



VERIFICATION REPORT

RIO MADEIRA GROUPED REDD+ PROJECT



Document Prepared by EcoLance Pvt. Ltd.

Project Title	Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project
Version	1.2
Report ID	EPL-VCS-2023-0053

Report Title	Verification Report of Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project
Client	Future Carbon International LLC
Pages	152
Date of Issue	09-September-2024

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Summary:

- *A brief description of the verification and the project*

EcoLance Pvt. Ltd (EPL), commissioned by Future Carbon International LLC has performed verification of the project activity “Rio Madeira Grouped REDD + Project” in Brazil, with regards to relevant requirements for VCS rules. The objective of the grouped project activity is to avoid unplanned deforestation (AUD) of a region within the municipalities of Porto Velho and Lábrea. The first three Project activity instances have 52,274.05 ha project area in total and owned by three different landowners. The instances are spread in two private properties of Porto Velho municipality owned by Grupo Rovema and Grupo Leite (hereafter, PAI 1 and PAI 2, respectively) and one private property in Lábrea municipality owned by Grupo Tupã (hereafter, PAI 3) consisting of 100% Amazon rainforest.

This Grouped project utilizes the approved VCS Methodology VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1.1 of 03/12/2012, and corresponding modules/ tools are applied to quantify the GHG removals achieved in this project. Additionally, this project utilized the SocialCarbon indicators are indicators for REDD+ SFMP Projects, Version 1.2 of 05/10/2013.

Future Carbon International LLC has requested EPL to perform the 2nd verification audit, for which a Monitoring Report, a Non-Permanence Risk Report and supporting documents were provided. EPL, acting as an independent third party, has assessed the documents and evidence provided, and performed desk assessment 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. EPL team verified the information contained and the emissions reductions and/or removals claimed in the Project

Implementation Report, calculated in compliance with the requirements of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and the requirements of the methodology applied.

- *The purpose and scope of verification*

The objective/scope of the verification is to have an independent review ex post determination of the monitored reductions in GHG emission reductions. Verification was conducted using EPL's procedures in line with the requirements specified in the VCS program guide version 4.4, VCS standard Version 4.7, VCS validation & verification manual version 3.2, ISO14064-3: 2019, and applying standard auditing techniques. The verification consists of desk review, on-site assessment and the resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final verification report and certification.

The verification shall ensure that reported emission reductions are complete and accurate in accordance with applicable VCS requirements in order to be certified. The Project was validated by RINA Services S.p.A (RINA) (Report ID: 2022BQMD50-2022BQMD51 Version no: 5.0Aa, dated 22-April-2024. The project was registered under VCS registration reference no: 2878.

- *The monitoring period*

This is the second verification assessment of "Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project" for the monitoring period of 01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022.

- *The method and criteria used for verification*

Verification was conducted using EPL procedures in line with the requirements specified in the VCS Requirements, i.e., VCS Program Guide, VCS Version 4.4 of 29/08/2023, and VCS Standard, VCS Version 4.7 of 16/04/2024. The GHG emission reductions are on the basis of the approved Baseline and monitoring methodology VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation version 1.1 of 03/12/2012, Additionally, this project utilized the SocialCarbon indicators are indicators for REDD+ SFMP Projects, Version 1.2 of 05/10/2013.

- *The number of findings raised during verification*

During this verification, 02 Corrective Action Requests (CAR), 10 Clarification Requests (CL) and 02 Forward Action Requests (FAR) were raised related to operation, monitoring and GHG emission reduction calculation of the VCS project activity in relation to all relevant VCS requirements for the project activity and the applied baseline and monitoring methodology, these CARs and CLs are successfully closed after necessary corrections/clarifications by the client. The same has been discussed in Appendix 1 of this verification report.

- *Any uncertainties associated with the verification*

The determination of carbon stocks per hectare for initial forest classes within both the project area and the leakage belt, along with associated uncertainties at a 90% confidence interval, was carried out in accordance with the uncertainty assessment requirements outlined in the methodology. The comprehensive evaluation of total uncertainty for the REDD Project Activity adhered to the VCS methodology, encompassing the quantification of uncertainties related to both the baseline deforestation rate projection and the estimation of carbon stocks in various pools

($C_{ab,i}$, $C_{bb,i}$, $C_{dw,i}$, $C_{li,i}$, $C_{soC,i}$, $C_{wp,i}$, $C_{tot,i}$). This process also accounted for final values post-discounting to address uncertainties in the emissions reduction calculations.

- *Summary of the verification conclusion*

The Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project generates a net reduction of GHG emissions of 561,430 tCO₂e and 495,805 tCO₂e tradable credits (VCUs). The audit team concludes, with reasonable assurance, that the quantification of the net GHG emission reductions, during the verification period, is free of material misstatement and complies with the verification criteria. In addition, the audit team concludes that social and environmental benefits achieved by the project during the project implementation period are net positive and that the project has achieved, its stated objectives.

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1 INTRODUCTION

EcoLance Private Limited (EPL), as an accredited VVB conducted an independent third-party verification of the project “Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project” in Brazil. The third-party assessment was carried out objectively, neutrally and consistently in compliance with the VCS and SOCIALCARBON norms, rules and approved methodological procedures.

1.1 Objective

EPL has been commissioned by Future Carbon International LLC to perform an independent verification of its VCS REDD + project, “Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project”. The objective of this Verification is to have an independent evaluation of the project activity by EPL against the requirements of the VCS standard version 4.7, on the basis of the project design, Social Carbon indicators: Indicators for REDD+ SFMP Projects, Version 1.2.

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 Verified Carbon Units (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 scope of the verification audit is to verify the emissions reductions and/or removals of the project against the verified carbon standard, the identified methodology and the validated PD /10/ throughout the monitoring period from 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. The scope defined as follows:

- 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.

Evaluation Criteria:

- VCS Program Guide v4.4
- VCS Standard v4.7
- VM0015 Version 1.1, 03 December 2012 - Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation.
- AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2
- VCS Validation and Verification Manual v 3.2
- Registration and Issuance Process 2024, v4.5
- Template Submission of new indicators REDD+SFMP, v1.2
- SocialCarbon indicators: Indicators for REDD+ SFMP Projects, Version 1.2 of 05/10/2013.

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 assessment was carried out to offer a reasonable level of assurance of compliance against the defined audit criteria and materiality threshold (defined as 1% as per VCS standard) within the audit scope. A positive evaluation statement, based on audit findings, fairly assures that the project GHG assertion is materially correct and is a fair representation of the GHG data and information.

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

Table 1: The verification team and the technical reviewers consist of the following personnel:

Role	Last Name	First Name	Country
Team Leader/Verifier/Technical Expert	Menon	Rekha	India
Host country Expert	Nardelli	Aurea	Brazil
Technical Expert and Trainee auditor	Basumatary	Himolin	India

Trainee Auditor	Varaganti	Manoj Chandra	India
Technical Reviewer	Nambiar	Dhanya	India

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

Table 2: Project Summary

Project proponent	Future Carbon International LLC
Title of the project activity	Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project
Baseline and monitoring methodology	VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, version 1.1 of 03/12/2012.
Location of the project activity	The Grouped Project covers a region in the municipalities of Porto Velho in the State of Rondônia and Lábrea, in the State of Amazonas, both in north of Brazil.
Brief description of the project	The project is a grouped project that avoids unplanned deforestation (AUD). The first three Project activity instances have 52,274.05ha total project area, involving three different land owners. The instances are spread in two private properties in Porto Velho Municipality owned by Grupo Rovema and Grupo Leite (hereafter, PAI 1 and PAI 2, respectively) and one private property in Lábrea Municipality owned by Grupo Tupã (hereafter, PAI 3) consisting of 100% Amazon rainforest. The predicted deforestation area is 40,802.24 ha and emission reduction over the 30-year project lifetime (23 October 2019 to 22 October 2049), including buffer (leakage (DLF) and project efficiency (EI) reductions is 16,053,622 tCO₂e The actual deforestation during the monitoring period was 68.67 ha which corresponds to

	44,805.21 tCO ₂ e of net carbon stock change in the project area. Meanwhile, the ex-ante predicted area of deforestation in the PD for the current monitoring period from 01-01-2022 to 31-12-2022 estimated was 1,811.59 ha, which corresponds to 985,342 tCO ₂ e of net carbon stock change, which is much lower than expected. Due to effective implementation of project activities such as frequent patrolling, monitoring and conservation of forest cover resulted in less deforestation during the current monitoring period compared to predicted, The same was confirmed from the site visit.
Project Monitoring period	01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022
Projects crediting period	23 October 2019 to 22 October 2049 (30 years)

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

The project was accessed for conformance to the criteria described in section 1.2 of this report. The verification process included document analysis, interviews and correspondence with key people, and on-site inspections. As detailed in this report, findings were issued to ensure that the project satisfied all VCS requirements completely.

This verification report carried out by EPL affirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the project aligns with all specified verification criteria.

The verification has been performed through an in-depth desk review, a site visit to the project, interviews with local stakeholders, and interviews with relevant personnel responsible for monitoring. The verification activities in which risks were assessed were the evaluations of the monitoring system (data flow, data control procedures, etc.) but mainly the quality of raw data as well as sources and the spreadsheet calculations.

EPL decided to carry out an in-depth and meticulous review of the sheets due to the following reason:

- To verify the correct application of the methodology (formulae, equations.) and check that data required to calculate the GHG removals are appropriately provided.

No sampling plan was undertaken as part of verification. The project doesn't rely on forest inventory for estimation of carbon stocks. In the current monitoring report, the values of AGB are taken from the validated PD, in alignment with VCS standard and VM0015 methodology requirements for baseline reassessment. Thus, no sampling of inventory plots carried out. Moreover, the team reviewed 100% of the project documentation, spreadsheets, cartographic information, all land ownership and carbon rights certificates, and all documents submitted as evidence for the 2nd monitoring period.

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

2.2 Document Review

The Monitoring Report, version 06 of 30/08/2024 and previous versions /01/, emission reduction calculations provided in the form of a spreadsheet (2nd MR_VCS MR Calculation RioMadeira_v6.1.xlsx) of 30/08/2024 and previous versions /02/; non-permanence risk report v02 of 28/08/2024 and previous versions/03/. In addition, the registered joint PD&MR Documents (VCS-PDs) v08, dated 15/04/2024 and previous versions/10/ in particular the baseline estimations and the monitoring plan for the project was reviewed during the verification.

Table 3: List of documents that were reviewed during the verification process:

/01/	Future Carbon Group: VCS Monitoring Report for the project activity “Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project” version 06 of 30/08/2024, MR version 05 of 10/06/2024 MR version 04 of 10/11/2023, MR version 03 of 24/10/2023, MR version 02 of 22/09/2023, MR version 01 of 30/06/2023.
/02/	Future Carbon Group: VCS Monitoring Report Calculation Spread Sheet: 2nd MR_VCS MR Calculation RioMadeira_v6.1, dated 30/08/2024 2nd MR_VCS MR Calculation RioMadeira_v5.xlsx, dated 23/05/2024 VCS 2nd MR Calculation RioMadeira_v01.xlsx, dated 01/07/2023 VCS 2 nd MR Calculation RioMadeira_v02xlsx, dated 23/09/2023. VCS 2 nd MR Calculation RioMadeira_v03xlsx, dated 25/10/2023. VCS 2nd MR Calculation RioMadeira_v04xlsx, dated 09/11/2023.
/03/	Future Carbon Group: Non-permanence risk report.pdf, version 02 of 28/08/2024 NPRR_RioMadeira_2ndMR_v2.pdf of 28/08/2024 NPRR_RioMadeira_2ndMR.pdf; dated 10/06/2024 VCS-NPRR_RioMadeiraGroupedProject_2ndMR_v1.pdf; dated 30/06/2023. VCS-NPRR_RioMadeiraGroupedProject_2ndMR_v2.pdf; dated 10/10/2023. VCS-NPRR_RioMadeiraGroupedProject_2ndMR_v3.pdf, dated 24/10/2023. VCS-NPRR_RioMadeiraGroupedProject_2ndMR_v4.pdf, dated 10/11/2023.
/04/	Future Carbon Group: Non-permanence risk report tool.xlsx NPRTTool_RioMadeira_2ndMR_v2.xlsx of 28/08/2024 NPRTTool_RioMadeira_2ndMR.xlsx VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool-v4.0.xlsm; VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool-v4.0_v2.xlsm
/05/	Future Carbon Group: Non-Permanence Risk Report.docx NPRR_RioMadeira_2ndMR_v2.docx of 28/08/2024 VCS-NPRR_RioMadeiraGroupedProject_2ndMR_v2_docx; VCS-NPRR_RioMadeiraGroupedProject_2ndMR_v3-tc.docx VCS-NPRR_RioMadeiraGroupedProject_2ndMR_v4.docx
/06/	Future Carbon Group: NPRR_RioMadeira_1stJointPD_v5, dated 10/10/2023.
/07/	Future Carbon Group: VCS-Risk-Report-Calculation-Tool_RioMadeiraGroupedProject_v05
/08/	RINA: Validation report (social carbon): Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project: FVR_2022BQ49MD_2.0Aa_12.06.2023_final (1) dated on 12/06/2023. (Evidence used to assess the SocialCarbon)
/09/	RINA: Validation and verification report of Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project; Version 5.0Aa; Report ID 2022BQMD50// 2022BQMD51 of date 22/04/2024 FVRP_2022BQMD50_51_2.0Aa_12.06.2023_final (1) dated on 12/06/2023; 2022BQMD50-2022BQMD51 Version no: 3.0Aa of dated 25-October-2023
/10/	Future Carbon Group: VCS-Joint-PD_RioMadeiraREDDProject_v8; dated 15/04/2024 VCS-Joint-PD_RioMadeiraREDDProject_v05, dated on 12/06/2023; Future Carbon Group: VCS-Joint-PD_RioMadeiraREDDProject_v06, dated on 20/10/2023

/11/	VCS: VCS Standard v 4. 7 of 16/04/2024
/12/	VCS: Approved consolidated baseline and monitoring methodology VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation version 1.1 of 03/12/2012.
/13/	VCS: Validation and Verification Manual version 3.2 of 19/10/2016.
/14/	VCS project details web site: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2878 , last accessed on 09/06/2024.
/15/	Contract signed between Future Carbon Consultoria e Projetos Florestais LTDA (Future Forest), Grupo Rovema (PAI 1), Grupo Leite (PAI 2) and Grupo Tupá (PAI 3): Partnership contract between Future Forest and Rovema, Leite and Tupá groups, dated on 29/03/2022.
/16/	Grupo Rovema (PAI 1) and S 3 A Solucoes em Servicos de Monitoramento de Seguranca Ltda: (Monitoring service provision agreement) dated on 23/12/2020.
/17/	Grupo Leite (PAI 2) and “Verine Projetos e Assessoria Ltda ME” (Verine projects and consultancy ltda): private service provide agreement for satellite monitoring, contract signed on 08/01/2020. (Grupo Leite (PAI 2) and Impactual Vigilância e Segurança Ltda: Surveillance Contract signed on 19/05/2021 (CONTRATO DE PRESTACAO DE SERVICOS CELEBRADO ENTRE ANA MARIA LEITE E A IMPACTUAL SEGURANCALTD) pdf. State Government of Rondonia: GOVERNO DO ESTADO DE RONDÔNIA Polícia Militar – PM: Rural Patrol Certificate (Certificate issued by Rondonia state government that the PAI 2 included in the state rural patrol plan), dated on 26/08/2023.
/18/	Contract between Grupo Tupa (PAI 3) and Mr. Elso Santo de Oliveira for surveillance of properties of PAI 3, signed on 02/01/2020.
/19/	Contract between Grupo Rovema (PAI 1) and Madeireira Barcelona Ltda ME: (Purchase and sale contract for wood from management plan), dated on 15/10/2020.
/20/	Grupo Rovema, Grupo Leite, Grupo Tupa: Social and Environmental Implementation plan signed by owners of 3 instances on 03/09/2022. (PLANO DE IMPLMETACAO DE ATIVIDADES SOCIOAMBIENTAIS). (Evidence used to assess the SocialCarbon)
/21/	Future Carbon and Grupo Rovema, Grupo Leite, Grupo Tupa: First Amendment to the Private Instrument of Obligation of Do and Mandate (Second Amendment -Mandate Instrument-FC-Rio Madeira v 02 pdf, dated on 25/03/2023.
/22/	Future Carbon International LLC and Grupo Rovema, Grupo Leite, Grupo Tupa: First Amendment-Rio Madeira v 01 pdf, dated on 16/01/2023.
/23/	Future Carbon International LLC and Grupo Rovema, Grupo Leite, Grupo Tupa: Third Amendment-Rio Madeira v 03 pdf, dated on 18/05/2023
/24/	Future Carbon Group: The CVs of the technical team involved in Carbon advisory
/25/	Grupo Tupa: Partnership between Grupo Tupa and Extractivist Partners (Community extractivist partnership agreement.pdf) dated on 02/01/2022. (Evidence used to assess the SocialCarbon)
/26/	Future Carbon Group: Mapping contract between Future Carbon Holding S.A. and JFC Ambiental LTDA, Services Contract - Mapping Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project - JFC – FC.pdf, dated on 22/05/2023.

/27/	Geo Processing team (JFC Ambiental LTDA) CVs: CVs of Alexandre Uezu and Joao Francisco Coelho dated on 31/03/2023.
/28/	SILVA, Jéssika Luane. Forest damage and estimated reduction in carbon stock in forest management areas in public concession: Floresta Nacional do Jamari. 2014, https://repositorio.inpa.gov.br/handle/1/5065 , last accessed in 11 June 2024.
/29/	Secondary Forest average carbon stocks - Pereira, Izaura Cristina Nunes. Estoque de biomassa e carbono florestal em unidades de paisagem na Amazônia: uma análise a partir da abordagem metodológica. Universidade Federal do Pará, Belém, 2013: https://ppgdstu.propesp.ufpa.br/ARQUIVOS/teses/TESES/2013/IZAURA%20CRISTINA%20NUNES%20PEREIRA.pdf , last accessed in November 2023.
/30/	NOGUEIRA, E. M. Densidade de Madeira e Alometria de Árvores em Florestas do 'Arco do Desmatamento': Implicações para Biomassa e Emissão de Carbono a partir de Mudanças de Uso da Terra na Amazônia Brasileira (Wood Density and Tree Allometry in 'Arc of Deforestation' Forests: Implications for Biomass and Carbon Emissions from Land Use Change in the Brazilian Amazon). 2008: https://repositorio.inpa.gov.br/bitstream/1/4959/2/Euler_Nogueira.pdf , last accessed in November 2023.
/31/	Third National Communication from Brazil to UNFCCC: https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene/publicacoes/comunicacoes-nacionais-do-brasil-a-unfccc/arquivos/3tcn_volume_3.pdf , last accessed on 13/11/2023.
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/34/	Brazilian Institute for Geography and Statistics (IBGE): https://www.ibge.gov.br/cidades-e-estados ; https://www.ibge.gov.br/cidades-e-estados/ro/porto-velho , English language, last accessed in October 2023.
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/36/	FAO: Global Forest Resources Assessment 2020: Main Report, Rome: https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9825en , English language, last accessed in October 2023.
/37/	WWF-Brazil: Socioeconomic and environmental profile of the south of the state of Amazonas: Subsidies for Landscape Analysis, 2017: https://d3nehc6yl9qzo4.cloudfront.net/downloads/perfil_sul_amazonas.pdf , last accessed in October 2023.
/38/	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and Targets: https://sdgs.un.org/goals , English language, last accessed in October 2023.

/39/	SocialCarbon: Template and Guidance for new Social Carbon indicators, August 2013: https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6161c89d030b89374bec0b70/t/618a268beb78197f4e78ba15/1636443793807/Template Submission of new indicator s REDD%2BSFMP v1.2 EN11.pdf , English language, last accessed in October 2023.
/40/	INMET – National Institute of Meteorology Platform: https://mapas.inmet.gov.br , last accessed in October 2023.
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/44/	NHC: National Hurricane Centre and Central Pacific Hurricane Centre: https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/aboutsshws.php , last accessed in October 2023.
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/46/	Silva Junior, C.H.L., Heinrich, V.H.A., Freire, A.T.G. et al. Benchmark maps of 33 years of secondary forest age for Brazil. Sci Data 7, 269 (2020): https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-020-00600-4 , English language, last accessed in October 2023.
/47/	Intercept_Brasil: Land Grabbing Engineers: https://www.intercept.com.br/2022/12/01/profissionais-colocam-estado-a-servico-da-grilagem-de-terras-publicas-na-amazonia/ , English language, last accessed in October 2023.
/48/	The Grabbing of Public Lands in the Brazilian Amazon: http://www.bibliotecaflorestal.ufv.br/bitstream/handle/123456789/4031/Livro_A-grilagem-de-terras-publicas-na-Amazonia-Brasileira MMA.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y , last accessed in October 2023.
/49/	Greenpeace: Grilagem PL legalizes deforestation and theft of public lands in Brazil: https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/blog/pl-da-grilagem-legaliza-o-desmatamento-e-o-roubo-de-terras-publicas-no-brasil/ , English language, last accessed in October 2023.
/50/	National Newspaper: Land grabbers take advantage of dry weather to open new areas in the already deforested forest in Southern Amazonas: https://g1.globo.com/jornal-nacional/noticia/2022/08/18/grileiros-aproveitam-tempo-seco-para-abrir-novas-areas-na-floresta-ja-desmatada-no-sul-do-amazonas.gh.html , last accessed in October 2023.
/51/	Tudorondonia.com: Federal Police launches operation to combat the grabbing of federal public lands: https://www.tudorondonia.com/noticias/policia-federal-deflagra-operacao-de-combate-a-grilagem-de-terras-publicas-federais.89592.shtml , last accessed in October 2023.

/52/	Senadonoticias: Marcos Rogério denounces invasion of the Norbrasil Farm in Rondônia: https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2022/11/29/marcos-rogerio-denuncia-invasao-da-fazenda-norbrasil-em-rondonia , last accessed in October 2023.
/53/	SEDAM-State Secretariat for Environmental Development/RO: Exploration Authorization - POA (Legal Amazon) Full, Fazenda Rio-Madeira Farm, dated 03/04/2023 and valid until 30/05/2023.
/54/	Amazonas State Government: The Amazonas Environmental Protection Institute-IPAAM: Operating License for PAI 3 SFMP, No 223/2022- Fazenda Beleza dated on 10/08/2022.
/55/	Ministry of the Environment: Brazilian institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources: Forest-Document of Origin: PAI 1 and PAI 3
/56/	Tecflora: Exploration Activities Report (SFMP Post Report Document.pdf): Grupo Tupa (PAI 3), for the period 01/09/2022 to 31/12/2022. Verine Projects and Environmental Advisory: Annual operational plan- AMF-01-POA-05: Grupo Rovema- Fazenda Rio-Madeira Farm (PAI 1) – 2020.
/57/	Future Carbon Group: Invitation letter for local stakeholder consultation, dated on 05/09/2022.
/58/	Future Carbon Group: Notice of Receipt sent to local stakeholders (NGOs)– Rio Madeira Grouped REDD + Project, dated from 08/08/2022 to 15/08/2022.
/59/	Future Carbon Group: SocialCarbon Questionnaire – Rio Madeira Grupo Rovema, dated on 18/08/2022. (Evidence used to assess the SocialCarbon)
/60/	Future Carbon Group: SocialCarbon Questionnaire – Rio Madeira Grupo Tupa, dated on 18/08/2022. (Evidence used to assess the SocialCarbon)
/61/	Future Carbon Group: Attendance List Stakeholders-Rio Madeira Grouped REDD + Project, dated 05/09/2022.
/62/	Gupo leite (PAI 2)-Rondonia State Secretariat for Security, Defense and Citizenship: Damage Finding Examination Report, dated on 03/08/2021.
/63/	Purchase and Sale contract for wood from management plan: Contract between Fazenda Rio Madeira and Madeireira Barcelona, dated on 15/08/2022.
/64/	Contract between Grupo Tupa (PAI 3) and Jose Ferreira Franca (Forest Engineer): Execution of Professional Forest Engineering Services for the preparation and monitoring of greater impact forest management, dated on 21/11/2014.
/65/	Employee Registration: Employment Contract between Anna Maria Leite-Fazenda Santa Carmem and Sandro Marcos Bortolini, dated on 01/09/2007.
/66/	Employment Contract between Tulio Villela Lemos Baptista Da Costa and Aparecido Dos Santos, dated 01/04/2011.
/67/	The Amazon Bank: Declaration of good reputé - Grupo Rovema, dated on 06/09/2023. The Amazon Bank: Declaration of good reputé - Anna Maria Leite, dated on 25/08/2023. The Amazon Bank: Declaration of good reputé - Fabio Ricardo Leite, dated on 25/08/2023.

	The Amazon Bank: Declaration of good reput - Jose Marcos Leite Junior, dated on 25/08/2023. The Amazon Bank: Declaration of good reput - Leandro Luis Leite, dated on 25/08/2023. The Amazon Bank: Declaration of good reput - Diogo Villela Lemos, dated on 18/08/2023. The Amazon Bank: Declaration of good reput - Interoceanica Hotelaria e Turismo Ltda, dated on 18/08/2023. Santander: Certificate of Financial Suitability, dated on 21/08/2023. Sicredi: Declaration of Financial Suitability, dated on 21/08/2023. The Amazon Bank: Declaration of good reput - Tulio Villela Lemos Baptista da Costa, dated 18/08/2023.
/68/	Future Carbon Group: SocialCarbon-Hexagons-Formula-Final-Rio Madeira Project (Evidence used to assess the SocialCarbon)
/69/	Future Carbon Group: Socioeconomic diagnosis, September 2023.
/71/	Future Carbon Group: Social-Environmental Action Plan - Preliminary Version - Rio Madeira v1.0.pdf.
/72/	Future Carbon: Spatial boundaries GIS files > Leakage Belt; Project area; Reference Region. Future Carbon: Grupo Rovema > Leakage Belt GIS files; Project Area GIS files, Grupo Leite > Leakage Belt GIS files; Project Area GIS files, Grupo Tupa > Leakage Belt GIS files; Project Area GIS files. Leakage Management Areas (LMA) GIS files Leakage Management GIS files. Indigenous Settlement Shapefiles (shapefiles funai)
/73/	Future Carbon Group: SOCIALCARBON REPORT: SCR_Rio_Madeira_Point_0 Version 4, dated On 23/05/2023.
/74/	Future Carbon Group: Leakage Belt Maps of Unitor Project: LB UNITOR
/75/	Land Titles: Grupo Rovema (PAI 1): Inteiro teor for Matricula 7509; Matricula 9793; Matricula 9794; Matricula 9795; Matricula 23477; Matricula 5674; Matricula 23479.

-  Rio Madeira_7509..pdf
-  Serra Verde - Matrícula 9793 - Lote 62..pdf
-  Serra Verde - Matrícula 9794 - Lote 62A..pdf
-  Serra Verde - Matrícula 9795 - Lote 61B..pdf
-  Serra Verde - Matricula 23477 - Lote 41B..pdf
-  Serra Verde_5674 Lote 42 43A..pdf
-  Serra Verde_23479 Lote 59..pdf

CAR- Cadastro Ambiental Rural (Rural Environmental Registry)

-  CAR - Lotes 42 e 43A - Faz. Serra Verde.pdf
-  CAR - Serra Verde - Lote 41B.pdf
-  CAR - Serra Verde - Lote 59.pdf
-  CAR Fazenda Rio Madeira.pdf
-  Demonstrativo CAR - Lote 61B - Fazenda Serra Verde.pdf
-  Demonstrativo CAR - Lote 62 - Fazenda Serra Verde.pdf
-  Demonstrativo CAR - Lote 62A - Fazenda Serra Verde.pdf

INCRA:

-  CCIR - 23477.41B.pdf
-  CCIR - 23479.59.pdf
-  CCIR 7509.pdf
-  CCIR52530498220 - LOTES 42-43A 44-B 44-C 61-B 62 62A SERRA VERDE.pdf

Cadeia Dominial:

Fazenda Rio Madeira (7509),
Fazenda Serra Verde Lote 62 (9793),
Fazenda Serra Verde Lote 62A (9794)
Fazenda Serra Verde Lotes 42 and 43A (5674),
Fazenda Serra Verde Lote 59 (23479)
Fazenda Serra Verde Lote 61B (9795)
Fazenda Serra Verde Lote 41B (23477)

Grupo Leite (PAI 2):

Inteiro teor for Matrícula 591; Matrícula 592; Matrícula 593
CAR- Cadastro Ambiental Rural (Rural Environmental Registry).

	 1. INTEIRO TEOR - MAT. 591.pdf  1. INTEIRO TEOR - MAT. 592.pdf  1. INTEIRO TEOR - MAT. 593.pdf  CAR - SANTA CARMEM 7.494 HA .pdf  CAR - SANTA CARMEM I - 6.899 HA.pdf  CAR - SANTA CARMEM II - 5.501 HA.pdf INCRA: CCIR for Matricula 591, CCIR for Matricula 592, CCIR for Matricula 593.  CCIR - MATRICULA 591.pdf  CCIR - MATRICULA 592.pdf  CCIR - MATRICULA 593.pdf Cadeia Dominial: Fazenda Santa Carmem (593) Fazenda Santa Carmem I (592) Fazenda Santa Carmem II (591) Grupo Tupa (PAI 3): Inteiro teor for Matricula 1201; Matricula 1202; Matricula 1686; Matricula 1921; Matricula 1922; Matricula 2054.  Certidão de inteiro teor - mat. 1201 - 21.07.2023-Assinado.pdf  Certidão de inteiro teor - mat. 1202 - 21.07.2023-Assinado.pdf  Certidão de inteiro teor - mat. 1686 - 21.07.2023-Assinado.pdf  Certidão de inteiro teor - mat. 1921 - 21.07.2023-Assinado.pdf  Certidão de inteiro teor - mat. 1922 - 21.07.2023-Assinado.pdf  Certidão de inteiro teor - mat. 2054 - 21.07.2023-Assinado.pdf CAR- Cadastro Ambiental Rural (Rural Environmental Registry).
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	 CAR - Fazenda Beleza.pdf  CAR - Fazenda Fronteira.pdf  CAR - Fazenda Iracema I.pdf  CAR - Fazenda Iracema II.pdf  CAR - Seringal Rio Novo Parte A.pdf  CAR - Seringal Rio Novo Parte B.pdf INCRA: CCIR 2023 - MATRICULA 1201.pdf; CCIR 2023 - MATRICULA 1202.pdf; CCIR 2023 - MATRICULA 2054.pdf; CCIR 2023- MATRICULA 1921.pdf; CCIR 2023- MATRICULA 1922.pdf; CCIR 2023-MATRICULA 1686.pdf.  CCIR-2023 - FAZENDA FRONTEIRA.pdf  CCIR-2023 - IRACEMA II.pdf  CCIR-2023- IRACEMA REMANESCENTE.pdf  CCIR-2023- RIO NOVO PARTE A.pdf  CCIR-2023- RIO NOVO PARTE B.pdf  CCIR-20223 - FAZENDA BELEZA.pdf Cadeia Dominial: Fazenda Beleza (1686) Fazenda Fronteira (2054) Fazenda Iracema I (1922) Fazenda Iracema II (1921) Fazenda Seringal Novo A (1201) Fazenda Seringal Novo B (1202)
/76/	VCS: AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v4.2 of 03/05/2024.
/77/	VCS: VT0001- Tool for demonstration and assessment of Additionality in VCS AFOLU Project Activities, v3.0 of 01/02/2012.
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/79/	Governors Climate & Forests Task Force website: https://www.gcftf.org/who-we-are/member-states/ , last accessed in November 2023.
/80/	Zanuncio Junior, José Salazar et al Agroecological pest management: Alternatives for a sustainable agriculture, 2018: https://biblioteca.incaper.es.gov.br/digital/bitstream/123456789/3582/1/Manejo-agroecologico-de-pragas-v3-n3-2018.pdf , last accessed in November 2023.
/81/	Cashflows of the Project: Cashflow_Grouped Rio Madeira_v1_inst1_ROVEMA.xlsx Cashflow_Grouped Rio Madeira_v1__inst2_LEITE.xlsx

	Cashflow_Grouped Rio Madeira_v1_inst3_TUPÁ.xlsx
/82/	Future Carbon Group: Mapping and GIS reports.
/83/	Future Carbon: Management procedure for deforestation Future Carbon: Management procedure for fire Future Carbon: Management procedure for invasions
/84/	Partnership Agreement: Title “5th Amendment to the Partnership Instrument for Developing a Project Generation of Carbon Credits”.
/85/	Adaptive Management Plan_Rio Madeira_v1.0; dated 23/05/2024
/86/	BRASIL. Law nº. 12.651, of 25 May 2012. Forest Code. Diário Oficial da República Federativa do Brasil, Brasília, DF, 25 May 2012.
/87/	“Brazil's Governance Score.xlsx” excel sheet provided by PP.
/88/	“FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC) to the Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC”, dated 27 October, 2023.
/89/	Future Carbon: Rio Madeira Project – Description of Project Governance
/90/	Future Carbon: Project Management Policy
/91/	Future Carbon: Project Management Procedure
/92/	Future Carbon: Operational Management, Monitoring, and Protection Plan
/93/	Future Carbon: Social Environmental Management Committee Governance Guidelines
/94/	Future Carbon: General Guidelines for Future Carbon Social and Environmental Investment/Fund
/95/	Police Report (Testimonial Term) filed by the land owner of Instance 2 (Fazenda Santa Carmem) regarding the land invasion/dispute; and Certificate of Occurrence (Military Police, SYSPM), Occurrence number 3031900133; dated 21/04/2021, Porto Velho
/96/	Damage Examination Report issued by Institute of Criminalistics Dr. Gutemberg Mendonça Granja do Department of Technical and Scientific Police; REPORT No. 2658/2021-IC/POLITEC/RO; dated 03/08/2021
/97/	State Climate Change Forum defines members of the Management Council in Rondônia; dated 17/05/2023 (https://fas-amazonia.org/forum-estadual-de-mudancas-climaticas-define-membros-do-conselho-gestor-e-temas-para-o-desenvolvimento-de-baixas-emissoes-de-carbono-em-rondonia/) last accessed on 11/06/2024
/98/	https://www.to.gov.br/noticias/tocantins-e-o-primeiro-estado-do-brasil-a-negociar-creditos-de-carbono-no-mercado-internacional/6gg4pips3omj ; last accessed on 11/06/2024
/99/	https://www.to.gov.br/semarh/noticias/redd-jurisdicional-do-tocantins-se-torna-referencia-para-outros-estados/33am9kxv946h ; last accessed on 11/06/2024
/100/	Shapefiles of deforestation in Reference Region, Project Area and Leakage Belt during the monitoring period (2022)
/101/	Shapefiles of accumulated deforestation during the historical reference period (2009-2019)
/102/	LULC maps of Mapbiomass during the historical reference period (2009-2019)
/103/	Future Carbon: Forest Fire monitoring reports (heatspots) during 2022.

/104/	Future Carbon: LULC/Deforestation maps from Mapbiomas for the monitoring period
/105/	Shapefiles of legal reserves, indigenous lands, protected areas, and Reference Region without legal reserves.
/106/	Shapefiles and Raster images of accumulated Deforestation from 2008 to 2022 from Mapbiomas.
/107/	Future Carbon: Report of analysis of deforestation rate comparison for three scenarios (2013-2022, 2021-2022, 2019-2022)
/108/	Future Carbon: Methodology of VERRA's discount analysis proposal presented in the first Monitoring Report
/109/	SICAR Database for legal reserves: https://www.car.gov.br/publico/estados/downloads
/110/	Calculation sheet of deforestation rate in legal reserves and in Reference Region for the three scenarios
/111/	Sentinel A imageries of the Reference Region, Project Area and Leakage Belt for the year 2022
/112/	Shapefiles of the 640 Random points (GCPs), used for accuracy assessment of LULC during the monitoring period
/113/	Future Carbon: Spreadsheet for accuracy assessment, and confusion matrix (LK_PA_Accuracy_review_2022.xlsx)
/114/	Deforestation estimation for Historical Average approach in the Reference Region for the period 2019 to 2022, and comparison with Time function approach
/115/	https://g1.globo.com/am/amazonas/noticia/2016/01/justica-cancela-matricula-de-terrenos-em-area-de-900-mil-hectares-no-am.html
/116/	https://www.trf1.jus.br/sjam/noticias/grilagem-de-terras-publicas-justica-federal-determina-cancelamento-de-matriculas-de-imoveis-em-labrea/am
/117/	Fazenda Rio-Madeira Farm – Semin annual report submission- 1 st semester exploration to SEDDAM dated 20/01/2022 and 2 nd semester exploration to SEDDAM dated 22/08/2022
/118/	Email invite from Future Carbon to other stakeholders on the availability of MR on Verra website for public comments, along with the MR summary in local language dated 11/04/2024
/119/	Register on complaints and Requests - Carbon projects last updated on 28/08/2024
/120/	Future Climate Group: PO.SAM.02- Grievance and Request Management Procedure, v 1.2 of 12/08/2024
/121/	Future Carbon: Results of the feedback received Via email.
/122/	Rio Madeira Redd+ Carbon project: Field visit reports for the consultations dated 06 to 09/06/2023.
/123/	Rio Madeira Redd+ Carbon project: Attendance sheet, dated 23/02/2024
/124/	Rio Madeira Redd+ Carbon project, power point presentation dated 23/02/2024
/125/	Future Carbon: CVs of the Social Team.
/126/	Future Carbon: Post field report by Social Team, dated 09/2022
/127/	Future Carbon Group: Video recordings of the remote consultation dated 23/02/2024

/128/	State of Rondonia – Municipality of Portovelho municipal finance office, license no. 2000/2020 for AUTOVEMA Vehicles Ltda- Valid until 31/03/2023				
/129/	Porto Velho City Council: Annual operating license of AUTOVEMA Vehicles Ltda-Registration No: 5685-Valid until 31/03/2023				
/130/	PAI-1: Employee Registration: Getulio Cesar Basilio, Reg no:1404/40 PAI-2: Employee Registration: Sandro Marcos Bortolini, code no:436952 PAI-3: : Employee Registration: Carlos Alberto Dos Santos, CBO:623015				
/131/	Future Carbon Group: Code of Conduct, version 01 of 2022				
/132/	Instance	In the name of	Documents	Issuing body	Issued on
	3 - Tupa	Inter-oceânica Hotelaria	Certificate of Hiring of People with Disabilities or Rehabilitated Beneficiaries	Ministry of Labor and Social Security	27/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Inter-oceânica Hotelaria	Negative Labor Debt Certificate	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Inter-oceânica Hotelaria	Certificate from the Labor Prosecutor's Office	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Inter-oceânica Hotelaria	Certificate of Labor Debts	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Diogo Villela	Negative Labor Debts Certificate	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Diogo Villela	Certificate from the Labor Prosecutor's Office	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Diogo Villela	Certificate of Labor Debts	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Companhia Agropecuária Tupa	Certificate of Hiring People with Disabilities or Rehabilitated Beneficiaries	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	27/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Companhia Agropecuária Tupa	Negative Labor Debts Certificate	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Companhia Agropecuária Tupa	Certificate from the Labor Prosecutor's Office	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Companhia Agropecuária Tupa	Certificate of Labor Debts	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22

	2 - Leite	Leandro Luís Leite	Negative Labor Debts Certificate	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	Leandro Luís Leite	Certificate from the Labor Prosecutor's Office	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	Leandro Luís Leite	Labor Debt Certificate	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	José Marcos Leite	Negative Labor Debt Certificate	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	José Marcos Leite	Certificate from the Labor Prosecutor's Office	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	José Marcos Leite	Labor Debt Certificate	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	Fábio Ricardo Leite	Negative Labor Debt Certificate	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	Fábio Ricardo Leite	Certificate from the Labor Prosecutor's Office	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	Fábio Ricardo Leite	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	Ana Maria Leite	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	Ana Maria Leite	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	2 - Leite	Ana Maria Leite	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	Fazenda Rio Madeira	Certidão de Contratação de Pessoas com deficiência ou beneficiários reabilitados	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	27/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	Fazenda Rio Madeira	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	26/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	Fazenda Rio Madeira	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	26/05/22

	1 - Rove ma	Fazenda Rio Madeira	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	26/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	CGV Empreendimentos	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	06/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	CGV Empreendimentos	Certidão de Contratação de Pessoas com deficiência ou beneficiários reabilitados	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	CGV Empreendimentos	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	CGV Empreendimentos	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Central Administração	Certidão de Contratação de Pessoas com deficiência ou beneficiários reabilitados	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	27/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	Central Administração	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	26/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	Central Administração	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	26/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	Central Administração	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	26/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	Adélio Barofaldi	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	06/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Adélio Barofaldi	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Adélio Barofaldi	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22

	1 - Rove ma	A Cinco Empreedimentos	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	06/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	A Cinco Empreedimentos	Certidão de Contratação de Pessoas com deficiência ou beneficiários reabilitados	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	A Cinco Empreedimentos	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	A Cinco Empreedimentos	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22
	3 - Tupa	Tulio Villela Lemos	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Tulio Villela Lemos	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Tulio Villela Lemos	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Luciana Villea Lemos	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Luciana Villea Lemos	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	25/05/22
	3 - Tupa	Luciana Villea Lemos	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	25/05/22
	1 - Rove ma	Gilvan Guidin	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	06/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Gilvan Guidin	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Gilvan Guidin	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Valdecir Luiz	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	06/06/22

	1 - Rove ma	Valdecir Luiz	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Valdecir Luiz	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Quatro Elle	Certidão do Ministério Público do Trabalho	Public Ministry of Labor	06/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Quatro Elle	Certidão de Contratação de Pessoas com deficiência ou beneficiários reabilitados	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Quatro Elle	Certidão Negativa de Débitos Trabalhistas	Judiciary Labor Courts	03/06/22
	1 - Rove ma	Quatro Elle	Certidão de Débitos Trabalhistas	Ministry of Labor and Welfare	03/06/22
/133/	Future Climate Group: Compliance and Integrity Directorate: Due Diligence report, last updated on 28/08/2024				
/134/	Official Journal of the union, provisional measure no. 1,091 of 12/2021 -Minimum wage effective from 01/01/2022.				
/135/	Future Climate Group: Reporting channel for complaints or suggestions - https://contatoseguro.com.br/futureclimate				
/136/	Future Carbon Group: Historical Average Approach calculations • PD ERR spreadsheets using Historical Average Approach (10 years), titled "VCS-PD Calculation_RioMadeira_v07_historical 10y" • "VCS-PD Calculation_RioMadeira_v06_historical .xlsx" (submitted to VERRA during validation) • Baseline deforestation calculations "RioMadeira_Tables_baseline_period.xlsx" Sheet of projected deforestation in 2022 using Historical Average				
/137/	Future Carbon Group: Report "Analysis of the deforestation within the reference region of the Rio Madeira grouped REDD+ Project", submitted to VERRA during validation				
/138/	Copy of email sent to VERRA on April 9, 2024; titled "FC_email_VERRA_April9th2024. PDF"				
/139/	Future Carbon Group: Spreadsheet on deforestation analysis results in RR, PA and LB during the monitoring period 2022				
/140/	IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Brasil. Available at: https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/ .				
/141/	IBGE – Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística. Brasil. Available at: https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/3939 .				
/142/	https://www.gov.br/agricultura/pt-br/assuntos/politica-agricola/todas-publicacoes-de-politica-agricola/plano-agricola-pecuario/plano-safra-2021-2022.pdf				

/143/	Mapbiomas website: https://brasil.mapbiomas.org/en/colecoes-mapbiomas/
/144/	Future Carbon: Spreadsheet comparison of the ex-ante vs ex-post deforestation values between Historical Average and Time Function Approach for 2022
/145/	Future Carbon: GIS Raster files of accumulated deforestation for the year 2021 and 2022 in RR, PA and LB
/146/	Verified Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement between Future Carbon International LLC and xxxxxxxx , dated 16/08/2023
/147/	Shapefiles of the public lands from SIGEF database • https://sigef.incra.gov.br/ • https://acervofundiario.incra.gov.br/acervo/login.php Note: To access both the platforms, the user must have credential of the Brazilian system ".Gov Br".
/148/	Cadastro Nacional de Florestas Públicas (CNFP): https://www.gov.br/florestal/pt-br/assuntos/cadastro-nacional-de-florestas-publicas

2.3 Interviews

A complete desk review of the submitted Monitoring Report v.06 and subsequent versions /01/ and supportive evidence have been checked by the verification team. Verification team conducted on-site audit for the Rio Madeira Grouped REDD + Project during 14/07/2023 to 17/07/2023 and performed interviews with project proponent's staff and the three project owners. The entity involved in the project and stakeholders were also interviewed. The group of people for the interviews was selected based on their role in the project, their influence on the development of the project at the local or regional level, and their location in the project area.

During the site visit, EPL team interviewed 13 stakeholders from 4 different communities Nova California, Santa Rita, Abuna, and Vila de Penha These are the communities, which are living within 20 km of the project boundary outside the project area. The verification team visited the communities and interacted with community leader and representatives of the association. During the interviews, the VVB raised questions on the general livelihood scenario of the communities, land type (private/Govt.), where the communities are settled, participation in the meetings conducted by project owner, information on the proposed project, indigenous communities living close to project areas, benefits from the projects, current or past land disputes, relocation of human settlements because of the project , training and community welfare activities carried out by project owner, employments generation, grievance mechanism and the time taken to resolve the complaints. During the interaction, the stakeholders did not have any negative comments on the project. Apart from interacting the stakeholders, the VVB team also interviewed stakeholders from Government agency and/or representatives -Direct public administration (State and Municipality): SEDAM-RO and SEMA Everyone had a positive opinion on the project.

The interviewed stakeholders are Government agency and/or representatives -Direct public administration (State and Municipality): SEDAM-RO, SEMA, discussed on Applicable laws and regulations, Requirements of Environmental licence, Jurisdictional REDD+.

As discussed above, the VVB team conducted Community stakeholder's meetings to gather information on indicators of SOCIALCARBON and other development information.

The detailed participation list is presented in the Appendix 2 of this report.

Table 4: Key personnel interviewed and the main topics of the interviews.

	Date	Name and Role	Organization	Topic
/a/	14/07/2023 to 17/07/2023	Gabriel Fernandesde Toledo Piza (Technical Coordinator)	Future Carbon International LLC	Spatial and temporal boundaries, Reference region, Project Area, Leakage Belt, leakage management areas, LU/LC analysis, agents and drivers of deforestation, emission reduction calculations ex-ante and ex-post, forest inventory, measurement procedures, data recording and data archiving, actual deforestation, and non-permanence risk report.
/b/	14/07/2023 to 17/07/2023	Julia Maria Batista (Socio-environmental Analyst)	Future Carbon International LLC	
/c/	14/07/2023 to 17/07/2023	Mayara Nascimento (Technical Analyst)	Future Carbon International LLC	
/d/	14/07/2023	Diogo Martins Rosa (Consultant)	SEDAM-RO (PAI 1, PAI 2)	Applicable laws and regulations, Requirements of Environmental license, Jurisdictional REDD+, Local Stakeholder Consultation, on-going methods of communication, illegal logging, indigenous communities, sources of livelihood,
/e/	14/07/2023	Victor O. Souza (Assistant secretary)	SEMA (PAI 1, PAI 2)	
/f/	14/07/2023	Gilmar Oliveira de Souza (deputy secretary)	SEDAM/RO (PAI 1, PAI 2)	
/g/	14/07/2023	Lucas N. de Freitas Lima (Climate Governance Researcher)	SEDAM/RO (PAI 1, PAI 2)	
/h/	14/07/2023	Jose Leandro (Deputy Director of Climate Governance)	SEDAM/RO (PAI 1)	
/i/	14/07/2023	Robson D (secretary)	SEMA (PAI 1, PAI 2)	

/j/	14/07/2023	Gracilane Nascimento des Santos (Supervisory Board)	ASDAMOR Association	complaints and benefits to stakeholders.
/k/	14/07/2023	Maria Helena Oliveira (Director)	Flor do Cupuaçu School (PAI 1)	Local Stakeholder Consultation, on-going methods of communication, sources of livelihood, complaints and benefits to stakeholders
/l/	15/07/2023	Gilberto Sumpario Benjamin (Vice president)	Abuna Association – vice president (PAI 2)	
/m/	17/07/2023	Dielson Furtunato (Manager)	RECA (PAI 3)	
/n/	17/07/2023	Gabriel Figueiredo (Technical Team Member)	RECA (PAI 3)	
/o/	17/07/2023	Hamilton Condade dell (President)	RECA (PAI 3)	Ownership, start date of the project Land tenure rights, Pre-project conditions, Forest management plan/ conservation plan, Implementation status.
/p/	16/07/2023 to 17/07/2023	Tulio Villela Lemos Batista da Costa (PAI 3 owner)	Grupo Tupã - Project Activity Instance 3 owner.	
/q/	14/07/2023 to 15/07/2023	Getulio Cesar Baslilio (Livestock Manager)	Fazenda Serra Verde- livestock manager	
/r/	14/07/2023 to 15/07/2023	Carolina Brazil (PAI 1 coordinator)	Grupo Rovema- Coordinator	
/s/	14/07/2023 to 15/07/2023	Lediane Ghedin Lopes (PAI 1 owner)	Grupo Rovema - Project Activity Instance 1 owner	
/t/	16/07/2023	Jose Marcos Leite Junior (PAI 2 owner)	Grupo Leite – Project Activity Instance 2 owner	

2.4 Site Inspections

A site visit to the project area (located within the municipalities of Porto Velho, State of Rondonia and Lábrea municipality, State of Amazonas, Brazil) was conducted from 14/07/2023-17/07/2023 during which time the following events took place:

- Observational assessment of the implementation and execution of proposed project activities through physical examination and interviews with project personnel and community members/stakeholders (as per detailed in the section 2.3 above).
- Observational assessment of the implementation and execution of monitoring activities to ensure that they were carried out according to their description and were in accordance with the applicable methodology.

- Confirmation that described quality assurance quality control procedures were applied.

Since there was no road access to the project areas of instance 2 Grupo Leite), the audit team conducted a flyover the project area. Visits to the other project instances 1 (Grupo Rovema) and 3 (Grupo Tupa) was conducted on ground level. The audit team used Avenza maps mobile application to correlate the tracks and observations with mapping data provided by the project proponent in a Geo-PDF file.

The photos of the site inspections are provided in the Appendix 3 of this report.

Table 5: Details of the sites visited during the audit:

Instance 1 (Grupo Rovema)

Date	Location
14-July-2023	Meeting with Environmental Agency: SEDAM-RO, SEMA.
14-July-2023	Flor do Cupuacu School
14-July-2023	Field visit to project area: Fazenda Serra Verde and Fazenda Rio Madeira farms of project area which comes under Open Tropical Rain Forest.

Instance 2 (Grupo Leite)

Date	Location
14-July-2023	Meeting with Environmental Agency: SEDAM-RO, SEMA.
15-july-2023	Meeting with Abuna Community leaders and Marechal Rondon School Employees at Marechal Rondon School.
15-July-2023	Meeting with Vila da Penha community leaders and Santa Júlia School Employees at Santa Júlia School.
16-July-2023	Field visit to project area: Fazenda Santa Carmem

Instance 3 (Grupo Tupa)

Date	Location
16-July-2023	Field visit to project area: Fazenda Fronteira (Open tropical rain forest)
16-July-2023	Meeting with leader of Brazil nut collectors and their employees.
17-July-2023	Meeting with RECA (Consortiated and Adensate Economic Reforestation – cooperative)

2.5 Resolution of Findings

The objective of this phase of the verification is to resolve any outstanding issues which need to be clarified for EPL positive conclusion on the Monitoring report and project description. To guarantee transparency any findings raised during the audit are incorporated in the Appendix 1 of the report. A corrective action request (CAR) is raised 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 Version 4.7 standard has not been met.
- There is a risk that the emission reductions cannot be monitored or calculated.
- SocialCarbon indicators: Indicators for REDD+ SFMP Projects, Version 1.2 have not been met.

A clarification request (CR) is raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable VCS Version 4.7 standard and SOCIALCARBON requirements have been met.

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

CL (Clarification Requests) – 10; CAR (Corrective Action requests) – 02; FAR (Forward Action requests), which has been successfully closed. For more details, please refer to Appendix-1 of the report.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

2 FARs have been raised in the current verification.

FAR 1

Though the below mentioned CAR documents have been assessed and concluded, it is the verification team's opinion that resolution of CAR documents needs to be monitored, periodically requesting information, until the ongoing analysis is concluded by the agency for both below mentioned CAR documents. The same needs to be checked in the next verification.

AM-1302405-E1FE.FBB9.241B.4AFA.BCC7.8421.8609.9B66

AM-1302405-D7B8.0B40.290D.4971.BE91.4DC9.A193.EAD5

FAR 2

It is the VVB's opinion that although in the 2nd verification a discount factor of 20% was applied and accepted, which is conservative, it is also necessary that in the next verification to discount factor needs to be reassessed to ensure the accuracy of deforestation in RR, PA and LB. PP may also refer to other alternative approaches from the new versions of the approved REDD methodologies that could replace this factor, with the aim of overcoming the limitations of stratifying deforestation occurring inside and outside legal reserves within the Reference Region.

For more information on FARs, please refer to Appendix 1 of this report.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

EPL is accredited for validation and verification of GHG emission reduction project activities falling under sectoral scope 14 (AFOLU).

The validation activities are not applicable as this project is for verification.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The Project is not registered or seeking registration in any other GHG program, other than VCS and SOCIALCARBON.

The project has already been validated and registered under the VCS and Social Carbon Standard.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

The project activity does not apply any methodology deviations.

3.3 Project Description Deviations

Increase in Carbon stock due to logging has been conservatively excluded from the ER calculations. It is checked that an emission reduction of 6,759.22 tCO_{2e} has been deducted from the table 26 b of the ER sheets. The MR and ER calculations has been updated accordingly. The verification team confirms that the proposed deviation doesn't impact the applicability of the methodology, additionality and the appropriateness of the baseline scenario. Moreover, consideration of carbon stock increase due to planned activities in areas that would be deforested in the baseline case is optional as per the requirements of the methodology and can always be omitted, which is conservative.

The deviation is appropriately described and justified in the MR. The project remains in conformance with the VCS rules and the project deviation is valid until the upcoming re-assessment period i.e. 22/10/2025.

3.4 Grouped Projects

No new instances were included in the project during this monitoring period.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Implementation Status

As per the registered PD, the main objective of the Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project is to avoid unplanned deforestation (AUD) of a region within the municipalities of Porto Velho and Lábrea. The first three Project activity instances have 52,274.05 ha project area in total, which belongs to three private owners: two in Porto Velho municipality, owned by Grupo ROVEMA (PAI-1) and Grupo Leite (PAI-2), and one in Lábrea municipality, owned by Grupo Tupá (PAI-3) located in Amazon rainforest.

There are no material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description.

The forest conservation activities carried out by all the 3 PAIs since 1st monitoring period:

- Grupo Rovema (PAI 1):
 - -Surveillance of the property-surveillance contract signed between “Grupo Rovema” (PAI 1) and S.S.M -EIRELI Security Services, dated on 23/10/2019 and “S 3 A Solutions security monitoring services Ltda”, dated 23/12/2020 /16/.
- Grupo Leite (PAI 2):
 - -Satellite monitoring of the property,-satellite monitoring contract between Grupo Leite (PAI 2) and Verine projects and consultancy Ltda ME, dated 08/01/2020 /17/.
 - Surveillance of the property-surveillance contract between Grupo Leite and Impactual surveillance and security Ltda, dated 19/05/2021 /17/
- Grupo Tupa (PAI 3):
 - - Surveillance of the property-surveillance contract between Grupo Tupa (PAI 3) and Mr. Elso Santo de Oliveira for surveillance of the properties, dated 02/01/2020. /18/

As per the onsite visit observations of the three project instances, interviews with project personnel, local government authorities and communities the audit team confirms that the project has been implemented throughout this monitoring period as it was described in the Monitoring Report /1/.

According to registered PD, the projects also aim to improve and quantify its social and environmental benefits through application of the SOCIALCARBON standard.

Following activities/ actions were initiated by the PP during the 2nd MP.

- Grupo ROVEMA (PAI 1), there is a surveillance contract with private company since 2020 to carry out patrols in the project area /16/. Although these actions have been ongoing since the previous monitoring period.

In addition, PAI 1 carried out SFMP during the monitoring period at POA-5, located at Rio Madeira farm. The SFMP post-report was checked and confirmed this activity during the site visit. /56/

Furthermore, during 2022, PAI 1 has installed placards informing the existence of the REDD project at the properties entrances and the same was checked and confirmed during the on-site visit.

- PAI 2 (Grupo Leite): To improve the surveillance and to protect the project area, PAI 2 has joined the Rural Patrol Program in the monitoring period, it is a governmental program in order to carry out rural policing, aiming to preserve public order in the rural area, and consequently, generate a sense of security. The Signs of the rural patrolling have been placed around the land to demonstrate this relationship and the same was checked by the verification team during the on-site audit. The certificate from the state government was issued as the PAI 2 was joined in the rural patrolling program. /17/

In addition, PAI 2 has installed placards informing the existence of the REDD project at the properties entrances and the same was checked and confirmed during the on-site visit.

- PAI 3 (Grupo Tupa): The land owner signed a formal contract with Brazil nut collectors dated 01/2022, the same was checked and confirmed with the evidence provided by the PP /25/ and interviews conducted with the nut collectors. Moreover, to avoid trespassing and control the collectors access within the property, it was necessary to pass in front of the farm manager house. This was to ensure or avoid the movement of unknown persons or authorized people grabbing illegal material. The same was confirmed during the site visit observations. Furthermore, PAI 3 landowner has put geodetic landmarks (survey mark) on the property boundaries along with installed pillars to easily identify the markings, this was to ensure the neighbours does not open more areas covering the project areas. In addition, created firebreaks around the land to improve delimitation and, as a result, protection of the project areas from the fire.

The projected baseline deforestation in the project area for the proposed monitoring period was 1811.59 ha. However, actual deforestation from the project area during the monitoring period was 68.67 ha /82//100/. GIS files of the Project area (PA), Reference Region (RR), Leakage Belt (LB), and Leakage Management Area (LMA) were checked and confirmed to be correct and consistent with Monitoring Report (MR) /72/. The project area boundary was confirmed by cross-checking with the accumulated deforestation areas during historical reference period (2009-2019) /101/, and LULC maps /101/, and it was found that the entire project area consisted of only forested areas during the project start date. VVB verified the deforestation calculations in PA, LB and RR by examining the deforestation monitoring reports /82/, and GIS files of the deforested areas during the monitoring period (2022) /100/, and forest fire monitoring reports /103/ and confirmed to be correct. As discussed above, various measures and technologies were implemented during the monitoring period to avoid unplanned deforestation and consequent CO₂e emissions in the project area.

As per the field observations and cross-checked files/documents (GIS files on project area, reference region, leakage belt, LU/LC shapefiles, forest and fire monitoring reports, social activities report, SFMP report, etc. (section 2.2 documents review table) and interviews with the project personnel /a/-/c/, /p/-/t/, EPL team confirmed that the project has been implemented throughout this monitoring period as it was described in the monitoring report /1/. The project activities were fully operational in this monitoring period and since the starting date of the crediting period.

The monitoring report was cross-checked against the monitoring plan submitted in the VCS PD /10/ to ensure compliance in terms of GHG emission reduction calculations as well as monitoring

occurrences. EPL also conducted interviews /a/-/c/, /k/-/t/ to confirm that monitoring plans were implemented as described in the VCS PD /10/.

The verification team confirms that the monitoring plan was properly implemented and followed by PP. The monitoring has been carried out in accordance with the registered monitoring plan; and all parameters listed in the registered monitoring plan, including project emission parameters, baseline emission parameters, and leakage emission parameters, are monitored and used appropriately as per the VCS PD.

Regarding SOCIALCARBON methodology, the audit team also crosschecked the sustainable development contributions presented in the SCR point one, against the documentation provided/25/59/60/, field observations and stakeholder's interviews and found no discrepancies.

Section 1.11 describes the contribution to sustainable development of the project. The confirmation by audit team was evaluated through the on-site visit and interviews with the project's team members and with the supporting documents provided by PP. The project contributes to several nationally declared sustainable initiatives, including the objective and goals of the project of the Government of Brazil related to the Sustainable Development Goals /38/.

In line with Guidelines for Application of materiality in verifications a reasonable level of assurance is defined for the verification of the project by complete verification of all the values indicated in the emission reduction spreadsheet at the document review stage and remote site. There are no material errors, omissions or misstatements.

There are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the project description and the applied methodology.

The project is registered in the VCS program and with the Social Carbon standard, complying with the requirements of the program and the standard. Further, the project has not been accepted or rejected under any other GHG schemes. The project's GHG emission reductions or removals are not included in an emission trading scheme or any other mechanism that involves GHG allowance trading. The project has not acquired or attempted to obtain any other type of environmental credit.

The verification team confirms that the reported commercially sensitive information, provided in Appendix of the MR is as per the requirements of the VCS program definition v4.5. The information was made available to the validating VVB as confirmed from the validation report /09/ and to the verification team, as evidenced from the following documents.

Cash flow (budget) sheets /81/.

Agreement and contract signed between different parties /15/ /21/ /22/ /23/ /84/
/16/ /17/ /18/ /19/ /20/ /25/ /26/ /63/.

Ownership documents /75/

Verified Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement /146/

Sustainable development contributions:

The project contributes positively to sustainable development of the project area and aligns itself with a number of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including goals 1, 4, 8, 12, 13 and 15. The project contributes to multiple sustainable developmental co-benefits like quality education, decent work/Jobs, no poverty (collection of NTFPs in PAI 3) etc., The same was checked and confirmed during the site visit. In summary, the audit team concludes that the project's sustainable development contributions as written in section 1.11 of MR are accurate and provide an understanding on how the project will contribute to sustainable development goals.

Regarding SOCIALCARBON indicators: The audit team carried out the interviews and observations on the site and confirms that the project generates social and environmental benefits. More information on the same is provided in section 4.6 below.

EPL is able to confirm that the project implementation is in compliance with the project description contained in the validated PD /10/ and final version of the Monitoring Report /01/ following a thorough assessment of the various documents given and an on-site visit. The implementation status of the SOCIALCARBON prospects indicated in monitoring report has been detailed in section 5.2 of the report. There are no significant differences between the project implementation and the monitoring report. Moreover, VVB confirms that the description of the proposed project activity, as contained in the PD /10/ and MR /01/ sufficiently covers all relevant elements, is accurate and complete and that it provides the reader with a clear understanding of the nature of the project.

4.2 Safeguards

4.2.1 No Net Harm

The potential negative environmental and socio-environmental impacts identified by the project proponent as well as the positive ones have been identified in the monitoring report /1/ and are shown in the table below. All mitigation actions are discussed in the monitoring report /1/

Table 6: Main Social, economic and environmental impacts of the Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project:

Activity	Aspect	Impact	Effect		Comments/ Observation
			Beneficial	Adverse	
REDD: Carbon credit project	Environmental – Conservation of Amazon Rainforest	Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions	X		Monitored by the Carbon resource: Project performance

					Monitored by the Natural resource: Quality control
REDD: Carbon credit project	Environmental – Conservation of Amazon Rainforest	Monitoring and supervision to avoid deforestation of forest within the project area	X		Monitored by the Biodiversity resource: - Impact on remaining flora Monitored by the Natural resource: - Quality control
REDD: Carbon credit project	Social – Conservation of Amazon Rainforest	Conflict management with communities in the project area, due to banning of timber product extraction		X	Monitored by the Carbon resource: - Stakeholder consultation Monitored by the Human resource: - Conflict management
REDD: Carbon credit project	Social/Economic – empowerment	Increased independence of the communities in the project area.	X		Monitored by the Social resource: - Associations and cooperatives - Expansion of community activities - Women inclusion Monitored by the Human resource: - Community education and training Monitored by the Financial resource: - Alternative income sources Monitored by the Natural resource:

					• Social and environmental investments Monitored by the Biodiversity resource: • Non timber forest products (NTFPs)
REDD: Carbon credit project	Social/economic - Application of the Social Carbon methodology	Encouragement and investment in social, economic, and environmental aspects in the project region.	X		Monitored by the Social resource: • Expansion of community activities Monitored by the Human resource: • Community education and training Monitored by the Financial resource: • Carbon credit benefits Monitored by the Natural resource: • Social and environmental investments Monitored by the Carbon resource: • Project performance

MR/1/ describes that the only negative socio-economic impact is the “conflict management with the communities in the project area, due to banning of timber production extraction” for which the project proponent has taken appropriate measures to mitigate the same by encourage sources of income with non-timber forest products, since it is an activity that also generates

income while the forest is conserved. The initiative is in place at instance 3 through the harvesting of non-timber products and could be expanded to other instances. There is a partnership agreement between PAI 3 owner and Brazil nut collectors. /25/

In addition to the risks described above, the non-permanence of carbon has been noted as a risk, which is handled in the buffer decrease as part of the VCS standards. As part of the Social Carbon Standard, the aforementioned characteristics and impacts would be examined at each monitoring.

It is further explained in section SocialCarbon results (4.6) of this report.

4.2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

Project Proponent has conducted the stakeholder's consultation in 2 ways: online and physical. During the site visit observations and interviews, the VVB verified that the online stakeholder's consultation was conducted on 05/09/2022, at 4 PM (Brasilia Time Zone) on a virtual conference platform. The online meeting was conducted for stakeholder's located in urban areas and mostly government agencies. The verification team checked the invitation letter and attendance for the same/57/61/.

The physical (offline) meeting with local communities residing close to the project area and reference area took place from August 31 to September 2, 2022. The verification team confirmed that the information presented in the MR /1/ was correct by interviewing stakeholders during the presentation meeting, and also confirmed from the Joint VVR /10/. During the site visit, the verification team interviewed the community members and noted that no one had any negative feedback on the project. As per the interview with the community stakeholders (section 2.3, /k/-/o/, and Appendix 2), it was understood that the project proponents provided information on the project design and implementation, risks, costs and benefits associated with the project, applicable laws and regulations and the process of VCS Program validation and verification and the validation/verification body's site visit. The verification team noted that the local stakeholder's consultation was conducted during the project validation.

During the current MP, the project proponent communicated regularly with local stakeholders through annual meetings, conducted from 06th to 09th June 2023 /122/. Documented stakeholder meetings took place alongside development of social management plan to assess stakeholder understanding of the social activities implemented by the PP, monitoring results of the current MP, priorities, risks, cost and benefits from the project and to have an opportunity to air grievances about these activities /122/.

During the on-site visit by the audit team, SEDAM-RO and SEMA were visited. In the interviews with those officials, the information regarding applicable laws and regulations, causes of deforestation, requirements of environmental license, procedures of CAR registry, INCRA requirements and Jurisdictional REDD+ was verified. In the audit and consultation process, no comments were raised by any institutions.

According to interactions with the PP and stakeholders, the PP has established a permanent line of communication with the stakeholders. In case of any complaints or criticism, stakeholders have access to the email addresses and phone numbers of the concerned employees from Future Carbon and Grupo ROVEMA, Grupo Leite, and Grupo Tupá representatives (an image of the folder with material from the project in Portuguese and contacts is available in the MR). The PP affirmed

that the concerns received from stakeholders would be noted and documented, and that the appropriate actions would be taken. There were no complaints received during the proposed monitoring period. Any comments/feedback received were stored in digital format (cloud) that has access for future carbon and landowners. Anyone who has the access can respond to the comments received. The verification team checked the platform and noted that no comments were received in the current MP/121/.

The verification team further checked the following evidence to confirm there were no complaints from stakeholders in the current MP.

- a. Email communication from Future carbon team to the stakeholders on the availability of Monitoring report for public comments, dated 11/04/2024 /118/.
- b. Field visit reports for the meetings conducted on 06/06/2023 at location Santa Rita Community, Vila do Jirau community, Vila da Penha community, meeting reports dated for consultation conducted on 07/06/2023 at Abunã Community, meeting reports of consultation conducted on 08/06/2023 at Comunidade Nova California, meeting reports of consultation on 09/06/2023 at RECA association /122/
- c. Attendance sheet with participant's signature /122/.
- d. Power point presentation of meeting conducted on 23/02/2024 /124/.
- e. Video recordings of the remote consultation , dated 23/02/2024 /127/
- e. Attendance sheet, dated 23/02/2024/123/.
- f. Complaints and Requests Registry Carbon Projects /119/

Apart from the above, the verification team also interviewed the stakeholders during the site visit, and it was confirmed that there were no complaints.

Since the validation and the first verification, PP has made further progress in the grievance mechanism. The PP has developed SOP the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) "PO.SAM.02 – Management of Manifestations" dated 01/11/2023 and last updated on 14/08/2024 /120/, establishing an integrated mechanism responsible for managing all stakeholder comments, including doubts, complaints, criticisms, suggestions, and other feedback, particularly from local communities. This procedure ensures continuous communication throughout the monitoring cycle and includes both the process of reporting and handling received feedback. Also the PP has appointed social team to be continuously in touch with the communities, who carry out stakeholder consultation at least every year. The project is also using the co-benefit standard, social carbon and as part of the monitoring of social carbon indicators, it is a must that the PP conducts meetings with communities on regular basis, collect feedback and analyze the social carbon indicators. Social carbon indicators monitored are explained in detail in section 4.6 of the report.

EcoLance team confirms that during this monitoring period there have been no changes to risks, costs, or benefits associated with the project that may have affected local stakeholders. Additionally, there have been no relevant changes to laws or regulations that affect stakeholders of the project.

4.2.3 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

During the site visit and interviews with stakeholder, the VVB verified that the project proponent took the measures to mitigate risks due to the project implementation, recognizes, respects and

supports local stakeholders and the project offers benefits for the local communities, as mentioned in the monitoring report by applied SOCIALCARBON Methodology. The mitigation measures implemented in the current MR, including the results of the indicators suggested in the PD to monitor the mitigation performance has been detailed in Table-19 of the MR. It is to be noted that the indicators for monitoring these risks are aligned with the SOCIALCARBON standard. Actions taken during the monitoring period are detailed in section 6.1 of the MR, outlining how these risks are managed to minimize negative impacts while promoting stakeholder engagement and environmental protection.

The proposed project doesn't envisage any risks to the environment since the objective of the project is conservation of standing forest. The only pollution could be due the vehicular movement from the patrolling activities and maintenance of vehicles. However, in the current MP, *emissions* due fuel consumption is *considered de minimis since it represents than 5% of total VCUs*. Also, the maintenance of vehicles is carried out outside the project boundary since the vehicles used for patrolling is third-party contracted and moreover the locations are approved/authorized by the approval agencies /128/. Practices adopted by the PP does not cause environmental impacts such as pollution of air, land and water resources.

Assessment of each indicator has been detailed in section 4.6 of the report.

It is concluded that out of the 10 indicators proposed to monitor the identified risks, 5 showed progress in comparison to the result of the first monitoring report. Other 5 indicators, 4 of them maintained same score in both monitoring periods, while the remaining 1 (Project performance) scored lower than previous MR due to reductions in emissions reductions than what was predicted ex-ante.

Given the nature of the project activity, no negative impacts on the stakeholders or risks noted in the current MP.

It is confirmed that there are no communities living within the project area and neither there are conflicting rights over land tenure. The landowners recognize the presence of the communities around the project area and have taken efforts to maintain a healthy relationship, which was crosschecked from interviews with land- owners during the site visit. There are no land ownership overlaps over the Project Area or unresolved conflicts/disputes and the same was confirmed from the site visit interviews with governmental institutions, local stakeholders, and the project proponents /a/-/t/. The VVB also overlaid the shapefiles of the public lands from INCRA-SIGEF database of Amazonas and Rondonia states /147/ on the project areas boundary, and found no overlapping areas between the project area and public areas. The SIGEF (INCRA) is one of the most reliable government database in terms of geospatial property boundaries. The ownership of the land properties are duly confirmed through review of various land title documents such as Matricula, Certidao de Inteiro Teor, CAR, INCRA, and Cadeia Dominial (chain of ownership) /75/. The verification team noticed overlapping areas of public land category "Gleba Arrecadada", from CNFP database /148/, with Rovema and Tupa instances, however, it is to important to highlight that the updates of the land regularization in the web-based databases are delayed as compared to actual ownership documentation process due to lengthy and complex procedure. Therefore, the most assertive and updated form of ownership confirmation would be through the chain of historical ownership document ("Cadeia Dominial") /75/.

Local Stakeholders identification and background: Through interviews with the project personnel and with the local government stakeholders, NGOs and communities, the audit team confirmed that the process of stakeholder identification as presented in the section 2.2 of the Monitoring Report /01/ are accurately represented.

Risk to Local Stakeholders: The project proponent has provided risk mitigation matrix of local stakeholders in section 2.3 of MR. The audit team verified the aspects/impacts and the measures in places. It is confirmed that the aspects/impacts are monitored at each verification, it is also a part of SOCIALCARBON report in the MR.

Respect for Local stakeholder resources: The project recognizes, respects, and supports local stakeholders' customary tenure/access rights to territories and resources. The audit team confirmed with the document review and interviews with project proponent, PP has full legal ownership over the project area, therefore the project does not impact local stakeholders' property rights, thus precluding the need for the free, prior and informed consent.

Communication and Consultation: The project seeks to conduct local stakeholder consultations (in person or online), which is monitored by social and environmental benefits. Furthermore, a continuous communication line with local stakeholders was established in order to gather any comments or suggestions about the current REDD initiative. During the Local Stakeholder Consultation, all communities received a Future Carbon Group contact channel. The procedure confirms that all comments submitted will be responded to, and concerns will be resolved as soon as possible, using culturally acceptable dispute resolution approaches. No complaints were received in the current MP. More information on the assessment is provided in section 4.2.2 above.

The Project Proponent provided documentation for internal policies in place regarding discrimination and sexual harassment and provided documentation for national laws governing these issues. The Future Carbon Group's Code of Conduct, 2022 /131/ prohibits any type of abuse or harassment, whether moral, sexual or discriminatory. It does not allow:

- Tolerance for slave and child labour.
- Investments of a sexual or moral nature;
- Exposure of personal data or inappropriate material or any other inappropriate conduct;
- Verbal or written offenses;
- Humiliating treatment or threats;
- discriminatory practices in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion and dismissal or retirement based on race, ethnicity, caste, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, union membership or politics.

Land-owners and others who are involved the project are audited within administrative and judicial bodies, through certificates and declarations /132/, in order to verify the involvement with inappropriate conduct that could implicate any risk to the project, which was confirmed from the due diligence report conducted by the PP on a yearly basis /133/. Future Carbon's contract with Land-owners and other entities ensures that Code of Conduct is being implemented and the entities are not involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination or sexual harassment and in case of any complaint or suggestions a reporting channel was established through the website

<https://contatoseguro.com.br/futureclimate/135/>. The verification team further checked the contract copies of the employees of the three instances /130/, which also ensures that the labour rights and laws are communicated and in addition the salary is above the minimum wage requirements rules/laws of the region/host country /134/.

In the opinion of EcoLance, the review of cited evidence and stakeholder interviews confirmed the project proponent took actions to ensure that any entity involved in the project design and implementation are not involved in or complicit in any form of discrimination or sexual harassment with respect to the project.

The audit team verified the safeguards (section 2.3 of the MR) and concluded that the project took the measures that prevent the deterioration of essential social and economic elements and environmental rights and prevents the occurrence of negative impacts due to the implementation of the project. Based on the visits and the interviews, the audit team concludes that the monitoring of the communities, the monitoring of risks, and the implementation of the procedure to resolve conflicts were adequate and complied with the accepted standards and procedures.

4.3 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

The GHG emission reductions and removals procedures were carried out in accordance with the methodology. To guarantee conformity with the VCS documentation, methodology, and accompanying tools, the verification team thoroughly reviewed all input data, parameters, formulas, computations, conversions, statistics, and resulting uncertainty and output data.

The process outlined in the VM0015 methodology /12/ was utilized to quantify the current carbon stocks in the project area. The complete calculation methods are explained in the Joint PD/MR /10/ and the results produced from the validated PD/MR are listed in the VCS-MR section 5 /1/. The verification team evaluated the emission reduction spreadsheet /2/ and relevant GIS files/72/.

Table 7: Data and Parameters Available at Validation:

Parameter	Value Applied	Verification Assessment
CF Default value of carbon fraction in biomass (tC/tdm)	0.48	This was reviewed with the reference “SILVA, Jéssika Luane. Danos florestais e estimativa da redução no estoque de carbono em áreas de manejo florestal sob concessão pública: Floresta Nacional do Jamari. 2014. Dissertação (mestrado) - INPA, Manaus, 2014” provided by PP /28/, which is as per the registered joint PD/MR and joint VVR.
C _{tot fcl} Average Carbon stock per ha in anthropic areas in equilibrium of post-	PA:41.39 LB: 28.38	Is calculated based on the analysis of the Reference Region land use and considering the weighted average for the average carbon stock. average classification of post- deforestation land-uses within the reference region during the historical reference period was conducted through Map-Biomas. The “Average carbon

deforestation class fcl in tCO ₂ e/ha		stocks of pastureland, agriculture and other land uses – National GHG Emissions Communication of Brazil to the UNFCCC (2019)"/31/, Secondary Forest average carbon stocks - Pereira, Izaura Cristina Nunes. Forest biomass and carbon stocks in Amazonian landscape units: an analysis based on the methodological approach. Universidade Federal do Pará, Belém, 2013" /29/, Belowground biomass – Root to shoot ratio available at VM0015 provided by the PP /12/. It is obtained by considering land uses- Pasturelands, Secondary Forest and Agriculture.
Displacement Leakage Factor (DLF) %	15%	The DLF was estimated as 15%, based on default value of the VCS Standard 4.7 of section 3.15.14, where the applied methodology requires the quantification of activity-shifting leakage
Dm (Mean wood density) g/cm ³	0.589	This parameter is reviewed with the national bibliographic reference – Nogueira (2008) /30/ provided by project proponent. It was obtained from the Brazilian Amazon, where the project region is located, which is as per the registered joint PD/MR and joint VVR.
ΔCBSLLK_t – Annual carbon stock changes in leakage management areas in the baseline case at year t. (tCO ₂ e)	0	The leakage prevention measures proposed by the present project do not include decrease in carbon stocks due to activities implemented in the leakage management area /1//72/
EBBBSLPA _t – baseline non-CO ₂ emissions from forest fire at year t in the project area	16,081.61	Slash and burn deforestation to clear is carried out in the area, which is one of the main causes of deforestation and most regular practice in the project area. The value was calculated by multiplying the expected amount of the deforested area in each instance by the carbon emission rate in each vegetation, in this case open tropical rainforest, which equals 11.82. This calculation can be tracked by the formulas present in the MR calculation spread sheet. The GIS team report was provided as evidence /82/

Fburnt _{icl} (%) Proportion of forest area burned during the historical reference period in the forest class.	45	This parameter is reviewed with the bibliographic reference – Third National Communication to UNFCCC – Volume 3, the evidence was provided by PP /31/. The data considers the combustion factor for the phytophysiognomies “Florestas Ombrófilas Abertas”, which can be considered similar to Open Submontane Tropical Rainforest.
Pburnt _{p,icl} (%) Average proportion of mass burnt in the carbon pool in the forest class.	78	For Pburnt , a value of 78% is considered, which is average of 72% to 84% from the Brazilian Amazon in Cerrado biome /32/
EI (%) Effective index	85%	Conservation implemented and short-term planned activities Observed deforestation data. Referred from the registered PD/10/.
LDF (m ³ /m ³) The Logging Damage Factor	2.0174	It is referred from Feldpauschet al. (2005) /33/ The mean Coarse woody debris returned to the soil as necromass following logging and damage in: (1) tree felling gap formation (trees killed by treefall), (2) residual canopy from the felled tree, (3) road, (4) deck construction (whole trees plowed to the ground) and (5) skid maneuvering during logging, is about 6.9 Mg C/ha. According to section 4.3 from same study, this represents 2.4 times the carbon taken off site in logs. However, the MR already takes into account as planned deforestation the roads and decks constructions, which represent around 16% of the total damage. Therefore, the LDF is $2.4 * (1 - 0,159) = 2.0174$. The verification team checked the ER spread sheets /2/ and the same found to be consistent. The same is also as per the registered joint PD/MR and joint VVR.

Table 8: Data and Parameters monitored:

Parameter	Value Applied	Assessment
ab _{icl} (Mg/ha)		Average values for the above-ground biomass were taken from the following study:

Average biomass stock per hectare in the above-ground biomass pool of initial forest class icl in Mg/ha.	Vegetation	Reference Region	Project Area	Leakage Belt	SILVA, Jéssika Luane. Danos florestais e estimativa da redução no estoque de carbono em áreas de manejo florestal sob concessão pública: Floresta Nacional do Jamari. 2014./28/. The values adopted by the study above were found to be conservative and the same has been used in calculations/2/.								
	Forest	294.16	294.16	294.16									
bb _{icl} (Mg/ha) Average biomass stock per hectare in the below-ground biomass pool of initial forest class icl in Mg/ha.	<table><tr><td>Vegetation</td><td>Reference Region</td><td>Project Area</td><td>Leakage Belt</td></tr><tr><td>Forest</td><td>70.60</td><td>70.60</td><td>70.60</td></tr></table>				Vegetation	Reference Region	Project Area	Leakage Belt	Forest	70.60	70.60	70.60	Average values for the below-ground biomass were taken from the applied methodology VM0015 v1.1. A root-to shoot ratio of 0.24 for tropical rainforest having above ground biomass values above 125 tons/ha, and 0.20 for values below 125tons/ha has been considered, which is as per the methodology requirements /12/
Vegetation	Reference Region	Project Area	Leakage Belt										
Forest	70.60	70.60	70.60										
ACPA _t (Ha) Annual area within the Project Area affected by catastrophic events at year t.	0				Monitored and recorded by means of Remote Sensing and GIS at the each catastrophic event. Also checked through multiple sources like INMET /40/, Periodic reports of area supervisor and INPE /41/ and NHC /44/. No such events noted in the monitoring period.								
ABSLLK _t (Ha) Annual area of deforestation within the leakage belt at year t.	Instance		ABSLLK _t (Ha) In 2022		Monitored and recorded manually. Verification team checked the analysis of satellite images, GIS files of the annual deforestation during the monitoring period by cross-checking with LULC shapefiles derived from MapBiomass /72/ /100/ /104//139//145/								
	Grupo Rovema		175.18										
	Grupo Leite		1,046.78										
	Grupo Tupa		208.54										
	Total		1,430.50										

ABSLPA_t (Ha) Annual area of deforestation in the project area at year t	<table> <tr> <th>Instance</th> <th>ABSLPA_t (Ha) in 2022</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Rovema</td> <td>11.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Leite</td> <td>51.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Tupa</td> <td>4.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>68.67</td> </tr> </table>	Instance	ABSLPA _t (Ha) in 2022	Grupo Rovema	11.93	Grupo Leite	51.79	Grupo Tupa	4.95	Total	68.67	Monitored and recorded manually. Verification team checked the analysis of satellite images, GIS files of the annual deforestation during the monitoring period by cross-checking with LULC shapefiles derived from MapBiomass /72//100//104/139//145/
Instance	ABSLPA _t (Ha) in 2022											
Grupo Rovema	11.93											
Grupo Leite	51.79											
Grupo Tupa	4.95											
Total	68.67											
ABSLRR_t (Ha) Annual area of deforestation in the reference region at year t	25,130.88	Monitored and recorded manually. Verification team checked the analysis of satellite images and shapefiles of the deforested area /72//100//104//139//145/										
APDPA_{icl,t} (Ha) Areas of planned deforestation in forest class icl at year t in the project area	<table> <tr> <th>Instance</th> <th>APDPA_{icl,t} (ha)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Rovema (Instance 1)</td> <td>6.75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Leite (Instance 2)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Tupa (Instance 3)</td> <td>9.14</td> </tr> </table>	Instance	APDPA _{icl,t} (ha)	Grupo Rovema (Instance 1)	6.75	Grupo Leite (Instance 2)	0	Grupo Tupa (Instance 3)	9.14	This parameter is verified with GIS data, Annual operational plan and Annual post-harvesting report/56/ and permits /53//54/ and Forest Document of Origin /55/		
Instance	APDPA _{icl,t} (ha)											
Grupo Rovema (Instance 1)	6.75											
Grupo Leite (Instance 2)	0											
Grupo Tupa (Instance 3)	9.14											
APLPA_{icl,t} (Ha) Areas of planned logging activities in forest class icl at year t in the project area	<table> <tr> <th>Instance</th> <th>APLPA_{icl,t} (Ha)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Rovema</td> <td>3,476.13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Leite</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grupo Tupa</td> <td>484.22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>3960.35</td> </tr> </table>	Instance	APLPA _{icl,t} (Ha)	Grupo Rovema	3,476.13	Grupo Leite	0	Grupo Tupa	484.22	Total	3960.35	The same was confirmed from forest document of origin and SFMP reports /55//56/ and AUTEX (Exploitation Authorization, the logging permit) /53/ /54/.
Instance	APLPA _{icl,t} (Ha)											
Grupo Rovema	3,476.13											
Grupo Leite	0											
Grupo Tupa	484.22											
Total	3960.35											
AUDPA_{icl,t} (Ha) Areas of unplanned deforestation in forest class icl at year t in	68.66	Monitored and recorded manually. Verification team checked the analysis of satellite images, GIS files of the annual deforestation during the monitoring period,										

the project area		Deforestation analysis spreadsheets by cross-checking with LULC shapefiles derived from MapBiomass /72/ /100/ /104//145//139//145/
$\Delta CADLK_t$ (tCO _{2e}) Total decrease in carbon stocks due to displaced deforestation at year t	270,963.60	Monitored and recorded manually. Verification team checked the analysis of satellite images, GIS files of the annual deforestation during the monitoring period /72//145//104/ /139/. The same was confirmed with the mapping report /82/. Also, please refer to $\Delta CADLK_t$ data is related to deforestation data within leakage belt and carbon stock per hectare.
$\Delta CPAdPA_t$ (tCO _{2e}) Total decrease in carbon stock due to all planned activities at year t in the project area	123,408	Decrease in carbon stock due to planned deforestation noted in the monitoring period. The same was confirmed from SFMP reports and crosschecked with the ER sheets and found to be consistent/56/.
$\Delta CPSLK_t$ (tCO _{2e}) Total annual carbon stock change in leakage management areas in the project case at year t	4.99	Monitored and recorded manually. Verification team checked the analysis of satellite images and shapefiles of the deforested area /72/
$\Delta CUDdPA_t$ (tCO _{2e}) Total actual carbon stock change due to	44,085.21	Monitored and recorded manually. Verification team checked the analysis of satellite images and shapefiles of the deforested

unavoided unplanned deforestation at year t in the project area		area /72/ and crosschecked with the ER sheets and found to be consistent.
EADLK _t (tCO ₂ e) Total ex post increase in GHG emissions due to displaced forest fires at year t.	6059	Confirmed with the mapping report/82/. Please refer to ABSLLK _t parameter, which is estimated by multiplying ABSLLK _t by EBB _{tot}
EBBPSPA _t (tCO ₂ e) Sum of (or total) of actual non-CO ₂ emissions from forest fire at year t in the project area	811.96	Monitored and recorded annually and checked with GIS files /72/.
EBBtot _{icl,t} (tCO ₂ e/ha) Total GHG emission from biomass burning in forest class icl at year t	11.82	This parameter is calculated according to requirements and default values established by the VM0015 methodology v1.1. /12/. The data on heat spots and deforestation is sourced from INPE /41/ and for Pburnt, the value obtained from Brazilian Amazon in Cerrado Biome /32/.
EgLK _t (tCO ₂ e) Emissions from grazing animals in leakage management areas at year t.	0	No grazing activities recorded in the proposed monitoring period. The same was confirmed by interviewing the stakeholders and GIS files /72/.
Hlicl,t (m ³ /ha)	Grupo Rovema (instance -1) - 9.90	SFMP reports /56/, permits /53//54/ DOFs/55/ and

Harvesting intensity of timber in forest class i at year t in the project area due to planned logging activities	Grupo Tupa (instance – 3) - 3.70	reports submitted to SEDDAM /117/. The volume explored during MP and harvesting area for both instances was checked from the SFMP reports. This is calculated with total volume/total area.
RF _t (%) Risk factor used to calculate VCS buffer credits	12%	It was verified by checking the VCS NPR report and tool provided by the PP /03/.

In the project emissions, the deforestation monitoring reports of the deforested areas in the Reference Region, Project Area, and Leakage Belt during the monitoring period (202) were cross-checked /82/, which were confirmed by GIS files /100/. The GIS files of the deforested areas within RR, PA, and LB /100/ were cross-checked with LULC maps derived from Mapbiomas /104/. For the current monitoring period, accuracy assessments were performed to check the accuracy of the deforestation maps in Project Area and Leakage Belt. A total of 640 Random points were generated from the maps /112/, and used for accuracy check using higher resolution Sentinel images /111/. Confusion matrix was produced for the accuracy analysis, and the total accuracy was found to be 97.97% /113/, which is in compliance with methodology requirements /12/. Moreover, LULC change matrices for Project area and Leakage Belt were produced /01/. Finally, the LULC maps of the project area and leakage belt for all the three instances were produced indicating the deforested areas in the monitoring period and also since the project start date /01/. The verification team analyzed the evidence provided by the PP, and confirms the deforestation analysis and accuracy analyses to be correct.

Average carbon stocks in forest class in the project area were validated based on the published and reliable study from Silva, 2014 /28/. As the current monitoring period (less than 6 years) does not cover the baseline reassessment nor the data is more than 10 years old for the current verification period, the average carbon stock values from the validation has been accepted. As per the VCS Standard v4.7 requirements (section 3.2.5), for all Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and Degradation (AUDD) projects (where the baseline is not allocated from jurisdictional level data), the project proponent shall, for the duration of the project, reassess the baseline every six years. And as per the VM0015 methodology requirements, the baseline reassessment shall be carried out after 10 years.

In order to confirm the appropriateness of the time function as baseline approach for the current monitoring period, analyses were carried out to compare the applicability of different approaches: time function and historical average with the real deforestation scenario (2019 to 2022 from Mapbiomas data source / in the Reference Region /104/). Considering the historical average

approach, comparison between the ex-ante estimation and ex-post data showed that the ex-ante estimations are 32.75% lower than real scenario /114/. On the other hand, while considering the time-function approach, the ex-ante estimation is 6.13% lower than real scenario /02/. Also, similar comparative analysis between different approaches (Historical Average and Time Function) with real scenario (derived from Mapbiomas) was performed specific to the monitoring period (2022) in Reference Region. Results showed that in case of Historical Average Approach, the ex-ante deforestation value was about 40% lower than real scenario; on the other hand, considering the Time Function, the ex-ante deforestation is about 13% lower than the real scenario. Therefore, the ex-ante deforestation value using Time function Approach is closer to the real scenario of 2022, as compared to Historical Average.

Although the ex-ante deforestation value using Time function approach is 13% lower than ex-post values for 2022, a 20% discount factor was applied in the overall GHG ER calculations to be conservative. This 20% discount factor was also accepted in validation and first monitoring report, considering the concept to tackle the issue related to deforestation rate variation inside and outside legal reserves within the Reference Region /10/. Therefore, it can be concluded that the time function approach along with 20% discount is closer to the real scenario and hence, more appropriate than the historical average approach. VVB cross-checked Historical Average ERR sheet and projected deforested shapefiles /136/, VCS PD /10/, Mapbiomas data /104/, Time function ERR Sheet (currently applied in the project) /02/, and comparison spreadsheet of ex-ante vs ex-post deforestation /144/ between to confirm the data and calculations used. The justification and various other evidence provided by PP to justify the selection of time function approach has been accepted by the verification team. The increase in deforestation in the current monitoring period can be attributed to the increment in cattle herd and ranching between 2021 and 2022 in the municipalities (Lábrea and Porto Velho), cross-checked from host-country IBGE sources /140/, where the reference region is located, as described in VCS MR /01/. The driving factors can be linked to the predominant practice of cattle ranching in the region /141/, and creation of tax incentives and policies favorable to the agricultural sector, especially in 2021, such as the Safra Plan /142/.

VVB checked the report “Analysis of the deforestation within the reference region of the Rio Madeira grouped REDD+ Project” /137/ provided to VERRA during the validation stage. The ex-post deforestation values (derived from Mapbiomas) of the year 2022 was reported as 26,033 ha in the document, which is inconsistent with current MR (25,130.88 ha). It was clarified by PP that the ex-post deforestation value in the previous report showed less adherence to the VM0015 v1.1 methodology, particularly in terms of accuracy assessment and pixel alignment processes. This was previously acknowledged in an email sent to the VERRA team on April 9, 2024 /138/, which reinforced that the 2022 accuracy assessment was not completed due to time constraints. In the current monitoring period, these shortcomings were addressed to strictly adhere to the methodology requirements and implement a robust quality assurance processes.

To confirm the ex-post deforestation values, VVB cross-checked the shapefiles of the 2021 and 2022 accumulated deforestation /145/. The accumulated deforestation was sourced from Mapbiomas v8 data /104/ by following the steps and procedure described in section 4.4 of the VCS MR. The Mapbiomas data version 8 was downloaded /143/, and reclassified into four classes- Forest (1), Water (2), Non-forest (3), and Deforestation (4) according to the reclassification categories mentioned in Table 25 of the Monitoring report. The classes 2 and 3 are locked from the start of the historical reference period till the end of crediting period as the

deforestation analysis is only based on the forest area and deforestation classes (Non-forest land use areas subjected to human intervention). Therefore, only the forest and deforestation classes were considered for actual analysis. However, Mapbiomas LULC data generates maps on the basis of actual LULC of a particular year, by mosaicking entire images of the year; which means that Mapbiomas LULC data does not lock the classes 2 and 3. Finally, accuracy assessment is performed. If acceptable accuracy as per the VM0015 methodology is achieved, then the final output is considered, and the Class deforestation is considered as accumulated deforestation for that year. The annual deforestation is then calculated by subtracting the forest cover area of the previous year with the forest area of the current analysed year.

Similarly, the VVB calculated the areas of the 4 classes from the year 2021 and 2022 and calculated the annual deforestation by subtracting the forest cover of 2021 with forest area of 2022 /145/. Alternatively, the annual deforestation was also obtained by subtracting the accumulated deforestation of 2022 with accumulated deforestation of 2021 /100//145/. It is important to note that the annual forest cover and deforestation in the ERR sheet is different from the forest area estimated using Raw Mapbiomas data reproduced by VVB. This is expected, mainly due to some reasons:

- 1) The Mapbiomas generates annual LULC data where the growth/conversion of secondary vegetation (class 3) into forest formation is taken into account; however, here in the analysis, this natural conversion is disregarded by locking the class 2 to be conservative. Moreover, the annual forest cover and deforestation are calculated based on the accumulated forest area and deforestation since the start of the historical reference period are calculated. In the event of non-availability of Mapbiomas data for 2021, supervised classification was performed for the first monitoring report, which are expected to generate different area information in terms of both annual and accumulated deforestation or forest cover when compared with Mapbiomas 2021 data used. An additional analysis was carried out to derive the accumulated deforestation values in 2021 using Mapbiomas v8 data. Results showed that the ex-post deforestation in 2022 using 2021 Mapbiomas data is 22,416.66 ha. On the other hand, the ex-post deforestation value of 2022 using supervised classification of 2021 is 25,130.88 ha, which is the result reported in the current MR. Comparing these two values, it can be concluded that both the ex-post values are higher than the projected ex-ante values, and reassures the appropriateness of time function approach.
- 2) It's also important to note that the various stages of GIS-based processes, conducted by different users and using different software, may have common user's methodological details variation (datum and projection, raster vectorization, spatial filters, pixel size, pixel displacement etc), resulting in differences in the final calculations of accumulated deforestation and forest cover. However, these differences were not significant.

PP submitted ER calculations and other supporting calculations in Excel sheets. The excel sheets are clear, un-protected, reproducible and easily viewable. The calculations in the excel sheet has been verified and determined to be correct. The monitoring report and ER calculation sheet appropriately follow the techniques and equations specified in the project description for estimating baseline emissions, project emissions, and leakage. All of the values in the MR and ER calculation sheet have been cross-checked with their sources to ensure that no manual transposition mistakes between data sets have occurred. The consistency of values within MR is

also examined and found to be satisfactory. As a result, the verification team concludes that the GHG emission reductions and removals were appropriately quantified in accordance with the project description and methodology used.

The audit team confirms, with reasonable assurance, that the project generates a net reduction of GHG emissions of 561,430 tCO₂e and 495,805 VCU. Buffer withholding percentage (12%) is calculated according to AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v4.2 /03//04/. EPL carried out re-calculations to verify the correct application of the equations of the methodology, and that the result is correct.

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

EPL verified the 2nd monitoring period of the REDD project "Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project" and found it to be in accordance with the Verified Carbon Standard version 4.7, the VCS Validation and Verification Manual version 3.2 and SocialCarbon indicators: Indicators for REDD+ SFMP Projects, Version 1.2. The project is located in Brazil and avoids unplanned deforestation (AUD) of a part of the project area of 52,274.05 ha.

The verification process was performed on the basis of all issues and criteria of VCS. The conclusions of this report reveal that the project, as described in the project documentation, meets all of the criteria for verification.

The verification evaluation covered the monitoring period from 01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022 and confirmed that calculated emission reductions and/or removals were accomplished with a reasonable level of assurance during the monitoring period.

In regard to procedures in the correspondent requirement of VCS Standard and applied methodology, EPL confirms the following statements:

- a) All relevant assumptions and data are listed in the project description and monitoring report, including their references and sources.
- b) All data and parameter values used in the monitoring report are considered reasonable in the context of the project.
- c) All estimates of the baseline emissions can be replicated using the data and parameter values provided in the monitoring report.

The project's monitoring plan clearly identifies the roles and responsibilities in section 4.4 of the MR. Future Carbon is responsible for developing project documentation, conducting monitoring activities in line with the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and SOCIALCARBON. They also ensure that data collection, processing, analysis, QA/QC and reporting are conducted as per the monitoring plan. The Landowners are responsible for physical implementation of conservation, monitoring and maintenance activities on the ground. The competencies for the personnel involved were checked against the CVs /24/ /27/ /125/ provided to the verification team and based on the interviews with them during the site visit.

Future Carbon did not conduct an internal audit during this monitoring period. The development of procedures for quality and integrity management was initiated, covering both Quality

Assurance and Quality Control of projects. This procedure was finalized and implemented only at the end of 2023, which has been elaborated in detail in section 4.4 of the MR.

During the verification EPL reviewed the monitoring procedures adopted for the remote sensing/GIS analyses, including QA/QC procedures as well as the data archiving, and the frequency of monitoring/recording of the parameters used and crosschecked with previous verified project documentation and the monitoring plan. The assessment suggested that the data used to determine emissions reductions are of high quality and had been collected in a manner that is consistent with the VCS standard and monitoring plan. As discussed in the above section, the EPL team checked the reliability of the evidence, as well as the source and nature of the evidence for determining GHG emission reductions; and the information flow from data collection and aggregation to recording, calculations, and final translation into the monitoring report.

The evidence used to determine the GHG reductions was of sufficient quantity and appropriate quality. The audit team recalculated the of GHG emission reductions considering parameters, area, equations, etc. The GHG reductions ex-post estimates were determined by the project proponent using sufficient quantitative evidence and properly qualitative evidence, as it was verified by the audit team.

It is observed that the ex-post Net GHG emissions are 14% lower than the ex-ante estimated values. The verification team checked that the change was due the following reasons and the same was accepted.

1. Total net carbon stock change in the project area compared to the PD.

- The deforestation that occurred in the PA during this monitoring period was 68.67 ha , very much lower than what was predicted ex-ante, i.e., 1,811.59 ha, improving the EI to 97.46% .

2. Increase in the total leakage emissions due to displaced deforestation within the leakage belt.

- The project applied a DLF of 15% ex-ante, however noted a significant increase in actual deforestation within the leakage belt than what was estimated, corresponding to around 512 ha of displaced deforestation.

Based on the above-mentioned justifications, the verification team accepts the difference in the ex-ante predicted vs ex-post actual emission reductions reported was due to the consideration of conservative values in ex-ante and the success of the activities implemented ex-post.

EPL is able to issue a positive opinion for the 495,805 tCO₂e as reported in the Monitoring Report /1/ for the reporting period from 01-January-2022 to 31-Deceber-2022.

Verification Period: 01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

Verification team has accessed the final version of Non-permanence Risk Report /03//04/ for the verification process according to the AFOLU Non-permanence Risk Tool, v4.2/76/.

Table 9: Assessment of the non-permanence risk rating determined by the project participant.

INTERNAL RISK:

Project Management		
Risk Factor	Assessment	Risk Rating
Q1	The project has an adaptive management plan in place that includes a monitoring plan /85/.	N/A
Q2 a)	The proposed project is a conservation project, and there are no plantation activities in the project area. This corresponds to the description in the PD. As a result, condition 'a' is not applicable, and the risk score is justified.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
b)	It is verified that in the previous monitoring period, GHG credits were issued on a total of 1,256,609 tCO ₂ e carbon stocks /10/. In the current monitoring period (2022), around 1,811 ha were projected to be deforested, so the baseline carbon stock change in the monitored period corresponds to 985,344 tCO ₂ e /01//02/. Therefore, ongoing enforcement is necessary to protect more than 50% of stocks on which GHG credits have previously been issued.	2 Risk rating is appropriate
c)	The verification team confirms that the project personnel have the necessary skills to implement and successfully carry out the management activities /p/q/r/s/t/. Furthermore, all instances have hired a monitoring team who monitor the properties. The 1st instance hired S3A Solutions in security monitoring services/16/. The 2nd instance hired Impactual surveillance and security Ltda for surveillance of properties/17/. The 3rd instance hired third party team for surveillance of properties/18/. The audit team confirms that the project personnel have the necessary skills to implement and successfully carry out the management activities Expert in forest hiking, the monitoring team verifies the forest integrity, as well as the presence or evidence of invaders, non-authorized entries, wood-grabbers, and hunters. The monitoring teams have permanent contact with the instances managers and landowners. Apart from third party surveillance teams, the properties are managed by farm managers and owners who are present near to the project area /p/q/r/s/t/. Instance 1 and 3 has sustainable forest management plan, the same was checked and confirmed with the evidence provided by PP /54/56/64/.	0 Risk rating is appropriate

d)	The management team of all the three instances include the landowners and their managers are fully involved in the project /p/q/r/s/t/. For instance - 1, Lediana Ghedin /s/ is fully involved in project, for instance - 2, Jose Macros Leite /t/ is involved in project and for instance - 3, Tulio Lemos/p/ is involved in project. It is checked that the time to access the project area takes a couple of hours from farm houses for all the three instances which was confirmed by the GPS coordinates. The same was confirmed during the site and interviews with the project representatives.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
e)	Management team has previously failed to submit a loss report within two years of detecting a loss event.	N/A
f)	ALM projects: Some or all of the farmers participating in the project have not received training on the improved ALM practices implemented as part of the project or the monitoring and reporting procedures implemented during the crediting period.	N/A
g)	ALM projects: Some or all of the farmers participating in the project are unaware of the potential for yields to decrease temporarily due to the transition to improved agricultural practices.	N/A
Q3 h)	The audit team was able to confirm that the project management team of Future Forest included individuals with extensive experience in AFOLU project design and implementation, carbon accounting and reporting. The verification team checked the CVs of the team and confirmed the competency.	-2 Risk rating is appropriate
i)	Mitigation (ALM projects): A comprehensive training plan for all farmers participating in the project is in place, covering implementation of planned ALM practices, monitoring and reporting obligations and their potential costs.	N/A
	Total Project Management (PM)	0

Financial Viability (FV)		
Risk factor	Assessment	Risk rating

Q1	The audit team checked the cashflow sheet and confirmed that the breakeven point of the project is 6 years for all the three instances /81/.	1 Risk rating is appropriate
Q2	It is confirmed during the interview with the land owners that before the breakeven point, all the fundings are secured by the land owners and project proponent /a/b/c/p/q/r/s/t/.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
Q3	The project does not have callable and secured financial resources, at least 80 percent of total cash out before the project reaches breakeven. Hence, most conservative score was applied.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
	Financial Viability (FV) Total may not be less than zero.	1

Opportunity Cost (OC)		
Risk Factor	Assessment	Risk Rating
Q1	As per the site visit observations, it is confirmed the baseline activities are not subsistence-driven.	No
Q2 f)	The verification team checked the three cashflows of all the three instances /81/, which was further verified with the evidence of revenues and costs, such as: lease instrument for SFMP /64/, surveillance contract /16/, satellite monitoring service provision contract /17/. The verification team confirms NPV from project activities expected to be at least 50% more profitable alternative land use activity. It is confirmed that the NPV of project activity is more than 50% higher than the continuation of the pre-project scenario.	-4 Risk rating is appropriate
Q3	Not Applicable as answer to Q1 is "No".	N/A
Q4 j)	The verification checked the contract document between the project proponents in which the land owners guarantee to maintain the preservation activities related to the Project area for a total period of 100 (one hundred) years /84/.	-4 Risk rating is appropriate
k)	The project does not have additional financial support to overcome expected revenue loss. Hence, most conservative score was applied.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
	Total Opportunity Cost (OC)	0

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Project Longevity (PL)		
Risk Factor	Assessment	Risk Rating
Q1	The project registration request was before 1 st January, 2024.	“No” response is appropriate
Q2/Q3	The project has a legally binding agreement that covers 100-year period from the project's start date, as confirmed from the agreement document /84/. Note that the clause 8.3 in the agreement provides that “the Contract binds the Parties, their heirs or successors in title, irrevocably and irreversibly, to the duties and obligations of this Contract”. In addition, in the event of termination by either party, the parties will be subject to the applicable sanctions. The contract was executed in the presence of two witnesses and, in accordance with Article 221 of the Civil Code, is enforceable. Additionally, the contract meets the legal validity requirements set forth in Article 104 of the Civil Code. It was also confirmed that there is no need for notarization, as the contract meets the legal requirements for its validity, including the presence of two witnesses, in accordance with article 221 of the Civil Code and the execution by valid and legal digital platform (D4Sign). The agreement also has a civil liability, clause 2.2.2, which stated that, in the event of exclusive fault on the part of the GUILTY PARTY, the INJURED PARTIES are entitled to compensation for losses and damages, provided that there is not sufficient volume of credits for compensation and as per clause 9, in the event of disputes, these shall be settled through arbitration administered by the Arbitration and Mediation Center of the Brazil Canada Chamber of Commerce (“Arbitration Chamber”), based in the city of São Paulo - SP Based on the above-mentioned clause/sections in the agreement, the agreement becomes a legally bindings contract.	“Yes” response is appropriate
Q4	It is checked that the project has a management, financial and monitoring plan for the entire project longevity /85/81//20/.	“Yes” response is appropriate
Q5	Not Applicable as the project is not ARR or IFM.	N/A

Q6	Not Applicable as the project is not ARR or IFM.	N/A
Q7 b)	Land owners have 100-year contract signed with Future Carbon, on which they must guarantee the native forest conservation within the project area /84/. Instance 1 has a permit issued by Environmental Agency of the Rondônia State to explore SFMP in its properties /53/ /56/. Instance 3 has a 30 -years contract for SFMP Operations in its property /64/ SFMP report /56/.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
Q8	It is checked that all the three project activity instances have contract durations more than the project longevity (40 years), i.e., 100 years. /84/	"No" response is appropriate
	Total Project Longevity (PL)	0

EXTERNAL RISKS:

Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts (LT)		
Risk Factor	Assessment	Risk Rating
Q1	The audit team has checked the ownership and right of use documents /75/. The Audit team has checked the ownership and right of use documents. Grupo ROVEMA (PAI 1): 1- Central Administração Participações S/S LTDA; 2- Fazenda Rio Madeira S/A – FARM; Grupo Leite (PAI 2): 1- Ana Maria Leite; 2- José Marcos Leite Junior; 3- Fabio Ricardo Leite; and 4- Leandro Luis Leite; Grupo Tupá (PAI 3): 1- Companhia Agropecuária Tupã Ecológica; 2- Diogo Villela Lemos Baptista; 3- Luciana Villela Lemos Baptista da Costa; 4- Túlio Villela Lemos Baptista da Costa; 4- Inter-oceânica Hotelaria e Turismo Ltda. ("Owners") own the conservation project also the owner of the land, who has the user right, which was checked and confirmed from the land titles. The due diligence assumed that the documents presented by the client (updated in July 2023) are true and complete. The documents signed by the notarial agents were confirmed using the official links to confirm validity of signatures and dates.	"Yes" response is appropriate

Q2	The audit team confirms that the project has executed a binding legal agreement(s) (such as a contract) securing the legal right to control and operate project activities over the entire project area with all entities that have verified ownership claims or verified land, resource access, or use rights /15/21/22/23//84/.	"Yes" response is appropriate
Q3	The verification team confirms that the Ownership and resource/use rights are held by single entity /75/. Instance 1 farms are privately owned by Grupo Rovema, their title encompassing full control of the land in perpetuity. Instance 2 farms are privately owned by Grupo Leite, their title encompassing full control of the land in perpetuity. Instance 3 farms are privately owned by Grupo Tupá, their title encompassing full control of the land in perpetuity.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
Q4 d)	The VVB confirms that Government has previously changed land rights in the project's jurisdiction (e.g., cancelled, or blocked land titles, expropriated land or issued overlapping land titles) in the past 20 years /115//116/.	5 Risk rating is appropriate
Q5 h)	There are no disputes over land tenure or ownership of neither instances composing the project area. All the land titles were checked and confirmed from government websites/75/. This is also confirmed during the interview with stakeholders /j/p//q/r/s/t/.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
Q6 k)	Within the project area, there are no disputes regarding access rights, use of land and associated resources. Moreover, the resource rights and land tenure of the property are recognized by the States of Rondônia and Amazonas, as well as by the environmental entities /75/.	0 Risk rating is appropriate
Q7	Not Applicable, as the project is not WRC project.	N/A
Q8 n)	Project area is protected by a legally binding commitment to continue the management practices that protect carbon stocks for the duration of the project crediting period /15/21/22/23//84/.	-2 Risk rating is appropriate
Q8 o)	The audit team confirms that legal measures are being utilized to tackle the dispute that occurred in 2021 in Instance 2 property /95//96/.	-2 Risk rating is appropriate

	Total Land Tenure (LT)	1
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Stakeholder Engagement		
Risk Factor	Assessment	Risk Rating
Q1	It is checked during the site visit and interviews, that there are no living communities within the project area /k/l/m/n/o/. Also, there are no communities within 20 km of the project boundary that are reliant on the project area /72//p/q/r/s/t/.	NO Response is appropriate
	Total Stakeholder Engagement	0 Risk rating is appropriate

Political Risk (PR)		
Risk Factor	Assessment	Risk Rating
Q1	It is checked that the average governance score for Brazil across the six governance indicators of World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators between 2017 and 2022 is -0.24 /78/. This is confirmed from the website https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/worldwide-governance-indicators/interactive-data-access , and calculation sheet provided by the PP /87/.	
Q1 c)	The audit team confirmed that the 6 years (2017 – 2022) the average governance score for Brazil across the six governance indicators of World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators is - 0.24 /78/. Therefore, agrees that the political risk is 2.	2
Q2 f)	The project area is located in the state of Rondonia (instance 1 and instance 2) and Amazonas (instance 3). The states participate in the Governor's Climate and Forest Taskforce (GCF) /79/. Also, Brazil is party to the Paris Agreement and has submitted an NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat in the last five years /88/.	-2 Risk rating is appropriate
	Total Political Risk (PC)	0

NATURAL RISKS

Risk Factor	Assessment	Risk Rating
Fire	The analysis was based on data from the Brazilian National Institute of Space Research, INPE /41/, with satellite images and records of possible fire outbreaks. Between January 2022 and December 2022, 10 heat spots was identified within the project area, 5 of them were considered minimum risk, 1 of them were considered medium risk, 4 of them were considered high risk. Therefore, the likelihood is “More than once every 10 years”. Mitigation score is 1.00 to be conservative. All the three instances of the project area do not possess firebreaks; however, the management team monitors the project area, as confirmed from the site visit.	4 Risk rating is appropriate
Pest and Diseases Outbreaks	It is checked that the pests and diseases do not increase their population, as the environment does not favour the expansion of these agents, which was confirmed from the study “Alternatives for a sustainable agriculture – 2018” /80/. The project area is covered by 100% Amazon Rainforest; therefore, this system in equilibrium reduces the significance of pest and disease outbreaks. Thus, a likelihood of once every 50 to less than 100 years is being considered. Mitigation: 1.00 (No measures undertaken).	0 Risk rating is appropriate
Extreme Weather	The significance of blow-down winds was determined using a search of the BDMEP (Meteorological Database for Research and Education) platform, created by the INMET (Meteorological National Institute) /40/. In the database of Labrea Station, the nearest point to the project area, during 2022, the monthly average maximum wind speed has never exceeded 3.33 m/s, which is significantly below the wind speed for the categories of tropical storm or hurricane/44/. Therefore, the damage due to extreme weather risk was considered insignificant. It is unlikely that the region may affect from extreme weather conditions. Consequently, a likelihood of every 100 years is confirmed for all extreme weather events. Mitigation: 1.00 (No measures undertaken).	0 Risk rating is appropriate.

Geological Risks	No geological events damaging the project site were reported by the landowner or stakeholders, as confirmed from the site visits. No events were noticed in the monitoring period. Thus, a likelihood of once every 50 to less than 100 years is being considered. The same was also confirmed based on the interviews with local government authorities /i//g/. The mitigation factor is 1.00 (No measures undertaken).	0 Risk rating is appropriate.
Other Natural Risk	No other sources of natural risk were identified.	
	Total Natural Risks	4

3 Natural Risk Assessment				
Natural Risk Assessment	Natural Risk Score (LS)	Mitigation (M)	Sub-total Risk (LS x M)	Affected by Climate Change?
Fire (F)	4	1	4	Yes
Pest and disease outbreaks (PD)	0	1	0	Yes
Extreme weather (W)	0	1	0	Yes
Geological risk (G)	0	1	0	No

3.1 Future Climate Impact

			Reference Region 1	South-American-Monsoon			
			Project Area (%) associated		100%		
	Type	Category Index	Projected Change Value	CID Impact Score	Sign of Change	Uncertainty-weighted CID Impact Score	Project Impact
Projected Future Climate Impact Level	Heat and cold (hc)	Mean air temperature	2.3	2	High confidence of increase	2	Negative
		Extreme heat	46	2	High confidence of increase	2	Negative
		Cold spells	2.4	2	High confidence of decrease	2	Negative
	Wet and dry (wd)	Mean precipitation	-4.2	1	Low confidence in direction of change	0.5	Negative
		River flood	0	1	Medium confidence of increase	0.75	Does not apply
		Landslide	NaN		NaN	N.A.	Negative
		Soil moisture	-2	3	Medium confidence of increase	2.25	Does not apply
		Agricultural and ecological drought	6	5	High confidence of increase	5	Negative
		Fire weather*		3	High confidence of increase	3.333333333	Negative
	Wind (w)	Mean wind speed	4.1	3	Medium confidence of increase	2.25	Does not apply
		Tropical cyclone	NaN		NaN	N.A.	Does not apply
SLR Impact Level	Coastal (co)	Coastal flood	NaN		NaN	N.A.	Does not apply
		Coastal erosion	NaN		NaN	N.A.	Does not apply
*Fire weather is a CID impact score based on the mean of the following CIDs: extreme heat, mean wind speed, and agricultural and ecological drought.			Projected Future Climate Impact Level Average			2.866666667	
			SLR Impact Level Average			2.231481481	

*Fire weather is a CID impact score based on the mean of the following CIDs: extreme heat, mean wind speed, and agricultural and ecological drought.

Adaptive Capacity:

Does the project proponent demonstrated at least 5 criterion of adaptive capacity? No

	Overall CID Impact Score	Amplifying Factor	Adaptive Capacity			Future Climate Impact Factor
Future climate Impact (hc;wd;w;sl)	2.8667	1.20	Does the project proponent demonstrate at least five criteria of adaptive capacity? (see Table 13)	N	1	1.20

The Overall non-permanence risk rating that was determined for the project is 12.

Risk Category	Rating
a) Internal Risk	1.00
b) External Risk	1.00
c) Natural Risk	4.80
Overall Risk Rating	12

According to the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool /76/, regardless of the risk rating obtained, the overall score should be rounded up to the nearest whole percentage, and the minimum risk rating should be 12.

In summary, the overall risk rating assessed for the project using the VCS Non-Permanence Risk Tool is 12%. The audit team determined that the above risk assessment complies with the VCS rules.

4.6 SOCIALCARBON Results

4.6.1 Social Resource

Indicator	Women Inclusion: Evaluates initiatives implemented by the company to promote women inclusion in the community activities.				
Situation	In the community of Jirau - RO there used to be a community founded by the resident (Geraldo) more than 30 years ago that counted on the participation of men and women. But it is no longer functioning due to lack of interest from new representatives. In the community of Morrinhos-RO there is the association "Ás do Amor", where most members are women, but it is a mixed association focused on community development and local agriculture. The Jirau community association no longer exists, but there is interest from 8 residents to open a women's association. There has not yet been any initiative on this issue in the community.				
Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
There are no initiatives related to women inclusion.	There are plans to implement actions to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are campaigns aiming to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	There are monitored programs to promote women inclusion in the community activities	In addition to the previous scenario, there are positive results related to women inclusion in the communities.	There is no barrier and women are fully integrated into the community
Score	1				
Justification	At Point one, no action has been implemented yet.				
Evidence	EPL confirmed with PP and other stakeholders during the site visit that there are no initiatives taken on women’s involvement.				

Indicator	Expansion of community activities: Evaluates whether the community activities implemented by the company extend to all affected communities.
Situation	A partnership was formalized between the Tupá Group and the Brazil nut collectors for the extraction of Brazil nuts within the farm area. This partnership encourages

	and improves the economic and social activity of the neighboring communities using non-timber products.				
Scenario 1 There are no social activities to the surrounding community.	Scenario 2 There are social activities that reach at least one community.	Scenario 3 There are social activities that reach up to three communities.	Scenario 4 There are activities that reach up to five communities.	Scenario 5 There are activities that reach up to eight communities.	Scenario 6 Social activities reach 100% of the communities affected by the project.
Score	2				
Justification	It is checked that there are social activities that reach at least one community.				
Evidence	EPL confirmed with PP during on-site inspection and interview that there is a formalized partnership between the Tupa group and the Brazil nut collectors for the extraction of Brazil nuts within the farm area of instance 3., which is valid for 5 years. The formalized partnership document was provided as evidence /25/ and the same was checked by the audit team. The nut collectors also confirmed that the nuts are collected free of cost.				

Indicator	Associations and Cooperatives: Evaluates whether communities residing in/around the project area are involved in associations or cooperatives. Association: Group of two or more people who organize themselves to defend their common interests, without financial ends and existing as a legal entity. Cooperative: Organization consisting of at least twenty private individuals acting cooperatively and mutually assisting each other, with democratic, participatory management, with common economic and social goals, of which the legal and doctrinal aspects are independent of those of other organizations and societies.				
Situation	Instance 3 (Grupo Tupá) allowed in the first monitoring period the entry of Brazil nut gatherers to harvest the product from November to April without any formal partnership document. In this monitoring period (2022) there was the formalization of sustainable extraction and entry of the collectors to the farm, ensuring safety for the collectors and for the forest.				
Scenario 1 Absence of associations and cooperatives; individual	Scenario 2 Attempts to form associations or cooperatives have been	Scenario 3 An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered;	Scenario 4 An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered,	Scenario 5 In addition to the previous scenario, there is a formally registered,	Scenario 6 In addition to the previous scenario, the association/ cooperative is independent

action predominates.	made, meetings are informal.	however, there are no recognized leaders within the community.	and there are recognized leaders from the community.	regularly attended association or cooperative that is generating positive results for the community (e.g. objectives have been achieved).	(not in need of external support).
Score	4				
Justification	There is a formalized partnership between Grupo Tupa and Brazil nut collectors in instance 3. However, there are no associations or cooperatives, considering the Brazil nut gatherers work autonomously.				
Evidence	Formalization partnership between Grupo Tupa and Brazil nut collectors was provided as evidence /25/ EPL confirmed with PP and other stakeholders that the absence of associations and cooperatives; individual action predominates.				

4.6.2 Human Resource

Indicator	Conflict management: Evaluates the company's procedures to identify and deal with conflicts in the surrounding communities, as well as the actions that are being taken so that they do not recur.				
Situation	The owner of Grupo Leite carries out protection actions on his lands in 2021. Companies were contracted for assistance and guidance for protection against invasions. Nowadays there is a fixed workforce in the region (security and there have been no more threats or invasions since then. An invasion occurred in instance 2 in 2021 and was peacefully solved according to legal process shared with VVB team.				
Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
There are no actions related to conflict management.	There are actions related to conflict management however they are informal.	There are procedures to identify AND deal with conflicts.	In addition to the previous scenario, all conflicts identified are being treated and monitored.	In addition to the previous scenario, the company has preventive actions to prevent the emergence of	In addition to the previous scenario, the local community is satisfied with community activities.

			Efforts are carried out to ensure that they will not be repeated.	new conflicts, e.g. the company provides a team to gather opinions and solve conflicts.	
Score	4				
Justification	At point one, all conflicts are identified are being treated and monitored. Efforts are carried out to ensure that they will not be repeated. The owner of Grupo Leite carries out protection actions on his lands in 2021. Companies were contracted for assistance and guidance for protection against invasions. Nowadays there is a fixed workforce in the region (security and there have been no more threats or invasions since then. An invasion occurred in instance 2 in 2021 and was peacefully solved according to legal process.				
Evidence	Invasion Management plan /83/and Surveillance contract /17/.				

Indicator	Public health: Evaluates the company's actions to mitigate the impacts of its activities related to the public health of surrounding communities.				
Situation	No healthcare actions were performed in this monitoring period.				
Scenario 1 There are no initiatives related to public health.	Scenario 2 There are isolated initiatives, which have little impact, in the public health area, for example: distribution of information pamphlets.	Scenario 3 There are lectures OR campaigns to create awareness in the communities and prevent themes related to public health (e.g. prostitution, violence against women, alcohol abuse, drug	Scenario 4 There are monitored programs to promote women inclusion in the community activities.	Scenario 5 In addition to the previous scenario, the company monitors public health problems in the communities affected by the project.	Scenario 6 In addition to the previous scenario, there are actions to solve the public health problems.

		use, among others).			
Score	1				
Justification	At point one, no action has been implemented yet.				
Evidence	EcoLance confirmed with PP that no activities were taken on public health issues.				

Indicator	Community education and training: Evaluates the relevant education and training programs implemented as a project activity, including additional programs to the stakeholders and broader community.				
Situation	There are no education and training activities in this monitoring period so far.				
Scenario 1 There are no education and training activities.	Scenario 2 There are no education and training activities, however the company promotes lectures on different themes. community activities.	Scenario 3 The company offers an education / training activity in ONE of the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g. collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	Scenario 4 The company offers an education / training activity in TWO of the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g. collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	Scenario 5 The company offers an education / training activity in the following areas: - alternative income sources (e.g. collecting Brazil nuts) - education (e.g. literacy) - sustainable forest management	Scenario 6 In addition to the previous scenario, the company simulates entrepreneurship (e.g. support, lectures, microloans among others).
Score	1				
Justification	At point one, no action has been implemented yet.				

Evidence	EPL confirmed with PP that no activities were carried on education and training activities.
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4.6.3 Financial Resource

Indicator	Alternative income sources: Evaluates whether the project created alternative sources of income generation for the communities living within/surrounding the project area.				
Situation	A partnership was formalized between Grupo Tupá and collectors for the extraction of Brazil nuts within the private area of the farm. This partnership encourages and improves the economic and social activity of the surrounding communities, guaranteeing income through sustainable harvesting. This partnership provides stability to nut collectors, as it guarantees that they will have areas available to collect nuts during the harvest period, reducing the risk of not having areas available for collection. Consequently, this partnership helps to generate an alternative source of income by allowing the sustainable exploitation of Brazil nut trees within the project area.				
Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
The project does not generate any alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates one alternative income source for the local communities.	The project generates two alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates three alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates four alternative income sources for the local communities.	The project generates more than five alternative income sources for the local communities.
Score	2				
Justification	Formal partnership between Tupa Group (PAI 3) and Brazil nut collectors, they collect it for free of cost as per their agreement. Thus, the project generates one alternative income source for the local communities.				
Evidence	Evidence was provided by PP and the same was confirmed by audit team. /25/				

Indicator	Carbon credit benefits: Evaluates whether proceeds from the sale of carbon credits was distributed to carbon project improvements or activities that benefit the local community.				
Situation	The Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project has not issued carbon credits up to the present moment.				
Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6

The income generated by carbon credit sales was not distributed to the carbon project or in the community, or there are no organized controls of the allocation of proceeds.	Less than 20% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 20 and 40% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 40 and 60% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 60 and 80% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.	Between 80 and 100% of the income generated by carbon credit sales was distributed to the carbon project or in the community development.
Score	1				
Justification	At point one, no action has been implemented yet.				
Evidence	EPL confirmed with the PP that revenues generated from sales of carbon credits have not been distributed to the carbon project or the community in the monitoring period since no credits are issued for the project so far.				

Indicator	Securing of funds: Evaluates the project proponent's participation in requests for proposals/ programs to secure funds. Also monitors whether project participants were successful, and whether the funds raised are creating activities for community's resident in/around the project area.				
Situation	There is no securing of funds so far.				
Scenario 1 The project proponent does not take any action to secure funds.	Scenario 2 The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal; however, no funding has been secured so far.	Scenario 3 The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into	Scenario 4 The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. In the period analysed at	Scenario 5 The project proponent participates in programs/ requests for proposal, and has secured funding, and initiatives have been put into practice. In the period analysed,	Scenario 6 As well as the previous scenario, at least one of the initiatives undertaken is financially self-sufficient, not requiring any further funding to continue.

		practice. However, the latter were inactive or nonexistent in the period analysed.	least one initiative is operating.	more than one initiative is operating, however the latter are not self-sustaining (they require funding to continue).	
Score	1				
Justification	At point one, no action has been implemented yet.				
Evidence	EPL confirmed with the PP that there is no action taken to secure funds.				

4.6.4 Natural Resource

Indicator	Land tenure: Evaluates the existence of conflicts due to land tenure, as well as whether actions are being taken to manage the issue.				
Situation	The Leite Group suffered with invasions, illegal occupation, aggression of farm employees and loss of 200 hectares of forest in the year 2021 in Santa Carmem Farm (first monitoring). After that, the Leite Group hired a security company for the period from 05/19/2021 to 05/19/2022 for the company “Impactual Vigilância e Segurança Ltda”. During the rest of the period (5/12/2022 until the end of 2022), the monitoring” and protection of the area was maintained through formalized contracts. The deforestation that took place on Grupo Tupá’s property was caused by the actions of a neighbor who lives near the farm. According to the Tupá Group, the neighbor deforested only the area he owned, in order to open pasture, but lost control of the opening activity, which ended up overtaking and impacting the Tupá Group’s area. The Tupá group did not file a police report in order to avoid future conflicts.				
Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
There are protests in the project area due to problems with land tenure.	The company has conflicts related to land tenure, and has no actions addressed to solve them.	The company has conflicts related to land tenure and started a dialogue to solve them.	The company has conflicts due to land tenure and is in the process of solving them.	Part of land tenure proceedings has been concluded and the owners already have the terms of	All land tenure proceedings are concluded and the owners already have the terms of concession

				concession and the legal land title as well as right to use those localities	and the legal land title as well as right to use those localities. Beyond that, the company monitors the management plan area to avoid new land occupation.
Score	6				
Justification	EPL verified the current situation and confirmed the information mentioned in the Monitoring Report.				
Evidence	1) Land ownership documents /75/ 2) Hiring of Surveillance company by Instance 2 /17/ 3) Police Report /95/ 4) Damage Examination Report /96/				

Indicator	Social and environmental investments: Evaluates the socio-environmental investments in the different areas: education; alternative income generation; environment; sport and infrastructure.				
Situation	Although there is not even one action or financial investment made in this monitoring period, the nut extraction action carried out on the Tupá group's properties has been regularized and the nuts provide extra income for the collectors during the harvest season. There was no financial investment, just the regularization of the collection.				
Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
There are no actions related to socio-environmental investments.	The company has social-environmental actions for at least one of the following topics: - education; - alternative income	The company has social-environmental actions for two of the following topics: - education; - alternative income	The company has social-environmental actions for three of the following topics: - education; - alternative income	The company has social-environmental actions for four of the following topics: - education;	The company has social-environmental actions for all of the following topics: - education;

	generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure.	generation;- environment;- sport; - infrastructure.	generation; - environment; - sport; - infrastructure.	- alternative income generation; -environment; -sport; - infrastructure.	- alternative income generation; -environment; - sport; -infrastructure.
Score	2				
Justification	The company has one socio-environmental action (alternative income generation) i.e., formalized partnership between Tupa Group and Brazil nut collectors.				
Evidence	Partnership document provided as evidence /25/ and there is a social and environmental implementation plan signed by all the 3 instances owners/20/				

Indicator	Quality control: Evaluates the quality control of the management plan operation				
Situation	During this monitoring period, no actions regarding the quality control of the sustainable forest management plan were developed.				
Scenario 1 There are no actions to ensure quality control of the management plan operations.	Scenario 2 There are plans to implement quality control actions of the management plan operation.	Scenario 3 There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can only identify problems of low difficulty).	Scenario 4 There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can identify problems of low and moderate difficulty).	Scenario 5 There is quality control actions of the management plan operation in place, however failures exist (e.g. the team can identify problems of low, moderate and high difficulty).	Scenario 6 There is a quality control team, and the problems are identified and solved.

Score	1				
Justification	At point one, no action has been implemented yet.				
Evidence	EPL confirmed that there are no actions to ensure quality control of the management plan operations.				

4.6.5 Biodiversity/Technology Resource

Indicator	Non-timber forest products (NTFPs): Evaluates the sustainable use of natural resources by communities in/around the project area for income generation. “NTFPs are biological resources or products from flora– which are not wood – obtained from forests for subsistence or for trade. They can come from native, primary or secondary forest, planted forest or agro-forestry systems. NTFPs include a wide range of products including medicinal plants, fibres, resins, latex varieties, oils, rubbers, fruits, nuts, seasonings, dyes, rattan, bamboo, etc.” (Brazilian Forest Service, 2013). Sustainable practices are taken to include the following: - Low-impact practices; - Exploitation/ collection practices of each NTFP that are compatible with their productivity levels and without affecting their regeneration and/or conservation of each utilized species.				
Situation	Instance 3 (Grupo Tupá) allows Brazil nut collectors to come and harvest the nuts from November to April each year and carry out the harvest in a sustainable way. With the harvest, the collectors support the farmer by reporting suspicious activities, such as trespassing, illegal trails, etc. The Tupá Group has an extractive partnership agreement with Brazil nut collectors within the area of the farm where the trees are located, which the owner does not use for commercial purposes. Through the agreement, the collectors can harvest the nuts and exploit them as an alternative source of income. The sustainable harvesting of nuts by the collectors is done manually, and no tree, animal or soil is damaged or affected by the harvest. In the area where the Brazil nut trees are located, no pesticides or similar are used, not even machines or harvesters, and people's access is controlled to avoid overharvesting. Therefore, no more Brazil nuts are removed than necessary, allowing the natural regeneration of the species and the feeding of the animals.				
Scenario 1 Non-timber forest products are used	Scenario 2 Non-timber forest products are traded	Scenario 3 Non-timber forest products are traded	Scenario 4 As well as the previous scenario, there are	Scenario 5 As well as the previous scenario, there are	Scenario 6 As well as the previous scenario: There is

exclusively for subsistence purposes.	in/around the project area, however without sustainable practices.	in/around the project area, with sustainable practices in use.	studies and plans with the community in order to determine the available volumes, use, distribution, regeneration and conservation of non-timber forest products.	partnerships to exploit the business potential of non-timber forest products in/around the project area.	equitable distribution of the benefits of non-timber forest products. Or there are facilities to add value to non-timber forest products in/around the project area.
Score	3				
Justification	Brazil nuts are traded in/around the project area, with sustainable practices, the same was checked during the site visit and interviews.				
Evidence	Formal Partnership between Grupo Tupa and Brazil nut collectors /25/				

Indicator	Biodiversity Monitoring: Evaluates whether the company has actions to identify and monitor the local fauna and flora.				
Situation	There are no actions for biodiversity monitoring.				
Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
There is no process of identification and monitoring of fauna and flora, nor cataloguing of timber.	There are plans to implement identification and monitoring of fauna and flora.	There is monitoring and identification of fauna AND flora.	There is monitoring and identification of fauna AND flora annually.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is botanical collection of flora and herbarium.	In addition to the previous scenario, there is a catalogue of identified woods (xiloteca).
Score	1				
Justification	At point one, there are no process of identification and monitoring of fauna and flora, nor cataloguing of timber.				

Evidence	EPL confirmed with PP that there is no process of identification and monitoring of fauna and flora, nor cataloguing of timber.
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Indicator	Impact on remaining flora: Evaluates the company actions to monitor the impact on the remaining flora.
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Situation	There are no actions for the impact on the remaining flora.
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Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
There are no actions related to monitoring the impacts on the remaining flora.	There are plans to implement impact monitoring on the remaining flora.	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by one of the following operations: . Court . Drag . Road	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by two of the following operations: . Court . Drag . Road	The company is monitoring the impact on the remaining flora by all of the following operations: . Court . Drag . Road	In addition to the previous scenario, the company has measures / initiatives to reduce its impact on the remaining flora.

Score	1
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Justification	At point one, there are no actions related to monitoring the impacts on the remaining flora.
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Evidence	EPL confirmed with PP that there are no actions related to monitoring the impacts on the remaining flora.
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4.6.6 Carbon Resource

Indicator	Buffer reduction: Measures the progression of the buffer in the current monitoring period compared to VCS PD and Monitoring Report.
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Situation	In the current monitoring period (2 nd) the buffer was 12%, which is the minimum VCS Non-Permanence Risk factor requirement
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Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
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The buffer is higher in the current monitoring than in any other monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by 0 to 5% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 10% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 15% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by up to 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD).	The buffer reduced by more than 20% compared to the previous monitoring period (or compared to the PD). Or The buffer is currently at the minimum V-C-S requirement.
Score	6				
Justification	The buffer was 12% for this monitoring period which is same as previous monitoring period.				
Evidence	EPL confirmed that buffer was 12% by verifying the supporting documents provided by PP /03/				

Indicator	Stakeholder consultation: Evaluates the methodology used for the stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.				
Situation	In September 2022, visits were made to the Flor do Cupuaçu school, Marechal rondon school, União Bandeirante Community and RECA Cooperative for the first visit and first mapping of information. Visits and meetings were also held with the agencies SEDAM (State Secretariat of Environmental Development) and SEMA (Municipal Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development). There was also an online consultation on 09/05/2022, in which employees from Future Carbon, IDESAM (Institute for Conservation and Sustainable Development of Amazonas), FUNAI (National Foundation of Indigenous Peoples), and others participated.				
Scenario 1 During the time period analyzed, the company did not conduct a stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.	Scenario 2 During the time period analyzed, the company conducted an informal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project.	Scenario 3 During the time period analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project and all	Scenario 4 During the time period analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project and all	Scenario 5 In addition to scenario 4, the company conducted systematic stakeholder consultation surveys.	Scenario 6 In addition to scenario 5, the company has organized planning to implement stakeholder suggestions.

		comments were registered.	comments were registered. At least one of the suggestions was addressed.		
Score	3				
Justification	Company conducted formal local stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project in September 2022.				
Evidence	EPL verified that the formal stakeholder consultation was held in 2022. The same was checked with evidence provided (invitation letter and attendance list and Joint VVR) /57/ /61/09/.				

Indicator	Project Performance: Evaluates project performance in relation to verified emissions reductions. Project performance = Units verified in the Monitoring Report corresponding to the SCR period/ Estimate of emissions reductions in the VCS PD.				
Situation	The 2nd Monitoring Period generated 495,805 tCO ₂ e, while the estimated volume in the VCS PD is 561,614 tCO ₂ e. Therefore, the performance is more than 90% expected in the PD.				
Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4	Scenario 5	Scenario 6
Not successful: 0% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Very Low: 1% to 25% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Low: 26% to 50% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Reasonable: 51% to 75% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Good: 76% to 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.	Excellent: More than 95% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.
Score	5				
Justification	The Project Performance was 90%				
Evidence	Monitoring Report and Non-permanence risk report /1//3/.				

5 ANALYSIS OF SOCIALCARBON RESULTS

5.1 Current Performance

The indicators are used to assess the performance of the project for each resource: social (performance is considered critical as the score is between 1 and 2), human (performance is considered critical as the score is between 1 and 2), financial (performance is considered critical as the score is between 1 and 2), biodiversity/tech (performance is considered critical as the score is between 1 and 2), natural (performance is considered satisfactory as the score is between 3 and 4), carbon (performance is considered satisfactory as the score is between 3 and 4).

EPL verified through the review of documentation, GHG estimations, site visits, interviews with stakeholders and project proponent team and the current situation of each resource and confirmed the information described in the SOCIALCARBON Report.

Resource	Critical	Satisfactory	Sustainable	Average Score	Performance
Social	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	2.3	Critical
Human	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	2.0	Critical
Financial	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3	Critical
Natural	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	3.0	Satisfactory
Biodiversity/Tech	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	1.7	Critical
Carbon	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	3.7	Sustainable

In conclusion, the project performance in the point one is critical for the social, human, financial, biodiversity/technology and satisfactory for natural, carbon. The second monitoring period generated 90% of the carbon credits predicted in the VCS PD.

5.2 Historical Performance

The project proponent presented the score and provided the explanation for how each resource has improved or downgraded starting with point one, in the monitoring report /01/.

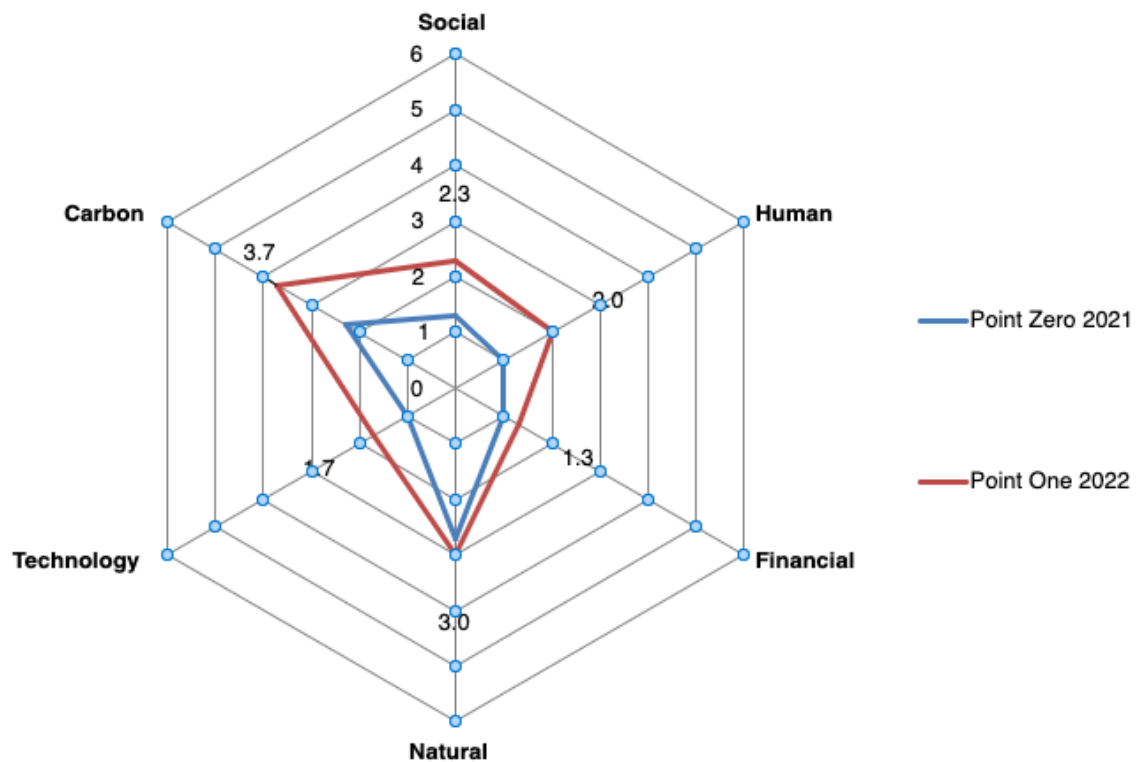
Social	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	1.3	2.3	-	-
Historic Analysis: There are no actions aimed at local communities and the inclusion of women. During this monitoring report a formal partnership was made between instance 3 (Grupo Tupa) owner and Brazil nut collectors to collect the Brazil nuts within the property of instance 3. For this Social Resource, an improvement of 20% was observed in score compared to previous monitoring period.				
Human	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	1.0	2.0	-	-
Historic Analysis: During the monitoring period, there are no actions related to education and training and no health care actions are started. However, they were mapped according to the needs presented by communities. The current score was reduced by more than 20% compared to the previous monitoring period.				
Financial	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	1.0	1.3	-	-
Historic Analysis: During the monitoring period, a formal partnership was made between instance 3 (Grupo Tupa) owner and Brazil nut collectors to collect the nuts within the instance 3 with sustainable practices as an alternative income. A small increment in the overall score is observed compared to previous monitoring period; however, it is still under critical performance category.				
Natural	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	2.7	3.0	-	-
Historic Analysis: During the monitoring period, the company has implemented social-environmental action i.e., alternative income generation. This was done by the partnership between Grupo Tupa and Nut collectors. Regarding the land tenure, land owners have surveillance team to monitor their properties; moreover, instance 2 has joined rural police patrolling to keep an eye on invasions. This is implemented as the instance 2 faced an invasion in their property. Comparing to point zero, the actions mentioned are implemented.				
Biodiversity	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	1.0	1.7	-	-
Historic Analysis: As compared to point zero, NTFPs are traded in/around the project area with sustainable practices in use, as there is a formal partnership between Grupo Tupa and Brazil nut collectors in 3rd instance. The Critical Performance of the Biodiversity resource is due to				

the lack of investment actions in non-timber forest products and the absence of fauna and flora monitoring initiatives.

Carbon	Point Zero	Point One	Point Two	Point Three
	2.3	3.7		-

Historic Analysis: During 2nd monitoring period, the project performance was excellent and 90% of carbon credits predicted for the period were generated.

5.3 Performance Hexagon



Resource	Point Zero	Point One
Social	1.3	2.3
Human	1.0	2.0
Financial	1.0	1.3
Natural	2.7	3.0
Technology	1.0	1.7
Carbon	2.3	3.7
General	1.6	2.3

6 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

Based on the above-mentioned analyses, on-site visits, stakeholders' interviews, project documentation review, as well as the CARs and CLs resolutions presented in Appendix 1 below, the VVB understands that the project complies with the verification criteria for the projects and their GHG emission reductions/removals set out in VCS version 4, including any qualifications/limitations. The VVB also confirms that the project has been implemented in accordance with the project description/10/ and subsequently validated variations, as well as VCS standard v4 requirements.

Regarding the SOCIALCARBON requirements, as presented in section 4.5, 4.6 of this report and Appendix 1, the VVB deems the project fully complies with the verification criteria for project sets out in SOCIALCARBON Standard.

The audit team confirms that the project generates a net reduction of GHG emissions of 561,430 tCO₂e and 495,805 tCO₂e tradable credits (VCUs). The audit team concludes, with reasonable assurance, that the quantification of the net GHG emission reductions, during the verification period, is free of material misstatement and complies with the verification criteria. In addition, the audit team concludes that social and environmental benefits achieved by the project during the project implementation period are net positive and that the project has achieved, its stated objectives.

Verification period: From **01-January-2022** to **31-December-2022**.

SOCIALCARBON verification period: From **01-January-2022** 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 GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Buffer pool allocation	VCUs eligible for issuance
From 01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022	1,006,762	168,305	277,027	561,430	65,625	495,805
Total	1,006,762	168,305	277,027	561,430	65,625	495,805

APPENDIX 1: CLARIFICATION REQUESTS, CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS AND FORWARD ACTION REQUESTS

Table 1: Remaining FAR from Previous Validation/Verification

FAR ID	01	Section no.	2.5.1	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of FAR				
(i) For the next monitoring period it should be verified the status of the titles, including the mortgages. (ii) As some CARs of farms included in the project activity are pending approval/update in the CAR system (Grupo ROVEMA and Grupo Tupá), it should be confirmed the status in the next verification.				
Project participant response				Date: 22/09/2023
The areas belonging to the project are in good standing, and this can be proven both by the full title certificate, the purpose of which is to faithfully transcribe all the records contained in the property's registration, and by the chain of title certificate, which is the document that includes the chronological sequence and record of all the transfers that have taken place on the same piece of land. This certificate lists all the owners of the property, from the original title held by the government to the current owner. i. Regarding the FAR raised by VVB about mortgages in the areas, it is considered that it is a common procedure which consists of giving a property as collateral to obtain a loan with low interest rates and long terms. As a way of mitigating the risks surrounding the property, it was issued by the bank a statement letter in order to share the status of payments on existing mortgages. ii. As presented in CAR spreadsheet, instance 1 (Rovema) is under CAR regularization for Fazenda Serra Verde in order to unify different land titles into one single CAR. To do so, the Environmental Agency (SEDAM) decided to cancel the CARs during such unification process. In order to settle the CAR, instance 1 landowner started by hiring the company 'Verine Projeto e Assessoria', whose proposal was provided as evidence. Regarding Instance 3 (Tupá) the landowner is under contracting process with specialized company in order to set up the pending CARs. All these documents are meticulously analysed during the negotiations that precede the signing of the partnership contract for the development of environmental assets, as well as during the years in which the project is carried out.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
i. Bank statements demonstrating the landowners' commitment was provided as evidence. ii. A spreadsheet showing the status of each CAR was provided.				

DOE assessment	Date: 17/10/2023
i. For instance - 1 the declaration of good reput document signed by Amazon Bank was provided as evidence, For instance 3 the declaration of good reput document signed by Amazon Bank, Santander and Sicredi was provided as evidence. These documents are official letters from banks informing that the land owner have a good financial reputation and can be accepted as evidence for the FAR. ii. Project areas with CAR status as “suspended” and “cancelled” should not be able to generate carbon credits during the monitoring period until they are changed at least to the official status as “pending” or “active” as there is a national requirement, defined by the Brazilian Central Bank, that does not allow financial credit to rural areas with CAR status as “suspended” or “cancelled” (https://www.bcb.gov.br/estabilidadefinanceira/exibenormativo?tipo=Resolu%C3%A7%C3%A3o%20CMN&numero=5081 RESOLUÇÃO CMN Nº 5.081, DE 29 DE JUNHO DE 2023). The objective of these requirements is to not provide financial incentives to owners that are not legally established yet and to put pressure on those owners to be regularized and stop deforestation. Such rules are in force from August 2023. Hence PP is to exclude the areas with CAR status as “suspended” or “cancelled”.	

Project participant 2 nd response	Date: 24/10/2023
Regarding item ii: Rovema (instance 1) The CAR registered under number RO-1100205-FF1E.EF9D.7A90.4C9F.A8B6.0AD4.D81E.EA2B, has been canceled, but according to the documents in the folder, the partner has already hired a company called Verine to advise them. Subsequently, environmental engineer Weberson da Silva applied to the responsible body to cancel the CARs, which will be unified as determined by the body itself, and is awaiting feedback. In this way, it can be said that the partner has already taken the necessary steps and is only waiting to hear back from the environmental agency. Therefore, we can continue with the project, given that the owner has followed all the guidelines and demonstrates that he complies with Brazilian legislation, related to non-deforestation and other factors. Tupa (instance 3) The CARs registered under the numbers AM-1302405-E1FE.FBB9.241B.4AFA.BCC7.8421.8609.9B66 and AM-1302405-D7B8.0B40.290D.4971.BE91.4DC9.A193.EAD5 by Grupo Tupá have been suspended. However, according to the documentation in the folder, the owner has submitted all the documents requested by the agency which is under analysis. In this way, we can continue with the project, given that the owner has followed all the agency's guidelines for regularizing the CARs and demonstrated that he is complying with Brazilian legislation on non-deforestation and other factors. It is worth mentioning the following assessment provided by Slimate Policy Initiative https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/pt-br/publication/onde-estamos-na-implementacao-do-codigo-florestal-radiografia-do-car-e-do-pra-nos-estados-brasileiros-edicao-2022/ which details challenges for the implementing the Brazilian Forest Code. The following points with free translation can be highlighted and reflect how landowners depend on third part analysis: • « The CAR analysis by Environmental Agency is still the main bottleneck for Forest Code implementation » • As per the interactive map, the concluded CAR analysis during 2022 at Rondônia was less than 5%, while in Amazonas it was 0.4%. • «Challenges in completing registration analyzes include high reanalysis rates and difficulties in communicating with owners and possessors. A registration may require more than ten analyzes before completing the analysis cycle, as is currently the case in Rondônia » This is the situation of instances 1 and 3, since rework had to be performed and instances has finished their submission and now wait for Agency analysis. Given such context, CARs from both instances can be monitored for upcoming monitoring reports.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
ii. Documents regarding the process of regularization of CAR documents were provided as evidence.	
DOE 2 nd assessment	Date: 03/11/2023
ii. Since this can be applicable only for the upcoming monitoring period. Justify the appropriateness to include the same in the current MP. The VVB is of the opinion the that the areas suspended /canceled for the current MP can be excluded and the same can be raised as a FAR to check in the upcoming verification.	
Project participant 3 rd response	Date : 10/11/2023

ii. Landowner has taken measures to regularize the CAR, which can be seen by the change in their status, and the documents provided as evidence, from the Environmental agency portal.

In addition, CMN RESOLUTION No. 5,081, OF JUNE 29, 2023 provides for rural credit, which is different to the carbon credit mechanism, since the first aims to promote agricultural activities and the latter is related to forest conservation.

Finally, it is important to note that the CAR is not the most reliable document when it comes to regularizing properties in Brazil, since it is self-declaratory. In the other hand, land titles depends on the official public notary. Two documents were shared with VVB to detail the pending CARs timeline and reinforce the possibility to include such lands in the present monitored period.

Documentation provided by project participant

ii. Timeline of progress of CARs and Legal explanation on the status of CARs were provided as evidence.

DOE 3rd assessment

Date: 15/11/2023

ii. For CAR (R0-1100205-FF1E.EF9D.7A90.4C9F.A8B6.0AD4.D81E.EA2B): Based on the information provided by PP, the cancelled CAR will not be regularized individually because it is being unified. Consequently, this cancelled document should not be considered in the Project. The information that the current CAR needs to be cancelled for the area to be unified is legally correct.

For CAR (AM-1302405-E1FE.FBB9.241B.4AFA.BCC7.8421.8609.9B66,) the embargo on PP's area is not supported by any irregularity. This is the reason why, in our analysis, it's not necessary to exclude the embargoed area from the Project. However, it is further to monitor the resolution, periodically requesting information, without prejudice to the Project area.

For CAR (AM-1302405-D7B8.0B40.290D.4971.BE91.4DC9.A193.EAD5): The inconsistencies pointed out by the agency do not compromise the project, as the areas identified as overlapping are all included in the project and belong to the same owner.

FAR1: Though the below mentioned CAR documents have been assessed and concluded, it is the verification team's opinion that resolution of CAR documents needs to be monitored. It is further to monitor the resolution, periodically requesting information, until the ongoing analysis is concluded by the agency for both below mentioned CAR documents. The same needs to be checked in the next verification.:

AM-1302405-E1FE.FBB9.241B.4AFA.BCC7.8421.8609.9B66

AM-1302405-D7B8.0B40.290D.4971.BE91.4DC9.A193.EAD5

FAR 1 is open.

FAR ID	02	Section no.	1.10	Date: 30/04/2024
Description of FAR				
As the jurisdictional REDD+ strategy is still in development in the states where the Rio Madeira project is located, the PP must ensure that these strategies are monitored and that the risk of double counting is assessed in the next monitoring period.				
Project participant response				Date: 23/05/2024
The status of the jurisdictional REDD+ mechanism during the monitoring period was analysed in order to ensure that there was no double counting. The analysis was included in section 1.10 of MR version 5.				

Documentation provided by project participant	
A footnote containing information on the status of the jurisdictional mechanism was included in the MR version 5 and provided as evidence to the VVB. The footnote website is also available in the FAR 2 folder.	
DOE assessment	Date: 07/06/2024
Section 1.10 of the MR v5 provides information on the status of the jurisdictional REDD program in Brazil, and the project region. It is checked and confirmed that the jurisdictional REDD program is not yet implemented in the country, and is in the development phase /97//98//99/.	
FAR is closed.	

FAR ID	03	Section no.	4.4	Date: 30/04/2024
Description of FAR				
For the upcoming verification, it is imperative that the Project Proponent presents, to the subsequent Verification and Validation Body (VVB), the agreements or procedures relating to project governance that will be implemented within the framework of the project outlined in Section 1.11 of Joint PD & MR, version 07, dated January 10, 2024.				
Project participant response				Date: 23/05/2024
The procedures related to the governance of the project were shared with VVB. Also, the governance structure is described and available at Section 4.4 – Monitoring Plan.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Rio Madeira Project Governance and the documents and procedures related with were provided as evidence, available at FAR 3 folder.				
DOE assessment				Date: 07/06/2024
Section 4.4 of the MR v5 provides description on the project governance structure. PP also shared documents related to procedures related to project governance such as description of Project Governance /89/, Project Management Policy /90/, Project Management Procedure /91/, Adaptive Management Plan /85/, Operational Management, Monitoring, and Protection Plan /92/, Social Environmental Management Committee Governance Guidelines /93/, General Guidelines for Future Carbon Social And Environmental Investment/Fund /94/, etc.				
FAR is closed.				

FAR ID	04	Section no.	5.1	Date: 30/04/2024
Description of FAR				
Considering that in section 5.1 of the Joint PD and MR, a 20% discount was applied to quantify future deforestation within the Project Area and Leakage Belt, aiming to overcome the limitations of stratifying deforestation occurring inside and outside legal reserves, and that this factor does not follow guidance established by VM0015, it will be necessary for the next verification to reassess the discount factor to ensure it remains conservative and/or to evaluate if there are alternative approaches within new versions of validated REDD methodologies that could replace this factor.				
Project participant response				Date: 23/05/2024

An analysis of the historical period of the current monitoring period (2022) was carried out to assess the dynamics of deforestation inside and outside legal reserves. For such analysis, data obtained from Mapbiomas was used to reassess the discount factor applied in the Joint PD and MR. The logic and data used are available in the report shared with VVB.

The discount applied for the second monitoring period was the same applied for the previous monitoring period (20%), since this is the most conservative scenario.

Documentation provided by project participant

The report containing the detailed analysis of the discount applied in this monitoring report has been provided as evidence, available at FAR 4 folder.

DOE assessment	Date: 11/06/2024
The verification team performed examination of the conditions and evidence shared by the PP regarding the baseline approach and deforestation rate analysis. As mentioned in the validated PD, (i) there is no comprehensive verification process to ensure that the deforestation dynamics inside and outside Legal Reserves in the Reference Region are equivalent, nor there is sufficient data to allow the stratification of the deforestation rate within the Reference Region by each deforestation subgroup; and (ii) applicability of time function as per the VM0015 methodology requirements, the PP decided to consider the similar approach as validation/first monitoring, i.e., discount factor for the current monitoring period to be conservative. An analysis of deforestation rate was performed for “all areas within reference region (RR)”, and “only legal reserves within reference region” for three scenarios based on actual/real deforestation data: (a) Scenario 1: 2013 to 2022: Deforestation rate inside Legal Reserve was 11% lower than that of overall RR. (b) Scenario 2: 2021 to 2022: Deforestation rate in the Legal Reserve is 17% higher than that of overall RR. (c) Scenario 3: 2019 to 2022: Deforestation rate in the Legal Reserve is 1.45% than that of overall RR. In the PD validation, the idea of discount factor was based on the assumption that the deforestation rate is higher in RR rather than the legal reserves (which the project area is composed of as AUD areas). In the scenarios 2 and 3, it was found that the deforestation rates in the RR are lower than legal reserves during the monitoring periods (including the current one). To be conservative, discount factor of 20% was still applied even though deforestation rate in the legal reserves in the current monitoring period was higher than that of the RR. The verification team confirms and accepts the discount factor approach and the baseline deforestation calculation for Project Area and Leakage Belt based on the evidence provided below: (i) Shapefiles of legal reserves, indigenous lands, protected areas, and ‘Reference Region without legal reserves’ /105/ (ii) Shapefiles and Raster images of accumulated Deforestation from 2008 to 2022 from Mapbiomas /106/ (iii) Report of analysis of deforestation rate comparison for three scenarios /107/ (iv) Methodology of VERRA’s discount analysis proposal presented in the first Monitoring Report /108/ (v) Shapefiles of Legal Reserves retrieved from SICAR Database (https://www.car.gov.br/publico/estados/downloads) /109/ (vi) Calculation sheet of deforestation rate in legal reserves and in Reference Region for the three scenarios /110/ It is the VVB’s opinion that although in the 2nd verification a discount factor of 20% was applied and accepted , which is conservative, it is also necessary that in the next verification to discount factor needs to be reassessed to ensure the accuracy of deforestation in RR, PA and LB. PP may also refer to other alternative approaches from the new versions of the approved REDD methodologies that could replace this factor, with the aim of overcoming the limitations of stratifying deforestation occurring inside and outside legal reserves within the Reference Region. FAR is Open.	

Table 2: CL from this verification

CL ID	01	Section no.	4	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				

1. Section 1.1 of MR is not transparent on the description of the implementation status of the technologies/ measures (e.g. process, or management or conservation measure) with reference to all the three project instances included in the Monitoring Period.
2. Section 1.1 of the MR states that the proportion of the carbon credits generated will be dedicated to improving social and environmental conditions for the local community around the project area, specifically contributing to environmental education and other social activities. The sentence is in future tense. PP to clarify the same with respect to the proposed Monitoring Period.
3. Section 1.1 of the MR is not transparent on the implementation of the social and environmental components of the project. Provide evidence to support the same.
4. As per the interviews had with the stakeholders of 1st Instance, it was learnt that there are similar carbon projects in the region. PP is requested to provide information on the same with valid evidence.
5. Section 1.1 of the MR doesn't provide the total GHG emission reductions or removals generated in this monitoring period.
6. PP is further requested to clarify if the estimated annual average and total GHG emission reductions within an expected range.
7. Section 1.3, PP is requested to provide the contracts between Future Carbon International LLC and Grupo ROVEMA, Grupo Leite and Grupo Tupá. Also as per the title page of the MR, the contracts with future forest to provide carbon advisory services to be provided.
8. PP to further clarify in section 1.5 of the MR, if the start date of the social and environmental components of the project are different from the carbon component of the project, indicate the start date (specifying the day, month and year) and provide justification for any difference.
9. Section 1.8 of MR: As per VCS + Social Carbon Monitoring report template v4.0, MR should include information on the name and version of the approved and/or adapted SOCIALCARBON indicators applied to the project.
10. Section 1.10 (Other forms of Credit): The MR states that "The present REDD project's GHG emission reductions are not in a supply chain....." but it is clear that it is in the supply chain of timber through SFMP (in two instances). The MR should include how it is making sure the reductions are not being double counted, that is, being reported as an inset of emissions in the supply chain of timber production and at the same time as project offsetting for the carbon market.
11. PP to further clarify , if the project is located under an FCPF Program that will provide payments under a Emission Reduction Program (e.g., has signed an Emission Reductions Payment Agreement)? If so, provide the assessment on the risk of double counting and state how the double counting can be avoided?
12. Section 1.11 (Sustainable Development): MR is not transparent on the description of project activities **implemented** during the monitoring period that result in SD contributions. Also, identify how the project

SDG contribution is contributing to the nationally stated sustainable development priorities of the host country.

Project participant response

Date: 22/09/2023

1. Brief description of implementation status was included at the second version of the Monitoring Report (MR) section 1.1.
2. The sentence is in the future because, as described in Section 1.1, no financial incomes from carbon credits were generated so far.
3. Social activities were included at the MR version 2, section 1.1. The implementation plan for socio-environmental activities signed by the landowners was provided as an evidence.
4. A Leakage Belt Agreement was made between Future Carbon and Carbonext involving Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project and Unitor REDD+ Project (ID 2508). Additional information included at MR version 2, section 3.1.
5. The information was included at the MR version 2, section 1.1.
6. The information was included at the MR version 2, section 1.1, clarifying that the reductions were greater than expected.
7. The contracts between Future Carbon International LLC and Grupo ROVEMA, Grupo Leite and Grupo Tupá were provided to the VVB, as requested.
8. The validated PSD of the project was defined considering the main environmental actions to contain deforestation, as detailed in section 1.5. From there on, the carbon project started was implemented, and the social activities started to be planned and executed, as described in the 1st and 2nd monitoring reports. Although the LMA communities were selected because of the prior relationship with the owners and the deforestation agents/drivers, the project has not generated any income from the sale of the credits. Thus, social actions are still being implemented, and they will be expanded and commence upon the sale of the credits.
9. Second version of the MR section 1.8 was updated with the requested information.
10. Second version of the MR section 1.10 was updated with the requested information.
11. The project is not located under a FCPF Program. The countries participating in this initiative are listed on the following page: <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/countries>
12. Second version of the MR version 2, section 1.11 was updated with the requested information.

Documentation provided by project participant

3. The implementation plan for socio-environmental activities was provided as evidence.
4. The Leakage Belt Agreement was provided as evidence.
7. Contracts between Future Carbon International LLC and Grupo ROVEMA, Grupo Leite and Grupo Tupá were provided as requested.

DOE assessment

Date: 17/10/2023

1. It was evidenced that information on implementation status of the technologies/measures with reference to all the three project instances was updated in the section 1.1 of the Monitoring Report 2nd version. However, it is still not clearly mentioned about implemented activities along with relevant dates specific to each project instance in the section 1.1 of MR v2.
2. It was understood that there are no financial incomes from carbon credits were generated so far. Hence the sentence is in future tense, the same was stated in the 2nd version of the Monitoring Period.
3. The evidence was provided, there is an implementation plan for socio-environmental activities signed by the landowners. The same evidence was checked with the document provided by PP (Social-environmental activities implementation plan, 03 Sep 2022). As per the interviews with the PP, the same would be implemented after the first issuance of credits. The justification provided by PP is accepted.
4. The information requested was for project instance 1, and the same has not been clarified. PP is further requested to clarify, if there are other projects, other than unitor redd project, which overlaps the leakage belt. Provide kml files of the unitor project. Also provide the LB Agreements between Future carbon and Cabon next.
5. It was checked that the information on the total GHG emission reductions or removals generated in this monitoring period was added in section 1.1 of the monitoring report second version. The same was checked with the MR Calculation Spreadsheet v2 provided by PP and found consistent.
6. It was checked that the reductions were greater than expected and information on the same was added in section 1.1 of the monitoring report second version.
7. It was evidenced that the contractual documents between Future Carbon International LLC and Rovema, Grupo Leite, Grupo Tupa was provided (Partnership contract between Future Forest and Rovema, Leite, tupa; First Contract Amendment- Rio Madeira Grouped REDD + Project, Second Contract Amendment- Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project and Third Contract Amendment – Rio Madeira Grouped REDD + Project) the same was checked by the audit team.
8. It was understood that the social actions are still being implemented since the project has not generated any income from the sale of the carbon credits. However, the validated PSD of the project was defined considering the main environmental actions to contain deforestation, as detailed in section 1.5. From there on, the carbon project started was implemented and the project start date was 23/October/2019. PP is further requested to provide contract between Grupo Rovema (instance 1) with a monitoring team (S.S.M - Serviços de Segurança Eireli). The evidence of start date for other two instances was provided and the same was found consistent with MR v2.
9. It was evidenced that the information on the name and version of the approved and/or adapted SOCIALCARBON indicators applied to the project was updated in the section 1.8 of the monitoring report second version. The applied SocialCarbon indicators are “Indicators for REDD+ SFMP Projects, version 1.2”.
10. It was checked that information on supply chain of timber through SFMP in two instances was updated in section 1.10 in second version of the monitoring report. As per section 3.23.8 and 3.23.9 VCS standard, a public statement was made available at the Future Carbon website and the same was checked. PP is further requested to provide evidence for the statement “Land owners have notified the partners in order to avoid potential risk of scope 3 emissions double claiming.
11. It was checked that the project is not located under a FCPF program as it was evidenced in the website (<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/countries>) provided by PP.
12. It was checked that the information on the description of project activities implemented during the monitoring period that result in SD contributions was updated in the section 1.11 of monitoring report second version.

Based on the above assessments, item: 1, 4, 8 and 10 are open.

Project participant 2 nd response	Date: 24/10/2023
1. Table was included at MR version 3 section 1.1 to mention implemented activities, including specific dates. 4. LB Agreement was not signed with project ID2508. Since no agreement was signed, the overlay information was updated at the Joint VCS PD and at the Monitoring Report. No additional project boundaries overlapping areas were identified as per the VCS project database. 8. Patrolling service contract from 2019 was shared with VVB team at folder CL 1 item 8. 10. Communications performed by instances 1 and 3 were shared with VVB team.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
4. Shapefile of project ID2508 was provided as evidence. 8. The monitoring contract of instance 1 was provided as evidence. 10. The emails notifying the partners about the potential risk of scope 3 emissions double claiming were provided as evidence.	
DOE 2 nd assessment	Date: 03/11/2023
1. The information on implementation status of the technologies/measures with reference to all three instances and implemented activities along with specific dates was updated in the section 1.1 of the MR v3. 4. As per previous PP response, it was stated that there is a LB agreement with project ID 2508. However, in 2nd response it is stated that there is no agreement was signed. PP is requested to clarify the contradicting statements same. PP is requested to follow the requirements of the methodology VM0015 , if the leakage belt overlaps with the leakage belt of other VCS AFOLU projects. Also the kml files requested for Unitor project are not provided. 8. The contract between Grupo Rovema with the monitoring team is provided as evidence, which was checked and found to be consistent with the MR v3. 10. PP is further requested to provide acknowledgment for the Email communication performed by instances 1 and 3. Item 4 and 10 are open.	
Project Participant 3 rd response	Date: 10/11/2023
4. Initially it was said that there was an LB Agreement and it was taken for granted because there had been a conversation with the ID1508 project developer. However, after a few weeks of waiting, Future Carbon was informed that the partner would not sign the document. Therefore, Future Carbon will continue to monitor the area delimited as Leakage Belt initially, complying with the requirements of the VM0015 methodology, described in item 1.13: “e) If the proponents of the different projects do not agree on how to split the overlapping leakage belt area, each project will have to include in its leakage belt the overlapping areas”. The kml file of the Unitor project was provided as requested. 10. The acknowledgment for the Email communication performed by instances 1 and 3 (instances who performed SFMP since the PSD) was provided as requested.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
4. Shapefile of project ID2508 was provided. 10. The acknowledgment for the Email communication performed by instances 1 and 3 was provided as requested.	
DOE 3 rd assessment	Date: 15/11/2023
4. The justification was accepted. 10. The acknowledgement for emails was provided as evidence and checked by audit team. Thus, CL is closed	

CL ID	02	Section no.	4.2.1	Date:22/08/2023
Description of CL				
Section 2.1 of MR (No net Harm: Safeguards), The sentence of the first para states that “The performance of the socio-environmental diagnosis and in-site consultation with local stakeholders will happen during the project's validation.” This information is not clear, since the project is undergoing the 2nd verification. PP to provide more clarity on the same. Table 3: The MR is not transparent on the steps to mitigate the adverse impact associated with “Conflict Management with communities in the project area, due to banning of timber product extraction”. Table 4: The MR is not transparent on the steps to mitigate the significant risks mentioned in table 4.				
Project participant response				Date: 22/09/2023
1. The sentence was corrected at MR version 2, Section 2.1. 2. It was added a column in Table 4: Significant risks to the project named Mitigation actions, considering the mitigating action for the adverse impact. 3. It was added a column in Table 4: Significant risks to the project named Mitigation actions, describing the mitigating action for the significant risks mentioned.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding this CL.				
DOE assessment				Date: 17/10/2023
1. It was checked that the information was corrected and updated in the section 2.1 of the monitoring report second version. 2. It was checked that the information on the steps to mitigate the adverse impact was updated in the section 2.1 of the monitoring report second version. 3. It was checked that second version of monitoring report was made transparent on the mitigation actions for the significant risks in section 2.1. Thus, CL is closed.				

CL ID	03	Section no.	4.2.2	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				

Section 2.2 of MR,

1. MR is not transparent on the inclusion of new stakeholders during the Monitoring Period; PP to provide any outcomes/feedback received during the LSC.
2. PP to provide information on how due account of all and any input received during ongoing communication has been taken. Include details on any updates to the project design or justify why updates are not appropriate.
3. PP is requested to clarify on how the comments received on the email ids are documented? Who has the access? and how the grievances are addressed? PP is further requested to provide any comments, grievances or feedback received during the monitoring period, along with the actions taken.
4. As per the interview with the stakeholders of 1st Instance, indigenous communities are present in the region. PP is requested to check the location of the communities if they are located within 20 km radius of the project area. If so, PP to justify the exclusion of these communities as stakeholders. Also, PP is requested to provide a map of indigenous communities around the PA if they are located close to the PA.
5. As per site visit interaction with PP, it was learnt that there were meetings conducted with the Local stakeholders/communities during the monitoring period. However, the same is not transparent in MR. Also, PP is requested to provide evidence on the same.
6. Section 2.3 (AFOLU Specific Safeguards) is not transparent on the following:
 - (i) Activities implemented to mitigate risks to local stakeholders due to project implementation.
 - (ii) Any updates, where relevant, to the property and land use rights of the local stakeholders and a demonstration that the project has not negatively impacted such rights without first obtaining the free, prior and informed consent of the affected parties, and provided just and fair compensation if done so.
 - (iii) Information on any conflicts between the PP and stakeholders during the monitoring period, and whether any such conflicts were resolved via the established grievance redress procedure.
7. The MR is not transparent on the grievance redressal mechanism (including personnel involved) adopted for project instances 1 and 3. PP is requested to provide the procedure of grievance redressal mechanism on how solutions will be ensured within a suitable time frame and using culturally appropriate methods. The same was not evident during the site visit and interactions with the stakeholders.
8. Section 2.3 of MR (communication and consultation): PP is to justify how email addresses is the most appropriate method of permanent communication channel, even for the remotely located communities.

1. The stakeholders were mapped by landowners and confirmed, PPs conducted other stakeholder engagement visits and concluded that the ones mapped in the beginning are the same. Such information was included in the MR section 2.2.
2. The outcomes of the stakeholders communication are immediately shared with landowners and its representatives. It is worth mentioning the communities benefiting from the project were chosen together with the landowners, as they already had a previous relationship. So far, the outcomes are focused in the expectations regarding positive impact to local communities. However, as mentioned before, there are no VCUs incomes, thus no actions are in place so far. Such information was included in the MR section 2.2.
3. Incoming emails are stored digitally, as described in MR version 2, Section 2.2. No comments were received in this monitoring period. In addition, as included in the MR section 2.2, the landowners' contact was shared during on site meetings.
4. During the remote Stakeholder Consultation, FUNAI (National Foundation for Indigenous Population) was invited and attended the presentation about Rio Madeira REDD Project. Although there is an indigenous land close to Fazenda Serra Verde (Instance 1), there are no villages within the RR. In addition, there is no relationship between this group and the landowners. Finally, there is no resistance about including new groups, including indigenous as a stakeholder and/or community benefiting from the project in the future.
5. During the monitoring period, on site visit was held between August and September-2022. The remote LSC presentation was carried out in September-2022. This information can be found in section 2.2.
6. Second version of the MR version 2, section 2.3 was updated with the requested information.
7. The procedure of grievance was described in more details in MR version 2, Section 2.3.
8. The telephone contacts and emails of the landowners and farm managers were shared with the community leaders, which is believed to be the most effective method of communication, including being a good alternative for the more remote communities.

Documentation provided by project participant

No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding this CL.

DOE assessment	Date: 17/10/2023
1. It was understood that no additional stakeholders were included during the monitoring period and the same information was presented in the section 2.2 of the monitoring report second version. The same was confirmed during interactions with stakeholders. 2. The information on how due account of all and any input received during ongoing communication has been taken was updated in the section 2.2 of the monitoring report second version. 3. It is stated that the comments received on the email ids are documented digitally, no comments were received during the monitoring period. However, PP is to provide evidence for the statement “all comments are documented digitally”. Provide evidence to confirm that no comments were received. 4. PP has provided maps of indigenous lands around the project area; some parts of indigenous lands are overlapping with all three instances in Reference Region. further PP has confirmed that there no communities/settlements in the indigenous lands. Confirm the same with evidence/official data. 5. It was checked that during the monitoring period, on site visit was held between August and Semptember-2022. The remote LSC presentation was carried out in September-2022 the same reflected in the second version of the monitoring report and it was clarified that for 1st joint validation/verification and 2nd verification, the local stakeholder consultation was found same. 6. During the site visit, it was observed that a portion of the property area was deforested due to neighbouring land owner in instance 3, which is definitely a risk to the project. PP is requested to clarify what kind of mitigation measures are in place and how was this risk mitigated. 7. It is checked that the 2nd version of monitoring report was made transparent on the grievance redressal mechanism in section 2.3 of the MR. 8. Information on telephone contacts of the land owners and farm managers were shared with the community leaders, which is believed to be appropriate method of communication. The same has been updated in the MR.	
Based on above assessments, item: 3, 4 and 6 are open.	
Project participant 2 nd response	Date: 24/10/2023

3. During the public comment period (05 April 2022 – 04 May 2022), comments and requests were received and answered during the monitoring period. In addition, all comments and requests were stored digitally in the Project Proponent One Drive cloud. The documents are provided as evidence in the attached folder (CL ID 03 – Item 3). This information was updated in section 2.2 - Local Stakeholder Consultation in MR v3. 4. As indicated on the provided map, there are two indigenous settlements within the boundaries of the Project's Reference Region, named "Juari Settlement" and "Central Settlement," both inhabited by the Karitiana people which is within the reference region at East, where Serra Verde (instance 1) farm is located. The "Juari Settlement" (with coordinates Long -63.94694444440000325 and Lat -9.19166666667000065) lies outside the demarcated boundaries of the Karitiana Indigenous Land and was only registered in the georeferenced database of Funai in 2023, which is why it was not previously identified by the project. Regarding the "Central Settlement" (Long -64.00291388889999666 and Lat -9.29626666667000023), there is no direct or indirect relationship between instance 1 landowners and the settlement. Moreover, its inhabitants do not rely on the project area for their subsistence. Furthermore, another settlement was identified within the limits of the RR at West, close to instance 3. The settlement is named "Paxiúba" and belongs to the Kaxarari people, but it is not included in the official shapefile of settlements registered by FUNAI. The National Foundation for Indigenous Peoples (FUNAI) was invited and participated in the remote Local Stakeholder Consultation held in 05-September-2022. There is also overlay between Indigenous Lands and other reference region polygons (at West and Center), but no indigenous settlements recognized by FUNAI within the RR polygons. The registration date of each settlement can be found in column 5 of the "indigenous settlements" shapefile. This shapefile is available at Funai website and was downloaded on 18-October-2023 (link: https://www.gov.br/funai/pt-br/atuacao/terras-indigenas/geoprocessamento-e-mapas). It is worth emphasizing that there is no resistance from landowners to develop future consultations with indigenous groups in subsequent project stages. 6. After the deforestation event promoted by the neighbour, instance 3 landowner performed an investigation to find the reasons for the event, since there is a good relationship with the neighbour. After talking to the neighbour, the neighbour recognized he was mistaken when opening area at his property and crossed to instance 3 property, opening around five hectares of instance 3 project area. In order to maintain the positive relationship between neighbours, instance 3 landowner decided not registering the event in the police department. Instead, the actions taken were: 1) border maintenance in order to avoid new mistakes; 2) install a pillar close to existing landmark in order to easily identify property border while on field. Both initiatives were included at the Monitoring Report version 3, section implementation status.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding this CL.	
DOE 2 nd assessment	Date: 03/11/2023
3. PP is further requested to provide information on who has access for the digitally stored comments in the PP One Drive Cloud. 4.. As per weblink provided in responses, the Karitiana Indigenous Land and was only registered in the georeferenced database of Funai in 2023. While crosschecking the data the year was found 2022. PP is to clarify the same, 6. For the mitigation measures, the actions were taken by land owner are 1) border maintenance in order to avoid new mistakes, 2) installed a pillar close to existing landmark in order to easily identify property border while on field. The same was checked during the site visit.	
Item 3 and 4 are open.	
Participant 3 rd response	Date: 10/11/2023

3. The Future Carbon team has access to the email account that received the comments during the public consultation and the cloud where files are stored. Since this is the team that develops the projects, it is understood that all comments are answered with the necessary technical background.	
4. The indigenous settlement registered in 2022 available at the shapefile is Karatyna , located in the state of Amazonas, around 800km away from the reference region. The indigenous land present in the reference region close to instance 1 is named Karitiana .	
Documentation provided by project participant	
No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding 3 rd response.	
DOE 3 rd assessment	Date: 15/11/2023
3. It is confirmed that the Future Carbon team has access to the email account where the comments will receive and the cloud where the files are stored.	
4. The same was checked and confirmed.	
Thus, CL is closed	

CL ID	04	Section no.	4.1	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				
Section 3 of MR (Implementation Status) 1. Section 3.1 of MR is not transparent on the following: (i) The operation of the project activity(s) during this monitoring period, including any information on events that may impact the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring. (ii) For AFOLU projects, where no new project activities that lead to the intended GHG benefit commenced during the monitoring period, discuss whether project activities that commenced prior to the monitoring period continued to be implemented during the monitoring period. (iii) Where applicable, describe how leakage and non-permanence risk factors are being monitored and managed. (iv) Implementation status not specific with each project Instance included in the monitoring period, along with supporting evidence. 2. MRs not transparent on the details of the number of production units (plots) exploited during SFMP implementation during the monitoring period for each project instance. 3. Section 3.1 of MR (Para 6; page 36): PP is to clarify if the NTFP is a driver of deforestation. 4. The figure 6 ,7 and 8 provided in section 3.1 of the MR is not transparent with specific to the year 2022.				
Project participant response				Date: 22/09/2023

1. All these items were included in Section 3.1 as requested. 2. The data relating to exploitation in the SFMP areas has been include at MR version 2, Section 3.1 as requested. 3. Section 3.1 of MR was remodelled, where it was removed deforestation drivers and agents' discussions. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning the process of collecting and extracting NTFP does not harm the vegetation, acting in a sustainable manner. 4. Section 3.1 of MR v2 was remodelled, where it was removed discussions about economic within municipalities. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning the 2022 data is not available yet in IBGE website.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding this CL.	
DOE assessment	Date: 17/10/2023
1. It was checked that the information was updated in the section 3.1 (Implementation Status) in the second version of the monitoring report. However, activities specific for instance 1 is not transparent in the MR v2. PP is further requested to provide field data reports for surveillance of all the three instances for the monitoring period. 2. It was checked that the information on plots exploited during SFMP implementation during monitoring period for each instance were added in the second version of monitoring report. 3. It was evidenced that the information was adjusted according to section 3.1 requirement in the second version of the monitoring report. Noted that NTFP collection is only in instance 3, for which the landowner has contract with the collectors and there are measures in places to check that there is no deforestation from the same. 4. Section 3.1, the figures 6, 7 and 8 has been deleted in the revised MR. Noted that the same is not a requirement of the MR and moreover the data for the year 2022 is not available. Revisions in the MR is accepted. Based on above assessments, item 1 is open.	
Project participant 2 nd response	Date: 24/10/2023
1. The three instances of the project have contracted specialized companies in security and asset monitoring. Instance 1 has a security contract with the company "S3 A SOLUÇÕES EM SERVIÇOS DE MONITORAMENTO DE SEGURANÇA LTDA" to carry out patrols in the project area. Instance 2 has also hired a security company "IMPACTUAL VIGILÂNCIA E SEGURANÇA LTDA" with 6 daytime and 2 night-time surveillance posts, both armed. In addition, Instance 2 have local property surveillance carried out by government initiative through the Local Rural Patrol Programme, which is a governmental program to carry out rural policing, aiming to preserve public order in the rural area, and consequently, generate a sense of security. Finally, Instance. Besides the company, instance 2 also joined the Rural Patrol Program, which is organized by State of Rondônia Police Department. Regarding instance 3, there is a contract with "Mr Elzo Santos de Oliveira" to provide services to cover the project area and identify its integrity, at least once a month, informing the owners at the end of the inspection if there is relevant information to be reported. In addition, all the instances have local property surveillance carried out by own employees. Although there is surveillance formalized with the mentioned contracts, there is no formalised reporting routine after the patrolling services. If there is relevant information to be reported, the communication is performed cel phones immediately so measures can be taken. This information was included at the MRv2, at section 3.1. Evidence of monitoring during the period can be found in folder CL 4 - Item 1.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding this CL.	

DOE 2 nd assessment	Date: 03/11/2023
1. It was checked that, activities specific for all the three instances was made transparent in the MR v3. The same was cross-checked with the surveillance contract documents for all three instances provided by PP and found consistent with MR v03. All other information was made available in section 3.1 of MR v03 including date of activities done for three instances. Thus, CL is closed.	

CL ID	05	Section no.	3.3/3.4	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				
1. Section 3.2.2 of MR: PP is requested to rephrase the sentence project description deviations instead of methodology as per VCS + SOCIAL CARBON Monitoring report template version 4.0. 2. Section 3.3 of MR: PP is to clarify if there was addition of any new instance during this monitoring period as per VCS + SOCIAL CARBON Monitoring report template version 4.0. 3. Section 3.4 of MR: PP is to provide appropriate description as per the section titled “Safeguards” of VCS + SOCIAL CARBON Monitoring report template version 4.0.				
Project participant response				Date: 22/09/2023
1. The sentence was rephrased at MR version 2, Section 3.2.2 2. There's no addition of new instances during this period. The clarification was made at MR version 2, Section 3.3. 3. The sentence was rephrased at MR version 2, Section 3.4.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding this CL.				
DOE assessment				Date: 17/10/2023
1. It was checked that the sentence was rephrased in the section 3.2.2 of monitoring report version 2. 2. Information on the new project instances were clarified in section 3.3 of the updated MR. 3. It was checked that the sentence was rephrased in the section 3.4 of monitoring report version 2. Thus, CL is closed.				

CL ID	06	Section no.	4.3	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				

1. Section 4.1 of MR: PP is requested to provide the reference (weblink) for FEARNSIDE (1996), NOGUIERA (2008), Feldpausch et al. (2005), and SILVA (2014.)
2. Section 4.2 of MR (Data/ Parameter abicl): The reference SILVA (2014) was published in 2014; PP is requested to use the latest source of data. It is noted that the source of data used is from SILVA, Jéssika Luane. Danos florestais e estimativa da redução no estoque de carbono em áreas de manejo florestal sob concessão pública: Floresta Nacional do Jamari, dated 2014. It is further noted that the PP has confirmed to monitor the sources like Biomass stock surveys, Periodic reports from area supervisor and Local Forest Inventories at each monitoring period. However, the details of the same along with evidence is not provided.
3. Section 4.2 of MR (Data/Parameter bbicl): It is noted that PP has confirmed to monitor the sources like Biomass stock surveys, Periodic reports from area supervisor and Local Forest Inventories at each monitoring period. However, the details of the same along with evidence is not provided.
4. ACPAt (Annual area within the Project Area affected by catastrophic events at year t), there are no values applied. PP to clarify the same for the proposed MP and justify the same with references to remote sensing and GIS, Field data reports, data from INPE and INMET for the proposed MP.
5. ABSLLKt , Annual area of deforestation within the leakage belt at year t, the value applied column states "The table below shows the annual average deforestation projected in the leakage belt during the crediting period for each instance ". PP to clarify if it is projected value or actual values and also clarify on how these values can be annual average. PP is further requested to provide the evidence of the deforested area in the proposed MP and also provide comparisons with the previous MP. It is also noted that the deforested areas are increasing annually. Justify the reasons for the same along with the leakage management plan in practice.
6. Section 4.2 of MR (Comment section of Data/Parameters ABSLLKt and EADLKt): PP is requested to clarify about the methods/procedure to check the link between deforestation agents and the project area. How can it be ascertained that a deforestation activity in the leakage belt is not linked to the project area?
7. Section 4.2 of MR (Data/Parameters ABSLPAt, ABSLRRt, and AUDPAicl,t): PP is requested to provide evidence for GIS and RS data and credibility of the company for the study carried out.
8. Section 4.2 of MR (Data/Parameter APDPAicl,t):
 - (a) PP is requested to provide documents for SFMP license, Annual Operation Plan (to obtain annual average planned deforestation), annual post-harvesting report, remote sensing and GIS data. PP is further requested to provide internal procedures required by the SFMP and forest certification.
9. APLPAicl,t: under the column values applied, it states that table below shows the annual average planned logging areas expected to occur within the project area for each vegetation type during the crediting period. PP to clarify , if the areas are annual average or actual areas of the proposed MP. PP is also requested to provide evidence to confirm that 16,911.61 ha area is subjected to forest management and annual productive unit (APU) has around 465.40 hectares (instance 1) and 98.32 hectares (Instance 3) It is further not clear on it is for, which vegetation type in the project area.

10. Section 4.2 of MR (Data/Parameters $\Delta C P_{AdPat}$): In the sub-section “QA/QC procedures to be applied”, it is mentioned about the forest certification. PP is requested to provide information on the forest certification (FSC, CERFLOR, etc.) of the SFMP implemented in the project area. PP is also to clarify the requirements of forest certification in implementing SFMP in compliance with regional/national regulations. PP to provide evidence for forest certifications, if available.
11. $\Delta C P_{SLKt}$: PP is requested to provide Activities report related to leakage prevention measures, Field assessment and Remote sensing and GIS reports to confirm the value applied in the proposed MP.
12. E_{gLKt} : PP is requested to provide the details of the leakage management areas , to confirm there is no GHG emissions from grazing animals.
13. Section 4.2 of MR (Data/Parameters $H_{licl,t}$): PP is to provide supporting evidence for Harvesting intensity procedures described in the Sustainable Forest Management Plan and Annual Operating Plan-AOP (POA, in Portuguese).
14. PP is requested to provide supporting documents for “Control procedures applied to forest inventory; SFMP, AOP internal audit and logging authorization from the Brazilian Environmental Agency.
15. Footnote 32 of MR (page 66) mentioned “Environmental Agency of the state of Mato Grosso”; however, the project area is in State of Rondônia and State of Amazonas. PP is to clarify why State of Mato Grosso was mentioned in the context.

Section 4.3 (Data Monitored and SOCIALCARBON):

16. Section 4.3 (Data Monitored and SOCIALCARBON): PP is requested to provide the previous SocialCarbon Report (Point ZERO).
17. PP is to provide evidence for questionnaires prepared by Future Carbon Group, response to questionnaires, and the participant list as mentioned in section 4.3 of MR.
18. Section 4.3 of MR: Indicator (Expansion of community activities): PP is requested to provide evidence document for formalization between Tupá Group and the Brazil nut collectors. Also, as per the site visit, the nut collectors are provided identity cards (entry pass) to collect the nuts from the project area; PP to provide evidence for the same..
19. Section 4.3 of MR: Indicator (Associations and Cooperatives): “An association or cooperative is regularly attended and formally registered, and there are recognized leaders from the community”.PP to clarify/specify which instance is referred in the MR.
20. Section 4.3 of MR: Indicator (Conflict Management): PP is requested to provide detailed description on the conflicts identified and treated, along with supporting evidence for all the three PAIs; PP to provide information on the conflict management methods and measures of other two instances (Grupo Rovema and Grupo Tupá).
21. “Alternative income sources” indicator: PP is to provide description of the alternative income source generated in the relevant section of the table and provide evidence to justify the same.
22. “Social and environmental investments” indicator: PP is requested to provide more information and evidence for the score 2 and statement “The company has social- environmental actions for at least one of the following topics: - education; - alternative income generation; -environment; - sport; infrastructure.
23. “Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)” indicator: MR is not transparent if there are any partnerships to exploit the business potential of non-timber forest products in/around the project area of all instances. As per site visit, the instance 3 has NTFPs such as Brazilian nuts, Acai, etc.
24. For the indicators “Buffer reduction” and “Project performance”: The source of data should be VCS PD & MR; however, the mentioned data source is ‘Questionnaires and interviews’. PP is to clarify the source of data. It is also checked that as per the MR the buffer reduced by 0 to 5% compared to the previous monitoring period. Thus, PP to clarify the justification of score 2.
25. “Stakeholder consultation” indicator: It is mentioned that “During the time period analyzed, the company conducted a formal stakeholder consultation regarding the carbon project and all comments were registered”. PP is requested to provide evidence of the consultation held, and the comments registered and responses.

1. Section 4.1 was updated with the reference (weblink). In addition, the $C_{tot,icl}$ parameter has been updated considering a new reference.
2. Since the Project Start Date is 23-October-2019, the reference is within the required time frame (10 years before the PSD). Furthermore, the data will be updated in the baseline reassessment. It is worth highlighting that the mentioned reference complies with VM0015 item 6.1.1, since it is less than 10 years from PSD. Since there was no biomass inventory in the project area, the study used is more applicable, presenting carbon stock data from a study carried out in post-SFMP areas.
3. Frequency of monitoring for the parameter ab_{icl} was updated in the MR version 2.
4. There are no values applied because there was no natural disaster, as shown in the NPRR. To understand if there was an occurrence of one or more extreme wind events, considering the Saffir-Simpson Hurricane Wind Scale that classifies wind speeds above 119 km.h⁻¹ (33 m.s⁻¹) and; considering the Beaufort scale that classifies wind speeds above 55 to 65 km.h⁻¹ (15 to 18 m.s⁻¹) that can cause some damage to the project area, we carried out the analysis of the wind speed data observed in the 2022 at the meteorological station of the INMET with ID A111 (7.26° S, 64.79° W). To access this data, go to the online platform <https://mapas.inmet.gov.br/>, type the ID of the meteorological station in the search bar and the meteorological station data will open, simply configuring the observation period you want to obtain the set of data. Based on data analysis, it was observed that the monthly average wind speed in the monitoring year was 3.3 m.s⁻¹, with the maximum event being the occurrence of wind with a speed of 7.6 m.s⁻¹. That is, there was no extreme wind event that could have caused any damage to the project area. The spreadsheet for the average wind speed in the project region was provided as evidence.
5. The sentence has been corrected, indicating the analysis of data for the year 2022 and the updated figures for this parameter. Maps showing deforestation in the monitoring period are available in section 5.2. Compared to the previous monitoring period, where deforestation figures in the leakage belt showed 1,734.35 hectares of deforested area, there was an increase of 847.92 hectares, which represents approximately 48.9%, totalling 2,582.27 hectares in 2022. In relation to the project area, there was also an increase of 46.02 hectares compared to the previous period, or approximately 38%. This is because the project is located in a region with high deforestation pressure, with a strong presence of livestock and agricultural activities. Socio-environmental actions have not yet been effectively implemented due to the income from carbon credits, but there are already actions related to monitoring the areas, where it is hoped that there will be a reduction in the rate of deforestation.
6. According to VM0015: *"Deforestation above the baseline in the leakage belt area will be considered activity displacement leakage. Where strong evidence can be collected that deforestation in the leakage belt is attributable to deforestation agents that are not linked to the project area, the detected deforestation may not be attributed to the project activity and considered leakage. The operational entity verifying the monitoring data shall determine whether the documentation provided by the project proponent represents sufficient evidence to consider the detected deforestation as not attributable to the project activity and therefore not leakage."*, therefore does not apply in this case, since actual deforestation was lower than projected.
7. GIS files for the parameters mentioned were provided as requested. In addition, the CVs of those responsible for mapping this project, as well as the contract between Future Carbon and the mapping team. The CVs are available on the Lattes platform (<https://www.lattes.cnpq.br/>), which is a virtual CV system created and maintained by the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development, which integrates CV databases, research groups and institutions into a single information system in the areas of science and technology operating in Brazil.
8. SFMP documents were provided as requested. Regarding instance 1 evidence, the post SFMP report is under development. Nevertheless, the DOFs (Forest Origin Documents) were shared as evidence of logging activities, since this is a mandatory document.

9. Section 4.2 was updated with information about SFMP areas.
10. Mentions of forest certification were excluded from MR version 2, section 4.2 was updated as requested.
11. The social and environmental action plan is under construction since incomes from VCUs were not generated so far. The Leakage Belt GIS files were provided as requested.
12. The Leakage Management Areas are composed by schools, a UBS, a cooperative and some communities around the project. There's no GHG emissions from grazing animals as there is no grazing area in these LMAs. Satellite images were provided as evidence.
13. The evidence of SFMP was provided as evidence.
14. The evidence of SFMP was provided as evidence. Regarding instance 1 evidence, the post SFMP report is under development. Nevertheless, the DOFs (Forest Origin Documents) were shared as evidence of logging activities, since this is a mandatory document.
15. Footnote 32 quoting agency in the state of Mato Grosso was deleted from MR
16. SocialCarbon Report (Point Zero) was provided as requested.
17. Questionnaires applied in LSC and other documents related were provided as requested.
18. There is no protocol or rule that registers entries and exits by the extractivists. There is a routine for the extractivists to pass in front of the farm manager's house as a form of control. The extractive partnership contract was provided as requested.
19. The association/cooperative RECA (Consortium and Densified Economic Reforestation), which is close to instance 3 (Grupo Tupá). The cooperative is formed by more than 300 families in favor of agricultural production in a sustainable way, respecting the climate and the life of the local population. - Included in section 6.1.1 "Associations and cooperatives - Prospects".
20. The invasion of Fazenda Santa Carmem (Grupo Leite) took place on April 21, 2021. 40 armed men invaded the "Cutia" retreat and assaulted the employees, stole machinery, burned the corral, two houses and some of the farm's cars and motorcycles. After the invasion, a police report was filed at the Mutum Paraná-RO Civil Police Station. The other areas have not experienced any kind of invasion or conflict so far. In the Rovema and Tupá Groups, there were no cases of invasion or degradation of the area during the monitoring period. Both have contracts with security companies, guaranteeing full-time security of the areas. In addition, the instances intend to establish an operational procedure to standardize actions in case of threat to the security of properties, as adjusted in the prospect in section 6.1.2 under "Conflict management".
21. Instance 3, Tupá Group has signed an agreement with the Brazil nut extractivists, which aims to formalize the agreement between the Tupá Group and the extractivists to collect the nuts. The nuts are collected without the need for any financial transfer to the owner of the area. With the nuts in hand, they have a raw material, and can market and produce various products from the nuts or simply resell them in natura to interested buyers. The agreement signed with the extractivists does not provide for the Tupá Group to control the financial return from the collection of the nuts, so we have no evidence to share. Grupo Tupá is aware that there is a financial return and income generation through informal conversations with the collectors, where they report that the extraction of nuts generates an alternative income during the fruit harvest period. The partnership document is available in the evidence folder. Corrections found in section 4.3 "Alternative Income Sources" and in section 6.1.3 Situation "Alternative Income Sources".
22. The agreement signed with the extractivists for the collection of nuts provides for collection without any financial transfer to the Tupá Group. The aim of this agreement is to benefit the extractivists with the fruit they collect, which can generate an alternative income. Brazil nut extraction generates an alternative income during the fruit harvest period, according to informal conversations with the collectors. There is no documentary evidence as the Tupá Group does not control the income or receive any financial return from the collection of the nuts.

23. Instance 3, Tupá Group has an extractive partnership agreement with Brazil nut collectors within the area of the farm where the Brazil nut trees are located, which the owner does not use for commercial purposes. Through the agreement, the collectors can harvest the nuts and exploit them as an alternative source of income. Text included in the section 6.1.5 "Situation - Non-timber forest products (NTFPs)".
24. The relevant corrections are in the new version of the document in sections 4.3 "Buffer reduction" and "Project performance" and 6.1.6 "Buffer reduction".
25. Evidences of consultation was provided as requested.

Documentation provided by project participant

4. A spreadsheet of the average wind speed in the project region taken from the INPE website was provided as evidence.
7. CVs and GIS files available were provided as requested.
8. SFMP documents were provided as requested.
9. SFMP documents are available at the following path: CL6, item 08.
11. GIS files available at: 2nd Monitoring > Evidences > Project boundaries shp
12. Satellite images from LMAs were provided as evidence.
16. SocialCarbon Report (Point Zero) was provided as evidence.
17. Questionnaires from Social Carbon calculation and LSC documents were provided as requested.
18. Contract between nuts collector and Tupá Group was provided as evidence.
20. Monitoring contracts were provided as evidence.
21. . Contract between nuts collector and Tupá Group are available at the following path: CL6, item 18.
22. . Contract between nuts collector and Tupá Group are available at the following path: CL6, item 18.
25. Attendance list from consultation and the invitation for the LSC was provided as requested.

DOE assessment

Date: 17/10/2023

1. It was checked that the reference links were updated and in addition, $C_{tot_{ref}}$ parameter was updated with a new reference “Average carbon stocks of pastureland, agriculture and other land uses – National GHG Emissions Communication of Brazil to the UNFCCC (2019)” & Secondary Forest average carbon stocks - Pereira, Izaura Cristina Nunes. Estoque de biomassa e carbono florestal em unidades de paisagem na Amazônia: uma análise a partir da abordagem metodológica. Universidade Federal do Pará, Belém, 2013 (the value applied is 34.89, where the registered PD value is 46.93) in the section 4.1 of MR v2. PP is to justify, why the changes have been made in the Monitoring Report v 2.
2. The justification provided by the PP is accepted. However, the monitoring frequency is a deviation from the registered PD and the same needs to be made transparent in the MR.
3. The justification provided by the PP is accepted. However, the monitoring frequency is a deviation from the registered PD and the same needs to be made transparent in the MR.
4. A spreadsheet of the average wind speed in the project region taken from the INPE website was provided as evidence and the same was checked.
5. The value is now updated as annual, which is accepted. The same was checked with GIS files provided. The increase in the deforestation proves that the measures are not in place. PP to clarify on what are the measures taken to avoid or stop the deforestation. Justify the same with evidence. Also, leakage management plan is not provided.
6. It was checked that actual deforestation in leakage belt was lower than projected. Checked with the emission reduction spread sheets and GIS files and accepted the same.
7. It was evidenced that the GIS files was provided along with the CVs of the Geoprocessing team to demonstrate credibility of the company for the study carried out and contractual agreement was also provided.
(ABSLRRt: Annual area of deforestation in the reference region at year t, the value applied column states “the annual average projected deforestation within the reference region during the crediting period”. PP to clarify the values are projected or actual values or annual average).
8. GIS files of SFMP for both instances were provided. However, the area of SFMP 1st instance found inconsistent with the area mentioned in the MR (MR – 3476 ha, Shp file – 4112 ha); annual post harvesting report of instance 1 was not provided, PP is further requested to provide DOF (Forestry Origin Document) for instance 1.
9. The statement was updated at APLPAicl,t under value applied column. However, the evidence documents for the values 1,220.41 ha and 13,961.97 ha in instance 1 have not been provided.
10. It was checked that the QA/QC of Data/Parameter ($\Delta C_{PA}d_{PAT}$) was updated by deleting the text related to Forest Certification. However, the MR is not transparent on the forest certification in implementing SFMP in compliance with regional/national regulations. It is further checked that as per the registered PD, it is mentioned that the project will perform certification and the same is deleted from the revised MR. However, no deviation requested in the MR.
11. It was evidenced that the social and environmental plan is developed by owners but not implemented as income from VCUs were not generated so far. However, the GIS files cannot be accessed, PP is further requested to provide GIS files for the same.
12. The information on leakage management areas was provided in the response. However, the same is not transparent in MR. The satellite images from LMA were provided as evidence. However, from the evidence clarification is required regarding the LMA “Escola Flor do Cupuaçu” if the boundary of the concerned LMA includes forested areas. GIS files of LMA provided are still point vector files, PP is further requested to provide Polygon vector files for the same.
13. PP is further requested to provide DOF documents to support harvesting intensity procedures for instance 1.

14. Control procedures applied to forest inventory, AOP internal audit reports has not been provided. PP is further requested to provide DOFs of instance 1.
15. It was checked that the information was updated in footnote number “45” in the 2nd version of the monitoring report.
16. It was evidenced that the SocialCarbon Report for Point Zero was provided.
17. It was evidenced that the questionnaires prepared by Future Carbon Group in local stakeholder communication along with participation list was provided as evidence. The questionnaires included responses and suggestions.
18. The document for formalization between Tupa Group and Brazil nut collectors was provided. However, the copy of identity cards (entry pass) provided to nut collectors to collect the nuts from the project area was not provided.
19. It was checked that the information was not updated on which specific instance referred at the section 4.3 - Indicator “Associations and Cooperatives” in the MR v2. However, the same information was updated at 6.1.1 of MRv2.
20. Provide information about reasons for invasion of Grupo Leite occurred in 2021 along with police report filed. PP is further requested to provide what are the actions taken there after the invasion, to make sure such incidents doesn’t happen in future. Also, the conflict management methods/procedures in place for all the three instances are not provided.
21. It was checked that the information about “Alternate income sources” indicator was updated in the 2nd version of the monitoring report and the evidence regarding contractual agreement between Nut collectors and Tupa Grupo was provided and checked by the audit team.
22. It was evidenced that there is one socio-environmental investments: alternative income generation (The agreement signed with the extractivists for the collection of nuts provides for collection without any financial transfer to the Tupá Grou.), which is only for instance 3 and not for 1 and 2. PP to justify the scoring of 2.
23. It was checked that the instance 3 has an extractive partnership agreement with Brazil nut collectors within the area of the farm where the Brazil nut trees are located, which the owner does not use for commercial purpose, the information was made transparent in section 6.1.5 of MR v2. The contractual agreement between nut collectors and owner was provided as evidence.
24. It was checked that the source of data for “Buffer reduction” and “Project performance” indicators was corrected accordingly in section 4.3 of MR v2.
25. It was evidenced that the stakeholder consultation was conducted on 05 Sep 2022, the invitation letter and attendance list for the same provided as evidence.

Based on above assessments, item: 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 22 are open.

Project participant 2nd response

Date: 24/10/2023

1. Post-deforestation carbon stock was updated since it was a finding raised during VERRA accuracy review.
2. VCSPD is validated and under registry. The most recent version of PD was updated at the comment regarding the parameter abicl was updated to the following: "The values will be reassessed every 6 years or when data is more than 10 years old, whichever occurs first."
3. VCSPD is validated and under registry. The most recent version of PD was updated at the comment regarding the parameter bbicl was updated to the following: "The values will be reassessed every 6 years or when data is more than 10 years old, whichever occurs first."
5. Measures to reduce deforestation include increasing environmental awareness/education and generation of incomes. The preliminary version of the social implementation activities was shared with VVB team. However, the detailed plan is under development since carbon credits income is not available yet. Furthermore, the socio-economic diagnosis that has subsidised the development of the plan has already been carried out and is presented as evidence.
7. Values refer to ex post data. The value applied introduction text was corrected to: "The table below shows the deforestation within the reference region during the monitored period." Writing at 'Purpose of data' field was also corrected to reflect this parameter is ex post. This correction applies to the following parameters: ABSLRrt, ABSLPAt, and ABSLLKt.
8. The SFMPs areas were corrected, and now represent the net area ("área efetiva", in Portuguese) to be logged. The difference between total area and net area are the discounts, which are related to Permanent Preservation Areas (APPs), presence of rocks, high slope, or other limitations. The net area is available at the logging permit issued by the Environmental Agency of each State. The MR was updated at sections where logging activities are detailed, such as: section 4.2 (parameter APLPAicl,t), and 5.2 (tables related to project emissions), etc.
9. Parameter APLPAicl,t was updated. In order to obtain such value, it as applied proportion operations as available at the MR Spreadhseet v3 table 25b. DOFs (Forest Origin Documents) and AUTEX (Exploitation Authorization, the logging permit) were utilized to fill the spreadsheet and were shared with the VVB team.
10. Forest certification was excluded both from the VCSPD under registry process and also from the Monitoring Report.
11. The GIS files have been included in the CL 6 Item 11 folder. Please note the spreadsheet 'shpRM.xls' was also included, where the highlighted cells inform the filters to obtain the ex-post data within leakage belt.
12. The demarcation of the LMA encompassed areas that were classified as "non-forest" within a 10-year period prior to the Project Start Date. As a result, the green areas within the boundaries of the Flor do Cupuaçu School LMA are in fact areas undergoing regeneration. The GIS files have been included in the CL 6 Item 12 folder.
13. Instance 1 DOFs were shared with VVB team.
14. AOP internal audit was excluded both from the VCSPD under registry process and also from the Monitoring Report.
18. Despite the existence of a routine for entering and leaving the Brazil nut via the house of the instance 3 farm manager, there are no identity cards (entry passes) to control the access of collectors to the project area. The access through farm manager house is the existing control access.
19. The information has been updated with the specific instance referred (Instance 3 - Tupá Group) in section 4.3 - Indicator "Associations and Cooperatives", in line with the information presented in section 6.1.1 of MR v3.
20. The invasion at Santa Carmem farm took place in 2021 and the threat has been controlled since then. The police report is presented in folder CL ID 06 – Item 20. The measures taken after the invasion by the owners were to strengthen security in the area, by patrolling the farm with private security company. The situation was solved by using the legal procedures, such as Legal system and the Police Department to manage conflicts until invaders were peacefully expelled from property. Once the situation was controlled and farm operation was back to instance 2 landowner, the surveillance service was maintained as a preventive measure. In addition, the instance has also joined the governmental program named 'Rural Patrol', as reported in section 3.1 - Implementation status of MR.

By joining the programme, the Rondônia state police department develops patrolling routine within the property and help reducing the risk of further invasions. All instances have official contracts with patrolling teams to avoid such problems. The revenue from the credits generated by the project is important to maintain surveillance activities in the project area and preventing new threats of invasion, thus ensuring forest conservation. It is worth clarifying no conflicts were identified during the monitored period.

22. With regard to the "Alternative Income Sources" indicator, a score of 2 was awarded, given that the Tupá Group has signed an agreement with the nut extractivists, which aims to formalize the agreement between the Tupá Group and the extractivists to collect the nuts in the project area, without any financial return to the landowners. In this sense, it is assessed that the project generates one alternative income source for the local communities, consistent with scenario 2 of the respective indicator. So far, only Instance 3 provides alternative income sources for the community.

Documentation provided by project participant

5. Socio-environmental Action Plan and Socio-economic diagnosis of Rio Madeira REDD+ Grouped Project were provided as evidence.
8. The AUTEX and Operation License documents of instances 1 and 3 were provided as requested.
9. The AUTEX and Operation License documents of instances 1 and 3 and DOFs of instance 1 were provided as requested.
11. GIS files of Leakage Belts of all instances were provided as requested.
12. GIS files of the project's LMAs were provided as requested.
13. DOFs of instance 1 was provided as requested.
20. Documents about the invasion of instance 2 were provided as requested.

DOE 2 nd assessment	Date: 03/11/2023
1. PP is to provide information about whether the value were updated in VCS joint PD/MR. 2. PP is to provide updated Joint PD/MR to cross-check the comment in parameter “abicl”. 3. PP is to provide updated Joint PD/MR to cross-check the comment in parameter “bbicl”. 5. PP now provided Socio-environmental action plan and socio-economic diagnosis which considered as measures to stop or avoid the deforestation. PP is further requested to provide evidence for the statement “Measures to reduce deforestation include increasing environmental awareness/education and generation of incomes”. 7. Parameter (ABSLRRt): Annual area of deforestation in the reference region at year t, the value applied column was now updated with actual values and value applied introduction text was corrected to: “The table below shows the deforestation within the reference region during the monitored period”. This was made in MR version 03 and it is accepted. 8. The area is now updated with net area of SFMP in MR v3. However, the annual post harvesting report is not provided as it is under development. PP is to provide the same on completion for instance 1. 9. The values was updated according to documents (AUTEX and DOFs) which represents net area of the monitoring period. 10. PP is to provide Joint PD/MR to check the corrections along with the revise validation/verification report. 11. GIS files of Leakage Belt for all the three instances were provided, all files are accessible now and found consistent with MR v03. 12. GIS files of LMA provided are still point vector files, PP is further requested to provide Polygon vector files for the same. 13. DOFs documents to support harvesting intensity procedures for instance 1 was provided. 14. PP is to provide Joint PD/MR to check the same. PP to provide what are the reasons for exclusion of AOP internal audits from VCS PD and provide information on why AOP internal audits are done. 18. There are no identity cards/entry passes for nut collectors and it was confirmed from PP. Despite the existence of a routine for entering and leaving the Brazil nut via the house of the instance 3 farm manager, it is like a checking point and the same was checked during the site visit. 19. The information was updated on specific instance referred at the section 4.3 – indicator: “Associations and Cooperatives” in the MR v3. 20. Police report was provided as an evidence, the measures taken after the invasion by the owners were to strengthen security in the area, by patrolling the farm with private security company and the instance 2 has also joined the governmental program named ‘Rural Patrol’. By joining the programme, the Rondônia state police department develops patrolling routine within the property and help reducing the risk of further invasions. This was checked with documents provided by PP. PP is further to provide conflict management procedures/methods in place for all three instances. 22. The score “2” can be accepted as the project generates one alternative income source for local communities. Item 1,2,3,5,8,10,12,14 and 20 are open.	
Project participant 3 rd response	Date: 10/11/2023

1. The value has been updated in the VCS joint PD/MR, which is now in registry process. The VCS joint PD/MR document was provided as evidence, available at folder MR version 4.
2. Joint PD/MR was provided to cross-check the comment in parameter “abicl” and is available at folder MR version 4.
3. Joint PD/MR was provided to cross-check the comment in parameter “bbicl” and is available at folder MR version 4.
5. The main impact of the Project is to promote biodiversity conservation, forest integrity, and environmental health improvement by strengthening sustainable economic practices and technical training in the project area and neighboring communities. In this regard, activities related to Education and Employment are of fundamental importance in reducing deforestation through environmental awareness and the promotion of alternative income sources. Some of the planned activities in this thematic area include: training workshops on biodiversity conservation with an emphasis on deforestation, wildfires, and illegal hunting; environmental awareness events; development of informative guides and educational events aimed at children and youth; and strengthening good agricultural practices through workshops on soil management. This includes offering rural technical training courses and rural technical assistance. All these activities are in line with the short- and long-term objectives set out in the project's Preliminary Socio-Environmental Action Plan, presented earlier. As the main result these activities will benefit the population of the communities assisted, as well as agricultural workers. These activities will be developed through partnerships with qualified educational and training institutions in these areas, and once these partnerships are validated and established, the project proponent will provide access to the content for the communities and institutions identified by the project. It is understood that through technical training and the promotion of environmental education and good agricultural practices, it will be possible to raise awareness about conservation and generate alternative sources of income that do not depend on activities that degrade the forested area. The 2024 Action Plan has been approved by the owners. This plan guides which focal groups will participate and the lines of activities to be developed. The operational plan to implement activities in 2024 is still under construction. However, it is important to note that the actions for the remaining years of the project are still in the planning and validation phase with the owners, communities, and other stakeholders. The evidence can be found in the folder "CL 6 item 5 - Approved Action Plan 2024"
8. The SFMP ending report of POA5 (instance 1) was provided as requested.
10. Joint PD/MR was provided to cross-check and is available at folder MR version 4.
12. GIS files of LMA in polygon format were provided as requested.
14. There is no audit process regarding SFMP operations within logging areas. Thus, such information was excluded. Joint PD/MR was provided to cross-check and is available at folder MR version 4.
20. The conflict management procedure that will serve as guidance for cases of conflicts and invasions is currently under development by the project proponent (Future Carbon), and one of its products is an online form for recording occurrences (named Occurrence Form, “Registro de Ocorrência” in Portuguese) by the landowners and farm managers that compose the projects. Once an event has occurred (e.g. burning, mining, theft, trespassing, etc.), the organisation is instructed to fill in the aforementioned form to report and detail the occurrence. This document collects information such as: date of occurrence, description of the event, immediate action measures, photographic records, etc. Once the event has been received, the data is assessed to measure the possible damage to the project area and the stakeholders (settlements, indigenous lands and communities), and the appropriate measures are taken by Future Carbon's technical and social areas, together with the landowners. In addition to reporting the event internally, the project proponent advises the landowners to take legal action, such as opening a police report. In this way, it is possible to register and monitor the progress of the occurrence with the local government. As mentioned in MR-2, the landowners and managers of the three instances take an active part in all project design and implementation processes, including helping to mediate conflicts, given the length of time they have lived in the area.

The Preliminary Occurrence Form was included in CL 06 – Item 20 folder as evidence. It is important to emphasise that the document is under development and will still be validated with the landowners. Improvements can also be made over time to make the document simpler but more effective.

Documentation provided by project participant

1. Joint PD and 1st MR and the email sent to Verra regarding the registration of the project is available at MR version 4 folder.
2. Joint PD and 1st MR and the email sent to Verra regarding the registration of the project available at MR version 4 folder.
3. Joint PD and 1st MR and the email sent to Verra regarding the registration of the project available at MR version 4 folder.
8. The SFMP ending report of POA5 (instance 1 logging zone) was provided as requested.
10. Joint PD and 1st MR and the email sent to Verra regarding the registration of the project available at MR version 4 folder.
12. GIS files of LMA in polygon format were provided as requested.
14. Joint PD and 1st MR and the email sent to Verra regarding the registration of the project available at MR version 4 folder.
20. The Preliminary Occurrence Form was provided as requested.

DOE 3rd assessment

Date: 15/11/2023

1. The values are now updated in the VCS Joint PD/MR and the same was checked by audit team.
2. It is checked and confirmed that the comment in parameter “abicl” was found consistent with the Joint PD/MR and 2nd MR v4.
3. It is checked and confirmed that the comment in parameter “bbicl” was found consistent with the Joint PD/MR and 2nd MR v4.
5. The justification and evidence were checked and confirmed.
8. SFMP report for instance 1 was provided and same was confirmed.
10. The term “Forest certification” was excluded both from the VCSPD and also Monitoring Report v4 and the same can be accepted.
12. GIS files for LMA was provided and the same was found consistent.
14. It is checked and confirmed from Joint VCS PD/MR and the same was found consistent.
20. Management plan for deforestation, fire and invasions were provided by PP and the same was checked.

Thus, CL is closed

CL ID	07	Section no.	4.1	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				
Section 4.4 of MR (Monitoring Plan) 1. The MR is not transparent on the competencies of the personnel that are carrying out the monitoring activities for both VCS and SocialCarbon. 2. Section 4.4 of MR (Procedures for handling internal auditing and non-conformities): PP is requested to provide evidence for if any internal audits are established. 3. <i>Overview of data collection procedures</i>: PP is requested to correct the sections mentioned, PP is to refer the sections 4.1 and 4.2 instead of 5.1 and 5.2. 4. <i>Organization and responsibilities of the parties involved in all the above</i>: PP is requested to correct the sections mentioned, PP is to refer to section 4.2 instead of 5.2. 5. MR is not transparent on the QA/QC procedures for SocialCarbon data collection and monitoring. 6. As per VCS Social Carbon monitoring report template v4.0, PP is to provide an attendance list (in the appendix) where information is collected from communities and stakeholder meetings.				
Project participant response				Date: 22/09/2023
1. The Future Carbon technical team responsible for both monitoring VCS activities and SocialCarbon is qualified to carry out this task, based on previous knowledge and experience in developing other projects using the same methodology. The same statement is available in MR version 3, section 4.4, topic: <i>Organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies</i>. 2. As described in the MR, procedures involving internal auditing have not yet been applied by the PP and Developer, as available in this phrase: "<i>The procedures for handling internal auditing and non-conformities are going to be established by both project developer and project proponent.</i>". There is an intention to establish this type of procedure soon. 3. The mentions about Organization and responsibilities were corrected in Section 4.1. 4. The mention in the topic Organization and responsibilities of the parties involved in all the above were corrected in Section 4.1. 5. The data was collected through on-site interviews carried out in the presence of the landowners. In addition, as mentioned in MR v2, the landowners actively participated in choosing the communities benefiting from the project. To support the research sources, only data from official databases was used. Finally, the use of the VM0015 methodology and Risk Report Calculation tool 4.0 helps to maintain the quality of the data and procedures adopted. 6. The attendance lists showing the participation of the communities and stakeholders in the meetings that occurred during the monitoring period were provided as requested.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
6. An attendance list of the meetings held during the monitoring period were provided.				

DOE assessment	Date: 17/10/2023
1. It was checked that the information on personnel that are carrying out the monitoring activities for both VCS and SocialCarbon is updated. However, PP is requested to provide the CVs of the team involved in the VCS and Social Carbon. 2. It was clarified that the procedures involving internal auditing are yet to be applied by the PP and Developer and there is an intention to establish this type of procedure soon. The project is in 2nd verification and the validation team is of the opinion that the procedures for internal auditing/non-conformance handling and QA/QC plays an important role in avoiding the errors transferred in the ER calculations. PP is requested to provide the methods/procedures and clarify on how is it made sure that such errors have not occurred in the proposed MP and clarify QA/QC procedures applied in the current MP. 3. It was checked that the sections referenced in “overview of data collection procedures” was corrected accordingly in the second version of the monitoring report. 4. It was checked that the sections referred in “organisational and responsibilities of the parties involved in all the above” was corrected in the second version of the monitoring report. 5. The MR v2 is still not transparent on the QA/QC procedures for SocialCarbon data collection and monitoring. 6. PP is to provide attendance list where information is collected from communities and stakeholders during preparation of questionnaires for 3 instance and further clarify how these people are representative of the community. Based on above assessment, item: 1, 2, 5 and 6 are open.	
Project participant 2 nd response	Date: 20/10/2023
1.The CVs of the involved team at the project both VCS and SocialCarbon certifications were shared with VVB team at folder CL7/item 1. 2. Quality methods were shared with VVB team at folder CL7/item 2 5. The SOCIALCARBON data was collected by on-site interviews carried out in the presence of the landowners. In addition, the landowners actively participated in choosing the communities benefiting from the project. To support the research sources, only data from official databases was used. In addition, the use of the VM0015 Methodology and Risk Report Calculation Tool 4.0 helps to maintain the quality of the data and procedures adopted. All data collection and parameters adopted to monitor the SOCIALCARBON indicators will be presented in the SOCIALCARBON Reports, as well as the description of methods to collect information and procedures to be applied for each indicator. This information will be stored digitally and all evidence will be made available during the verification process. These data collection and monitoring procedures were described in the subsection Quality Assurance/Quality Control of the section 4.4 - Monitoring Plan in MR v3. 6. During the period, an on-site visit was conducted with the aim of presenting the project to the stakeholders. Conversations were held with local institutions and some community leaders. In 2022, the focus and choice of these conversations were based on reaching and generating qualitative data for the project. However, the upcoming monitoring activities may include different stakeholders. Attendance lists can be found in folder CL 7 item 6.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
1. CVs of the team involved in the VCS and Social Carbon were provided as requested. 2. QA/QC procedure was provided as requested. 6. The attendance list of site visit was provided as requested.	

DOE 2 nd assessment	Date: 03/11/2023
1. The CVs/Mini Bios of the involved team in the project both VCS and Social Carbon certifications was provided and accepted. 2 PP has provided Quality methods that includes “Document control during and at the end of each project cycle; Operation in compliance with Quality policies, standards and guidelines established by Future Carbon; Project management based on the standard model defined for projects”. Internal audits will be carried out periodically to ensure the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of the measures adopted. Non-conformities eventually generated in internal and external audit processes will generate action plans that will be controlled by the Centre and other information was available in section 4.4 of MR v03. 5. The information on QA/QC for Social Carbon data collection and monitoring was made transparent in section 4.4 of MR v3. 6. PP has provided attendance list of instance 1, PP is further requested to provide attendance list where information is collected from communities and stakeholders during preparation of questionnaires for instance 3 and further clarify how these people are representative of community. Item 6 is open.	
Project Participant 3 rd response	Date: 10/11/2023
6. The attendance list provided has signatures from representatives of all instances, only the logo is from instance 1, since the meeting took place at the headquarters of the Rovema Group. The signatures in question can be found on page 4 of the file sent via dropbox. The people who took part in the meetings are community leaders, elected or indicated by the communities they belong to, so they participate in commitments representing them. In addition, since communities are small, schools represent a community center, where population meet to discuss local themes.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
6. The attendance list of site visit was provided as requested.	
DOE 3 rd assessment	Date: 15/11/2023
6. It is confirmed that the all stakeholders attended the meeting held at instance 1 (Grupo Rovema) headquarters and same was checked with evidence. Thus, CL is closed	

CL ID	08	Section no.	4.3	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				
1. Section 5.1 Page 94 of MR: (Calculation of baseline carbon stock changes)- The resulting changes in carbon stock for initial forest classes for the reference region, project area and leakage belt are as presented in section 4.1, Here in MR section 4.1 is Data and Parameters. PP is to clarify the same. PP to include the baseline carbon stock changes in the Reference region, Project area, and leakage belt. 2. Section 5.2 of MR: PP is to correct the section mentioned in first line of section 5.2 (project emissions). 3. Section 5.2 of MR: PP is to provide post-exploration report document related to volume harvested for instance 1 (Rovema) for the monitoring period. 4. The total extracted volume mentioned in the post-exploratorion report of Grupo Tupá– UPF 4 of Fazenda Beleza property (volume=1789.623 m³) is not consistent with that of the MR (page 95; volume= 5,910.68 m³). PP to clarify the same, document provided for volume harvested of Grupo Tupá (UPF 4 of Fazenda Beleza property) is only for the first period. PP to provide all the documents for the entire harvested volume of the Grupo Tupá during the monitoring period. 5. Section 5.2 MR : Page 94 states that “During the current monitoring period, three APU was harvested, according to Tables” but the tables show volume extraction of only two APU (Rovema and Tupa) in the current monitoring period. PP is requested to clarify the inconsistency and justify the same with appropriate evidence. 6. Section 5.2 of MR (page 101, 2nd paragraph): PP is requested to justify the statement that the “MR already takes into account as planned deforestation the roads and decks constructions, which represent around 16% of the total damage”. 7. Section 5.2 (Project Emissions): The “area of unplanned deforestation within the project area during the monitoring period” is mentioned as 46.02 ha in table 14 of MR, and ERR calculation sheet; however, the unplanned deforested area is mentioned as 123.60 ha at page 104 of MR (last paragraph). PP to clarify the same. 8. Table 15: The column titles of the table 15 are mentioned as ‘ex-ante’. PP to clarify the same.				
Project participant response				Date: 22/09/2023

1. Post deforestation carbon stock was updated in the MR version 2, Section 5.1.
2. Information in the first line of Section 5.2 at MR version 2 was corrected as requested.
3. The Post-exploration report documents of instance 1 (Rovema) were provided.
4. The document containing the volume exploited by instance 3 (Tupá) in the monitoring period was provided.
5. The information has been corrected in the PD, regarding only the two APU's in activity in this monitoring period.
6. Open roads and patios are counted as planned deforestation in the calculation spreadsheets (table 25), and in addition, the Feldpausch study averages the damage caused by PMFS, considering that approximately 16% of the total damage would be due to roads and patios. According to the study, the total damage caused by PMFS is 2.4m³, but if we discount the damage caused by roads and patios (15.9%), the damage to the remaining trees would be approximately 2.01 m³/m³. The reference is available in table "Logging damage factor (LDF)", page 51.
7. The information was corrected in the quote text in the last paragraph of page 104 of MR. The right information is the one available in the spreadsheet.
8. The column titles were corrected and the data was updated.

Documentation provided by project participant

3. Post-exploration report documents of instance 1 is available at the following path: CL6, item 08.
4. SFMP report documents of instance 3 is available at the following path: CL6, item 08.

DOE assessment

Date: 17/10/2023

1. It was checked that there are no updates found about "Calculation of baseline carbon stock changes" in section 5.1 of the MR 2nd version. PP is to update the information according to the finding.
2. It was checked that the section referred in the first line of 5.2 section was corrected in the second version of the monitoring report.
3. It was checked that the post – exploration report document related to volume harvested for instance 1 (Rovema) for the monitoring period was not yet provided by the PP. PP is further requested to provide post – exploration report for instance 1.
4. The total volume extracted presented in the post report of Grupo Tupa is now made transparent in the 2nd version of MR. However, it was not clear on statement "In the first period of operations at UPF-04, 291 trees were felled, dragged, sectioned and transported, with an approximate volume of 1,789.623 m³ mentioned in the report, clarify on what exactly the first period means.
5. The information on APUs in this monitoring period was corrected in the second version of the monitoring report.
6. PP is further requested to clarify how the 16% value (LDF) derived. The same is not clear from page 124 of MR.
7. It was checked that the information on the area of unplanned deforestation within the project area during the monitoring period was corrected in the second version of the monitoring report.
8. It was checked that the column titles and data was corrected in the table '16' of the monitoring report 2nd version.

Based on above assessment, item: 1, 3, 4 and 6 are open.

Project participant 2nd response

Date: 24/10/2023

1. Section 5.1 was updated, where it was included baseline carbon stock changes. Moreover, it was added non-CO2 emissions from forest fires at the same section. 3. Such report for instance 1 is under development. However, DOFs were shared and can be considered reliable evidence to extract volume of logging activities in m³. DOFs and spreadsheet were shared with VVB team. 4. Sentence was extracted from the instance 3 post-SFMP report. The reference to 'first period' refers to the first period of exploitation at UPF4, which has started in 2022. It is worth reinforcing data available at such report page 1: Title is: 'Título do Relatório: 1º Relatório de Atividades de exploração' (Report Title: 1st Report of Exploitation Activities) and reference period is from May 1st 2022 to December 31st, 2022. 6. It was included a footnote at section 5.2 when introducing Feldpausch et al (2005) study, which was shared with VVB team.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
3. DOFs of instance 1 were provided as requested. 6. The "Feldpausch et al (2005)" study was provided as evidence.	
DOE 2 nd assessment	Date: 03/11/2023
1. Section 5.1 of MR v3 was updated, where the baseline carbon stock changes in the Reference Region, Project area and leakage belt has been included. 3. DOFs of 1st instance was shared as evidence. However, Post Report was not shared as it is under development. 4. It was clarified that the 1st period refers to the 1st period of exploitation at UPF 4, the period is from May 1st 2022 to 31st December 2022. The same was checked with the Post SFMP report of instance 1. 6. PP is further requested to clarify the same with more information how the 16% is referred to this project since the same could not be crosschecked from the study "Feldpausch et al (2005)".	
Item 3 and 6 are open.	
Project Participant 3 rd response	Date: 10/11/2023
3. The POA 5 SFMP ending report of Instance 1 was provided as evidence. 6. The percentage of 16% was calculated through the co-relation between the factor of the emissions caused by roads and log decks in management areas. The calculation is made by adding the logging damages: 0.9 (roads) and 0.2 (log decks), as available at the study Table 6. This summed values (0.9 + 0.2 = 1.1) were divided by the overall logging damage, which is 6.9 according to the Table 6. Thus, 1.1 divided by 6.9 is equal to 16%. Table 6 is available at the Feldpausch study, at page 11.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
3. The final logging report for POA 5 was provided as requested. 6. The "Feldpausch et al (2005)" study was provided as evidence.	
DOE 3 rd assessment	Date: 15/11/2023
3. SFMP report for instance 1 was provided and the same was checked and confirmed. 6. PP has clarified on how the 16% is referred to this project and the same was crosschecked with the evidence.	
Thus, CL is closed.	

CL ID	09	Section no.	4.5	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				
In the Non-Permanence Risk (NPR) Report: 1. PP is requested to provide NPRR for first monitoring period. A) INTERNAL RISKS 2. Project Management: In item c) (Management team skills): (a) It is mentioned that “all instances have hired a monitoring team..”. PP is requested to provide the contract documents with the monitoring teams of the three instances. PP is further requested to provide information on the frequency of monitoring and contract period. (b) PP is requested to provide the contract documents with Forest Engineering teams for the instance 1 and 3. (c) PP is requested to provide contract document with the consultancy carrying out the satellite monitoring in instance 2. PP also to include information on the frequency of monitoring and contract period. (d) PP is requested provide employment contract documents of farm managers: Mr. Sandro (of instance 2) and Mr. Aparecido (of instance 3). 3. Opportunity Cost: In item h), PP is requested to provide the partnership agreement document signed between Future Carbon and landowners of the three instances. B) EXTERNAL RISKS 4. Land tenure and Resource Access/Impacts// Items a) and d): As per land title documents, many land titles are under mortgage contracts. PP is requested to provide justification with evidence that the mortgage will not impact the ownership and resource access of the land owner as well as there is no possibilities of potential disputes over access/rights to the project area and carbon credits.				

C) NATURAL RISKS

5. Natural Risk//FIRE:

- (a) PP is requested to provide the GIS files for the heat spots map within the project boundaries during the monitoring period. Also, PP to provide heat spots map specific to the 3 project instances (excluding RR) during monitoring period.
- (b) In the first table, it is observed that the quantity of the heat spots (heat risk distribution table) when added is 68, which is more than 10 as claimed by the PP. PP is further requested to clarify the inconsistency.
- (c) PP is requested to provide contract with outsourced GIS team and provide the report of heat spots (fire).

6. Footnote number '18' Site cannot be accessed.

Project participant response

Date: 22/09/2023

1. NPRR regarding the first monitoring period was provided as requested.
2.
 - a) The contracts were provided as requested. As for the contract period, all of them have an indefinite term from the date of signature. Regarding the frequency of monitoring, in instances 1 and 3 the service is provided on demand by the contractor, while in instance 2 there is 24/7 surveillance.
 - b) The contract document with Forest Engineering team of Instance 3 was provided as requested. Regarding to Instance 1, as described in the current contract (paragraphs 1 and 2), the responsibility for fulfilling all obligations relating to the labour involved in forest exploitation lies with the Barcelona logging company. This includes hiring a third party (natural or legal) as a service provider to carry out everything related to logging. Therefore, the contract with the Engineer is not made by the landowner. The contract between Instance 1 and timber company containing the responsibilities of the parties was provided.
 - c) The contract was provided as requested. Regarding the frequency of monitoring, the monitoring service takes place monthly, including the delivery of the maps generated by the satellite images, and the duration of the contract is indefinite.
3. Contract between Future Carbon and the landowner was provided as requested.
4. The areas belonging to the project are in good standing, and this can be proven both by the full title certificate, the purpose of which is to faithfully transcribe all the records contained in the property's registration, and by the chain of title certificate, which is the document that includes the chronological sequence and record of all the transfers that have taken place on the same piece of land. This certificate lists all the owners of the property, from the original title held by the government to the current owner.
 About mortgages in the areas, we can say that this is a very common procedure which consists of giving a property as collateral to obtain a loan with low interest rates and long terms. As a way of mitigating the risks surrounding the property, every six months the partner is asked to send a statement issued by the bank showing the status of payments on existing mortgages. These documents were provided as evidence.
 All these documents are meticulously analysed during the negotiations that precede the signing of the partnership contract for the development of environmental assets, as well as during the years in which the project is carried out.
5.
 - a) GIS files was provided as requested.
 - b) The table were corrected excluding the line with the information about number of heat spots. The column where the sum of the points is 68 refers to the quality of the heat spots.
 - c) Contract was provided as requested
6. The footnote number '18' were updated as requested

Documentation provided by project participant

1. NPRR was provided as requested.
2. All the documents were provided as requested.
3. Contract was provided as requested and is available at the following path: CL1, item 07.
4. Bank statements have been provided showing that the mortgages have been paid on time and is available at the following path: FAR01, item ii.
5.
 - a) The GIS files and maps was provided as requested.
 - c) Contract was provided as requested.

DOE assessment	Date: 17/10/2023
1. It was evidenced that the NPRR of first monitoring report was provided. 2. a) It was evidenced that contracts documents were provided and from the contracts it was understood that all the contracts of three instances have an indefinite term from the date of signature. Regarding the frequency, for instance 1 and 3 the service is provided on demand by the contractor. Clarify, how does it ensure a continuous surveillance of the forest areas. b) It was evidenced that the contract document with Forest Engineering team of instance 3 was provided, the document includes all the terms and conditions between parties. Regarding the instance 1, it was understood that the responsibility for fulfilling all obligations relating to the labour involved in forest exploitation lies with the Madreira Barcelona logging company. This includes hiring a third party (natural or legal) as a service provider to carry out everything related to logging. c) It was evidenced that the contract document with the consultancy carrying out the satellite monitoring in instance 2 was provided. It was understood that frequency of the monitoring will takes place monthly including the delivery of the maps generated by the satellite images. d) It was evidenced that the employment contract documents of farm managers of instance 2 and 3 was provided and it was understood that the contract term is indefinite. 3. It was evidenced that the contract document between Future Carbon and the land owners was provided. It was understood that the document includes all the terms and conditions related to payments and roles among them and validity of 30 years, which covers the project crediting period. 4. The supporting evidence documents related to mortgages was provided by the PP, the documents seem to be official letters from banks informing that the land owners have a good financial reputation. Can accepted as evidence. 5. a) .GIS files of heat spots provided. Number of heat spots is consistent with MR. PP is to provide more information on area affected by fire and percentage deforested due to forest fire and risk categories. b) It was evidenced that the table were corrected excluding the line with the information about number of heat spots. c) It was evidenced that the contract document of outsourced GIS team was provided, dated on 22/05/2023. 6. It was checked that the footnote number 18 was updated in the second version of the monitoring report and now it is accessible. Based on above assessment, item: 2-a and 5-a are open.	
Project participant 2 nd response	Date: 24/10/2023
2. Surveillance services are formalized, with contracts signed by landowners and contractors. However, the patrolling service can vary according to time. Depending on the harvesting season, for example, the farm might have high circulation of personel and machinery. Thus, patrolling can be reduced during such period. The rainy season can also influence, once access is more difficult to wood grabbers and encroachers. Finally, the invasion interest can vary according to political circumstances or police enforcement. The landowners have an informal communication channel with other landowners where it is discussed possible encroachers and other relevant information to protect their assets. Nevertheless, the patrolling companies are constantly available to get in the properties and develop their on site services. 5-a. Data was included at the NPRR version 2, section fire risk, as requested.	

Documentation provided by project participant	
No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding this CL.	
DOE 2 nd assessment	Date: 03/11/2023
2.a. The validation team accepted the same during validation. However, the same is not verifiable, PP is further requested to provide invoices from the service provider or payment receipts from the landowner to confirm the same.	
5-a. The information on area affected by fire and percentage deforested due to forest fire and risk categories was updated in NPRR v3.	
Item 2.a is open.	
Project Participant 3 rd response	Date: 10/11/2023
2. a. Invoices and payment receipts were provided as evidence.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
2. a. Invoices and payment receipts were provided as evidence.	
DOE 3 rd assessment	Date: 15/11/2023
2.a. The invoices and payment receipts are provided, the same was checked and confirmed.	
Thus, CL is closed.	

CL ID	10	Section no.	4.6	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CL				

Section 6 (SocialCarbon Results):

1. Sub-section 6.1.1 (Social Resource)//Expansion of community activities: In the “prospects” item, PP is requested to provide list possible recommendations and goals to be reached, where applicable. Further, PP is requested to clarify the agreement between Tupa group and Nut collectors and refer to CL ID 6 item 18.
2. Sub-section 6.1.2 (Human Resource)//Conflict management: PP is requested to provide the contract documents between the Grupo Leite and security companies, as mentioned in the “Situation” item. Also, PP is further clarify with reference to CL ID 6 item “20”.
3. Sub-section 6.1.4 (Natural Resource)// Land tenure:
 - (a) in the “Situation” item, it is mentioned that “During the rest of the period (5/12/2022 until the end of 2022), the monitoring and protection of the area was maintained through informal contracts with local residents and workers. PP is requested to provide evidence for the same.
 - (b) As per interviews during site visit, deforestation occurred in the land property of Tupá Grupo (3rd instance), which was caused by the neighboring farm. PP is requested to clarify on the same in line with the “Land tenure” indicator.
 - (c) During the checking of land title documents and as per FAR raised in the previous validation/verification, it is learnt that some of the land titles are under mortgage agreement. PP to clarify on the same.
4. Sub-section 6.1.4 (Natural Resource)// Social and environmental investments: The situation of the indicator is stated that “There are no actions related to socio-environmental investments during this monitoring period”; however, the score is mentioned as “2”. PP is requested to clarify the inconsistency.
5. Sub-section 6.1.4 (Natural Resource)// Quality Control: In the “prospects” item, PP is requested to provide list possible recommendations and goals to be reached, where applicable.
6. Sub-section 6.1.4 (Biodiversity/Technology Resource)// Non-timber forest products (NTFPs): PP is requested to clarify and justify how the NTFPs are collected in a sustainable way.
7. Sub-section 6.1.4 (Biodiversity/Technology Resource)// Biodiversity monitoring and Impact on remaining flora: In the prospects, PP is requested to provide more description on the prospects of monitoring and study of local biodiversity including plans and goals.
8. Sub-section 6.1.6 (Carbon Resource)// Stakeholder consultation: In the applied scenario (score 3), it is mentioned that “.... all comments were registered”. PP is requested to provide the evidence of the registered comments.

9. Section 6.2.1 (Current Performance):

- a) PP is requested to provide the calculation sheet of SocialCarbon Hexagon. As per the VCS SocialCarbon monitoring Report template v4.0,
- b) PP is to provide comment on the overall results (maximum 600 words), emphasizing on the project's main strengths and weaknesses during the SOCIALCARBON monitoring period.
- c) PP is to check the average score for "Natural Resource", and provide the correct score (also in Historical Performance section 6.2.2).

10. Section 6.3 (Prospect status): the MR is not transparent on the prospect information (Achieved, or Not achieved, or Identified) of other indicators considered by the PP such as Women inclusion, Expansion of community activities, Conflict management, Public health, Carbon credit benefits, Securing of funds, Land tenure, Social and environmental investments, Non-timber forest products (NTFPs), and Impact on remaining flora.

11. Section 6.3.3 (Identified prospects): Page 138 of MR shows "Quality control" as an indicator of Carbon Resource; however, it is not present in section 6.1.6 (Carbon Resource indicators). PP to clarify the same.

Project participant response

Date: 22/09/2023

1. MR version 2, Sub-section 6.6.1 was updated with the information requested.
2. The invasion of Fazenda Santa Carmem (Grupo Leite) took place on April 21, 2021. 40 armed men invaded the "Cutia" retreat and assaulted the employees, stole machinery, burned the corral, two houses and some of the farm's cars and motorcycles. After the invasion, a police report was filed at the Mutum Paraná-RO Civil Police Station. The other areas have not experienced any kind of invasion or conflict so far. Same evidence that counts in the folder CL 6 – Document 20.
3. a) Document was as requested. The contract is for an indefinite period.
b) The deforestation that took place on Grupo Tupá's property was caused by the actions of a neighbour who lives near the farm. According to the Tupá Group, the neighbour deforested only the area he owned, in order to open pasture, but lost control of the fire, which ended up overtaking and impacting the Tupá Group's area. The Tupá group did not register a BO because it resolved the situation in a friendly way.
c) The areas belonging to the project are in good standing, and this can be proven both by the full title certificate, the purpose of which is to faithfully transcribe all the records contained in the property's registration, and by the chain of title certificate, which is the document that includes the chronological sequence and record of all the transfers that have taken place on the same piece of land. This certificate lists all the owners of the property, from the original title held by the government to the current owner.

Regarding the FAR raised by VVB about mortgages in the areas, we can say that this is a very common procedure which consists of giving a property as collateral to obtain a loan with low interest rates and long terms. As a way of mitigating the risks surrounding the property, every six months the partner is asked to send a statement issued by the bank showing the status of payments on existing mortgages.

All these documents are meticulously analysed during the negotiations that precede the signing of the partnership contract for the development of environmental assets, as well as during the years in which the project is carried out.

4. The score remained at 2 because the nut extraction action carried out on the Tupá group's properties has been regularized and the nuts provide extra income for the collectors during the harvest season. There was no financial investment, just the regularization of the collection. The clarification was described in section 6.1.4 - Social and environmental investments - Situation.
5. The project is intended to structure and implement a quality control plan for the operations and actions carried out in the project area, with the aim of mitigating, identifying and resolving problems both in the forest areas and in socio-environmental investments. Text included in section 6.1.4 – Quality Control – Prospects.
6. The sustainable harvesting of the Brazil nuts by the collectors is carried out by hand, and no trees, animals or the soil are damaged or affected by the harvest. No pesticides or similar are used in the area where the Brazil nuts trees are located, not even machines or harvesters. The sustainable harvesting of nuts by the collectors is done manually, and no tree, animal or soil is damaged or affected by the harvest. In the area where the Brazil nut trees are located, no pesticides or similar are used, not even machines or harvesters, and people's access is controlled to avoid overharvesting. Therefore, no more Brazil nuts are removed than necessary, allowing the natural regeneration of the species and the feeding of the animals. Corrections made to section 6.1.4 (Biodiversity/Technological Resource)// Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) in "Situation" and "Prospects".

7. No fauna or flora studies or monitoring were carried out during the monitored which includes 2022. In the next monitoring period (2023), the CCB (Community, Climate and Biodiversity) Standard will be implemented. Therefore, the fauna inventory is in progress, so monitoring plans can be drawn up and greater knowledge and studies of the local fauna can be carried out. Correction was made in section 6.1.4 (Biodiversity/Technology Resource)// Biodiversity monitoring and Impact on remaining flora "prospects".
8. There were no comments, so there is no evidence. The methods for receiving comments and suggestions are described in section 2.2 of the MR.
9. a) Calculation sheet of SocialCarbon Hexagon was provided as requested.
 - 3) b))In the monitoring period in question, we can positively highlight the progress made in implementing social actions. The "social" and "human" resources increased by 1 point compared to point zero. The partnership between the Tupá Group and the Brazil nut collectors has led to improved implementation of activities in the communities, alternative sources of income, improved income for the collectors' families and greater protection of the project's forest area. In the human aspect, actions to mitigate conflicts or risks that could harm the project area were carried out by Grupo Leite. Companies were contracted for assistance and guidance for protection against invasions. The carbon resource was also significantly improved compared to point zero. The 2nd Monitoring Period generated 990,970 ton CO₂e estimated in the VCS PD: 981,818 ton CO₂e and the performance was 100.93%. The Project's performance was excellent as it exceeded the estimated in the 1st period.
 - 4) c) MR version 2, Section 6.2.2 was updated as requested.
10. The indicators listed for clarification had no progress or action during the monitoring period. Nor were there any actions or community engagement to trace and point out possible prospects in this report. Corrections made to sections 6.3.1 and 6.3.2.
11. MR version 2, Section 6.3.3 was updated as requested.

Documentation provided by project participant

1. Contract between nuts collectors and Tupá Group was provided and is available at the following path: CL6, item 18.
2. Contract between security companies and Leite Group was provided as evidence and is available and is available are available at the following path: CL6, item 20.
3. Surveillance contracts were provided as evidence and is and is available at the following path: CL6, item 20.
8. Attendance lists and LSC online video were provided as evidence and is available in the folder: CL 06, item 17.
9. a) SocialCarbon point 1 was provided as evidence and is available at the following path: CL6, item 16.

DOE assessment	Date: 17/10/2023
1. It was evidenced that the information was updated at section 6.1.1 of the Monitoring Report v 2 and contractual document between Nut collectors and Tupa Group was provided and checked by the audit team. 2. It was evidenced that the contractual document between Grupo Leite and security company was provided and the same document (surveillance contract between Ana Maria and Impactual Surveillance Security Ltda.) checked by the audit team. 3. a) The evidence for the monitoring and protection through informal contracts with local residents and workers was not provided. 5) b) The information on deforestation occurred in the land property of Tupa Grupo was updated and clarified in the Monitoring Report v 2. 6) c) . The supporting evidence documents related to mortgages was provided by the PP, the documents seem to be official letters from banks informing that the land owners have a good financial reputation. Can be accepted as evidence. 4. It was checked that the information was updated according to the score mentioned for the indicator in the second version of the monitoring report. The score remained at 2 as the nut extraction action carried out in the 3rd instance has been regularized and the nuts provide extra income for the collectors during the harvest season. 5. It was checked that the information on possible recommendations and goals to be reached was updated under prospects of 'Quality Control' indicator in the Monitoring Report v 2. 6. It was checked that the information on how the Brazil nuts (NTFPs) are collected in a sustainable way was updated under situation of 'NTFPs' indicator and prospects of indicator was also updated in the Monitoring Report V.2. 7. It was checked that the description was not clearly presented on the prospects of monitoring and study of local biodiversity including plans and goals under sub section 6.15 of MR v2. 8. It was understood that there were no comments registered so there is no such evidence was provided. 9. a) It was evidenced that the calculation sheet of SocialCarbon (point one) Hexagon was provided. 7) b) The information was updated under section 6.2.1 by emphasizing on the project's main strengths and weaknesses during the SOCIALCARBON monitoring period in MR v2. 8) c) It was checked that the score for "Natural Resource" was corrected from '1' to '3' in the second version of the monitoring report. 10. It was understood that, the indicators mentioned had no progress or action during the monitoring period. Hence not presented in the section 6.3 of MR v2. 11. It was checked that the information on indicator "Quality Control" was updated under section 6.1.6 (Carbon Resource Indicators) in the second version of the monitoring report. Based on above assessment, item: 3-a and 7 are open.	
Project participant 2 nd response	Date: 20/10/2023

3-a. It is worth emphasizing the relation is not informal, since there are contracts between landowners and Contractors. Such contracts were shared with VVB team.

7. No fauna or flora studies or monitoring were carried out during the monitored which includes 2022 full year. In the next monitoring period (2023), the CCB (Community, Climate and Biodiversity) Standard will be implemented. Therefore, the fauna inventory is being elaborated, so monitoring plans can be drawn up and greater knowledge and studies of the local fauna can be carried out. In addition, it is expected to have the identification of High Conservation Values – HCVs and of the main threats for the flora and fauna in the project area and its surrounding. Evidence is presented in folder CL ID 10 – Item 10. Correction was made in section 6.1.4 (Biodiversity/Technology Resource)// Biodiversity monitoring and Impact on remaining flora “prospects”.

Documentation provided by project participant

3. a. The contracts regarding surveillance were provided as requested.

7. The biodiversity diagnosis report carried out in 2023 was shared as evidence.

DOE 2nd assessment

Date: 03/11/2023

3.a. It was confirmed that there are no such informal contracts with local residents and workers, the same was updated in section 6.1.4 (Natural Resource) of MR v3.

7.a. It was confirmed that no fauna or flora studies or monitoring were carried out during the monitoring period, as in the next monitoring period (2023), the CCB standard will be implemented. The same was stated in section 6.1.5 (Biodiversity/Technology Resource)// Biodiversity monitoring and Impact on remaining flora “prospects”.

Thus, CL is closed.

Table 3: CAR from this verification

CAR ID	01	Section no.	4	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CAR				
1. Page numbers are missing throughout the MR ; PP is requested to add page numbers throughout the MR. 2. As per VCS SocialCarbon monitoring report template v4.0 requirement, section 1.4 of MR should include the entity responsible for scoring the project against the SOCIALCARBON indicators. 3. Section 1.2 of the MR doesn't include the project category and activity type, as per the Appendix 1 - Eligible AFOLU project categories 4. As per VCS SocialCarbon monitoring report template requirement, section 1.8 of MR should include the name and version of the approved and/or adopted Social Carbon indicators applied to the project.				
Project participant response				Date: 22/09/2023
1. Page numbers were added throughout the MR. 2. The entity responsible for scoring the project was included in section 1.4. 3. Project category was included on section 1.2. 4. Name and version of the adopted Social Carbon was included on section 1.8.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
No additional evidence was shared with VVB team regarding this CL.				
DOE assessment				Date: 17/10/2023
1. It was checked that the page numbers were added throughout the second version of the monitoring report. 2. It was evidenced that the information on entity responsible for scoring the project against the SOCIALCARBON indicators was updated at section 1.4 in the Monitoring Report v 2. 3. It was evidenced that the section 1.2 was updated in the Monitoring Report v 2. 4. It was checked that the information on name and version of the adopted SocialCarbon indicators applied to the project was included at section 1.8 in the Monitoring Report version 2.				
Thus, CAR is closed.				

CAR ID	02	Section no.	4.3	Date: 22/08/2023
Description of CAR				

1. Section 5.3 of MR: Map of Cumulative deforestation in the Leakage Belt for Instance '3' is missing the MR. PP is to include the same in MR.
2. Figure 11: The figure title is "Deforestation dynamic in the project area during the monitoring period (January 2022 to December 2022); however, the map legend displays "Deforestation till 2022". PP to clarify the same and provide deforestation map of the project area for the monitoring period. PP is further requested to provide GIS files of the deforestation occurring within the project area and leakage belt specific to the monitoring period.
3. Figure 15: The "year" mentioned in the title of the figure 15 is 2020. PP to clarify the same.
4. Figure 16: The map legend shows the cumulative deforestation in the Project area till 2020, and the map title shows the deforestation of year 2021. PP to provide the cumulative deforestation of the project area since the project start date to 2022 for instance 3.

Project participant response

Date: 22/09/2023

1. The map of Cumulative deforestation in the Leakage Belt in Instance 3 was included in the MR.
2. Title of Figure 11 was corrected and a map demonstrating the deforestation during the monitoring period (2022) were included in MR version 2, Section 5.3.
3. The title of Figure 15 was corrected with the year of the monitoring period.
4. The title and the content of Figure 16 (Cumulative deforestation in the project area since the project start date in Instance 3) was corrected, which number is now updated.

Documentation provided by project participant

2. GIS files of the deforestation occurring within the project area and leakage belt specific to the monitoring period were provided as requested.

DOE assessment

Date: 17/10/2023

1. It was evidenced that the map of cumulative deforestation in the leakage belt for instance '3' was added in the section 5.3 of Monitoring Report v 2.
2. It was checked that the title of figure 18 was corrected and a map demonstrating the deforestation in the project area during the monitoring report was included in the second version of monitoring report, it was confirmed by checking GIS files provided by PP.
3. It was checked that the title of the figure 21 of MR v2 was updated with the year of monitoring period.
4. The title and the content were now updated at figure 21 of MR v2.

Thus, CAR is closed.

FAR from this verification

FAR ID	01	Section no.		Date: 10/06/2024
Description of FAR				
Though the below mentioned CAR documents have been assessed and concluded, it is the verification teams opinion that resolution of CAR documents needs to be monitored, periodically requesting information, until the ongoing analysis is concluded by the agency for both below mentioned CAR documents. The same needs to be checked in the next verification. AM-1302405-E1FE.FBB9.241B.4AFA.BCC7.8421.8609.9B66 AM-1302405-D7B8.0B40.290D.4971.BE91.4DC9.A193.EAD5				

FAR ID	02	Section no.		Date: 10/06/2024
Description of FAR				
It is the VVB's opinion that although in the 2nd verification a discount factor of 20% was applied and accepted , which is conservative, it is also necessary that in the next verification to discount factor needs to be reassessed to ensure the accuracy of deforestation in RR, PA and LB. PP may also refer to other alternative approaches from the new versions of the approved REDD methodologies that could replace this factor, with the aim of overcoming the limitations of stratifying deforestation occurring inside and outside legal reserves within the Reference Region.				

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF INTERVIEWEE

ECOLANCE

EPL/FR/2		Audit Participant List	
Project No:	EPL-VCS-2023-0053		
Scheme	VCS/Social Carbon		
Type of Audit	Validation: No Verification: Yes		
Client/ Company	Future Carbon International LLC		
Project Title	Rio Madeira Grouped REDD+ Project		
Audit Dates	14th July to 17th July, 2023		
Audit Location	Porto Velho, State of Rondônia, and Lábrea, State of Amazonas, Brazil		
PARTICIPANTS			
Name	Organization	Designation	Signature
Humberto Brownstey	Ecoclance Pvt. Ltd.	GHG Auditor	
Júlia Maria V. V. Batista	Future Carbon	~~Socio environmental~~ analyst	
Diogo Martins Rosa	Sodan-ko FAS	Consultor.	
CAROLINA BRACIL	GRUPO ROVEMA	COORDENADORA DE MARKETING	
GABRIEL PIZA	Future Carbon	Coordenador técnico	
Mayana de Almeida	Future Carbon	Technical Analyst Qm	

ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Prepared: 09-10-2021 Version 1 Issued: 25-10-2021 Page 1 of 5



EPL/FR/2		Audit Participant List	
Name	Organization	Designation	Signature
Victor de O. Souza	Genex	Ger. Ad. Financeiro	
VALDQUE LUI GHEIN	GRUPO POUQU	PROFESSOR	
LEMIANA GHEIN G	GRUPO POUQU	DIR. INSTI- TUCIONAL	
Edmar Divino de Souza	SEDAM-RO	Secretário adjunto	
Lucas Nunes de Freitas Lima	SEDAM-RO	Pesquisador da Gestão de Recursos Hídricos	
João Leonardo Bazzani de Souza	SEDAM-RO	Dir. de Substituto Gov. Ambiental	
Robson Damasceno	SEMA	Secretário	
Luís Carlos Augusto Silva	SEMA	Eng. Florestal Gerente de Meio Ambiente - SEDAM	
Maria Helena de S. Almeida	Escola Flor do Cupuassu	Monitor	

ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Prepared: 09-10-2021

Version 1

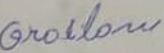
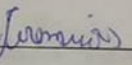
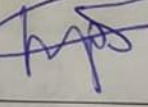
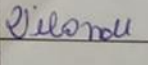
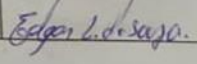
Issued: 25-10-2021

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EPL/FR/2

Audit Participant List

Name	Organization	Designation	Signature
Joacil Ribeiro Vitor	ASSOCIAÇÃO ADAMOR	Presidente	
Gracilene do Carmo dos Santos	ASSOCIAÇÃO ADAMOR	Conselho Fiscal	
SR. Sérgio B. Almeida	ASSOCIAÇÃO ADAMOR	Tesoureiro	
SR. Jaimir	ASSOCIAÇÃO ADAMOR	2º SECRETÁRIO	
ATILDO DUARTE	ARESANTA	PRESIDENTE	
GETULIO CESAR BRASILIO	FAR. ZERRA VERDE	Gerente Pecuária	
RODRIGO SILVEIRA	FAR. PRO MADEIRA	MEDICO VETERINARIO	
Gilberto Sampaio Benjamin	Aburã Fish Association	Vice presidente	
Diloneu Carlos Lima	Aburã	Posto de saúde	
Edgar Lacandade Sampaio	Aburã	Administrador	

ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED



EPL/FR/2		Audit Participant List	
Name	Organization	Designation	Signature
Beatriz das Santos Melo	ABRUMS	COORDENADORA	Beatriz Melo
Beatriz D. de Mesquita	ABRUMS-Escola	vice-diretora	Beatriz
Néziezky Martins	Diretor(a)	ABRUMS	Nézie
AFONSO DOS SANTOS OSILVA	Santa Luzia	GERENTE	
José Cleto Pinho	NIS AUXILIADORA	COORDENADORA	José
João Paulo Santos Costa	CMCF Santa Julia	Vice-Diretor	
Leilene da Silva	Vila Penha	Moradora	Leilene
Maria Valéria Gomes	Vila Penha	Diretora	Mary
Yori APIS	LH 05	Presidente	Yori
Valciney Fernandes	Vila Penha	Moradora	Valciney
EDUARDA MARTINS DA SILVA	GO-LIMHA	PRESIDENTE	Eduarda
Francisco Paulo de Oliveira	Colônias de Ecoturismo	Coordenador	Francisco Paulo Oliveira

ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Prepared: 09-10-2021

Version 1

Issued: 25-10-2021

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EPL/FR/2

Audit Participant List

NAME	Organization	Designation	Signature
Carlos Alberto Santos	Fazenda Nova Fronteira	Farm manager	
TÚLIO V. LEMOS B. COSTA	FAZ NOVA FARMACIA GRUPO TURA	OWNER	
MARCEL JOSÉ MARTINS	Fazenda Amadas	Auxiliar	
Morcelaine Figueiredo Lopes	Reca	técnico em Agropecuária	Morcelaine Lopes
Luiza Kelly Macedo	Projeto Reca	T. Agropecuária	
Natália da Silva Moutinho	Projeto Reca	Residente	Natália moutinho
Abamillan Condack de L.	Reca	Presidente	
Diehlson Furtimato	RECA	Gerente	Diehlson F.
Gabriel Figueiredo da Silva	Reca	Equipe T.E.C.	Gabriel Figueiredo
Marcel S. M. Botista	Ecotone Agrícola	Auxiliar - Motociclista	
V. Manoj Chandra	Ecotone	GHG Auditor	V. Manoj Chandra

ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

APPENDIX 3: ON-SITE AUDIT PICTURES

Instance -1 Site Visit (Fazenda Serra Verde)	 Latitude: -9.166102 Longitude: -64.065052 Altitude: 125.66±32 m Accuracy: 9.2 m Time: 14-07-2023 15:51 Note: Faz Serra Verde visit Powered by NoteCam
Instance – 2 (Placard at entrance of farm)	 Latitude: -9.706306 Longitude: -65.162189 Elevation: 108.31±6 m Accuracy: 7.3 m Time: 16-07-2023 09:09 Note: Faz Santa carmem (over flight) Powered by NoteCam
Instance – 2 (Placard regarding rural police patrolling)	 Latitude: -9.706402 Longitude: -65.162235 Elevation: 108.31±6 m Accuracy: 9.0 m Time: 16-07-2023 09:09 Note: Faz Santa carmem Entrance Powered by NoteCam

Instance – 3
(Placard regarding the
project at instance 3 farm)



Instance-2
Overflight route map



APPENDIX 4: ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Full Text
ARR	Afforestation, Reforestation, Revegetation
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CH ₄	Methane
CL	Clarification Request
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
EPL	EcoLance Private Limited
ER	Emission Reduction
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG(s)	Greenhouse gas(es)
GWP	Global Warming Potential
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MR	Monitoring Report
PAI	Project Activity Instances
PP	Project Participant
RECA	Reflorestamento Econômico Consorciado e Adensado – cooperativa (Consortiated and Adensate Economic Reforestation – cooperative)
SEDAM	Secretaria de Estado do Desenvolvimento Ambiental (State Secretariat for Environmental Development)
SEMA	Secretaria de Estado do Meio Ambiente (Secretary of State for the Environment)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VCS	Voluntary Carbon Standard
VVB	Validation and Verification Body

APPENDIX 5: COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES OF TEAM MEMBERS



Certificate of Appointment

REKHA MENON

The qualification and appointment are done following the requirements of
ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED (EPL/PR/5)

Standard/ Scheme			
☒ VCS	☒ CCBS	☒ GS4GG	☒ GCC
☐ SD Vista	☒ Social Carbon	☐ Plan Vivo	☐ Plastic Standard
☐ CerCarbono	☒ ISO 14064-1: 2018		

Role			
☒ Auditor	☒ Team Leader	☒ Reviewer	☒ Technical Expert
☒ Financial Expert	☐ Trainee	☒ GHG Verifier [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]	

Sectoral Scopes
☒ Energy Industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable)
☒ Energy Demand
☒ Waste Handling and Disposal
☒ Forestry and Other Land Use
☒ Agriculture
☒ Livestock and Manure
☒ General [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]

Certificate No	EPL/CER/RM/4
Date	15/02/2024
Validity	14/02/2025

Authorized by	Champak Buragohain
Designation	Director
	



Certificate of Appointment

AUREA NARDELLI

The qualification and appointment are done following the requirements of
ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED (EPL/PR/5)

Standard/ Scheme			
☒ VCS	☒ CCBS	☐ GS4GG	☐ GCC
☐ SD Vista	☒ Social Carbon	☐ Plan Vivo	☐ Plastic Standard
☐ CerCarbono	☐ ISO 14064-1: 2018		

Role			
☒ Auditor	☒ Team Leader	☒ Reviewer	☒ Technical Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☐ Trainee	☐ GHG Verifier [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]	

Sectoral Scopes
☐ Energy Industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable)
☐ Energy Demand
☐ Waste Handling and Disposal
☒ Forestry and Other Land Use
☒ Agriculture
☐ Livestock and Manure
☐ General [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]

Certificate No	EPL/Cert/1
Date	15/02/2024
Validity	14/02/2025

Authorized by	Rekha Menon
Designation	Director-Technical
	



Certificate of Appointment

HIMOLIN BASUMATARY

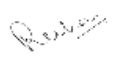
The qualification and appointment are done following the requirements of
ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED (EPL/PR/5)

Standard/ Scheme			
☒ VCS	☒ CCBS	☒ GS4GG	☒ GCC
☐ SD Vista	☒ Social Carbon	☐ Plan Vivo	☐ Plastic Standard
☐ CerCarbono	☐ ISO 14064-1: 2018		

Role			
☒ Auditor	☐ Team Leader	☐ Reviewer	☒ Technical Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☐ Trainee	☐ GHG Verifier [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]	

Sectoral Scopes	
☐ Energy Industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable)	
☐ Energy Demand	
☐ Waste Handling and Disposal	
☒ Forestry and Other Land Use	
☒ Agriculture	
☐ Livestock and Manure	
☐ General [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]	

Certificate No	EPL/CER/Hi/3
Date	15/02/2024
Validity	14/02/2025

Authorized by	Rekha Menon
Designation	Director-Technical
	



Certificate of Appointment

DHANYA NAMBIAR

The qualification and appointment are done following the requirements of
ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED (EPL/PR/5)

Standard/ Scheme			
☒ VCS	☒ CCBS	☐ GS4GG	☒ GCC
☐ SD Vista	☒ Social Carbon	☐ Plan Vivo	☐ Plastic Standard
☐ CerCarbono	☒ ISO 14064-1: 2018		

Role			
☒ Auditor	☒ Team Leader	☐ Reviewer	☒ Technical Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☐ Trainee	☒ GHG Verifier [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]	

Sectoral Scopes	
☐ Energy Industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable)	
☐ Energy Demand	
☐ Waste Handling and Disposal	
☒ Forestry and Other Land Use	
☒ Agriculture	
☒ Livestock and Manure	
☒ General [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]	

Certificate No	EPL/CER/DN/4
Date	15/02/2024
Validity	14/02/2025

Authorized by	Rekha Menon
Designation	Director-Technical
	