

VALIDATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY FORESTS FOR THE REDUCTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE PERUVIAN AMAZON



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Summary:

AENOR CONFIA S.A.U (AENOR) has performed the validation of the project “Management of Community Forests for the Reduction of Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon” in Perú on the basis of Voluntary Carbon Standard (VCS) and Climate, Community & Biodiversity standard (CCB), as well as the host country criteria. The purpose validation is to have an independent, third party assess the project design. In particular, the project's baseline, the monitoring plan (MP), and the project's compliance with relevant VCS and CCB requirements.

The REDD Project is implemented in the area made up of 21 native communities: Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraiso, Santa Marta, Utucuro, Caco Macaya, San José de Pacache, Nuevo Saposo, Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino, Sinchi Roca II, El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Teresa and Las Golondrinas. 17 communities are located in the Ucayali region and 4 in the Huánuco region.

The project aims to mitigate land use change in the project area through four key components: i) Community governance and management of the territory in native communities, ii) Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving income of families of native communities, iii) Maintenance of forest conservation objects, and iv) Strengthening capacities for the MBC with social inclusion and gender equity.

The project expects to avoid a total of 16,146,626 tCO₂e over the crediting period, with an annual average of net emissions of 807,331 tCO₂e. Also, The project aims to contribute to the conservation of high-diversity forests with endemic species and threatened species, thereby benefiting both the populations involved and the biodiversity of these forests, beyond reducing GHG emissions.

The scope of the validation audit is to validate the emissions reductions of the proposed project activity in Peru against the Verified Carbon Standard, the identified methodology and associated tools as well as to validate the Climate Community and Biodiversity requirements of the CCB Standard.

The objectives of this audit included a validation of the projects calculated emission reductions with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects, besides the assessment of the additionality and the risk assessment report. For the CCB Standard also were validated the benefit on Climate Community and Biodiversity generated by the project activities.

In order to confirm that the project design as documented is sound and reasonable and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria, the validation consisted of the following three phases: i) a desk review of the project design and the baseline and monitoring plan; ii) follow-up observation and interviews with project stakeholders; iii) the resolution of outstanding issues and internal technical review followed by the issuance of the final validation report and opinion. In the course of the validation process 9 corrective actions and 3 clarifications were raised, all have been successfully closed

The purpose of the visit assessment was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the VCS Version 4 Standard and the Third Edition of the CCB Standard and information provided in the joint project description. The field visit took place from 6 November 2023 to 10 November 2023 in which the two members of the audit team visited the project area, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the CCB-VCS-PD and supporting documents. In addition to the site visit, on 14 November 2023, the validation team conducted the reviewing of baseline calculation; the processing data from satellite images; and additionality.

This validation findings has been submitted to the PP in which 9 CARs and 3 CLs were reported (see validation protocol in appendix II) for VCS and CCB. All these issues raised during the validation process where appropriately closed by means of corrections, more clear explanations and other supported documents.

Hence, once all issued detected were appropriately solved, AENOR carried out a final validation report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all of the validation criteria for VCS and CCB. The assessment team has no restrictions or uncertainties with respect to the compliance of the project with the validation criteria, hence, the audit team concludes that the net GHG emissions reductions or removals, for the

lands included in the project boundary at validation stage has been quantified in accordance with VCS rules. AENOR assessed the calculations and can confirm estimated GHG emission reductions are correct, the project expects to avoid 16,146,626 tCO₂e during the first crediting period (20 years) with annual average net emissions of 807,331.30 tCO₂e (without discounting buffer emissions).

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1 INTRODUCTION

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

The purpose of the validation audit activity was to conduct an independent assessment of the project in order to determine whether the project complies with the validation criteria, as set out in the guidance documents listed in Section 1.2 of this report.

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

Validation Scope: The scope of the validation audit is to validate the emissions reductions of the proposed project activity in Peru against the Verified Carbon Standard, the identified methodology and associated tools as well as to validate the Climate Community and Biodiversity requirements of the CCB Standard.

The objectives of this audit included a validation of the projects calculated emission reductions with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects, besides the assessment of the additionality and the risk assessment report. For the CCB Standard also were validated the benefit on Climate Community and Biodiversity generated by the project activities.

The scope was defined as follows:

- The project and its baseline scenarios;
- The physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes of the project;
- The GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs those are applicable to the project;
- The types of GHGs that are applicable to the project; and
- The project crediting period, as discussed in Section 3.2.11 of this report

Standard Criteria: The validation assessment was performed in accordance the requirements of VCS and CCB standards, including the following documents:

- VCS Program Guide v4.3 /1/
- VCS Standard v4.7 /2/
- VCS Methodology requirements v4.4 /3/
- VCS Programme definition v4.5 /4/
- VCS Validation and verification manual v3.2 /5/
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2 /6/
- Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards, v3.1 /7/
- CCB Program Rules, v3.1 /8/

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

1.3 Reasonableness of Assumptions (VCS, 4.1; CCB Program Rules, 4.2)

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

The validation has been performed through a deep desk review, site visit to the project, interviews with local stakeholders, and interviews with relevant personnel from PP. AENOR reproduced and verified the ex-ante spreadsheet of emission reduction calculations /122/; also it was carried out a deep and meticulous review to verify the correct application of the methodology, formulae, equations and checked that data required to calculate the GHG removals are appropriately provided.

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

- Sufficient evidence available: The project participant has provided the 100% of data used in the calculations to achieve the final amount of GHG emission reductions reported.
- Nature of evidence: The raw data were collected from reliable sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the verification team and the most relevant are appropriately detailed in the appendix 3.
- Cross-checked evidence: AENOR cross-checked the collected information through an on-site inspection to the project area and reproducing calculations.

AENOR, also confirm that sufficient evidence were presented regarding community and biodiversity baseline, expected impacts; mitigation measures and monitoring plan.

All the revisions of the valuation report before being submitted to the client were subjected to an independent internal technical review to confirm that all validation activities had been completed according to the pertinent AENOR instructions required. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer(s) qualified in accordance with AENOR's qualification scheme for CDM/VCS validation and verification. Hence, AENOR confirms that the PP will be able develop and implement the project activities and perform the activities of the monitoring plan.

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

The project area is situated in the Ucayali and Huánuco regions, renowned for their biodiversity and ecosystem services. The forests in these regions are of national and international importance for the biodiversity they contain and the ecosystem services they provide. However, they have experienced a

continuous reduction in biomass due to illegal logging, which has historically been an important source of income for local families who periodically harvest timber when economic needs arise.

The Huánuco and Ucayali regions are situated in the eastern central part of Peru, bordering Loreto, Huánuco, Pasco, Junín, Cusco, Madre de Dios, and Brazil. The Huánuco region borders San Martín, La Libertad, Loreto, Ancash, Lima, Pasco, and the Ucayali region. Both regions have unique characteristics, including swampy areas, low, medium, and high terrace forests, hydromorphic areas with “*aguajales*”. Their unique characteristics contribute to their unique characteristics and geography.

The project's initial scenario involved communities removing forests for agriculture, livestock, and natural resource use. Threats from neighbors and settlers included invasions, logging, and illegal activities like coca leaf cultivation, illegal logging, and mining. This led to deforestation and forest degradation in the communities, causing further deforestation and destruction of the environment.

The REDD project is implemented in the area made up of 21 native communities: *Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraíso, Santa Marta, Utucuro, Caco Macaya, San José de Pacache, Nuevo Saposo, Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino, Sinchi Roca II, El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Teresa and Las Golondrinas*, the first 17 communities are located in the Ucayali region and the remaining 4 in the Huánuco region.

The project, covering 173,386.84 hectares, aims to mitigate climate change by reducing forest degradation and deforestation, contribute to biodiversity conservation, and promote sustainable development of local communities by reducing deforestation and recovering degraded areas, and promoting biodiversity conservation.

The project aims to mitigate land use change in the project area through four key components: i) Community governance and management of the territory in native communities, ii) Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving income of families of native communities, iii) Maintenance of forest conservation objects, and iv) Strengthening capacities for the MBC with social inclusion and gender equity.

The project expects to avoid 16,146,626 tCO₂e during the first crediting period (20 years) with annual average net emissions of 807,331.30 tCO₂e (without discounting buffer emissions). Also, The project aims to contribute to the conservation of high-diversity forests with endemic species and threatened species, thereby benefiting both the populations involved and the biodiversity of these forests, beyond reducing GHG emissions.

2 VALIDATION PROCESS

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

AENOR is accredited by ANAB and ONAC to carry out the auditing activities under different standards such as VCS or CCB.

ANAB is the ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB) is the largest multi-disciplinary accreditation body in the western hemisphere, with more than 2,500 organizations accredited in approximately 80 countries. ANAB is a recognized global leader in accreditation and prides itself on world-class service while maintaining the highest level of quality. ANAB accredited certificates, inspections, reports, and persons drive confidence in the marketplace. ANAB-accredited laboratories and ANAB-accredited certification bodies (personnel, management systems, validation and verification, and products, processes and services) working in the industry can be trusted when certifying, testing, and/or inspecting those working in the industry.

ONAC is the Colombia's National Accreditation Body. ONAC's main purpose is to provide accreditation services to conformity assessment bodies in order to accredit their competence, to act as the monitoring authority for good laboratory practices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and to perform the functions of the National Accreditation Body of Colombia. The accreditation service opens opportunities for CABs and the producers they certify to demonstrate the quality of their products and services and even compete in international markets.

AENOR passes the accreditation exams and audits every year to still maintaining the required skills and assurance that its certifications are competent. The team involved in this verification is summarized below:

Name	Position	Experience and expertise
Richard GONZALES	Lead auditor	He is mechanical an electrical engineer and has a Master in energy. He has more than 10 years of experience in auditing, consulting and training activities related to environmental and carbon management projects. Actively participated in the audit of international sustainable development projects in several carbon schemes, such as the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB), Gold Standard (GS) and carbon footprints (ISO 14067 and ISO 14064). He has experience as lead auditor in CCB validation and verification process. He started auditing CCB in 2015. Richard Gonzales, lead auditor, is local auditor (Peruvian) who knows relevant regulation, social al cultural situation of the country.
Daniel BERMEJO	Validator	Daniel Bermejo is a Forest Engineer with a master's degree in sustainable finance. He began his career in private consulting, working on topics such as climate risk analysis and TCFD risks, forestry development, agriculture and forestry banking standards, environmental footprint projects and sustainability reporting. He has worked at AENOR since 2022 and has already participated as an auditor in several AFOLU projects in different carbon schemes, such as VCS, CCB, FCPF, Cercarbono and BCR. He is an expert in Climate, Community and Biodiversity aspects and has worked in LATAM, North America, Africa and Europe countries. He speaks Spanish and English fluently.

Name	Position	Experience and expertise
Marcos RECIO	Validator	Marcos has more than 2 years of professional experience in forestry and sustainability. He has worked since finishing his university studies close to the environment and climate change. The main branch of his career has been the energy efficiency and the forest management. The other path of his career has been focused to renewable energies and integrated management systems. He has worked in different countries: Spain, Senegal, Paraguay among other countries.
Joao BARATA	Trainee Validator	Joao is an environmental engineer from the forestry school of the technical university of Madrid. He is a native Portuguese and Spanish speaker with a high English level who has worked in several projects from different standards such as VCS, CCB, GS and others. He has received trainings and participated in projects working with GIS and currently, he works at the Climate Change Unit in AENOR and is seeking to become a validator/verifier under the ISO-14000 family requirements.
Pablo MORENO	Validator	Pablo Moreno is a Forest Engineer, and he has a master's degree in Forest engineering and management, both carried out in Polytechnic University of Madrid. Pablo has more than 3 years of experience in forestry and sustainability. He has worked since he stated his master's studies close to the environment in different ways. The main branch of his career has been forest management, operations management, technical analysis, working with GIS and field work as well as quality assessment and R&D development in forestry production-related topics in search of efficiency and process optimization. The other path of his career has been focused to sustainability consultancy and research and climate change. He has worked in different countries: Spain, U.S.A. and Australia.

Name	Position	Experience and expertise
Javier CÓCERA	Technical reviewer	He is a forest engineer with a master in forest management. He has developed his career focused to the forest management. Mainly he has been working through sustainability in two ways: in forestry consultancy, developing forest management plans, working with GIS and LiDAR both in the field and the office and getting experience of the forest resources; and in developing environmental footprint projects and sustainability reports. Currently, Javier is working in AENOR as auditor focused in AFOLU projects.

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

The validation has been performed through a deep desk review, site visit to the project, interviews with local stakeholders, interviews with local authorities, and interviews with relevant personnel from PP. The validation was performed by reviewing evidence listed in the appendix 3; interviews as discussed in section 2.4 of this report. The project was assessed for conformance to the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report. Findings were issued to ensure that the project was in full conformance to all requirements.

The project validation and verification process was carried out in accordance with the requirements established in the ISO 14064-3:2019 *“Greenhouse Gases. Part 3: Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements”*. Sampling was carried out taking into account the tools, guides, etc. that are considered by the programs. In the case of VERRA programs, the provisions of the "Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Program of Activities" as well as the "Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programs of activities" was taken into account.

The objectives of this audit included a validation of the projects calculated emission reductions with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects, besides the assessment of the additionality and the risk assessment report. For the CCB Standard also were validated the benefit on Climate Community and Biodiversity generated by the project activities.

In order to confirm that the project design as documented is sound and reasonable and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria, the validation consisted of the following three phases: i) a desk review of the project design and the baseline and monitoring plan; ii) follow-up interviews with project stakeholders; iii) the resolution of outstanding issues and internal technical review followed by the issuance of the final validation report and opinion. In the course of the validation process 9 corrective actions and 3 clarifications were raised, all have been successfully closed.

The kick of meeting was carried out on 3 November 2023; it included documentary reviewed of project status; physical parameters of the project; communities involved with the project and benefits to the

communities; biodiversity within the project area. before and after project implementation; unique project benefits; and standardized benefit metrics.

Site visits were conducted from 6 to 10 November 2023; it included visit to communities 7 communities, representing the 40% of the total project area; CN Nuevo Paraíso; CN Caimito; CN Buenos Aires; CN Nuevo Loreto; CN El Naranjal; CN Yamino; and CN Mariscal Cáceres. During the visit to the communities were assessed: Control and surveillance checkpoints; control and patrolling activities; training's activities; satisfaction and perception of the project; local employment; educational improvement; water quality improvement; deforestation activities; internal conflicts; documentation access; antidiscrimination and grievance policies; project activity dissemination; and project benefits. Additionally, meeting with local authorities were scheduled: Forest and Wildlife Resources Supervisory Agency (OSINFOR); Regional Forest And Wildlife Management Office; Ucayali Regional Agriculture Directorate (DRA); Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority (ARAU) in order to assess Legal status; Harvesting permits and Project conflicts.

Finally on 14 November 2023 were carried out a meeting with AIDER personnel in order to review Application of Methodology (Applicability, Project boundary, Baseline scenario; and Additionality); GIS data ; satellite images processing; and Emission reduction calculation (Baseline emission, Project emission; Leakage)

AENOR carried out this validation report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project reported information are based on reliable evidence.

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

The Project Description submitted by the PP was reviewed against the approved methodology and against VCS and CCB requirements. Additional background documents related to the project design, baseline, additionality, community and biodiversity objectives were also made available before and during the on-site visit in Peru along with the Non-Permanence Risk Reports.

To address the corrective actions and clarification requests that arose from the desk review and on-site visit, the project developer revised the project description document version 1 /9/, dated on 11 May 2023 and developed a final version 4 /10/ dated on 28 January 2025. Appendix 3 to this report details the list of documents provided by PP and reviewed by AENOR during the process.

2.4 Interviews (VCS, 4.1, CCB Program Rules, 4.3.1)

The AENOR validation team composed of Richard Gonzalez and Joao Barata conducted interviews with project developers; local stakeholders; and key personnel involved in the project activity, in order to confirm selected information and to resolve issues identified in the document review.

The kick of meeting was on 3 November 2023; the field visit took place from 6 to 10 November 2023 in which the two members of the audit team (Richard Gonzales and Joao Barata) visited the project area, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the PD and supporting

documents. The people interviewed were those directly affected or involved in the project activity and in some cases were just indirectly affected.

Additional to site visit, additional meeting were carried out on 14 November 2023 to validated additionality; emission reduction calculation an verify the processing data from satellite images.

The people interviewed were those directly affected or involved in the project activity and in some cases were just indirectly affected are summarized following:

Audit Date	Name	Title/organization	Subject
03/11/2023	Lasmit Cerron	Forestry Engineer - AIDER	Status of the project activity (Operation and implementation)
	Percy Recavarren	Project Manager - AIDER	Property and land use rights
	Pío Santiago	Ucayali Regional Coordinator – AIDER	Stakeholder identification and analysis used to identify communities
	Sylvia Mayta	Forestry Specialist – AIDER	Project Communication & Grievance Mechanism
	Victor Villanueva	Zone coordinator - AIDER	Characteristics of the project
	Paulo Mori	Social Technical - AIDER	Physical parameters of the project Communities involved with the project and benefits to the communities Biodiversity within the project area. Before and after project implementation Climate, biodiversity and community monitoring results
06/11/2023-9/11/2023	Inhabitants of the native communities ^(*)	CN Buenos Aires	

Audit Date	Name	Title/organization	Subject
		CN Nuevo Loreto	Property and land use rights
		Cn Nuevo Paraiso	Activities implemented by the project proponent to mitigate risks local stakeholders
		CN Caimito	The processes used by the project proponent to communicate and consult with local stakeholders during the monitoring period
		CN El Naranjal	Monitoring results dissemination
		CN Mariscal Cáceres	Control and patrolling activities
		CN Yamino	Training activities Satisfaction and perception of the project Local employment. Men/women. Work insurance. Improving of livelihood Antidiscrimination and grievance policies Communication plan Project benefits
10/11/2023	José Díaz	OSINFOR - Forest and Wildlife Resources Supervisory Agency	In charge, at national level, of supervising and monitoring the use and conservation of forest and wildlife resources, as well as environmental services Impacts of the project Legal status of the project acidity

Audit Date	Name	Title/organization	Subject
	Pablo Fernandez	DRA - Ucayali Regional Agriculture Directorate	Responsible for georeferencing lands in Ucayali and also being a mediator between land conflicts Impacts of the project Legal status of the project acidity
	Johana Hoyos	ARAU - Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority	Supervisory functions in the area of conservation, fisheries, forestry (control and surveillance) Impacts of the project Legal status of the project acidity
	Miguel Sanchez		
	Susan Alvarado	GERFFS - Regional Forest And Wildlife Management Office	Accreditation of the CCNN committees Forest managers (DEMA, PMFI, PGMF)
	Gerónimo Vega	ORAU / AIDESEP (Inter-ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Jungle)	Promote the economic, social, cultural and political development in the indigenous communities
14/11/2023	Sylvia Mayta	Forestry Specialist – AIDER	Emission reduction calculation: Baseline emission, Project emission, Leakage, Surveys
	Lasmit Cerron	Forestry Engineer - AIDER	
	Rodrigo Recavarren	GIS Specialist – AIDER	GIS DATA Analysis Satellite images processing
	Roger Gomez	Safety and security specialist - AIDER	Physical-legal sanitation Working condition

(*) The interviews in the native communities were by way of assembly and free participation of men, women and young members .

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

The objectives of the on-site inspections performed were mainly to cross check the description provided in the project description related to the environmental conditions of the project area, including:

- Ensure that the geographic area of the project, as reported in the PD and the accompanying KML file, is in conformance with Section 3.11.1 of the VCS Standard;
- Perform a risk-based review of the project area to ensure that the project conforms to all other requirements of the VCS rules and the methodology.
- Observe the Project Proponent's evidence and collect and record data in order to assess whether data collection techniques conform to the monitoring plan and related documentation and to evaluate data quality control systems.
- Select samples of data and information for validation in order to meet a reasonable level of assurance and to meet the materiality requirements of the project, as required by Section 4 of the VCS Standard;
- Perform a risk-based review of the project area to ensure that the project is in conformance the eligibility requirements of the VCS rules and the applicability conditions of the methodology; and
- Interview local authorities to confirm that the project operates in accordance with current permits and authorizations and its relationship with local actors and communities.

The field visit took place from 6 to 9 November 2023 in which the validation team visited the project area, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the PD and supporting documents.

7 native communities (Nuevo Paraíso, Caimito, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, El Naranjal, Yamino and Mariscal) were visited by Audit team. In addition, the following other stakeholders were visited: Regional Government of Ucayali: Regional Directorate of Agriculture of Ucayali, Regional Environmental Authority of Ucayali, AIDSESP Ucayali Regional Organization. Details of the interviews are summarized in section 2.4 of this report

The people interviewed were those directly affected or involved in the project activity and in some cases were just indirectly affected. Additional to the site inspection, meetings were carried out with project representatives and personnel in charge of carrying out the calculations, image processing, monitoring, beta regression, additionality and unique metrics report. Details of the interviews are summarized in section 2.4 of this report

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

The project description (CCB-VCS-PD) was submitted to the VCS website for a 30-day public comment period from 03/10/2023 to 02/11/2023. No public comments were received during the validation process. Validation team confirmed this issue against public information in VERRA registry database.

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No comments were received	-	-

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

All documentation provided by the Project Proponent was assessed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS and CCB requirements. Some clarification requests (CL) and corrective action requests (CAR) were raised and submitted to the Project Proponent, which addressed them either by providing to the audit team the requested information or by making the appropriate corrections. Updated versions of the documentation were submitted by the Project Proponent and the audit team reassessed them against the guidance documentation. This process was repeated iteratively until all CLs and CARs were fully resolved. Specifically, 9 CARs and 3 CLs were reported.

All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed. All findings issued during the verification process, and the inputs for their closure, are described in Appendix 2 of this report

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

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

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 General

3.1.1 Project Details

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Audit history (VCS, 4.1)	AENOR validated the project is against VCS and CCB requirements. Validation team review carefully all information included in the PD first and last versions /9/ /10/. The audit process included desk review of the project design, the baseline and monitoring plan; site visit to the project area; follow-up interviews with project stakeholders and local authorities. During the validation some findings were raised, which were solved by PP before drafting the validation report. The initial validation report, project design document and supporting evidence were submitted to technical review.

Validation team gathered information about

- Project proponent, developers/management team.
- Project status
- Baseline scenario
- Additionality
- Methodology applicability conditions
- Deforested areas during monitoring period
- Measurement records.
- Controls established to detect and correct any error or omission in monitoring parameters.
- Carbon calculations.
- Estimates and assumptions for determining GHG data.
- Remote sensing.
- Property and land use rights of the local stakeholders
- Activities implemented by the project proponent to mitigate risks local stakeholders
- The processes used by the project proponent to communicate and consult with local stakeholders during the monitoring period
- Project conflicts, barriers, or difficulties.
- Project Communication & Grievance Mechanism
- Project activity dissemination; among others

Complete list of assessed evidence are listed in appendix 3 of this report.

Provided information allowed to the validation team:

- Carefully review the project design document and supporting documentation.
- Examine the baseline data gathered from the determined baseline for Project's region, spreadsheets used to enter, and compile information required by the methodology.
- Reproduce the sheets for ex-ante calculation emission reductions for the project area crosschecking with used methodology requirements

	• Reproduce the GHG emissions reductions calculations presented in the spreadsheet and crosscheck with the VCS-CCB-PD • Check the project boundary and land cover changes in the project area for the monitoring period using the GIS database. • Verify and crosschecked with validated values the carbon stock changes, and the land used classes in the project area. • Carefully review the NPRR and supporting documentation for conformance to the verification criteria and consistency with the Project Description. • Verify Non-Permanent Risk Report results using the NPRR tool and considering the standard requirements and validated Project Description. Auditing process included site visit and interviews, detailed in section 2.4 and 2.5 of this report The validation process has been conducted by AENOR in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019, on the basis of all issues and criteria of CCB and VCS standards. The conclusions of this report show that the project, as it was described in the project documentation, is in line with all criteria applicable for the validation. The review of the project design documentation and additional documents related to baseline and monitoring methodology; and the subsequent background investigation, follow-up interviews and review of comments by parties have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to validate the fulfilment of the stated criteria.
Sectoral scope (VCS, 3.2)	14: Agriculture, forestry, and other land use
AFOLU project category (VCS, Appendix 3)	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+)
Project activity type (VCS, 3.2)	Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD)
General eligibility of the project to participate in the VCS Program and CCB Program (VCS, 3.1, 3.2, 3.6, 3.8, 3.18, 4.1;	Validation team assessed project design document and supporting evidence against applied methodology, VCS rules and CBB requirements. Validation team assessed whether the project • Meet all applicable rules and requirements set out under the VCS Program

CCB Program Rules,
4.2.4, 4.6.4)

- Applicability of the methodology, detailed in section 3.2.2 of this report
- Applied methodology and applied tools are eligible under the VCS Program.
- PP is applying valid version of the methodology (VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, v1.1; project proponents have initiated initiate public comment period before March 19, 2024; then this methodology can be applied until March 19, 2025)
- PP complies with all relevant local regulation (detailed in section 3.1.12 of this report)

Validation team, also assessed AFOLU specific matters, including whether :

- The project is eligible under one of the six AFOLU project categories eligible under the VCS Program, as defined in Appendix 3 of VCS standard. Project activity is eligible under REDD activities due to it will reduce net GHG emissions by reducing deforestation and/or degradation of forests. Deforestation is the direct, human-induced conversion of forest land to non-forest land. Eligible REDD activities include is Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation and/or Degradation (AUDD) to the project activity pretends to reduce net GHG emissions by stopping deforestation and/or degradation of degraded to mature forests that would have occurred in any forest configuration.
- The project is located within a jurisdiction covered by a jurisdictional REDD+ program. In Peru, the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) has developed the reference level for the Peruvian Amazon and is currently working on the guidelines for the nesting process, but does not enter into force yet.
- The implementation partner and its roles are identified in the project description. In the case of the project activity, implementation partner is PP.
- The baseline is allocated from jurisdictional level data. In the case of the project activity the baseline is established according to the applied methodology.

Validation team confirmed that the project activity is within Audit Period Deadline (within one year of the initiation of the relevant public comment

	period.), as per CCB rules. Period comment was from 03/10/2023 to 02/11/2023. In addition, the auditing process initiated after finished the comment period (field visit were conducted from 6/11/2023 to 10/11/2023).
Transfer project eligibility, if applicable (VCS, Appendix 2, 3.23)	Not applicable. Project activity is not registered under another GHG program,
Project design (VCS 3.6; CCB G1.14)	Project activity do not include more than one project activity, neither is a grouped project.
Climate, community, and biodiversity objectives (CCB G1.2)	PPs considered the following objectives: (i) Mitigate climate change through the reduction of forest degradation and deforestation and the recovery of already degraded areas; (ii) Contribute to the conservation of biodiversity including High Conservation Values; and (iii) Promote the sustainable development of local communities. Validation team after reviewing project description; including climate, community and biodiversity monitoring plan, and all supporting evidence listed in appendix 3, is able to confirm that area measurable, due to it includes indicators to measure positive impacts; it includes mitigation plan to possible negative impacts. Therefore, the project will contribute to the mitigation of climate change, conserving biodiversity and generating benefits for the population of the community. The project goals include the conservation and reduction of deforestation; contribute to improve the quality of life of neighborhood and local stakeholders; and the conservation of biodiversity.
Project ownership (VCS, 3.2, 3.7; CCB, G5.8)	The proponent of the project is the <i>Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral</i> - AIDER and the 21 native communities. Where, the 21 native communities are the owners of the project and AIDER is the implementing partner /41/. The 21 communities involved in the project sign a commitment agreement to realize the project activities during the lifetime of the project (100 years) Validation team assessed all title deeds, granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and all registration certificates given by SUNARP (national superintendence of public records) /11/ to /40/; confirming the project property of project areas.

	The property title of native communities is a legal document that safeguards their rights over their lands and natural resources. It is granted by the State and ensures their legal security against third-party exploitation. In Peru, these titles are governed by the Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle /102/, outlining the requirements and procedures for titling indigenous lands. The Peruvian State grants property titles to 21 native communities in the project area, ensuring their rights to forest use, tenure, access, and management of lands, territories, and resources. Validation team after assessing all title deeds, registration certificates /11/ to /40/; the signed agreement between communities and AIDER /41/; and local regulation; is able to confirm the project ownership (21 native communities).
Project start date (VCS, 3.8)	The project start date is July 1, 2021, On this date, the communities signed a communal agreement to reduce emissions through a REDD project /41/.
Project scale (VCS, 3.10)	According to their estimated average annual GHG emission reductions or carbon dioxide removals (807,331.30 tCO ₂ e) the project is categorized as large project (Greater than 300,000 tCO ₂ e per year)
Technologies and measures implemented by the project activity or activities (VCS, 2.1; CCB, G1.2, G1.8)	The project proposes to reduce the pressure to change land use in the project area through 4 components: i) Community governance and management of the territory in native communities, ii) Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving income of families of native communities, iii) Maintenance of forest conservation objects, and iv) Strengthening capacities for the MBC with social inclusion and gender equity.
Double counting and participation under other GHG programs (VCS, 3.23; CCB, G5.9)	The project does not seek to commercialize carbon reduction units in other programs, systems or markets
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits (VCS, 3.24.3-3.24.4)	The project is not included in an emissions trading program.

No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit (VCS, 3.24.5-3.24.6)	The project has not participated in any other environmental accreditation program for the elimination of GHG emissions. Also, the project does not intend to generate any other type of environmental credit related to GHG emissions other than through the VCS & CCB Program.
Supply chain (Scope 3) emissions double claiming (VCS, 3.24.7)	The project activities are not affected by the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain.
Sustainable development contributions (VCS, 3.17)	At the national level, Peru has prioritized 4 strategies linked to the SDGs /42/, it includes: 1) People's well-being and equal access to opportunities; 2) Environmental management, climate change and disaster risk; 3) Inclusive and sustainable competitiveness and productivity; and 4) Effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship. The project contributes to the sustainable development goals through: 1) Reducing poverty and hunger (SDG 1 and SDG 2), 2) Promoting gender equality within the proposed activities in communities (SDG 5), and 3) Helping to mitigate the consequences of climate change and contribute to the conservation of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 13 and SDG 15), Audit team assessed the social baseline report /54/; REDD strategy /60/ and 120 Rapid participatory diagnostics report /120/; then AENOR is able to confirm that project implementation contributes to sustainable development and is aligned with national objectives and UN goals.
Additional information relevant to the project (VCS, 3.11, 3.15)	Leakage management zones of the project activity includes areas already deforested and degraded. These zones will be developed through productive activities like agroforestry and diversification of traditional agricultural areas, enhancing carbon stocks. The activities are expected to increase carbon stocks, but it is conservatively assumed that these areas will remain non-forested land. Good livestock practices will also reduce intensification in these zones, reducing emissions from grazing. The project's life expects these areas to remain non-forested.

3.1.2 Benefits Assessment and Project Crediting Period (VCS, 3.9; CCB, G1.9)

The projects crediting period and activities goes from 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2041. For a period of 20 years.

According to Section 3.9.3 of the VCS Standard, the crediting period of AFOLU projects will have a minimum of 20 years and a maximum of 100 years. Therefore, the project activity is in line with the length of the crediting period, and it has the option to renew more times.

On the other hand, the accounting period for biodiversity and community benefits goes from 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2041 (20 years), which is time period over the changes in GHG emissions reductions and/or removals resulting from project activities are monitored for use as offsets, as stated in section G1.9 of the CCB standard.

3.1.3 Physical Parameters (CCB, G1.3)

In section 2.1.14 of the CCB-VCS-PD, there is a complete description of the basic physical parameters of the area where the project is carried out. These parameters include the climate, hydrology, soil, types of vegetation and biological diversity. Validation team, during the on-site visit, confirmed by observing the main characteristics that the provided information are in accordance with the provided information in the CCB-VCS-PD.

The project area includes twenty-one (21) native communities located in Ucayali (17) and Huánuco Regions (4). The communities located in Ucayali are distributed in 2 provinces (Coronel Portillo and Padre Abad), Coronel Portillo province included 3 district (Masisea, Iparia and Callería) and Padre Abad included 2 districts (Padre Abad and Irazola). The communities located in Huánuco, are located in Puerto Inca province allocated in two districts: Tournavista and Puerto Inca. Therefore, considering the location of the native communities, they were grouped by districts to describe the physical parameters of each group of communities, Therefore, project description details the physical parameters of the district where are located the communities, i.e.: districts of Iparia, Callería, Padre Abad, Irazola, Tournavista, Puerto Inca

Validation team assesses the participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco /43/ confirming territorial distribution. Topographic details were confirmed with map of slopes and reliefs of community location /44/.

Soil and geology y information was constated against Ucayali Environmental indicators 2013 MINAM /48/; and Regional environmental diagnosis of Huánuco 2018 MINAM /49/. Climate of the project zone were contrasted against Climate Map of Peru, provided by the National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology /45/ and National Map of Ecosystems of Peru by Environmental ministry (MINAM) /47/. Hydrology information was contrasted against Ucayali Inter-basin water resources assessment provided by Water National Authority /46/; and Huánuco water resources compendium, provided by assessment provided by Water National Authority /51/. Type of vegetation were confirmed against National map of vegetation cover given by MINAM /50/

The validation team confirmed that the PD sufficiently describes the physical parameters of the project area and zone. Official data from Ministry on environmental (MINAM); National Service of Meteorology

and Hydrology; and Water National Authority (ANA) and observation during the on-site visit are in line with the information provided in the section 2.1.14 of the project design document.

3.1.4 Social Parameters (CCB, G1.3)

The social parameters were contrasted against Ucayali and Huánuco departments territorial information Government reports /52/ /53/. Additionally, Project proponent has developed a social base line report /54/, including information regarding current socioeconomic conditions of the inhabitants living in a given territory, their cultural characteristics, organizational system and exercise of collective governance. It provide details of the four key components (Community governance and management of the territory in native communities; Generation of sustainable inclusive businesses, improving income of families of native communities; Maintenance of forest conservation objects; and Strengthening capacities for the MBC with social inclusion and gender equity). Also, information about groups present in the project, were confirmed during the meeting with local stakeholders contrasting the information of social baseline report.

3.1.5 Project Zone Map and Project Location (VCS, 3.11; CCB, G1.4-7, G1.13, CM1.2, B1.2)

Section 2.1.7 of the VCS-CCB-PD describes the project zone map of the project, including: Reference Region /55/, Project Area /56/ and Leakage Belt /57/.

AENOR assessed this during the site visit by visiting project zone; also, it was reviewed KML files /58/ and processed GIS data /59/.

3.1.6 Project Activities and Theory of Change (CCB, G1.8)

Project proponent included in the CCB-VCS-PD a complete description of activities to be taken in order to achieve the climate, biodiversity and community objectives. Section 2.1.17 includes the activities description, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

Project proponent developed the Strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation (REDD+) in 21 native communities in the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco (REDD strategy)/60/, including objectives and activities that are carried out by the project activity to contribute to the well- being of the identified communities in the surroundings. Also, REDD strategy /60/ details strategic activities by component, including the monitoring, control, and surveillance system on climate, biodiverse and community.

Main activities include:

- Legal security of CCNN territories
- Strengthen community control and surveillance
- Strengthen communal governance
- Promotion of Indigenous business associations

- Implementation of sustainable inclusive businesses
- Monitoring of conservation objects (flora and fauna)
- MBC capacity strengthening
- Capacity building

Implementing those activity PP pretends to reduce GHG emissions caused by deforestation and degradation; contribute to the well-being of the identified communities in the surroundings of the project by improving their access to basic services, and sustainable productive activities; and guarantee and maintain the integrity of biological diversity and ecological processes and services in the project area.

In order to confirm that project activity would be able to meet its objectives, validation team reviewed the social baseline report /54/, REDD strategy /60/, including implemented monitoring, control, and surveillance system detailed in this document. Moreover, during the on-site assessment, interviewed local stakeholders confirmed all activities carried out by the project developer. Therefore, AENOR deems that the theory of change in the project description is accurate, complete, and provides an understanding of the nature of the project and how it will achieve its climate, community, and biodiversity objectives..

3.1.7 Implementation Schedule (CCB, G1.9)

The most important milestones are described in the in section 2.1.19 of the CCB-VCS-PD. In the following table is summarized the assessment carried out by the audit team:

Date	Milestone(s) in the project's development and implementation	VVB Assessment
June 2021 to July 2021	Workshops in the communities Presentation and approval of the project	Validation team assessed Workshop reports /61/; Flyers of project diffusion /62/; Stakeholders meeting reports /63/; Project diffusion reports /64/; Presentation of project diffusion /65/; confirming the period.
01 July 2021	Start and end date of the historical reference period	The 21 communities involved in the project sign a commitment agreement to realize the project activities during the lifetime of the project (100 years). It was contrasted against Signed commitment agreement between AIDER and communities to realize the project activities during the lifetime of the project (100 years) /41/

July 2021 to December 2022	Training and capacity building workshops on MBC and REDD+ in communities	Validation team assessed Workshop reports /61/; Flyers of project diffusion /62/; Stakeholders meeting reports /63/; Project diffusion reports /64/; Presentation of project diffusion /65/; confirming the period.
January 2023 to May 2023	Implementation of activities	Validation team assessed REDD strategy /60/, which details implemented monitoring.
13 May 2023	Completion of the PDD project (initial version)	Validated against first version of the project design document /9/

3.1.8 Benefit Permanence

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

As summarized in section, 2.1.20 of the CCB-VCS-PD, project proponent identified the main risk of the project activity, which includes Fire, Pest and Disease outbreaks, Extreme weather and Geological risk. Also, deforestation agents in communities include agriculture, livestock, coca growers, loggers, and illegal miners. Risks are reduced through community control, surveillance, physical-legal sanitation management, and forest governance. This includes updating diagnosis, developing sustainable management plans, reviewing communal management instruments, improving governance, and strengthening community management with Indigenous organization

In addition to these risks, the PP has developed a Non-Permanence Risk Report to estimate the risks on Climate benefits in accordance with the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v 4.2/6/.

AENOR deems that the PP correctly identified the risks to the project benefits but the most important is that has designed and is implementing actions to reduce or diminish the negative impacts of these risks in the benefits on the climate, community, and biodiversity

Validation team reviewed REDD strategy /60/ for managing identified risk; also it was verified burn and forest fire prevention manual /66/. Moreover, during the on-site assessment validation team confirmed the steps taken to minimize or reduce natural and human-induced risks.

3.1.8.2 Benefit Permanence (CCB, G1.11)

Project design documents describes how the biodiversity benefit will extend past the project lifetime. According to section 2.1.21 of CCB-VCS-PD.

The REDD project, a medium-term initiative, aims to extend the benefits of climate, community, and biodiversity beyond its lifespan. It aims to strengthen the technical and productive capacities of community members, both men and women, and reduce pressure on land and natural resources. The strategy also aims to maintain or increase carbon stocks in the project area, benefiting the population

and ecosystems. The proposed activities will extend the project's benefits beyond its useful life by improving the technical and productive capacities of community members, strengthening legal security, and strengthening community governance and control. This will prevent deforestation and forest degradation, as well as improve living conditions for community members, enabling them to continue forest protection and maintain their quality of life.

The project aims to maintain biodiversity by reducing pressure on forests and their resources, allowing wildlife to maintain their livelihoods and habitats. This prevents the need to move to new forest areas for establishment. The floristic diversity of communities' forests will also be maintained, benefiting both flora and fauna. This helps maintain herbivorous fauna, which forms the basis of the food chain in forests, and predators. Communities also ensure that strangers do not enter their forests to hunt or extract resources, protecting biodiversity. Once the project's useful life is over, the project's communities will have the capacity to continue their activities and implement actions to control and monitor their forests.

AENOR assessed REDD Strategy /60/, which includes objectives, methodology, results and monitoring of the project activity. Furthermore, during the on-site visit, many actors were interviewed (refer to section 2.4) to confirm the supports and activates carried out by the project proponent. Therefore, validation team considers that all measures implemented by the project are enough to ensure the permanence of the Project benefits and to promote its continued operation during its projected lifetime, ensuring the well-being of the population, impacting positively on climate and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime

3.1.8.3 Financial Sustainability (CCB, G1.12)

To demonstrate the profitability and sustainability of the project uses economic indicators such as Net Present Value (NPV) and internal rate return (IRR). The financial model considers a 9% discount rate from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, representing the social opportunity cost rate. The project's profitability indices are \$/ 4,527,096.31 and a IRR of 28.68%, indicating its financial sustainability and opportunity cost rate. These indicators indicate that the project is sustainable and financially attractive.

Provided cash flow /67/, included the expenses related to REDD Project activities; Territorial governance: Sustainable inclusive business; Territory management; and Project management costs. Therefore, AENOR is able to confirm that the financial mechanisms adopted provides an adequate flow of funds for project implementation to achieve the project's climate, community and biodiversity objectives and benefits.

3.1.9 Management Capacity

3.1.9.1 Project Governance Structures (CCB, G4.1)

In section 2.4.1 of the CCB-VCS-PD is established the organizational structure for the governance of the project. The structure was confirmed during the on-site visit by interviewing the general manager, the specialist and coordinators of the project activity. Audit team confirms the project activity account with governance structures, roles and responsibilities of all entities involved in project design and implementation are well defined as per VCS and CCB requirements.

3.1.9.2 Required Technical Skills (VCS, 3.19, CCB, G4.2)

Project developer states the skills and experience related to project activity includes experience in managing natural resources conservation projects, developing projects with rural populations, developing carbon projects and environmental services, and evaluating and monitoring biodiversity. In this sense, validation team confirms that project proponent has previous experiences in developing a REDD+ projects

AENOR's validation team reviewed the resumes of responsible for the project /68/ and the responsibility of preparing the document /69/ and concludes that they have all the capabilities and technical skills required to implement the project successfully, including community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring.

3.1.9.3 Management Team Experience (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2)

AIDER has more than 30 years of experience in managing projects of conservation of natural resources in the Amazon and dry forest. It has established cooperation agreements with local governments, research institutions, private companies, producer organizations and native communities, and developed a PM & E system to control interventions and monitor biodiversity.

AIDER has developed capacities in the management of participatory natural resource management tools and the application of interculturality and gender approach, which have enabled the validation of a proposal for communal forests and voluntary forest certification of native communities under FSC standards.

AIDER has capacities for the formulation of CDM and REDD forestry projects, thanks to its professional staff's participation in training courses. AIDER has been the technical developer of the first reforestation project in Peru and is executor of the Management Contract of the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja National Park Sonene. AIDER is kept up-to-date on international trends and protocols in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, post-Kyoto agreements and REDD. AIDER has 10 professionals permanently working on the development of the project, made up of foresters, geographers, biologists, agronomists, economists, social and administrative specialists.

AENOR's validation team reviewed the resumes of responsible for the project and key personnel /68/ /69/ and conclude that the organization has the expertise and prior experience implementing land management and carbon projects at the scale of this project.

3.1.9.4 Project Management Partnerships and Team Development (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.2)

The AIDER technical team has a national trajectory in organizational strengthening, conflict resolution, and the REDD project proposal. It is designed to work on strengthening governance and promoting sustainable productive activities, which is already working, strengthening and forming part of the inter-institutional collaboration spaces.

AENOR's validation team reviewed the resumes of responsible for the project and key personnel /69/ /69/ and conclude that the organization has the expertise and prior experience implementing land management and carbon projects at the scale of this project.

3.1.9.5 Financial Health of Implementing Organization(s) (CCB, G4.3)

Project developer (AIDER) receives technical cooperation funds for the implementation of development projects that it has executed and executes at the national level. The financial health of the implementing institution (AIDER) is evidenced in its financial statements /70/, which are prepared annually by a certified accountant.

AENOR's Validation team verified the project cash flow /67/ and financial statement /70/ in order to confirm the financial health to ensure adequate financial support over the project lifetime. Then, audit team is able to confirm the financial health of the implementing organization, who ensures adequate financial support over the project lifetime

3.1.9.6 Avoidance of Corruption and Other Unethical Behavior (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G4.3)

Project developer account with an Ethics and Conduct Policy /71/ and a Manual of Administrative Rules and Procedures /72/, which gives the framework to rejects all types of acts of corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favouritism, patronage, nepotism, extortion and collusion, including: The Commitment to environmental conservation and the sustainable development of the country; Commitment to compliance of the laws and regulations applicable to the forestry sector; respect and protection of indigenous knowledge and identity; promotion, protection and management of knowledge resources; create a work environment of trust and respect; horizontal treatment between the human team; Promote transparency and honesty in professional relationships human team to achieve effective communication; Promote dialogue based on freedom of expression and opinion; Secure the right of all employees to maintain open conversations with their superiors or colleagues; Offer a work environment in accordance with hygiene and safety standards; Prohibit, detect and eliminate any form of moral or sexual harassment; Ensure a work environment characterized by the disposition of all collaborators to cooperate and help and a working relationship based on trust and mutual respect. Also, includes the Rejection of political ideologies related to any type of terrorism; Rejection of actions that encourage child labor and human trafficking; Rejection of all types of discrimination (racial, sexual, ethnic, religious, cultural, politics, etc.); Rejection of any and all types of bribes: no bribery will be given or accepted; among others.

Then, verification team confirm that the AIDER's personnel are suitable and appropriate and have the management capacity to develop the project, as it was confirmed by AENOR thought auditing processes with the relevant personnel of AIDER. Also, confirm that the organization have financial health and no corruption activities were identified

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

The public version of the project description (CCB-VCS-PD) does not contain commercially sensitive information.

3.1.10 Stakeholder Engagement & Safeguards

3.1.10.1 Stakeholder Identification (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G1.5)

The project's main actors are 21 native communities in Ucayali and Huánuco departments, who have rights to use and manage the forest in the project area. Stakeholders from sectors have been identified that directly and indirectly impact the development of these communities.

The AIDER technical team and 21 native communities held participatory workshops to identify actors involved in the REDD project and strategy. Tools such as time lines, talking maps, Venn diagrams, 24-hour clocks, and calendars were used to gather information. The rapid participatory diagnosis (DRP) was then developed, identifying the actors, their roles, and the needs and problems affecting population growth. These workshops were developed in collaboration with community members.

Validation team confirmed that the process of identifying actors was carried out through workshops in which tools were used such as: Timelines, talking maps, Venn diagrams, 24-hour clock, matrix of differentiated activities, seasonal calendars, matrix of needs and the marketing matrix, group dynamics were prepared to collect information and The participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco /43/ and social baseline report /54/ and REDD Strategy /60/.

According to Social baseline report /54/, process of project identification included the development of participatory rural diagnostics /43/; the methodology to identify the stakeholder included: Context data collection; Identification of population characteristics, political and cultural conditions; and formal and informal spaces of participation of women and men; design of sessions and instruments for data collection in the field; fieldwork: Implementation of group workshops and application of interviews. - Consolidation of the results of workshops and interviews; Data processing and processing of results.

The participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco /43/ details and provide description of the communities and other stakeholders regarding socioeconomic situation; culture and demography; population by sex and age; influential institutions; gender roles; access and control of natural resources; location and uses of HCVs; governance; among other aspects of local actors.

AENOR assessed the identification of stakeholder by reviewing workshop presentation /61/, flyers of project diffusion /62/, stakeholders meeting reports /63/; project diffusion reports /64/; presentation of project diffusion /65/ and by direct interview whit stakeholder, during the on-site visit, who confirmed that they received information and documentation from AIDER teams. Processed information were reviewed in The participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco /43/ and social baseline report /54/ and REDD Strategy /60/.

Audit team confirmed that project developer analyzed the potential project impact, rights, interests and relevance of 21 communities during the design process, considering the current legal framework. Audit team assessed The participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco /43/, social baseline report /54/, and during the site visit the member of communities confirmed their participation and how the process was developed.

3.1.10.2 Stakeholder Descriptions (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G1.6, G1.13)

The stakeholders identified are mentioned in section 2.3.2 of the CCB-VCS-PD. The identification of stakeholders were carried out through meetings and workshops, with six work teams working in parallel.

According to Social baseline report /54/, process of project identification included the development of participatory rural diagnostics /43/; the methodology to identify the stakeholder included: context data collection; identification of population characteristics, political and cultural conditions; and formal and informal spaces of participation of women and men; design of sessions and instruments for data collection in the field; fieldwork: implementation of group workshops and application of interviews; consolidation of the results of workshops and interviews; data processing and processing of results.

The participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco /43/ details and provide description of the communities and other stakeholders regarding socioeconomic situation; culture and demography; population by sex and age; influential institutions; gender roles; access and control of natural resources; location and uses of HCVs; governance; among other aspects of local actors.

Validation team in order to confirm that all communities, community groups and other stakeholders, were correctly identified in the project description interviewed The participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco /43/ and social baseline report /54/, REDD Strategy /60/ and contrasted the information against information provided by National Statistics Institute (INEI), including National Population and Housing Census 2017 /73/; and 2021 statistical compendium /74/. Them, based reviewed documents /43/ /54/ /60/ /73/ /74/ and interviews the relevant stakeholders mentioned in the CCB-VCS-PD were validated and are in line with the audit observation.

3.1.10.3 Stakeholder Access to Project Documents (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

Section 2.3.3 of CCB-VCS-PD details how document have been and will be shared with the communities. Relevant documentation on the formulation and financing of the project has been shown to each of the 21 native communities, through communal assemblies led by the communal chief and his board of directors. Also, complete project documentation, including this document and monitoring reports, are and will be accessible to communities and other stakeholders as they become available, which can be accessed at AIDER's offices and copies sent to native communities through the communal chiefs.

The documents indicated in this section and available documents are and will be displayed and/or shared with the communities involved in the project, either through informative meetings at AIDER's offices and/or in the communities, using the most appropriate means of dissemination in accordance with the information to be disseminated (copies of documents, information cards, banners, etc.).

During the on-site visit, validation team confirmed by interviews with various local actors, that the information generated for the design of the project has been explained to the community. Also, the result obtained for the preparation of the documents has been exposed to the community, in a draft of the project description, in the VCS and CCB standard. Moreover, the documentation developed by the project proponent, including previous studies as well as the project description document, were delivered to local stakeholders. In addition, any persons from the communities can directly communicate with the project representatives in their office located in Pucallpa. These facts were corroborated during the visit assessment

AENOR assessed this during the on-site visit and through the review of the participatory workshops and conclude that the stakeholders have access to information regarding project activity.

3.1.10.4 Dissemination of Summary Project Documents (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

The project will disseminate information through meetings, workshops, and local programs (radio), as well as on national and regional websites. The Communal Forest Management proposal and REDD initiative will be broadcasted on local radio in Spanish and Shipibo to empower the target audience of Amazon communities, villages, and institutions. Additionally, monthly home visits will be made to native communities to report on the initiative's progress, with the participation of community authorities and the general population. These efforts aim to raise awareness among direct beneficiaries and their families, allowing for more direct conversations to clarify any doubts. The radio program "*Habla el Bosque*" will be broadcasted in Spanish and Shipibo.

Validation team reviewed the developed a REDD Strategy /60/ which describes the mitigation strategy, the control and awareness strategy and strategy of productive activities, including the benefits, costs and risks, which were communicated to the community during different meetings and workshops. Validation team confirmed this fact during the on-site assessment.

These discussions were also part of the participatory mapping and project diffusion reports /64/ and community baseline report /54/ conducted with the stakeholders. During the site visit interviews with the local communities, it was assessed that the ability of the community to understand the information related to the project idea and cost, risks and benefits associated with the project was very clear.

Validation team finds that the measures provided by PP are adequate to provide the information about community costs, risks and benefits to the stakeholders and ensure their full participation in the project development and implementation process. The dissemination of the information and project's documents will be carried out through meetings and / or workshops with the interested parties

AENOR deems that the information provided was adequate as well as the communities' ability to understand the information provided and the timeliness of such information.

3.1.10.5 Informational Meetings with Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G3.1)

Regular meetings will be held with interested parties to monitor project activities, report progress, and gather necessary information for documents. Native communities' population will be involved in the

preparation of project documents through various meetings for information sharing, training, and data collection.

The project conducted informative meetings with communities using an intercultural approach, involving facilitators and indigenous professionals. The process began with verbal communication with community authorities, followed by formal calls detailing the meeting's date, place, objectives, and agenda. The technical team followed up with assemblies using various communication channels and informed indigenous organizations.

In the case of the other stakeholders, the project publicized briefings to ensuring formality and respecting organizational norms. Representatives were informed through formal letters, verbal, in person, or telephone. They were provided with project documentation, the Verra link, and instructions on accessing it. The project also has agreements with other stakeholders for joint work within the community forest management framework.

In order to involve the population of the native communities during the preparation of the project documents, different meetings carried out in order to inform, train and collect information. These meetings were held during the months of June 2021 to October 2021 and at each meeting minutes were signed to record the activities and agreements made.

Validation team reviewed Stakeholders meeting reports /63/ and attendances list carried out in the 21 communities /75/, confirming dates of the meetings held. Then, based on provided evidence /62/ /63/ /64/ /65/ validation team confirms that PP held informational meetings with stakeholders in line with the VCS and CCB program rules.

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

As summarized in section, 2.3.6 and appendix 1 of the PD, project proponent identified the main risks and impact of the project activity, including:

- ✓ The community wishes to work on other types of activities, different from those proposed in its strategy
- ✓ The community no longer wishes to develop the project
- ✓ There is the possibility that accidents or incidents may occur when carrying out the project activities that generate some type of damage to the participating population.
- ✓ Communities do not maintain their traditions, language, or others in new generations
- ✓ Deforestation could generate isolated areas of forests that require recovering connectivity
- ✓ The project respects the ownership of land rights of the 21 native communities.
- ✓ The project seeks to conserve the forests and the ecosystems within them, working on the adaptation of the population to the impacts of climate change so that they can face them in a better way.

- ✓ Human-induced risks: Change of opinion of communities (The community no longer wishes to develop the project) and Change of opinion of communities (The community wishes to work on other types of activities, different from those proposed in its strategy); no impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems nor Soil degradation and soil erosion are identified.

To mitigate those identified risk PP is implementing productive activities, tailored to each community's reality and needs. It includes strengthening communal governance, generating sustainable inclusive businesses, maintaining forest conservation objects, and enhancing capacities for communal forest management, social inclusion, and gender equity. Also, the AIDER technical team strengthens control and surveillance committees in communities to improve their functions. As part of the REDD strategy, Legal Security of native communities' territories is implemented to provide support against third-party threats.

On the other hand, to mitigate working risks, the project has an occupational health and safety team that trains and monitors the technical team and community members to prevent or reduce accidents and incidents. Moreover, the project prevents deforestation and aids in its recovery by implementing agroforestry systems or plantations to restore connectivity in affected areas.

In addition, the PP has developed a Non-Permanence Risk Report to estimate the risks on Climate benefits in accordance with the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v 4.2.

AENOR deems that the PP correctly identified the risks to the project benefits but the most important is that has designed and is implementing actions to reduce or diminish the negative impacts of these risks in the benefits on the climate, community, and biodiversity.

Validation team reviewed REDD strategy /60/, where all mitigation and enforcement activities of the project are detailed (also detailed in appendix 2). Moreover, during the on-site assessment validation team confirmed the steps taken to minimize or reduce natural and human-induced risks.

3.1.10.7 Community Costs, Risks and Benefits (CCB, G3.2)

The project proponent, through their communication strategies, which includes workshops, will share relevant information about the costs of the activities, the risks and benefits of the project that is being implemented as a response to increasing threat and in order to enhance the surveillance and protection of project area. AIDER conducted an information and consultation process to prepare for REDD project. The consultation process was carried out through presentations at community assemblies on the possible costs, benefits, and risks for them during project implementation. Informational material (presentations, copies, brochures, etc.) was provided to community authorities and the general population.

Validation team reviewed the developed a REDD Strategy /60/ which describes the mitigation strategy, the control and awareness strategy and strategy of productive activities, including the benefits, costs and risks, which were communicated to the community during different meetings and workshops. Validation team confirmed this fact during the on-site assessment.

These discussions were also part of the participatory mapping and project diffusion reports /64/ and social base line report /54/. During the site visit interviews with the local communities, it was assessed that the ability of the community to understand the information related to the project idea and cost, risks and benefits associated with the project was very clear.

Validation team finds that the measures provided by PP are adequate to provide the information about community costs, risks and benefits to the stakeholders and ensure their full participation in the project development and implementation process. The dissemination of the information and project's documents will be carried out through meetings and/or workshops with the interested parties

AENOR deems that the information provided was adequate as well as the communities' ability to understand the information provided and the timeliness of such information.

3.1.10.8 Information to Stakeholders on Validation and Verification Process (VCS, 3.18.6, 3.19; CCB, G3.3)

The description of the validation and verification process was made known through workshops, in which the members of the communities were present. Validation team reviewed the workshop presentation /65/, flyers of project diffusion /62/, stakeholders meeting reports /63/; project diffusion reports /64/; and by direct interview with stakeholder, during the on-site visit and who confirmed the awareness of the validation process.

The auditor visits to native communities will be coordinated with the communal authority informing them of the purpose and dates. The auditor will then meet with project-related individuals, such as board members, control committees, and community leaders, to gather necessary information for validation. The communication process will be intercultural, with trained indigenous facilitators and professionals acting as interlocutors between external actors and communities. The process will ensure clear and respectful transmission of messages. The auditor's visit will be communicated directly to communities and stakeholders, ensuring a respectful and effective communication process.

AENOR's validation team confirm the communication methods used to inform communities and other stakeholders of the process for VCS and CCB validation and verification.

3.1.10.9 Site Visit Information and Opportunities to Communicate with Auditor (VCS, 3.18.6; G3.3)

During the presentation of the results obtained in the project, the community was advised and the steps to be followed were explained, also the completion of the CCB-VCS-PD and the auditor's visit, indicating that they could conduct the interviews with the community members and stakeholders. The description of the validation and verification process was made known through a series of workshops, in which the members of the different native communities that are part of the project were present.

AENOR, during the on-site visit, could talk with various local actors and checked the attendance list of the workshops. Also, AENOR checked that the communities and other stakeholders were informed of the auditor's site visit in a timely manner before the site visit occurred.

During the on-site visit validation team confirmed that stakeholders have actively participated in the process, preparing documents and collecting information for the project. Some of the workshops held

included: The REDD strategy of the project; social baseline; biodiversity Baseline; climate change; and presentation of the progress of the project In addition, project proponent, provided photographs of workshop sessions, attendance lists and power point presentations.

3.1.10.10 Stakeholder Consultations (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

Meetings and workshops were held with the population of the communities surrounding the project area to obtain information and validate proposed activities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. These activities were validated according to the activities carried out in each community. The interaction with the communities has allowed to identify the main stakeholders in the influence zone, learning about their needs and proposing action mechanisms for the project. Then, project proponent developed the social baseline /54/ in order to identify needs of the communities; and the REDD Strategy /60/ to define the mitigation strategy. Both documents were communicated to the community during different meetings and workshops. Validation team confirmed this fact during the on-site assessment.

During the on-site visit, project proponent provided photographs, surveys results and workshop reports; also, the community's member were intervened. Then, AENOR's validation team is able to confirm that the consultation process is effective and fulfil the requirement of VCS and CCB requirements.

Date of stakeholder consultation	From 11 July 2021 to 27/08/2021	
	Native Community	Date
	Nuevo Saposoa	11/07/2021
	Caco Macaya	11/07/2021
	Santa Teresa	11/07/2021
	San Jose de Pacache	12/07/2021
	Nuevo Loreto	13/07/2021
	Santa Martha	13/07/2021
	Mariscal Cáceres	13/07/2021
	Junín Pablo	15/07/2021
	Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	15/07/2021
	Sinchi Roca II	15/07/2021
	Golondrinas	15/07/2021
	Nuevo Egipto	17/07/2021
	Utucuro	17/07/2021
	Santa Rosa de Aguaytía	17/07/2021
	Yamino	18/07/2021
	El Naranjal	18/07/2021
	Nuevo Yarina	19/07/2021
	Nueva Alianza de Baños	20/07/2021
	Buenos Aires	25/07/2021
	Nuevo Paraíso	12/08/2021
	Caimito	27/08/2021

Stakeholder engagement process	During July to August 2021 PP conducted series of workshops have in communities to educate on REDD, climate change, and the project process. These workshops have also involved the same community in the development plan, such as the REDD strategy.
Consultation outcome	The interaction with the communities has allowed to identify the main stakeholders in the influence zone, learning about their needs and proposing action mechanisms for the project. Then, project proponent developed the social baseline /54/ in order to identify needs of the communities; and the REDD Strategy /60/ to define the mitigation strategy. Both documents were communicated to the community during different meetings and workshops. Validation team confirmed this fact during the on-site assessment.
Stakeholder input	Stakeholders contributed to the identification of the project's REDD strategy activities /60/, each according to their needs and reality.

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No comments were received in the project's public comment period.	Not applicable.	Verification team reviewed VCS Verra Registry platform to confirm that no comment were received.

3.1.10.11 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G3.4)

The Management Committee, consisting of chiefs representing 21 native communities, will be established to maintain communication with the community. This advisory committee will work directly with AIDER to implement activities and monitor the project. It will also hold periodic meetings to resolve doubts and present progress. Both the AIDER technical team and community members will communicate with other interested parties, such as government institutions and indigenous community federations, to stay informed about the project's activities and achievements. A communication plan will be developed in the months following project validation. In order to maintain continuous communication with the community, workshops will be held every 6 months in order to keep them informed about the progress and processes of the project.

Validation team confirmed stated communication plan by intervening visited community representatives, who confirm the awareness of the communication plan. Validation team also, assessed the REDD strategy document /60/, that details, the communication of monitoring results and the schedule of

activities for the first 10 years. Therefore, validation team confirms that the communication plan and adaptative management are in accordance with VCS and CCB requirements.

3.1.10.12 Stakeholder Consultation Channels (CCB, G3.5)

Project design has been communicated to the native communities through meetings, participatory workshops, and regular workshops. The project uses tools for rapid participatory diagnoses and rapid information collection. Workshops will be held every six months to keep the community informed about the project's progress. Furthermore, AIDER has an office in Pucallpa, the capital of the Ucayali department, where community members can request information and make queries. The technical team's contact details are available for community members to stay updated on the project and its results. Validation team confirmed during the site visit, the accessibility to project information available in English but also in Spanish.

The results of the socialization and consultation processes are reflected in stakeholders meeting reports /63/; project diffusion reports /64/; which describes the methods, material used, attendance list, photographs and presentations.

During the on-site visit the validation team reviewed the communication channel with stakeholders and confirm that there are adequate levels of information sharing.

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

The project were designed considering the governance and decision-making forms of the native community. Community authorities and assemblies are involved in the process, with a mechanism in place to address suggestions, complaints, and claims. The process considers cultural differences, languages of each ethnic group, opinions, and consultations with gender and intergenerational equity. This ensures that the voice of communities is heard in the implementation of the REDD project. AENOR's validated this fact, during the on-site visit, by interviewing various local actors (section 2.4 detail the interviewed person and topic covered), who confirms the stakeholder participation in decision-making and project implementation. Also, provided information was constated against the participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco /43/, which details demographics and culture of communities.

3.1.10.14 Anti-Discrimination Assurance (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.7)

Project proponent account with and institutional policy /76/, emphasizing the values of inclusion, interculturality, non-discrimination and gender equity. To act against any act of discrimination or harassment towards any member of the communities within the scope of the project, AIDER will prepare a Protocol of complaints and claims to which all stakeholders will have access.

Approved policy emphasis that the team knows their responsibilities and roles to prevent harassment, sexual exploitation and abuse, child abuse and will take strict action against any team member who violates these safeguards. Also, PP Implemented mechanisms for staff and third parties to report any violation of these safeguards, with a clear non-retaliation policy and internal investigation procedures for

complaints. AENOR's validation team reviewed the policy /76/, confirming that it provides that no sexual harassment has or will occur as a result of the project activity.

3.1.10.15 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure (VCS, 3.18.4; CCB, G3.8)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Development process	The project implemented a process for receiving, listening, responding to, and resolving complaints within a reasonable time, incorporating traditional methods used by communities and other actors to resolve conflicts.
Grievance redress procedure	Section 2.3.15 of the PD has established that the project will include a process to receive, listen, respond and resolve claims within a reasonable timeframe, taking into account traditional methods used by communities and other actors. The project proponent will attempt to amicably resolve all claims and send a written response in a culturally appropriate manner. Claims that are not resolved through friendly negotiations will be submitted to third party mediation; claims not resolved through mediation will be subject to arbitration or the competent courts in the relevant jurisdiction, without prejudice to the ability of one party to present the claim before a supranational juridical body. Claims and project responses must be documented and published to ensure transparency and accountability. Stakeholders will follow this procedure. - Written communications, through letters sent to the Pucallpa AIDER office. - Orally at the AIDER Pucallpa office, through a meeting requested through the AIDER secretariat, with the project director or AIDER director in Ucayali. - Orally in the communities, through the project team during the execution of training, technical assistance, follow-up or monitoring activities. - Electronically to the email address established for receiving complaints and claims on the AIDER website, in the contact section: https://aider.com.pe/contacto/, any interested party can submit compliance complaints or request information at this link.
Accessibility	PP has made available the contact numbers (telephone and email) of the technical team, who are attentive to any communication, In addition, AIDER has an office in the area, so that they can approach and/or communicate by telephone

Validation team reviewed and confirmed the flowered process, during the on-site visit. Therefore, AENOR´s validation team is able to confirm that the feedback and grievances producers meets VCS and CCB (G.3.8) requirements

3.1.10.16 Worker Training (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.9)

Project proponent, in section 2.3.17 has established the key aspect for workers training within the framework of project activity. Training activities includes Support in the implementation of land use plans; control and surveillance; Forest conservation and restoration; sustainable intensification of agriculture on existing agricultural land; and initiatives of aquaculture, tourism and beekeeping activities.

The REDD strategy /60/, identified the training needs required by the community to carry out the proposed activities. Furthermore, during the onsite visits some workers and local actors in the project were interviewed in order to confirm whether they have received the necessary training to perform their activities, all of them confirmed this fact. Therefore, AENOR´s validation team is able to confirm that project proponent will provide orientation and training for those employed through project activities and relevant people from the communities and meet the VCS and CCB (G.3.9) requirement.

3.1.10.17 Community Employment Opportunities (VCS, 3.19.13; CCB, G3.10)

According to the CCB-VCS-PD (2.3.15) the selection of personnel is based on Terms of Reference and evaluation of candidates. It practices a policy of gender equality and interculturality, including women, indigenous people and peasants. Activities to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation are carried out directly by the local population. Project proponent also promotes an increase in the educational level of community members through study grants.

AENOR´s validation team, interviewed some workers (male and female) in the project zone and is able to confirm that the recruitment process provides equitably advantages to the local population.

3.1.10.18 Occupational Safety Assessment (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G3.12)

Project developer has analysed the main legal framework related to occupational safety and also has done a specific analysis of the main risks associated to its operations. Based on that, the project developer provides periodically training to its workers on a module called IPERC (Identification of Dangers, Risk Assessment and Measures of Control).

The main risk are described in section 2.3.19 of the CCB-VCS-PD. Validation team reviewed IPERC matrix /77/; occupational health and safety plan /78/; occupational safety policy /79/; accidents and incidents report /80/ in order to verify the measures to reduce and mitigate identified risks. Also, the main safety regulation was assessed, including law N° 29783 health and safety law /81/; DS N° 009-2005-TR health and safety regulation /82/; Decree 148-2007-TR regulation of committee for supervision of security and health at work /83/; Law N° 26842 General Health Law /84/. Therefore, AENOR's validation team is able to confirm that the project developer is taking the necessary measures regarding occupational safety of workers.

3.1.11 Additionality & Without-Project Scenario

3.1.11.1 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation and Land-Use Scenarios without the Project (VCS, 3.13; CCB, G2.1)

Peru's deforestation is primarily caused by shifting cultivation, illegal logging, alluvial gold mining, and coca leaf cultivation. The opportunity cost, which encourages forest use for higher income, poses a significant risk to forest conservation. The project area includes four types of forests: Accessible High Forest (SAA), Difficult High Forest (SADA), Lowland Rainforest (SB), and Hydromorphic Zone.

Prior to the project, 21 communities developed activities such as agriculture, cattle ranching, timber and non-timber resource use, fishing, and handicrafts. However, encroachment, land trafficking, and illegal activities have led to pressure and expansion of agricultural areas for monoculture, cattle ranching, and illegal logging.

In this sense PP In the absence of the project, has identified 3 scenarios.

- The communities continue to carry out their activities as they have done to date and existing threats continue or increase in the future.
- The activities proposed in the project would be developed through the support of technical cooperation or the State.
- Project activities are carried out by the communities themselves with funds generated by forest management within their territory.

AENOR deems that the barrier analyses are properly justified. Relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances have been considered and are listed in the project description. Validation team reviewed local regulation /102/ /103/ /104/ /105/ /106/ /107/ /108/ /109/ /110/ /111/ to confirm the institutional framework; social baseline report /54/, in which is analyzed the condition of human groups, including social and family organization, socio-cultural characteristics, production and livelihoods; and PRA /120/, that reveals a weak governance system, allowing external agents like loggers, NGOs, and oil companies to interact, confirming the need to strengthen organization, control, surveillance, sanitation, and awareness of forest care.. Thus, AENOR considers that the identified baseline scenario is correctly justified.

3.1.11.2 Most-Likely Scenario Justification (CCB, G2.1)

The 21 native communities in Scenario 1 will continue their traditional activities such as agriculture, livestock, and natural resource use, while facing threats from neighbors and settlers such as invasions, felling, illegal logging, and mining. This will lead to deforestation and forest degradation, as well as the elimination of forests to expand agricultural crops. The communities will also continue to carry out traditional fishing, hunting, handicrafts, and logging. In scenario 2 the activities proposed in the project would be developed through the support of technical cooperation or the State. While in scenario 3 Project activities are carried out by the communities themselves with funds generated by forest management within their territory.

The most likely scenario is scenario 1, as explained in additionally section (3.2.5 of this report), as it is more realistic and appropriate, as it is more representative of the project communities' specific situations and historical reference periods.

The identified alternative scenarios are consistent with the applicable laws and regulations at the national, regional and local level. In this sense, Validation team reviewed applicable local regulation /102/ /103/ /104/ /105/ /106/ /107/ /108/ /109/ /110/ /111/ and scenarios support evidence /112/ /113/ /114/ /115/ /116/ /117/ /118/ /119/ /120/ and concludes that land use scenarios are consistent with mandatory laws and regulations and relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances have been considered and are listed in the project description. Thus, , after analyzing, those evidence, validation team concludes that the most likely scenario is the legal land use change for agro-industrial production.

3.1.11.3 Community and Biodiversity Additionality (CCB, G2.2)

To demonstrate additionality PP has applied Tool for the Demonstration and Evaluation of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) Project Activities Version 3.0 /90/

The analysis of barriers and common practices revealed that the project's benefits were not due to existing barriers, as similar activities have not been registered in the surrounding communities. It is not expected that similar activities will be implemented in the future by the Peruvian government or international cooperation.

The most suitable scenario for maintaining community benefits and biodiversity is to implement project activities. These activities would improve living conditions for the community, generate carbon revenues, and protect threatened wildlife species. If forest cover is lost or the project is not carried out, biodiversity would suffer, as it would result in a protected ecosystem and a population committed to conserving forests. Therefore, the project should be carried out to ensure the community benefits from these activities.

The country has legislation for forest protection but also faces risks from non-compliance. Third parties continue to threaten forests despite existing laws, regulations, and agreements. The project aims to strengthen communities for control and surveillance, strengthen land tenure, and other actions that would be impossible without the project. This will help prevent the loss of forests and ensure the protection of native communities. The project's scope includes addressing the existing threats and implementing necessary actions.

In order to validate the additionality, the validation team assessed the main regulation /102/ /103/ /104/ /105/ /106/ /107/ /108/ /109/ /110/ /111/ /112/ /113/ /114/. In addition, during the on-site visit, validation team held meetings with local authorities (OSINFOR - Forest and Wildlife Resources Supervisory Agency; DRA - Ucayali Regional Agriculture Directorate; and ARAU - Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority) in order to confirm whether the regulations or lack of laws would likely affect land use in the absence of the project. Also, were interviewed regarding significant financial, technological, institutional or capacity barriers and benefits from project activity regarding community and biodiversity.

Biodiversity is intrinsically connected with the climate targets. The reduction of GHG emissions from reduction of forest loss cause automatically the reduction of biodiversity loss as forests hosts many fauna and flora species that compose the rich biodiversity of the project area. In the case of community additionality, the main positive impact will bring to neighbouring communities, through productive projects and organizational strengthening. Therefore, AENOR´s validation team is able to confirm that the project activity it is additional.

3.1.12 Legal Status and Property Rights

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

In section 2.5.1 of the CCB-VCS-PD are listed the most relevant national legal framework and summarize the most important aspects that apply to the project activity.

Project developer is a formally and legally established NGO that complies with laws through institutional policies where it demonstrates its commitment to comply with legal requirements and mechanisms to identify possible breaches of these. PP account whit an Ethics and Conduct Policy and Manual of Administrative Rules and Procedures, which prohibits corruption, including bribery, embezzlement, fraud, and favouritism. The policy focuses on environmental conservation, forestry compliance, indigenous knowledge protection, and a trust-based work environment. It promotes transparency, honesty, open communication, and respect for all employees. The policy also prohibits political ideologies related to terrorism, child labor, human trafficking, discrimination, and bribery, ensuring a cooperative and respectful work environment.

AENOR´s validation team interviewed a local authority (a representative of Agriculture Regional Directorate – DRA Ucayali), during the on-site visit, confirming that the project activity complies with the current legal framework and local regulation. Also, confirmed that project proppant has not been sanctioned for non-compliance with the current legal framework.

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

The relevant legal framework is listed sin section 2.5.2 of the CCB-VCS-PD. AENOR´s validation teams is able to confirm the project's adherence to all relevant laws and regulations covering worker's rights and the measures needed and designed to inform workers about their rights. This was corroborated, through various interviews with workers in the project zone. PP account with IPERC Matrix (Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment and Control) /77/ for Identification of Dangers, Risk Assessment and Measures of Control; Occupational health and safety plan, Occupational safety policy. The health safety and environmental (HSSE) team manages these documents, which are reviewed by SUNAFIL, the national authority on labor issues, to ensure compliance with national regulations.

3.1.12.3 Human Rights (VCS, 3.19).

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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Human rights

AIDER has policies, regulations, and safeguards to guarantee respect for the population with whom it works in the project, whether indigenous populations or local population, ensuring their rights, safety and access to work opportunities in an equitable manner. In addition, to ensure respect for the traditions of the local population, as well as protect them.

Validation team reviewed Ethics and Conduct Policy /71/; anti-discrimination the policy /76/; Human rights policy /85/; Safeguards against discrimination, harassment and others /86/; and Institutional gender policy /87/ and confirm that they would prevent rights violations in operations, products, services, and business relationships. Also, confirm that the project respects and promotes the project of rights of IPs, LCs, and customary rights holders in line with applicable international human rights law, and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

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

item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Preservation and protection of cultural heritage	AIDER, the project's proponent, upholds policies that respect the cultural heritage of its communities, reflected in its proposed activities as part of the REDD strategy, ensuring the protection of local communities, their resources, and their cultural heritage. REDD strategy /60/ established transversal principles to ensure just implementation and effective contribution to the sustainable development of indigenous Amazonian people. Four key principles have been prioritized: Gender equity and social inclusion; Interculturality and ancestral knowledge; Social capital; and Rights of indigenous peoples. Validation team assessed REDD strategy /60/, which is the framework document of activities of the project, designed to reduce deforestation in the 21 native communities of Ucayali and Huánuco. Based on this document validation team is able to confirm that the project preserves and protects cultural heritage as part of project activities.

3.1.12.5 Statutory and Customary Property Rights (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.1)

The property right is demonstrated with the territorial rights of the communities that are part of the project were granted through a property title granted by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Peruvian State grants native communities' rights to use, tenure, access, and management of lands, territories, and resources in the project area, which are supported by their respective property titles.

Validation team assessed all title deeds, granted by the Ministry of Agriculture and all registration certificates given by SUNARP (national superintendence of public records) /11/ to /40/; confirming the project property of project areas.

3.1.12.6 Recognition of Property Rights (VCS, 3.7, 3.18-3.19; CCB, G5.1)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Rights to territories and resources	The Peruvian State grants native communities' rights to use, tenure, access, and management of lands, territories, and resources in the project area, which are supported by their respective property titles. AIDER respects property rights, adhering to statutory and regular requirements, and obtaining necessary approvals from communal authorities. The project supports rights to lands, territories, and resources, including statutory and traditional rights of indigenous peoples and other stakeholders. Validation team assessed The Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle (DL 22175) /104/, in its article 13 states that the territorial property of the communities is inalienable, imprescriptible and cannot be seized. It points out that the state recognizes the legal existence and legal personality of native communities (art. 7); Furthermore, the same decree states that the government will guarantee the integrity native communities' property (art. 10). Likewise, in their article 11, it mention that the part of the territory of the native communities that corresponds to land suitable for forestry will be transferred to them, and its use will be governed by the legislation on the matter. Moreover, as previously stated, the territory of the community is registered in the national superintendence of public records. According to information provided in the project design document and gathered from authorities and the project proponent. AENOR confirms that the project protects the rights of the communities and other stakeholders in accordance to the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards.
Respect for property rights	Based on local regulation Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle (DL 22175) /104/Ministry of Agriculture and all registration certificates given by SUNARP (national superintendence of public records) /11/ to /40/; confirming the project property of project areas. Then, project activity respects the project rights of the communities.

3.1.12.7 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (VCS, 3.18; CCB, G5.1-G5.5).

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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Process for obtaining consent	During June 2021 to July 2021, as stated in section 3.1.7 of this report (implementation schedule), PP conducted series of workshops in the communities for presentation and approval of the project. These workshops have also involved the same community in the development plan, such as the REDD strategy. The interaction with the communities has allowed to identify the main stakeholders in the influence zone, learning about their needs and proposing action mechanisms for the project. Project developer held many meeting with representative of communities and community members in assemblies, all agreements were recorded in minutes, documenting the acceptance of the project. Project is developed in the 21 native communities, granted by their titles /11/ to /40/; in this sense project activity does not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property; the informed consent has been obtained from who has property rights. Furthermore, project activity has not and will not affect other lands. The communities were informed and consulted about the project and their approval to participate was given in a community assembly, considering the provisions of Law No. 29785, Law on the Right to Prior Consultation of Indigenous or Native Peoples, recognized in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) /105/, which states in Article 2 that indigenous peoples have the right to prior consultation on legislative or administrative measures that directly affect their collective rights, their physical existence, cultural identity, quality of life or development.
Outcome of FPIC process	The project was accepted by the 21 communities through an assembly minutes /88/, the highest authority in the native communities, and the proposed activities have been worked on in a participatory manner with each of them. The agreements states that project belongs to the communities and AIDER is the implementer of the project.

3.1.12.8 Benefit Sharing Mechanisms (VCS, 3.18, 3.19;)

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Process used to design the benefit sharing plan	The proposal for benefit sharing mechanisms has been developed through participatory methods, considering the challenge of ensuring equitable distribution of benefits among all actors involved in project implementation. This depends on the linking of actions across different scales to promote accurate accounting of results and action execution. The main objective of project is to reduce emissions and the activities required to achieve it, so prioritizing the

	distribution of benefits should reinforce these objectives, ensuring the budget covers investment for the development of project strategies and activities. Validation team assessed Assembly minutes signed between AIDER and 21 communities /88/, confirming the benefit sharing plan.
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	The workshops with native communities prioritized strategies to reduce deforestation and degradation, including legal security, control, surveillance, strengthening communal governance, business associativity, agroforestry, and inclusive sustainable businesses, based on their natural potential and experience, to ensure the protection of their territories.
Approval and dissemination of benefit sharing plan	The project's benefit sharing agreement with native communities was approved by the communal assembly, ensuring transparency and active community participation. Minutes were drafted to record the development of the meeting and key points of prioritised strategies. A thorough valuation of the reduction of carbon credits was also made, which are recorded in the communal minutes book accessible to all members. Validation team reviewed the signed minutes /88/ and interviewing local community members and confirm the awareness of the benefit sharing.

3.1.12.9 Property Rights Protection (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, G5.3)

The project does not involve the involuntary relocation or relocation of people, or activities important for the livelihood and culture of the communities settled around the project area. Project activity is developed only in the 21 native communities, who has property right of the land granted by government titles /11/ to /40/. Moreover, the control and surveillance system will prevent illegal activities within the project area.

During the on-site visit validation team interviewed a representative of Agriculture Regional Directorate – DRA Ucayali in order to confirm the property rights and activities carried to protect the project zone.

3.1.12.10 Illegal Activity Identification (VCS, 3.19; CCB, G5.4)

In the Project area there are some illegal activities that could impact the project: Invasions for the elimination of coverage for the establishment of coca cultivation; Illegal logging; Invasions and elimination of coverage for agricultural establishment; Invasion to establish illegal mining; and Invasions and elimination of coverage for extensive livestock farming establishment. PP has implemented mitigation, including: Strengthen community control and surveillance; Legal security of CCNN territories; Strengthen community governance; and Implementation of sustainable productive activities. Therefore, validation team is able to confirm that PP has designed and established measures needed to reduce these activities and the project benefits are not derived from illegal activities.

3.1.12.11 Ongoing Disputes (VCS, 3.18-3.19; CCB, G5.5)

identified ongoing disputes are identified in various communities included in the project activity

- CN Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires: They present invasion of the territory by settlers from Masisea and by Mennonites. There are also invasions by people from the hamlets that produce illicit crops and generate insecurity within their territories.
- CN Nueva Yarina: Presents invasion by Colonos (From the the Andean zone and the Amazon region of Loreto), Mennonites, Producers from the Doce de Mayo farmhouse and Producers from the Pacific farmhouse
- CN Caimito: There is demarcation of the area in discrepancy with the Territorial Expansion and the titled rural properties belonging to the Mennonite colony.
- CN Utucuro: There are conflicts with settlers, to those who rented plots of the communal territory for agricultural purposes and those who do not comply with the established agreements and are expanding areas for livestock and are processing their certificate of possession, generating a climate of conflict in the community which can be maintained. if not managed properly. Added to this is the existence of illegal loggers that some community members are allowing and the lack of legal physical sanitation.
- CN. Santa Rosa: They have not yet begun their process of legal physical sanitation and the existence of the populated center with recognition of the municipality will bring conflicts over the use of resources. For this reason, the community would have continuation of the threats of deforestation due to pressure from settlers through invasions that result from the lack of having their territory completely cleaned up.
- CN El Naranjal: Overlapping of 81 titled lands on communal territory, with approximately 1,500 ha deforested to establish extensive cattle ranching. The conflict has been ongoing for more than a decade. Physical-legal sanitation is a medium-term process, so the communal authorities must be able to continue with these steps and others that have to do with the management of the territory; Conflicts with the “Príncipe de Paz” population center of Israeli settlers, existing within the community, will increase due to the use of the resource.
- CN Sinchi Roca II: The Sinchi Roca native community would have continuation of the threats of deforestation due to pressure from settlers through invasions that take place due to the lack of complete sanitation of the territory.
- CN Nuevo Saposo: There is conflict due to encroachment by farmers from the Nuevo Tacshita hamlet and invasion of the territorial extension by invaders to plant illicit crops. In addition, the territorial extension has been physically and legally cleaned up at the documentation level.
- CN San Jose de Pacache: There has been a conflict with the Nuevo Ahuaypa native community on its southern border for the past 5 years.

- CN Santa Rosa de Dinamarca: Settled cattle ranchers who have a possession certificate issued by the DRAU. There is a conflict with livestock farmers settled in the communal territory and who have a possession certificate issued by the DRAU.
- CN Nuevo Paraiso: Conflict with invaders from the Maputay area.
- CN Caco Macaya: Presence of coca growers in the eastern sector of the community who have planted approximately 150 ha.

To mitigate these existent disputes PP has elaborated The REDD strategy /60/, it aims to address conflicts by enhancing community control, surveillance, legal security, and governance. These activities aim to resolve community issues without affecting unresolved litigation or negatively impacting the outcomes. They aim to strengthen community control, surveillance, legal security, and governance, ensuring a more effective resolution of community issues.

The activities aim to resolve community problems without affecting unresolved litigation. An updated conflict resolution document outlines necessary measures. A warning management system and contingency plan will develop actions to avoid or mitigate conflicts in deforestation monitoring, control, surveillance, security management, socio-political conflicts, and political and legal management. These efforts aim to minimize negative impacts on the outcomes of unresolved litigation.

Validation team assessed the REDD strategy /60/; which is the framework document of activities of the project, confirmed mitigation activities that would be implemented in the project. Furthermore, during the on-site visit a representative of Agriculture Regional Directorate – DRA Ucayali was interviewed in order to confirm existing disputes, the nature and possible solutions. Also, during the visit to CN Caimito and CN El Naranjal, audit team confirmed the on-going disputes and implementing measures to resolve them.

3.1.12.12 Approvals (CCB, G5.7)

Project activity is developing in the communities' areas; these territories are protected by local legislation Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle DL – 22175 /104/)

The native community has been informed and consulted about project and has approved the start of the project design process through its approval in a community assembly. They participated throughout the process of consolidating the project, which was signed and approved through meetings, community assemblies, and workshops. Formal and traditional authorities, as well as women, youth, and elders, participated..

3.1.12.13 Project Ownership (VCS, 3.2, 3.7, 3.10; CCB, G5.8)

The proponent of the project are the Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral - AIDER and the 21 native communities. The 21 native communities are the owners of the project and AIDER is the implementing partner.

In addition, Peruvian government grant the ownership over land in private or communal form. Then, native communities have legal existence and are autonomous in their organization, communal work, and free disposition of their lands. Ownership of their lands is imprescriptible, as per Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle DL – 22175 /104/), except in the case of abandonment, and they are legally autonomous in their economic and administrative aspects within the framework established by the law.

Validation team assessed local reviewed property titles /11/ to /40/ and Assembly minutes signed between AIDER and 21 communities /88/. Therefore, validation team concludes that the project ownership belongs 21 native communities and AIDER (implementing partner)

3.2 Climate

3.2.1 Title and Reference of Methodology (VCS, 3.1)

Project proponent is applying: VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, v1.1 /89/

In addition to the methodological document, project proponent is using:

- VT0001: Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities, v3.0 /90/
- T-SIG: Tool for testing the significance of GHG emissions in the activities of the A / R CDM project, v1 /91/.
- AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, version 4.2. /6/

3.2.2 Applicability (VCS, 3.1)

The project complies with the conditions of applicability of the established methodology. Once the baseline (calculated ex-ante) is validated, it is fixed for ten years and must be re-assessed and updated every ten years

In opinion of AENOR, the evidence and explanations confirm the fulfilment of the project with the methodology. The assessment was carried out for each applicability criterion and included, among others, the review of evidence and sources provided in the CCB-VCS-PD and the compliance check of the local project setting with the applicability conditions in regard to baseline setting and eligible project measures as follows:

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Assessment and conclusion
VM0015	a) Baseline activities may include planned or unplanned logging for timber, fuel-wood collection, charcoal production, agricultural and grazing activities as long as the	a) Baseline activities include unplanned use. This scenario considers the conversion of forest areas into agricultural areas, urban areas, roads,

	category is unplanned deforestation according to the most recent VCS AFOLU requirements. b) Project activities may include one or a combination of the eligible categories defined in the description of the scope of the methodology (table 1 and figure 2). c) The project area can include different types of forest, such as, but not limited to, old-growth forest, degraded forest, secondary forests, planted forests and agro-forestry systems meeting the definition of “forest”. d) At project commencement, the project area shall include only land qualifying as “forest” for a minimum of 10 years prior to the project start date. e) The project area can include forested wetlands (such as bottomland forests, floodplain forests, mangrove forests) as long as they do not grow on peat. Peat shall be defined as organic soils with at least 65% organic matter and a minimum thickness of 50 cm. If the project area includes a forested wetlands growing on peat (e.g. peat swamp forests), this methodology is not applicable.	pasture areas and illegal crops; through unplanned deforestation- This condition was validated during the on-site visit, the activities in the baseline were unplanned. Also, it was reviewed the Annex VM0015 of the PD /92/ (Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1), which details in comprehensive manner all requirements of the methodology. b) In a deforestation baseline, community forestry management of the forest is considered "old forest with logging" (mature natural forest with logging activities). This implies a scenario according to category D (protection with controlled felling, collection of firewood or production of charcoal). The project communities use the forest through community forest management /93/. c) The Project Area includes only forest according to the definition that Peru adopted from the UNFCCC in 2001: a minimum canopy cover of 30%, a minimum area of 0.5 hectares and a minimum tree height of 5 meters. The project area complies with this definition as detailed in the document methodology annex VM0015 /92/
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		d) The Project Area includes only land that qualifies as forest for a minimum of 10 years prior to the project start date. This was corroborated with the satellite images used from more than 10 years before the project start date /94/ analyzed to identify only forested areas according to the definition e) The Project Area does not include wetlands, nor does it include peat or organic soils. It was contrasted again satellite images /94/.
T-ADD VT0001	a) AFOLU activities the same or similar to the proposed project activity on the land within the proposed project boundary performed with or without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project shall not lead to violation of any applicable law even if the law is not enforced; b) The use of this tool to determine additionality requires the baseline methodology to provide for a stepwise approach justifying the determination of the most plausible baseline scenario Project proponent(s) proposing new baseline methodologies shall ensure consistency between the determination of a baseline scenario and the determination of <i>additionality of a project activity</i>	a) The project in Peru will not violate any national, regional, or local laws, as it aligns with Peruvian laws. The proposed forest management actions and productive activities align with the national objective of forest conservation and improving living conditions for native communities, despite the absence of any law that may not apply. This fact was confirmed during the site visit by interviews with local authorities. b) The project area meets one of the scenarios identified as part of the tool. Specifically in scenario 1, where the project is not developed, the communities will continue using land without a project (complete assessment in

		additionality section of this report)
T-SIG	a) To determine which decreases in carbon pools, and increases in emissions of the greenhouse gases measured in CO2 equivalents that result from the implementation of the A/R project activity, are insignificant and can be neglected. b) To ensure that it is valid to neglect decreases in carbon pools and increases in GHG emissions by sources stated as being insignificant in the applicability conditions of an A/R CDM methodology	a) The tool was used to determine the significance of carbon pools and emission sources. b) The evaluation of the impact of logging activity emissions on project emissions revealed that these emissions are below the 5% threshold of significance, allowing them to be excluded from the project's scope. Validation team assessed the significance spreadsheet (T-SIG)/95/, confirming the steps were followed to determine the significant sources.
AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool	-	Applicable to determine the risk (buffer)

3.2.3 Project Boundary (VCS, 3.12)

According to the methodology applied, methodology to avoid unplanned deforestation, VM0015, the project will monitor the changes of the carbon stock in the aerial biomass, both for the reference scenario and for the project. The VCS standard does not yet have a national or subnational baseline that meets its applicability specifications. Various initiatives are still being developed, and the project proponent is committed to following these policies and regulations over time.

The project proponent defined the reference region based on geophysical characteristics and analyzed agents, drivers, and deforestation patterns. The reference region was proposed to be defined by sub-regional limits (District Limits), including Puerto Inca and Tournavista districts in Huánuco and Irazola, Padre Abad, Iparia, Masisea, Calleria, and Manantay districts in Ucayali, where deforestation patterns have been observed since 2011. The reference region has an area of 4,508,295 hectares and an outer perimeter of 1714.15 km.

The project area corresponds to the forest of the native communities of El Naranjal, Las Golondrinas, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Nuevo Egipto, Nuevo Saposoa, San Jose de Pacache, Santa Martha, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Santa Teresa, Buenos Aires, Caco Macaya, Caimito, Junín Pablo, Mariscal Cáceres, Nueva Yarina, Nuevo Loreto, Nuevo Paraíso, Santa Rosa, Sinchi Roca II, Utucuro and Yamino in the departments of Huánuco and Ucayali.

The project is developing processes for implementing a nesting system at the country level. The methodology will be developed to start the estimation process and sell VCUs until the system is completed. Therefore, the project proponent is responsible for delimiting the leakage belt, as the nesting process does not have one. The boundaries of the project's leakage belt do not overlap with the area or part of the areas of other VCS AFOLU projects registered in the region, nor with the leakage belt of any other VCS AFOLU project.

AENOR's validation team reviewed Annex VM0015 of the PD Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation /92/, which provides in a comprehensive manner all the requirements of the methodology; this information was contrasted against Satellite images 10 years before project start date /94/; T-SIG: significance spreadsheet /95/; Project area map /96/; Leakage belt map /97/; Reference region map /98/; Leakage management areas map /99/; GIS Data /100/. Then, taking into account the justifications, assumptions and supporting information provided and the design of the project, AENOR deems that project boundary is correctly defined and in compliance with the applicable methodology and VCS requirements.

This methodology requires accounting of all potential emissions of CO₂, N₂O and CH₄ from sources not related to changes in carbon pools. Then, project proponent included the following GHG emissions from sources not related to changes in carbon pools (emission sources):

Carbon pools:

Carbon pools	Included/TBD/Excluded	Justification/Explanation of choice
Above-ground	Tree: Included	Represents the largest carbon pool of forest cover
	Non-tree: TBD: Included	Baseline of perennial crops is therefore included
Below-ground	TBD: Included	Listed for being an important carbon reserve
Dead wood	TBD: Excluded	Excluded as a negligible carbon stock
Harvested wood products	Excluded	Excluded as a negligible carbon stock
Litter	Excluded	Excluded as a negligible carbon stock
Soil organic carbon	Excluded	Excluded as a negligible carbon stock

Sources of emissions:

Source	Gas	Included?	Assessment and conclusion
Baseline	CO ₂	Included	There is a change in the stock of carbon stored.

Source		Gas	Included?	Assessment and conclusion
Project	Biomass burning	CH4	Excluded	Project activities tend to reduce burning to clear forest, thus leading to a reduction in emissions from biomass burning, and thus being conservative. In the leakage management areas, agricultural and agroforestry activities and enrichment of the forest with forest species do not encourage additional fires because the trees will be planted in areas that have already been cleared.
		N2O	Excluded	Not a significant source.
	Livestock emissions	CO2	Excluded	Not a significant source.
		CH4	Excluded	Not a significant source.
		N2O	Excluded	Not a significant source.

3.2.4 Baseline Scenario (VCS, 3.13)

The study analyzed carbon pools, including aboveground and belowground biomass pools, and their inclusion and exclusion. The community engages in subsistence activities like agriculture, fishing, livestock, and hunting, primarily for self-consumption, without generating income for families. Some communities also harvest timber under state-approved management plans, generating income for their inhabitants.

The project's native communities face threats of deforestation and degradation due to illegal activities such as logging, coca growers, farmers, ranchers, and miners. These activities lead to the loss of forest cover, expansion of agricultural areas, infrastructure, and illegal crop installation. Agents exploit forest accessibility, illegal land rentals, logging, and drug trafficking. Limited governance tools, low control, and high corruption further exacerbate the vulnerability of communal territories and inhabitants.

The identification of the most probable reference scenario for the project area was carried out according to the VCS procedure VT0001- Tool for the demonstration and evaluation of additionality for VCS project activities in Agriculture, Forestry and other land uses (AFOLU), developed in section 3.1.5. of the project description.

The project's additionality was assessed using a four-step methodology. Step 1 involved identifying alternative land use scenarios. Step 2 involved an investment analysis. Step 3 involved analyzing potential barriers to project implementation. Step 4 involved analyzing common practices.

Using this tool, it is concluded that scenario 1 is the most probable, in which illegal logging activities are expected to continue, as well as forest invasions by settlers, neighbors, coca growers, miners, and farmers, to expand the agricultural areas, as well as to install illicit crops or carry out mining, thus causing continued deforestation and degradation of the forests of the native communities.

The audit team consulted to a representative of Agricultural regional directorate – DRA Ucayali about the common land use and productive practices prior to project implementation, confirming identified the land use. Moreover, the audit team consulted to local stakeholders about the common land use and productive practices prior to project implementation, all of them confirmed identified drivers by PP.

Also, validation team contrasted provided information against officinal information reports provided by central bank report in Characterization of Huánuco department - Socioeconomic characteristics /101/ and Characterization Ucayali department- Socioeconomic characteristics /102/; central bank report include data about socioeconomic characteristics, population, productive structure, evolution of productive activity (agriculture, mining, gas and oil, manufacturing, electricity, commerce and services, construction, tourism, transportation and communications, among others); and National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change /103/; it details the main drives of deforestation in Perú. This report states that the departments with greater density concentration of deforestation are San Martín, Loreto (Yurimaguas district, border with the San Martin department), Huánuco, Ucayali, Pasco (within the area of influence of the Federico Basadre and Carretera highways “Marginal de la Selva”) and Madre de Dios (in the area of influence of the interoceanic highway and its projection, as well as in illegal mining areas). Therefore, after analysing stated documents, the social baseline /54/ and national and local regulation /102/ /103/ /104/ /105/ /106/ /107/ /108/ /109/ /110/ /111/ /112/ /113/ /114/, validation team concludes that the project activity complies with the baseline scenario, established by the methodology..

3.2.5 Additionality (VCS, 3.14)

Additionality was analysed by following the methodological tool VT0001, version 3.0, for the demonstration and assessment of additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) project activities.

The following steps were developed to demonstrate additionality:

- STEP 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity
- STEP 2. Investment analysis
- STEP 3. Barrier analysis; and
- STEP 4. Common practice analysis

STEP 1. Identification of alternative land use scenarios to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity

Sub-step 1a. Identify credible alternative land use scenarios to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity

a) Identify realistic and credible land-use scenarios that would have occurred on the land within the proposed project boundary in the absence of the AFOLU project activity under the VCS. The scenarios should be feasible for the project area taking into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies⁵ and circumstances, such as historical land uses, practices and economic trends. The identified land use scenarios shall at least include The identified land use scenarios shall at least include:

- i) Continuation of the pre-project land use;

- ii) Project activity on the land within the project boundary performed without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project;
- iii) If applicable, activities similar to the proposed project activity on at least part of the land within the project boundary of the proposed VCS AFOLU project at a rate resulting from:
 - Legal requirements; or
 - Extrapolation of observed similar activities in the geographical area with similar socio- economic and ecological conditions to the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity occurring in the period beginning ten years prior to the project start date.

In that sense the scenarios identified are:

- i) Continuation of the pre-project land use corresponds to

Scenario 1, This scenario considers that the 21 native communities will continue to carry out their activities normally, that is, they will continue to carry out activities of agriculture, livestock and use of natural resources, traditional fishing, hunting, handicraft and in some cases logging.

Communities in the project activity, engage in various activities such as agriculture, fishing, hunting, wood use, and cattle ranching. They also cultivate various crops, such as bananas, corn, cassava, cocoa, papaya, rice, and bijao leaf, etc. Each community having its own main activities. It fact was observed during the site visit. External actors, such as settlers and neighbors, pose threats to agricultural expansion, livestock pastures, and cultivation of leaves. Illegal logging, land rental, and road construction also pose threats. In communities with high timber use, these actors may deforest to increase cultivation areas for crops like bijao leaf, cocoa, plantain, and cassava.

Also official reports, confirm the main activities carried out in Huanuco and Ucayali regions. Central bank reports: Characterization of Huánuco department - Socioeconomic characteristics /101/ and Characterization Ucayali department- Socioeconomic characteristics /102/; provides data about socioeconomic characteristics, population, productive structure, evolution of productive activity (agriculture, mining, gas and oil, manufacturing, electricity, commerce and services, construction, tourism, transportation and communications, among others); confirming activities of this scenario.

- ii) Project activity on the land within the project boundary performed without being registered as the VCS AFOLU project;

Scenario 2: In this scenario, the activities proposed in the project would be developed through the support of technical cooperation or the State.

International Technical Cooperation Law /142/, it estates that International Technical Cooperation is the means by which Peru receives, transfers and/or exchanges human resources, goods, services, capital and technology from external cooperating sources whose objective is to complement and contribute to national development efforts, aimed at : a) Support the execution of priority activities and projects for the development of the country, and its regions, especially in socio-economic spaces with greater poverty and marginalization; b) Acquire scientific and technological knowledge for its adaptation and application

in Peru; as well as facilitating foreigners' acquisition of national scientific and technological knowledge; and c) Provide technical, scientific and cultural preparation to Peruvians in the country or abroad and to foreigners in Peru.

Peru has long utilized international cooperation for environmental and natural resource management. The Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) also promotes programs like the National Program for Forest Conservation for Climate Mitigation and regional and local government projects with similar objectives. These initiatives aim to support the management of natural resources in native communities. For example the press release (<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/noticias/590396-minam-ejecuta-proyecto-que-permitira-el-aprovechamiento-sostenible-de-440-000-hectareas-de-bosque-en-ucayali>), states that Minam executes a project that will allow the sustainable use of 440,000 hectares of forest in Ucayali, improving sustainable use practices in 30 native communities and 20 small forest users, as well as implement 50 new ventures through business plans, strengthen the surveillance at the community level and train public entities in that jurisdiction. Therefore, current regulation do not avoid that communities would receive international cooperation. Furthermore, the government through the ministry of the environment develops projects on climate change mitigation. Therefore this scenario is likely to occur.

iii) If applicable, activities similar to the proposed project activity on at least part of the land within the project boundary of the proposed VCS AFOLU project at a rate resulting from:

Scenario 3: Communities with moderate and high forest use and current permits could generate income and employment through efficient forest resource management. However, this scenario is not credible due to illegal logging practices, weakening organized use of natural resources, asymmetric commercial relations, and lack of transparency in companies with which they work. The communities could allocate activities similar to the project scenario.

The Forestry and Wildlife Law /105/ applies to various individuals, including natural, legal, public, and private, involved in managing the nation's forests, wildlife, forest resources, and services of forest ecosystems and wild vegetation. Article 65 acknowledges the exclusive use and exploitation of these ecosystems by peasant and native communities within their lands, ensuring the protection and preservation of these valuable resource. Native communities can exploit timber resources through forest permits and self-consumption. Forest exploitation permits require titled, owned, or in use land, and community permission from the regional forest and wildlife authority. The general assembly and Management Plan must be submitted, certifying representativeness and compliance with the plan. The felling of timber products for commercialization or industrialization in native communities is subject to internal ordinances, management plans, and guidelines approved by SERFOR, in coordination with indigenous organizations.

The report conducted by USAID - New study of illegal logging in the Peruvian Amazon /143/, confirms that one of its greatest threats is illegal logging and timber trafficking, a criminal phenomenon that is expanding rapidly and is causing the progressive loss of forests. In addition, it coexists with other criminal phenomena such as money laundering, document falsification, human trafficking and other forms of exploitation, organized crime, corruption, among others. In addition, in the report Illegal logging in the

Peruvian Amazon /144/, states that threats to the forestry sector are due to change in land use for agriculture that generates illegal logging (coca cultivation). Also states that land trafficking in the Amazon generates extraction of illegal wood. Therefore, due to threats to forest sector (activities that are economically attractive) this scenario is not likely to occur.

b) Outcome of Sub-step 1b: List of plausible alternative land use scenarios to the VCS AFOLU project activity that are in compliance with mandatory legislation and regulations taking into account their enforcement in the region or country and EB decisions on national and/or sectoral policies and regulations.

The identified alternative scenarios are consistent with the applicable laws and regulations at the national, regional and local level. In this sense, Validation team reviewed applicable local regulation /102/ /103/ /104/ /105/ /106/ /107/ /108/ /109/ /110/ /111/ and scenarios support evidence /112/ /113/ /114/ /115/ /116/ /117/ /118/ /119/ /120/ and concludes that land use scenarios are consistent with mandatory laws and regulations and relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances have been considered and are listed in the project description. Thus, AENOR considers that the identified baseline scenario is correctly justified and most plausible scenarios are scenario 1 and scenario 2.

Substep 1c. Selection of the base scenario.

The base scenario 1, discarding scenarios 2 and 3, is considered the most realistic and appropriate, as they are not representative of the project communities' general situation. In the CCB-VCS-PD it is shown that the most likely scenario of land use in the absence of the proposed project is the 21 native communities will continue to carry out their activities normally, that is, they will continue to carry out activities of agriculture, livestock and use of natural resources, traditional fishing, hunting, handicraft and in some cases logging.

Proceed to Step 2 (Investment analysis) or Step 3 (Barrier analysis), as it is necessary to undertake at least one of them

STEP 2. Investment analysis

For demonstrating the additionally, project proponent conducted the barrier analysis. Step 2 was not developed since the methodology indicates that step 2 (Investment Analysis) or step 3 (Barriers Analysis) can be used.

STEP 3. Barrier analysis

a) **Barriers due to social conditions and land use practices, which include:**

Population pressure on the land

The demand for resources like wood and agricultural products has increased in the Ucayali Region, with a population of 589,110 in 2020. The largest province is Coronel Portillo, with 447,733 inhabitants, followed by Padre Abad, Atalaya, and Purús. The region's socioeconomic report shows a significant growth in the agricultural industry.

The Huánuco region has a total population of 760,267, covering 37,266 km². Huánuco has the largest population, followed by Leoncio Prado, Huamalíes, Ambo, Pachitea, Dos de Mayo, Puerto Inca, Marañón, Yarowilca, Lauricocha, and Huacaybamba. The province has a total of 315,799 inhabitants, with the largest province being Huánuco. Other provinces include Leoncio Prado, Huamalíes, Ambo, Pachitea, Dos de Mayo, Puerto Inca, Marañón, Yarowilca, Lauricocha, and Huacaybamba.

The population in both regions has increased, except in the last census period of the Huánuco region in rural areas, causing abandoned areas to be invaded by other people, exerting more pressure on the forest. This conservation faces barriers due to the proximity of resources to the capital, the extension of forests, proximity to secondary roads, and navigable rivers compared to other rights granted as forestry concessions.

Validation team assessed Huánuco statistical compendium of the national statistical institute /112/; Ucayali statistical compendium of the national statistical institute /113/; Database from national statistical institute (<https://www.inei.gob.pe>) /114/; Characterization of Huánuco department - Socioeconomic characteristics (Central Bank Report) /115/; Characterization Ucayali department- Socioeconomic characteristics (Central Bank Report) /116/; confirming the pressure of the population on the land near to the project activity.

Widespread illegal practices

The proposed project in Amazonian regions is facing threats from illegal activities such as illegal logging, mining, and coca leaf crops. Communities in these regions face threats from these activities, as highlighted in the PRA conducted on them. The main cause of deforestation in Peru's Amazonian forests is migratory agriculture, which involves burning 1 to 2 hectares of land per year for crop planting. This process results in land loss and the need to repeat it in neighboring lands. The extensive agriculture of crops like oil palm, coca leaf crops, illegal logging, and mining in the Amazon rivers further increases pressure on the communities' forests.

Validation team assessed Illegal mining in the Peruvian Amazon – USAID /117/; Illegal logging in the Peruvian Amazon - USAID /118/; results of pilot study that analyses the relationships and dynamics of environmental crime and coca activity in Ucayali – UNODC & USAID /119/, confirming the pressure of illegal practices in the regions where project is located (Huánuco and Ucayali).

b) Barriers due to lack of organization of the local communities;

The PRA on native communities reveals a weak governance system, allowing external agents like loggers, NGOs, and oil companies to interact. This vulnerability opens up a door for invaders. Capital investment is needed to strengthen organization, control, surveillance, sanitation, and awareness of forest care. Without these efforts, achieving project objectives and reducing threats are likely to be more challenging. Validation team reviewed Rapid participatory diagnostics report (PRA) /120/ and contrasted the information during the site visit to the communities, revealing weakness in organization and governance.

c) Barriers related to land tenure, property, inheritance and property rights

Formal and informal tenure systems that increase the risk of fragmentation of farms

Informal property is a barrier for the project because common areas are susceptible to being invaded, this is caused by: Weak presence of the state and its institutions; Lack of unified registry; The cost for communities to control their territory more frequently; and access to land ownership records of people showing that they have enabled and allocated land for agriculture, sometimes even overlapping areas with native communities. It was corroborated during the interviews with representatives from Ucayali Regional Agriculture Directorate (DRA) and Ucayali Regional Environmental Authority (ARAU); confirmed that they are working on the demarcation and sanitation of the communities' territories.

d) Barriers related to local traditions

Traditional knowledge or lack thereof, laws and customs, market conditions, practices

Native communities face barriers in market access due to poor market links, with surpluses like bananas, corn, and rice reaching the market disjointedly. Timber commercialization contracts with third parties are characterized by asymmetric, unfair, and not transparent treatment, as each community member offers their product individually. This fact was confirmed during the interviews with local stakeholders.

e) Technological barriers

Lack of access to planting materials:

Agriculture is a traditional activity characterized by a traditional migratory system, poor practices like grave, rubbing, burning, and using common seeds, and limited external inputs. These seeds are not the best, resulting in low yields and forced forest clearance for new crops. The manual sowing process, which involves opening holes, sowing, cultivation, and irrigation, requires more man hours and investment of man hours to achieve good results and higher income. Additionally, the limited use of external inputs and the time spent on sowing and cultivation make it difficult for farmers to achieve high yields and income. This fact was confirmed during the interviews with local stakeholders.

Lack of equipment and / or infrastructure for the implementation of technology

Farming: Due to limited access to advanced technologies, farmers continue to use slash and burn for crop planting and rotational farming, resulting in low yields due to poor soil conditions and high acidity in jungle environments. This subsistence-based farming system leaves areas in rest for future cultivation, not meeting regional demand.

Livestock: it is a small-scale activity in 5 out of 21 communities, but inhabitants lack adequate infrastructure for intensive farming, affecting plants and compacting soil, despite improved pastures and improved pastures.

Wood harvesting: Communities with active permits for wood extraction often engage in agreements with external logging companies for forest management, but this often leads to unfair practices and issues due to inappropriate management by these companies.

These barriers do not prevent Scenario 1 since this scenario is the product of these barriers. If the communities continue to carry out their activities as they have done to date, the threats to their forests will continue and will be stronger in the future.

The barrier analysis demonstrated that there are significant barriers that prevent the type of proposed project activities from being implemented without income from the sale of GHG credits. Similarly, none of the barriers identified in Sub-step 3a prevent the implementation of alternative land uses identified in Sub-step 1a, which are land uses currently being performed in the region. Rather, a lack of funding for project activities promotes continued deforestation and degradation in the project area.

The identified barriers prevent the proposed activities from being carried out without the income from the sale of GHG credits. To improve conditions, high financing is needed. If the project is carried out without the sale of VCU, it will not achieve the objectives of reducing deforestation and degradation, as most of the population of the leakage belt will continue with their current land use practices.

To overcome these barriers, carbon credits can be used to promote the appropriate use of the territory, along with awareness campaigns and initiatives of forest conservation. Carbon finance will implement technology for multipurpose utilization of forest resources and the enhancement of ecotourism potential in the area, overcoming technological barriers such as timber harvesting and degradation of commercially valuable species. This will enable the implementation of training and techniques to develop sustainable productive activities that preserve the forest.

AENOR deems that the barrier analyses are properly justified. Relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances have been considered and are listed in the project description. Validation team reviewed local regulation /102/ /103/ /104/ /105/ /106/ /107/ /108/ /109/ /110/ /111/ /142/ /143/ /144/ to confirm the institutional framework; social baseline report /54/, in which is analyzed the condition of human groups, including social and family organization, socio-cultural characteristics, production and livelihoods; and

PRA /120/, that reveals a weak governance system, allowing external agents like loggers, NGOs, and oil companies to interact, confirming the need to strengthen organization, control, surveillance, sanitation, and awareness of forest care.

STEP 4: Common practice analysis

According to the information collected from the projects and activities carried out in the regions, there are no activities similar to those proposed in terms of scale and timing. Other similar projects in both regions include one in protected natural areas, one in agroforestry systems, one in restoration projects, one in pasture reforestation, and one with native communities. There is also a new project on experimental regeneration of diverse forests in abandoned pastures of the El Sira Communal Reserve, which is still in its proposal stage. These projects aim to improve ecosystem services, restore shade-grown coffee and cocoa, and promote pasture reforestation in the region.

The only project that works with native communities is the project of the 7 native communities in the regions of Ucayali and Huánuco, but this project was developed on a smaller scale, with a smaller area (127,004 ha) and a smaller number of communities (7 native communities), which is the only one, near to the project area.

This project will work with 21 native communities covering 252,093.61 ha, focusing on strengthening governance, promoting sustainable businesses, maintaining forest conservation, and enhancing community forest management. It will also promote indigenous business associations, agroforestry, and social inclusion through informational, training, and awareness events. The project aims to improve income for families, maintain forest conservation objects, and strengthen capacities for community forest management with gender equity. Similar activities in the region were identified as short-term projects, making the project not a common practice due to its scale, temporality, and the number of proposed communities. Proposed VCS AFOLU project activity compared to other activities in the region is substantially different. Then, the proposed VCS AFOLU project activity is considered additional.

The PP provided access to different documents and evidence (see Appendix 3 of this report) supporting the above statements. Considering the justifications about the project activities and their nature, as well as the declarations of the interviewed stakeholders, AENOR deems that the identification of land-use scenarios without the project were correctly identified, and the barriers are appropriately justified and are credible.

In conclusion and based on reliable and recognized sources, the justifications about the project activities and their nature, The procedures for identifying the baseline scenario have been correctly followed according to the steps in the combined tool and the identified scenario reasonably represents what would have occurred in the absence of the project. Therefore, AENOR deems that the additionality of the project is appropriately justified and in accordance with the requirements of the applied methodology and the requirements set in section 3.14 of the VCS Standard v4.7.

3.2.6 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals (VCS, 2.5, 3.2, 3.6, 3.15, 4.1, 4.3)

Procedures for quantifying the GHG emission reductions generated by the project during the project crediting period were conducted in accordance with the VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, v1.1./89/. The validation team performed an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, statistics and resulting uncertainties of output data to ensure consistency with the VCS and CDM documentation, methodology modules, and tools.

Furthermore, the validation team reproduced calculations for selected samples to ensure accuracy of the results. Conversion factors, formulas, and calculations were provided by the PP in spreadsheet format to ensure all formulas were accessible for review. The validation team recalculated subsets of the analysis to confirm correctness. Where applicable, references for analysis methods or default values were checked against relevant scientific literature for best practice.

According to the methodology to estimate the GHG emission reduction nine step must be followed, including:

Step 1: Boundary definition

Step 2: Historical land use and land cover change analysis

Step 3. Analysis of agents, drivers and main causes of deforestation and its expected future development.

Step 4. Projection of future deforestation

Step 5. Definition of the land use and land cover change components of the baseline

Step 6. Estimate baseline carbon stock changes and non-CO2 emissions.

Step 7. Ex ante estimation of effective carbon stock changes and non-CO2 emissions in the project area.

Step 8. Ex ante leakage estimation

Step 9. Total ex-ante net reductions of anthropogenic GHG emissions

PP has elaborated a comprehensive document detailing all the reequipment of applied methodology: Annex VM0015. Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1 /92/, result are supported by spreadsheet, which included all applicable equations: T-SIG spreadsheet /95/, Carbon Stock spreadsheet /121/; and Spreadsheets of emission reduction calculations /122/. Following is summarized the quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals generated by the project during the project crediting period.

Quantification of baseline emissions.

There was made an analysis of the agents, drivers and main causes of deforestation. Were identified the principal agents of deforestation: Farmers, livestock owners and loggers, as the principal agents of deforestation. Poverty and wealth, demographic pressure and the governance and poverty regime in the region were identified as the main causes of deforestation. You can see the complete information of this in step 3 of the Annex VM0015. Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1 /92/.

Data from the carbon stock estimates given by Peruvian environmental ministry - MINAM (2022) were used, considering that in the project the forest areas are located within the High Accessible Rainforest (SAA), High Access Difficult to Access Rainforest (SADA) and Low Access Rainforest (SB). Aboveground and belowground biomass data were obtained by combining sources from the National Forest and Wildlife Inventory INFFS-Peru (FAO and SERFOR, 2016) and ForestPlots.net FP, additionally available allometric equations were used to estimate aboveground and belowground biomass of trees, palms and lianas. analyzed.

The VM0015 v.1.1 methodology was used to estimate average carbon stocks for each LU/LC class. To ensure data reliability, an uncertainty assessment was performed. If the uncertainty is less than 10%, the average carbon stock value can be used. If it exceeds 10%, the lower bound of the 90% confidence interval should be considered. The Carbon stock spreadsheet has the description /121/ of the methodology used in carbon inventory.

The project proponent defined the reference region based on geophysical characteristics and analysis of agents, drivers, and deforestation patterns. The reference region was proposed to be defined by sub-regional limits, including Puerto Inca and Tournavista districts in Huánuco and Irazola, Padre Abad, Iparia, Masisea, Calleria, and Manantay districts in Ucayali, where deforestation patterns have been observed since 2011.

The project area includes the forests of various native communities in Huánuco and Ucayali departments. The land tenure system is found throughout the reference region, and the project area is managed by the registered people in each community. The baseline scenario focuses on the land tenure system in the project area.

The project's leakage belt does not overlap with other VCS AFOLU projects or other VCS AFOLU projects. The VM0015 Methodology was used for the baseline analysis. Leakage management areas are non-forest land areas within and outside the project area, chosen based on land use planning by native communities, Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) /120/, REDD strategy /60/, and mobility criteria for agents and drivers to minimize leakage risk.

To determine the amount of hectares that will be deforested in next years if there is no project, as well as determinate zones under most risk of deforestation, was applied as provided in the methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1 and with the help of Dynamic Ego 1.6 software was possible to obtain the desired results. The entire procedure is in the step 4 of Annex VM0015. Methodology for avoided unplanned deforestation VM0015, version 1.1.

The future projection of deforestation were obtained from the areas that will be deforested in the coming years in the scenario without the project, as well as the areas with the highest risk and the location of the areas with future deforestation. The baseline approach used for the projection of future deforestation is the “a” approach, which is aligned with the methodological requirements and will allow generating a conservative rate using an average of the loss that occurred in the historical reference period. Dynamic Ego 1.6 software was used for the projection. Complete procedures are detailed in Annex VM0015 /92/

The selection of the most accurate deforestation risk map was performed as per methodology: *One of the assessment techniques that can be used is the “Figure of Merit” (FOM) that confirms the model prediction in statistical manner (Pontius et al. 2008; Pontius et al. 2007).*

PP has estimated the FOM, and as per methodology: (...), *the project proponent must demonstrate that at least three models have been tested, and that the one with the best FOM is used (Project case).* PP simulated the 3 models and selected the one with best FOM. Audit team assessed Annex VM00015 /92/

3 simulated raster maps /152/ and the spreadsheet where the FOM /153/ was calculated for the 3 simulated scenarios, confirming that they are in accordance to the methodology.

The results obtained from the modeling for the present project are shown in the figures for the years from 2021 to 2041 (20 years),

The changes in the carbon stocks of the baseline were calculated using the following equation:

$$\Delta CBSLPA_t = \sum_{p=1}^P \left(\sum_{icl=1}^{Icl} ABSLPA_{icl,t} * \Delta Cp_{icl,t=t*} - \sum_{z=1}^Z ABSLPA_{z,t} * \Delta Cp_{z,t=t*} \right)$$

Where:

$\Delta CBSLPA_t$	Total change of carbon stocks from the baseline within the project area to year t; tCO2-e
$ABSLPA_{icl,t}$	Area of initial forest class icl deforested at time t within the project area in the case of the baseline; ha.
$\Delta Cp_{icl,t=t^*}$	Average coefficient of variation of carbon stocks for the carbon stock p in the initial forest class icl applicable to time t (according to Table 20.a); tCO2-e ha ⁻¹ .
$ABSLPA_{z,t}$	Area of zone z "deforested" at time t within the project area in the case of the baseline; ha.
$\Delta Cp_{z,t=t^*}$	Average coefficient of variation of the carbon reserves for the carbon pool p in zone z applicable at time t = t * (according to Table 20.b); tCO2-e ha ⁻¹ .
<i>icl</i>	1,2,3... Initial Icl (pre-deforestation) forest class; without dimensions.
<i>Z</i>	1,2,3... Z Zones; without dimensions.
<i>p</i>	1,2,3... P carbon stocks included in the baseline; without dimensions
<i>t</i>	1,2,3 ... t, the year of the proposed project loan period; without dimensions
<i>t*</i>	The year in which the area $ABSLPA_{icl,t}$ is deforested in the case of the baseline.

Calculation of Project emissions

Planned deforestation

There are no planned activities that generate deforestation in the project area.

Significant decrease in carbon stocks due to project activities

The extraction of wood through management plans does not significantly decrease carbon reserves during a fixed reference period, as demonstrated by the "Tool to verify the significance of GHG emissions in activities of A/R CDM projects". The emissions related to the activity are below the 5% significance threshold, and no charcoal production or firewood collection is planned.

Unplanned deforestation that cannot be avoided

Considering that, even with the project activities being carried out, unplanned deforestation may occur within the project area, a conservative assumption has been made about the effectiveness of the project activities, estimating an Effectiveness Index (IE) of 0.8, which will increase by 5% in years 2, 4 and 6, as follow:

$$\Delta CUDdPA_t = \Delta CBSL_t(1 - EI)$$

Where

$\Delta CUDdPA_t$	Total ex ante actual carbon stock change due to unavoided unplanned deforestation at year t in the project area; tCO ₂ e
$\Delta CBSL_t$	Total baseline carbon stock change at year t in the project area; tCO ₂ e
EI	Ex ante estimated Effectiveness Index; %

The procedure of the quantification of the project emissions is detailed in the document Methodological (Annex VM0015 /92/). also audit team assessed Effective index estimation spreadsheet /149/ and confirms that It was estimated based on managed areas of communities in accordance to the methodology that requires that it must be estimated considering activities to be implemented by the project.

Calculation of Leakage emissions

The deforestation in the leakage belt was defined in accordance with the VCS Methodology VM0015, version 1.1 and through the application of image interpretation done using geographical information systems. According to the VCS Methodology VM0015, version 1.1, two sources of leakage are potentially subject to monitoring, which are:

- Decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions associated with leakage prevention activities.

Leakage prevention actions did not include measures to enhance cropland and/or grazing land areas, thus no reduction in carbon stocks nor an increase in GHG emissions occurred. Furthermore, according to the registered PD, the significant decrease in carbon stocks due to project activities result non-significant, i.e.: lower than 5%. Therefore, this source is not accounted.

- Decrease in carbon stocks and increase in GHG emissions in due to activity displacement leakage.

Deforestation activities within the baseline project area could be displaced outside the project boundary due to AUD project implementation. If carbon stocks in the leakage belt area decrease more during project implementation than projected, it indicates leakage due to displacement of baseline activities. Estimating leakage due to activity displacement can be done by monitoring deforestation in the leakage belt and comparing observed deforestation with projected baseline deforestation. Establishing a baseline for the leakage belt is necessary. The project area's estimated baseline carbon stock changes were calculated by multiplying the "Displacement Leakage Factor" (DLF), representing the expected deforestation outside the project boundary. Complete calculation are detailed in the Annex VM0015 /92/.

DLF as per methodology has been obtained through a meeting held with a multidisciplinary group of specialists with knowledge of the area of influence of the project. This description has been added in section 3.2 of the PD. Audit team assessed DLF specialists meeting report /150/

As per methodology, where deforestation agents do not participate in leakage prevention activities and project activities, the DLF is 100 percent. Where leakage prevention activities are implemented the factor is equal to the proportion of baseline agents estimated to be given the opportunity to participate in leakage prevention activities and project activities. In this sense, PP (based on their experience developing projects and opinion experts, allowed by methodology), identified deforestation agents and their relative importance, determined based on their threat; a displacement factor for each was determined on this basis, then a weighted between the two values was made and the sum of this was the established factor of displacement of leaks.

Audit team considers that for ex-ante DLF factor is appropriate in accordance to the methodology. Furthermore, comparing ex post observed deforestation /151/ against ex ante projected baseline deforestation, monitoring deforestation in Leakage belt measured ex-post is less than baseline deforestation estimated for leakage. Then, DLF is over estimated, then conservative and appropriate for ex-ante estimation.

Calculation of ex-ante estimation of total net GHG emissions reductions

According to section 9.2 of the methodology, net anthropogenic GHG emission reduction of the proposed project activity is calculated as follows:

$$\Delta REDD_t = (\Delta CBSLPA_t + EBBBSLPA_t) - (\Delta CPSPA_t + EBBPSPA_t) - (\Delta CLK_t + ELK_t)$$

Where:

$\Delta REDD_t$	Ex ante estimation of the reduction of anthropogenic net GHG emissions attributable to the activity of the AUD project at year t; tCO ₂ e
$\Delta CBSLPA_t$	Sum of changes in the carbon stock from the baseline in the project area to year t; tCO ₂ e.
$\Delta CPSPA_t$	Sum of the ex ante estimation of changes in the carbon stock in the project area at year t; tCO ₂ e
$EBBPSPA_t$	Sum of the emissions from the biomass burning baseline in the project area to year t; tCO ₂ e
ΔCLK_t	Sum of ex ante estimates of leakage of changes in net carbon stock at year t; tCO ₂ e
ELK_t	Sum of estimated ex ante leakage releases at year t; tCO ₂ e
t	1,2,3 ... t, one year of the proposed project credit period; without dimensions

Summary of emission reduction are detailed following:

Year (*)	Estimated baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
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2021	692,192.71	138,438.54	69,219.27	484,534.90
2022	1,354,445.39	203,166.81	135,444.54	1,015,834.04
2023	1,311,849.68	196,777.45	131,184.97	983,887.26
2024	1,287,074.24	128,707.42	128,707.42	1,029,659.39
2025	1,233,717.81	123,371.78	123,371.78	986,974.25
2026	1,169,238.32	58,461.92	116,923.83	993,852.58
2027	1,122,858.58	56,142.93	112,285.86	954,429.79
2028	1,069,053.49	53,452.67	106,905.35	908,695.47
2029	1,027,600.55	51,380.03	102,760.06	873,460.47
2030	1,003,686.54	50,184.33	100,368.65	853,133.56
2031	962,710.85	48,135.54	96,271.09	818,304.23
2032	911,349.98	45,567.50	91,135.00	774,647.48
2033	860,187.99	43,009.40	86,018.80	731,159.79
2034	837,753.73	41,887.69	83,775.37	712,090.67
2035	798,971.03	39,948.55	79,897.10	679,125.37
2036	771,367.38	38,568.37	77,136.74	655,662.27
2037	758,049.21	37,902.46	75,804.92	644,341.83
2038	717,197.25	35,859.86	71,719.72	609,617.66
2039	686,189.80	34,309.49	68,618.98	583,261.33
2040	668,912.82	33,445.64	66,891.28	568,575.90
2041	335,750.92	16,787.55	33,575.09	285,388.28
Total	19,580,158.28	1,475,505.93	1,958,015.83	16,146,636.52

(*) from 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2041

The calculation of the amount of Voluntary Carbon Units (VCUs) was made by subtracting 12% of the net annual emission reductions, which is the credit reserve for non-permanence risk, calculated according to the AFOLU non-permanence risk tool

For the calculation of the Voluntary Carbon units (VCUs) the following equations were used:

$$VCU_t = \Delta REDD_t - VBC_t$$

$$VBC_t = (\Delta CBSLPA_t - \Delta CPSPA_t) * RF_t$$

Where:

VCU_t Number of Verified Carbon Units that can be negotiated at time t; tCO₂-e

$\Delta REDD_t$ ex ante estimation of reduction of net emissions of anthropogenic greenhouse gases attributable to the activities of the AUD project at year t; tCO₂-e ha-1

VBC_t	Number of buffer credits deposited in the VCS buffer at time t ; t CO ₂
$\Delta CBSLPA_t$	Sum of the changes in the carbon stock of the baseline in the project area at year t ; tCO ₂ e
$\Delta CPSPA_t$	Sum of ex ante estimation of current changes in the carbon stock in the project area at year t ; t CO ₂ -e ha ⁻¹
RF_t	Risk factor used to calculate the VCS buffer credits; %
t	1,2,3 ... t , one year of the proposed project credit period; without dimensions

Voluntary Carbon Units (rounded to whole number)

Year	Ex ante net anthropogenic GHG emission reductions annual (tCO ₂ e)	Ex ante buffer credits annual (tCO ₂ e)	Ex ante VCU's tradable annual (tCO ₂ e)
2021	484,534	58,145	426,389
2022	1,015,834	121,901	893,933
2023	983,887	118,067	865,820
2024	1,029,659	123,560	906,099
2025	986,974	118,437	868,537
2026	993,852	119,263	874,589
2027	954,429	114,532	839,897
2028	908,695	109,044	799,651
2029	873,460	104,816	768,644
2030	853,133	102,376	750,757
2031	818,304	98,197	720,107
2032	774,647	92,958	681,689
2033	731,159	87,740	643,419
2034	712,090	85,451	626,639
2035	679,125	81,495	597,630
2036	655,662	78,680	576,982
2037	644,341	77,321	567,020
2038	609,617	73,155	536,462
2039	583,261	69,992	513,269
2040	568,575	68,229	500,346
2041	285,388	34,247	251,141

Total	16,146,626	1,937,596	14,209,030
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Validation team considers that the Annex VM0015. Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1 /92/, describes in an appropriate way with evidence and justifications how the project activity fulfils with the applicability conditions of the tool. In addition, the Non-Permanence Risk was calculated according to the tool risk report. A detailed validation assessment carried out by AENOR is provided in sections below. The overall risk rating is 12 %.

Based on the information reviewed, it can also be confirmed that the sources used are correctly quoted and interpreted in the PD (Annex1 /92/ and supporting documents. All assumptions and data indicated in the PD and all relevant sources were checked and confirmed.

Validation team assessed Annex VM0015. Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1 /92/; Satellite images 10 years before project start date /94/; T-SIG: significance spreadsheet /95/; Project area map /96/; Leakage belt map /97/; Reference region map /98/; Leakage management areas map /99/; GIS Data /100/; Carbon Stock spreadsheet /121/; and Spreadsheets of emission reduction calculations /122/ and confirm that PP has followed the procedure established in the methodology /89/ and applicable tools.

In essence, the methodology was correctly applied following the requirements. All values in the PD are considered reasonable in the context of the proposed VCS CCB project activity. Data sources are quoted correctly. Hence, the calculation of baseline emissions, project emissions and the estimated net GHG emission reductions are considered correct.

3.2.7 Methodology Deviations (VCS, 3.20)

Not applicable. No deviation are requested by PP.

3.2.8 Monitoring Plan (VCS, 3.16, 3.20)

Project developer implement an organizational structure and carried out training to the personnel responsible for monitoring activities. The monitoring system and the organizational structure of the project monitoring system are detailed in the CCB-VCS-PD (section 3.3.3). The Monitoring Plan aims to collect data to verify deforestation and degradation within the project area and leak belt over time. It will monitor all required components according to the methodology, including the monitoring of deforestation drivers, project activities and emission sources related to REDD project activities within and outside the project area.

AIDER is a leading NGO in environmental conservation and sustainable development in Peru. Its objective is to conserve and sustainably use the forests of Peru in harmony with biological diversity, climate change and desertification and drought. AIDER has a technical team trained and experienced in the implementation and monitoring of the project. Then, the Monitoring Plan is developed by a multidisciplinary team of specialists and GIS specialists, and implemented by the Ecosystem Services Specialist, who coordinates with the specialists and field technical staff.

The list of parameters available at validation and data and parameters monitored are listed in sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 respectively in the VCS-CCB- PD. AENOR's validation team reviewed and cross-checked included information against the applicable methodology and confirm that they are in compliance with methodological requirements.

Parameters available at validation (fixed):

Forest / non-forest cover of the reference region 2021 *Map showing the location of forests lands within the reference region, the project area and the leakage belt at the beginning the crediting period*

1 ha of forest patch as minimum threshold.

The maps was be recorded by medium resolution satellite images.

Leakage belt *Limit of the leakage belt map.*

Value applied is 249,157.26 ha at the start date. Validation team reviewed Leakage belt map /57/, KLM files /58/ and GIS Data /59/, confirming this value.

Map of projected deforestation (2021 – 2041) *Analysis of the projection of each stratum of the reference region, the project area and the leakage belt in the base line deforestation.*

It was used to determine the projected deforestation based on the historical analysis of deforestation in the area of interest and the model maps factor. Validation team assessed Carbon Stock spreadsheet /121/ and GIS data /59/, confirming the reported areas included in the spreadsheet.

ABSLRR_t *Annual area of baseline deforestation in the reference region at year t.*

It was estimated as per methodology requirement, using the spatial modelling of deforestation. Results are detailed in carbon stock spreadsheet /121/ based on GIS data /59/.

ABSLPA_{i,t} *Baseline annual deforestation area in the stratum I within the project area in year t.*

It was estimated as per methodology requirement, using the spatial modelling of deforestation. Results are detailed in carbon stock spreadsheet /121/ based on GIS data /59/.

ABSLPA_{c,t} *Deforested area of category ct in time t within the project area in the base line case*

It was estimated as per methodology requirement, using the spatial modelling of deforestation. Results are detailed in carbon stock spreadsheet /121/ based on GIS data /59/.

$C_{tot,cl}$ Average carbon stock per hectare in all accounted carbon pools of LU/LC class cl

Determined based on official source: Forest Reference Emission Level for reducing emissions from deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon by Environmental Ministry /145/. Values are included in sheet T-15ab of the emission reduction calculation spreadsheet /122/

$C_{tot,fcl,t}$ Average carbon stock of all carbon deposits in class fcl of non-forest at time t.

Determined based on official source: Forest Reference Emission Level for reducing emissions from deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon by Environmental Ministry /145/. Values are included in sheet T-15ab of the emission reduction calculation spreadsheet /122/

Parameters to be monitored

Forestry cover map (July 2021-June 2031) Map showing the location of the forest land within the project area at the end of each monitoring period. If some forest land is lost within the project area, the comparison with the benchmark map should show the deforested areas in each monitoring event.

The monitoring period will be annual with a 1 ha per forest path as minimum threshold. The maps will be recorded by medium resolution satellite images.

$\Delta CBSLPA_t$ Base line annual deforestation area en the stratum I within the project area in year t. The parameter will be obtained from GIS processing. As per methodology, it is monitored rach renewal of fixed baseline period.

$ABSLLKL_{i,t}$ Base line annual deforestation area in the stratum i within the leakage belt in year t. The parameter will be obtained from GIS processing. The minimum map accuracy is 90%,according to the methodology specifications for unplanned deforestation avoided VM0015, version 1.1. As per methodology, it is monitored rach renewal of fixed baseline period

After the review of evidence provided by project proponent, including Annex VM0015. Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1 /92/; Satellite images 10 years before project start date /94/; T-SIG: significance spreadsheet /95/; Project area map /96/; Leakage belt map /97/; Reference region map /98/; Leakage management areas map /99/; GIS Data /100/; Carbon Stock spreadsheet /121/; and Spreadsheets of emission reduction calculations:/122/, Validation teams confirm that data and parameters available at validation (fixed) and monitored parameters correspond to the algorithms and formulae provided in the methodology, tools, and modules. Moreover, all data and parameters are well supported by official sources and publication.

The procedures described in sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3. of the CCB-VCS-PD were reviewed by the AENOR's validation team on paper and through communications with the PPs and cross-checked against the applicable methodology and associated tools and found to be in compliance with methodological requirements. The major parameters to be monitored were discussed during the on site visit with the PPs, as well as main processes, data management, quality assurance and quality control procedures that will be implemented in the context of the project. In AENOR's opinion all necessary parameters required by the selected methodology are contained in the monitoring plan. They are clearly described, and the means of monitoring described in the plan comply with the requirements of the methodology

In addition, monitoring plan includes an organization structure with a multidisciplinary team, including a general project coordinator, territorial security specialist, and community relations coordinator. The implementation is overseen by the coordinator, who collaborates with technical field staff, specialized SIG specialists, and GIS experts for emissions and deforestation calculations. Monitoring plan also details the analysis of deforestation procedure; quality assurance and Internal audit procedures.

Therefore, AENOR confirms that monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and that the means considered for the implementation, including data management, quality and assurance control procedures, are sufficient to ensure that the GHG net anthropogenic removals achieved resulting from the proposed project activity can be reported ex post and verified. Therefore, in opinion of the AENOR validation team the PP will be able to implement the monitoring plan.

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

The PDD, monitoring plan, and results will be shared with community and institution leaders, and published online for verification processes. The final documents will be delivered to communities once final documents are available. Monitoring data, including deforestation and emissions quantification, will be presented to 21 chiefs in annual meetings and management committees. Community assemblies will share this information, supported by a technical team. PowerPoint presentations and printed summaries will be shared in Spanish. Documents will be available in physical and digital formats at the Pucallpa office.

The documents were made public during the public comment period, and its VERRA registry link was shared with stakeholders and project participants. The monitoring plan and results will be shared publicly on the internet, either during public viewing periods or through other platforms. Communication will be done through written media, radio, internet, or other appropriate means to the communities and stakeholders.

During the site visit, validation team assessed the accessibility to the information in the AIDER office at Pucallpa, information is available for any stakeholder.

3.2.10 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis (VCS, 3.15)

PP has elaborated VCS Non-permanence Risk Report /123/ for the validation process according to the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2 /6/. Below, it is explained the assessment of the non-

permanence risk rating determined by the project participant in the report las version of the Non-performance Risk report, and issues raised to them in this regard.

Below, it is explained the assessment of the non-permanence risk rating determined by the project participant and issues rose to them in the assessment.

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
Project Management	Q1 Does the project have an adaptive management plan in place that includes a monitoring plan? If No, the project fails the risk assessment. If Yes, proceed to	Yes	-
	Q2 Do any of the following project management risks apply to the project ?	-	-
	a) <i>Species planted (where applicable) associated with more than 25 percent of the stocks on which GHG credits have previously been issued are not native nor proven to be adapted to the same or similar agro-ecological zone(s) as the project area.</i>	0	Not applicable. Is not a forestation project
	b) <i>Ongoing enforcement to prevent encroachment by outside actors is required to protect more than 50 percent of stocks on which GHG credits have previously been issued</i>	0	The project to date has not issued any carbon credits; therefore it does not apply to this factor
	c) <i>Management team does not include individuals with significant experience in all skills necessary to successfully undertake the project activities (i.e., any area of required experience is not covered by an individual with at least five years' experience in that area).</i>	0	The project proponent has a multidisciplinary team with experience in the development and implementation of REDD projects. Verification team reviewed the Curriculum vitae of key personnel /68//69/ in order to

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
			confirm the management experience.
	d) <i>Management team does not maintain a presence in the country or is located more than one day of travel from the project site, considering all parcels or polygons in the project area.</i>	0	The project proponent have offices and a team in Ucayali region,
	e) <i>Management team has previously failed to submit a loss report within two years of detecting a loss event.</i>	0	Not applicable. It must be evaluated after first verification.
	f) <i>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.</i>	0	Not applicable. It correspond to AUDD project
	g) <i>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</i>	0	Not applicable. It correspond to AUDD project
	Q3 Do any of the following mitigations apply to the project?	-	-
	h) <i>Mitigation: Management team includes individuals with significant (i.e., more than five years) experience in AFOLU project design and implementation, carbon accounting, and reporting (e.g., individuals who have successfully managed projects through validation, verification, and issuance of GHG credits) under the VCS Program or other approved GHG programs.</i>	-2	The project proponent has a multidisciplinary team with experience in the development and implementation of REDD projects. Verification team reviewed the Curriculum vitae of key personnel /68//69/ in order to confirm the management experience.

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	i) <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.</i>	0	Not applicable. It correspond to AUDD project
Total Project Management (PM): (a + b + c + d + e + f+h+i): 0 Total shall not be less than zero.			

In accordance with provided evidence, AIDER is an organization that has been working by implementing alternative programs for the community's economy and simultaneously protect existing forests and recovering degraded lands. Management team maintain a strong presence in the zone and within the project area, including local office, near to the project area.

Management team engaged carbon project developer team has extensive technical expertise in developing AFOLU projects, as well as in-depth knowledge of national and international carbon market.

In AENOR's opinion, total project management risk rating (0) is properly justified and in accordance with the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool: VCS V4.2.

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
Financial Viability	Q1 How long is the project's payback period (i.e., how many years will it take to breakeven)?	e	-
	a) <i>The payback period is greater than 20 years from the current risk assessment.</i>	0	No applicable.
	b) <i>The payback period is greater than 10 years from the current risk assessment, but less than or equal to 20 years.</i>	0	Not applicable.
	c) <i>The payback period is greater than seven and up to and including 10 years from the current risk assessment.</i>	0	Not applicable.

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	d) <i>The payback period is greater than four and up to and including seven years from the current risk assessment.</i>	0	Not applicable.
	e) <i>The payback period is four years or less from the current risk assessment.</i>	0	Project has guaranteed the 100% of the budget necessary for the beginning of the project. Audit team assessed project cash flow /67/ and confirmed that it reaches its breakeven point from the beginning of it.
	Q2 What percentage of funding has the project secured to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven?	i	-
	f) <i>Project has secured less than 15 percent of funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven.</i>	0	Not applicable.
	g) <i>Project has secured 15 percent to less than 40 percent of the funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven.</i>	0	Not applicable.
	h) <i>Project has secured from 40 percent to less than 80 percent of the funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven.</i>	0	Not applicable.
	i) <i>Project has secured 80 percent or more of the funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven.</i>	0	Project has guaranteed the 100% of the budget necessary for the beginning of the project. Audit team assessed project cash flow /67/ and confirmed that it

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
			reaches its breakeven point from the beginning of it.
	Q3 Does the following mitigation apply to the project?	No	-
	j) Mitigation: Project has available, as callable and secured financial resources, at least 80 percent of total cash out before the project reaches breakeven.	0	Not applicable.
	Total Financial Viability (FV) = [as applicable, ((b, c, d or e) + (f, g, h or i + j))]: 0 Total shall not be less than zero and the sub-total for question two with the mitigation j shall not be less than zero (note: the mitigation only applies to Q2)Total shall not be less than zero		

In accordance with provided evidence, the project has secured the funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven. It was verified against cash flow 10 years /67/ and supporting evidence of incomes and outcomes. Then, in AENOR's opinion, total financial viability risk rating (0) is properly justified and in accordance with the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool: VCS v4.2.

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
Opportunity Cost	Q1 Are the baseline activities subsistence-driven? If No, proceed to Q2. If Yes, proceed to Q3.	Yes	-
	Q2 What is the NPV of the most profitable alternative land use activity compared to the NPV of the project activity? A response is only required if the answer to Q1 is No.	-	No applicable.
	a) Net present value (NPV) of the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be at least 100 percent more than that of the project activities.	0	Not applicable

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	b) NPV of the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be greater than 50 percent and up to 100 percent more than that of project activities	0	No applicable.
	c) NPV of the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be greater than 20 percent and up to and including 50 percent more than that of project activities.	0	No applicable.
	d) NPV of the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be 20 percent or less than that of project activities.	0	No applicable.
	e) NPV of project activities is expected to be greater than 20 percent and up to 50 percent more profitable than that of the most profitable alternative land use activity.	0	Not applicable.
	f) NPV of project activities is expected to be over 50 percent more profitable than that of the most profitable alternative land use activity.	0	Not applicable.
	Q3 Does the project have net positive community impacts? A response is only required if the answer to Q1 is Yes.	h	-
	g) Net positive community impacts of project activities are not demonstrated.	0	Not applicable

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	<i>h) Net positive community impacts of project activities are demonstrated.</i>	0	PP had demonstrated net positive impact in the community (refer to section 3.3.11 of this report)
	Q4 Do any of the following mitigations apply to the project?	i	-
	<i>i) Mitigation: Project is protected by a legally binding agreement to continue management practices that protect the credited carbon stocks over the duration of the project crediting period.</i>	-2	The country's legislation, specifically in The Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle (DL 22175), in its article 13 states that the territorial property of the communities is inalienable, imprescriptible and cannot be seized. It points out that the state recognizes the legal existence and legal personality of native communities (art. 7); Furthermore, the same decree states that the government will guarantee the integrity native communities property (art. 10). Likewise, in their article 11, it mention that the part of the territory of the native communities that corresponds to land suitable for forestry will be transferred to them, and its use will be governed by the legislation on the matter. Moreover, the territory of the communities are registered in the national superintendence of public records. In this sense, the native communities are the owner of the project and AIDER provides technical support for developing the VCS-CCB project in accordance with the signed commitment /88/

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	j) <i>Mitigation: Project is protected by legally binding agreement to continue management practices that protect the credited carbon stocks for at least 100 years.</i>	0	Not applicable
	k) <i>Mitigation: Where there is a potential for revenue loss compared to the most profitable alternative land use activity, project is a not for profit or has additional financial support (e.g., via grants, government funding, ecosystem services payments or SD VSta assets) to overcome expected revenue loss.</i>	0	No applicable
Total Opportunity Cost (OC) = [as applicable, (a, b, c, d, e, f, g or h) + (i or j) + k]: 0 Total shall not be less than zero.			

Project activity is developed in areas titled /11/ to /40/. Communities and AIDER signed a commitment agreement to realize the project activities, during the lifetime /88/. Moreover, The country's legislation, specifically in The Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle (DL 22175), in its article 13 states that the territorial property of the communities is inalienable, imprescriptible and cannot be seized. It points out that the state recognizes the legal existence and legal personality of native communities (art. 7); Furthermore, the same decree states that the government will guarantee the integrity native communities' property (art. 10). Likewise, in their article 11, it mention that the part of the territory of the native communities that corresponds to land suitable for forestry will be transferred to them, and its use will be governed by the legislation on the matter. Moreover, the territory of the communities are registered in the national superintendence of public records

Then, in AENOR's opinion, total opportunity cost risk rating (0) is properly justified and in accordance with the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2.

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
Project Longevity	Q1 Did the project request registration on or after 1 January 2024?	Yes	-

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	Q2 Does the project have a legally binding agreement that covers at least a 100-year period from the project's start date? If Yes, the project is given a zero score for this risk category. If No, proceed to Q3.	Yes	The native communities are the owners (PP) of the project and AIDER (also PP) provides technical support for developing the VCS-CCB project in accordance with the signed commitment /88/
	Q3 What is the project longevity in years? If you answered Yes to Q1 and the project longevity is less than 40 years, the project fails the risk assessment. If you answered No to Q1 and the project longevity is less than 30 years, the project fails the risk assessment. Please note that projects with project longevity of less than 40 years will be ineligible for the Core Carbon Principles label.	0	Project lifetime is 40 years.
	Q4 Does the project have a management, financial and monitoring plan for the entire project longevity? If No, the project fails the risk assessment. If Yes, proceed to Q5.	0	Not applicable.
	Q5 Is the project an ARR or IFM project with harvesting? If No, proceed to Q7. If Yes, proceed to Q6.	0	Not applicable. Project is AUDD.
	Q6 Can the project demonstrate a commitment to continue the management practice, replant or allow re-growth? If No, the project fails the risk	0	Not applicable

Internal Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	assessment. If Yes, proceed to Q7.		
	Q7 Does the project have a legal Agreement or requirement to continue the management practice(s)? If No, proceed to a. If Yes, proceed to b.	Yes	-
	a) Without legal agreement or requirement to continue the management practice.	0	No applicable.
	b) With legal agreement or requirement to continue the management practice.	0	As per NPR tool Any project with a legally binding agreement that covers at least 100 years from the project start date will be assigned a score of zero.
	Q8 Is the project a grouped project where contract durations with individual project activity instances are less than the project longevity?	0	Not applicable. It is not a grouped project
	Total Project Longevity (PL): 0 Total Project Longevity (PL) = [as applicable, (a or b)] Total shall not be less than zero. Any project with a legally binding agreement that covers at least 100 years from the project start date will be assigned a score of zero. Any project that requests registration on or after 1 January 2024 with a project longevity of less than 40 years fails the risk assessment. Any project that requests registration before 1 January 2024 with a project longevity of less than 30 years fails the risk assessment. The selected project longevity shall be supported by a management, financial and monitoring plan.		

Project activity is developed in areas titled /11/ to /40/. Communities and AIDER signed a commitment agreement to realize the project activities, for at least 100 years /88/. Moreover, The country's legislation, specifically in The Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle (DL 22175), in its article 13 states that the territorial property of the communities is inalienable, imprescriptible and cannot be seized. It points out that the state recognizes the legal existence and legal personality of native

communities (art. 7); Furthermore, the same decree states that the government will guarantee the integrity native communities property (art. 10). Likewise, in their article 11, it mention that the part of the territory of the native communities that corresponds to land suitable for forestry will be transferred to them, and its use will be governed by the legislation on the matter. Moreover, the territory of the communities are registered in the national superintendence of public records.

The project lifetime, as per established in the validates PD is 40 years. However, the native communities, who are the owners (PP) of the project and AIDER (also PP) provides technical support for developing the VCS-CCB project signed an agreement commitment to develop the project for at least 100 years /88/; therefore, as per VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2 /6/ the risk score for project longevity is zero. Then, in AENOR´s opinion, Total Project Longevity (15) is properly justified and in accordance with the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2.

Therefore, **total internal risk** is calculated as the sum of (PM + FV + OC + PL), totalling 0 .

External Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
Land and Resource tenure	Q1 <i>Has due process been undertaken to discover any disputes over ownership and land, resource access, or use rights? If No, the project fails the risk assessment. If Yes, proceed to Q2.</i>	Yes	-
	Q2 <i>Has the project 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 (such as customary rights holders)? If No, the project fails the risk assessment. If Yes, proceed to Q3.</i>	Yes	The native communities are the owners (PP) of the project and AIDER (also PP) provides technical support for developing the VCS-CCB project in accordance with the signed commitment /88/
	Q3 <i>Do the same or different entities hold land ownership</i>	a	-

External Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	and resource access or use rights?		
	a) Ownership and resource access or use rights are held by the same entity(ies).	0	The communities involved in the project are the owners and have the use rights of the land /11/ to /40/.
	b) Ownership and resource access or use rights are held by different entity(ies) (e.g., the government own the land, and the project proponent holds a lease or concession).	0	Not applicable.
	Q4 Is the project in a country/jurisdiction with a history of national, sub-national, or local government ("Government") intervention in land or resource use?	e	-
	c) Government has previously expropriated significant areas of land (i.e., 10% or more) in the project area in the past 20 years.	0	Not applicable.
	d) 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.	0	Not applicable.
	e) No instances of Government intervention in the past 20 years or specific instances of expropriation and government intervention in land rights in the project area have been conclusively resolved against	0	Project activity is develop in communities areas granted by governments titles /11/ to /40/. The country's legislation, specifically in The Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle (DL 22175), in its article 13 states that the territorial property of

External Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	<i>the government in a court of competent jurisdiction.</i>		the communities is inalienable, imprescriptible and cannot be seized. It points out that the state recognizes the legal existence and legal personality of native communities (art. 7); Furthermore, the same decree states that the government will guarantee the integrity native communities property (art. 10).
	Q5 What percent of the project area is affected by disputes over land tenure or ownership?	g	-
	<i>f) Disputes exist in more than 5 percent of the project area.</i>	0	Not applicable
	<i>g) Disputes exist in up to and including 5 percent of the project area.</i>	5	Exist dispute in some communities, but it es less than 5%. Audit team assessed Disputed areas in native communities areas map /147/, confirming this fact.
	<i>h) No disputes exist.</i>	0	Not applicable
	Q6 What percent of the project area has disputes over access or use rights?	j	-
	<i>i) Disputes exist in more than 5 percent of the project area.</i>	0	Not applicable
	<i>j) Disputes exist in up to and including 5 percent of the project area.</i>	5	Exist dispute in some communities, but it es less than 5%. Audit team assessed Disputed areas in native communities areas map /147/, confirming this fact.
	<i>k) No disputes exist.</i>	0	Not applicable
	<i>l) Potential upstream and sea impacts are not demonstrated to be insignificant or effectively mitigated.</i>	0	Not applicable

External Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	m) <i>Potential upstream and sea impacts are demonstrated to be insignificant or effectively mitigated.</i>	0	Not applicable
	Q8 Do any of the following mitigations apply to the project?	n, 0	-
	n) <i>Mitigation: Project area is protected by a legally binding commitment (e.g., a license, conservation easement, conservation servitude, or protected area) to continue management practices that protect carbon stocks for the duration of the project crediting period.</i>	-2	Project activity is developed in areas titled /11/ to /40/. Communities and AIDER signed a commitment agreement to realize the project activities, during the lifetime /88/. Moreover, The country's legislation, specifically in The Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle (DL 22175), in its article 13 states that the territorial property of the communities is inalienable, imprescriptible and cannot be seized. It points out that the state recognizes the legal existence and legal personality of native communities (art. 7); Furthermore, the same decree states that the government will guarantee the integrity native communities property (art. 10). Likewise, in their article 11, it mention that the part of the territory of the native communities that corresponds to land suitable for forestry will be transferred to them, and its use will be governed by the legislation on the matter. Moreover, the territory of the communities are registered in the national superintendence of public records

External Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	o) <i>Mitigation: Where disputes over land tenure, ownership or access or use rights exist, documented evidence is provided that demonstrates the project is taking action to try to resolve the disputes or clarify overlapping claims.</i>	-2	Project activity is developed in areas titled /11/ to /40/ granted by Peruvian government. Furthermore, PP has developed a Contingency plan in socio-political conflicts /148/ to prevent, reduce and mitigate the effects of alerts referring to communal socio-political conflicts in the project implementation.
Total Land Tenure (LT) = [as applicable, ((a or b) + (c, d, or e) + (f, g or h) + (i, j or k) + (l or m) + n + o)]: 6 Total shall not be less than zero.			

Project activity is developed in areas titled /11/ to /49/ in favour of the 21 native communities. Even disputes are identified, PP is conducted mitigation action such as the warning management system and its contingency plan /148/ will allow the development of actions to avoid or mitigate conflicts or disputes in the categories of deforestation monitoring, control, surveillance and complaints, security management, socio-political conflicts, and political and legal management. Then, in AENOR's opinion, total land tenure (6) is properly justified and in accordance with the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2.

External Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
Stakeholder Engagement	Q1 Are local populations, including those living in the project area or within 20 km of the boundary of the project area, reliant on the project area? If No, the risk rating for stakeholder engagement is zero and you can proceed to political risk. If Yes, proceed to Q2.	Yes	-
	Q2 Have more or less than 50 percent of stakeholders living within and reliant on the project area been consulted?	b	-

External Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
	a) <i>Less than 50 percent of stakeholders living within the project area and who are reliant on the project area have been consulted.</i>	0	Not applicable.
	b) <i>More than 50 percent of stakeholders living within the project area and who are reliant on the project have been consulted.</i>	0	Consultation process have been carried out to the communal assembly in each community involved in the project. As per established in section G3.2. of project design document. Audit team assess The social baseline report /54/; Rapid participatory diagnostics report /120/; and REDD strategy /60/.
	Q3 Have more or less than 20 percent of stakeholders living outside the project area within 20 km of the project area, and who are reliant on the project area been consulted?	d	-
	c) <i>Less than 20 percent of stakeholders living outside the project area within 20 km of the project area, and who are reliant on the project area have been consulted.</i>	0	Not applicable.
	d) <i>More than 20 percent of stakeholders living outside the project area within 20 km of the project area, and who are reliant on the project area have been consulted.</i>	0	Audit team assess The social baseline report /54/; Rapid participatory diagnostics report /120/; both document details the Identification of population characteristics, political and cultural conditions; and confirms this fact.
	Total Stakeholder Engagement [as applicable, (a or b) + (c or d)]: 0 Total shall not be less than zero		

During the on-site visit, Verification team confirms that local stakeholders participated in the different workshops carried out by project proponent; also, it was confirmed that consultations were carried out in site of the project area (as per stated in the PD). Then, in AENOR´s opinion, total community engagement (O) is properly justified and in accordance with the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2.

External Risk	Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	DOE Assessment
Political Risk	Q1 What is the governance score for the country?	c	-
	a) Governance score of less than -0.79	0	Not applicable.
	b) Governance score of -0.79 to less than -0.32	0	Not applicable.
	c) Governance score of -0.32 to less than 0.19.	0	The score was obtained from the “Governance score”, calculated by “World Bank Institute´s Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI). The average value is - 0.17 for the period of 2017-2021.
	d) Governance score of 0.19 to less than 0.82.	0	Not applicable.
	e) Governance score of 0.82 or higher.	0	Not applicable.
	Q2 Does the following mitigation apply to the project?	f	-
	f) Mitigation: The project is in a country that: 1) is party to the Paris Agreement and has submitted an NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat in the last five years, 2) includes AFOLU commitments (conditional or unconditional) in its NDC, and 3) has a documented and active climate change plan that includes the project activity.	-2	Perú is a party of the Paris Agreement and submitted the NDC to the UNFCCC secretariat in las five years. Peru First NDC (Updated submission) is publica available on https://unfccc.int/documents/499569 Submission date 18 Dec 2020
	Total Political (PC) ((a, b, c, d or e) + f): 0 Total may not be less than zero.		

Verification team confirms the governance score against the world bank platform: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports>; the average indicator was calculated for the last 5 year. Also Peruvian NDC is publica available on <https://unfccc.int/documents/499569>. Then, in AENOR´s opinion, total political risk (0) is properly justified and in accordance with the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2.

Therefore, **total external risk** is calculated as the sum of (LT + CE + PC), totalling 0.

Natural Risk	Score (LS)	Mitigation	DOE Assessment
Fire	1	0.5	The project proponent has a Plan for prevention and control of forest fires /66/. Also, the project proponent has experience in fire control in reforestation projects in the Ucayali region.
Pest and Disease Outbreaks	0	0	Project activities include implementing agroforestry systems already adapted to natural conditions in the project area. The project will use native species already adapted to the project area and this will prevent outbreaks of pests and diseases. The project proponent has mitigation measures for pest and disease outbreaks to be implemented on the project. Also no information on pests and diseases has been recorded by the National Agricultural Health Service - SENASA, in the project area. Only capacity-building actions have been registered for families in the region for the proper production of their agricultural products to avoid pests and/or diseases.
Extreme weather	0	0	The project area is a natural forest that is part of the Peruvian amazon and where extreme climates like: hurricanes, storms and extreme droughts have not been registered to date. In this area only heavy rains are presented in the months of November to March, event that occurs every year in this period of months. This type of event is not a risk that could affect more than 5% of the project area, because it always has been ongoing, and physiographic characteristics of the

Natural Risk	Score (LS)	Mitigation	DOE Assessment
			project area makes it less vulnerable to these risks.
Geological Risk	0	0	No volcanoes in the project area. Not enough slope or altitude for avalanche. According to the National Centre of Geophysical Data is a region with no seismic activity.
Total Natural Risk (as applicable, F + PD + W + G + ON): 0.5 Determined by LS × M.			

During the on-site visit, Verification team confirmed that project proponent has a plan for prevention and control forest fire /66/. Then, in AENOR's opinion, **total natural risk** (0.5) is properly justified and in accordance with AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2.

Future Climate Impact on Natural Risk	Aggregated Subtotal Risk	Future Impact Factor	Total
Natural risk associated with climate change impact (NR-c)	0.5	1.12	0.56
Natural risk NOT associated with climate change impact (NR-nc)	0.00	1	0.00
Sea Level Rise(SLR)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Natural Risk	0.56		

In addition future Impact Factor were confirmed from NPR report /14/, then total natural risk is 0.56.

Risk Category	Rating
a) <i>Internal Risk</i>	0
b) <i>External Risk</i>	6
c) <i>Natural Risk</i>	0.56
Overall Risk Rating (a + b + c)	12

The minimum risk rating shall be 12	
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AENOR has checked that information provided in the last version of the Non-Permanence Risk Report /123/, and supporting evidences (complete list are detailed in appendix 3), for the monitoring period. The assumptions and justifications provided to determine the risk rating of each risk factor are developed and they are based on provided documents using conservative assessments. AENOR deems that information provided is reliable and appropriate from official sources, thus, the overall risk rating is credible and realistic.

3.2.11 Optional Gold Level: Regional Climate Change Scenarios (CCB, GL1.1)

Not applicable .

3.2.12 Optional Gold Level: Climate Change Impacts (CCB, GL1.2)

Not applicable .

3.2.13 Optional Gold Level: Measures Needed and Designed for Adaptation (CCB, GL1.3)

Not applicable .

3.3 Community

3.3.1 Descriptions of Communities at Project Start (CCB, CM1.1)

The REDD Project is implemented in the area made up of 21 native communities: Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto, Buenos Aires, Caimito, Nuevo Egipto, Nueva Yarina, Santa Rosa de Dinamarca, Nuevo Paraiso, Santa Marta, Utucuro, Caco Macaya, San José de Pacache, Nuevo Saposoa, Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, Mariscal Cáceres, Yamino, Sinchi Roca II, El Naranjal, Nueva Alianza de Baños, Santa Teresa and Las Golondrinas. 17 communities are located in the Ucayali region and 4 in the Huánuco region.

Section 4.1.1 of the CCB-VCS-PD provided details of the 21 communities; providing information about: well-being information; community characteristics; and diversity within the community. PP has developed the Social baseline for REDD project in 21 native communities of Ucayali and Huánuco department /54/; Rapid participatory diagnostics report (PRA) /120/ to describe the socioeconomic situation of the identified communities, highlighting their general characteristics and their initial socioeconomic status. Both documents were assessed by the validation team in order to identify characterization of relevant communities to the project, which details Well-being information; Community characteristics and Diversity within the community; also detail the needs of the communities; and economic situation, confirming the consulting process and description of the communities.

In AENOR´s opinion, description of the community stated in the CCB-VCS-PD is in line with VCS and CCB requirements. Provided information was confirmed during the on-site visit through interviews with local authority and local stakeholders.

3.3.2 Interactions between Communities and Community Groups (VCS, 3.19; CCB, CM1.1)

The interaction started by establishing contact with community board of directors in native communities, led by the communal chief or president. They represent the community and carry out procedures before various institutions. The chief summons a communal assembly, the highest decision-making body, to discuss matters of communal relevance and report on their efforts. There are two types of assemblies: ordinary and extraordinary, held according to internal regulations. The Municipal Agent and Lieutenant Governor are appointed in the General Assembly for two years, representing the Municipality of the province and the President of the Republic and Executive Power in the native community.

In all communities except Nuevo Egypt and Santa Martha de Masisea, there are various productive committees with communal recognition and receive training and technical assistance from public or private institutions. These committees group members engaged in various activities, such as fishing, wood, hunting, organic gardening, banana, cocoa, and handicrafts. Other associations registered in Public Registries include artisanal fishing, banana, cocoa, and crafts associations.

Environmental committees are identified for surveillance and control of territory, some recognized by forestry authorities. However, Nuevo Egypt, Utucuro, and Santa Rosa de Denmark lack such organizations. These groups patrol communal territory to prevent unauthorized entry and forest resource damage. Nine communities have COLOVIPES, with six in Imiría ACR participating in PRODUCE, which monitors rivers to prevent illegal fishing.

The assessment of the interaction between the communities and groups presented in section 4.1.2 of the CCB-VCS-PD at the Project start was carried out through workshops, interviews and surveys. The community interactions were confirmed during the on-site visit. Some members of local associations were interviewed (section 2.4 details the activities and topics covered) in order to confirm the start of the project between the communities and community groups described in Section 4.1.2 of the project description. Then, AENOR's validation team confirms that what is reported in the CCB-VCS-PD are properly addressed and complies with CCB requirement.

3.3.3 High Conservation Values (CCB, CM1.2)

PP has identified Areas that meet community needs, specifically fishing, forestry and hunting areas, identified in the ecosystem services of the 21 native communities. The HCV management involves managing the community's territory, particularly the forest area, which is crucial for population survival and is threatened by deforestation and degradation due to external anthropic actions. Control and surveillance of communal territory and productive activities are necessary for forest valuation.

Validation team reviewed Social baseline for REDD project in 21 native communities of Ucayali and Huánuco department /54/; it provide details about characterization of the project area; geographic location; demographics; and indicators. of strengthening governance and territorial management; generation of sustainable inclusive businesses; maintenance of forest conservation objects; strengthening capacities with social inclusion and gender equity; Rapid participatory diagnostics report (PRA) /120/, it provides information about areas of high conservation value (HCV), location and used of HCVs in all communities; their organization systems and chars; REDD strategy /60/; which states that

PP will develop a sustainable management plans for communal land, which includes zoning based on natural capital and economic potential and decision-making on the uses of the land that will be assigned (territorial planning), considering the High Value areas; and HCV maps /124/ (location of HCV).

Project proponent conducted a High Conservation Value (HCV) study /125/, identifying critical forests as areas where communities hunt, fish, produce, collect supplies for crafts, housing, and medicines. To reduce deforestation and degradation, Communal Forest Management is proposed, which strengthens communal governance, planning for sustainable land use, and participatory decision-making. Moreover, during the site visit, validation team interviewed some members of the communities Nuevo Paraíso, Caimito, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, El Naranjal; Yamino, and Mariscal Cáceres, confirming activities developed by PP regarding well-being of high conservation value identified in section 4.1.3 of the VCS-PD.

3.3.4 Without-Project Scenario: Community (CCB, CM1.3)

In the without project scenario, the economic well-being of the communities would be maintained in the short term do they will continue with their current activities (agriculture, fishing and hunting and some commercial activities).

Validation team reviewed the reviewed Social baseline for REDD project in 21 native communities of Ucayali and Huánuco department /54/; REDD strategy /60/; Rapid participatory diagnostics report (PRA) /120/. Also, validation team interviewed local stakeholders who confirms that community members will continue with their usual activities in the without project scenario (interviewed and treated topics are detailed in section 2.4) in order to confirm the plausible scenario without project.

AENOR's validation team through review of project documentation /54//60//120/, that details the well-being conditions and other characteristics of communities and community groups under the without-project land use scenario; it was also supported by site visit interviews, confirms that the expected changes to community well-being in the without project scenario as identified in the CCB-VCS-PD are appropriate and that scenario described is the most likely.

3.3.5 Expected Community Impacts (CCB, CM2.1)

The well-being of the population was estimated using participatory procedures, considering their perceptions and project activities. Participatory Rapid Diagnostics were developed for 21 native communities, resulting in a Social Baseline that considers their social organization, socio-cultural characteristics, production, and livelihoods. The population participated in the preparation phase, including identifying positive impacts through centralized workshops and interviews with key informants.

Project proponent, following the CCB standard (theory of change for the project) developed the REDD strategy /60/, identifying expected climate, community, and/or biodiversity impacts of the project, as mains positive impact PP has identified:

- Legal security of the communal territory
- Improving control and surveillance of the territory

- Strengthening communal governance in land management
- Strengthening inclusive and sustainable businesses
- Business partnerships within the community and/or between communities:
- Food security in communities:

In the 21 communities Project impacts are positive, as the project aims to improve the well-being of communities by conserving ecosystem services and enhancing their capacity for sustainable activities, while also fostering positive change in the communities surrounding the project who voluntarily benefit from its activities. Also, the project aims to improve the well-being of the native community by protecting their territories through cooperation and constant communication. It also aims to conserve ecosystem services through forest maintenance and enhance their capacity for sustainable activities, thereby fostering voluntary acceptance and benefit.

Therefore, in AENOR´s opinion the project generates net positive impacts on the well-being of communities and the community groups over the project lifetime. This fact was verified against social baseline report /54/; REDD Strategy /60/, and Rapid participatory diagnostics report (PRA) /120. In addition to reviewing provided evidence, community well-being high conservation value areas identified in section 4.1.3 of the VCS-PD were confirmed during the on-site visit through interviews with local stakeholders. Then, AENOR´s validation team confirms that the information reported in the CCB-VCS-PD are properly addressed.

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

PP as identified there may be negative impacts on illegal actors (coca growers, illegal loggers, illegal miners, migrant farmers, etc.) due to decrease in income due to loss of established areas and reduction of labor availability. These actors have a negative impact in relation to the project, as they are agents of deforestation. However, the activities proposed in the framework of the project are focused on minimizing the impact of these actors through control and surveillance, strengthening governance, promoting sustainable productive activities, etc.

The project will undergo permanent monitoring to address potential negative impacts. A monitoring plan will consider tools for information and adjustments, considering community structure changes and well-being. Participatory rapid diagnosis (DRP) will be crucial in evaluation. The REDD strategy /60/ will involve community involvement in meetings, workshops, and using productive activities and needs matrix. This approach aims to reduce negative impacts by considering each community's reality.

Validation team reviewed community monitoring plan (section 4.4.1 of CCB-VCS-PD), social baseline report /54/ and REDD Strategy /60/. Also, local stakeholders, were consulted about the activated carried out by PP and confirm the measured taken to mitigate possible negative impact to communities.

Therefore, it is the opinion of AENOR that the PP has adequately identified the potential negative impacts to the community well-being and has developed the adequate measures to mitigate them in an effective manner.

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

The project aims to improve the net welfare of native communities by generating gradual economic income for families through sustainable inclusive businesses, agroforestry, and REDD mechanisms. This will be achieved through a value chain approach, articulating ancestral knowledge and achieving sustainability in forest management. Socio-organizational aspects will be strengthened at the group level, with better internal relations and community leaders focusing on family well-being. Strengthening communal governance will improve management capacity and access to basic services. The intergenerational approach will develop capacities, awareness, and social capital, ensuring the sustainability of activities and strengthening the appreciation of the forest and ancestral and spiritual bonds among indigenous people.

The conservation of communal forests through legal physical sanitation, control, and surveillance will contribute to land tenure and security, preventing biodiversity loss and halting deforestation. The REDD+ strategy is part of the Communal Forest Management proposal, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals and Nationally Determined Conditions. Climate change impacts include increased river levels, loss of crops and homes, increased temperature, and hurricane-force winds. The project aims to promote the articulation of ancestral knowledge with technical and technological knowledge for productive activities, such as agroforestry in wind-affected areas and suitable agricultural areas. Inclusive sustainable diversified forest businesses will provide economic alternatives for communities, allowing them to have multiple income sources and avoid dependence on activities affected by climate change.

Section 4.2.3 of the CCB-VCS-PD describes the net well-being impacts of the project. The audit team during the interviews with the community members confirms a net positive impact in the community well-being derived from the project due to the project activity will increase the skills and employment opportunities amongst local communities.

Social baseline report /54/ and Rapid participatory diagnostics report (PRA) /120/ describe the socioeconomic situation of the identified communities, highlighting their general characteristics and their initial socioeconomic status. Both documents were assessed by the validation team in order to identify characterization of relevant communities to the project, which details Well-being information; Community characteristics and Diversity within the community; also detail the needs of the communities; and economic situation, confirming the consulting process and description of the communities. Also, the REDD strategy /60/, which identify expected climate, community, and/or biodiversity impacts of the project, was assessed. Thus, the audit team deems the net impact of the project on the community wellbeing is positive and there was no evidence found on the contrary. The list of benefits described in the CCB-VCS-PD is considered as credible and achievable to assist communities to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change.

3.3.8 High Conservation Values Protected (CCB, CM2.4)

The High Conservation Value (HCV) study /125/ identifies critical forests as areas where communities hunt, fish, produce, collect supplies for crafts, housing, and medicines. To reduce deforestation and degradation, Communal Forest Management is proposed, which strengthens communal governance,

planning for sustainable land use, and participatory decision-making. The project will not affect HCVs in each community but promote their conservation through control and surveillance of forest, non-forest, and water bodies. It also promotes restoration through agroforestry and plantations in non-forest areas, and implements forestry legislation for timber or non-timber harvesting for commercial purposes. The project aims to ensure resource conservation through effective management actions,

Therefore, in AENOR's opinion the Project activities represent an opportunity to better protect the HCVs identified in step 3.4.3 of this report by implementing the activities described in section 4.2.4 of the CCB-VCS-PD.

3.3.9 Impacts on Other Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, CM3.1)

PP has identified other stakeholder positive impact on different other stakeholders. Negative impacts are identified only in illegal actor. Impacts are detailed following:

Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts
Regional and Local Government	Regional Environmental Authority-ARA. Regional Directorate of Agriculture.	- Support in the fulfillment of the ACR Imiría master plan with productive activities, governance and others. - Contribute to its objectives of legal physical sanitation of the territory of CCNN	N/A
	Provincial Municipality of Coronel Portillo / District Municipality of Masisea	Contribute to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs and basic services	N/A
Government organizations	National Forest Conservation Program of the Ministry of the Environment (PNCB)	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
	Regional Production Directorate (PRODUCE), Research Institute of the Peruvian Amazon (IIAP), Veterinary Institute of Tropical and High Altitude Research (IVITA)	Strengthen the surveillance and monitoring actions of the water bodies that are within the Imiría ACR.	N/A
NGO	PROPURUS (Pro-Forest Project): Junín Pablo, Nuevo Loreto,	Contribute to its objectives of legal physical sanitation,	N/A

Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts
	Buenos Aires and Nueva Yarina, Caimito	sustainable development, control and surveillance.	
Indigenous organizations	Federation of Native Communities of Lake Imiría (FECONALICM): Junín Pablo, Buenos Aires, Nuevo Loreto, Nuevo Egypt and Nueva Yarina.	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A
	Shipibo Konibo Xetebo-COSHIKOX Council: Caimito		N/A
Others	Adjoining communities	N/A	Decrease in income
	Settlers who carry out agricultural expansion (locals, migrants from the mountains and Mennonites)	N/A	Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
	Coca leaf producers	N/A	- Decrease in income due to loss of established areas - Reduction of community labor.
Regional and Local Government	Provincial Municipality of Coronel Portillo / District Municipality of Masisea / District Municipality of Iparía.	Contribute to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs and basic services	N/A
	GOREU: Through the Regional Forestry and Wildlife Management (GRFFS) in Nuevo Saposoa.	Contribution to its objectives in improving the quality of life of the population, with the sugarcane value chain.	N/A
Government organizations	National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State (SERNANP)-Sierra del Divisor National Park	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the buffer zone of the NPA.	N/A

Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts
	PNCB: Santa Martha, Nuevo Saposoa	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement.	N/A
	DIRCETUR: Saposoa	Contribute to its objectives in improving tourism and handicrafts.	N/A
	PRODUCE	Strengthen surveillance of water bodies within the territory.	N/A
Indigenous organizations	Organization of Native Communities of the District of Masisea-ORDIM, base of the Regional Organization AIDSESEP Ucayali (ORAU): Federation of Native Communities of Callería (FECONADIC), affiliated with CONAP: Saposoa. Federation of Native Communities of Ucayali and tributaries (Feconau).	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A
NGO	Global Conservation: Nuevo Saposoa	Contribute to its objectives related to agricultural productive activities, tourism and conservation.	N/A
Others	Settlers from neighboring areas who invade territory for agriculture and pasture for cattle (Santa Rosa and Nuevo Paraíso) Small agricultural producer who carries out illegal logging and installation of plots	N/A	Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
	Timber company: Santa Rosa de Dinamarca	Fulfillment of the management plan through community control for the improvement of capacities	N/A
	Coca growers	Decrease in income due to loss of established areas.	N/A

Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts
		Reduction in the availability of labor.	
Regional and Local Government	GOREU: Caco Macaya	Contribution to its objectives in improving the quality of life of the population, with the sugarcane value chain.	N/A
	Provincial Municipality of Coronel Portillo / District Municipality of Masisea	Contribution to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs and basic services	N/A
Government organizations	PRODUCE: Utucuro	Strengthen surveillance actions for bodies of water.	N/A
	PNCB: San José de Pacache	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement.	N/A
Indigenous organizations	Federation of Native Communities of the Iparía District- (FECONADIP): Caco Macaya	Contribute to their objectives in improving the living conditions of their base communities.	N/A
	Shipibo Konibo Xeteboc-COSHIKOX Council: Utucuro		N/A
	Federation of Native Communities Base of Iparia (FECONADIP): San José de Pacache		N/A
NGO	CIPA, CAAAP, AGROSHIPIBO: Caco macaya	Contribute to technical assistance, training in fish farming and agricultural crops.	N/A
Others	Cocaleros: Caco Macaya	- Decrease in income due to loss of established areas - Reduction of community labor.	N/A

Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts
	Colonists who carry out agricultural expansion and illegal logging	Decrease in income due to loss of established areas	N/A
	Adjoining communities that occupy communal territory due to ignorance of the limit: Utucuro	N/A	
	Forestry company: Caco Macaya	Fulfillment of the management plan through community control for the improvement of capacities	N/A
Regional and Local Government	GOREU: Through the GRFFS and the Territorial Management (Santa Rosa, Mariscal, Yamino)	Contribute to its objectives through the strengthening of capacities for forest and territory management	N/A
	Provincial Municipality of Padre Abad	Contribute to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs and basic services	N/A
Government organizations	National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA)	Contribute to its objectives related to productive activities and capacity building to provide alternatives to coca cultivation.	N/A
	MINCUL	Contribute to its objectives related to the conservation of the Kakataibo Territorial Reserve	N/A
	SERNANP-Coordillera Azul National Park: Yamino	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the ANP's buffer zone	N/A

Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts
	PNCB: Yamino	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
Indigenous organizations	Native Federation of Cacataibo Communities (FENACOCA) / ORAU Base: Mariscal Cácers, Yamino and Sinchi Roca II.	Contribute to its vision of integral sustainable development of indigenous peoples	N/A
	Federation of Shipibo Native Communities of the Aguaytia River Basin (FECONASHCRA) / CONAP Base: Santa Rosa		N/A
NGO	Center for Conservation, Research and Management of Natural Areas-CIMA: Mariscal y Yamino	Contribute to its objectives in the management of the territory for legal physical sanitation	N/A
	Institute for the Common Good-IBC: Mariscal, Yamino and Sinchi Roca	Contribute to its objectives in the management of the territory for legal physical sanitation	N/A
Others	Banking Agencies: Santa Rosa	Manage credits to residents	N/A
	Community members and external settlers who carry out deforestation for agricultural expansion, invasions	N/A	Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
	Coca leaf producers	N/A	- Decrease in income due to loss of established areas - Reduction of labor availability.
	Forestry company: Santa Rosa, Yamino, Mariscal and Sinchi Roca II	Fulfillment of the forest management plan through the monitoring of the community for the improvement of capacities	N/A

Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts
	UNDP with the Sustainable Landscapes project: Sinchi Roca II.	Contribute to community governance actions and productive activities.	N/A
Regional and Local Government	Provincial Municipality of Puerto Inca: New Alliance of Baños, Santa Teresa, Las Golondrinas	Contribution to its objectives related to improving the quality of life of the population, through community management for access to social programs, basic services and productive projects	N/A
	District Municipality of Tournavista: El Naranjal and Nueva Alianza de Baños		N/A
Government organizations	PNCB: Las Golondrinas	Conservation of the forest area established in the agreement	N/A
	SERNANP-EI SIRA Communal Reserve	Contribute to the management of natural resources and forest conservation in the ANP's buffer zone in compliance with the master plan.	N/A
Indigenous organizations	Federation of Native Communities of the Province of Puerto Inca (FECONAPIA), base of ORAU: Santa Teresa and Golondrina	Contribute to its vision of integral sustainable development of indigenous peoples	N/A
NGO	Executor of the Administration Contract of the El Sira-RCES Communal Reserve (ECOSIRA)	Contribute to the assistance and accompaniment in community surveillance and productive activities of the partner communities	N/A
	Institute for the Common Good (IBC): New Alliance of Baños, Santa Teresa and Las Golondrinas	Contribute to its objectives in the management of the territory for legal physical sanitation	N/A
Others	Community members and external settlers who carry out deforestation for agricultural expansion, invasions	Reduction of socio-environmental conflicts due to the establishment of limits	Loss of established areas

Actor type	Actor name	Impact that project activities may cause on the well-being of other interested parties.	
		Positive impacts	Negative impacts
	Coca leaf producers (Israelites, North, Sierra)	N/A	• Decrease in income due to loss of established areas • Reduction of labor availability.
	Colonists who carry out illegal mining: In Santa Teresa	N/A	• Decrease in income due to loss of established areas
	Cooperativa El SIRA: Overlap conflict with Golondrina	• Reduction of conflicts due to the use of the territory of the Golondrina Native Community in the Cooperative.	N/A

The project activity will monitor indicators, stated in section 4.4.1 of the project design document, in the localities close to the project, based on the monitoring results, the project will design appropriate mitigation measures (if any) to avoid any negative impact regarding this issue. The validation team confirms that this measure will mitigate any potential negative impacts to communities.

Therefore, in AENOR´s opinion the potential impacts would impact in favourable manner in well-being of the other local stakeholders

3.3.10 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Other Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCBM CM3.2)

Validation team determined, as described in previous section (3.3.9) of this validation report, potential negative impacts are only in illegal actor (coca growers, illegal loggers, illegal miners, migrant farmers), they would face decrease in income due to loss of established areas and reduction of labor availability. However, local communities will benefit from job opportunities for implementing the forestry plan and new productive projects.

During the on-site assessment, validation team consulted whether the project would impact negatively; however, the response of the interviewees were only positive impacts on the local population (for example job creation for local stakeholders and taxes increases for government agencies).

3.3.11 Net Impacts on Other Stakeholders (VCS, 3.18, 3.19; CCB, CM3.3)

According to the information contained in the description documents of the communities, the interviews conducted; and following the CCB standard, it is possible to affirm that the net impact of the Project is positive. Then, the audit team concluded that the likelihood of positive and the project will not produce net negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholders.

3.3.12 Community Monitoring Plan (CCB, CM4.1, CM4.2, GL1.4, GL2.2, GL2.3, GL2.5)

Final version of CCB-VCS-PD (section 4.4.1) has included information related to the monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of those measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified HCV related to community well-being. Validation team reviewed the community monitoring plan provided in section 4.4.1 in comparison to requirements of the CCB program and to community well-being impacts identified by the Project Proponent in section 3.2.8 of the project design document, project activities and theory of change.

Validation team through review of community monitoring plan and indicator included in the monitoring matrix in section 4.4.1 of the project design document, these indicators include the components regarding: Governance and Territory Management; Economic; Environmental; Gender and Social aspects. Therefore, validation team is able to confirm that the project monitoring plan was developed through a participatory process, enabling joint selection of variables, indicators (including well-being impacts and impacts on women), and time periods for management evaluations. Therefore, in AENOR's opinion monitoring plan includes all CCB requirements (CM4.1 and CM4.2).

3.3.13 Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CCB, CM4.3)

The PDD, monitoring plan, and results will be shared with community and institution leaders, and published online for verification processes. The final documents will be delivered to communities once final documents are available. Monitoring data, including deforestation and emissions quantification, will be presented to 21 chiefs in annual meetings and management committees. Community assemblies will share this information, supported by a technical team. PowerPoint presentations and printed summaries will be shared in Spanish. Documents will be available in physical and digital formats at the Pucallpa office.

The documents were made public during the public comment period, and its VERRA registry link was shared with stakeholders and project participants. The monitoring plan and results will be shared publicly on the internet, either during public viewing periods or through other platforms. Communication will be done through written media, radio, internet, or other appropriate means to the communities and stakeholders.

During the site visit, validation team assessed the accessibility to the information in the AIDER office at Pucallpa, information is available for any stakeholder.

3.3.14 Optional Gold Level: Exceptional Community Criteria (CCB, GL2.1)

The project aims to improve the well-being and security of native communities through Communal Forest Management. It includes capacity building, improved governance, sustainable inclusive businesses, and awareness raising. These initiatives aim to enhance forest management capacities, ancestral knowledge, and values, while also ensuring the rights of the poorest families and access to resources.

The project will be implemented in native communities in Peru, aiming to improve legal physical sanitation and establish boundaries within their property titles. This project aligns with Ministerial Resolution No.

0370-2017-MINAGRI /130/, which outlines the territorial definition plan for these communities. It also allows registration in SUNARP, avoiding conflicts with other uses like Permanent Protection of the forest. This will enhance the efficiency of forest resource management and communal territory management within the Communal Forest Management proposal.

Native communities in the project area have full rights over their territories, recognized and protected by Peruvian legislation. They hold property titles granted by the Peruvian State through the Ministry of Agriculture, including land ownership, management, and sustainable use of natural resources.

Communities have agreed to participate in the REDD project through communal assemblies /88/, exercising their rights over environmental, social, and economic benefits. This ensures active management of territories and legitimate claims of positive outcomes in climate change mitigation, improved community well-being, and biodiversity conservation, as well as improved community well-being. Therefore, they have rights to claim project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits. Therefore, in AENOR's opinion the project activity qualify for the Exceptional Community Benefits Gold Level due to it meet GL2.1-a).

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

In the short term, community populations will experience improved communal organization, better relations with institutions, greater territory control, improved food security through raising smaller birds, and economic income from productive activities like handicrafts, tourism, wood, non-timber, agriculture, and carbon sale, despite the short-term economic return.

In long terms the project aims to conserve forests, providing multiple benefits to native communities, including flora and fauna, employment, education, and better negotiations with companies. It also aims to strengthen capacities and provide better access to agroforestry systems, agroforestry systems, and direct and transparent ecosystem services. This will ultimately strengthen the capacities of the project's residents and contribute to sustainable development.

Validation team assessed The REDD strategy /60/, which details strategic activities by component, including the monitoring, control, and surveillance system on climate, biodiverse and community. Therefore validation team can conclude that the project activity would have short-term and long-term net positive well-being benefits for smallholders/community members generated by the project activities.

3.3.16 Optional Gold Level: Community Participation Risks (CCB, GL2.3)

The project aims to improve income for native communities through sustainable inclusive businesses and agroforestry with cocoa. It also focuses on managing territory with legal security, sanitation, and communal governance for forest conservation. The project raises awareness and develops technical, environmental, and economic capacities to improve communication and population participation in decision-making. These benefits are aimed at the total population and identified groups for priority development. However, some risks have been identified:

- Conflict over plot distribution in communities can occur in two scenarios: those with designated plots in their agricultural zones, which may overlap with another community member, and those without designated plots. To avoid conflicts, delimitation and georeferencing of plots will be carried out with community members at the beginning of project activities. For those without designated plots, joint distribution will be carried out in a communal assembly, ensuring safety in the areas where activities will be conducted.
- Conflicts arise due to the exclusion of certain population groups from business activities. To address this, a communal assembly strategy will be implemented, ensuring participation for all, with priority given to the poorest families, especially elderly, single mothers, or widows, to ensure everyone feels comfortable with project activities.
- Attrition of the population to continue with agroforestry and business activities. To prevent attrition of the population from continuing agroforestry and business activities, the population will establish selection criteria for those benefiting from the businesses and sign an agreement to manage the forest in a communal assembly, reflecting their commitment to continue the activity.
- The expansion of agricultural spaces could lead to family well-being, causing a desire to continue growing. To mitigate this risk, three processes will be implemented: sustainable land planning, participative decision-making, training in managing socio-environmental conflicts, and signing an agreement to manage forests. These measures aim to ensure the well-being of families and protect the agricultural frontier.

Validation team assessed social baseline report /54/ and REDD Strategy /60/. Also, local stakeholder were consulted about participatory process used to identify risks for the smallholders/community members to participate in the project and measures taken to manage the identified risks, all interviewees confirmed this fact. Moreover, Validation team, by interviewing local stakeholders, confirmed workshops /61/ carried out by PP, where they were informed about project benefits, costs and risks. AENOR's validation team considerer workshops carried out by PP and stakeholders are enough to confirm that community members understood the information communicated about predicted and actual benefits, costs and risks.

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

PP has identified the women and elders as vulnerable groups. Indigenous women are deemed vulnerable due to limited access to education, early childbirth, and limited participation in decision-making processes. Their role in the community's economy is not visible, and they do not directly participate in benefit sharing of incomes from activities like agriculture, as identified by institutions like the Ombudsman. Elders are vulnerable due to lower life expectancy and limitations in economic activities like agriculture, making them highly dependent on their sons and daughters.

According to the project developer all families in the communities will have access to the benefits obtained in the project, including those who do not participate directly in the activities proposed in the REDD strategy /60/.

Validation team assessed social baseline report /54/ and REDD Strategy /60/. Also, local association stakeholder were consulted about project impacts and benefit access, confirming that the marginalized and/or vulnerable community groups will gain net positive benefits.

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

The project design process in communities involved promoting stakeholder participation, including women in commune assemblies and board of directors. Women also participated in workshops and strengthening community governance capacities. The project also considered women's activities, such as handicrafts and tourism, to contribute to home sustainability. Funds were allocated for these activities, including raising small birds and promoting organic gardens. The project aimed to allocate funds for these activities to ensure women's participation and contribute to the home's sustainability.

PP has identified women of the community groups that the project is engaging with. The project is expected to positively impact on women. PP has included indicator in the monitoring plan (section 4.4.1 o CCB-VCS-PD), such as: *Number of women participating in productive organizations per community*; and *Number of women who lead community management actions*

Validation team assessed community monitoring plan and REDD Strategy /60/. Also, artisan women were consulted about project impacts and benefit access, confirming that the marginalized and/or vulnerable community groups will gain net positive benefits. Audit team interview artisan woman from CN Mariscal Caceres and CN Yamino, confirming project benefits of this group.

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

The proposal for benefit sharing mechanisms has been developed through participatory methods, considering the challenge of ensuring equitable distribution of benefits among all actors involved in project implementation. This depends on the linking of actions across different scales to promote accurate accounting of results and action execution. The main objective of project is to reduce emissions and the activities required to achieve it, so prioritizing the distribution of benefits should reinforce these objectives, ensuring the budget covers investment for the development of project strategies and activities.

Project's benefit sharing mechanism were contrasted during the on-site visit by interviewing local stakeholders about project impacts and benefit access. Validation team, also, assessed the REDD strategy /60/, confirming the sharing of benefits with communities.

3.3.20 Optional Gold Level: Benefits, Costs, and Risks Communication (VCS, 3.18; CCB, GL2.7)

The Rapid participatory diagnostics report /120/, social baseline /54/, and REDD strategy /60/ workshops identified threats of deforestation and strategies to avoid it. They also discussed costs, benefits, risks, and mitigation methods. Community participation in the project design document development process was ensured through assembly minutes, participant lists, and photographic testimonies. The technical team's information was studied and evaluated by communities, and future work could involve input and output tests on project to ensure understanding.

Validation team, by interviewing local stakeholders, confirmed workshops /61/ /75/ carried out by PP, where they were informed about project benefits, costs and risks. AENOR's validation team considers workshops carried out by PP and stakeholders are enough to confirm that community members understood the information communicated about predicted and actual benefits, costs and risks.

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

The project has a participatory management structure, described in section 4.5.8 of the project design document, between the technical team and the native communities through the different instances of the project activities. This issue was confirmed by validation team, during the on-site visit, a member of the advisory committee (Gerónimo Vega from ORAU) confirmed the governance structure. In AENOR's opinion governance and implementation structures enable effective participation of community members in project decision-making and implementation.

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

The project aims to enhance the capacities of native communities through participatory workshops and field work, focusing on self-management and empowerment. A training plan in Community Forest Management will be prepared, covering social/governance, economic, environmental, legal, and technical components of sustainable development. The project will work with various groups, including men, young women, and the elderly, to gather information and coordinate on community forest management and REDD issues. The technical team and native communities collaborated at various stages, including communal assemblies and a group of work for information gathering and coordination. The project documents will be developed in collaboration with the local communities.

The process of preparing project documents for the development of the VCS-CCB-PD has been worked jointly between the technical team and the communities, in community assemblies, and committees. REDD strategies /60/ have been refined according to the needs and perspectives of the communities. Validation team confirmed this fact during the on-site visit.

3.4 Biodiversity

3.4.1 Existing Conditions (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B1.1)

The project is situated in the Amazonian tropical forests and Peruvian Yungas ecoregions, between Ucayali and Huánuco. Ucayali experiences a rainy, warm climate, while Huánuco experiences a very rainy, warm to temperate climate, both characterized by high humidity throughout the year.

The study collected primary information on flora and fauna through identification cards, workshops, interviews, and secondary data from biological inventories, forest management plans, studies, regulations, endemic and threatened wild fauna books, and digital platforms like the IUCN and CITES. These inputs were used to understand the flora and fauna of 21 native communities.

The project reveals a diverse range of flora and fauna in the Ucayali department, including 108 mammals, 234 birds, 12 amphibians, 28 reptiles, 50 fish, and 187 flora species. Nine endemic flora species are

present, with two in critical condition and three in danger. The flora is primarily composed of *Acanthaceae*, *Apocynaceae*, *Asclepiadaceae*, *Connaraceae*, *Cucurbitaceae*, *Fabaceae*, and *Gesneriaceae* families. Both departments have 14 endemic species.

The project area's communal territories provide essential ecosystem services, supply, regulation, and culture, with hunting and fishing areas being crucial for good living. The quality and availability of resources ensure the establishment of various taxonomic groups' species. Local populations are supplied with various wildlife species, including *Nasua nasua*, *Dasyprocta fuliginosa*, *Dasypus kappleri carachupa*, *Potos flavus*, *Alouatta seniculus*, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*, *Ardea alba*, *Tayassu pecari*, *Melanosuchus niger*, *Cuniculus paca*, *Ateles chamek*, *Cebus albifrons*, *Pithecia monachus*, *Chelonoidis denticulata motelo*, *Crypturellus undulatus*, *Neochen jubata*, *Mitu tuberosum*, *Crypturellus cinereus*, *Penelope jacquacu*, *Tigrisoma lineatum*, *Hydroischaeris ronso*, *Pecari tajacu*, *Podocnemis unifilis*, *Psophia leucoptera*, and *Mazama americana*.

Original biodiversity conditions in the Project Zone and expected changes under the without-project land use scenario are described in section 5.1.1 of the CCB-VCS-PD. In order to validate the original conditions validation team assessed biodiversity baseline report /131/; official information from Peruvian environmental ministry, including: Categorization approval of endangered wildlife species and prohibit their hunting, capture, holding, transport or export for commercial purposes (Supreme Decree 034-2004/AG) /132/; Categorization approval of Endangered Wild Flora Species (Supreme Decree N° 043-2006-AG) /133/; Supreme Decree approving the updating of the list of classification and categorization of legally protected endangered species of wildlife (Supreme Decree N° 004-2014-MINAGRI) /134/; Red Book of Endangered Wildlife of Peru – SERFOR 2018 /135/; National GHG Inventory of year 2014 - Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry Sector (LULUCF) /136/; Wildlife inventory guide (MINAM, 2015) /137/; and Wildlife inventory guide for environmental authorities in Amazonas, San Martin, Loreto and Ucayali (2017) /138/

In addition, provided information of CITES Category and IUCN Category were constated against public information from the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN red list /140/) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) /139/.

Biodiversity baseline report /131/ details the process of obtaining primary information; collection and review of secondary information; processing of information; and preparation of final documents. This report describes in a comprehensive manner the current biodiversity in the project's area and current threats to it. It will determine if the area includes high conservation values and describe its attributes. Additionally, it also describe exceptional biodiversity characteristics in the project area. The methodology and results obtained are described in section 4.2 (Characteristics of native communities within the scope of the project) of the biodiversity baseline report /131/; details the biodiversity observation and biological data regarding flora and fauna and their treats in the 21 communities' areas.

In AENOR´s opinion, CCB-VCS-PD gives a complete description of the biodiversity within the project zone and threats to biodiversity; also include biodiversity strategy and scientific articles developed by different authors in the project zone. The identified threats to the biodiversity come from the unsustainable

resource use activities, such as illegal wood extraction and hunting. The audit team has reviewed the evidence provided and considered that the project design document complies with information requirement of CCB standard.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species and habitat	Huánuco and Ucayali departments share endemic species, including <i>Acanthaceae</i>, <i>Annonaceae</i>, <i>Apocynaceae</i>, <i>Araliaceae</i>, <i>Asteraceae</i>, <i>Cucurbitaceae</i>, <i>Ebenaceae</i>, <i>Fabaceae</i>, <i>Gentianaceae</i>, and <i>Gesneriaceae</i>. The project area provides essential ecosystem services, supply, regulation, and culture, with hunting and fishing areas for good living. Resources are quality and available, ensuring species' habitats are not negatively affected. The identified threats to the biodiversity come from the unsustainable resource use activities, such as illegal wood extraction and hunting not from project activity, that aims to preserve forest and biodiversity.

3.4.2 High Conservation Values (CCB, B1.2)

PP has identified:

- HCV 1: Species diversity
- HCV 2: Landscape-level ecosystems, ecosystem mosaics and PFI
- HCV 3: Ecosystems and habitats
- HCV 4: System Services
- HCV 5: Community needs
- HCV 6: Cultural values

The first four correspond to biodiversity HCVs. In section 5.1.2 HCV for each community is detailed, detailing High conservation value; Qualifying attribute and Focal area. Section 5.1 of the Biodiversity baseline report /131/ provides a comprehensive information about HCV identified in all communities areas, including endangered species, provided information in these report were constated with information of CITES Category and IUCN Category were constated against public information from the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN red list) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Also, Peruvian Categorization of legally protected endangered species of wildlife was reviewed.

The audit team has reviewed the evidence provided and considered that the information detailed in the CCB-VCS-PD describe the HCV in the project zone properly

3.4.3 Without-project Scenario: Biodiversity (CCB, B1.3)

The project area faces threats from unplanned agricultural and migratory activities, illegal activities like coca and illegal logging, and invasions. Alluvial mining in the El Sira Communal Reserve threatens communal forests' security and conservation. Illegal logging in the Tamaya basin threatens terrestrial and fish fauna resources. Construction of roads between Iparía and Tournavista could encourage resource extraction and colonist settlements, complicating the environmental situation and increasing social conflicts. Excessive fishing in the lakes of the ACR Imiria puts fish resources and local population survival at risk.

Without a project, existing threats could lead to ecosystem deterioration, affecting biodiversity and decreasing the value of forest environmental services like carbon fixation and hydrological cycle regulation, thereby affecting the overall health of the ecosystems within the project scope.

Considering the sources of the information provided by the PP and the rationale of the causal relations described in the CCB-VCS-PD, the audit team found no inconsistencies in the description of the potential without-project scenario and considers expected changes to biodiversity conditions in the without-project scenario were well defined and are in compliance with the CCB requirements. Therefore, validation team considers that the CCB-VCS-PD describes the project scenario of biodiversity in the project zone properly.

3.4.4 Expected Biodiversity Changes (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.1)

The project is expected to have a positive impact on biodiversity, maintaining or increasing the existence of species of flora and fauna in the project forests, and maintaining the ecosystems of both threatened and non-threatened flora and fauna. Control and surveillance activities are also proposed to maintain the ecosystems of both threatened and non-threatened species.

The change estimated changes in Ecosystems present in the Project area, includes recovery of deforested areas, improvement of soil quality and increase in the populations of forest species of commercial interest to the local population. The exploitation of natural resources through deforestation, soil degradation, and water contamination has led to negative environmental impacts, including droughts, crop loss, and home loss. Deforestation is a process of burning forests for subsistence crops and drug trafficking, affecting ecosystem balance and quality of life. If not addressed, deforested areas may lose ecosystem services, leading to prolonged droughts and desertification. The project proposes recovery actions through reforestation of forest species of interest to the population, combining reforestation strategies with native species and natural regeneration management to increase tree cover.

The expected change in Wild fauna (*woolly monkey*, *monkey preserve*, *sajino*, *huangana*, *deer*, *sachavaca*, *taricaya*, etc), is the maintenance and conservation of wildlife species of interest to the population. The project aims to maintain wildlife populations and prevent species displacement through conservation agreements, guidelines for natural resource use, community surveillance, and participatory monitoring. The project also includes a management plan that is tailored to current regulations and the realities of the communities, considering the importance of wildlife in feeding the population. The project aims to address environmental crimes such as illegal hunting, deforestation, and logging, ensuring the ecological functioning of ecosystems.

The validation of the key assumptions, rationale and methodological choices used to anticipate changes in biodiversity resulting from project activities under the with-project scenario were validated against the Biodiversity baseline report /13/ and observation of project area during the site visit. The expected biodiversity impacts identified in the project description are reasonable

3.4.5 Mitigation Measures (VCS, 3.19; B2.3)

In order to maintain and conserve the HCV, section 5.2.2 of the CCB-VCS-PD details the mitigation measures, this activity includes:

- Implement conservation agreements and / or guidelines for the use of natural resources in the project communities.
- Periodically assess threatened wildlife of local importance such as: Ateles chamek “maquisapa”; Lagothrix lagotricha “woolly monkey”, Tapirus terrestris “sachavaca”, Podocnemis unifilis “tariaya”, etc; by monitoring and recording sightings.
- Exclude from forest harvesting areas that host sites of importance for wildlife.
- Implement an adequate community monitoring and control system.
- Identification of exclusion areas for timber forest use. Reduced impact extraction.
- Recover and / or reforest deforested areas that facilitate the movement of species.
- Evaluate the state of natural regeneration of forest species of local interest.
- Implement conservation agreements and / or guidelines for the use of natural resources in the project communities.
- Implement an adequate community monitoring and control system.

Those activities were validated against strategy REDD /60/ and during the on-site visit. Then, validation team considers these strategies reasonable to mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity. Also, is able to confirm that PP is taken measures needed for maintenance or enhancement of the HCV attributes.

3.4.6 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (CCB, B2.2, GL1.4)

The conservation of the Tropical Forest is a significant challenge due to the delicate balance between the ecosystem and the poor rural population. The Amazon forest, with its diverse species and high endemism, is inhabited by a rural population that needs an ecologically sustainable and economically satisfactory future. The project area includes 21 native communities from the Ucayali and Huánuco regions, preserving their biological and ecological value through the presence of important wild fauna species and natural landscape diversity.

The project aims to conserve species richness and diversity, ensuring habitat diversity and food abundance for animal population stability and community quality of life. It will implement activities based on ecosystem, gender, participatory, and intercultural approaches. The project also considers the cultural

wealth of indigenous peoples like Shipibo-Conibo, Yanesha, Asháninka, and Cacataibo, as these areas also have a diverse flora and fauna.

Project proponent, following the CCB standard (theory of change for the project) developed the REDD strategy /60/, identifying expected climate, community, and/or biodiversity impacts of the project. The project will utilize approaches such as ecosystem, gender, participatory, and interculturality, focusing on the success of the project. The area's diverse flora and fauna, as well as the cultural wealth of indigenous peoples, will be considered. Therefore, validation team considers that the key assumptions, rationale and methodological choices used to anticipate net impacts on biodiversity in the project zone will be positive compared with conditions under the without-project land use scenario.

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

The project aims to enhance conservation and management of communities' resources, ensuring preservation of species and elements. It will establish community control and surveillance systems through conservation agreements and communication programs, strengthening forest governance. Sustainable economic activities, such as forest management and agroforestry, will be developed, reducing pressure on resources due to inappropriate practices. The project will also improve agricultural and forest use, maintain primary forests, increase plant cover, and reduce fragmentation and destruction of forests.

The project's scope will benefit from forest conservation and good management practices, promoting High Conservation Values (priority species and landscape elements) and contributing to population status and surrounding areas. This will enable sustained use of natural resources, avoiding negative impacts on these values.

The activities proposed in the project will not affect the High Conservation Values, as they are implemented to maintain ecological integrity and promote human well-being. Therefore, validation team considers that activities proposed in the framework of the project do not affect the High Conservation Values since they will be implemented taking into account the strategy REDD /60/ and in compliance with the regulations.

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

The project will use mainly native species for the productive activities that will be implemented as part of the REDD strategy /60/; the exotic species considered by the project are those that are adapted to the environment of Ucayali and Huánuco and are validated.

After reviewing REDD strategy /60/, supported by site visit interviews, validation team substantiated that no introduction of species are going to be occurring. Site visit observations and interviews with project management staff substantiated no non-native species are used or planned for use by the Project and no introduction of invasive species is proposed. Validation team determined project activities are not anticipated to facilitate the spread of invasive species into any area affected by the Project. Project activities will use the following species

Species introduced	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	It is one of the main crops in the area due to its high demand in the local and regional market. It will help to boost the local economy and provide quick income to the community.
<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cocoa is mainly grown in agroforestry systems, taking advantage of the shade of the banana trees. Currently, there is a growing market demand for cocoa.
<i>Heliconia bihai</i>	Bijao is a regional product and is grown mainly in the Imiría. The leaves are used for various regional dishes.
<i>Zea mays</i>	Maize is one of the most sought-after fast-growing crops for sale. Moreover, the communities are experienced in its cultivation and management, which will enable them to earn a quick income.
<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Cassava is a key agricultural crop for the subsistence and food security of the native communities. The surplus could be marketed.
<i>Solanum sessiliflorum dunal</i>	The cocona plant produces a fruit that is in high demand in the local and regional market.
<i>Myrciaria dubia</i>	The camu-camu fruit is destined for commercialisation and stands out because it can be cultivated in floodable areas.
<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>	Mahogany is an emblematic timber tree due to its high-quality timber, which is highly valued in the market. It is mainly used for wooden slat, flooring, and furniture.
<i>Guazuma crinita</i>	Bolaina is a timber tree, whose main use is for fruit crates, slats, and other purposes, especially as a medium to low density timber.
<i>Cedrelinga catenaeformis</i>	Tornillo is a tree that provides timber that is mainly used for doors, furniture, and other purposes, especially as a medium density timber.
<i>Calycophyllum spruceanum</i>	Capirona wood is mainly used in parquet, furniture, and slats. Its color and grain make it highly sought after in the market.
<i>Dipteryx micrantha Harms</i>	Shihuahuaco is a hardwood tree and is mainly used for flooring, wooden structures, and furniture. In addition, it provides nutrients to the soil.

<i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>	The use of the shiringa tree is based on the extraction of its latex using non-destructive techniques. This latex is used to produce products such as wallets, notebooks, shoes, etc.
<i>Inga edulis</i>	The guaba tree is mainly used to restore the soil, thanks to its high nutritional value. In addition, its fruit is marketable due to market demand.

3.4.9 Invasive Species (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.5)

The project will only use native species and species that have adapted to the conditions of the project area for the implementation of activities as part of the REDD Strategy /60/. Invasive species will not be used as they can cause significant damage to biodiversity, the economy and human health. These species can also compete with native species for resources such as food, water and space, which can lead to the decline or even extinction of the latter, as well as damage ecosystems by altering their structure and function.

Existing invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
-	No applicable.

3.4.10 GMO Exclusion (CCB, B2.7)

The project's proposed activities focus on conserving and managing local biodiversity, implementing validated production methods, and avoiding the use of Genetically Modified Organisms.

No GMOs will be used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals as the project aims to enrich and regenerate the area with native species.

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

Fertilizers or biological control agents will not be used. If used, they shall be used in quantities that do not cause damage to health and ecosystems.

Site visit observations and interviews with project management staff substantiate the current condition. Inputs are not needed or anticipated to be used for the project.

3.4.12 Waste Products (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B2.9)

A Waste and Solid Waste Management Plan will be developed to identify, classify, and manage project waste, serving as a tool for proper project execution.

Validation team, by observing the waste management process, during the site visit, and contrasting this process against waste management plan /141/ is able to confirm the project proponent classify and manage all waste products resulting from project activities.

3.4.13 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (CCB, B3.1) and Mitigation Measures (CCB, B3.2)

The project area's control and surveillance activities may lead to threats like illegal hunting, logging, land invasion, and burning. This displacement could result in the invasion of private properties and communal territories, particularly those not geo-referenced with native communities. The deforestation and degradation of surrounding areas due to high commercial value timber use must be considered.

Promoting productive activities or bio-businesses in native communities can discourage coca cultivation, reducing supply within and outside communal territories. Certification, good community forest management, and a control and surveillance strategy can formalize activity and generate territorial and forest governance. Georeferencing of native communities' territories can physically delineate boundaries, preventing agricultural expansion and rural settlement. This approach will help control the project's area of influence.

Validation team by site visit observations and interviews with project management staff was able to confirm that identified potential impact offsite of project zone will be mitigated with appropriate measures.

3.4.14 Net Offsite Biodiversity Benefits (VCS, 3.19; CCB, B3.3)

The project area will promote structural and functional connectivity through the maintenance of landscapes in Natural Protected Areas like Sierra del Divisor National Park, Cordillera Azul National Park, El Sira Communal Reserve, and Imiria Regional Conservation Area.

In AENOR's opinion, project proponent adopted resorbable and likely measures. Validation team, by reviewing the biodiversity monitoring plan, REDD strategy /60/ and site observation confirms that the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive and any potential negative impact are mitigated.

3.4.15 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan (CCB, B4.1, B4.2, GL1.4, GL3.4)

The project proponent has developed a comprehensive monitoring plan. The project area, including 21 communities' forests, will be monitored using control and surveillance plans. These plans establish routes for community members to collect data on flora and fauna. The monitoring will ensure the presence of baseline species, maintaining the biodiverse forests and contributing to the daily diet of community members, ultimately benefiting their health and wellbeing. The project's objectives are directly linked to these benefits.

The monitoring plan outlines methodologies, variables, and indicators for flora and fauna to maintain current populations of conservation-important species and maintain the quality of terrestrial ecosystems, specifically focusing on indicator species of fauna and priority species of flora. The methodologies include:

- Monitoring forest plots: Timber tree species of commercial interest will be monitored and protected through conservation programs, ensuring forest continuity and preventing fragmentation. This prevents illegal activities like poaching and indiscriminate logging, thereby preserving the forest's integrity.

- Detection through timely records: The community forest control and surveillance committee will use direct and indirect observation to monitor flora and fauna species during their patrols.
- Camera traps will be implemented, with a methodological guide and monitoring protocol developed. Specialists may also develop protocols for new species of interest in the project area.

The documents were made public during the public comment period, and its VERRA registry link was shared with stakeholders and project participants. The monitoring plan and results will be shared publicly on the internet, either during public viewing periods or through other platforms. Communication will be done through written media, radio, internet, or other appropriate means to the communities and stakeholders.

AENOR deems that the biodiversity monitoring plan identifies biodiversity variables to be monitored (detailed in section 5.4.1 of the project design document); the areas to be monitored, the sampling methods and the frequency of monitoring and reporting following the CCB requirements in this regard. The monitoring variables are directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and the expected effectiveness of the measures taken to maintain or enhance identified high conservation values related to nationally significant biodiversity present in the project zone. Thus, AENOR deems the biodiversity monitoring plan was elaborated according to the CCB requirements.

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

The baseline for biodiversity was developed through community participation in workshops and workshops, resulting in data collection for the biodiversity section. The PD, including sub-sections and monitoring plan, was presented to communities in community assembly meetings between June and July 2023. Native community members translated the information for better understanding. Communities can access project documents, including the biodiversity baseline, through direct requests to the technical team, a project management committee representative, or the AIDER office. They also have access to the technical team's phone numbers, office address, and address in Pucallpa. This ensures community members can access necessary information and consult with the technical team.

The monitoring plan's results will be shared with communities' commissions, stakeholders, and local, regional, and national websites. Documents will be delivered to communities after validation/verification, and can be accessed at the Pucallpa office in both physical and digital formats.

Validation team checked available information in AIDER's office in Pucallpa, during the site visit, confirming the accessibility to the information to any stakeholder. Also, during the onsite visit, socials and environmental specialist were interviewed in order to confirm biodiversity monitoring plan dissemination.

3.4.17 Optional Gold Level: High Biodiversity Conservation Priority Status (CCB, GL3.1)

Validation team reviewed Section 5.5.1 of the CCB-VCS-PD that discusses the project's qualification for the Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits Gold Level. Validation team reviewed supporting documentation in special the biodiversity baseline report /131/, section 4.2 (Characteristics of native communities within

the scope of the project) that details the biodiversity observation and biological data regarding flora and fauna and their treats in the 21 communities' areas, confirming threatened and protected species of flora and fauna, as per national legislation such as the Approval of the Categorization of Threatened Species of Wild Flora (Supreme Decree No. 043-2006-AG) and the Updating the List of legally protected endangered species of wild fauna (Supreme Decree No. 004-2014-MINAGRI). It also reports species status by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International Convention of Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), highlighting species that have experienced population decline due to excessive hunting or trade.

Validation team contrasted information included in section 5.5.1 of the project design document against biodiverse baseline report /131/ and CITES Category and IUCN Category from the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN red list /140/), the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) /139/; and the list of classification and categorization of legally protected endangered species of wildlife (Supreme Decree N° 004-2014-MINAGRI /134/)

Therefore, in AENOR's opinion the project appropriately documented sources as the basis for each trigger species' estimated population per area of appropriate habitat. Then, the project could obtain the Gold Level of exceptional benefits for biodiversity thanks to biodiversity conservation due to the fact that the project area host threatened species.

3.4.18 Optional Gold Level: Trigger Species Population Trends (CCB, GL3.2, GL3.3)

Validation team reviewed section 5.5.2 of the CCB-VCS-PD to confirm whether the trigger species identified in Section 5.4.1 of the project design document are being addressed. Validation team determined from review of the biodiversity baseline report /131/, that data in the CCB-VCS-PD appropriately describes population trends; appropriately describes the estimated population size; and appropriately describes the most likely changes under the without-project land-use scenario. Then, in AENOR's opinion the projections meet the requirements of Indicator GL3.2.

In addition. validation team reviewed the measures identified as needed and to be taken to maintain or enhance the population and reduce threats to each of the trigger species and determined that the identified measures are consistent with the measures identified as needed to maintain the biodiversity HCV attributes as identified in Section 5.2.2 of the CCB-VCS-PD. Review of provided project and supplemental documentation, supported by site visit observations and interviews with the biodiversity monitoring consultant substantiate that the measures identified are appropriate. Then, in AENOR's opinion the measures identified meet the requirements of Indicator GL3.3.

4 VALIDATION OPINION

4.1 Validation Summary

AENOR has performed a validation of the project: “Management of Community Forests for the Reduction of Deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon” and has validated that the project is in compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard version v4.7; the VCS Methodology Requirements, v4.4; and Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards, v3.1 without qualifications or limitations. Validation team, ensures that GHG statement is the responsibility of the project proponent

The validation process has been conducted by AENOR in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019, on the basis of all issues and criteria of CCB and VCS standards. The conclusions of this report show that the project, as it was described in the project documentation, is in line with all criteria applicable for the validation.

The validation consisted of the following three phases: i) a desk review of the project design and the baseline and Monitoring Plans; ii) follow-up interviews with project stakeholders; iii) the resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion. In the course of the validation process corrective actions and clarifications were raised; all have been successfully closed as explained in the validation protocol annexed to this report.

4.2 Validation Conclusion

The Project participant applied the VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, v1.1.. Besides, the following tools are applied: VT0001: Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities, v3.0 and AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2.

In line the tool VT0001, the CCB-VCS-PD provides the investment barrier analysis to demonstrates that the proposed project activity is not a likely baseline scenario. GHG net anthropogenic removals by sinks attributable to the project are, hence, additional to any that would occur in the absence of the project activity.

The review of the project design documentation and additional documents related to baseline and monitoring methodology; and the subsequent background investigation, follow-up interviews and review of comments by parties have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to validate the fulfilment of the stated criteria.

The conclusions are summarized as follows:

- The project is in line with all criteria of the VCS Standard v4.7; VCS Methodology Requirements, v4.4; and Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards, v3.1.
- The project additionality is sufficiently justified in the CCB-VCS-PD.

- The Monitoring Plan is transparent and adequate.

The analysis of the baseline emission, project emissions and leakage has been carried out in a transparent and conservative manner, so that project activity will prevent the emissions of 807,331.30 tCO₂e per year, on average which corresponds to approximately 16,146,626 tCO₂e for period of 20 years (without discounting buffer emissions). It was determined following all the steps included in the methodology, based on GIS data, historical satellite images and recognized international reference, even that the actual results may vary since the estimates are based on assumptions that are subject to change due ex-post monitoring.

In AENOR opinion, the project is likely to achieve the estimated GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals described below, including climate change adaptive capacity and resilience, community, and biodiversity benefits.

Crediting period: From 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2041

Validated estimated GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals for the project crediting period:

The non-permanence risk rating (%)	The overall risk rating was calculated using VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2. The Overall risk rating was 12%
If applicable, the long-term average, whether it has been properly updated, and if it has been reached.	Not applicable

Vintage period	Estimated baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated reductions VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated removals VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated total VCU issuance (tCO ₂ e)
01-July-2021 to 31-Dec-2021	692,192.71	138,438.54	69,219.27	58,145	426,389	-	426,389
01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	1,354,445.39	203,166.81	135,444.54	121,901	893,933	-	893,933
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	1,311,849.68	196,777.45	131,184.97	118,067	865,820	-	865,820
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	1,287,074.24	128,707.42	128,707.42	123,560	906,099	-	906,099

Vintage period	Estimated baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated reductions VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated removals VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated total VCU issuance (tCO ₂ e)
01-Jan-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	1,233,717.81	123,371.78	123,371.78	118,437	868,537	-	868,537
01-Jan-2026 to 31-Dec-2026	1,169,238.32	58,461.92	116,923.83	119,263	874,589	-	874,589
01-Jan-2027 to 31-Dec-2027	1,122,858.58	56,142.93	112,285.86	114,532	839,897	-	839,897
01-Jan-2028 to 31-Dec-2028	1,069,053.49	53,452.67	106,905.35	109,044	799,651	-	799,651
01-Jan-2029 to 31-Dec-2029	1,027,600.55	51,380.03	102,760.06	104,816	768,644	-	768,644
01-Jan-2030 to 31-Dec-2030	1,003,686.54	50,184.33	100,368.65	102,376	750,757	-	750,757
01-Jan-2031 to 31-Dec-2031	962,710.85	48,135.54	96,271.09	98,197	720,107	-	720,107
01-Jan-2032 to 31-Dec-2032	911,349.98	45,567.50	91,135.00	92,958	681,689	-	681,689
01-Jan-2033 to 31-Dec-2033	860,187.99	43,009.40	86,018.80	87,740	643,419	-	643,419
01-Jan-2034 to 31-Dec-2034	837,753.73	41,887.69	83,775.37	85,451	626,639	-	626,639

Vintage period	Estimated baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated buffer pool allocation (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated reductions VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated removals VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated total VCU issuance (tCO ₂ e)
01-Jan-2035 to 31-Dec-2035	798,971.03	39,948.55	79,897.10	81,495	597,630	-	597,630
01-Jan-2036 to 31-Dec-2036	771,367.38	38,568.37	77,136.74	78,680	576,982	-	576,982
01-Jan-2037 to 31-Dec-2037	758,049.21	37,902.46	75,804.92	77,321	567,020	-	567,020
01-Jan-2038 to 31-Dec-2038	717,197.25	35,859.86	71,719.72	73,155	536,462	-	536,462
01-Jan-2039 to 31-Dec-2039	686,189.80	34,309.49	68,618.98	69,992	513,269	-	513,269
01-Jan-2040 to 31-Dec-2040	668,912.82	33,445.64	66,891.28	68,229	500,346	-	500,346
01-Jan-2041 to 30-Jun-2041	335,750.92	16,787.55	33,575.09	34,247	251,141		251,141
Total	19,580,158.28	1,475,505.93	1,958,015.83	1,937,596	14,209,030	-	14,209,030

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

No applicable

Section	Information	Justification	Assessment method and conclusion
N/A			

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT RISKS TABLE

Item	Identified risk(s)	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	no risk has been identified	-
Soil degradation and soil erosion	no risk has been identified	-
Water consumption and stress	no risk has been identified	-
Risks to stakeholder participation	The community wishes to work on other types of activities, different from those proposed in its strategy The community no longer wishes to develop the project	Validation team assessed the social baseline report /54/ and Rapid participatory diagnostics report (PRA) /120/ confirming this risk. Also, during the site visit, some stakeholder, some community members would be discouraged due to the validation and verification process is delayed. Even that, validation team considers that the mitigation measures, which include productive activities that is been developed, tailored to each community's reality and needs. It, also includes strengthening communal governance, generating sustainable inclusive businesses, maintaining forest conservation objects, and enhancing capacities for communal forest management, social inclusion, and gender equity; will reduce those risk
Working conditions	There is the possibility that accidents or incidents may occur when carrying out the project activities that generate some type of damage to the participating population.	Validation team reviewed IPERC matrix /77/; occupational health and safety plan /78/; occupational safety policy /79/; accidents and incidents report /80/ in order to verify the measures to reduce and mitigate identified risks. Also, the main safety regulation was assessed, including law N° 29783 health and safety law /81/; DS N° 009-2005-TR health and safety regulation /82/; Decree 148-2007-TR regulation of committee for supervision of security and health at work /83/; Law N° 26842 General Health Law /84/. Therefore, AENOR's validation team is able to confirm that the project developer is taking the necessary measures regarding occupational safety of workers.

Safety of women and girls	no risk has been identified	-
Safety of minority and marginalized groups including children	no risk has been identified	-

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF EVIDENCE

N°	Documents reviewed or referenced
1	VCS Program Guide v4.3
2	VCS Standard v4.7
3	VCS Methodology requirements v4.4
4	VCS Programme definition v4.5
5	VCS Validation and verification manual v3.2
6	VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, v4.2
7	Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards, v3.1
8	CCB Program Rules, v3.1
9	CCB-VCS-PD, project description, initial version (1, dated on 11 May 2023)
10	CCB-VCS-PD, project description, final version (4, dated 28 January 2025)
11	Resolution property of CN Junín Pablo R.M. 000396-84-AG/DGRA & SUNARP registration: 40000777
12	Resolution property of CN Junín Pablo R.M. 0244-93-AG & SUNARP registration: 40001504
13	Resolution property of CN Nuevo Loreto R.D. 5613-76-DGRA-AR & SUNARP registration: 40000144
14	Resolution property of CN Nuevo Loreto R.M. 0244-93-AG & SUNARP registration: 40001495
15	Resolution property of CN Caimito R.D. 2411-75-DGRA-AR & SUNARP registration: 40000124
16	Resolution property of CN Caimito R.M. 0244-93-AG & SUNARP registration: 40002530
17	Resolution property of CN Santa Rosa de Dinamarca 2428-75-DGRA/AR & SUNARP registration: 40000123
18	Resolution property of CN Santa Rosa de Dinamarca 0244-93-AG & SUNARP registration: 40001502
19	Resolution property of CN Utucuro 00446-85-AG/DGRA-AR & SUNARP registration: 40000842
20	Resolution property of CN Utucuro R.D.R N° 000132-96-CTARU-DRA & SUNARP registration: 40002758
21	Resolution property of CN Caco Macaya 00122-86-AG-DGRA-AR & SUNARP registration: 40000886
22	Resolution property of CN Caco Macaya R.D.R N° 000158-96-CTARU-DRA & SUNARP registration: 40002555
23	Resolution property of CN Nuevo Saposoa 3982-76-DGRA-AR & SUNARP registration: 11141225
24	Resolution property of CN Nuevo Saposoa R.D.R N° 01022-2016-GRU-DRA & SUNARP registration: 11141225
25	Resolution property of CN Santa Rosa 3183-76-DGRA/AR & SUNARP registration: 40002751

N°	Documents reviewed or referenced
26	Resolution property of CN Santa Rosa 0161-96-CTARU-DRA
27	Resolution property of CN Mariscal Cáceres 3140-DGRA-AR & SUNARP registration: 40001119
28	Resolution property of CN Mariscal Cáceres 0244-93-AG & SUNARP registration: 40001503
29	Resolution property of CN Santa Teresa RM 00275-84-DR-XIV-HCO & SUNARP registration: 7193-PR
30	Resolution property of CN Las Golondrinas 0109-2009-GR-DRA-HCO & SUNARP registration: 11096986
31	Resolution property of CN Buenos Aires 0244-93-AG. & SUNARP registration: 40001481
32	Resolution property of CN Nuevo Egipto R.M. 00551-92 & SUNARP registration: 40001304
33	Resolution property of CN Nueva Yarina RM N° 0655-91-AG & SUNARP registration: 40001282
34	Resolution property of CN Nuevo Paraíso R.D.R. 00368-98-CTARU-DRA & SUNARP registration: 40008957
35	Resolution property of CN Santa Martha R.M. 0244-93-AG & SUNARP registration: 40001500
36	Resolution property of CN Yamino R.D.R. 454-96-CTARU-DRA & SUNARP registration: 40002799
37	Resolution property of CN Sinchi Roca II 0244-93-AG & SUNARP registration: 40001496
38	Resolution property of CN El Naranjal RD 0098-94-RAAC-DSRA-HCO & SUNARP registration: 3512-PR
39	Resolution property of CN Nueva Alianza de Baños RD 0096-94-RAAC-DSRA-HCO & SUNARP registration: 11015811
40	Resolution property of CN San José de Pacache R.D.R. 0129-96-CTARU-DRA & SUNARP registration: 40002558
41	Signed commitment agreement between AIDER and communities to realize the project activities during the lifetime of the project (40 years)
42	Sustainable Development Goals in Peru (https://peru.un.org/es/sdgs#:~:text=El%20apoyo%20al%20cumplimiento%20de,desastres%3B%203)%20Competitividad%20y%20productividad)
43	The participatory diagnosis in 21 native communities of the Department of Ucayali and Huánuco
44	Maps of slopes and reliefs of the 21 community location
45	Climate Map of Peru - Interactive resource of the National Service of Meteorology and Hydrology (https://www2.senamhi.gob.pe/main.php?dp=ucayali&p=mapa-climatico-del-peru)
46	Inter-basin water resources assessment 49917-Ucayali proved by Water National Authority (https://repositorio.ana.gob.pe/handle/20.500.12543/4695)
47	National Map of Ecosystems of Peru by Environmental ministry – descriptive report (https://sinia.minam.gob.pe/mapas/mapa-nacional-ecosistemas-peru)
48	Ucayali Environmental indicators 2013 by ministry of the environment

N°	Documents reviewed or referenced
49	Regional environmental diagnosis of Huánuco 2018 MINAM
50	National map of vegetation cover given by MINAM (https://www.minam.gob.pe/patrimonio-natural/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2013/10/MAPA-NACIONAL-DE-COBERTURA-VEGETAL-FINAL.compressed.pdf)
51	Huánuco water resources compendium, provided by assessment provided by Water National Authority
52	Huánuco territorial information - Government report (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/campa%C3%B1as/4353-ucayali-informacion-territorial)
53	Ucayali territorial information - Government report (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/pcm/campa%C3%B1as/4245-huanuco-informacion-territorial)
54	Social baseline for REDD+ project in 21 native communities of Ucayali and Huánuco department
55	Reference region map
56	Project area map
57	Leakage belt map
58	KLM files
59	GIS Data
60	Strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation (REDD+) in 21 native communities in the departments of Ucayali and Huánuco
61	Workshop reports
62	Flyers of project diffusion
63	Stakeholders meeting reports
64	Project diffusion reports
65	Presentation project diffusion
66	Burn and forest fire prevention manual
67	The project cash flow
68	Curriculum vitae of project manager
69	Curriculum vitae Specialist (GIS Specialist, Forestry Engineer, social specialist, Safety and security specialist)
70	Financial statements
71	Ethics and Conduct Policy
72	Manual of Administrative Rules and Procedures
73	National Statistics Institute (INEI): National Population and Housing Census 2017
74	2021 statistical compendium of the national statistical institute
75	Workshops´ attendance list of 21 communities
76	AIDER´s anti-discrimination the policy

N°	Documents reviewed or referenced
77	IPERC Matrix for Identification of Dangers, Risk Assessment and Measures of Control
78	Occupational health and safety plan
79	Occupational safety policy
80	Accidents and incidents report
81	law N° 29783 health and safety law
82	DS N° 009-2005-TR health and safety regulation
83	Decree 148-2007-TR regulation of committee for supervision of security and health at work
84	Law N° 26842 General Health Law
85	Human rights policy
86	Safeguards against discrimination, harassment and others
87	Institutional gender policy
88	Assembly minutes signed between AIDER and 21 communities
89	<i>VM0015: Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation, v1.1.</i>
90	VT0001: Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities, v3.0
91	T-SIG: Tool for testing the significance of GHG emissions in the activities of the A / R CDM project, v1.
92	Annex: VM0015. Methodology for Avoiding Unplanned Deforestation, VM0015 version 1.1 (Annex I)
93	Approved communities forest management
94	Satellite images 10 years before project start date
95	<i>T-SIG: significance spreadsheet</i>
96	Project area map
97	Leakage belt map
98	Reference region map
99	Leakage management areas map
100	GIS Data
101	National Strategy on Forests and Climate Change (multisectoral government report)
102	DL. 22175: Law of Native Communities and Agrarian Development of the Jungle
103	Law No. 29785, Law on the Right to Prior Consultation of Indigenous or Native Peoples, recognized in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO)
104	Prior Consultation Law. No. 29785
105	Forest and Wildlife Law, Law No, 29763
106	DS No. 011-2015-MINAM “National Strategy on Climate Change” update of DS No 086-2003-PCM
107	Law N° 26839 “Law on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity”

N°	Documents reviewed or referenced
108	Law N° 26821 "Law for the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
109	DS No. 030-2005-AG "Approve regulations for the Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Peru"
110	DS No. 009-2013-MINAGRI "National Forest and Wildlife Policy"
111	Law No. 29263 "Law on Ecological Crimes"
112	Huánuco statistical compendium of the national statistical institute (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/inei/informes-publicaciones/4005606-compendio-estadistico-huanuco-2022)
113	Ucayali statistical compendium of the national statistical institute (https://www.gob.pe/institucion/inei/informes-publicaciones/4700064-compendio-estadistico-ucayali-2022)
114	Database from national statistical institute (https://www.inei.gob.pe)
115	Characterization of Huánuco department - Socioeconomic characteristics (Central Bank Report)
116	Characterization Ucayali department- Socioeconomic characteristics (Central Bank Report)
117	Illegal mining in the Peruvian Amazon – USAID
118	Illegal logging in the Peruvian Amazon - USAID
119	results of pilot study that analyses the relationships and dynamics of environmental crime and coca activity in Ucayali – UNODC & USAID
120	Rapid participatory diagnostics report (PRA)
121	Carbon Stock spreadsheet
122	Spreadsheets of emission reduction calculations: "VM0015_REDD+_ID4429_Act_20.01.25"
123	VCS Non-permanence Risk Report (last version)
124	HCV maps
125	Conservation Value study
126	Ministerial Resolution No. 0370-2017-MINAGRI
127	UNDP 2019 report on Human Development Indices by Country
128	Ministerial Resolution No. 277-2014-MIDIS
129	Ministry of Culture's Annex No. 1, List of Indigenous Peoples
130	Ministerial Resolution No. 0370-2017-MINAGRI
131	Biodiversity baseline under a REDD initiative in Ucayali and Huanuco
132	Categorization approval of endangered wildlife species and prohibit their hunting, capture, holding, transport or export for commercial purposes (Supreme Decree 034-2004/AG)
133	Categorization approval of Endangered Wild Flora Species (Supreme Decree N° 043-2006-AG)
134	Supreme Decree approving the updating of the list of classification and categorization of legally protected endangered species of wildlife (Supreme Decree N° 004-2014-MINAGRI)
135	Red Book of Endangered Wildlife of Peru – SERFOR 2018

N°	Documents reviewed or referenced
136	National GHG Inventory of year 2014 - Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry Sector (LULUCF)
137	Wildlife inventory guide (MINAM, 2015)
138	Wildlife inventory guide for environmental authorities in Amazonas, San Martin, Loreto and Ucayali (2017)
139	Convention on International Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
140	IUCN Red List
141	Waste management plan
142	International Technical Cooperation Law
143	New study of illegal logging in the Peruvian Amazon - USAID 2022 (https://preveniramazonia.pe/nuevo-estudio-tala-ilegal-amazonia-peruana/)
144	Illegal logging in the Peruvian Amazon (https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/3095185/Documento%20-%20La%20tala%20ilegal%20en%20la%20Amazon%C3%ADa%20peruana.pdf.pdf)
145	Forest Reference Emission Level for reducing emissions from deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon (MINAM 2022)
146	Vegetation cover from the Ucayali region
147	Disputed areas in native communities areas map
148	Contingency plan in socio-political conflicts
149	Effective index estimation spreadsheet
150	DLF specialists meeting report
151	Ex post observed deforestation
152	3 simulated raster maps
153	FOM spreadsheet calculation g

APPENDIX 3: VALIDATION FINDINGS

NON CONFORMITIES (NCS)/CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUEST (CARS)

NC/CAR id.	01	Date: 15/12/2023
NC/CAR description		
Many sections of the project description has not been filled following the instructions of the VCS-CCB-PD template. i.e.: • According to the form: All sections must be completed using Arial 10pt, black, regular (non-italic) font, unless deviations are merited. However, some sections has not followed this instruction. • Many tables, figures, maps, etc. of the VCS-CCB-PD contains Spanish information. According to the paragraph 1.2.1 of VCS standard v4.4, the operating language is English. • The cover page: ✓ Title of the project activity is not as per VERRA´s platform ✓ The gold level criteria does not provide a brief description of the activities planned and the expected results that enable the project to qualify for each relevant Gold Level • Section 1.2. according to the form: PP shall Insert “not applicable” where the metric does not apply and “data not available” where the metric does apply but there are no means of quantification. For data not available PP inserted “Does not specify”. In addition, section references are not included. • Section 2.1.1. has not included a brief description of the scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project; neither the project’s climate, community and biodiversity objectives. • Section 2.1.5. has not included a summary description of topography nor hydrology. • Section 2.16. has not included the relevant historic conditions; neither Socio-cultural information (ethnicity, gender, age, household income, land ownership, education, health statistics, migration patterns, etc.). • Section 2.1.7 Provided maps do not include: Location of communities; Boundaries of the project area(s), which is defined as the area(s) where project activities aim to generate net climate benefits; Any high conservation value (HCV) areas; Areas where offsite climate impacts are predicted; areas where other stakeholders will be impacted; Areas where offsite biodiversity impacts are predicted. • Section 2.1.11. has not provides a detailed description of the GHG emission reduction or removal activities, including: For all measures listed, information on any conservation, management or planting activities, including a description of how the various organizations, communities and other entities are involved; In the description of the project activity, state if the project is located within a jurisdiction covered by a jurisdictional REDD+ program. • Section 2.1.17. Ex-ante GHG emission reduction has not included all crediting period. • Section 2.1.20. has not demonstrated that financial mechanisms adopted provide an adequate actual and projected flow of funds for project implementation and to achieve the project’s climate, community and biodiversity benefits. • Section 2.2.1. has not included the description of the conditions existing prior to project initiation nor demonstrated that the project has not been implemented to generate GHG emissions for the purpose of their subsequent reduction, removal or destruction; nor is stated that baseline scenario is the same as the conditions existing prior to the project initiation. • Section 2.2.3. has not documented that community, and biodiversity project benefits would not occur in the absence of the project. Neither is demonstrated that project activities would not have been implemented under the without-project scenario due to significant financial, technological, institutional or capacity barriers. • Section 2.3.1. has not described how full project documentation, including project description documentation and monitoring reports, will be available through the project lifetime, and how they will be accessible to communities and other stakeholders. • Section 2.3.4. has not explained how relevant and adequate information about potential costs, risks and benefits to communities has been provided to communities in a form they understand and in a timely manner prior to any decision they may be asked to make with respect to participation in the project.		

- Section 2.3.7. has not describe how communities including all the community groups and other stakeholders have influenced project design. Neither is sated if and how project design and has been affected by stakeholder input.
- Section 2.3.10. has not described the measures needed and designed to enable the effective participation, as appropriate, of all communities. Neither is demonstrate the culture- and gender-sensitivity of implementation of such measures.
- Section 2.3.12. has not described how the feedback and grievance redress procedure is publicized and accessible, and how grievances and project responses are documented and made publicly.
- Section 2.3.16. has not described the measures needed and designed to inform workers about their rights.
- Section 2.5.1. has not described nor mapped the tenure, use, access and management rights to lands, territories and resources in the project zone.
- Section 2.5.6. has not included all ongoing disputes in the communities. Furthermore, it is not demonstrated that project could not prejudice the outcome of an unresolved dispute relevant to the project. Neither is described the measures needed and designed to resolve conflicts or disputes.
- Section 2.5.8. has not documented that the project has approval from appropriate authorities, including established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the communities.
- Section 2.5.9. has not provided evidence of project ownership, in accordance with VCS specifications on project ownership.
- Section 2.5.10. has not indicated whether the project seeks to generate or has received any form of environmental or social credit, including any tradable climate (including, but not limited to GHG-related or renewable energy certificates), community or biodiversity unit.
- Section 3.1.2. has not demonstrated nor justified how the project activity(s) meets each of the applicability conditions of applied tools.
- Section 3.4. has been modified (3.4.1 to 3.4.3 were deleted).
- Section 4.2.1. has not explained how the affected groups have participated in the evaluation of impacts.
- Section 4.2.3. has not demonstrated how the project activities will assist communities to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change (gold level criteria)
- Section 4.2.4. has not demonstrated that none of the HCVs related to community well-being will be negatively affected by the project.
- Section 4.5.8. contains Spanish information.
- Section 5.2.5. has not listed all species used by the project.
- Section 5.2.6. do not demonstrate that no known invasive species will be introduced into any area affected by the project.
- Section 5.4.2. is left in blank.

Project Proponent's Response
Date: 15/01/2024

The indicated sections were updated

Documentation provided by the project proponent

Evidence is attached in folder CAR_01

VVB's evaluation
Date: 09/02/2024

Even most of the section were updated. The following section are not corrected as per template requirement:

- Section 2.1.5. was not updated.
- Section 2.1.7 contains Spanish information (for example AVA, instead of HCV)
- Section 2.3.16. has not described the measures needed and designed to inform workers about their rights.
- Section 2.5.9. has not provided evidence of project ownership as per section 3.7.1 of VCS standard
- Section 3.1.2. has not demonstrated nor justified the applicability for the tool VT0001

CAR 1 remains open.
Project Proponent's Response
Date: 27/02/2024

The indicated sections were updated

Documentation provided by the project proponent

Evidence is attached in folder CAR 01

VVB's evaluation
Date: 19/01/2024

PP has updated PD as per requested. However, due new template must be applied a new CAR was raised (CAR 9) . Then, **CAR 1 is closed**

NC/CAR id.	02	Date: 15/12/2023
NC/CAR description		
PP has not provided an assessment of the risks to worker safety nor the measures needed to minimize risks (section 2.3.17 of the CCB-VCS-PD)		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
<i>Risk assessment for workers was included</i>		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CAR_02		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 09/02/2024
PP has not provided an assessment of substantial risks to worker safety that could arise due to project implementation. Neither is Described the measures needed and designed to inform workers of risks and how to minimize such risks.		
CAR 2, remains open		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 27/02/2024
<i>Section 2.3.17 was updated</i>		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CAR 02		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 19/01/2024
PD was updated considering requested information. Despite this, it will be reassessed during the review of CAR 9. Then, CAR 2 is closed.		

NC/CAR id.	03	Date: 15/12/2023
NC/CAR description		
The quantification of GHG Emission Reductions (baseline, project, leakage emissions and significance estimation), described in section 3.2. has not detailed all steps included in the methodology VM0015, version 1.1. PP is requested to describe the procedure for quantification, including relevant equations, explaining and justifying all relevant methodological choices. In addition, PP has not included the ex-ante estimation for all crediting period (20 years)		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
<i>The requested information was included</i>		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CAR_03		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 09/02/2024
Neither PD nor the Annex include all steps of applied methodology VM0015, the applied formulas and algorithms are not detailed. PP is requested to provide complete procedure for estimating BE, PE, LE and significance results.		
CAR 3, remains open		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 27/02/2024
<i>Section 3.2 updated in PDD</i>		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 19/03/2024
Updated PD neither provided annex include all procedures, algorithms, formulas, nor steps of applied methodology to calculated GHG emission reduction. Furthermore, provide annex, that will support all calculation is in Spanish. PP is requested to provide all the procedure to calculated GHG in English.		
CAR 3 remains open.		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 25/03/2024

<i>The requested information has been included in the section</i>	
Documentation provided by the project proponent	
VB's evaluation	Date: DD/MM/YYYY

NC/CAR id.	04	Date: 15/12/2023
NC/CAR description		
Reviewed spreadsheets of emission reduction calculation are not in accordance with values reviewed during the audit process. For example, project area, leakage belt are, among other. Then, PP is requested to update emission reduction calculation and provide supporting evidences, including:		
✓ Updated Annex I ✓ Updated shape files (region, project, leakage belt areas) ✓ Raster data ✓ Deforestation rate estimation ✓ Allometric equations (stated papers in table 29 of annex) ✓ Updated significance estimation		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
<i>Spreadsheet information updated</i>		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CAR_04		
VB's evaluation		Date: 02/09/2024
PP has updated spreadsheet as per reviewed evidences. CAR 04 is closed.		

NC/CAR id.	05	Date: 15/12/2023
NC/CAR description		
Some Data and Parameters Available at Validation (section 3.3.1 of PD) and Data and Parameters Monitored (section 3.3.2) do not provide the values applied nor referenced.		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
<i>The information was included in the indicated section</i>		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
None		
VB's evaluation		Date: 09/02/2024
PD was updated including requested information. Then, CAR 5 is closed.		

NC/CAR id.	06	Date: 15/12/2023
NC/CAR description		
The GHG emission reduction monitoring plan included in section 3.3.3 of the PD has not included all requested information of the VCS standard V4.4, as per paragraphs 3.16.3 to 3.16.5. Also it has not included all requested information from the template form.		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
<i>The information was included in the indicated section</i>		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CAR_06		
VB's evaluation		Date: 09/02/2024

Even PD was updated, section 3.3.3 has not included (as per template):

- The organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies of the personnel that will be carrying out monitoring activities.
- The policies for oversight and accountability of monitoring activities.
- The procedures for internal auditing and QA/QC.
- The procedures for handling non-conformances with the validated monitoring plan.
- Any sampling approaches used, including target precision levels, sample sizes, sample site locations, stratification, frequency of measurement and QA/QC procedures.

CAR 6 remains open

Project Proponent's Response	Date: 27/02/2024
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Section 3.3.3 updated in PDD

Documentation provided by the project proponent

Evidence is attached in folder CAR 06

VVB's evaluation	Date: 19/03/2024
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Requested information was included. Despite this, it will be reassessed during the review of CAR 9. Then, **CAR 6 is closed**

NC/CAR id.	07	Date: 15/12/2023
NC/CAR description		
Project proponent has not described; in sections 3.3.4, 4.4.2 and 5.4.2. of the VCS-CCB-PD, how full project documentation has been made accessible to communities. Also it was not described, how summary project documentation has been actively disseminated to communities in relevant local or regional languages and how widely publicized information meetings have been held with communities and another stakeholder in accordance to the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards: v3, section G3. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
The information was included in the indicated section		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CAR_07		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 09/02/2024
PD was not updated; same information was provided in sections 3.3.4, 4.4.2 and 5.4.2.		
CAR 07 remains open		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 27/02/2024
The indicated sections were updated		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 19/03/2024
PD was updated as requested. Despite this, it will be reassessed during the review of CAR 9.. Then, CAR 7 is closed		

NC/CAR id.	08	Date: 15/12/2023
NC/CAR description		
Biodiversity monitoring plan (section 5.4.1. of the PD) was not implemented as per CCB requirements (refers to sections B4.1, B4.2, GL1.4, and GL3.4 of CCB standard). Furthermore, section 5.4.1 of the PD has not included all requested information by the template form.		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
The information was included in the indicated section		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CAR_08		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 09/02/2024
Updated PD do not included requested information by template and CCB standard. i.e.:		

- Identifies biodiversity variables to be monitored, which should be directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and to predicted outputs, outcomes and impacts identified in the project's causal model related to biodiversity.
- Identifies the areas to be monitored.
- Identifies the types of measurements, the sampling methods, and the frequency of monitoring and reporting to be used.
- Assesses the effectiveness of measures taken to maintain or enhance all identified HCVs related to globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity present in the project zone.
- If the project intends to meet the Gold Level for climate change adaptation benefits (GL1), the community monitoring plan must also include indicators for adaptation benefits for biodiversity.
- If the project intends to meet the Gold Level for exceptional biodiversity benefits (GL3), it must also include indicators of the population trend of each trigger species and/or the threats to such species.

• **CAR 8 remains open**

Project Proponent's Response	Date: 19/03/2024
Section 5.4.1 was updated	
Documentation provided by the project proponent	
Evidence is attached in folder CAR 08	
VVB's evaluation	Date: 27/02/2024
PD was updated as requested. Despite this, it will be reassessed during the review of CAR 9. Then, CAR 8 is closed.	

NC/CAR id.	09	Date: 19/03/2024
NC/CAR description		
Due to VERRA updated applied template and current version is applicable until 1 April 2024, PP is requested to update the PD, considering most updated version (in force from 1 April).		
Project Proponent's Response	Date: 25/03/2024	
The PDD has been updated under the new Verra template		
Documentation provided by Project proponent		
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VVB's evaluation	Date: 20/05/2024	
PP has updated all document as per new applicable version		

CLARIFICATIONS (CLS)

CL ID	01	Date: 15/12/2023
CL description		
Project proponent is requested to provide the following evidences ✓ Cash flow, financial sustainability ✓ Antidiscrimination policy ✓ The procedure for Feedback and Attention to complaints ✓ Guidelines for the Management and Resolution of Controversies and Conflicts ✓ Policy of hiring women and other underrepresented groups ✓ Manual of Administrative Rules and Procedures ✓ Ethics and Conduct Policy ✓ Financial held (section 2.4.5. Of the PD) ✓ Project ownership ✓ Descriptive documents of the native communities ✓ Rapid participatory diagnosis - DRP ✓ Solid Waste Management Plan ✓ References of Physical parameters description (section 2.1.5 of PD), providing the name of document from SENAMHI, MINAM, ZEE. ✓ References of Social parameters description (section 2.1.6 of PD), providing the document, report, etc, of included information. ✓ Biodiversity within the project zone at the start of the project and threats to that biodiversity (Existing Conditions - 5.1.1 of the PD). ✓ Evidence and scientific articles referenced to describe Trigger Species population Trends (section 5.1.2 of the PD) ✓ Endangered flora and fauna ✓ Without-project Scenario: Biodiversity (Section 5.1.3 of the PD) ✓ Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts ✓ High Conservation Value study		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
The requested documents are sent		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CL_01		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 09/02/2024
PP provided all requested evidences. Then, CL 1 is closed		
CL ID	02	Date: 15/12/2023
CL description		
Project proponent is requested to provide evidence of start date and how it complies with VCS requirement.		
Project Proponent's Response		Date: 15/01/2024
The requested documents are sent		
Documentation provided by the project proponent		
Evidence is attached in folder CL_02		
VVB's evaluation		Date: 09/02/2023
PP has clarified that start date correspond to the first meting act between all communities and AIDER. Then, CL 2 is closed.		
CL ID	03	Date: 15/12/2023
CL description		

Project proponent is requested to clarify the differences between the communities areas included in project activity and title deeds. In addition, PP is requested to provide an individual analysis, for each community (title deed areas against areas included in the project activity)	
Project Proponent's Response	Date: 15/01/2024
<i>The requested clarification was included</i>	
Documentation provided by the project proponent	
Evidence is attached in folder CL_03	
VVB's evaluation	Date:09/02/2015
PP has proved requested evidences and proved additional information about differences between title areas and project area. The main differences are due to that the initial title deeds was made with basic technology, while for the project it is being made with georeferencing. In addition, communities are registering changes or are in the process of registering changes with the competent authority. Then, CL 3 is closed.	