄ =6.8; N ₂ O=0.2 Default values in Table 2.6 of IPCC (2006). /58/
GWPg	Global warming potential for gas g.	CH ₄ =28; N ₂ O=265 Default factor from the latest IPCC Assessment Report (2014). /104/

The following list shows the monitored parameters during the monitoring period and used for GHG removals calculation:

Parameter	Description	Assessment
ADefPA,i,u,t.	Area of recorded deforestation in the project area in stratum i converted to land use u in year t.	Satellite images and shape files of the area deforested /40/ /41/.

CP,post,u,i	Carbon stock in all pools in post-deforestation land use u in stratum i.	Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 06. /19/
CWP,i	Carbon stock sequestered in wood products from harvests in stratum i	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 According to the post exploratory report (section 4.1.2.8 of the VCS PD) and calculation method VMD0015 v2.2, equation 05 /02/ /19/ /28/ /55/.
$\Delta C_{pools,Def,u,i,t}$	Net carbon stock changes in all pools as a result of deforestation in the project case in land use u in stratum i at time t	Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 06. /19//27/
$\Delta CP,DefPA,i,t$	Net carbon stock change as a result of deforestation in the project case in the project area in stratum i at time t.	Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 03. /19//28/
ADegW,i	Area potentially impacted by degradation processes in stratum i	Satellite images and shape files of the project areas /41/.
CDegW,i,t	Biomass carbon of trees cut and removed through degradation process from plots measured in stratum i in year t.	Calculated through allometric equation used for estimating the carbon pool in trees in the baseline scenario. /28/
APi	Total area of degradation sample plots in stratum i.	Carbon pools measures spreadsheet and Field plot shapefiles /28/
$\Delta CP,DegW,i,t$	Net carbon stock changes as a result of degradation in stratum i in the project area in year t.	Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 08. /19//28/

ACP,SelLog,i,t	Net carbon stock change as a result of degradation through selective logging of FSC certified forest management areas in the project area in the project case in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets./28/ Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 09. /19/
CLG,i,t	Actual net project emissions arising in the logging gap, in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. /28/ Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 10 /19/
CEXT,z,i,t	Biomass carbon stock of timber extracted within the project boundary for logging stratum z, in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. /28/ Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 11. /19/
LDFz,i	Logging damage factor for logging stratum z, in stratum i	0.67 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. /19/
VEXT,z,i,t	Volume extracted from logging stratum z, in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Post-exploration reports.
CLR,i,t	Actual net project emissions arising from logging infrastructure in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 12 /19/
ΔCSKID,i,t	Change in carbon stock resulting from skid trail creation in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 13 /19/
LSKID,i,t	Length of skid trails in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified through the review of geographic information.

SK,i	Skid trail emission factor (Average emissions resulting from dead wood created in the process of skid trail creation per length of skid trail) in stratum i.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 14 /19/
Cdest, i	Mean live carbon stock of trees and non-tree biomass assumed to be killed per unit area in creation of skid trail in stratum i.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 15 /19/
$\Delta\text{CSOC}_{\text{sk},i}$	Carbon stock change in soil organic carbon resulting from skid trail creation in stratum i	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 09 /19/
Wskid	Mean width of skid trails in stratum i	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. /27/
$\Delta\text{CSOC}_{\text{sk},i}$	Carbon stock change in soil organic carbon resulting from skid trail creation in stratum i.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 09 /19/
FLU	Land use factor after conversion.	Grasslands: See the applicable values in the table 6.2 of the Volume 4, Chp 6, IPCC (2006) /58/ Croplands: See the applicable values in the tables 5.5 and 5.10 of the Volume 4, Chp 5, IPCC (2006) /58/
FMG	Management factor after conversion.	Grasslands: See the applicable values in the table 6.2 of the Volume 4, Chp 6, IPCC (2006) /58/ Croplands: See the applicable values in the tables 5.5 and 5.10 of the Volume 4, Chp 5, IPCC (2006) /58/

FI	Input factor after conversion.	Grasslands: See the applicable values in the table 6.2 of the Volume 4, Chp 6, IPCC (2006) /58/ Croplands: See the applicable values in the tables 5.5 and 5.10 of the Volume 4, Chp 5, IPCC (2006) /58/
$\Delta CROAD_{i,t}$	Change in carbon stock resulting from logging road creation in stratum i in year t	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 17 /19/
$AROAD_{i,t}$	Area of roads in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets.
$\Delta CDECKS_{i,t}$	Change in carbon stock resulting from logging deck creation in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 18 /19/
$ADECKS_{i,t}$	Area of logging decks in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. /27/
$ADistPA_{q,i,t}$	Area impacted by natural disturbance in the project stratum i converted to natural disturbance stratum q in year t; ha.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified through the visit and review of geographic information. /27/
DDRF (Degradation Disturbance Reduction Factor)	Factor by which $Adist_{q,i,t}$ is reduced to reflect the impact of the baseline degradation on available stocks for reduction due to disturbance.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 19 /19/
$Aburn_{i,t}$	Area burnt for stratum i in year t.	Satellite images and shape files of the area deforested /40/.

CP,Dist,q,i	Carbon stock in all pools in post-natural disturbance q in baseline stratum i.	This parameter is verified in the Spreadsheets /27/. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 23. /19/
$\Delta CP,Dist,q,i,t$	Net carbon stock changes in pools as a result of natural disturbance in the project case in post-natural disturbance stratum q in stratum i in year t.	This parameter is verified in the Spreadsheets /27/. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 23. /19/
$\Delta CP,DistPA,i,t$	Net carbon stock changes as a result of natural disturbance in the project case in the project area in stratum i in year t.	This parameter is verified in the Spreadsheets /27/. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 20 /19/.
GHGP,E,i,t	Greenhouse gas emissions as a result of deforestation activities within the within the project area in the project case stratum i in year t.	This parameter is verified in the Spreadsheets /27/. Calculated according to VMD0006 v1.3, equation 30 /16/.
EBiomassBurn,i,t	Greenhouse gas emissions due to biomass burning in stratum i in year t of each GHG (CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O).	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0013 v1.3, equation 1 /18/.
$\Delta CWPS-REDD$	Net GHG emissions in the REDD project scenario up to year t.	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0015 v2.2, equation 1 /18/.
$\Delta CLK-REDD$	Net GHG emissions due to leakage from the REDD project activity up to year t*	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/.
$\Delta CLK-AS,planned$	Net GHG emissions due to activity shifting leakage for projects preventing planned deforestation up to year t*	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0009 v1.3, equation 1 /17/.

LKAplanned,i,t	The area of activity shifting leakage in stratum i in year t.	Satellite images and shape files of the leakage area /41/.
AdefLK,i,t	The total area of monitored deforestation by the baseline agent of the planned deforestation in stratum i in year t.	Satellite images and shape files of the area deforested /41/.
NewRi,t	New calculated forest clearance by the baseline agent of the planned deforestation in stratum i in year t where no leakage is occurring.	Ex-ante:0 Calculated according to VMD0009 v1.3, equation 04 or 05. /17/
D%planned,l,t,OP	Projected annual proportion of land that will be deforested outside the project boundary in stratum i in year t.	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the Spreadsheets /28/.
Aplanned,i,OP	Total area of planned deforestation outside the project boundary over the baseline period for stratum i	Ex-ante: 0 Ex-post: 0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/.
WoPRI,t	Deforestation by the baseline agent of the planned deforestation in the absence of the project in stratum i in year t.	N/A
HistHai,ag	Number of hectares of forest cleared by the baseline agent of the planned deforestation in the five years prior to project implementation in stratum i by agent ag within the country.	Ex-ante:0 Satellite images and shape files of the deforested areas /40/.
GHGLK,E,i,t	Greenhouse gas emissions as a result of leakage of avoiding	Ex-ante:0 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/.

	deforestation activities in stratum i in year t.	Calculated according to VMD0009 v1.3, equation 7 /17/.
ΔCLK-ME	Net greenhouse gas emissions due to market- effects leakage.	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/.
LKMarketEffects,timber	Total GHG emissions due to market- effects leakage through decreased timber harvest.	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/.
LFME	Leakage factor for market-effects calculations.	0.2 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Default data from VMD0011 v1.0.
PMPi	Total volume in commercial species that is merchantable.	Pre-exploratory inventories/Forest Exploration Plans.
LDF	Logging damage factor.	0.53 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Default data from VMD0011 v1.0
LIF	Logging infrastructure factor.	0.29 This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets. Default data from VMD0011 v1.0
LKMarketEffects,FW/C	Total GHG emissions due to market leakage through decreased harvest of fuelwood and charcoal sold into regional and/or national markets.	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0011 v1.0 equation 5.
NERREDD	Total net GHG emission reductions of the REDD project activity up to year t (t CO ₂ e).	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VM0007 v1.6 equation 2. /10/
BufferPlanned	Buffer withholding for avoiding planned deforestation project activities.	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated

		according to VM0007 v1.6 equation 8. /10/
UncertaintyREDD-BSL,SS	Total uncertainty in the combined carbon stocks and greenhouse gas sources in the REDD baseline scenario.	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0017 v2.2 equation 5.
UncertaintyREDD-WPS	Total uncertainty in the REDD project scenario.	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0017 v2.2 equation 13.
NERREDD+_ERROR	Cumulative uncertainty for the REDD+ project activities up to year t	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0017 v2.2 equation 21.
Adjusted_NERREDD+	Total net GHG emission reductions of the REDD+ project activities up to year t* adjusted to account for uncertainty.	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0017 v2.2 equation 21.
VCUt	Number of Verified Carbon Units at year t* or t2 - t1	This parameter is verified in the spreadsheets /28/. Calculated according to VMD0017 v2.2 equation 19.

Forest benchmark maps of the reference region, project area and leakage belt were derived from GIS files and remote sensing imagery prepared by the project developer /01/. RINA validated and verified these maps by comparison with the imagery they were digitized from. These maps were used to derive the parameters related to the quantity of land use and land cover change observed.

Parameters COMFi, Gg, GWPg, FLU, FMG and FI were taken from the IPCC good practice guidance. RINA team cross checked the documents /58/ to ensure the correct values had been applied.

The PP submitted emission reduction calculations and other supporting calculations in excel sheets. The excel sheets are clear, un-protected and easily viewable. The calculation in the excel sheet is verified and found be correct. The methods and formulae set out in the project description for calculating baseline emissions, project emissions and leakage are correctly followed in the monitoring report and ER calculation

sheet. All the values are provided in the MR and ER calculation sheet are cross verified with its sources and confirmed no manual transposition errors between data sets have occurred. Also, the consistency of values within MR 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.

Concerning the accuracy of the spreadsheet, formulas, and conversions, as well as the consistent use of data and parameters, the PP has developed a comprehensive procedure to ensure data accuracy and appropriateness. During the verification process, RINA observed that the PP conducted a rigorous QC/QA (Quality Control/Quality Assurance) procedure for field measurements and assessed uncertainty. RINA concludes that the Project Proponent has adhered to good practices in this assessment, and GHG reductions have been accurately quantified in alignment with the project description and applied methodology.

4.4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

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 /01/, for all PAIs, the monitoring of project activities is established in accordance with criteria VM0007 v1.6 section 9.3.1 and VMD0015 v2.2 /19/.

As confirmed in the on-site inspection and interviews (see section 2.4 and 2.5 of this report), BRC is responsible for implementing the project activity, 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, such as Legal Protection, Surveillance, Biomass Inventory, FSC Certification, Leakage Mitigation and Wildfire Prevention and Fire Fighting, 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 LiDAR data specialist was asked about the process for estimating biomass in the different PAIs, used to quantify emissions, reductions, and removals during the project.

Field plots were launched in all PAIs. A total of 60 parcels were allocated in PAIs 1, 65 in PAIs #2-5, 62 in PAI#6 and 128 in PAIs #7-9.

During the field visits, plots were selected in different PAI'S for visit and measurement, with all measurements observed in the field being consistent with the results presented in the field records,

including in relation to the identification and numbering of individuals (photos of the audit measurements are available, if necessary).

In addition to field plots, some PAI used LiDAR data to increase the accuracy of estimates.

For PAI 02-05: For PAI 02 to 05, models were used integrating the height data obtained by LiDAR. A comparison was presented between the projections using LiDAR data or just applying the equation Chaves et al (2014) /82/, where the estimates for the two phytophysiologicals were 354 tCO₂e/ha (Ab) 406 tCO₂e/ha (Ab) without using data Deal, and 370 tCO₂e/ha (Aa) and 402t tCO₂e/ha (Ab) using LiDAR data. It is worth noting that the Ab phytophysiology is more representative in the project, representing more than 70% of the area, and it presented lower biomass values in the LiDAR surveys, which was considered conservative by the technical team at VVB.

For PAI #6, a LiDAR flight was not carried out, due to the complexity of accessing the site (13 hours by boat on the Madeira and Maturá rivers). For this PAI, the Chaves et al. equation was used, applied with field inventory data. Eight plots chosen by the VVB team were remeasured in this instance. The values found are close to other PAIs and close to literature values used in similar REDD+ projects in Brazil.

For PAIs from 7 to 9, estimates were also made using an allometric equation with a syntax similar to that proposed by Longo et al. (2016) who used LiDAR data to apply the technique called "Top-Canopy-Height" - TCH, used to estimate the average height of trees in a given area based on the heights of trees collected with the LiDAR flight. The PP also presented a comparative table where the carbon stock estimated with LiDAR data is lower than the carbon estimated only with the Chaves et al. equation, which seemed conservative to the VVB evaluation team.

To verify and validate the statistical adherence of the new allometric model proposed by PP, three model structures were evaluated and validated, including a non-linear model (similar to the one used by Longo et al. 2016). Using summarized data of dry biomass from field plots with living trees, both thin (AVF) and thick (AVG), the average of the canopy height model ("Top-Canopy-Height" - TCH) was employed as an input variable. The model evaluation occurred in two stages. Initially, performance was measured by the coefficient of determination (r^2) and the root mean square error (RMSE). The chosen model achieved an r^2 of 0.75 and an RMSE of 0.3 Kg/m² (or 3 tons per hectare). Subsequently, the generalization capability was validated through the leave-one-out cross-validation (LOOCV) procedure. The relationship between the observed and predicted values (obs ~ pred) by LOOCV was validated, testing the correspondence with the null hypothesis of regression, which has a 1:1 ratio, where the intercept and angular coefficient are statistically equal to 0 and 1, respectively. All of these details, along with additional information, are available in Appendix IV of the document titled 'Appendix_VII_PAI_7-15_PA_Carbon_Pools_Measures.docx'. The methodologies and findings demonstrate the robustness of the model, enabling it to accurately assess

above-ground carbon stocks on a comprehensive scale. This significantly refines the estimates that were previously limited to field inventory data. Additionally, LiDAR estimates tend to be more conservative, often lower than those from inventory assessments, attributable to the system's enhanced capability to detect smaller-scale vegetation within the forest landscape. Therefore, the use of the LiDAR model was considered appropriate/conservative and has been accepted by the VVB.

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 /03/. The GHG removals for the project reporting period are based on published studies, remote sensing and GIS data, carbon stock measurements and calculation procedures and factors that have been assessed by the verification team. 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. 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 review and 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 /01/, and the applied methodology.

The data and parameters used to determine GHG emission reductions are listed in sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 of the PD/MR. As mentioned in the PD, all of the required data and parameters relevant to the validation as of the date of this report and verification are available and provided in section 5 of the PD. 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

The proposed project "Brazilian Amazon REDD+ Project" in Brazil 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 /42/. At all levels, the audit team evaluated the rationale, appropriateness, and justifications of risk ratings chosen by project proponent. The quality of the documentation and data provided to support the risk score was also assessed. The findings and conclusion regarding the non-permanence risk analysis undertaken for the project are summarized below for each risk category and factor. Unless otherwise indicated, the audit team agrees with the conclusion presented in the report on the risk of non-permanence.

Internal Risk

Project management		
Risk Factor	Verification Findings	Risk Rating
a)	Not applicable: The proposed project is a conservation project and will not introduce exotic species. The same is true according to the description provided in PD /02/ and MR /01/. Therefore, condition /a/ is not applicable and the risk score is justified.	0 Risk rating is appropriate.
b)	According to the PP, even considering some degree of conflict between the project activities (conservation) and the activities of the resident populations (for example: deforestation for livestock and logging), the potential impact of these populations is not enough to compromise more than 50% of the carbon stock of the APD areas.	0 Risk rating is appropriate.
c)	The verification team checked all the evidence cited in the VCS non-permanence risk report and also interviewed personnel working in the project and confirms any area of required experience is covered by at least one individual with at least 5 years' experience in the area. This was confirmed in section 2.4.1 of the MR /01/ and in the interviews conducted (section 2.4 of this report).	0 Risk rating is appropriate.

d)	The verification team verified during the presential audit that the PP has support and management staff located less than a day's travel from the project site. It is verified on the Google map that the travel time to the project location is less than one day. The same was confirmed during the site visit and interviews with them.	0 Risk rating is appropriate.
e)	Management team includes individuals with significant experience in AFOLU project design and implementation, carbon accounting and reporting (eg, individuals who have successfully managed projects through validation, verification, and issuance of GHG credits) under the VCS Program or other approved GHG programs. This was confirmed in section 2.4.1 of the MR /01/ and in the interviews conducted (section 2.4 of this report). As listed on page 3 of the non-permanence risk report and was also confirmed during a field interview with the PP team. This item complies with the validation report.	-2
f)	The project has risk mitigation tools, so that any unforeseen events are mitigated and overcome through the evaluation and adoption of problem and conflict resolution approaches, as presented in section 2.5 of the GPD.	0 Risk rating is appropriate.
	Total Project Management (PM) Total may be less than zero.	-2
Financial Viability (FV)		
Risk Factor	Verification Findings	Risk Rating
a)	Not applicable.	0
b)	Not applicable.	0
c)	Not applicable.	0
d)	Project cash flow breakeven point is less than 4 years from the current risk assessment/43/. The audit team reviewed the "Financial viability" spreadsheet and after analysis, considers that the calculation was done correctly.	0
e)	Not applicable.	0
f)	Project has secured 15% to less than 40% of funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven/43/	2

g)	Not applicable.	0
h)	Not applicable.	0
i)	Project has available as callable financial resources. /42/	-2
	Financial Viability (FV) Total may not be less than zero.	0
Opportunity Cost (OC)		
Risk Factor	Verification Findings	Risk Rating
a)	Not applicable.	0
b)	Not applicable.	0
c)	Not applicable.	0
d)	Not applicable.	0
e)	Not applicable.	0
f)	NPV from project activities is expected to be at least 50% more profitable than the most profitable alternative land use activity. /43/	-4
g)	The PP is not a non-profit organization.	0
h)	A partnership agreement was signed between the project proponent (BRC) and the landowners, which states that they must conserve native areas to continue conservation activities for at least 30 years /25/. Each landowner involved in the scope of the project is considered a known agent of deforestation, their intention to deforest is confirmed by documentary history of previous deforestation permits, recent approval from the relevant government department to convert forest to an alternative land use, or documentation that an application for approval has been submitted to the relevant government department for permission to deforest and convert to alternative land use /46-57/.	-2

i)	Not applicable.	0
	Financial Viability (FV) Total may be less than zero.	-6

Project Longevity (PL)		
Risk Factor	Verification Findings	Risk Rating
a)	Not applicable.	0
b)	The contract between the PP and the owner of the PAI#1-9 properties /25/ provide for the maintenance of forest areas through legal instruments, such as the Environmental Easement (Law 11.284/06) or the Private Natural Heritage Reserve (RPPN). Thus, even after the end of the partnership contract, the forest areas preserved by the carbon project will remain under legal protection.	-20
	Total Project Longevity (PL) May not be less than zero.	0

The total internal risk is calculated as the sum of (PM + FV + OC + PL), totaling 0 (according to the NPR tool the total cannot be less than zero).

External Risk

Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts (LT)		
Risk Factor	Verification Findings	Risk Rating
a)	The Audit team has checked the ownership and right of use Documents /97-100/. The assessment of right of use is detailed in section 4.3.13 of this report.	0
b)	Not applicable.	0
c)	There are no disputes over land tenure or ownership in the project area. The assessment of right of use is detailed in section 4.3.13 of this report.	0

d)	Risks of disputes have been identified, in accordance with Section 2.5.5 of MR /01/, however, as has been verified, the owner is working to resolve the situation peacefully; therefore, mitigation actions are already being taken, such as the donation of land. It is planned to donate approximately 2,511 ha of land on the Porongaba farm, which represents less than 5% of the total project area.	5
e)	Not applicable.	0
f)	As discussed above the project is protected by legally binding commitment /25/ to continue management practices that protect carbon stocks.	-2
g)	Risks of disputes have been identified, in accordance with Section 2.5.5 of MR /01/, however, as has been verified, the owner is working to resolve the situation peacefully; therefore, mitigation actions are already being taken, such as the donation of land.	-2
	Total Land Tenure (LT) Total may not be less than zero.	1

Community engagement (CE)		
Risk Factor	Verification Findings	Risk Rating
a)	Most communities and local stakeholders in all 9 instances under verification are already involved in the implementation of project activities and will continue to participate throughout the project development process.	0
b)	PP reported non-compliance with this item, assigning a score of 5. It is adequate.	5
c)	The Brazilian Amazon REDD+ Project meets the requirements of the CCB Standards and generate significant community and biodiversity benefits. The project develops activities that bring positive impacts to the communities, details are described in sections 5.1 of the MR	-5
	Community engagement (CE) Total may be less than zero.	0
Political Risk (PR)		

Risk Factor	Verification Findings	Risk Rating
a)	Not applicable.	0
b)	Not applicable.	0
c)	Not applicable.	0
d)	The audit team confirmed that the 5 year (2017- 2021) mean governance score for Brazil across the six governance indicators of World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators is 0.50. Therefore, agrees that the political risk is 1.	1
e)	Not applicable.	0
f)	The audit team checked the following a) The country is receiving REDD+ Readiness funding from the FCPF, UN-REDD or other bilateral or multilateral donors b) The country is participating in the CCBA/CARE REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards Initiative c) The jurisdiction in which the project is located is participating in the Governors' Climate and Forest Taskforce d) The country has an established national FSC or PEFC standards body e) The country has an established DNA under the CDM and has at least one registered CDM A/R project.	-2
	Total Political Risk (PC) Total may not be less than zero.	0

Ownership and access to resources are provided by titles and land analysis /97-100/. Due to the risks of disputes identified and reported in Section 2.5.5 of the MR, also considering the mitigation actions already adopted by the PP, full land tenure is assessed as duly justified (1). Therefore, total external risk is calculated as the sum of (LT + CE + PC), totaling 1. (According to the NPR tool the total may not be less than zero).

Natural Risk

Risk Factor	Verification Findings	Risk Rating
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F	An analysis of the frequency of fires in the project areas was carried out. Satellite images /42/ were provided and checked by the VVB. Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project's Adaptative Management Plan is in place, having the aim of reducing risks of fire and related trespassing /48//49/. Mitigation: 0.5	2.5
PD	It was communicated to the audit team and confirmed based on professional experience that there was no record of any pest and disease outbreak in the project area since the area is covered by 100% Amazon Rainforest, i.e., "naturalforests". Mitigation: 1	0
W	The PP made pertinent considerations about the aggravation of phenomena such as El Nino and attributes a conservative note to this. Audit team agrees. Mitigation: 1	5
G	The PP claims that geological risks are not applicable, since in the 3 regions of the project there are no occurrences of significant geological hazards, and there are no large, inclined areas that could lead to landslides, therefore, this risk is considered insignificant, and the audit team sees relevance in the argument.	0
ON	No other sources of natural risk were identified.	0
	Total Natural Risk (as applicable, F + PD + W + G + ON)	7.5

During the on-site visit, the verification team confirmed that the information provided in the sections above is reliable and, in the opinion of the VVB, the total natural risk (7.5) is duly justified and in line with the Non-Permanence Risk Tool.

The overall non-permanence risk rating that was determined for the project, using below Table is 8.5.

Risk Category	Rating
---------------	--------

Internal Risk	0.00
External Risk	1.00
Natural Risk	7.50
Overall Risk Rating	10.00

According to the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool, the overall score will be rounded up to the nearest whole percent, and the minimum risk rating will be 10, regardless of the risk rating calculated. The audit team verified that the information provided in the Non-Permanent Risk Report is consistent with the supporting documents provided. The VVB considers that the information provided is reliable and adequate, so the overall risk rating is credible and realistic. Therefore, the non-permanence risk deduction to be applied to the project is 10%.

4.4.4 Dissemination of Monitoring Plan and Results (CL4.2)

Section 3.1.4 and 4.3.2 of the MR /01/ describes the dissemination of the project monitoring plan and results. The monitoring results are available on Verra's website and were discussed at public meetings for this purpose.

The verification team interviewed community members during the on-site verification visit to determine the extent of distribution of project materials to all stakeholders. During the site visit interviews suggested that project materials are being disseminated to communities.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

4.5 Community

4.5.1 Community Impacts (CM2.1)

Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of MR /01/ identify communities based on impacts and in general these impacts are beneficial. The communities included in the assessment of welfare impacts have been identified as applicable for this monitoring period and they are:

PAI#1-5: Porongaba, Palmares, Potiguar and Katiana.

PAI#6: Curara Village and other residents of the Matuará River.

PAI#7-9: Brasil rural village, Settlement projects (Irmã Dorothy, Bom Jesus, Águia, Rio das Cruzes and Diamantina II), Barreirinha Indigenous Lands.

The impacts, type of benefit/cost/risk, and change in welfare were clearly described in this section of the MR /01/. All the listed communities benefited from the implementation of projects, such as internet installation and purchase of equipment (TV, computer, and printer), installation of solar panels and energy kits, financial and logistical support for actions aimed at community health, distribution of water filters, training in sustainable livestock and pasture management, installation of an artesian well in one of the communities, and activities with the education department to improve the structure of the school, among other impacts.

BRCarbon bears all costs associated with the development, implementation, monitoring, and project certification. No costs were passed on to traditional communities. The verification team took the following steps to verify the reported impacts of project activities on the identified community group:

The VVB has reviewed Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the MR /01/ and confirmed that it has assessed the expected impacts on the well-being of communities, including all socio-economic or cultural groups, in the with and without project scenarios.

The indicators, impacts, and changes in well-being are clearly described in the MR, which allows for assessing the risks and benefits of the project for the community.

The VVB confirmed that the project uses adequate, foreseen, and real methodologies, costs, and risks for each of the identified community groups.

The VVB interviewed local community members, who confirmed that the assumptions of the community impacts model were discussed and explained to them and are a result of the ongoing consultation process. The MR includes a detailed analysis of anticipated impacts, including costs, risks, and benefits to communities, as well as evidence of support for these activities /31/ /32/ /33/ /34/ /35/.

Regarding the number of benefits and beneficiaries of the health program, the PP clarified its partnership with the Sena Madureira Health Department has made it possible to take the "Itinerant Health" program to more distant places that were not previously served. Given the difficulty in measuring the benefits that occurred only due to the project, a letter written by the municipal secretary of Sena Madureira /67/ acknowledging the BRC's help in collecting the area covered by the program was presented, reaching the Porongaba Center where it was not scheduled to be part of the activity.

Overall, during the on-site visit, interviews and with the supporting documentation provided by the proponent, the impact of the project's activities on the communities can be confirmed. The net result is positive for the community. Due to the bureaucracy involved in processing some activities, their development should be monitored in the next monitoring.

FAR 01:

PP informed that the regularization of squatters and residents of the project's farms will involve the donation of small portions of land for each family/resident, totalling around 40 properties. Although the demarcation of these lands and the dismemberment of the original farms has not yet taken place, what will happen to the PA after these dismemberments must be monitored, since the reduction in the total area of each farm has an impact on its legal reserve areas and passive areas, for conversion. Check how the PP will deal with the matter.

For the next monitoring period it should be verified the actions proposed to solve the problems of flavored water.

4.5.2 Negative Community Impact Mitigation (CM2.2)

Positive benefits of the with-project scenario for community groups, rural workers and local communities were presented.

Section 4.1.2 of the MR /01/ describes some measures that were taken to avoid negative impacts on the well-being of local communities and to maintain a good relationship with communities in the project zone, such as placing signs in the areas of school to mitigate the impact that was caused by Internet access in schools in Porongaba. Other measures are envisaged to improve the quality of health care, using partnerships and advocacy as strategies. However, the land regularization action, which includes the recognition of the right of possession, presented to mitigate a negative impact, may be generating the opposite effect. During the field visit, the consulted interested parties were more dissatisfied than satisfied with the supposed benefit, arguing that they would have to change their production habits, as they would no longer be able to "drill" new areas to plant. This negative impact, according to the interviewees, is more important than the positive impacts, such as the provision of internet for local schools.

On this point, the PP clarified the stages involved in the land regulation process, as well as how this delineation is being carried out. The BRC stressed that the land activity was only being carried out with those who had agreed to take part, so that those who did not wish to be regularized retained all rights to the land where they live and maintain their customs /68/. To mitigate the negative impacts, the PP presented measures to strengthen new forms of production, using the rotating farm technique, which could improve

productivity and reduce the need to open new areas. Also described as mitigating activities already implemented by the PP are the holding of public meetings with the communities, as well as maintaining constant communication with the population, through field visits, telephone, and WhatsApp contacts, keeping them informed about the process.

In any case, the mitigation actions have been implemented in accordance with the validated project description. The status of the mitigation action, land-title regularization, will be monitored in the next monitoring.

FAR 01:

(i) PP informed that the regularization of squatters and residents of the project's farms will involve the donation of small portions of land for each family/resident, totaling around 40 properties. Although the demarcation of these lands and the dismemberment of the original farms has not yet taken place, what will happen to the PA after these dismemberments must be monitored, since the reduction in the total area of each farm has an impact on its legal reserve areas and passive areas, for conversion. Check how the PP will deal with the matter.

(ii) For the next monitoring period it should be verified the actions proposed to solve the problems of flavored water.

4.5.3 Net Positive Community Well-being (CM2.3)

It was assessed during verification that communities will continue with normal activities in the absence of the Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project. The project was conceived, developed, and implemented to address environmental and community issues in the project area. All benefits referred to in Section 4.5.1 of this report and Section 4.1.1 of MR/01/ are available.

The project has been shown to have a net impact on well-being compared to the “no project” land use scenario.

According to MR /01/, the following social benefits were provided in the with scenario:

- Installation of photovoltaic systems, water pumps, and freezers in the houses;
- Donation of solar panel kits (inverters) and water pumps for families;
- Installation of 5 internet towers and more than 50 miles of fiber optics in 2021, and in 2022, the installation of 4 more towers;
- Training in sustainable agriculture and livestock practices;

- Workshops and training in sustainable livestock production for improve pasture management and agricultural production;
- Increase in climate change adaptation;
- Improvements in water condition with the installation of an artesian well;
- Cooperation with public bodies to contribute to improving the infrastructure of PA Irmã Dorothy and EMEF Urutum municipal schools.

RINA was able to verify the positive impacts for the communities served by the project through the review of documents /33/ /34/ and interviews with members of different communities, as described in Section 2.4. It was reported by stakeholders how the project activities benefited the communities and their desire to remain. Therefore, the conclusion of the net impact of project activities on community groups is positive.

4.5.4 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM2.4)

As described in MR /01/ section 4.1.4. and interview with stakeholders described above in section 2.4, the High Conservation Value (HCV) "sites and resources fundamental to satisfy the necessities of local communities or indigenous people: the Matuará River and Capim River" and HCV related to cultural sites of local importance were not negatively affected during this monitoring period.

Also, according to the MR and interviews with the PP, the project will invest in actions related to forest conservation and monitoring. The PP also commits to be in constant contact with the local population to modify the project process whenever necessary, not only respecting their customs and cultures but also reinforcing their social relations. The verification team interviewed community leaders or representatives to confirm the impacts and did not evidence negative impacts on the HCVs identified during the second monitoring period.

4.5.5 Other Stakeholder Impacts (CM3.2-CM3.3)

Negative impacts on other stakeholders are not expected, as described in section 4.2 of MR /01/ and the same did not occur during this monitoring period. During the field visits, it was found that the project activities are well received by the communities and already have positive impacts with training in livestock and sustainable production, partnerships with community and public agencies for reform and construction of schools, such activities extend to surrounding stakeholders. Thus, project activities do not negatively impact the well-being of other stakeholders during the second monitoring period.

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

The community monitoring plan has been carried out in accordance with the project design and described in MR /01/ section 4.3.1. During the onsite visit the verification team has reviewed the evidence and conducted interviews with staff and community. The various well-being programs, workshops and trainings have helped in overall capacity development of the community. It has been verified by the VVB:

The monitoring plan indicators in the PD /02/ have been checked in the onsite visit and interviews and are consistent with the net positive change created by the project. The dates, frequencies and sampling methods are also in agreement.

The effectiveness of the measures to maintain or improve the high conservation values related to community well-being was verified. The audit team confirmed the results of the monitoring and evaluated it, based on the on-site visit and the interviews carried out. The evaluations of the affected stakeholders were checked, and in general they reported positively on the impact of the project's activities on the community's well-being.

In line with the MR information, the monitoring plan established by the PP varies according to the characteristics of each region or instance. Therefore, the audit team verified the results reported according to the instances in the same region, according to the documentation provided /31/ /32/ /33/ /34/ /35/ and as follows:

PAI#1-5 - Digital inclusion (battery banks deployed, 70Km of fiber optic installed), training (01 in forest management, 02 in technical assistance and extension), health (health-related events), schools (equipped and with payment of transportation) and employment (03 people employed). Solar panel kits (inverters) and water pumps were donated to families living in PAI#2-5. Expansion of Internet access in the Acre instances (PAI 02 to 05) reaching the communities of Santa Luzia, Palmares, Potiguar and Katiana. The Iolanda Pacheco school was refurbished and expanded in July 2022 and the Manoel Rufino school in September 2022. Printers, computers, and televisions were donated, and the school was given internet access. A total of 18 solar kits were donated to PAI #2-5, 2 kits for schools, 5 for families living in the center of Porongaba, 2 for families living in Seringal Katianã, 5 for families in Seringal Potiguar and 4 for families in Seringal Palmares. During the on-site visit, digital inclusion activities and benefits for schools were verified. A review of the evidence provided /33/ /34/, as well as interviews with community members (section 2.4 of this report) also confirmed the activities carried out in accordance with the monitoring plan.

- PAI#6 - The monitoring plan is under development.
- PAI#7-9 - 4 training courses held for sustainable management of pastures, involved 64 people, Installation of an artesian well in Vila Brasil that brought access to quality water for 35 families.

The VVB assessed the monitoring plan and found that the monitoring indicators listed in the MR /01/ are confirmed as consistent with the net positive change created by the project. Thus, there are several measures related to the maintenance or improvement of HCVs related to the well-being of the community.

4.5.7 Community Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM4.3)

The monitoring plan and monitoring results are available on Verra's website. Local communities and other stakeholders were informed about the monitoring process, the audit and the availability of the MR and summary on the CCB website through communication notes and public meetings. The dissimilarity of the results was verified by the audit team during the interviews and when checking the information available on the VERRA website.

This indicator is sufficiently addressed by the PP in the MR.

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

Not applicable.

4.5.9 Optional Gold Level: Smallholder/community member Risks (GL2.3)

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

4.5.11 Optional Gold Level: Net Impacts on Women (GL2.5)

Not applicable.

4.5.12 Optional Gold Level: Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (GL2.6)

Not applicable.

4.5.13 Optional Gold Level: Governance and Implementation Structures (GL2.8)

Not applicable.

4.5.14 Optional Gold Level: Smallholders/Community Members Capacity Development (GL2.9)

Not applicable.

4.6 Biodiversity

4.6.1 Biodiversity Changes (B2.1)

Changes in biodiversity were verified based on what is presented in section 5.1.1 of MR /01/ and in the monitoring reports developed for PAI#01, PAI#02-05, PAI#06 and PAI#07-9 /26/. Biodiversity has changed in a positive way due to the maintenance of species richness and conservation of endemic and endangered species. New Project Activity Instances, PAI#6-9, were included in this monitoring.

According to MR, the richness of species is achieved due to the maintenance of forest cover during the monitoring period. In addition, fauna monitoring is recorded in the Biodiversity Monitoring Report 25/. During the on-site visit, the areas where the forest cover is maintained were confirmed, where there are signs identifying the area, to make it easier to locate the plots, there are also identification signs on the individual trees and the presence of a camera trap used to monitor biodiversity was verified. The project activities that justify these changes are:

- Long-term conservation agreement signed with the landowners /25/, which enables the maintenance of forest cover.
- Initial description of biodiversity in the project area.
- Identification of priority species for conservation and study in the project area.
- Knowledge on forest and biodiversity conservation issues.
- Monitoring plan for four biodiversity groups (mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians), considering four biodiversity variables (species richness, number of threatened species, endemic species, and game species) /27/.

The VVB team verified that maintaining the current high level of biodiversity is appropriate and will generate multiple co-benefits. The above parameters were also confirmed through on-site observations, interviews with local experts and communities.

4.6.2 Mitigation Actions (B2.3)

No negative impacts on biodiversity were detected in the Project Area and Zone resulting from Project activities.

The conservation of forest cover and maintenance of habitats promoted by the implementation of project activities has reduced forest fragmentation, which has enabled the maintenance of species identified as threatened and endemic (HCV).

The measures planned to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity and for the maintenance or enhancement of High Conservation Value attributes are described in MR /01/ as prevention of poaching,

vegetation and genetic diversity and buffer zone. Mitigation actions were verified during site visits, interviews and with the review of biodiversity reference data /26/ /27/. The verification team confirmed that the actions taken to mitigate negative impacts are in line with the project description.

4.6.3 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B2.2)

The net impacts of the project on biodiversity in the project area and zone are positive compared to the land use scenario in the absence of the project, where the common practice is deforestation for livestock activities. The without-project scenario would lead to a drastic reduction of biodiversity over the years. According to section 5.1.3 of the MR /01/ the implementation of the project activities enabled the conservation of vegetation cover, habitat availability and species diversity since it avoided the clearing of native forest. In addition, it enables the maintenance of species richness and conservation of endemic and endangered species, as explained in section 5.1.1 of MR /01/. This has been confirmed from the review of biodiversity data /26/ /27/ and through visits, interviews with experts and local communities.

The VVB's opinion is that the information contained in the MR is sufficient to meet the requirements of this section, since the implemented plan has achieved the objective of net impacts on biodiversity that are positive overall.

4.6.4 High Conservation Values Protected (B2.4)

In accordance with Section 5.1.4 of the MR /01/, the implementation of project activities resulted in the maintenance of forest cover, which contributes to the conservation of habitats, species diversity, and the protection of endangered and endemic species. The project zone is being conserved due to the activities promoted by the project; therefore, the high conservation value area was not negatively affected by the project. The information was checked through a review of biodiversity data /26/ and interviews with experts and communities.

The VVB concluded that the project will not negatively affect any biodiversity-related HCVs.

4.6.5 Invasive Species (B2.5)

The project activities did not introduce invasive species of plant or animal of any kind during current monitoring period. No invasive species were observed during the site visit, which was also confirmed by reviewing the supporting documentation.

4.6.6 Impacts of Non-native Species (B2.6)

It was confirmed during the on-site visit that non-native species are not used in the project. However, according to MR /01/ one species of non-native grass was introduced by the local inhabitants to raise cattle,

namely *Brachiaria* sp. Given the difficulty this species has in establishing itself in shaded areas, it was not found to be present in the forested areas; this was verified during the on-site assessment and by checking the monitoring records.

4.6.7 GMO Exclusion (B2.7)

Based on the onsite visit and interviews with communities, RINA found that GMO was never used or proposed to be used during the monitoring period. This indicator is sufficiently addressed in the MR.

4.6.8 Inputs Justification (B2.8)

Through interviews and observations made on-site, the audit team confirmed the project team's assertion that no inputs such as any fertilizers, chemical pesticides, and biological control agents have been used during the verification period.

4.6.9 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B3.1) and Mitigation Actions (B3.2)

As per the implemented monitoring plan, there are no negative impacts on biodiversity which has a positive effect even outside the project area. According to MR /01/, the activities promote forest cover and consequently contribute to the conservation of habitats within and outside the project area and have started to engage communities in the conservation of the environment. This was verified during the onsite visit and interviews with communities. As there are no negative impacts on biodiversity, no mitigation measure planned by the PP. This indicator is sufficiently addressed by the PP in the MR.

4.6.10 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (B3.3)

As per the implemented monitoring plan, there are no negative impacts on biodiversity which has a positive effect even outside the project area. Biodiversity within the project zone is impacted positively especially over the without project scenario. No negative offsite biodiversity impacts identified or reported. This was verified during the onsite visit and interviews with communities.

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

The biodiversity monitoring plan is described in section 5.3.1 of the MR /01/, in the monitoring reports developed /25/ and is in accordance with the parameters of PD /02/. In this monitoring period, five biodiversity monitoring campaigns have already been carried out in different seasons (wet and dry), three in PAI#1 and three in PAI#2-5. The biodiversity monitoring plan includes the monitoring of four biodiversity groups (mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians) considering four biodiversity variables (species richness, number of threatened species, endemic species, and game species). It has been verified by the VVB:

- The monitoring plan indicators in the PD /02/ have been checked in the onsite visit and interviews and are consistent with the net positive change created by the project. The dates, frequencies and sampling methods are also in agreement.
- The effectiveness of the measures to maintain or improve the high conservation values related to biodiversity conservation was verified.
- The audit team confirmed the results and the evaluation of monitoring through onsite observations and interviews.

As described in the MR, the monitoring plan established by the PP was carried out in PAI#01, PAI#02-05, PAI#06 and PAI#7-9. Thus, the audit team verified the reported results according to the instances:

- PAI#01: found a total of 356 species, including 264 birds, 28 mammals, 35 reptiles, and 29 amphibians. Of these, 96 species are endemic to the Amazon Forest and thirteen species classified under some level of threat by the IUCN Red List /27/ /87/.
- PAI#02-05: found a total of 482 species including, 336 birds, 30 mammals, 37 reptiles, and 79 amphibians. Of these, 202 species are endemic to the Amazon Forest. Twelve species that are classified with some level of threat by the IUCN Red List /27/ /87/.
- PAI#06: found a total of 219 species. 13 species found during the fauna inventory are classified at some level of threat of extinction on the IUCN Red List /27/ /87/.
- PAI#07-09: A total of 178 species were found during biodiversity monitoring activities. Seven species found during the fauna inventory are classified as threatened with some level of extinction threat in the IUCN Red List /27/ /87/.

Effective measures are taken to maintain or enhance all identified high conservation values related to biodiversity. This was confirmed during the on-site visit and the interview with the management team. It is RINA's opinion that the project was successfully implemented causing positives impacts in the diversity of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. The monitoring plan activities and found that monitoring indicators are confirmed as consistent with the net positive change which created by the project.

4.6.12 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B4.3)

The reports of the biodiversity monitoring plan, where the results are presented, are available on the VERRA website /22/. As well as they can be consulted on BRCarbon's social media, Youtube channel (<https://youtu.be/sUreNYe05CM>) and website page (brcarbon.com.br). The disclosure of the results was confirmed by the audit team during the interviews. In conclusion, the results of biodiversity monitoring were disseminated in accordance with the validated project description.

4.6.13 Optional Gold Level: Trigger Species Population Trends (GL3.3)

The audit team took the following steps to verify the actions taken by the project to maintain or enhance the population status of each trigger species in the project zone, and reduce threats to them:

- A site visit, interviews and a review of documentation were carried out to assess whether the project's actions are having a net positive impact on biodiversity.
- The audit team interviewed those responsible for biodiversity monitoring (see section 2.4), represented by Bruna Azevedo, the biodiversity coordinator who took part in all the monitoring stages. They reported on all the monitoring actions employed, from the sampling process, with the selection of areas, the allocation of plots and the installation of camera traps, to the data collection and analysis process.
- The audit team analysed the IUCN list /87/ and confirmed the information presented on species in the MR as Vulnerable, Threatened and Critically Endangered are occurring in the region of the project area.

According to MR /01/, during this monitoring period the presence of three Endangered species (EN) *Inia geoffrensis* (red river dolphin), *Pteronura brasiliensis* (giant otter) and *Ateles chamek*, and one Critically Endangered species (CR) *Psophia obscura* were identified within the project area.. To confirm compliance with the vulnerability criteria established in the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards: v3.1 (GL3.1.a), we checked: the fauna report corresponding to the PAIs, maps, traps where the camera traps were installed /26/ and the supporting bibliography /27/.

For the species identified in the project according to the IUCN Red List /87/ as endangered or vulnerable, the main threats described for them are habitat loss due to deforestation, degradation, land use change and for some of the species hunting pressure and the pet trade were also described /27/ /91/ /92/ /93/ /94/. In this regard, the actions taken by project activities to maintain and improve the survival of trigger species is to conserve forest cover and prevent illegal deforestation within the project area. According to the PP, the project areas will function as remnants of biodiversity in a landscape that is mostly dominated by pasture and agriculture.

During the site visit and interviews, the monitoring actions aimed at conserving the forest cover were confirmed. Therefore, it can be concluded that the actions taken by the project can maintain or improve the population status of each trigger species in the project area and reduce threats to them.

4.6.14 Optional Gold Level: Effectiveness of Threat Reduction Actions (GL3.4)

The steps taken to verify the measures taken to maintain or improve the population status of the trigger species are the same as those described in section 4.6.1.3. According to section 5.4 of MR /01/, the

measures taken by project activities to maintain and improve the survival of trigger species consist of conserving forest cover and preventing illegal deforestation in the project area.

In summary, it can be concluded that the actions taken by the project can maintain or improve the population status of each trigger species in the project area and reduce threats to them.

4.7 Additional Project Implementation Information

Not applicable. No additional information on the project implementation is needed.

4.8 Additional Project Impact Information

Not applicable. No additional information on the project implementation is needed.

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

RINA has performed verification of the “Brazilian Amazon APD Grouped Project” and has verified that the project is in compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard version 04 and VCS Validation and Verification Manual v 3.2 and ISO 14064-3:2019.

The verification process was performed on the basis of all issues and criteria of VCS. 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. The VVB confirms that the project has been implemented in accordance with the project description.

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 2,458,294 tCO₂ as reported in the Monitoring Report.

Monitoring period: From 20-October-2021 to 31-December-2022.

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

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	GHG Buffer pool (tCO ₂ e)	VCUs

2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
2022	2,733,520	139,621	135,604	2,458,294	259,390	2,198,904
Total	2,733,520	139,621	135,604	2,458,294	259,390	2,198,904

APPENDIX 1: ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Full texts
ARR	Afforestation, Reforestation, Revegetation
BE	Baseline Emissions
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CCBA	The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDM M&P	Modalities and Procedures CDM
CER(s)	Certified Emission Reduction(s)
CH ₄	Methane
CL	Clarification Request
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
EB	Executive Board
ER	Emission Reductions
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG(s)	Greenhouse gas(es)
GWP	Global Warming Potential
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LoA	Letter of Approval
MoV	Means of Verification
MR	Monitoring Report
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PDD	Project Design Document
PE	Project Emission
PP(s)	Project Participant(s)
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
Ref.	Document Reference
SS(s)	Sectoral Scope(s)
TA(s)	Technical Area(s)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VVB	Validation and Verification Body
VVS	Validation and Verification Standard

APPENDIX 2: CLARIFICATION REQUESTS, CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS AND FORWARD ACTION REQUEST

Table 1. CR from this verification

CR ID	01	Section no.	3.1	Date: 21/07/2023
Description of CR				
Legal Status and Property Rights For the proof of title analysis PP is requested to provide: I) Certificate of Full Title of the Property: the certificates send are outdated. -Please, provide ones within the validity of 30 days. - For the Floresta Núbia farm (PAI #7) - Title nº 5.564: According to this title the property contain 1.452,1373 ha and is registered blocking due to pledge (process n.º 0859827-14.2020.8.14.0301) - (R.03/5.564). Please, clarify the status. - For the D'graus I farm (PAI #9) - Title nº 3.426: According to this title the property contain 4.371,7553 ha and is registered Term of responsibility for maintenance of managed forest (R.02/3.426) and Rural property lease agreement for legal reserve compensation purposes - Lessee: C.A.V Reflorestadora Ltda. (Servidão - Area 922,000 ha) (Av. 07/3.426). Please provide a copy of this Forest Easement / Lease Agreement so that we can verify the possibility of such an area being part of the project or even the pertinence of requesting the lessee's consent. - For the São Domingos farm (PAI #13) - Title nº 5.272: Title Blocked according to Provision n.º 013/2066 of the Internal Affairs' Office for the Interior Courts, published on 06/27/2012 (Av. 04/5.272). Please, clarify the status. - For the Capinzal I farm (PAI #14) - Title nº 4.077: According to this title the property contain 4.356 ha and is registered: Servidão lease agreement for legal reserve compensation purposes - Lessee: FloraPac MDF Ltda. (Servidão - Area 270,00 ha) (Av. 11/4077). Please provide a copy of this Forest Easement / Lease Agreement so that we can verify the possibility of such an area being part of the project or even the pertinence of requesting the lessee's consent; and TAC - Environmental Conduct Adjustment Term No. 223/2019 SEMA/PA (Av. 13/4.007). Please clarify compliance with obligations arising from this TAC, eventually related to the Project area.				

II) Certificate issued by the relevant Real Estate Registry Office with the complete chain of domain (CADEIA DOMINIAL) its transfer from Public Domain to Private.

- For the Lagoa Grande II farm - Title nº 2.718: We received the partial chain of domain which dating back until 04/03/2022 by the registry office of Manicoré - AM, which indicates the secular origin of the transfer of ownership of the property since 1925 with a copy of the title issued by the State of Amazonas. We did not receive the real estate records prior to that date, registered in record 332, of the Real Estate Registry Office of Manicoré - AM, and predecessors, please provide us.

- Floresta I farm - Title nº 13.316: This is pending - We only received the chain of domain which dating back until 2014/08/20 by the Real Estate Registry Office of São Miguel do Guamá-PA. We did not receive the real estate records prior to that date, registered in record 4.429, of the Real Estate Registry Office of São Miguel do Guamá - PA, and predecessors. Please, we need to complete the chain of succession to make the link with Definitive Title No. 76.

III) Georeferencing/ Mapping

- For the D'graus II farm (PAI #10) - Title nº 3.423: This item is pending - Please note there is a technical statement from ITERPA approving the georeferenced measurement work under the terms required by INCRA.

- For the São Domingos farm (PAI #13) - Title nº 5.272: The property of this title was certified by Incra with the code nº 816ba3d6-2f04-469f-9d71-33c751df7f78 on 01/30/2020. Not registered in the title. Please clarify.

IV) Rural Real Property Tax (ITR)

- Outdated Negative Certificate of Debts of ITR. We received ITR of 2021, pending 2022.

V) Proof of Enrollment of the Property with the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)

- For the Title nº 2.718, nº 5.564, nº 3.426, nº3.016, nº1.539, nº5.272, nº13.316: Regarding the CAR, please, clarify the pending issues (and the status of the resolution of the pending issues) in the records.

VI) Clearance Certificate issued by the competent State Environmental Authority, as well as by the state and municipal environmental agencies.

- For the Fazenda Lagoa Grande II - Title nº 2.718: Outdate: (i) embargo certificate issued by the Ministry of the Environment and (ii) debt certificate from IBAMA on behalf of the owner dated 11/16/2022. Pending. We did not receive: The Certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owner.

- For the Fazenda Floresta Núbria (PAI #7) - Title nº 5.564 and 11.685: Outdate: embargo certificate issued by the Ministry of the Environment on behalf of the owner (Gilson Antonio Moreira Machado) as well certificate of illegal deforestation

from SEMA - PA on behalf of the owners dated on 06/08/2022. Pending: Certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owner.

- Is pending: The Certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owner.

VII) Certificate from the Federal Public Ministry – MPF

- It is pending: Negative certificate out-of-court procedures issued by the Estadual Public Ministry in owner's name.

VIII) Certificates issued by the Federal and State Court of Justice of the location of the Property(s) and the domicile of the Owner(s)

- For the Fazenda Lagoa Grande II - Title nº 2.718: Is pending (i) Negative certificate issued by the Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas, Manicoré district and (ii) Negative Certificate issued by the Federal Court on behalf of the owner.

- For the farms of Pará: Is pending a negative certificate issued by the Court of Justice of the State of Pará for civil and criminal actions in owners.

Project participant response (PP 1st response)

Date: 11/08/2023

I) Please, see each comment bellow.

I) 1 - The Property full title certificate for all properties were updated and can be found on the respective PAI folder on **CR_ID_01** folder.

I) 2 - The property full title certificate was updated, now the debt that was blocking the property has been paid, resulting on unblocking of property – See file **COMPROVANTE_DESBLOQUEIO_FAZ-NUBIA.pdf** on **CR_ID_01 > PAI07_FLORESTA-NUBIA** folder for mor information.

I) 3 - According to the landowner juridic sector, they do not recognize the existence of an “Servidão Ambiental” in the property D’Graus I. The property full title certificate was corrected (**CERTIDÃO-INTEIRO-TEOR_DGRAUS-I.PDF**) on folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI09_FAZENDA_DGRAUS_I** which demonstrates that this “Servidão Ambiental” don’t exist in this property anymore.

I) 4 - The São Domingos farm’s title was blocked on 27.06.2012, according to Provision nº 013/2006- CJC/ terms, then cancelled according to Provision nº 02/2010 CJ-CI terms.

*In 2020, the owners began the administrative process provided for in Joint Provision No. 10/2012-CJCI-CJRM, aimed at reclassifying the registration, with the aim of nullifying the registration cancellation and blocking annotations, considering its proven legitimacy in relation to the property, as well as the regularity in its detachment from the public property of the State of Pará, a situation that is evidenced, above all, in the content of certificate No. 082 issued by ITERPA (attached file **REQ-REQUALIFICAÇÃO-SIMPLIFICADA-MATRÍCULA_SÃO-DOMINGOS.pdf**).*

The Paragominas property registry, upon verifying the regularity of the documents provided by the owners, promoted the requalification of the property registration, making the previously applied cancellation null and void, however, maintaining the registration block due to the forecast contained in the sole paragraph of art. 6 of Joint Provision No. 10/2012-CJCI-CJRM, which determined that only the agrarian court could order the unblocking of registration (art. 8), as follows:

Joint Provision n° 10/2012-CJCI-CJRM

Art. 5th. Upon receipt of the Request for Requalification, the registrar shall notify the State or Union, through its respective autarchy or land agency, within a period of 60 (sixty) days, if it so wishes, to present a statement on the request, gathering the evidence it deems appropriate.

Art. 6th. Whether or not the statement from the bodies referred to in art. 5, and after the established period, the requalification procedure must be completed in a maximum of 30 days by the registrar.

Sole Paragraph - The requalification will be carried out from the annotation to the margin of the canceled registration, rendering the cancellation previously carried out without effect, without the need to open a new registration, being prohibited, however, to promote the unblocking of the registration determined by Provision n.º 013 /2006/CJCI/TJE/PA.

Art. 8th. Once the requalification procedure has been concluded, the respective Real Estate Registry Office must forward, ex officio, a full authenticated copy of the records to the competent Agrarian Court,

which is responsible for assessing the possibility of unblocking the registration, determined by Provision No. 013/2006/CJCI/ TJE/PA.

In this sense, the unblocking of the registration of Fazenda São Domingos is the object of a formal request before the agrarian court of Castanhal/PA through process (protocol request nº 0085794), pending a decision ordering the unblocking of the registration.

I) 5 - The Capinzal TAC can be found on file **PROG-REGULARIZAÇÃO-AMBIENTAL-PRA_CAPINZAL-I.PDF** on folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI14_FAZENDA_CAPINZAL_I**, the Forest Easement / Lease Agreement can be found on file **CONTR-INSTITUIÇÃO-SERV-AMBIENTAL-DGRAUS-VII_CAPINZAL-I.PDF** of the same folder. The compliance with the obligations arising from TAC No. 223/2019 SEMA/PA is under development in accordance with the conditions.

II) Please, see comments below.

II) 1 - The complete chain of domain for the Lagoa Grande II farm can be found on folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI06_LAGOA_GRANDE_II**, file **CERT-INTEIRO-TEOR-2718_LAGOA-GRANDE-II.PDF** and **CERT-INTEIRO-TEOR-332-ENCERRADA_LAGOA-GRANDE-II.pdf**

II) 2 - The complete chain of domain for the Floresta I farm can be found on folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI08_FLORESTA_I**, file **REGISTRO-4429_FLORESTA_I.pdf**

III) About Georeferencing / Mapping

III) 1 - D'graus II farm (PAI #10) – The D'Graus II farm had the georeferenced measurement submitted to INCRA analysis, more details can be found on folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI10_FAZENDA_DGRAUS_II**, files **SIGEF_MEMORIAL-DESCRITIVO_DGRAUS-II.pdf** and **SIGEF_PLANTA_DGRAUS-II.pdf**

III) 2 - São Domingos farm (PAI #13) - As previously presented, due to the progress of a request for requalification of the registration of the property, it is not yet possible to request the registration of georeferencing in the property registration.

IV) About Rural Real Property Tax (ITR):

IV) 1 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI06_LAGOA_GRANDE_II**, file **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_FAZ-LAGOA-GRANDE-II.pdf** demonstrate that the property has no debts regarding ITR 2022.

IV) 2 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI07_FLORESTA_NUBIA**, files **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_FAZ-FLORESTA.pdf** and **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_FAZ-NUBIA.pdf** demonstrates that the property Floresta and Nubia was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

The files **ITR-2022-DECL-FAZ_FLORESTA.pdf** and **ITR-2022-RECIBO-FAZ_FLORESTA.pdf** demonstrates the 2022's declaration of ITR for Floresta farm, despite the mistake in typing the name, assumed by the owner (FLORESTA I, instead of FLORESTA). In fact, the information on these two documents, such NIRF number, property area concerns to Floresta farm.

The files **ITR-2022-DECL-FAZ_NUBIA.pdf** and **ITR-2022-RECIBO-FAZ_NUBIA.pdf** demonstrates the 2022's declaration of ITR for Nubia farm.

IV) 3 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI08_FLORESTA_I**, files **CERTIDAO_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_FAZ-FLORESTA-I.pdf** demonstrates that the property was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

The files **ITR-2022-DECL-FAZ_FLORESTA_I.pdf** and **ITR-2022-RECIBO-FAZ_FLORESTA_I.pdf** demonstrates the 2022's declaration of ITR for Nubia farm.

IV) 4 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI09_FAZENDA_DGRAUS_I**, files **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_DGRAUS_I.pdf** demonstrates that the property was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

IV) 5 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI10_FAZENDA_DGRAUS_II**, files **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_DGRAUS_II.pdf** demonstrates that the property was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

IV) 6 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI11_FAZENDA_DGRAUS_VI**, files **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_DGRAUS_VI.pdf** demonstrates that the property was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

IV) 7 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI12_FAZENDA_NOVA_ESPERANCA**, files **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_NOVA-ESPERANCA.pdf** demonstrates that the property was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

IV) 8 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI13_FAZENDA_SAO_DOMINGOS**, files **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_SÃO_DOMINGOS.pdf** demonstrates that the property was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

IV) 9 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI14_FAZENDA_CAPINZAL_I**, files **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_CAPINZAL_I.pdf** demonstrates that the property was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

IV) 10 - On folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI15_FAZENDA_RIBEIRO_RONDON**, files **CERT_NEGATIVA_DEBITOS_ITR_FAZ-RIBEIRO.pdf** demonstrates that the property was no debts regarding ITR 2022.

The files **ITR-2022-DECL-FAZ_RIBEIRO_RONDON.pdf** and **ITR-2022-RECIBO-FAZ_RIBEIRO_RONDON.pdf** demonstrates the 2022's declaration of ITR for Ribeiro farm.

V) *Rural Environmental Registry (CAR) clarification:*

- V) 1 - Property **Lagoa Grande II** (Title n° **2.718**) – CAR number: **AM-1302702-491F2AA961E2472EAE1F173F2DAB1D27** – Status is “Pending” by reason of “On wait of government analysis”, that means this CAR isn’t analyzed yet by federal government, please see file CAR-PENDING-REASON-2_LAGOA-GRANDE-II.PDF on folder **CR_ID_01 > PAI06_LAGOA-GRANDE-II**.
- V) 2 - Property **Floresta-Núbia** (Title n° **5.564**) – CAR number: **PA-1503457-4232561FBB754D5EAFBF24B55C0AED59** – The second one has “Pending” status by reason of “awaiting response to notification” - Mr. Gilson Machado informs that the pending issues in the CAR refer to documentary issues that have not yet been presented since these properties are being transferred to the Holding of the family.
- V) 3 - Property **D’Graus I** (Title n° **3.426**) – CAR number: **PA-1503457-E905B78A00A24EDBBC412671A7060502** - Status is “Pending” by reason of “On wait of government analysis”, that means this CAR isn’t analyzed yet by federal government.
- V) 4 - Property **D’Graus VI** (Title n° **3.016**) – CAR number: **PA-1508001-DBFD721F95F1461B98CE7BE5F9B79906** - Status is “Pending” by reason of “On wait of government analysis”, that means this CAR isn’t analyzed yet by federal government.
- V) 5 - Property **Nova Esperança** (Title n° **1.539**) – CAR number: **PA-1508001-2A8B26E4DBF742BE949CCA3E3BC7BEEF** - Status is “Pending” by reason of “On wait of government analysis”, that means this CAR isn’t analyzed yet by federal government.
- V) 6 - Property **São Domingos** (Title n° **5.272**) – CAR number: **PA-1505502-3C55E3D459DC4631ACE3E2439CCC29F3** – Status is “Pending” by reason of “On wait of government analysis”, that means this CAR isn’t analyzed yet by federal government.
- V) 7 - Property **Floresta I** (Title n° **13.316**) – CAR number: **PA-1503457-A652D13A7E4648D8A55445C27992C4B7** – The second one has “Pending” status by reason of “awaiting response to notification” – The company Brasil Madeiras informs that the pending issues in the CAR refer to documentary issues that have not yet been presented since these properties are being transferred to the Holding of the family.

Documentation provided by project participant

I) *Please, see each comment bellow.*

- I) 1 - PAI#06 – CR_ID_01 > PAI06_LAGOA-GRANDE-II > **CERT-INTEIRO-TEOR-2718_LAGOA-GRANDE-II.PDF**
PAI#07 – CR_ID_01 > PAI07_FLORESTA-NUBIA > MATRICULA_FLORESTA > **Matrícula Floresta 1819.pdf, Matrícula Floresta 4368.pdf, Matrícula Floresta 4428.pdf and Matrícula Floresta 5564.pdf**

PAI#07 – CR_ID_01 > PAI07_FLORESTA_NUBIA > MATRICULA_NUBIA > **Matrícula Nubia 3542.pdf, Matrícula Nubia 7513.pdf, Matrícula Nubia 7514.pdf and Matrícula Nubia 11685.pdf**

PAI#08 – CR_ID_01 > PAI08_FLORESTA_I > **MATRICULA-7419_FLORESTA_I.PDF**

PAI#09 – CR_ID_01 > PAI09_FAZENDA_DGRAUS_I > **MATRICULA-3426_DGRAUS-I.PDF**

PAI#10 – CR_ID_01 > PAI10_FAZENDA_DGRAUS_II > **MATRICULA-3423_DGRAUS-II.PDF**

PAI#11 – CR_ID_01 > PAI11_FAZENDA_DGRAUS_VI > **MATRICULA-3016_DGRAUS-VI.PDF**

PAI#12 – CR_ID_01 > PAI12_FAZENDA_NOVA_ESPERANCA > **MATRICULA-1539_NOVA-ESPERANÇA.PDF**

PAI#13 – CR_ID_01 > PAI13_FAZENDA_SAO_DOMINGOS > **MATRICULA-5272_SÃO-DOMINGOS.PDF**

PAI#14 – CR_ID_01 > PAI14_FAZENDA_CAPINZAL_I > **MATRICULA-3077_CAPINZAL-I.PDF**

PAI#15 – CR_ID_01 > PAI15_FAZENDA_RIBEIRO_RONDON > **CERTIDÃO-CADEIA-DOMINIAL-2752_FAZ-RIBEIRO.PDF**

VVB assessment

Date: 08/09/2023

I) Certificate of Full Title of the Property

- 1- Registrations no. 4.077 (Paragominas - PA), no. 13.316 (São Miguel do Guamá - PA) and no. 2752 (Rondon do Pará - PA) remain out of date, please check. **This item is still opened.**
- 2- Floresta Nubia farm (PAI #7): The property's full title certificate has been updated, and proof of unblocking the property has been provided. **This item is closed.**
- 3- D'graus I farm (PAI #9): Ok, the updated full title certificate has been provided, which demonstrates that "Servidão Ambiental" don't exist in this property anymore. **This item is closed.**
- 4- São Domingos farm (PAI #13): Even though we have the protocol of the request for requalification and cancellation of the blocking of the registration before the competent Real Estate Registry, for the time being, we cannot attest to the success of the intended unblocking. PP is requested to present the status of the requalification and cancellation of the blocking of the registration before the competent Real Estate Registry. *In this sense, a FAR will be opened to monitor this item in the next monitoring period. **This item is still opened.**
- 5- Capinzal I farm (PAI #14): We received the Lease Agreement for legal reserve compensation purposes - Lessee: FloraPac MDF Ltda. (Servidão - Area 270,00 ha) (Av. 11/4077) as well the TAC nº 223-2019, which show that ownership of this plot is exercised by the owner, with no express prohibition in relation to the constitution of carbon credits. **This item is closed.**

II) Certificate issued by the relevant Real Estate Registry Office with the complete chain of domain (CADEIA DOMINIAL) it transfers from Public Domain to Private.

- 1- Lagoa Grande II farm - Title nº 2.718: All the chain of domain documents for the Lagoa Grande II farm were provided. **This item is closed.**

- 2- **Floresta I Farm** -The chain of domain provided is not complete. Please provide the real estate records prior to 27/01/1983, registered in record 4.370, of the São Miguel do Guamá - PA Real Estate Registry Office, and predecessors. **This item is still opened.**
- 3- **São Domingos Farm:** We did not receive the real estate records prior to that date, registered in record 5.261 and 5.262, of the Real Estate Registry Office of Paraguaçu - PA, and predecessors. We need to complete the chain of succession to make the link with Definitive Title No. 46 of 02/13/1963.

III) Georeferencing/ Mapping

- 1- For the D'graus II farm (PAI #10): The property of this title was certified by Incra with the code nº 8f96bfe2-bcdf-47f9-b34b-e9012a0affc3 on 07/21/2023. **This item is closed.**
- 2- São Domingos farm (PAI #13) - Title nº 5.272: According to the PP, due to the progress of a request for requalification of the property's registration, it is not yet possible to request georeferencing in the land registry. PP is requested to present the status of the requalification and cancellation of the blocking of the registration before the competent Real Estate Registry. * In this sense, a FAR will be opened to monitor this item in the next monitoring period. **This item is still opened.**

IV) Rural Real Property Tax (ITR)

- 1- The Negative Certificate of Debts of ITR have been updated, provided ITR 2022. **This item is closed.**

V) Proof of Enrolment of the Property with the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)

- 1- Regarding the CAR, the pending issues and resolution statuses were clarified:
 - For the Title nº 2.718, nº 3.426, nº3.016, nº1.539, nº5.272: CAR status "Pending", as it is awaiting analysis by the federal government.
 - For the Title nº 5.564 and nº 13.316: CAR status "Pending", because there are pending documents. For those titles with CARs pending approval/update, the status should be confirmed in the next monitoring period. **This item is closed.**

VI) Clearance Certificate issued by the competent State Environmental Authority, as well as by the state and municipal environmental agencies.

- 1- Fazenda Lagoa Grande II - Title nº 2.718: We receive: The Certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owner (Incorporadora Manicoré Ltda, CNPJ n. ° 46.590.622/0001-18) dated 08/07/2023. **This item is closed.**
- 2- For the **Floresta** farm: It is pending an embargo certificate issued by the Ministry of the Environment and a negative debt certificate from IBAMA in the name of the owner (Dione da Silva Machado, CPF: 250.461.525-68), and the Certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owners. We have only received the Municipal Environmental Debt Certificate requested by SEMMA. **This item is still opened.**
- 3- For the **Capinzal I, Degraus I, Degraus II, Degraus IV, Nova Esperança, São Domingos and Floresta I** farms, it is pending: (i) IBAMA negative debit certificate related to the the owner; and (ii) the Certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owner. **This item is still opened.**
- 4- **Ribeiro Rondon farm:** We received a positive debt certificate issued by IBAMA, for debt n. ° 150000097582, Notice of Infringement 413641/D. Registered as an Active Debt in the original amount of R\$ 153,005.00 and positive embargo certificate issued by the Ministry of the Environment in the name of the owner TAD 1411823, embargoed area 1373,000 ha. Please, clarify. We received the

certificate issued by the state environmental agency, which did not show any punitive proceedings against the owner dated 08/08/2023. **This item is still opened.**

VII) Certificate from the Federal Public Ministry – MPF

- 1- **Lagoa Grande II** (nº 2.718): We received negative certificate out-of-court procedures issued by the Federal Public Ministry in owner's name dated 08/09/2023 and negative certificate out-of-court procedures issued by the Estadual Public Ministry in owner's name (Incorporadora Manicoré, CNPJ 46.590.622/0001-18) dated 07/25/2023. **This item is closed.**
- 2- **Floresta Floresta** (nº 5.564 and 11.685): i) We received a negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the owner's name (Gilson Antonio Moreira Machado, CPF: 203.397.125-20) dated 07/25/2023. Pending negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office on behalf of the owner (Gilson Antonio Moreira Machado, CPF: 203.397.125-20 and Dione da Silva Machado, CPF: 250.461.525-68). **This item is still opened.**
- 3- **Fazenda Floresta I** (nº 13.316): We didn't receive a negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office and negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office on behalf of the owner. **This item is still opened.**
- 4- **Fazenda D'graus I** (nº 3.426), **Fazenda D'graus II** (nº 3.423), **Fazenda D'graus VI** (nº 3.016), **Fazenda Nova Esperança** (nº 1.539), **Fazenda Capinzal I** (nº 4.077): i) We received a negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office - District of Belém - PA in the name of the owner (Floraplac Industrial Ltda., CNPJ n. 34.597.658/0001-44) dated 08/08/2023 and ii) We received a positive certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the name of the owner which included 1 Notice of Infraction n. 1.23.006.000175/2022-21. Please provide an updated report, indicating the status, object, value of the action, area, and relationship to the property(ies) of this project. Please provide the Negative Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Paragominas - PA (Location of the property). **This item is still opened.**
- 5- **Fazenda São Domingos** (nº 5.727): i) We received a negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office - District of Belém - PA in the name of the owners (Adriano D'Agnoluzzo, CPF: 572.215.749-20 and Silvano D'Agnoluzzo, CPF 247.196.092-87) dated 08/02/2023 and ii) We received a negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the name of the owners dated 07/24/2023. Please provide the Negative Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Paragominas - PA (Location of the property). **This item is still opened.**
- 6- **Fazenda Ribeiro** (nº 2.752): i) We received a negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office - District of Belém - PA in the name of the owner (Adão Ribeiro Soares, CPF n. ° 429.315.506-63) dated 08/02/2023 and ii) We received a negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the name of the owner dated 07/26/2023. Please provide the Negative Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondon do Para - PA (Location of the property). **This item is still opened.**

VIII) Certificates issued by the Federal and State Court of Justice of the location of the Property(s) and the domicile of the Owner(s)

- 1- **Lagoa Grande II** (n° 2.718): We received negative certificate issued by the Court of Justice of the State of Amazonas and Negative Certificate issued by the Federal Court on behalf of the owner dated 07/24/2023. We received a certificate of non-existence of Public Civil Action in the name of the owner dated 08/09/2023. **This item is closed.**
- 2- **Floresta Floresta** (n° 5.564 and 11.685): We received a (i) negative certificate issued by the Pará State Court of Justice (Paragominas - PA District) dated 07/28/2023, (ii) certificate of non-existence of Public Civil Action dated 08/10/2023, and (iii) certificate issued by the Federal Court of Justice in the owner's name (Gilson Antonio Moreira Machado, CPF: 203.397.125-20). Pending certificates in the owner's name (Dione da Silva Machado, CPF: 250.461.525-68). **This item is still opened.**
- 3- **Fazenda Floresta I** (n° 13.316): We received a certificate of non-existence of Public Civil Action dated 08/10/2023 and certificate issued by the Federal Court of Justice in the owner's name (BRASIL INDUSTRIA E COMERCIO DE MADEIRA LTDA, CNPJ 10.243.079/0001-35) dated 07/24/2023. Pending negative certificate issued by the Pará State Court of Justice. **This item is still opened.**
- 4- **Fazenda D'graus I** (n° 3.426), **Fazenda D'graus II** (n° 3.423), **Fazenda D'graus VI** (n° 3.016), **Fazenda Nova Esperança** (n° 1.539), **Fazenda Capinzal I** (n° 4.077): We received a positive certificate issued by the Court of Justice of the State of Pará in the name of the owner (Floraplaç Industrial Ltda., CNPJ n. 34.597.658/0001-44) dated 08/01/2023. Process n. 0002856-82.2002.8.14.0039 - Compliance with Judgment. Please provide an updated report for each lawsuit found, indicating the status, subject matter, claim amount, area, and relationship to the property(s) of this project. We received a certificate of non-existence of Public Civil Action in the name of the owner dated 08/10/2023. Pending a Certificate issued by the Court of Justice Federal. **This item is still opened.**
- 5- **Fazenda São Domingos** (n° 5.727): We received a negative certificate issued by the Pará State Court of Justice (Paragominas - PA District) on behalf of the owners (Adriano D'Agnoluzzo, CPF: 572.215.749-20 and Silvano D'Agnoluzzo, CPF 247.196.092-87) dated 13/02/2023. We received a certificate of non-existence of Public Civil Action on behalf of the owners dated 10/08/2023. Pending certificate issued by the Federal Court of Justice. **This item is still opened.**
- 6- **Fazenda Ribeiro** (n° 2.752): We received a positive certificate issued by the Court of Justice of the State of Pará in the name of the owner (Adão Ribeiro Soares, CPF n.º 429.315.506-63) dated 05/23/2023, 18 cases found. Please provide an updated report for each lawsuit found, indicating the status, subject matter, claim amount, area, and relationship to the property(s) of this project. We received a certificate of non-existence of Public Civil Action in the name of the owner dated 07/26/2023. Pending a Certificate issued by the Court of Justice Federal. **This item is still opened.**

This CR remains open.

Project participant response (PP 2nd response)

Date: 25/09/2023

I) Certificate of Full Title of the Property

1- Registrations:

Register no. 4.077 (Paragominas - PA) for Fazenda Capinzal I is updates on file: **FAZ-CAPINZAL_CERTIDAO-INTEIRO-TEOR-4077-ATUALIZADA.pdf**

Register no. 13.316 (São Miguel do Guamá - PA) Fazenda Floresta 1 is updates on file: **FAZ-FLORESTA-I_CERTIDAO-INTEIRO-TEOR-13316-ATUALIZADA.pdf**

Register no. 2752 for Fazenda Ribeiro Rondon (Rondon do Pará - PA) is updated on file: **FAZ-RIBEIRO-RONDON_CERTIDAO-INTEIRO-TEOR-2752-ATUALIZADA.pdf**.

2- —

3- —

4- Please, proceed with the FAR opening to monitor this item in the next monitoring period.

5- —

II) Certificate issued by the relevant Real Estate Registry Office with the complete chain of domain (CADEIA DOMINIAL) it transfers from Public Domain to Private.

1- —

2- **Floresta I Farm** - The file **FAZ-FLORESTA-I_CERTIDAO-FILIACAO-DOMINIO.pdf** demonstrates the complete property's chain of domain.

3- **São Domingos Farm**: The files **FAZ-SAO-DOMINGOS_CERTIDAO-FILIACAO-DOMINIO_MAT3462.pdf**, **FAZ-SAO-DOMINGOS_CERTIDAO-FILIACAO-DOMINIO_MAT5272.pdf** and **FAZ-SAO-DOMINGOS_CERTIDAO-FILIACAO-DOMINIO_MAT9225.pdf** demonstrates the complete property's chain of domain.

III) Georeferencing/ Mapping

1- —

2- Please, proceed with the FAR opening to monitor this item in the next monitoring period.

IV) Rural Real Property Tax (ITR)

1- —

V) Proof of Enrolment of the Property with the Rural Environmental Registry (CAR)

—

VI) Clearance Certificate issued by the competent State Environmental Authority, as well as by the state and municipal environmental agencies.

1- —

2- For the **Floresta** farm, please see attached file **DIONE-MACHADO_CERT-NEGATIVA-EMBARGO-IBAMA.pdf** that constitutes negative embargo certificate from IBAMA, **DIONE-MACHADO_CERT-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-IBAMA.pdf** that constitutes negative debt certificate from IBAMA in the name of the owner; and the file **DIONE-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-SEMMA.pdf** constitutes the Municipal Environmental Debt Certificate requested by SEMMA.

3- Floraplac's (owner) IBAMA's certificate cannot be issued, since there is a debit in the PA's UF. More details below:

- a. **AI 459858D / 482138** - > Debts arising from assessments at Fazenda Catedral, which is not part of the project. All the infraction notices are being challenged in court in annulment action number 0002627-69.2016.4.01.3906. Files **FLORAPLAC-IND_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL-03.pdf**,

SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL.pdf and **ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL.pdf** from Floraplac's lawyer, brings details to action number 0002627-69.2016.4.01.3906.

b. **AI 600561** - > Notice of infraction for allegedly preventing natural regeneration on Fazenda Paricá, which is not part of the project. It already has an annulment action in which a first-degree judgment recognizing the statute of limitations for this fine was handed down, according to the attached judgment (file: **FLORAPLAC-IND_SENTENCA-ANULADO-PRESCRICAO-AI600561_FAZ-PARICA.pdf**). Files **FLORAPLAC-IND_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL-01.pdf** and **SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL.pdf** from Floraplac's lawyer, brings details to this AI.

c. **AI 688606** - > Fined for alleged deforestation of 20 hectares on the Fazenda Reflora 1, a farm that is not part of the project. (**FLORAPLAC-IND_CDA_FAZ-REFLORA.pdf**). Files **FLORAPLAC-IND_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL-01.pdf** and **SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL.pdf** from Floraplac's lawyer, brings details to this AI.

7- **Ribeiro Rondon farm: ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_JUDICIAL-IBAMA-0002187-07.2015.4.01.3907.PDF, ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_CERT-POSITIVA-DEBITO-IBAMA.pdf** and **FAZ-RIBEIRO-RONDON_PRA.pdf** clarifies the Ribeiro Rondon Farm regularity. The **FAZ-RIBEIRO-RONDON_PRA.pdf** demonstrates that landowner are following this TAC with natural regeneration on its property. It's important to highlight that the TAC 81/2021 objects are the same object of TAC 204/2019 (file **FAZ-RIBEIRO-RONDON_TAC-814-2021.pdf**). Attached the file that demonstrates Signing up for the Legal Solution over an Infraction **ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_CERTIDAO-SEMAS-E-TERMO-ADESAO-AI.pdf**.

VII) Certificate from the Federal Public Ministry – MPF

8- —

4- The certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office on behalf of the owner consists on a special request to a Public Prosecutor's Office, since the owner's certificate was showed for this auditing. We attached the formal request on folder **DIONE-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO**, file **DIONE-MACHADO_REQUERIMENTO.pdf** and **REQUERIMENTO_PROMOTORIA_IPIXUNA-_DIONE_DA_SILVA_MACHADO.pdf**. Please proceed with a FAR for this point.

9- **Fazenda Floresta I** (n° 13.316): The certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office on behalf of the owner consists on a special request to a Public Prosecutor's Office, since the owner's certificate was showed for this auditing. We attached the formal request on folder **BRASIL-MADEIRAS-REQUERIMENTO**, file **BRASIL-MADEIRAS_REQUERIMENTO.pdf** and folder **GILSON-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO** **GILSON-MACHADO_REQUERIMENTO.pdf**. Please proceed with a FAR for this point.

5- **Fazenda D'graus I** (n° 3.426), **Fazenda D'graus II** (n° 3.423), **Fazenda D'graus VI** (n° 3.016), **Fazenda Nova Esperança** (n° 1.539), **Fazenda Capinzal I** (n° 4.077): Was sent a negative certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office - District of Belém - PA in the name of the owner (Floraplaç Industrial Ltda., CNPJ n. 34.597.658/0001-44) dated 08/08/2023 and was sent a positive certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office in the name of the owner which included 1 Notice of Infraction n. 1.23.006.000175/2022-21. Attached the request of this AI on MPF's (FLORAPLAC-IND_SOLICITACAO-AUTO-INFRACAO-MPF.pdf) and AI on file FLORAPLAC_AI1.23.006.000175-2022-21.pdf

10- **Fazenda São Domingos** (n° 5.727): The certificate of extrajudicial proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office on behalf of the owners consists on a special request to a Public Prosecutor's Office, since the owners' certificates was showed for this auditing. We attached the formal request on folder ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO, file ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO-PARAGOMINAS.pdf and Requerimento Adriano D'Agnoluzzo.pdf and folder SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO, files SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO-PARAGOMINAS.pdf and Requerimento Silvano.pdf. Please proceed with a FAR for this point.

3- **Fazenda Ribeiro** (n° 2.752): i) The Negative Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondon do Para - PA (Location of the property) was requested in the name of the owner (Adão Ribeiro Soares, CPF n. ° 429.315.506-63), as shown on file ADAO-RIBEIRO_CERTIDAO-PROMOTORIA-RONDON-PARA.pdf. The Negative Certificate issued by State Environmental Authority was requested in the name of the property (Fazenda Ribeiro), as shown on file FAZ-RIBEIRO_PROTOCOLO-PEDIDO-CERTIDAO.pdf. Please, proceed with the FAR opening to monitor this item in the next monitoring period.

VIII) Certificates issued by the Federal and State Court of Justice of the location of the Property(s) and the domicile of the Owner(s)

1- This item is closed.

8- **Floresta Floresta** (n° 5.564 and 11.685): Please see file DIONE-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-TJPA.pdf, DIONE-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf and DIONE-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-MPF.pdf

2- **Fazenda Floresta I** (n° 13.316): Please, see attached file BRASIL-MADEIRAS_CERTIDAO-TJPA.pdf

9- **Fazenda D'graus I** (n° 3.426), **Fazenda D'graus II** (n° 3.423), **Fazenda D'graus VI** (n° 3.016), **Fazenda Nova Esperança** (n° 1.539), **Fazenda Capinzal I** (n° 4.077): Was sent a positive certificate issued by the Court of Justice of the State of Pará in the name of the owner (Floraplaç Industrial Ltda., CNPJ n. 34.597.658/0001-44) dated 08/01/2023. Process n. 0002856-82.2002.8.14.0039 - Compliance with Judgment. This is an action for damages filed by Floraplaç against Guatapará. Floraplaç lost the case and owes Guatapará Motores (legal fees for Guatapará Motores' lawyer, amounting to R\$ 215,000). Floraplaç's lawyer is in the process of contesting the

case. File **FLORAPLAC-IND_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL-02.pdf** from Floraplace's lawyer, brings details to action number 0002856-82.2002.8.14.0039.

3- **Fazenda São Domingos** (nº 5.727): The certificate issued by the Federal Court of Justice on behalf of Mr. Adriano D'Agnoluzzo was requested according to the file **ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_SOLICITACAO-CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf** and the certificate on behalf of Mr. Silvano D'Agnoluzzo are on the file **SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf**

10- **Fazenda Ribeiro** (nº 2.752): The certificate issued by the Federal Court of Justice on behalf of Mr. Adão Ribeiro Soares are on the file **ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_CERTIDAO-TRF1 .pdf**. The updated report for each lawsuit found, indicating the status, subject matter, claim amount, area, and relationship to the property(s) of this project. Are on file **ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_RELATORIO-PROCESSOS-01.pdf** and file **ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_RELATORIO-PROCESSOS-02.pdf**.

Documentation provided by project participant

File	Folder
ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_CERTIDAO-PROMOTORIA-RONDON-PARA.pdf	/root
ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_CERTIDAO-SEMAS-E-TERMO-ADESAO-AI.pdf	/root
ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf	/root
ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_CERT-NEGATIVA-EMBARGO-IBAMA.pdf	/root
ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_CERT-POSITIVA-DEBITO-IBAMA.pdf	/root
ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_JUDICIAL-IBAMA-0002187-07.2015.4.01.3907.pdf	/root
ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_RELATORIO-PROCESSOS-01.pdf	/root
ADAO-RIBEIRO-SOARES_RELATORIO-PROCESSOS-02.pdf	/root
ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_CERTIDAO-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-SEMMA.pdf	/root
ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL.pdf.pdf	/root
ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO	/root
ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_SOLICITACAO-CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf	/root
BRASIL-MADEIRAS_CERTIDAO-MPF.pdf	/root
BRASIL-MADEIRAS_CERTIDAO-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-SEMMA.pdf	/root
BRASIL-MADEIRAS_CERTIDAO-TJPA.pdf	/root
BRASIL-MADEIRAS_CERT-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-IBAMA.pdf	/root
BRASIL-MADEIRAS_CERT-NEGATIVA-EMBARGO-IBAMA.pdf	/root
BRASIL-MADEIRAS-REQUERIMENTO	/root
BRUNO-MACHADO_CERTIDAO_IPIXUNA-DO-PARA.pdf	/root
DIONE-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-MPF.pdf	/root
DIONE-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-SEMMA.pdf	/root
DIONE-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-TJPA.pdf	/root
DIONE-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf	/root

DIONE-MACHADO_CERT-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-IBAMA.pdf	/root
DIONE-MACHADO_CERT-NEGATIVA-EMBARGO-IBAMA.pdf	/root
DIONE-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO	/root
FAZ-CAPINZAL_CERTIDAO-INTEIRO-TEOR-4077-ATUALIZADA.pdf	/root
FAZ-FLORESTA-I_CERTIDAO-FILIACAO-DOMINIO.pdf	/root
FAZ-FLORESTA-I_CERTIDAO-INTEIRO-TEOR-13316-ATUALIZADA.pdf	/root
FAZ-RIBEIRO_PROTOCOLO-PEDIDO-CERTIDAO.pdf	/root
FAZ-RIBEIRO-RONDON_CERTIDAO-INTEIRO-TEOR-2752-ATUALIZADA.pdf	/root
FAZ-RIBEIRO-RONDON_PRA.pdf	/root
FAZ-RIBEIRO-RONDON_TAC-814-2021.pdf	/root
FAZ-SAO-DOMINGOS_CERTIDAO-FILIACAO-DOMINIO_MAT3462.pdf	/root
FAZ-SAO-DOMINGOS_CERTIDAO-FILIACAO-DOMINIO_MAT5272.pdf	/root
FAZ-SAO-DOMINGOS_CERTIDAO-FILIACAO-DOMINIO_MAT9225.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC_AI1.23.006.000175-2022-21.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_CDA_FAZ-REFLORA.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_CERTIDAO-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-SEMMA-MUNICIPAL.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_ESCLARECIMENTO SOBRE PROC. 0002856-82.2002.8.14.0039.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL-01.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL-02.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL-03.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_SENTENCA-ANULADO-PRESCRICAO-AI600561_FAZ-PARICA.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_SOLICITACAO-AUTO-INFRACAO-MPF.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-IND_SOLICITACAO-CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-MDF_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL-01.pdf	/root
FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS	/root
GILSON-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-CIVIL-TJPA.pdf	/root
GILSON-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-SEMMA.pdf	/root
GILSON-MACHADO_CERTIDAO-NEGATIVA-TRIBUTOS-FEDERAIS.pdf	/root
GILSON-MACHADO_CERT-NEGATIVA-DEBITO-IBAMA.pdf	/root
GILSON-MACHADO_CERT-NEGATIVA-EMBARGO-IBAMA.pdf	/root
GILSON-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO	/root
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SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf	/root
SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL.pdf	/root
SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO	/root
SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_SOLICITACAO-CERTIDAO-TRF1.pdf	/root
SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_RELATORIO-PROCESSUAL.pdf	/root
SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO	/root
ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO-PARAGOMINAS.pdf	/ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
CNH - ADRIANO D'AGNOLUZZO.pdf	/ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO

PROCURACAO - ADRIANO D'AGNOLUZZO.pdf	/ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
Requerimento Adriano D'Agnoluzzo.pdf	/ADRIANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
BRASIL-MADEIRAS_REQUERIMENTO.pdf	/BRASIL-MADEIRAS-REQUERIMENTO
OAB digital MURILO.pdf	/BRASIL-MADEIRAS-REQUERIMENTO
PROCURAÇÃO BRASIL MADEIRAS.pdf	/BRASIL-MADEIRAS-REQUERIMENTO
REQUERIMENTO PROMOTORIA IPIXUNA - BRASIL[1].pdf	/BRASIL-MADEIRAS-REQUERIMENTO
DIONE-MACHADO_REQUERIMENTO.pdf	/DIONE-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO
OAB digital MURILO.pdf	/DIONE-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO
Procuração _DIONE DA SILVA MACHADO.pdf	/DIONE-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO
REQUERIMENTO_PROMOTORIA_IPIXUNA_- _DIONE_DA_SILVA_MACHADO.pdf	/DIONE-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO
Fazenda Capinzal	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS
Fazenda D'Gaus I	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS
Fazenda D'Gaus II	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS
Fazenda D'Gaus VI	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS
Fazenda Nova Esperança	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS
FLORAPLAC_REQUERIMENTO-PARAGOMINAS.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS
FLORAPLAC_REQUERIMENTO-TOME-ACU.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS
CAR - FAZ. CAPINZAL - CADASTRO AMBIENTAL RURAL.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda Capinzal
PROCURACAO - SILVANO D'AGNOLUZZO.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda Capinzal
Requerimento - Fazenda Capinzal.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda Capinzal
RG - SILVANO DAGNOLUZZO.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda Capinzal
FAZ. D'GAUS I - CADASTRO AMBIENTAL RURAL - CAR.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus I
PROCURACAO - FLORAPLAC IND..pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus I
Requerimento Fazenda D'Gaus I.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus I
FAZ. D'GAUS II - CADASTRO AMBIENTAL RURAL - CAR.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus II
PROCURACAO - FLORAPLAC IND..pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus II
Requerimento Fazenda D'Gaus II.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus II
FAZ. D'GAUS VI - CADASTRO AMBIENTAL RURAL - CAR.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus VI
PROCURACAO - FLORAPLAC IND..pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus VI
Requerimento Fazenda D'Gaus VI.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda D'Gaus VI
FAZ. NOVA ESPERANÇA - CADASTRO AMBIENTAL RURAL - CAR.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda Nova Esperança
PROCURACAO - FLORAPLAC IND..pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda Nova Esperança
Requerimento Fazenda Nova Esperanca.pdf	/FLORAPLAC-REQUERIMENTOS/Fazenda Nova Esperança
GILSON-MACHADO_REQUERIMENTO.pdf	/GILSON-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO
OAB digital MURILO.pdf	/GILSON-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO
Procuracao_Gilson_Machado_assinado.pdf	/GILSON-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO
REQUERIMENTO_PROMOTORIA_IPIXUNA_- _GILSON_ANTONIO_MOREIRA_MACHADO[1].pdf	/GILSON-MACHADO-REQUERIMENTO
PROCURACAO - SILVANO D'AGNOLUZZO.pdf	/SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
Requerimento Silvano.pdf	/SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
RG - SILVANO DAGNOLUZZO.pdf	/SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO-PARAGOMINAS.pdf	/SILVANO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO

PROCURACAO - SILVIO D'AGNOLUZZO.pdf	/SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
Requerimento Sivio.pdf	/SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
RG - SILVIO D'AGNOLUZZO.pdf	/SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO-PARAGOMINAS.pdf	/SILVIO-DAGNOLUZZO_REQUERIMENTO
VVB assessment	Date: 20/10/2023
I) Certificate of Full Title of the Property 1- Registrations no. 4.077 (Paragominas - PA), no. 13.316 (São Miguel do Guamá - PA) and no. 2752 (Rondon do Pará - PA) have been updated. This item is closed. 2- - 3- - 4- São Domingos farm registration no. 5.272 (Paragominas - PA): We received the protocol of the request for requalification of the blocking of the registration before the competent Real Estate Registry, under the terms of Provision nº 06/2023 of the Court of Justice of Pará, with ITERPA Certificate nº 82, which statements the legitimacy of the Domain Title of this property, as well as the SIGEF/INCRA Georeferencing. In this sense, considering these documents, we understand that the exercise of possession is supported by fair title, in a requalification procedure. In this sense, a FAR will be opened to monitor this item in the next monitoring period. This item is closed. FAR: For the next monitoring period it should be verified the status of the intended release of Fazenda São Domingos (No. 5,272 - Paragominas - PA). We have received the protocol for the request to reclassify and cancel the block on the registration at the competent Real Estate Registry. II) Certificate issued by the relevant Real Estate Registry Office with the complete chain of domain (CADEIA DOMINIAL) it transfers from Public Domain to Private. 1- Floresta I Farm: We received the chain of domain certificate for this property issued by the Real Estate Registry of São Miguel do Guamá - State of Pará of 2023/03/24 and dating back 1962/12/08 (Definitive Titles of Purchase and Sale of Land issued by the Government of the State of Pará, through S.E.O.T.A). This real estate chain of domain certificate is a valid document, with public faith granted by the Real Estate Registry Office with jurisdiction to record the titles of properties in this location. In view of that, the regularity of this chain of domain can be presumed. This item is closed. 2- São Domingos Farm: We received the chain of domain certificate for this property issued by the Real Estate Registry of São Miguel do Guamá - State of Pará of 2022/11/22 and dating back 1963/05/08 (Definitive Titles of Purchase and Sale of Land issued by the Government of the State of Pará, through S.E.O.T.A). This real estate chain of domain certificate is a valid document, with public faith granted by the Real Estate Registry Office with jurisdiction to record the titles of properties in this location. In view of that, the regularity of this chain of domain can be presumed. This item is closed. III) Georeferencing/ Mapping 1- 2- São Domingos farm (PAI #13) - Title nº 5.272: The property of this title was certified by Incra with the code nº 816ba3d6-2f04-469f-9d71-33c751df7f78 on 01/30/2020. VI) Clearance Certificate issued by the competent State Environmental Authority, as well as by the state and municipal environmental agencies.	

- 2- For the **Floresta** farm: We have received the negative debt certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owners dated 09/18/2023. (SEMMA/Ipixuna do Pará). **This item is closed.**
- 3- For the Capinzal I, Degraus I, Degraus II, Degraus IV, Nova Esperança, São Domingos and Floresta I farms: We have received a report signed by a lawyer indicating the existence of five Infringement Notices in the name of the owner. Four of these Infringement Notices have been reported as unrelated to the project areas, with one of them mentioning the tax execution number 000047021.2019.4.01.3906, without specifying whether there is a connection or not. During a meeting with the owners' lawyers, it was clarified that the tax execution is unrelated to the project area. Furthermore, a positive debt certificate issued by IBAMA has been provided, which lists the four mentioned Infringement Notices.
- 4- **Floresta I** farm: We have received (i) a embargo certificate issued by the Ministry of the Environment and (ii) debt certificate issued by IBAMA, on behalf of the owner and (iii) the negative debt certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owners dated 09/18/2023. (SEMMA/Ipixuna do Pará). **This item is closed.**
- 5- **São Domingos** Farm: We have received the negative debt certificate issued by the State Environmental Agency on behalf of the owners dated 08/18/2023. (SEMMA/Paragominas). **This item is closed.**
- 6- **Ribeiro Rondon** farm: It was clarified that the embargo mentioned in the embargo certificate issued by IBAMA is related to a lapsed decision, and it was not possible to lift the embargo due to the occupation of the area by squatters. Additionally, a Certificate issued by the Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainability of Pará (SEMAS-PA) was presented, which is positive with negative effects, and it was informed that it pertains to a process in the closing phase, related to process number 18165/2015, with an agreement for payment. **This item is closed.**

VII) Certificate from the Federal Public Ministry – MPF

- 1- **Floresta Floresta** (nº 5.564 and 11.685): We received the Negative Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Ipixuna do Pará, in Pará. **This item is closed.**
- 2- **Fazenda Floresta I** (nº 13.316): We received the Negative Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Ipixuna do Pará – PA: Positive Certificate indicating 2 (two) procedure against the company Brasil Indústria e Comércio de Madeiras LTDA. (CNPJ 10.243.079/0002-16) (i) Notice of Fact No. 01.2023.00020090-3 related to the investigation of eventual environmental crime arising of IBAMA Infraction Notice No. LPING3TG/2023-Present false information in SISFLORA/PA; and (ii) Fact Notice No. 000769-082/2022, still without clarification. Please clarify the possible and eventual relationship between the object of this extrajudicial procedure 000769-082/2022 and/or the Project Area. **This item is still opened.**
- 3- **Fazenda D'graus I** (nº 3.426), **Fazenda D'graus II** (nº 3.423) and **Fazenda D'graus VI** (nº 3.016): We have not received the Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Ipixuna do Pará, in Pará (Property location). Therefore, we cannot confirm the absence of ongoing extrajudicial proceedings discussing the property or possession of the real estate.
- Fazenda Capinzal I** (nº 4.077) and **Fazenda Nova Esperança** (nº 1.539): Pending. We have not received the Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Dom Eliseu, in Pará

(Property location). Therefore, we cannot confirm the absence of ongoing extrajudicial proceedings discussing the property or possession of the real estate. **This item is still opened.**

4- Fazenda São Domingos (n° 5.727): We have received the Negative Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Paragominas - PA (Location of the property). **This item is closed.**

5- Fazenda Ribeiro (n° 2.752): We have not received the Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondon do Para, in Pará (Property location). Therefore, we cannot confirm the absence of ongoing extrajudicial proceedings discussing the property or possession of the real estate. **This item is still opened.**

VIII) Certificates issued by the Federal and State Court of Justice of the location of the Property(s) and the domicile of the Owner(s)

1- Floresta Floresta (n° 5.564 and 11.685): We received a (i) negative certificate issued by the Pará State Court of Justice (Paragominas - PA District) dated 07/28/2023, (ii) certificate of non-existence of Public Civil Action dated 08/10/2023, and (iii) certificate issued by the Federal Court of Justice in the owner's name. **This item is closed.**

2- Fazenda Floresta I (n° 13.316): We received the negative certificate issued by the Pará State Court of Justice on behalf of the owner dated 07/26/2023. **This item is closed.**

3- Fazenda D'graus I (n° 3.426), **Fazenda D'graus II** (n° 3.423), **Fazenda D'graus VI** (n° 3.016), **Fazenda Nova Esperança** (n° 1.539), **Fazenda Capinzal I** (n° 4.077): A report signed by a lawyer and a Federal Court Distribution Certificate were presented on behalf of Floraplaç MDF (CNPJ n° 09.256.139/0001-75), which listed 28 traffic tax executions. Additionally, a report signed by a lawyer was presented in the name of Floraplaç Industrial Ltda., CNPJ n. 34.597.658/0001-44, listing 8 tax executions related to environmental fines. It was noted that, for the most part, these executions are not part of the project or are currently under judicial review. **This item is closed.**

4- Fazenda São Domingos (n° 5.727): We only received the request for the TRF1 Certificate for the owner Adriano D'Agnoluzzo. We received the TRF1 Certificate for the owner Silvano D'Agnoluzzo, which indicated a tax execution. However, it was clarified through a report signed by a lawyer that this was related to a social security debt. **This item is closed.**

5- Fazenda Ribeiro (n° 2.752): A report signed by a lawyer and a Federal Court Distribution Certificate were presented on behalf of (Adão Ribeiro Soares, CPF n. ° 429.315.506-63), which listed 2a tax execution and a public civil action. **This item is closed.**

III) 2 - According with the VVB appointment from 08th September: “the PP is requested to present the status of the requalification and cancellation of the blocking of the registration before the competent Real Estate Registry.”

For the São Domingos Farm, the requalification of the property's registration is already on process and under responsibility of Real Estate Registry, as mentioned by the VVB on 20th October 2023 response:

“São Domingos farm registration no. 5.272 (Paragominas - PA): We received the protocol of the request for requalification of the blocking of the registration before the competent Real Estate Registry, under the terms of Provision n° 06/2023 of the Court of Justice of Pará, with ITERPA Certificate n° 82, which statements the legitimacy of the Domain Title of this property, as well as the SIGEF/INCRA Georeferencing. In this sense, considering these documents, we understand that the exercise of possession is supported by fair title, in a requalification procedure. In this sense, a FAR will be opened to monitor this item in the next monitoring period. **This item is closed.**

FAR: For the next monitoring period it should be verified the status of the intended release of Fazenda São Domingos (No. 5,272 - Paragominas - PA). We have received the protocol for the request to reclassify and cancel the block on the registration at the competent Real Estate Registry”

So, the PP asks to close this appointment for this monitoring period and establish a forward action request (FAR) to monitor any update regarding this aspect in the next verification period. It's important to highlight that the landowner fills all the aspects to solve this issue and has the most important document to proof the carbon rights of the project area.

VI) 3 -

For the Capinzal I, Degraus I, Degraus II, Degraus IV, Nova Esperança, São Domingos and Floresta I farms, the juridic report, signed by a lawyer, indicates the existence of five Infringement Notices in the name of the owner.

Four of these Infringement Notices have been already reported as unrelated to the project areas.

One of them had a typo error on the previous juridic report and the new file **FLORAPLAC-IND_RELATORIO-PROCESSOS-IBAMA.pdf** is already adjusted. The adjusted aspect is regarding with the tax execution number 000047021.2019.4.01.3906, and don't have relations to the project areas.

This juridic report was adjusted and a new corrected version, so are completely aligned with the previous provided positive debt certificate issued by IBAMA, indicates the existence of five Infringements.

VII) Certificate from the federal/state public ministry (MPF/MPE)

2- Fazenda Floresta I -

(i) The notice of fact n°01.2023.00020090-3: This is a report of a fact forwarded by IBAMA, due to the processing of an administrative process based on the infraction notice number LPING3TG, with a brief description: "presenting false information in the SISFLORA system when receiving and holding 5,822.9431 m³ of forest credits in logs and others...".

It is important to note that this administrative process is ongoing and awaiting a decision on the administrative defense.

In its administrative defense, among all the arguments put forward, it is necessary to inform you that the company that was fined has 100% of its timber sold from duly licensed and approved management projects, having attached to the case file all the relevant licenses that demonstrate the chain of legitimacy and legality of its forest product.

This administrative process is regarding the use of SISFLORA system, and has not been finalized yet, it's fundamental to highlight that this process doesn't have any kind of impact on the property ownership and/or on the rights on carbon credits.

The juridic report has been shared on file **BRASIL-MADEIRAS_RELATORIO-01-MPE-IPIXUNA-DO-PARA.pdf**

(ii) The lawyer landowner had access to this notice of fact notice No. 000769-082/2022 sent by SEMAS-PA on 24th October of 2023 it is also an administrative process, which deals with "presenting false information in the SISFLORA system". This process is still pending judgment, is in progress/instruction and awaiting a decision on the administrative defense.

Within the scope of the administrative defense, among all the arguments put forward, we have the fact that the company that was fined has 100% of its timber sold from duly licensed and approved management projects, having attached to the case file all the relevant licenses that demonstrate the chain of legitimacy and legality of its forest product.

The statement of facts reported here falls exclusively on the CNPJ of the subsidiary, exempting the CNPJ of the parent company.

The factual report sent to the State Public Prosecutor's Office (MPE) deals with the assessment of the facts and the possible commission of the crimes described, provided for in article 46 of Law 9.605/98 and 299 of the Penal Code.

To date, no action has been taken by the MPE, such as the filing of any criminal action, or communication with the company Brasil Ind. E Com. Madeiras LTDA.

This administrative process is regarding the use of SISFLORA system, and has not been finalized yet, it's fundamental to highlight that this process doesn't have any kind of impact on the property ownership and/or on the rights on carbon credits.

The juridic report has been shared on file **BRASIL-MADEIRAS_RELATORIO-02-MPE-IPIXUNA-DO-PARA .pdf**

3- Fazenda Capinzal I –

The Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Dom Eliseu, in Pará (Property location), has been already requested but the certificate was not received yet by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Dom Eliseu. In this case we ask gently for a FAR, since there is no deadline for a respond to this request. It's important to highlight that this issue don't impact in the proof of the carbon rights.

Fazenda D'Graus I, Fazenda D'Graus II and Fazenda D'Graus VI

The Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Ipixuna do Pará, in Pará (Property location), has been already requested but the certificate was not received yet by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Ipixuna do Pará. In this case we ask gently for a FAR, since there is no deadline for a respond to this request. It's important to highlight that this issue don't impact in the proof of the carbon rights.

5- Fazenda Ribeiro –

The Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings issued by the State Public Prosecutor's Office of Rondon do Para, in Pará (Property location), has been already requested on September 19th and October 23rd. The request has been shared on file **ADAO-RIBEIRO_SOLICITACAO-CERTIDAO-MPE_RONDON-PARA.pdf**. In this case we ask gently for a FAR, since there is no deadline for a respond to this request. It's important to highlight that this issue don't impact in the proof of the carbon rights.

VVB assessment	Date: 25/10/2023
VII) Certificate from the federal/state public ministry (MPF/MPE) 2- Fazenda Floresta I (n° 13.316): (i) The legal report was presented, describing that this administrative process is ongoing and awaiting a decision on the administrative defense. It was also clarified that this process has no impact whatsoever on the ownership of the property and/or the rights to carbon credits.; and (ii) The legal report was presented, describing that the process is still awaiting judgment, is in progress/instruction and is awaiting a decision on the administrative defense. It was also clarified that this process has no impact whatsoever on the ownership of the property and/or the rights to carbon credits. This item is closed. 3- Fazenda D'graus I (n° 3.426), Fazenda D'graus II (n° 3.423) and Fazenda D'graus VI (n° 3.016): The PP has submitted the request for the Extrajudicial Process Certificate sent to the Dom Eliseu State Public	

Prosecutor's Office in Pará (location of the property). Given the delay in obtaining the document, it was requested that the FAR be opened for follow-up in the next monitoring. Considering that carbon rights have been proven for this project, the FAR was opened. **This item is closed.**

Fazenda Capinzal I (n° 4.077) and Fazenda Nova Esperança (n° 1.539): The PP presented the request for the Extrajudicial Process Certificate sent to the State Public Prosecutor's Office in Ipixuna do Pará, Pará (location of the property). Given the delay in obtaining the document, it was requested that the FAR be opened for follow-up in the next monitoring. Considering that carbon rights have been proven for this project, the FAR was opened. **This item is closed.**

5- Fazenda Ribeiro (n° 2.752): The PP submitted the request for the Extrajudicial Process Certificate sent on September 19 and October 23 to the State Public Prosecutor's Office in Rondon do Pará, Pará (location of the property). Given the delay in obtaining the document, it was requested that the FAR be opened for follow-up in the next monitoring. Considering that carbon rights have been proven for this project, the FAR was opened. **This item is closed.**

CR ID	02	Section no.	2.1.6	Date: 30/06/2023
Description of CR				
PROJECT CREDITING PERIOD				
1. The crediting period for PAI 2 present in the box on the title page is not consistent with the statement: "The crediting period for each PAI presented in this 2nd MR, varies from 1 to 10 years, according to the size of APD area and characteristics of suppression licenses.". PP is requested to correct the inconsistency. 2. In item 2.1.7 of the PAI6 MR, the area of alternative land use is only 18.5% of the property, which corresponds to 6,934 hectares. In the PD, 7,900 hectares is cited, as it considers the conversion of 20% of the area. For the first Baseline there is no change (5,000 ha), but for the next Baselines, the PP is asked to adjust.				
Project participant response (PP 1st response)				Date: 11/08/2023

- I) The first crediting period was updated in the title page box at the Monitoring Report to reflect the first baseline period of each project activity instance.
- II) The mistake was only on text level, and it was corrected on revision 02 of Monitoring Report. All places that cite the project and property area has been corrected to property area: 39,622.83 hectares; project area: 7,874.82 hectares. Due this correction, the area of alternative land use has changed to 19.88% of the property. For more information about the corrected areas, please see the **ANNEX_Justification_-_CR_ID_02_item2**, located on **CR_ID_02 folder**. It is important to highlight that all calculus was made using correct property area, of 39,622.83 hectares, and correct project area, of 7,874.82 hectares.

It is important to highlight that all calculus was made using correct property area, of 39,610.39 hectares, and correct project area, of 7,874.8 hectares.

The property CAR has been already corrected and sent as attached for the CR2 justification The Legal Reserve area was updated on this CAR using correct area according to Brazilian law permits.

Documentation provided by project participant

1. --
2. AM-1302702-491F2AA961E2472EAE1F173F2DAB1D27.pdf

VVB assessment

Date: 22/08/2023

1. The crediting period has been updated in the MR and is consistent now. Item closed.
2. The PP corrected the inconsistent PAI 6 areas, as well as updated the farm's CAR. The areas are now consistent. Item closed.

This CR is closed.

CR ID	03	Section no.	2.2	Date:	30/06/2023
Description of CR					
Grouped Projects					
1. Item New Project Areas and Communities has the statement: "Only one person from outside the project area was identified to enter the project area during harvest time to collect Brazil nuts." According to item G1.13 of the CCB standard, explain the process of stakeholder identification and analysis (identified in the project description). Please identify this person.					

2. For PAI 6, the property has an area of 38,900.2645 ha and an area of 6910.39 ha for the project. However, the area is different from the one informed in item 2.1.7- Project Location, where it mentions 39,610.51 ha and 7,874.56 ha. PP is requested to correct the same and make the necessary adjustments.
3. In item 2.2.4, PP is requested to correct the name of the Dolphin in the text.
4. In the MR (PAI#7-15), the text of item 2.1.7 – Project Location informs that the project activities implemented in the 9 properties total 4,194.26 hectares, however, in the following table the sum of the area of each project activity is 4,109.73 hectares. PP is requested to correct the inconsistency.

Project participant response (PP 1st response)

Date: 11/08/2023

1. *During the visits made to the territory our team has mapped communities, sites and persons who live around the impacted area, in these occasions was tell us that just one nut collector uses to go so far as the Project Area – Fazenda Lagoa Grande, but this information is not official. However, in our first visit to the area we face a chestnut gatherer hut recently used nearby the project area. So far, we have not met this nut collector yet, and as we still are strengthening relationship with the communities in the area, we hope in a short time this contact is going to be made. To find the information updated, see section 2.3 Stakeholder Engagement and section 2.2.5 Grouped Projects at 2nd MR.*

2. *The mistake was only on text level, and it was corrected on revision 02 of Monitoring Report. All places that cite the project and property area has been corrected to property area: 39,622.83 hectares; project area: 7,874.82 hectares. Due this correction, the area of alternative land use has changed to 19.88% of the property. For more information about the corrected areas, please see the **ANNEX_Justification_-_CR_ID_03_item2**, located on **CR_ID_03** folder. It is important to highlight that all calculus was made using correct property area, of 39,622.83 hectares, and correct project area, of 7,874.82 hectares.*

It is important to highlight that all calculus was made using correct property area, of 39,610.39 hectares, and correct project area, of 7,874.8 hectares.

The property CAR has been already corrected and sent as attached for the CR3 justification The Legal Reserve area was updated on this CAR using correct area according to Brazilian law permits. document was outdated, with less Legal Reserve area than the Brazilian law permits, and the corrections on CAR documentation (Legal Reserve delimitation) has already been accomplished.

3. *Corrected on text, from **Ateles chamek** to **Inia geoffrensis** (page 28)*
4. *Corrected on text, and Table 1 (PAIs #07-15 spatial features. Page 13). The value applied on the table for PAI #14 – Fazenda Capinzal I was outdated compared with the shared GIS database, changing from 4,109.73*

hectares to 4,209.73 hectares. It is important to highlight that all calculus was made using correct instance area.

Documentation provided by project participant

1. ---
2. Folder CR_ID_03 > file AM-1302702-491F2AA961E2472EAE1F173F2DAB1D27.pdf
3. ---
4. ---

VVB assessment

Date: 22/08/2023

1. The PP clarified the situation and adjusted the MR. Item closed.
2. Text corrections were made in the MR. The areas are now consistent. Item closed.
3. The dolphin species name has been corrected. Item closed.
4. The area of PAI 14 that was inconsistent has been corrected in the text. Item closed.

This CR is closed.

CR ID

04

Section no.

2.3

Date: 30/06/2023

Description of CR

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

1. In the topic 2.3.12 Complaints, it is mentioned that questionnaires are used to objectively measure the effectiveness of the activities. PP is requested for some evidence of these questionnaires used.
2. It is described that the first phase of stakeholder engagement involved socioeconomic and cultural surveys and diagnostics. Please provide evidence of the diagnosis performed.

Project participant response (PP 1st response)

Date: 11/08/2023

1. BRC's social sector is developing this type of questionnaire to measure the feelings and receptivity of the project by communitarians, so far, we are making this kind of analyses through participative meetings where is heard publicly the complaints and during these meetings using informal approach to some persons. Further than that it is been structured the BRC ombudsman system to all projects. To find the information updated, see section 2.3.12 Grievances at 2nd MR.
2. The reports, basic survey questions and photography's will be attached on MR. Even though there were new questionnaires applied, it does not change the community baseline scenario described at registered PD.

Documentation provided by project participant

- Folder 1. [Communication and complaint system](#)
- Questionnaires and reports. Other evidence can be found in MR folder 07_Appendix VII_Communities and 2. Questionnaires and reports inside CR_ID_04 folder.
- Folder 3. Public meetings videos

VVB assessment

Date: 22/08/2023

1. The PP presented several evidence about the social survey that it carries out before the start of the project, including the questionnaire that it uses for the initial diagnosis of the region. About the questionnaire to measure the achieved objectives, the PP said that it is being elaborated by the social team, making it possible to monitor this item through a FAR. Item closed.
2. The PP presented photos and documents that prove the social diagnosis carried out. The evidence is in the MR and in the drive provided by the PP. Item closed.

This CR is closed.

CR ID	05	Section no.	4.1	Date: 30/06/2023
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Description of CR

NET POSITIVE COMMUNITY IMPACTS

1. Although the project claims to have participated in the expansion of the "Itinerant Health" project, during interviews with stakeholders, members of the health secretariat reported that the "Itinerant Health" project already existed prior to the implementation of the project activity. Please, clarify the number of benefits and beneficiaries of the health program described in Section 4.1.1 and provide evidence that these benefits did not occur - or at least not to this extent - in the pre-project period.
2. During the field visits, it was identified that the PP promoted some cultural benefits in the Acre region (Porongaba Community), such as help in the June cultural festivities, donation of materials to the church, such as Bibles, rosaries, among others. On the visit to Amazonas, it was also verified that the PP has been supplying gas, diesel, and other materials to the Curara village. These cultural and community support benefits are not identified in the MR, so it is recommended to add these benefits.
3. In section 4.1.2, land regularization is presented as a mitigation to the negative impacts to the community and is described: "...To mitigate these negative impacts on disputes, we have promoted a dialog with local communities and the landowner aimed at agreeing on measures to address deforestation based on land donations. Due to the bureaucratic challenges, this will take some time, which may cause frustration for people waiting for the paperwork..." However, during the field visit, the consulted stakeholders were more dissatisfied than satisfied with the supposed benefit, arguing that they would have to change their production habits as they would no longer be

able to "drill" new areas to plant. This negative impact, according to the interviewees, is more important than the positive impacts such as providing internet for local schools. The audit team requests a comprehensive list of steps to obtain land tenure from a legal perspective. It is not clear whether delineating potential ownership boundaries for each family is the only step in the legal process and how this will be done.

4. Please clarify what measures will be adopted to mitigate the negative impact related to land regularization.
5. During the field visit, community members presented some complaints about the water quality of the installed artesian well, some reported possible allergies related from the water. PP is requested to present the measures needed and taken to mitigate this negative impact.

Project participant response (PP 1st response)

Date: 11/08/2023

1. *Through the partnership of BRC and the Sena's Madureira Health Municipal Secretary the Itinerant Health Program achieved for the first time the people from Porongaba's centre that is placed far from the riverbanks. And because of that this area use to stay out of the program. In 2022 the activity happened in three different areas – Nova Olinda, Recife and Porongaba, and 1665 attendances were made by doctors, dentists, nurseys, and others, but unhappily it is not possible to measure properly the ones that happened just because of our project. Nevertheless, it is evident that carbon project enabled and fostered some public actions for very distant communities and, until then, little attended by public actors. To find the information updated, see section 4.1.1 Community Impacts at 2nd MR.*
2. *The demand was inserted on MR, but it is necessary to clarify that instead Curara village occurred some donations in other villages around PAI#07-15. Other point to highlight is that the training activities, the field day of rural extension, was reallocated as an activity of Cauaxi REDD+ Grouped Project (AUD) which happens at the same PP instances. To find the information updated, see section 4.1.1 Community Impacts at 2nd MR.*
3. *The Porongaba's occupation reality is basic divided between two groups the one that is traditionally there, living for a long time in Porongaba's site, and the outsiders who has just arrived on the territory, and they are grabbing lands and been the main deforestation vector in the propriety and in the project area. Seeing it as a threat to the project the BRC together with the landowner designed a proposal to the good faith squatters about land regularization, recognising their legitim right to the land. It was given to them an option to accept or not, who did not want the regularization kept their whole right to the land where they live and keep their customs. The ones which have accepted the offer had their area demarcated and georeferenced. The minimum size of the lots which was defined as 30 ha, if they had less than that opened the regularized lot could have this size, and if they had already opened a larger area before demarcation the regularized lot kept its size. After that, the owner, and the responsible technician for the georeferencing process made a formal request to dismember the registration: 5355 FI 01 Lv 02(RG) CRI/Sena Madureira-AC at the National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INCRA), this document will be attached for evaluation. Further than, was happened a public meeting on March 2023 when was showed for those interested, the steps of necessary bureaucratic process to finish the donation. Through a flowchart the BRC team described step by step how the donation process flows, at this time the process is at final step registering new enrolments at the registry office and determining the donation tax that will be paid to issue the public deed of donation.*
4. *Although the proposal of land regularization was created to mitigate deforestation process, this activity has generated negative community impacts as described and recognised at the section 4.1.2 of the MR. It is important to highlight the project main target is the forest conservation, even though the traditional communitarian "drilling" is a common practice and seeing as natural and necessary the BRC has never coerced or prohibited the population to keep them. To address this issue pointed there will be taken measures as the*

strengthen new forms of production, through rotative technic of swidden areas which can improve productivity and reduce the need to open new areas. Further than that, after the lots of land's dismemberment the settlers who accessed this right will be rewarded annually with crediting in a proportion of the maintenance of forested area inside the lots. The BRC's team is concerned about this situation and is aware about the challenge to change this cultural practice, and how long it might take.

5. A water sample from this artesian well in Vila Brasil was sent for laboratory analysis, the result of which shows that the water quality is within the chemical average allowed by Brazilian National Legislation. Although, the complaint about flavoured water is seen to be related with larger quantity of iron in it if compared with the water they commonly use to consume. To try to solve this problem, the PP will follow three steps: 1) Check the water tubes to see if the iron is coming out of there; 2) Check the water's tank material quality to see if that is flavouring the water; and 3) Do a residual chlorine analysis to see if it needs to be added to the water for health reasons.

Documentation provided by project participant

1. Pictures and payment receipt
2. Document and donation pictures
3. Land regularization documents
4. Water analysis report
5. ---

VVB assessment

Date: 22/08/2023

1. The PP claims that its partnership with the Health Department of Sena Madureira has made it possible to reach the "Itinerant Health" program to more distant places, which were previously not served. However, the PP admits the difficulty in measuring the benefits that occurred only due to the project. As evidence of the proponent's participation in the aforementioned project activities, proof of payment in the amount of R\$ 985 was presented for the project's action in the Nova Olinda, Porongaba and Recife rubber plantations. The PP is requested to clarify, please, how it is possible to state that the event only reached the population of the center of Porongaba (far to the riverside) due to BRC funding, since as stated there is no way to adequately measure the impact of the intervention. **This item is still open.**
2. The identified benefits were entered into the MR. **Item closed.**
3. The PP presented the procedure being adopted to address the issue of land regularization for squatters and residents within the project area (Porongaba's site). Based on the evidence presented, the subject is being treated individually for each case, with residents being offered the option of regularizing or not their properties. According to the PP, the minimum area to be allocated to each family will be 30 hectares, which seems sufficient for the development of agricultural activities (subsistence and small-scale commerce). The evidence and explanations are sufficient to clarify the steps to obtain land ownership and how the potential property boundaries for each family will be delineated. **Item closed.**
4. The PP presented its proposals to mitigate the impacts caused by land regularization, which include teaching new forms of production, and pecuniary payments to landowners who maintain forest cover. However, no evidence of informed procedures was presented. According to the requirements of the VERRA template and the CCB standard v3.1 (CM2.2), it is necessary to describe the measures required and taken to mitigate any negative impacts on

the well-being of community groups and for the maintenance or enhancement of attributes of high conservation value. Thus, the PP is asked to provide some evidence of procedures already reported. **This item is still open.**

5. The PP presented the analysis of water from the well in question, where the levels are within the limits allowed by Brazilian legislation. To get around the iron taste of water, the proponent listed some measures that will be adopted. This item was added to the open FAR to monitor the proposed actions. **Item closed.**

This CR remains opened.

Project participant response (PP 2nd response)

Date: 01/09/2023

1. The evidence of our help to the Health Itinerant program of Sena Madureira is a letter wrote by the municipal secretary recognizing the BRC's help to raise the area covered by the program, achieving the Porongaba Center where was not previewed to be part of the activity, that can be found on folder CR_ID_05 > **"Declaracao_Pref-Mun-Sena-Madureira.pdf"**.

Other Health Itinerant program's evidence is the Sena Madureira municipality official Social Media post, announcing the occurrence of Health Itinerant activities on September 13th of 2022, that can be found on folder CR_ID_05 > **"Saude_itinerante_Pref-Mun-Sena-Madureira.pdf"**.

4. The proposal of land regularization is an important strategy to achieve the main target of the project, avoid deforestation. But, further than that, it is recommended, by the CCB, to recognize the tenure rights of traditional populations, what can mean the donation of the traditional land used by families in the area. But to do it, it is necessary to deal with some challenges which go from bureaucratic issues to new forms of production. In this sense, it is possible to divide the question in different mapped issues:

- a. Land Regularization - The slowness of the donation process

The service of georeferencing the lots was done, it counted 370 geodetic markers, referencing 40 land plots. And the landowners who has accepted the donation were communicated about the bureaucratic issues, more than that, in a public meeting occurred on March third, 2023, at Seringal Porongaba, the maps produced by this georeferencing service was delivered to them to keep a transparent process. Beyond that, the project proponents are in constant communication with population, maintaining them informed about the process, which is slow, once some steps depend on public sector, what is out of PP's control. All this communication is done through field visits, phone, and WhatsApp contacts, but unfortunately the slowness of the dismemberment and donation process, creates certain frustration to the people, what is understandable.

There was a delay in the process due to a halt in the SIGEF system in Acre state, which has now been resolved. Currently the process is under SIGEF analysis, that is expected to be approved in the coming days. After completing the SIGEF registry, the PP will proceed with the payment of fees and registration in the notary.

Considering the current status and the next formal steps, the PP expects to have concluded all the 42 titles within 40 days. To summarize, the workflow to conclude the property titles transference, encompasses:

- On-site demarcation.
- Recording the subdivision and the new properties in SIGEF.
- Payment of fees related to the donation.
- Registration with the notary based on the Property Description and Plan to issue the property titles.

To monitor the subdivision status, please access the SIGEF website: "Consulta" -> "Parcelas" and use Junior Galvane's CPF (if necessary, we can provide the CPF number). The subdivision will be listed under "Seringal Porongaba - Seringal Porongaba". We have attached a PDF (folder CR_ID_05 > **DesmembramentoProrongaba_Parcelsa-SIGEF_30ago2023.pdf**) of the page for easier viewing. In it, you can find the links to the 42 plots plans and a note indicating automatic updates in the event of approval. More related documents can be found Appendix VII.

b. Land Regularization – Avoiding forest area shrinking within the project boundaries

To avoid the forest shrinking inside the project area, some actions was taken, as the creation of a pecuniary system payments to those who accepted the land regularization, which is yet under construction, to be well attached between the law limits and the projects interest – avoiding deforestation. There is a draft been developed to officially involve all the landowners. Through this document an agreement will be done between PP and landowners to encourage them to maintain the forest cover in their areas, mitigating the deforestation pressure.

See this document on Appendix VII.

c. Land Regularization - Income generation through sustainable production alternatives

The third strategy to avoid deforestation is fostering the smallholders to improve their production on the area, changing the traditional practices of “drilling” to amplify productivity on a sustainable way, minding about the maintenance of the forest instead of cutting it. In this sense, the project has been developing landowners’ productivity skills to relieve the pressure upon the forest, through training and qualifications, fostering sustainable products chains and the development of one or two sustainable farm pilot project, that is currently under construction together with the community. More details can be found on folder CR_ID_05 > **“Diagnóstico sócio produtivo dos sistemas agroalimentares do projeto GPD.docx”** and CR_ID_05 on folder **“Fotos sistemas agroalimentares do projeto GPD”**

Documentation provided by project participant	
folder CR_ID_05 > "TERMO DE CESSÃO DE DIREITOS.docx"	
folder CR_ID_05 > "DesmembramentoProrongaba_Parcela-SIGEF_30ago2023.pdf"	
folder CR_ID_05 > "Diagnóstico sócio produtivo dos sistemas agroalimentares do projeto GPD.docx"	
folder CR_ID_05 > folder "Fotos sistemas agroalimentares do projeto GPD"	
folder CR_ID_05 > "Saude_itinerante_Pref-Mun-Sena-Madureira.pdf"	
DOE assessment (RINA 2nd response)	Date: 08/09/2023
1. PP presented a letter written by the municipal secretary of Sena Madureira, in which it is clarified and confirmed that with the support of the project's activities it was possible to take the "Itinerant Health" program to more distant places, which were previously not served. This item is closed. 4. The PP presented the workflow for the land regularization proposal, evidence of activities that have already been implemented with the communities and actions planned to mitigate negative impacts. The actions already carried out included public meetings with the communities, as well as the bureaucratic stages of the process, an agreement to maintain the forest area within the project limits and activities to generate income through sustainable production alternatives. As this land regularization process is slow and bureaucratic, and the demarcation of the land and the dismemberment of the original farms has not yet taken place, the impacts and the procedures put in place to mitigate them must be monitored. This item is closed. This CR is closed.	

CR ID	06	Section no.	1.2 (NPRR)	Date: 21/07/2023
Description of CL				
In the documents made available by PP, only the cash flow spreadsheets for PAI's 1-5 were found. The PP is requested to make cashflow available to PAIs 6-15.				
Project participant response				Date: 11/08/2023
To meet the CR06 request, adjustments were made to the additionality spreadsheet, separately for each of the 3 regionals (PAI#1 to 5; #6 and #7 to 15), following the same logic of division adopted for the grouped project management and MR elaboration. The exchange rate (USD/R\$) and VCU price were updated for the new instances, also the baseline activities cost inflation were updated to the present. Notwithstanding, these input values adopted for the construction of				

the baseline scenario cash flows' (wood extraction, livestock activity, followed by the sale of the area) are the same, since they must be general data and applicable to the entire Amazon. This approach is part of the initial approach adopted for the grouped project, as a way of structuring an additionality argument that could be applied to the entire Amazon region and suitable to all instances. For additional information, please refer to appendix XI.

Documentation provided by project participant

- Spreadsheet **Appendix XI_ADDITIONALITY ANALYSIS_v2.0_GP APD Amazon Biome_PA11_15_240723.xlsx** in the folder labelled "CR_ID_06"

DOE assessment

Date: 22/08/2023

PP updated the values used in the analysis and made available the cash flow spreadsheets for PAIs 6-15. Item closed.

This CR is closed.

CR ID	07	Section no.	2.3 (NPRR)	Date: 21/07/2023
Description of CL				
The WGI indicators used refer to the period 2016-2020, used for the first MR. The PP is requested to update for the years 2018-2022, maintaining the average of the last 5 years in relation to the monitoring period of the 2nd MR (2021-2022).				
Project participant response				Date: 11/08/2023
We updated the WGI indicators with the latest available data spanning from 2017 to 2021, sourced from https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home . As a result, the 'Total Natural Risk' remains below 10%. For detailed information, please refer to the new Risk Calculation in the folder labeled "CR_07".				
Documentation provided by project participant				
For detailed information, please refer to the new Risk Calculation in the folder labeled "CR_07".				
- File: "Appendix IV_GP APD Amazon Biome_PA11_15_VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool-v4.0_v.230723.xlsx"				
DOE assessment				Date: 22/08/2023
PP has updated the WGI indicators to the latest values.				
This CR is closed.				

Table 2. CAR from this verification

CAR ID	01	Section no.		Date: 30/06/2023
Description of CAR				
PP is requested to correct the title page box according to the VERRA template requirements.				
1. Date of Issue: format DD-Month-YYYY 2. Validation/Verification Body: Organization and contact name with email address and phone number - RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) which holds the accreditation. 3. GHG Accounting/ Crediting Period: dates must be in the format: DD Month YYYY - DD Month YYYY 4. The Occupational Safety Assessment item corresponds to item 2.3.16 and not 2.3.15.1.				
Project participant response (PP 1st response)				Date: 11/08/2023
1. Updated the three report documents. 2. Updated the three report documents. 3. Updated the three report documents. 4. Updated the three report documents				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				Date: 22/08/2023
1. The format of the emission data has been corrected in accordance with the requirements of the VERRA template. This item is closed. 2. Please, correct contact name with email address and phone number according to the data available on the VERRA page. This item is still open. 3. The format of the GHG Accounting/ Crediting Period dates has been corrected. This item is closed. 4. The Occupational Safety Assessment has been corrected to the correct item. This item is closed. This CAR is still opened.				
Project participant response (PP 2nd response)				Date: 01/09/2023
1. OK, This item is closed. 2. Updated the three report documents. 3. OK, This item is closed. 4. OK, This item is closes.				
Documentation provided by project participant				

VVB assessment (RINA 2nd response)	Date: 08/092023
2. The three monitoring report documents have been corrected accordingly.	
This CR is closed.	

Table 3. FAR from this verification

FAR ID	01	Section no.	4.1.1	Date: 30/06/2023
Description of FAR				
FAR 1:				
COMMUNITY IMPACTS				
(i) The PP stated that the regularization of the squatters and residents on the project's farms would involve donating small portions of land to each family/resident, totaling around 40 properties. However, the formal transfer of these lands and the demarcation of the original farms have not yet occurred, meaning the provision of the 3,000 hectares from Porongaba farm is still pending. It is crucial to monitor what happens to the PA after these subdivisions, as the reduction in the total area of each farm affects its legal reserve areas and areas subject to conversion. Therefore, the land donation and its impact on the project and project boundaries should be reassessed during the next verification. It is requested to check how the PP plans to address this issue. (ii) For the next monitoring period it should be verified the actions proposed to solve the problems of flavored water.				
Project participant response				Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				Date: 22/08/2023

FAR ID	02	Section no.	3.1	Date: 25/10/2023
Description of FAR				
FAR 2: LEGAL STATUS AND PROPERTY RIGHTS (i) Fazenda Ribeiro (n° 2.752): PP submitted a request for a Certificate of Extrajudicial Proceedings sent to the Pará Public Prosecutor's Office corresponding to each municipality where the property is located. As they have not yet received the Certificate requested for these farms, considering that sending this document can take a long time and knowing that the carbon rights for this project have been proven, it is requested that they check the pending Extrajudicial Process Certificates in the next monitoring. (ii) For the next monitoring period it should be verified the status of the pledge on Fazenda Floresta, title no. 5,564.				
Project participant response				Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				



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:

Talita Carvalho Beck

è qualificato come:
is qualified as:

TEC, VAL, VER, TL
LOCAL EXPERT

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
13.1	Solid waste and wastewater	13
14.1	Forestry	14

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)
1	14/06/2017	Update qualification in TA 14.1 and Local expert

Responsabile di schema
Scheme Leader
Laura Severino

*SCHEMI VOLONTARI/ VOLUNTARY SCHEMES: ACR American Carbon Registry, CCB The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance, GS Gold Standard, JI Joint Implementation, SCS Soda 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/consolidato da
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UNFCCC	quale 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

GHG_QUAL_CERT_EN_07_16 Voluntary(Certificate)

Page 1 of 1



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 Valoroso

*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

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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	per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti ACR to carry out Validation and Verification of ACR projects
CCB	per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti co-benefit CCB to carry out Validation and Verification of co-benefit CCB projects

GHG_QUAL_CERT_EN_07_16 Voluntary(Certificate)

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:

CDM – JI – VCS – SCS – CCB – UER – ISO14064-2

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	28/05/2021	First Issue
3	11/05/2022	Updated with VAL-VER for CDM and JI

Il Resp. OU
Head of OU

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 accreditata 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(08-2021)

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