



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

AMAZONAS APD GROUPED PROJECT



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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Project

The Amazonas APD Grouped Project (hereafter called GPD) aims the forest conservation on private properties located in Amazonas State (AM), a Brazilian state inside the *Legal Amazon*, that is understood as a socio-political oriented territorial division created by the Brazilian government in 1950 for strategic planning and social and economic development policies implementation.

The Amazonas State has 1,559,255.881 Km² of territory, and its capital is the city of Manaus. The State has 2.53 hab/km² as demographic density; a population of 3,941,613 habitants, 0.7 as Human Development Index (which is considered high, however, there are enormous inequalities between the 62 municipalities), and R\$ 965 as monthly household income per capita.

The GPD's main goal is to create positive economic incentives to landowners for the rainforest conservation in private areas, through income generation from carbon credits commercialization. According to National Law 12.651, the Brazilian Forest Code, landowners must conserve 80% of the forest cover and 35% of the Cerrado areas on properties located in the Legal Amazon. In this way, the areas with forest cover exceeding this percentage can be legally converted to other land uses for commercial activities, such as cattle raising or agricultural projects, with the authorization of the responsible environmental agency in each state.

The landowners who decide to join the initiative, by giving up their right to clear their forest areas legally will be able to access financial resources from the carbon voluntary market, becoming brCarbon partners. The partnership between brCarbon (hereafter called BRC) and landowners will result in legal protection of forests, forest monitoring by satellite images, carbon stocks inventory, property surveillance, wildfire monitoring, prevention, and firefighting activities, threatened species protection, and social engagement activities with traditional communities living inside the project area.

BRC will be responsible for the development, implementation, monitoring, and certification of the project instances. The landowner's counterpart is to allow project activities to be implemented in their areas, in addition to freely committing to their long-term conservation.

In this way, BRC expects to escalate the climate impact promoted by the implementation of carbon projects, bringing positive net benefits to communities and biodiversity. The GPD two initial project activity instances (PAI#1-2) implementation will result in the direct conservation of 26,080.445 hectares of forest, in 2 properties and will generate 5,739,891 VCUs over the 30 years project lifetime, which represents an annual average of 573,989 VCUs during the first baseline period and an annual average of 191.329 VCUs during the project instances lifetime.

1.2 Audit History

The table below presents the audit chronogram for this project. From the Project Start Date to 1st Monitoring Period.

Table 1 – Audit chronogram of Amazonas APD GPD.

Audit type	Period	Program	Validation/verification body name	Number of years
Validation date	21/07/2023	VCS	KBS Certification Services Limited	Project Start Date
1 st Monitoring	21/07/2023 -31/12/2023	VCS	KBS Certification Services Limited	1

1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The table below presents the relevant information for AFOLU project, such as Sectoral Scope, AFOLU project category and Project Activity Type.

Table 2 – Sectoral scope and project activity type

Sectoral scope	14
AFOLU project category ¹	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
Project activity type	Avoiding Planned Deforestation (APD)

1.4 Project Eligibility

1.4.1 General eligibility

According to VCS v4.5, REDD is an eligible AFOLU project category: *“Eligible REDD activities are those that 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. Degradation is the persistent reduction of canopy cover and/or carbon stocks in a forest due to human activities such as animal grazing, fuelwood extraction, timber removal or other such activities, but which does not result in the conversion of forest to non-forest land (which would be classified as deforestation), and qualifies as forests remaining as forests, such as set out under the IPCC 2003 Good Practice Guidance. The project area shall meet an internationally accepted definition of forest, such as those based on UNFCCC host-country thresholds or FAO definitions and shall qualify as forest for a minimum of 10 years before*

the project start date. The definition of forest may include mature forests, secondary forests, and degraded forests. Under the VCS Program, secondary forests are considered to be forests that have been cleared and have recovered naturally and that are at least 10 years old and meet the lower bound of the forest threshold parameters at the start of the project. Forested wetlands, such as floodplain forests, peatland forests and mangrove forests, are also eligible provided they meet the forest definition requirements mentioned above.”

The VCS v4.5 also states that: “*Eligible REDD activities include Avoiding Planned Deforestation (APD): This category includes activities that reduce net GHG emissions by permanently stopping or reducing deforestation on forest lands that are legally authorized and documented for conversion. Planned deforestation encompasses activities where a forest system would have been cleared and replaced by a different forest system with a lower carbon stock and where the recovery of timber was not the primary objective of the initial forest clearance.”*

This GPD meets all VCS v.4.5 eligibility criteria, since the project area was defined in accordance with the forest benchmark map, considering the accumulated deforestation over a 10-year historical series (2014-2023), in private areas susceptible to vegetation suppression in accordance with the law in force in Brazil. Section 3.4 provides additional information on the topic. Please refer to section 1.4 below for the eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances.

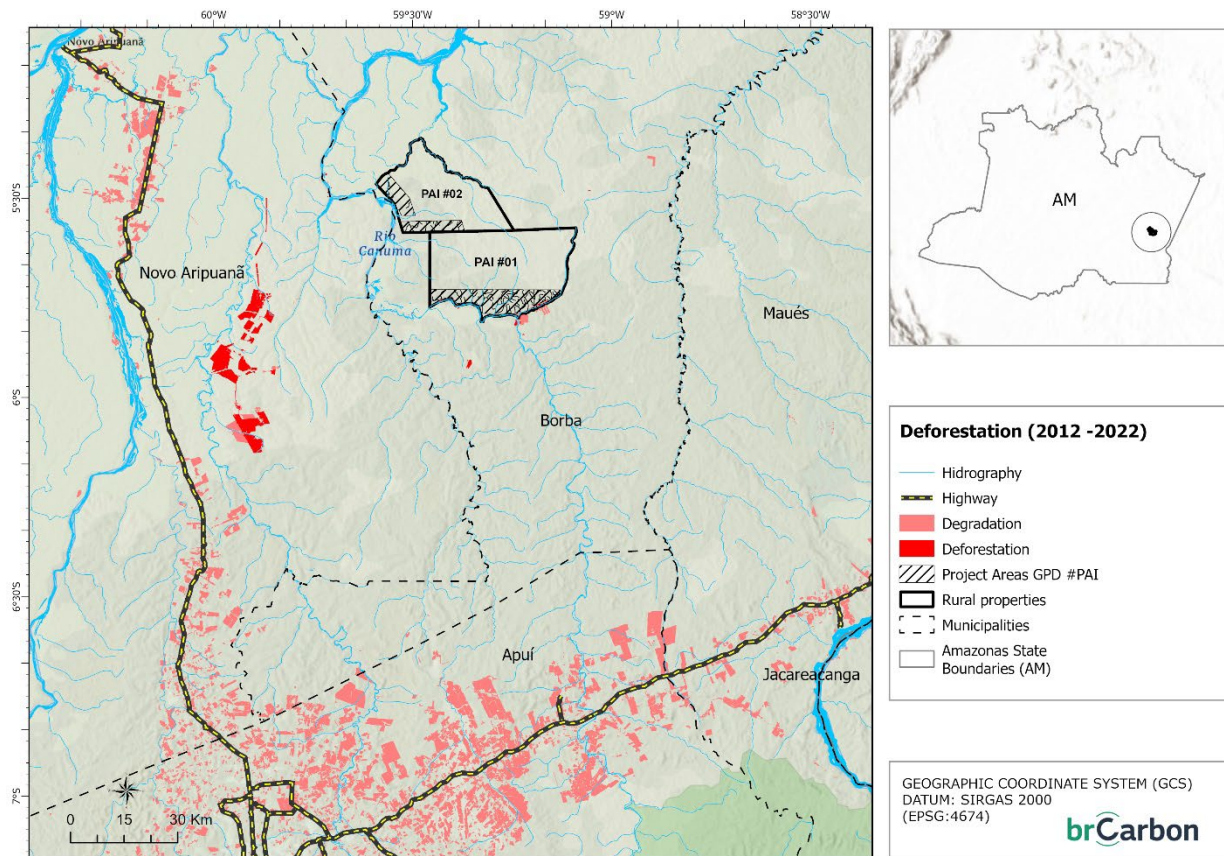


Figure 1 – Eligible areas in PAIs #1 and #2

1.4.2 Transfer project eligibility

Not applicable.

1.5 Project Design

- ☐ Single location or installation
- ☐ Multiple locations or project activity instances (but not a grouped project)
- ☒ Grouped Project

1.5.1 Grouped Project Design

This project is designed as a Grouped Project, that allows the expansion of the project scope by inclusion of new project activity instances (PAIs) after its validation. The inclusion of new PAIs takes place at the time of each verification event. A set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new PAIs is described in the section below.

According to VCS v4.5, grouped projects shall meet the following criteria.

3.6.8 The project proponent shall include in a singular project all project activity instances within ten kilometers of another instance of the same project activity and with the same project proponent (i.e., instances of the same project activity may not be spread across more than one project if they are within ten kilometers of each other).

In compliance with 3.6.8, it is incumbent upon the project proponent to amalgamate all instances of the project activity situated within a ten-kilometer radius of another instance of the same project activity and under the same project proponent into a unified project.

“3.6.9 Where a capacity limit applies to a project activity included in the project, no project activity instance shall exceed such limit. Further, no single cluster of project activity instances shall exceed the capacity limit”

Not applicable. There is no capacity limit applicable to the project activity type (APD) considered in the grouped project, since the BRC team will be present in the Project Location and can add as many human resources as necessary to fill the area.

“3.6.10 Grouped projects shall specify one or more clearly defined geographic areas within which project activity instances may be developed. Such geographic areas shall be specified using geodetic polygons as set out in Section 3.11 below. Geographic areas with no initial project activity instances shall not be included in the project unless it can be demonstrated that the same (or at least as conservative) baseline scenario and rationale for the demonstration of additionality is applicable to such an area as a geographic area that does include initial project activity instances.”

The GPD assumes only one wide geographic area known as the Amazonas state (1,559,255.881 Km²). The project activity instances might encompass any private properties legally constituted, with forest cover surplus considering the thresholds established by the federal law. In other words, the GPD can include any private properties with more than 80% of forest cover in Amazon biome or 35% in Cerrado biome, that in a baseline scenario would be legally suppressed in up to 20% or 65% of the native vegetation for economic purpose, respectively. The GPD considers all forest types as per Brazilian forest definition, including three categories of Cerrado (Savana Florestada, Savana Parque, and Savana Arborizada).

“3.6.11 Determination of baseline scenario and demonstration of additionality are based upon the initial project activity instances. The initial project activity instances are those that are included in the project

description at validation and shall include all project activity instances currently implemented on the issue date of the project description. The initial project activity instances may also include any instances of the project activity that have been planned and developed to a sufficient level of detail to enable their assessment at validation.”

Regarding baseline and additionality, it is assumed that all private properties in this geographic area are subject to the same legal framework and similar deforestation agents and drivers as those identified for PAIs #1-2. All landowners within the Legal Amazon have the right to convert up to 20% of the forest area (or 65% of the Cerrado) in their private properties for economic purposes. In this context business-as-usual is livestock, sometimes followed by soybean, cotton or corn production. Specific assessment on baseline scenario and additionality will be done for each new activity instance included in the project scope after its validation.

“3.6.12 As with non-grouped projects, grouped projects may incorporate multiple project activities (see Section 3.6.1 – 3.6.3 for more information on multiple project activities). Where a grouped project includes multiple project activities, the project description shall designate which project activities may occur in each geographic area.”

The only project activity considered in the project scope for which carbon credits generation is attributable and that is related to the methodology adopted in the project design in all project activity instances is avoiding planned deforestation.

To avoid planned deforestation BRC will sign long-term conservation agreements with landowners. Complementary activities related to leakage mitigation, social and biodiversity related activities and monitoring activities are described in section 1.12 and 6.3.

“3.6.13 The baseline scenario for a project activity shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project. Where a single baseline scenario cannot be determined for a project activity over the entirety of a geographic area, the geographic area shall be redefined or divided such that a single baseline scenario can be determined for the revised geographic area or areas.”

Only one wide geographic area is considered for this grouped project once the baseline scenario for avoided planned deforestation activity in Legal Amazon is the same, and all private properties are subjected to the same regulatory framework. Please refer to sections 3.4.

“3.6.14 The additionality of the initial project activity instances shall be demonstrated for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project. Where the additionality of the initial project activity instances within a particular geographic area cannot be demonstrated for the entirety of that geographic area, the geographic area shall be redefined or divided such that the additionality of the instances occurring in the revised geographic area or areas can be demonstrated.”

Only one wide geographic area is considered for this grouped project, once the additionality approach for avoided planned deforestation activity in the Legal Amazon is the same and all private properties are subjected to the same regulatory framework and similar deforestation agents and drivers. For additional information, please refer to sections 3.5.

“3.6.15 Where factors relevant to the determination of the baseline scenario or demonstration of additionality require assessment across a given area, the area shall be, at a minimum, the grouped project geographic area. Examples of such factors include, inter alia, common practice; laws, statutes, regulatory frameworks, or policies relevant to demonstration of regulatory surplus; determination of regional grid emission factors; and historical deforestation and degradation rates.”

The relevant factors for the baseline scenario determination and demonstration of additionality of a given project activity instance are the same for the entire geographic area. Any legally constituted private properties within Amazon biome, with more than 80% of forest cover (or 35% for Cerrado) is eligible for this grouped project.

“3.6.16 Grouped projects shall include one or more sets of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances. At least one set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances shall be provided for each combination of project activity and geographic area specified in the project description. Where grouped projects include multiple baseline scenarios or demonstrations of additionality, such projects will require at least one set of eligibility criteria for each combination of baseline scenario and demonstration of additionality specified in the project description. A set of eligibility criteria shall ensure that new project activity instances:

1) Meet the applicability conditions set out in the methodology applied to the project.

All PAIs under the GPD must meet the applicability conditions set out in the methodology VM0007 v1.7. Regarding PAIs #1 and #2, the applicability conditions are met as demonstrated:

- The 2 initial PAIs have no areas registered under the CDM or under any other GHG program.
- All lands included in the PAIs #1 and #2 are qualified as native primary forest, according to the Brazilian forest definition.
- Baseline deforestation and forest degradation in the project area fall within the category “Planned deforestation/degradation”.
- Leakage avoidance activities in the PAIs #1 and #2 do not include agricultural lands that are flooded to increase production, nor livestock production through use of feed-lots and/or manure lagoons.
- The baseline scenario for all the PAIs applied under this GPD are based in the legal conversion of forest lands to non-forest lands, according to the applicable law.

2) *Use the technologies or measures specified in the project description.*

Sections 1.12 and 5.3 define the technologies and measures available. The GHG emissions reductions will be caused by the signing of long-term forest conservation agreements with landowners in all PAIs. Complementary activities related to the reduction of planned deforestation, leakage mitigation, social and biodiversity related activities and monitoring activities are also described in section 1.12 and 6.3.

3) *Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description.*

Any new PAI will apply the same technologies or measures specified in this document. Small adjustments area allowed to accommodate new PAI specificities. Any adjustment will be reported, described, and must not overestimate the project climate.

4) *Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.*

The grouped project assumes the Amazonas state as a unique wide geographic area, taking into consideration that all private properties within the Amazon biome are subject to the same legal framework. New PAIs must follow the same baseline approach described in section 3.4.

5) *Have characteristics with respect to additionality that are consistent with the initial instances for the specified project activity and geographic area. For example, the new project activity instances have financial, technical and/or other parameters (such as the size/scale of the instances) consistent with the initial instances, or face the same investment, technological and/or other barriers as the initial instances.”*

Considering that the grouped project refers to avoidance planned deforestation (APD) in areas where the forest suppression is permitted by law, all the subsequent project activity instances submitted under this GPD, must follow the same additionality approach presented in section 3.5 for PAIs #1 and #2. It means that the plausible baseline scenarios will not differ from the three scenarios identified in the additionality analysis, as follow:

- a. Forest cover maintenance of 20% of the property in Amazon biome and 65% in Cerrado, where the land use conversion is allowed by law, i.e.: through conservation activities resulting from incentives other than the REDD APD project.
- b. Legal deforestation of 20% of the property in Amazon biome and 65% in Cerrado, (deforestation with permits), where the land use conversion is allowed by law for i.e.: pasture (cattle raising) and agriculture.
- c. Illegal deforestation of 20% of the property in Amazon biome and 65% in Cerrado, (deforestation without permits), where the land use conversion is allowed by law, for pasture (cattle raising) and agriculture purposes or simply for real estate speculation.

In reference to inclusion of new project activity instances:

“3.6.17 Grouped projects provide for the inclusion of new project activity instances subsequent to the initial validation of the project. New project activity instances shall:

1) Occur within one of the designated geographic areas specified in the project description.

The GPD has assumed only one wide geographic area, where PAIs can occur. This geographic area encompasses all the private properties legally constituted in the Amazonas state that encircles Amazon biome, with surplus of forest cover, as per the federal law 12.651, from May 2012.

2) Conform with at least one complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances.

The set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of a new project activity instances, is the following:

a. Regularized rural properties within the Legal Amazon with forest coverage greater than 80% in Amazon biome and 35% in Cerrado;

b. A landowner must have signed a long-term forest conservation agreement with the BRC;

c. New PAIs, must have a valid vegetation suppression license approved by the state environmental agency, or at least a submission protocol to this agency (as required by the VMD0006 v1.2), to obtain the deforestation permits, according to the federal law 12.651.

3) Be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic, and other relevant information to demonstrate conformance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable evidence gathering by the validation/verification body.

This document was prepared based on the joint PD and monitoring report VCS template and covers PAIs #1 and #2. New project activity instances will be included in the project scope in new monitoring reports. Technical, financial, and geographic information related to demonstration of compliance with the set of eligibility criteria here defined will be present in section 3.3 of the next monitoring reports.

4) Have evidence of project ownership, in respect of each project activity instance, held by the project proponent from the respective start date of each project activity instance (i.e., the date upon which the project activity instance began reducing or removing GHG emissions).

Evidence of project ownership is defined as the second eligibility criteria, as mentioned in item 2 above.

5) Have a start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project start date.

According to the VCS start date definition, the start date of each activity instance will be the date of the protection plan implementation commencement which, in its turn, according to VMD0006

v1.2, is dependent on the issuance (or issuance request) of a legal permit for deforestation to the relevant government department. At this moment, the protection plan, represented by the project area long-term conservation agreement, is being implemented for PAIs #1 and #2. In this sense, it is characterized that the start date of a new project activity instance will always be later than or equal to the start date of the grouped project.

6) Only be eligible for crediting from the later of start date of the project activity instance or the start of the verification period in which they were added to the grouped project, through to the end of the total project crediting period.

The crediting period of a new PAI will be defined according to the specific PAI baseline, which in its turn will be determined in function of the area potentially deforested and the rate of planned deforestation, following VMD0006 v1.2 criteria. For more information on baseline determination, see section 3.4.

7) Not be or have been enrolled in another VCS project.

The no enrollment in other VCS projects will be guaranteed with a thorough legal and technical analysis, in addition to the registration of all credits and reports on VERRA's platform.

8) Adhere to the clustering and capacity limit requirements for multiple project activity instances set out in 3.6.8 – 3.6.9.

All clustering and capacity limits will be adhered, as presented on item 3.6.8 and 3.6.9 above.

1.6 Project Proponent

Table 3 – Project Proponent of Amazonas APD GPD.

Organization name	BRCarbon Serviços Ambientais LTDA.
Contact person	Mr. Bruno Melo da Matta
Title	CEO
Address	Av. Cezira Giovanoni Moretti 655, sala 7, AgTech Garage, Reserva Jequitibá - Piracicaba, São Paulo
Telephone	+55 (19) 3424-3583
Email	bruno.matta@brcarbon.com.br

1.7 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Table 4 – Other Entities Involved on Amazonas APD GPD.

Organization name	Incorporadora Manicoré LTDA
Role in the project	Landowner of instance PAI #1
Contact person	Mr. Rogerio Oliveira
Title	Manager
Address	Av. Eduardo Ribeiro, 549, Bairro Centro, Cidade de Manicoré, AM, ZIP 69.280-000
Telephone	+55 (69) 9969-1707
Email	luizrogerio_oliveira@me.com / rogerio@gerflor.eng.br / flavio@madbatista.com.br

Organization name	(1) Mr. Marcelo Abreu Ribeiro / (2) Mr. Álvaro Abreu Ribeiro / (3) Mrs. Paola Abreu Ribeiro De Souza Leão / (4) Mrs. Patrícia Abreu Ribeiro Noto
Role in the project	Landowner of instance PAI #2
Contact person	(1) Marcelo Abreu Ribeiro / (2) Alvaro Abreu Ribeiro / (3) Paola Abreu Ribeiro De Souza Leão / (4) Patrícia Abreu Ribeiro Noto
Title	Landowners
Address	
Telephone	+55 18 99143 4310 (Mr. Marcelo Abreu Ribeiro)
Email	(1) marcelao@me.com / (2) aar357@gmail.com / (3) paola.ribeiro@terra.com.br / (4) patnoto@me.com

1.8 Ownership

The project ownership in accordance with the VCS Program requirements on project ownership are the Project Proponent – BRCarbon – and the Landowners – Incorporadora Manicoré and Mr. Marcelo Abreu Ribeiro / Mr. Álvaro Abreu Ribeiro / Mrs. Paola Abreu Ribeiro De Souza Leão / Mrs. Patrícia Abreu Ribeiro Noto.

As previously presented in sections 1.6 and 1.7, these are the two entities that have the legal right to control and operate project or program activities. BRCarbon has a legal agreement signed with the landowners, as can be found on Appendix_I_-_Legal_Agreements. The landowners have the property of the land on project are being developed.

1.9 Project Start Date

The project starts date, and its justification is summarized on table below:

Table 5 – Project Start Date for Amazonas APD GPD.

Project start date	21-July-2023
Justification	The agreements between BRCarbon and Landowner was celebrated on 21-July-2023

1.10 Project Crediting Period

The project crediting period is summarized on table below:

Table 6 – Project Crediting Period for Amazonas APD GPD.

Crediting period	☐ Seven years, twice renewable ☐ Ten years, fixed ☒ Other – a hundred years (state the selected crediting period and justify how it conforms with the VCS Program requirements)
Start and end date of first or fixed crediting period	21 st July 2023 to 21 st July 2123

The GPD will generate GHG emission reductions eligible for issuance as VCU for 100 years. The crediting period starts on July 21st, 2023, and ends on July 21st, 2123. This approach is considered due to the project group character that allows the inclusion of new PAIs in the project scope over the project lifetime.

PAIs #1-2 will generate GHG emission reductions eligible for issuance as VCU's for 10 years, that is, the first baseline period. A legal agreement (Appendix_I) was signed with the landowner to continue the management practices that will lead to the project area conservation for at least 30 years, thus, the project activity instances longevity is 30 years. New PAIs will have different crediting period starting dates, based on the deforestation permits issued by the responsible environmental agencies in each state.

1.11 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

The grouped project is to be considered as a minor scale project as less than 300,000 tons CO₂e of GHG emissions reductions will be generated per year.

- ☒ < 300,000 tCO₂e/year (project)
☐ ≥ 300,000 tCO₂e/year (large project)

Table 7 - Estimated GHG emission reductions

Calendar year of fixed crediting period	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
21-July-2023 to 30-November-2023	541,556
01-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	579,729
01-January-2025 to 31-December-2025	617,902
01-January-2026 to 31-December-2026	656,075
01-January-2027 to 31-December-2027	694,248
01-January-2028 to 31-December-2028	732,422
01-January-2029 to 31-December-2029	770,595
01-January-2030 to 31-December-2030	808,768
01-January-2031 to 31-December-2031	846,941
01-January-2032 to 31-December-2032	885,114

Calendar year of fixed crediting period	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
Total estimated ERRs during the first or fixed crediting period	7,113,895
Total number of years	10
Average annual ERRs	711,390

1.12 Description of the Project Activity

The GPD aims the forest conservation on private properties located in the Amazonas state. Its primary goal is to preserve the Amazon native vegetation through income generation, from carbon credits commercialization, for landowners.

This grouped project works by avoiding deforestation in private properties, that in the absence of the project activities would have part of its forest cover legally suppressed, as allowed by the national law 12,651. According to this law, a landowner can get permit to suppress up to 20% of forest or 65% of the Cerrado within its rural property, to implement commercial activities, such as cattle rising and agriculture.

In this sense, the main project activity is the execution of long-term agreements with landowners for the conservation of native vegetation cover in areas subjected to legal suppression in Amazonas state. Complementary activities will be related to leakage mitigation, the promotion of positive net benefits to communities, biodiversity conservation¹ and the project monitoring.

The list below describes the project activities specifically and related to climate, community, and biodiversity objectives (project axis). The project activities type, and implementation status can vary among PAIs depending on contextual aspects.

Legal Protection: this project activity consists of signing long-term conservation agreements with private landowners in the Legal Amazon. The agreements are made for 30 years and imply landowners' commitment to the conservation of specific forest areas on their properties. In other words, by signing the agreement, landowners undertake not to carry out activities that involve the forest conversion to other land uses, such as livestock or agriculture, for the project lifetime. Agreements can be renewed for up to 100 years. BRC will be responsible for the project development, the implementation of the project activities, the project monitoring and the validation and verification of the grouped project.

Forest Surveillance: deforestation, forest degradation and burn scars will be monitored through satellite images associated with ground truth verifications annually. Land use change maps and orbital imagery will be collected from PRODES2 & DETER3/INPE4, GLOBAL FOREST WATCH and FIRMS/NASA. The burnt area is measured according to $\Delta NBR6$ spectral index and verified with high spatial resolution satellite imagery from Sentinel-2, along with ground truth verifications.

Forest Biomass Inventory: aboveground biomass in trees will be estimated through permanent plots systematically installed over the project area, and LiDAR data collected through drone surveys. Reliable techniques using drone-LiDAR metrics will be used in a wall-to-wall method from ground-based forest inventories estimates in a modeling approach. Non-tree biomass component and below ground biomass on tree and non-tree component will be indirectly estimated through secondary data and default values for conversion factors from peer-review studies and reputable information sources. Dead wood and litter will be estimated from direct measurement in the same permanent plots. Biomass estimates are considered fixed during the first baseline period. Biomass will be re-measured with a 10-year interval. Carbon stock change in every pool will be estimated by stock difference method. Estimates will be considered within a 90% confidence interval. New estimates shall take precedence over previous estimates where outside (i.e. greater than or less than) the 90% confidence interval of the previous estimates. For a complete description of forest biomass inventory methods BRC will present standard operational procedures in the next version of this document.

Sustainable Forest Management: forest management operations can be carried out in the project area if Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified. Responsible forest management is an economic alternative appropriate to the Amazon region and compatible with the conservation of forest cover in the project area. The FSC certification ensures the use of reduced impact logging techniques, mitigating initial losses in carbon stocks, enabling the natural regeneration of the forest and the restoration of carbon stocks to the initial levels in the medium-long term. The impacts of forest management, GHG emissions associated with the forest management activity and forest regeneration will be assessed in accordance with the project's monitoring plan and in consideration of VMD0007 v1.6 criteria. In these cases, BRC will also offer consultancy services to adapt the forest management plan, training for workers involved in the forest management operation and other necessary to comply with the FSC standard.

Wildfire Prevention and Fire Fighting: wildfires in tropical forests are associated with human activity and occur with greater frequency, intensity and severity in drier years and degraded forests. Such conditions can be significantly present in the project area, which will depend on the level of territory occupation and the occurrence of climatic anomalies, such as El Niño. Thus, to protect carbon stocks in the project area, the project will work with environmental education and training on land management, fire brakes implementation, formation, and equipment of fire brigades and possibly, with the implementation of monitoring towers equipped with cameras capable of detecting smoke. Environmental education and land management training activity will be related to fire ecology and good practices in preparing areas for cultivation, with focus on preventing the fire spread into forests. The training and the equipment of voluntary fire brigades will be focused on combat actions. The monitoring towers will serve the purpose of reducing the response time of the brigade members, increasing their efficiency in fighting forest fires. The cameras attached to the monitoring towers can detect smoke patterns within a radius of 15 km in less than 3 minutes, triggering a signal with the location of the fire spot automatically to a control center, which can then alert and mobilize the brigades for combat.

Leakage mitigation: considering the project scope, leakage can be understood as the legal deforestation attributable to landowners (project participants) in other areas of their property (outside the project scope). Thus, leakage mitigation actions will be related to leakage monitoring, estimation of GHG emissions attributable to activity shifting and deduction of the project's net GHG emissions reduction in a specific monitoring period. This project activity will also be associated with advocacy with landowners focusing on the reduction of GHG emissions due to activity shifting leakage in future monitoring periods.

Digital inclusion: in many cases the existing communities within the project area live in isolated conditions, without access to means of communication and travel days to the nearest city. This puts them in a vulnerable condition, negatively affecting their economy, health, education, and well-being. This project activity is focused on installation of towers for the provision of internet and an internet access point in schools.

Education: articulation with public authorities to support Educational Programs. BRC will work to establish public-private partnerships and invest in educational programs to increase their scope and effectiveness, benefiting communities within the project area. Installation or renovation of schools. Purchase of scholar equipment. Lectures on the environment, forests, environmental services, biodiversity, environmental conservation, sustainable forest management, climate change, carbon cycle, environmental legislation, labor legislation, associations, among others, will be promoted in person or remotely at specific events.

Health: articulation with public authorities to support Itinerant Health Programs. BRC will work to establish public-private partnerships and invest in health programs to increase their scope and effectiveness, benefiting communities within the project area. Installation or renovation of health posts. Purchase of medicines or equipment for the posts.

Sanitation: promotion of environmental sanitation through the implementation of ecological toilets/pits (eg: EMBRAPA pit, pit with banana and tire, biodigester pit, dry toilet, etc.).

Training: training will be offered to communities in different areas: forest inventory, sustainable forest management (timber and non-timber forest products), forest fire fighting, solid waste management, associations.

Employment: community representatives will be hired to advise BRC's work in the field. The hiring will be done on a daily paid basis for the elaboration of a specific service. Services may vary depending on the activity in question. Examples of services can be given such as field guide, forestry worker, forestry inventory worker, bricklayer, carpenter, etc.

Access to clean water: potability analysis, distribution of filters, chlorine, fencing of springs (to prevent the animals' access to water), acquisition of pumps, and hydraulic rams' implementation.

Biodiversity Protection: biodiversity monitoring will focus on species richness and the protection of threatened and game species identified in the initial survey. Environmental education activity will be performed to sensitize communities about the identified species threaten degree and the biodiversity importance.

1.13 Project Location

The GPD is in the Amazon Biome's and has a comprehensive geographical boundary whose objective is to encompass all rural properties with native vegetation subjected to legal suppression for the implementation of agricultural projects, mainly related to pastures or annual crops in the Amazonas state.

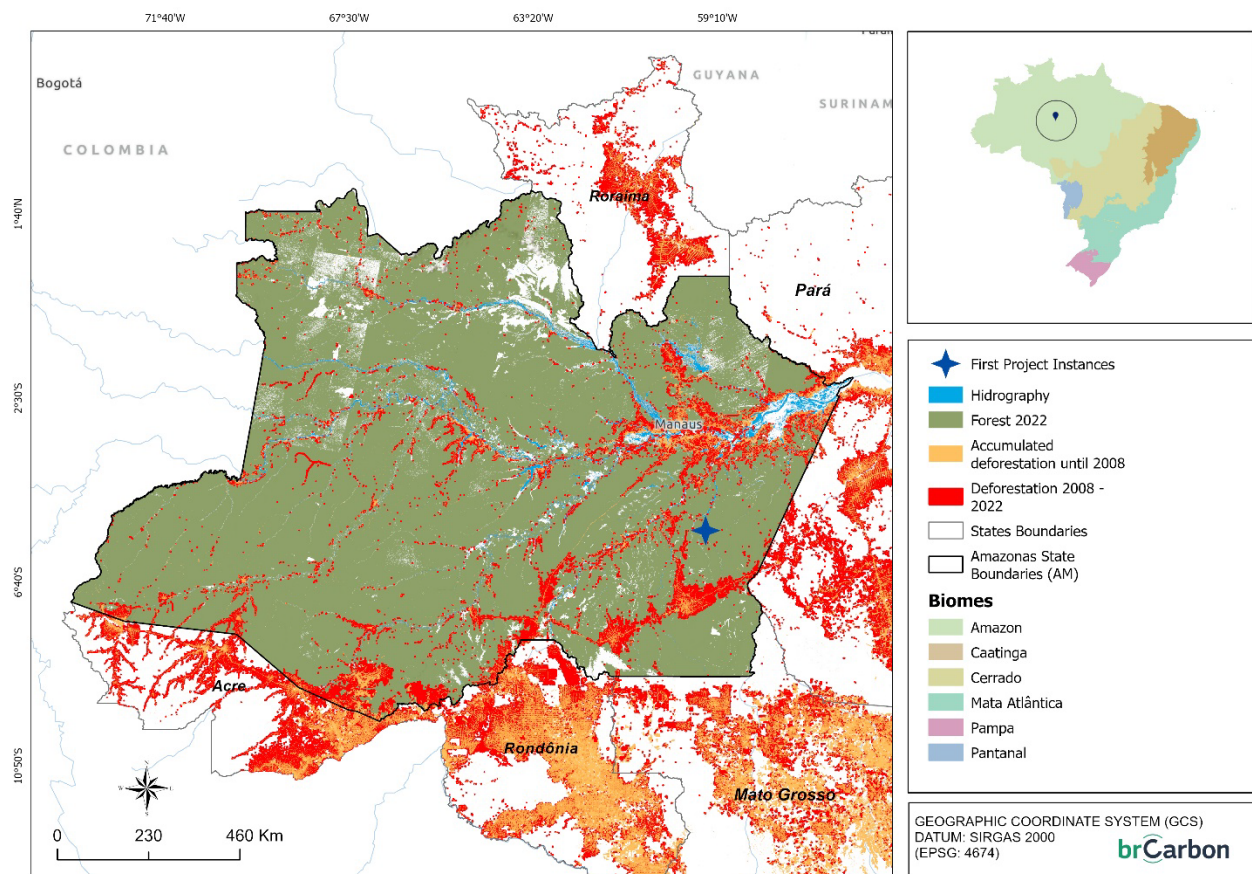


Figure 2 – Map of Project Location

PAIs #1 and #2 are in the municipality of Borba in Amazonas (Figure 1). The table below shows the properties areas, the project area, and a centroid geographical coordinate by project activity instance (Table 9). Coordinates are also submitted separately as a KML file (Appendix_III).

Table 8 – Geodetic coordinates of Project Instances.

PAI	Property name	Geodetic coordinate (Lat. Long.)	
#01	Fazenda Cabaça	-5.677015	-59.280850
#02	Fazenda Pacová	-5.500502	-59.432091

1.14 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation

The conditions prior to project initiation are the same as those identified in the baseline scenario, that is, agricultural projects in planning or implementation stages for which deforestation authorizations have been issued by or requested to the responsible environmental agency of Amazonas state (will be present on next version of Joint PD/MR). The Figure 2 shows the expansion of cattle raising and agriculture activities in the PAIs #1 and #2 region in the past 31 years.

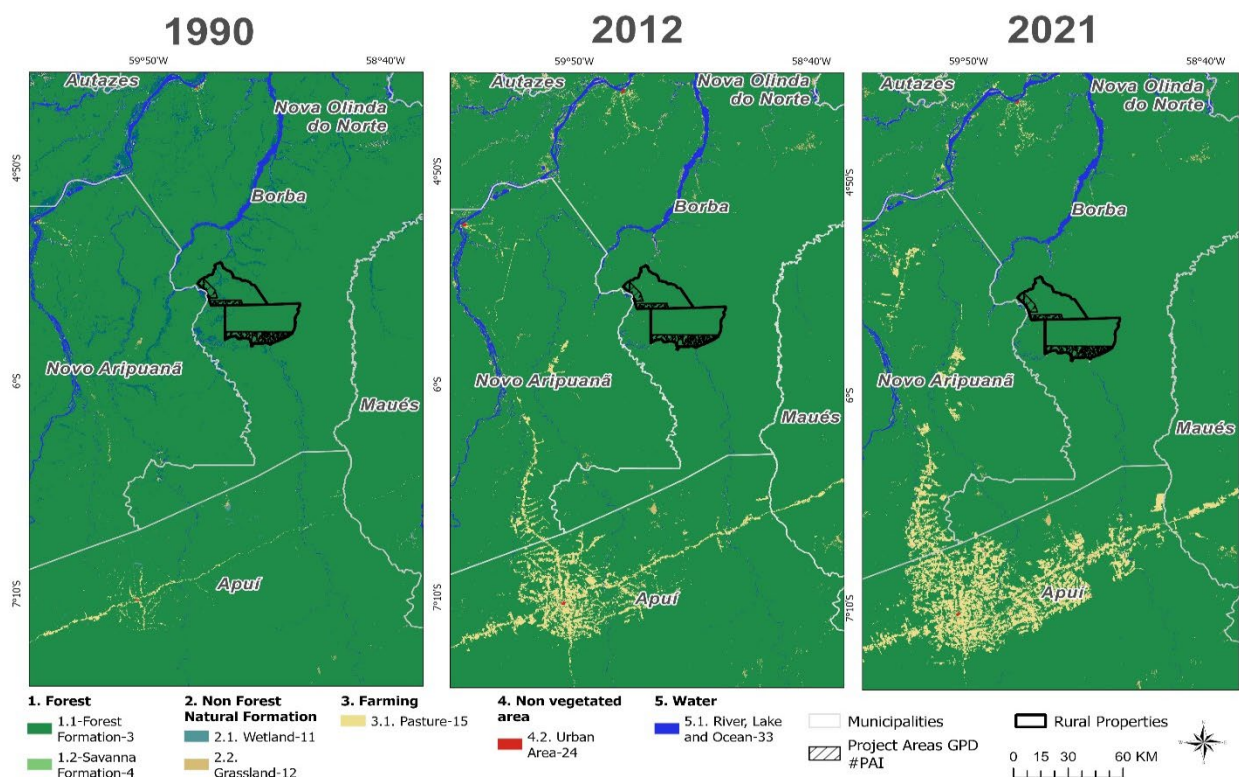


Figure 3 - Condition Prior to Project Initiation

Information on the climate, hydrology, topography, soils, vegetation, and ecosystems can be found below.

1.14.1 Climate

According to the Köppen-Geiger classification Figure 3 the properties climate falls under Group A (Humid Tropical Climate), specifically the Af (Wet Equatorial Climate) subtype. This climate is marked by consistently high temperatures throughout the year, with monthly temperature variations typically less than 3°C (37°F). The limited radiative cooling during the evening can be attributed to the abundance of solar radiation, cloud cover, and high humidity. Additionally, this climate experiences year-round plentiful precipitation, frequent formation of cumulus and cumulonimbus clouds (thunderstorms) in the early afternoons due to intense surface heating and high humidity. The presence of the Intertropical Convergence Zone contributes to the high, constant, and evenly distributed monthly precipitation, resulting in annual amounts usually exceeding 1500 mm.

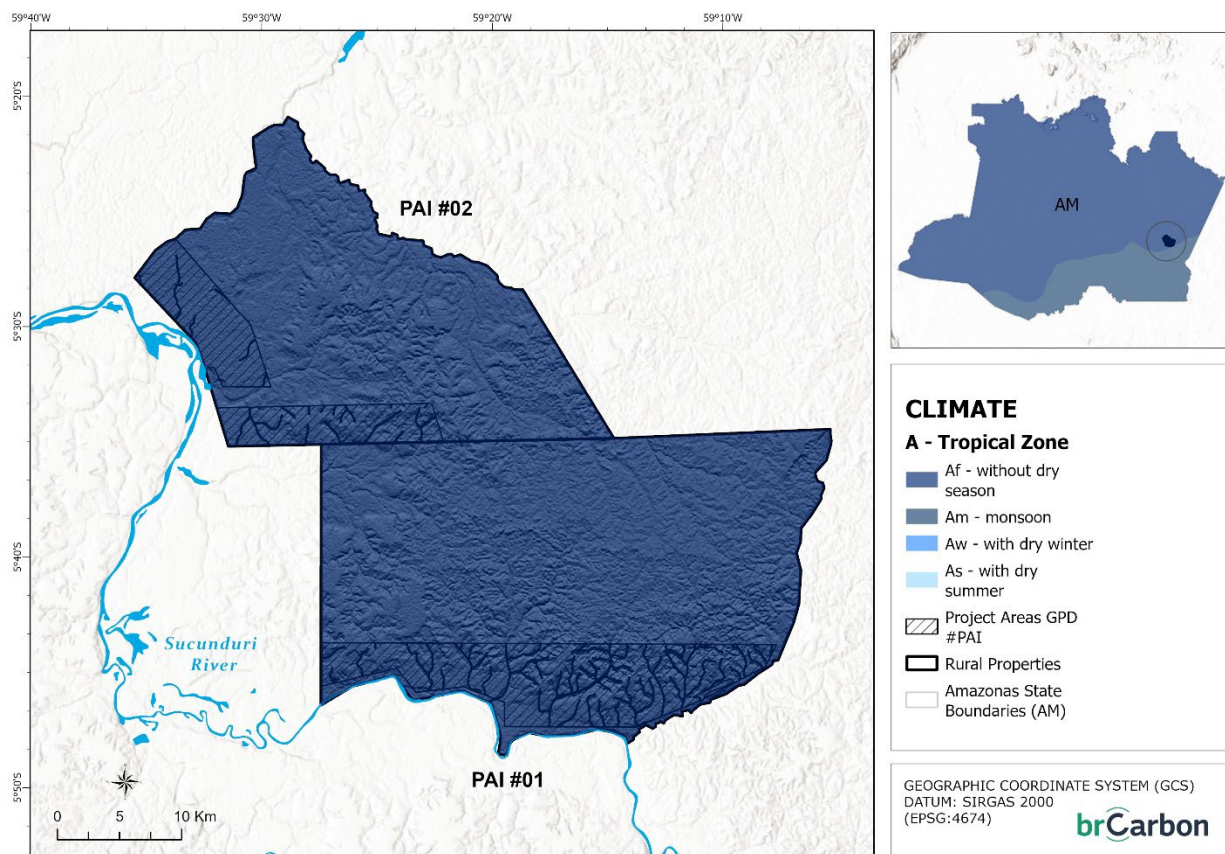


Figure 4 - Climate on the Project Properties.

1.14.2 Soils

The predominant soil types of the project properties are classified as Dystrophic Yellow Latosols (Figure 4), which are very clay in texture, have low natural fertility, and high aluminum toxicity. The soils found on plateaus are clayey, while those on slopes are clayey and covered by a sandy layer, which is associated with Yellow Podzolic soils in the lower third of the topo sequence. Deposits of white quartz sand are found in areas near watercourses. The Latosols under the forest canopy have good drainage but are vulnerable to compaction when exposed. The nutrient content and cation exchange capacity are low. Base saturation is below 10%, and pH ranges from 3.7 to 4.7 (H₂O). Aluminum saturation is above 90%. The cation exchange capacity ranges from 1.5 to 2.5 meq. Phosphate is present in quantities below 4ppm.

The project property also has the presence of Red-Yellow Latosols, which are associated with flat, gently undulating, or wavy terrain. They occur in well-drained environments, being very deep and uniform, which favors the percolation of water. Despite being considered a dystrophic soil, dystrophic red-yellow

latosols can still have moderate natural fertility and are capable of supporting the growth of a variety of vegetation.

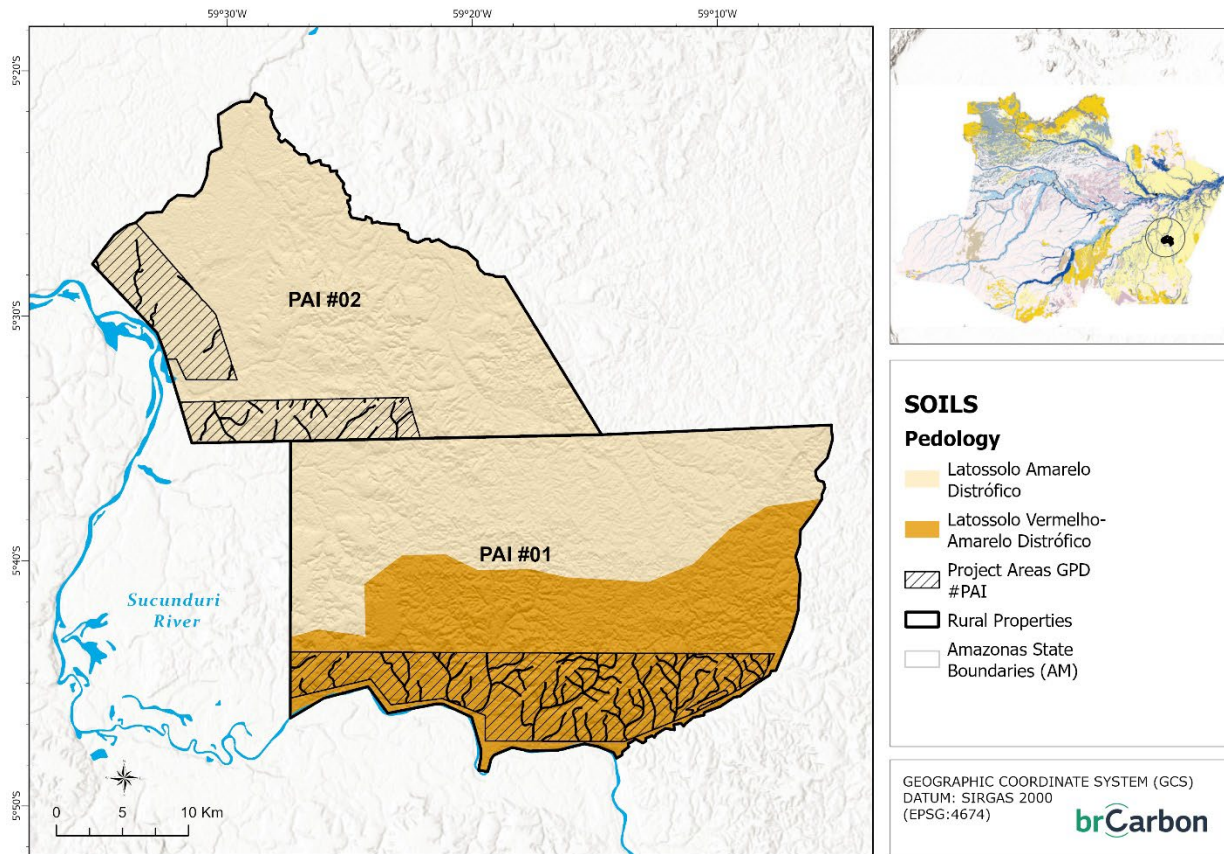


Figure 5 - Soil Types on the Project Properties.

1.14.3 Topography

The topography is determinant in several processes of natural and anthropic origin, and therefore, is a fundamentally important factor in environmental modeling. Several authors have suggested that these factors are the major determinants in the distribution of plant species and the structure of their communities, at local and regional scales (SCHIETTI et al., 2007).

Topography data came from INPE's TOPODATA Program. The INPE data were generated in a resolution of 30m for the whole of Brazil from the SRTM ion - Shuttle Radar Telematic Mapper data, with spatial resolution of 90m. Altitude data were used in relation to sea level, slope % and the land classification shape proposed by EMBRAPA for the entire national territory. Figure 5 below illustrates the variation of

altitude (meters) in the Project region, which predominates vast domain of land with modest dimensions, less than 146 m.

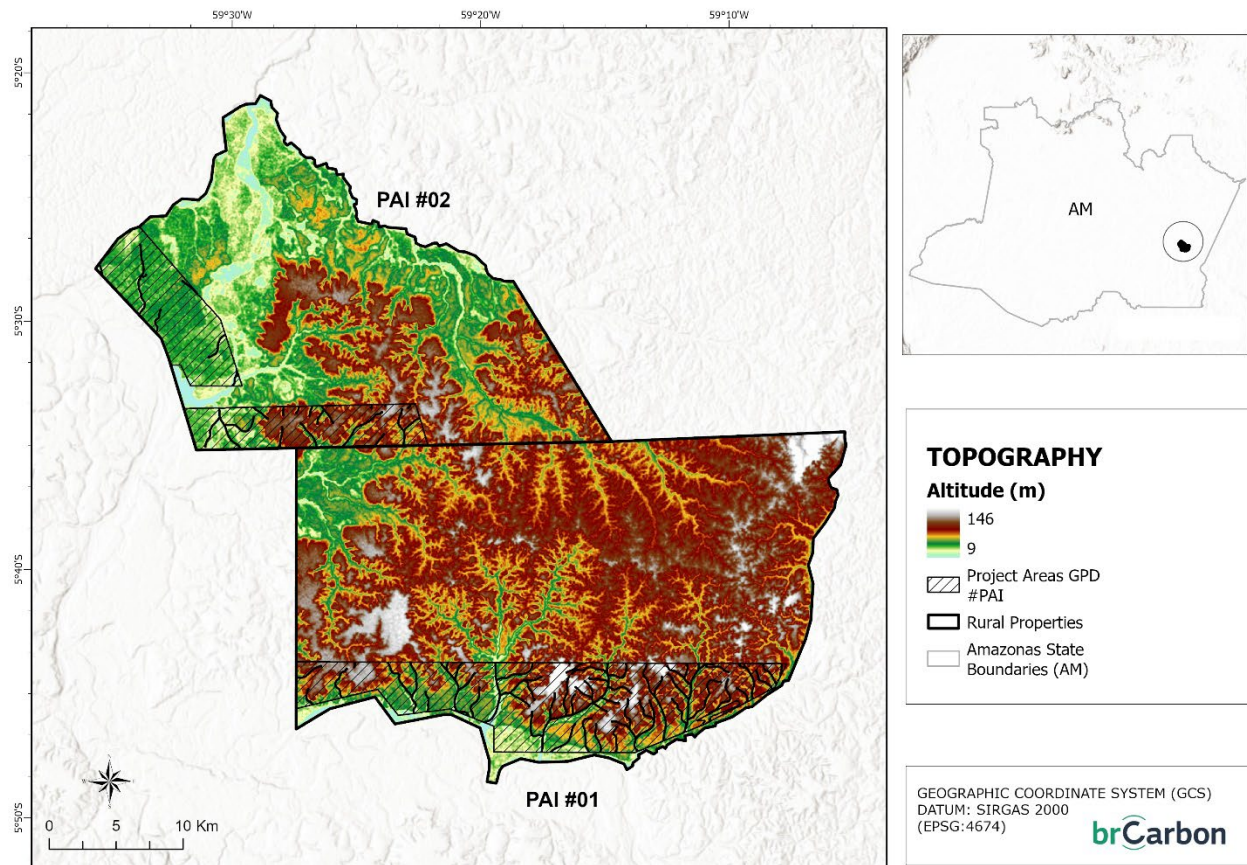


Figure 6 - Topography on the Project Properties.

1.14.4 Slope

The relief of PAI #01 varies from Plan to Strong Wavy with a predominance Wavy relief according to EMBRAPA classification (1989). The average slope in the project area is 8,8%, ranging from 0.2% to 44,1%. In the PAI #02 soft wavy type is predominant, with areas with wavy relief. The mean slope in the project area is 7.2%, ranging from 0.3% to 39% (Figure 6).

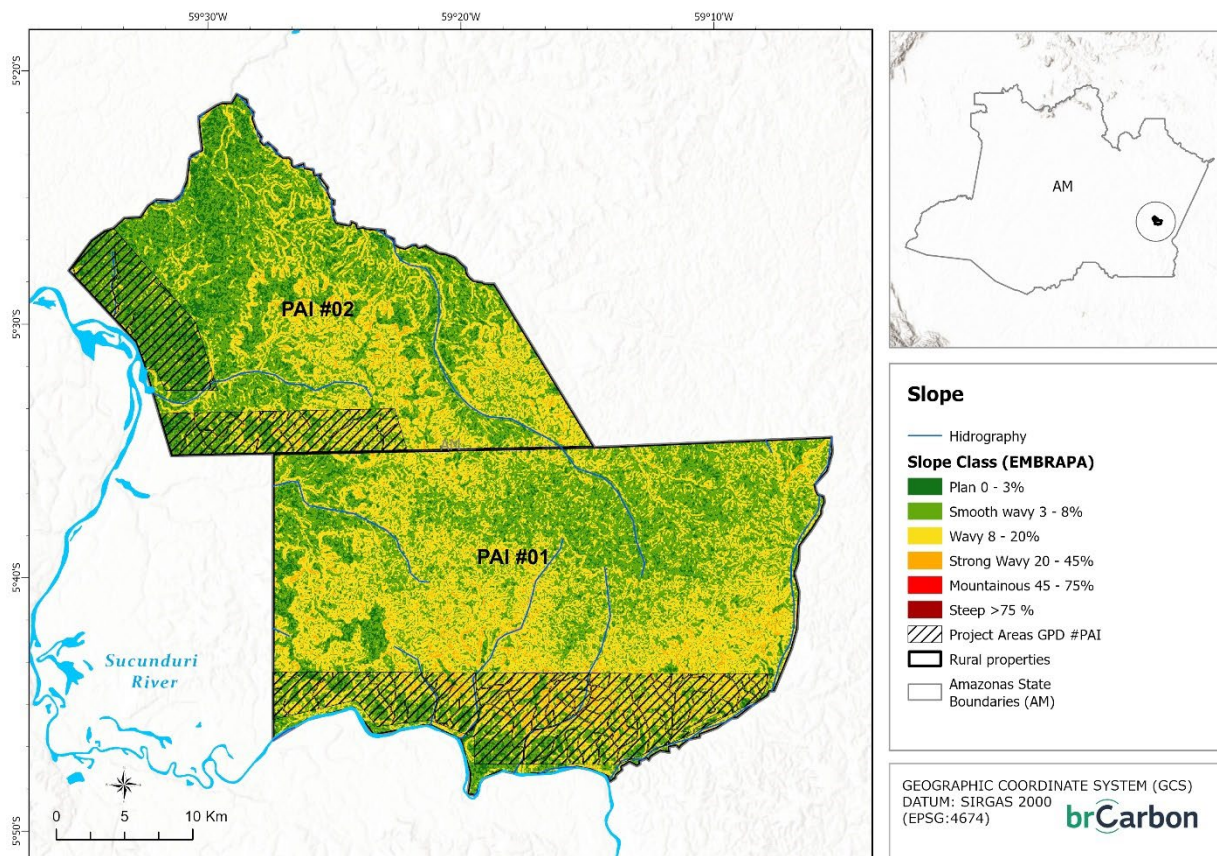


Figure 7 - Slope on the Project Properties.

1.14.5 Vegetation

All PAIs are inserted in the Amazon, where a diversity in the vegetation types associated with edaphoclimatic variations throughout Biome can be observed. Dense Ombrophilous Forests (humid forests) predominate, and pioneer characterized by the dominance of perennial species, always green due to the high rainfall and solar radiation incidence of with little variation throughout the year near the Equator.

Among the Ombrophilous Forests, variations in forest types associated with local edaphoclimatic specificities are identified, strongly influenced by the weather, soil types and distance from large rivers. Three types of forest were identified along PAIs #1-2: dense, alluvial submontane and lowland. A portion of pioneer forest was also found: 1. Dense Ombrophilous Forests: Submontane (Ds), Alluvia (Da) and Lowlands (Db) and 2. Pioners Forests: (Pa).

The Dense Ombrophilous Forests are also known as tropical rain forests. It has dense vegetation in all strata, occurs in regions of the Amazon biomes and coastal zone of the Atlantic Forest where the biologically dry period is practically non-existent.

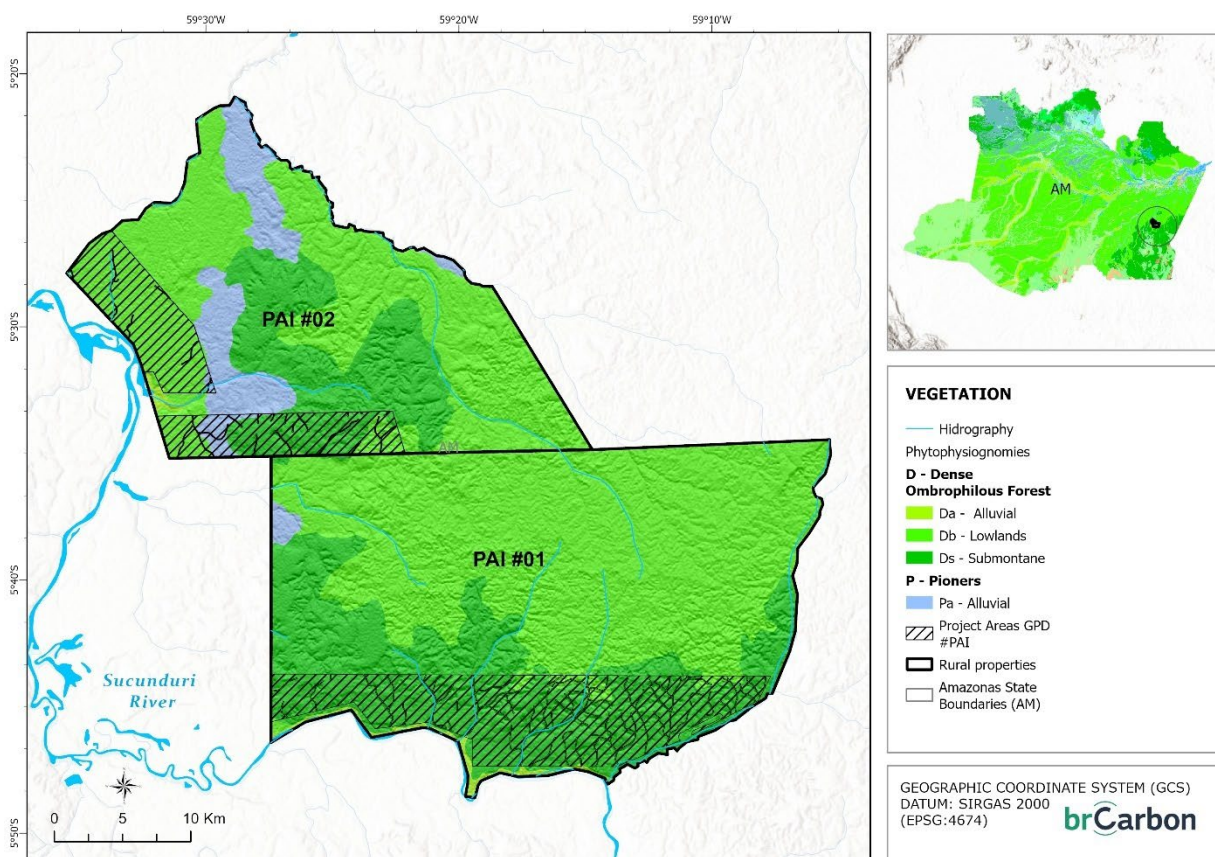


Figure 8 - Vegetation on the Project Properties

The vegetation of PAI #01 -02 is predominantly lowland ombrophilous forest (Ds), which accounts for 60.4% of the area with approximately 514.2 tCO₂ -e ha⁻¹, followed by submontane ombrophilous forest (Ds) with 32.7% and approximately 493.1 tCO₂ -e ha⁻¹.

Table 9 – PAI #1 and #2 Vegetation.

Forest Type	PAI #1 Area (ha)	PAI #2 Area (ha)	General Area (ha)	Coverage (%)
Open Dense Ombrophilous (Db)	51.014,53	31.884,33	82.898,86	60,4%

Forest Type	PAI #1 Area (ha)	PAI #2 Area (ha)	General Area (ha)	Coverage (%)
Dense Ombrophilous Submontane (Ds)	30.313,45	14.629,99	44.943,44	32,7%
Alluvial Dense Ombrophilous (Da)	955,80	342,37	1.298,17	1%
Pioneering Training (Pa)	501,41	7.649,37	8.150,78	5,9%
Total	82.785,19	54.506,10	137.291,25	274.582,54

1.14.6 Hydrology

The main river that passes close to the properties is the Sucunduri River, which serves as a route for the transportation of food and goods by large boats during the flood season. The river is also known for its sport fishing, which attracts a lot of visitors, where the main fish to be found is the Tucunaré.

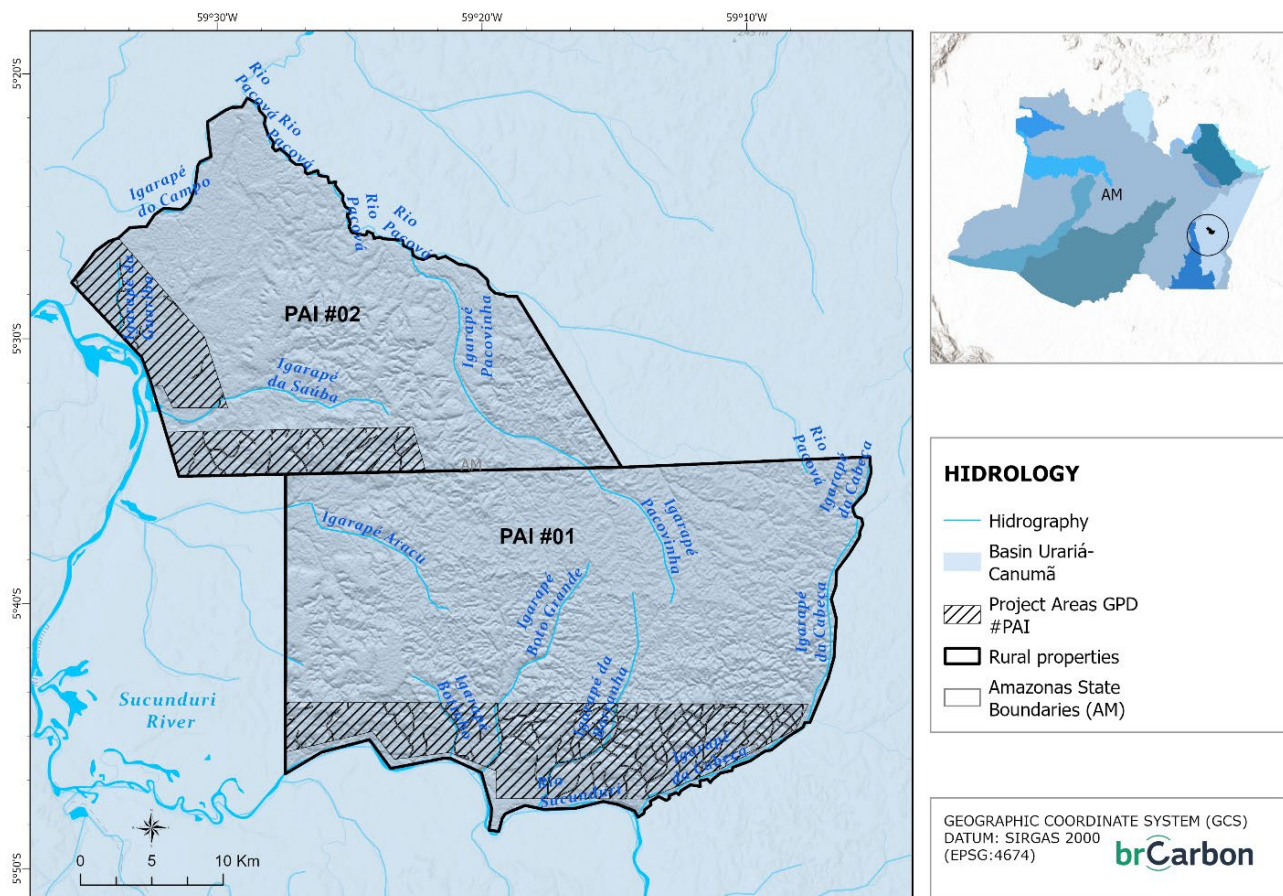


Figure 9 – Hydrology in first PAIs.

1.14.7 Deforestation

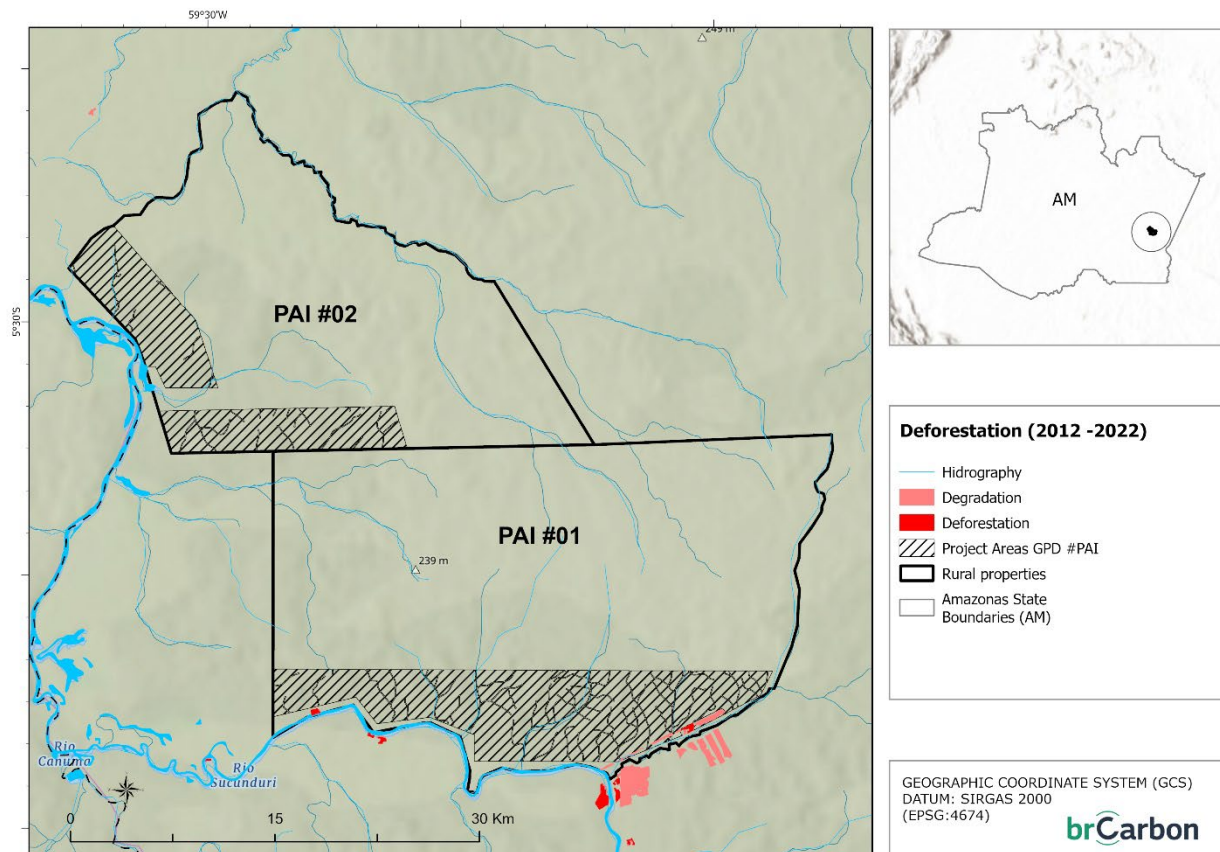


Figure 10 – Deforestation in first PAIs.

The project's objectives encompass the amelioration of agricultural initiatives in the planning or execution phases, for which deforestation authorizations have been either issued by or requested from the pertinent environmental authority of the Amazonas state. The figure above illustrates the proliferation of livestock farming and agricultural undertakings within the PAIs #1 and #2 regions over the past decade.

1.14.8 AFOLU projects

- Ecosystem type:

The ecosystem present on the project location can be described as a Terrestrial, or Forest, Ecosystem, more specifically a Tropical Rainforest with a predominance of Dense Ombrophilous Forest with Open Alluvial and Open Lowland subtypes, and the soil types are mainly composed of latosols. The project will be developed in the Amazon Forest, a region known for its high biodiversity and its high levels of biomass stockage, besides the historical lack of state action regarding sustainable production and the support for local communities.

- Current and historical land-use:

The conditions prior to project initiation are the same as those identified in the baseline scenario, that is, agricultural projects in planning or implementation stages for which deforestation authorizations have been issued by or requested to the responsible environmental agency of Amazonas state. The figure below shows the expansion of cattle raising and agriculture activities in the PAIs #1 and #2 region in the past 31 years.

- Present and prior environmental conditions of the project area:

Based on spatial data from global climate mapping at a spatial resolution of 0.5 °, the predominant climate type identified in the project area was Af – Tropical wet climate, meaning it doesn't have a dry season.

Tropical climates exhibit consistently elevated temperatures throughout the year, particularly at sea level and low elevations. Average temperatures remain at 18 °C (64.4 °F) or above for all 12 months, accompanied by generally abundant annual precipitation. Unlike regions with distinct seasons, tropical climates lack a true winter.

In a tropical wet climate, precipitation levels remain consistently high, with an average of at least 60 mm throughout every month. Typically found within a 10° latitude of the equator, this climate type lacks natural seasons characterized by significant variations in temperature and moisture.

1.15 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

The Project proponent is committed to meet all applicable Brazilian laws and applicable regulations. On this sense, BRC follow consultant lawyers to observe local laws and applicable regulations. The following laws, statutes or regulatory frameworks are the most relevant to the project activities. The presentation order will follow the governance level, from National laws to municipality laws and other regulatory frameworks and follow chronology.

For all project activity instances, verified or under verification process, the Project proponent is already committed to meet all applicable Brazilian laws and regulations applicable to worker rights, as can be seen below. Furthermore, have informed all workers about their rights, before hiring as its described in the Brazilians Labors Laws.

1.15.1 Relevant Law and Regulations Related to Worker's Rights

The Brazilian Constitution, Chapter II-Social Rights, Articles 7- 11 which addressed: I) Minimum wage, ii) Normal working hours, iii) Guidance on vacation and weekly leave iv) Guidance on maternity and paternity leave v) Recognition of collective bargaining vi) Prohibition of discrimination. In addition to the Constitution, there are two additional decrees related to Brazilian labor laws.

Labor Federal Law (Consolidate of Working Laws ("CLT")): Decree-Law N. ° 5.452, of May 1st of 1943. This decree gives more clarification on the subjects: i) Hourly, daily, weekly, and monthly work hours, ii) Employment of minors and women, iii) Establishes a minimum wage, iv) Worker safety and safe working environments, v) Defines penalties for employer's non-compliance, vi) Establishes a judicial work-related process for addressing all worker related issues. FEDERAL LAW N° 5.889, June 8th of 1973 (Establishes Regular Norms for Rural Workers). This is a complementary law to the 1943 decree, once prior to 1973, rural workers did not have the same rights as urban workers. In 1973, this law was established to specify the equality between urban and rural workers, along with compensation for overtime.

Complementary Law 123/2006 of December 14th, 2006. Establishes the National Statute of Microenterprise and Small Business; change devices of the Laws in 8,212 and 8,213, both dated July 24th, 1991, of the Consolidation of Labor Laws - CLT, approved by Decree-Law no. 5,452 of 1st of May 1943, of Law no. 10189, of February 14th of 2001, of the Complementary Law in the 63, of January 11, 1990; and revokes the Laws in the 9,317 of the 5th of December 1996, and 9841 of October 5, 1999. Art. 3 For the purposes of this Complementary Law, are considered micro-enterprises or companies small business company, simple society, the individual company of limited liability and the entrepreneur who refers to art. 966 of the Law in 10,406 of the 10th of January 2002 (Civil Code), duly registered in the Registry of Merchant Companies or in the Civil Registry of Legal Entities.

1.15.2 Federal Legal Instruments

In a wide overview of legal aspects, the project observes the principles established in the Federal Constitution, as per article 225, by contribution to ecologically well-balanced environment and article 224, paragraph 1 (I) and (III) by contribution to conservation and restoration of essential ecological processes, while supporting the preservation of attributes beyond the legal environment requirements.

The GPD is also encompassed by principles established in the National Environmental Policy - Law No. 6938 from August 31, 1981, which declares the objectives of conservation, improvement and recovery of environmental quality that is conducive to life, having among its principles the protection of ecosystems with the conservation of relevant areas (article 2, IV) and the protection of areas threatened by degradation (item IX).

Regarding the land use national policy, the most important regulatory framework is the Forest Code, law 12,651, from May 2012. This law states not only the forest category that must be conserved inside the private properties, but also the maximum area of native vegetation that can be converted in other land uses for economic purposes. The GPD was assembled to promote conservation in areas that in the absence of the project activities, would be legally deforested (20% in Amazon biome, 65% in Cerrado) to accommodate commercial activities, as cattle rising and agriculture, as per the article 12 of the Forest Code, law 12,651.

All PAIs were implemented in accordance with existing legal requirements, including those assumed in the most plausible baseline scenario, as presented in section 3.5.

The project is also in straight line with the Federal Law no. 12,187, of December 29, 2009, which instituted the National Climate Change Policy, the State Law 2,308 from October 2010 which instituted the State System of Incentives for Environmental Services – SISA and the Incentive Program for Environmental Services - ISA Carbon, the state Law no. 1,904, of June 5, 2007, which instituted the Ecological Economic Zoning of the State of Acre - ZEE/AC and the guidelines of the State Policy for the Valorization of Forest Environmental Assets.

The project is also in line with Law 14,119/21, which defines concepts, objectives, guidelines, actions, and criteria for the implementation of the National Policy for Payment for Environmental Services (PNPSA), institutes the National Register of Payment for Environmental Services (CNPSA) and the Federal Program for Payment for Environmental Services (PFPSA) and provides on payment contracts for environmental services.

According to the Law 14,119/21 carbon sequestration is considered an ecosystem service with relevant benefits to society in terms of maintenance, recovery, or improvement of environmental conditions (Art.2, § II) and the Federal Program for Payment for Environmental Services (PFPSA) will promote actions of maintenance of areas covered by native vegetation that would be subject to suppression authorization for alternative use of the soil (Art. 7, § VII).

The project is also based on the Federal Laws number 5.197, from January 3rd of 1967, that regulates fauna protection and provides other provisions, and number 9.605, from February 12nd of 1998, that provides for criminal and administrative sanctions derived from the environment's harmful conduct and activities, and other provisions.

Finally, despite not encompassing indigenous areas, or natural areas used for these people, BRC has performed social engagement process and free, prior, and informed consent protocols with riverine communities, as per the Convention no. 169 of the ILO and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People. This population participated in the project assembling since its beginning, as will be presented in the Community section of CCB GPD and complementary social reports.

1.15.3 Amazonas State Legal Instruments

State Law number 1.532, from 1982 – regulation of the State Politics of Prevention and Control of pollution, Improvement and Environment Recuperation, and of the Natural Resources Protection.

State Law number 3.525, from 2010 - Provides the creation of the Council of Sustainable Development of People and Traditional Communities of the Amazonas State – CDSPCT/AM, in the organizational structure of the State Secretariat of the Environment and Sustainable Development.

State Law number 3.785, from 2012 - Provides for environmental licensing in the Amazon State.

State Law number 4.222, from 2015 - Institutes the State Technical Register of Potentially Polluting Activities or Users of Environmental Resources, member of the National Environmental System - SISNAMA, the Environmental Control and Inspection Fee (TCFA/AM) in accordance with Federal Law n. 6,938, of August 31, 1981, and its amendments, and gives other measures.

State Law number 4.457, 2017 – Institutes the State Policy of Solid Waste in Amazonas/AM and gives another providence.

Complementary Law number 187, from 2018 – Disciplines the execution of the article 220 of the State Constitution, that institutes the State Council of Environment of the Amazonas State (CEMAAM) and dispose of the State Fund of Environment (FEMA) and gives other measures.

Ordinance number 41.863, from 2020 - This Decree establishes norms for the execution of the State Policy on Solid Waste.

CERH-AM Normative Resolution number 001, from 2016 – The Internal Regulations of the State Council of Water Resources are instituted in the form of the Annex to this Normative Resolution.

Ordinary State Law number 5.695, from 2021 - Amends, as specified, Law No. 4,222, of October 8, 2015, which "Institutes the State Technical Register of Potentially Polluting Activities or Users of Environmental Resources, part of the National Environmental System - SISNAMA, the Control Fee and Environmental Inspection (TCFA/AM) in accordance with Federal Law No. 6938, of August 31, 1981, and its amendments, and makes other provisions", and makes other provisions.

State Law number 5.755, from 2021 - Provides the reorganization of the Council for the Sustainable Development of Traditional Peoples and Communities of the State of Amazonas, established by Law No. 3,525, of July 15, 2010, and other measures.

State Law number 5.491, from 2021 - Amends the caput of art. 12, the sole paragraph of art. 13, § 1 of art. 14 and sole paragraph of art. 15 of LAW No. 3,785, of July 24, 2012, which "Provides for environmental licensing in the State of Amazonas, Revokes Law No. 3,219, of December 28, 2007, and makes other provisions."

Ordinary State Law number 6.014, from 2022 - Institutes an administrative term, intended for analysis and decision regarding the granting or renewal of environmental licensing, in compliance with Complementary Law No. 140/2011 and CONAMA Resolution No. 237/97.

State Law number 6.052, from 2022 – Recognizes the contribution of indigenous peoples to the preservation of forests, culture, folklore, customs, legends, gastronomy, handicrafts, and language.

1.16 Double Counting and Participation under Other GHG Programs

1.16.1 No Double Issuance

Is the project receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.16.2 Registration in Other GHG Programs

Is the project registered or seeking registration under any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.16.3 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

Has the project been rejected by any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.17 Double Claiming, Other Forms of Credit, and Scope 3 Emissions

1.17.1 No Double Claiming with Emissions Trading Programs or Binding Emission Limits

Are project reductions and removals or project activities also included in an emissions trading program or binding emission limit? See the VCS Program Definitions for definitions of emissions trading program and binding emission limit.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.17.2 No Double Claiming with Other Forms of Environmental Credit

Has the project activity sought, received, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system? See the VCS Program Definitions for definition of GHG-related environmental credit system.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.17.3 Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions

Do the project activities specified in Section 1.12 affect the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.18 Sustainable Development Contributions

1.18.1 Sustainable Development Contributions Activity Description

This GPD contributes mainly and directly to UN SDG 13 goal, which is focused on combating and mitigating climate changes and its impact. Furthermore, the GPD activities will comply with other Sustainable Development Goals, such as UN SDG 1, which aims to decrease the proportion of population living below the international poverty line, and the UN SDG 15, which is related to the protection and the promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, fighting desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss. The maintenance of living forests, per se, helps to combat climate change, while the social activities related to the project contribute to shrink the poverty at the territory, and as it happens with the climate issue, by maintaining the forest alive, we contribute with biodiversity sustainability.

Further than that, the existence of the project and its activities are a natural step towards contributing to other Sustainable Development Goals, such as improving health and wellbeing, improving educational outcomes and many other SDG issues, once they are all connected as a huge web.

The GPD is in the validation stage against the CCB standard, and some monitoring parameters that are directly connected to the project activities will be implemented, especially the goals 1, 13 and 15. It is necessary to highlight that the forest cover will be monitored year by year, serving as an impact indicator to SDG 13. Furthermore, all the monitoring results will be reported through the monitoring reports in both standards, VCS and CCB.

1.18.2 Sustainable Development Contributions Activity Monitoring

This section will be completed developed on the next version of the Joint Project Description/Monitoring Report. On the table below its can be seen some Sustainable Development Contributions that the project intends to contribute.

Table 10: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
1)	1.1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Implemented activities to decrease	There were no changes in this monitoring period	The project intends to increase the 65 participants' total daily income from 1.20 USD/day to 2.57 USD/day, bringing them above the international poverty line
2)	3.2	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	Implemented activities to decrease	Lowered the malaria incidence per 1,000 to 98 by distributing 200 additional bed nets and conducted malaria prevention workshops.	
3)	13.0	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed	Implemented activities to increase	By conserving 400 ha of tropical rainforest, Project X has prevented the release of 250 thousand tons of carbon into the atmosphere during the monitoring period	The project will prevent the release of 750 thousand tons of carbon into the atmosphere

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
4)	6.1	Proportion of the rural population that have easy access to a safe water supply	Implemented activities to increase	Completed construction of 4 additional improved wells to provide potable water to 230 people	The project aims to provide at least 10 liters of potable water per day to 1,200 people, a 40% increase in the catchment area, over the project lifetime by constructing improved wells

1.19 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

1.19.1 Leakage Management

Considering that the project activities will be focused on reducing GHG emissions caused by planned deforestation, the leakage management plan will consider other private areas of the *same property as the GPD landowners*.

1.19.2 Commercially Sensitive Information

For all project activity instances, already verified or under verification process, it is to be considered as commercially sensitive information any contract signed between the PP and landowners, trade, financial, commercial, scientific, technical, or other information, whose disclosure could reasonably be expected to result in a material financial loss or gain, compromising the contractual terms, deals or other negotiations stated by the project proponent.

It is also a sensitive information any information relates to internal policy decisions, financial, commercial, scientific, technical that the public disclosure could reasonably be expected to undermine or negatively affect the development and/or implementation of any project activity.

Information related to project social activity, the determination of the baseline scenario, demonstration of additionality, and estimation and monitoring of GHG emission reductions (including operational and capital expenditures) are not considered to be commercially sensitive and are provided in the public versions of the project documents.

1.19.3 Further Information

Not applicable. No further information to be shared.

2 SAFEGUARDS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

2.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

2.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.1.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.1.3 Free Prior and Informed Consent

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.1.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.1.5 Public Comments

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.2 Risks to Stakeholders and the Environment

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.3 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

2.3.1 Labor and Work

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.3.2 Human Rights

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.3.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.3.4 Property Rights

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.3.5 Benefit Sharing

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.4 Ecosystem Health

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.4.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.4.2 Introduction of species

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

2.4.3 Ecosystem conversion

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

3 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

The list below references the methodology, modules and tools that have been and are going to be used in the project scope:

Type (methodology, tool or module).	Reference ID, if applicable	Title	Version
Methodology	VM0007	VM0007 REDD+ Methodology Framework (REDD+MF)	1.6
Module	VMD0001	VMD0001 Estimation of carbon stocks in the above- and below ground biomass in live tree and non-tree pools (CP-AB)	1.2
Module	VMD0002	VMD0002 Estimation of carbon stocks in the dead wood pool (CP-D)	1.1
Module	VMD0003	VMD0003 Estimation of carbon stocks in the litter pool (CP-L)	1.1
Module	VMD0004	VMD0004 Estimation of stocks in the soil organic carbon pool (CP-S)	1.1
Module	VMD0005	VMD0005 (CP-W) Estimation of carbon stocks in the long-term wood products pool	1.2
Module	VMD0011	VMD0011 Estimation of emissions from market-effects (LK-ME)	1.2
Module	VMD0013	VMD0013 Estimation of greenhouse gas emissions from biomass and peat burning (E-BPB),	1.3
Module	VMD0015	Methods for monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions and removals (M-REDD)	2.3
Module	VMD0016	VMD0016 Methods for Stratification of the Project Area (X-STR)	1.3
Tool	VT0001	VT0001 Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality in VCS agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) project activities (T-ADD)	3.0

Type (methodology, tool or module).	Reference ID, if applicable	Title	Version
Tool	AFOLU Non- Permanence Risk Tool	AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool	4.2
Tool	CDM Tool for testing significance of GHG emissions in A/R CDM project activities (T-SIG)	CDM Tool for testing significance of GHG emissions in A/R CDM project activities (T- SIG)	1.0

3.2 Applicability of Methodology

The list below references the methodology, modules and tools that have been and are going to be used in the project scope, in addition to providing information on applicability conditions and the respective justifications of compliance for each module, tool, or methodology.:

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Justification of compliance
VM0007	Land in the project area has qualified as forest for at least the 10 years prior to the project start date.	Land classification was made by DETER/PRODES
VM0007	Baseline deforestation and forest degradation in the project area fall within one or more of the following categories: Unplanned deforestation (VCS category AUDD); Planned deforestation/degradation (VCS category APD); Degradation through extraction of wood for fuel (fuelwood and charcoal production) (VCS category AUDD)	Baseline deforestation and forest degradation in the project area falls under Planned deforestation/degradation (VCS category APD)
VMD0001, VMD0002	This module is applicable to all forest types and age classes.	The project aims to reduce non-tree aboveground biomass by reducing degradation
VMD0003	This module is applicable to all forest types and age classes	Module applied on lands qualified as forest for at least the 10 years prior to the project start date.
VMD0004	This module is applicable to non-organic soils under all forest types and age classes.	Project area is mainly composed of Latosols and Argisols
VMD0005	This module is applicable to all cases where wood is harvested for conversion to wood products for	

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Justification of compliance
	commercial markets, for all forest types and age classes.	
VMD0011	This module is applicable for calculating market-effects leakage from projects that are anticipated to reduce levels of wood harvest substantially and permanently. When project activities result in reductions in wood harvest, it is likely that production could shift to other areas of the country to compensate for the reduction, including activity shifting to forested peatland that is drained as a consequence of project implementation. This tool shall be used in countries where wood harvest happens on forested peatland regardless of the absence of peatland within the project boundary.	When project activities result in reductions in wood harvest, it is likely that production could shift to other areas of the country to compensate for the reduction, including activity shifting to forested peatland that is drained as a consequence of project implementation.
VMD0013	This module is applicable to REDD project activities with emissions from biomass burning and REDD-WRC project activities with emissions from biomass and/or peat burning. This module is also applicable to RWE and ARR-RWE project activities with emissions from peat burning.	the GPD meets the applicability conditions of this module due the fact that it is characterized as a REDD project and the VMD0013 is applicable to REDD project activities with emissions from biomass burning. The GHG emissions from fires in the baseline and project scenario will be calculated using this module.

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Justification of compliance
VMD0015	Emissions from logging may be omitted if it can be demonstrated the emissions are de minimis using tool T-SIG or Appendix 1 of REDD-MF	Some of the Grouped Project areas will have logging operations and the GPD will analysis the GHG emissions significance, if the emissions are de minimis, according to the T-SIG, it will be omitted
VMD0015	If emissions from logging are not omitted as de minimis, logging may only take place within forest management areas that possess and maintain a Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certificate for the years when the selective logging occurs.	In the GPD forest management areas that will not be omitted as de minimis, the areas will need to be certified against FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) standard
VMD0015	Logging operations may only conduct selective logging that maintains a land cover that meets the definition of forest within the project boundary	This condition will be assessed since we comply with the Forest Code, law 12,651, from May 2012
VMD0015	All trees cut for timber extraction during logging operations must have a DBH greater than 30 cm	This condition will be assessed since we comply with the Forest Code, law 12,651, from May 2012
VMD0015	During logging operations, only the bole/log of the felled tree may be removed. The top/crown of the tree must remain within the forested area	This condition will be assessed since we comply with the Forest Code, law 12,651, from May 2012
VMD0015	The logging practices cannot include the piling and/or burning of logging slash	This condition will be assessed since we comply with the Forest Code, law 12,651, from May 2012

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Justification of compliance
VMD0015	Volume of timber harvested must be measured and monitored.	BRC team will be measuring and monitoring any kind of degradation in the project area during the project's lifetime
VMD0016	For peatland rewetting and conservation project activities this module must be used to delineate non-peat versus peat and to stratify the peat according to peat depth and soil emission characteristics, unless it can be demonstrated that the expected emissions from the soil organic carbon pool or change in the soil organic carbon pool in the project scenario is de minimis,	This module is mandatory because the different forest types existing in the project area characterize different strata. The GPD used the aboveground biomass stratification only for pre-deforestation forest classes, and all the strata are the same in the baseline and the project scenario. The post-deforestation land uses were not stratified, following this module requirements

3.3 Project Boundary

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

3.4 Baseline Scenario

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

3.5 Additionality

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

3.5.1 Regulatory Surplus

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

3.5.2 Additionality Methods

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

3.6 Methodology Deviations

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

4 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

4.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report..

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ESTIMATED GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Baseline Emissions

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

5.2 Project Emissions

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

5.3 Leakage Emissions

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

5.4 Estimated GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report

6 MONITORING

6.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

6.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

6.3 Monitoring Plan

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

7 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

7.1 Data and Parameters Monitored

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

7.2 Baseline Emissions

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

7.3 Project Emissions

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

7.4 Leakage Emissions

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.

7.5 GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

This section is still under development and will be presented in the next version of the Project Description/Monitoring Report.