

VERIFICATION ASSESSMENT OF THE BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO REDD+ PROJECT



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Summary:

The Biocorredor Martin Sagrado Project is a community based REDD project aiming to address deforestation and resulting emission of GHG in the Huayabamba river watershed, in the Department of San Martin, Peru. The main objective of the project is to protect the remaining areas of primary forests in Huayabamba watershed, hosting high conservation value ecosystems, and providing multiple ecosystem services for the population living in the buffer areas around. The project seeks to protect these ecosystems, while improving the quality of life of the families living in these areas and depending upon forest resources and services. The project area is constituted by three concessions for conservation over an area of 295,654 ha: Montecristo, El Breo and Martin Sagrado.

The Biocorredor Martin Sagrado project supports sustainable forest management, agroforestry, non-timber economic activities and livelihood development in its area of influence. The project aims to create long-term income streams to enhance household livelihoods and natural resource management capacity. It helps communities to implement measures necessary to control and monitor deforestation within the project area.

The project is developed by Pur Projet, the project proponent, in collaboration with three entities having contracts with national government on the three conservation concessions defining the project area: Cooperative ACOPAGRO, and two producers associations, APROBOC and APAHUI. Additionally, two other producers associations, APAP and APAPMASAR, have participated in the definition and implementation of project activities since the beginning and have created with APAHUI association the Fundacion Amazonia Viva (FUNDAVI), a nonprofit organization responsible for the coordination of all community activities and projects in the framework of the Martin Sagrado REDD+ Project.

ECOCERT has conducted the verification audit following a request from Pur Projet. The purpose of the audit was to assess the extent to which GHG emission reductions and removals reported in the monitoring plan were materially accurate and the extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the monitoring plan contained in the validated VCS project document (PD) of 21-December-2012. Auditors assessed also the extent to which the project has delivery net climate, community and biodiversity benefits in accordance with the validated CCB PD from December 2012 and each of the CCB Standards criteria. The non-permanence risk analysis report dated 19-October-2015 was also assessed during the verification audit. The time scope covered by the assessed monitoring report is 01-January-2010 to 22-October-2015.

To conduct the verification audit ECOCERT carried out a pre-verification assessment consistent in a remote desk audit of the Monitoring report and its annexes, a field visit and stakeholder consultation process and a documentary review. The Project and its Monitoring & Implementation Report were verified against following criteria: ISO 14064-2:2006, Verified Carbon Standard Version 3, v3.5; VCS Program Guide Version 3, v3.5; Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements VCS Version 3, v3.4; VCS AFOLU Non Permanence Risk Tool v3.2 Oct 2012; approved VCS methodology VM0015 v. 1.1; applicable VCS Program Updates; applicable VCS Association Policy Announcements, the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards Second Edition. V. December 2008 and the Rules for the Use of the CCB Standards v. December 2013.

Following the preliminary verification report 2 CARs, 5 CLs and 6 FARs were identified. The revised final documents submitted to ECOCERT auditors for review resulted in the closure of the initial 2 open CARs from the preliminary verification report. All CLs were satisfied. The verification team has no restrictions or uncertainties with respect to the compliance of the project with the verification criteria. The net anthropogenic GHG removals were calculated correctly on the basis of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology VM0015 Version 1.1 and the monitoring plan contained in the validated VCS-PD of 21-December-2012.

In opinion of the auditors the net anthropogenic GHG removals of the Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD+ Project for the period 01-January-2010 to 22-October-2015 are fairly stated in the monitoring report version 5.0 dated 15-March-2016.

ECOCERT verified that the non-permanence risk rating of the proposed project activity for this verification is 10 % which is to be applied to the change in carbon stocks at this verification equal **162,258 tCO₂e**. The amount of VCU to be issued would be **146,032 tCO₂e**.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The purpose of this report is to document the assessment of the monitoring & implementation report (MIR) of the Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD+ Project (doc. ref. 01) covering the period from 01-January-2010 to 22-October-2015. ECOCERT assessed the extent to which GHG emission reductions and removals reported in the monitoring plan were materially accurate and the extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the monitoring plan contained in the validated VCS-PD of 21-December-2012. Auditors assessed also the extent to which the project has delivery net climate, community and biodiversity benefits in accordance with the validated CCB PD from December 2012 and each of the CCB Standards criteria.

The project was developed and implemented by Pur Development Pte. Ltd., a branch from Pur Projet, hereafter referred as the Project Proponent, dedicated to the development and implementation of carbon projects. The report presents the findings of the audit process and the assessment of the Monitoring Report, the Non-Permanence Risk Analysis Report (doc. ref. 03), the support documents, and the project proponent's system and performance against the applicable standards.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of this verification is:

- To assess the extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the validated PD, including its conformance with the validated monitoring plan.
- To assess the extent to which GHG emission reductions and removals reported in the monitoring plan are materially accurate.
- To assess the extent to which the project has been successfully implemented in accordance with the validated CCB PD.
- To assess the extent to which the project generates net positive climate, social and biodiversity benefits in accordance with its validated design.

The Project and its Monitoring Report were verified against following criteria:

- ISO 14064-2:2006,
- Verified Carbon Standard Version 3, v3.5 March 2015,
- VCS Program Guide Version 3, v3.5 Oct 2013,
- Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements VCS Version 3, v3.4 Oct 2013,VCS
- Applicable VCS Program Updates,
- Applicable VCS Association Policy Announcements,
- Applied VCS monitoring methodology VM0015 Version 1.0
- Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards Second Edition. V. December 2008
- Rules for the Use of the CCB Standards v. December 2013

1.3 Level of assurance

The verification report expresses a conclusion with a reasonable level of assurance about whether the reported net anthropogenic GHG removals data is free from material misstatement. A materiality threshold of 5% with respect to omission or misstatements concerning reported quantities is applied by ECOCERT as per VCS standard 5.3.1.4.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The Biocorredor Martin Sagrado Project is a community based REDD project aiming to address deforestation and resulting emission of GHG in the Huayabamba river watershed, in the Department of San Martin, Peru. The main objective of the project is to protect the remaining areas of primary forests in Huayabamba watershed, hosting high conservation value ecosystems, and providing multiple ecosystem services for the population living in the buffer areas around. The project seeks to protect these ecosystems, while improving the quality of life of the families living in these areas and depending upon forest resources and services. The project area is constituted by three concessions for conservation over an area of 295,654 ha: Montecristo, El Breo and Martin Sagrado.

The Biocorredor Martin Sagrado project supports sustainable forest management, agroforestry, non-timber economic activities and livelihood development in its area of influence. The project aims to create long-term income streams to enhance household livelihoods and natural resource management capacity. It helps communities to implement measures necessary to control and monitor deforestation within the project area.

The project is developed by Pur Projet, the project proponent, in collaboration with three entities having contracts with national government on the three conservation concessions defining the project area: Cooperative ACOPAGRO, and two producers associations, APROBOC and APAHUI. Additionally, two other producers associations, APAP and APAPMASAR, have participated in the definition and implementation of project activities since the beginning and have created with APAHUI association the Fundacion Amazonia Viva (FUNDAVI), a nonprofit organization responsible for the coordination of all community activities and projects in the framework of the Martin Sagrado REDD+ Project.

The project is developed as a long term project. The crediting period of the project is 40 years, from January 1st 2010 to December 31st 2049. The period verified in this verification is from 01-January-2010 to 22-October-2015. The baseline and monitoring methodology applied is VCS VM-0015 Version 1.1 (doc. ref. 07).

2 VALIDATION PROCESS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The project does not participate in an approved GHG program under VCS so no gap validation was undertaken. No methodology or project description deviation was indicated so no validation activities were undertaken by auditors.

2.1 Validation Process

Not Applicable.

2.2 Validation Findings

2.2.1 Gap Validation

Not Applicable.

2.2.2 Methodology Deviations

Not Applicable.

2.2.3 Project Description Deviations

Not Applicable.

2.3 Validation Conclusion

Not Applicable.

3 VERIFICATION PROCESS

3.1 Method and Criteria

As a first step of the verification assessment a desk review of the Monitoring & Implementation Report (MIR) (Doc. Ref. 01), the Non-permanence Risk Report (doc. ref. 03) and other documents and data used to support the information provided in the MIR (Doc. Ref. 01) was conducted from 19 to 21 October and from 9 to 13 November 2015. A visit to the headquarters of ONF was conducted the 20 October in order to assess the remote sensing analysis conducted for the first monitoring period by ONF International. A field visit was conducted from October 22nd to November 3rd to realize a review of additional information, make interviews with stakeholders, and assess the implementation of the different activities proposed by the project. The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the verification report and verification representation closed this activity.

The auditors conducted interviews to members of the communities to evaluate the overall social context. The communities were chosen systematically around the project area, taking in consideration the proximity to the project, their implication, the expected influence that the project activities would possibly have over them over the project lifetime and the location of these communities relative to the leakage management areas previously established by the project proponent. During the visit to these communities ECOCERT auditors checked the overall status and the implementation of the project activities over the leakage management areas.

The verification of GHG emissions and removals of the project included the following assessment activities:

- Review of the monitoring & implementation report (doc. Ref. 01), the non-permanence risk assessment (doc. Ref. 03), the validated VCS and CCB project documents (doc. Ref. 04, 05), the VCS and CCB validation reports (doc. Ref. 95, 96) and other relevant documentation such as Standard Operating Procedures;
- Review of remote sensing data and analysis performed for the first monitoring period of the project;
- Review of legal land tenure matters and right of use
- Review of forest inventory field data sheets, forest inventory and carbon calculation spreadsheet;
- Review of project information management system;
- Perform of a consistency check in order to verify the consistency of the previous tree measurement and re-measurement, conducted under observation of ECOCERT auditors, and to verify the correctness of the reported stand growth.

3.2 Document Review

During the verification process, a desk review of the Monitoring and Implementation Report version 1.0 dated 19 October 2015 (doc.ref.01) and all additional documents, including validated VCS and CCB project documents (doc. Ref. 04, 05), VCS and CCB validation reports (doc. Ref. 95, 96), information and data to identify all issues relevant to the project related to GHG calculation (doc. Ref. 02, 06), monitoring, non-permanence risk analysis (doc. Ref. 03) and project boundaries were conducted by ECOCERT auditors.

Three document reviews were conducted until the date of present report, one from October 19 to 21 2015, a second one during the site visit, on October 23rd, October 27th to 28th and November 2nd at FUNDAVI headquarters and then from November 9th to 13th 2015. Some information as spread sheet data and calculations was completely reviewed. When a large number of documents supporting one

particular issue was available, as in the case of meeting records, monthly reports, training records, etc. a sample was checked.

Following table shows the list of all documents reviewed during the audit.

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
01	<i>Pur Projet. Monitoring & Implementation Report version 01 dated 19 October 2015 and updated version 05 from 15 March 2016</i>	VCS CCB MIR- BMS Phase I - v1.0 - PJ.pdf VCS CCB MIR- BMS v5.0.pdf
02	<i>Pur Projet. Martin Sagrado GHG Project Calculations workbook version 1.0 dated 19 October 2015</i>	BMS Phase 1 - Verif 2015- GHG Calculations - v1.0.xlsx
03	<i>Pur Projet. Martin Sagrado Non permanence risk analysis version 01 dated 19 October 2015.</i>	BMS Phase 1-Risk Report Verif 1- v1.0.pdf
04	<i>Pur Project. Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD Project validated VCS PD.</i>	PDD Pur Projet Biocorredor Martin Sagrado VCS V4.0.pdf http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/project_details/958
05	<i>Pur Project. Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD Project validated CCB PD.</i>	PDD REDD Biocorredor Martin Sagrado CCBA - V4.0.pdf http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/project_details/958
06	<i>Capel, Anne-Cécile. 2015. Pur Projet - REDD Martin Sagrado Project - First monitoring. ONF International</i>	2015-09_LULC change analyis 2010-2015-v1.0.pdf and supporting information (.shp files)
07	<i>VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation v1.1</i>	http://www.v-c-s.org/methodologies/methodology-avoided-unplanned-deforestation-v11
08	<i>Errata and Clarifications VM0015 v1.1 13 DEC 2014</i>	http://www.v-c-s.org/methodologies/methodology-avoided-unplanned-deforestation-v11
09	<i>VCS Association. VCS Standard version 3 (v.3.5)</i>	http://www.v-c-s.org/sites/v-c-s.org/files/VCS%20Standard%2C%20v3.5%280%29.pdf
10	<i>VCS Association. VCS AFOLU Requirements. (v3.4)</i>	http://www.v-c-s.org/sites/v-c-s.org/files/AFOLU%20Requirements%2C%20v3.4.pdf
11	<i>Government of Peru, 2015. The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions.</i>	http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Peru/1/INDC%20Per%C3%BA%20english.pdf
12	<i>IPCC. 2003. Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry. Published by the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)</i>	GPG_LULUCF_FULL.pdf
13	<i>VCS Association. VCS AFOLU Non Permanence Risk Tool v3.2</i>	http://www.v-c-s.org/sites/v-c-s.org/files/AFOLU%20Non-Permanence%20Risk%20Tool%2C%20v3.2.pdf
14	<i>VCS Association. VCS AFOLU non permanence risk tool V3.2 Errata and Clarifications</i>	http://www.v-c-s.org/sites/v-c-s.org/files/Errata%20and%20Clarifications%2C%20AFOLU%20Non-Permanence%20Risk%20Tool%2C%20v3.2_0.pdf
15	<i>FUNDAVI. Martin Sagrado Training material</i>	Metodologia Escuelas de Campo.zip

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
16	Agreement between the Regional Department of Agriculture of San Martin and Acopagro to facilitate land titling process in the region: Convenio No. 0001-2011 de Cooperación interinstitucional entre la dirección regional de Agricultura de San Martin y ACOPAGRO.	Convenio Acopagro - Convenio Regional.pdf
17	Ley Forestal y de Vida Silvestre No. 29763	29763_Ley forestal.pdf
18	Municipalidad Provincial Mariscal Caceres. 2015. INFORME N° 121-2015-GMAYRN/MPMC	INFORME CHAQUHISCA.docx
19	Community managers 2015 Monthly work plans (sample)	PLAN DE TRABAJO ABRIL- DICK.xlsx PLAN DE TRABAJO ABRIL SEGUNDO.xlsx PLAN DE TRABAJO AGOSTO.xlsx plan de trabajo julio-SEGUNDO VIDARTE.xlsx plan de trabajo junio.xlsx PLAN DE TRABAJO MARZO- ROYER.xlsx plan de trabajo mayo.xlsx Plan de trabajo setiembre Karina.xlsx PLAN DE TRABAJO SETIEMBRE ROBERT 1.xlsx
20	2015 Report of Activities (sample) from community manager Segundo Vidarte	INF.MES DE JUNIO VIDARTE.docx informe mes julio segundo.docx informe abril 2015.docx informe mes de mayo SANTA INES.docx INFORME SET SEGUNDO.docx
21	El Breo Concession Agreement	Contrato de concesión El Breo (file)
22	Gobierno Regional de San Martin. 2010. Resolucion Directoral No. 0034	Resolucion (file)
23	APROBOC. 2015 Annual Operational Plan	POA-2015-APROBOC.docx POA-2015-APROBOC_MODIFICADO_JULIO.xlsx POA-2015-APROBOC.xlsx
24	APROBOC, 2015. Informe de Implementación plan de manejo de la concesión para conservación el breo, a través del plan operativo anual 2015	INFORME N° 006-2015-CCEB-G.O-APROBOC.docx
25	APROBOC, 2012. Plan de Manejo de la Concesión para Conservación El Breo – CCEB	Plan de manejo CCEB.docx Contrato Plan de Manejo 2011.pdf Anexes- contrato plan de manejo 2011.pdf PRESUPUESTO PLAN DE MANEJO.xls Propuesta Plan de manejo CC-Breo.doc Términos de Referencia PM.docx Anexo 1. Acreditación de Personería Jurídica y Representante Legal (record) Anexo 2. Mapa de Proyección de construcción de Puesto de Control y Vigilancia.jpg Anexo 3. Perfiles de Proyectos del Programa de Investigación.doc Anexo 4. Plan de Monitoreo.doc Anexo 5. Plan de Inversión del Plan de Manejo de la CCEB.xls Anexo 6. Cuadro de Presupuesto y Desembolso Anual.xls Anexo 7. Sistematización plan. manejo.doc Anexo 8. Declaraciones de Impacto Ambiental de Actividades Previstas.doc
26	APROBOC, 2015. Concesión de Conservación El Breo -	PLAN DE ECOTURISMO - FINAL BREO.docx

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
	<i>plan de manejo de ecoturismo</i>	
27	FUNDAVI, 2014. Informe avance de la gestión del proyecto REDD+ Biocorredor Martin Sagrado	FUNDAVI INFORME ANUAL 2014.docx
28	FUNDAVI, 2014. Memoria Anual 2013.	MEMORIA FUNDAVI MARZO 2014.docx
29	FUNDAVI, 2015. Monthly activity reports.	INFORME TECNICO EXTENSIONISTA COMUNITARIO.docx INFORME TECNICO ESPECIALISTA FORESTAL.docx INFORME TECNICO DEL DIRECTOR DE CAPACITACION Y COMUNICACIÓN SOCIAL.docx INFORME TECNICO DE ADMINISTRACION.docx INFORME TECNICO ASISTENTE ADMINISTRATIVO CONTABLE.docx INFORME TECNICO AREA SIG.docx INFORME TECNICO APICOLA.docx INFORME TECNICO DE LA DIRECCION DE DESARROLLO COMUNAL.docx INFORME TECNICO JARDIN BOTANICO.docx
30	FUNDAVI. 2015 Annual Operational Plan (AOP)	POA-2015-FUNDAVI.xls EL PLAN OPERATIVO 2015-FUNDAVI -.docx
31	FUNDAVI – IIAP agreement for pisciculture. 2015.	img068.jpg, img069.jpg, img070.jpg, img071.jpg
32	Community managers minutes	ACTA DEL GERENTE COMUNITARIO ANDRES CACHIQUETUANAMA.docx ACTA DEL GERENTE COMUNITARIO FRANCISCO ALEGRÍA RUIZ.docx ACTA DEL GERENTE COMUNITARIO ROBER CABALLERO MENDOZA.docx ACTA DEL GERENTE COMUNITARIO SEGUNDO VIDARTE DÍAS.docx
33	Co-Financial documents (agreements/plans)	Contrato Schneider de Francia.jpg Cosmos Aproboc.jpg PLAN DE NEGOCIO CHOCOPLATANO MODIFICADO- 2014 FINAL.docx Agroideas - Apicultura APAP.docx Clarins-Takiwasi - Sangre de Grado.docx PIP Huicungo - reforestacion _N°265689.docx PNCB- MINAM- Apicultura 15.06.2013.pdf Profonanpe - DONACION PAES_APROBOC.docx Choba choba -cosecha selectiva Pucalpillo y Santa Rosa.docx
34	Martin Sagrado Concession agreement	Contrato concesion Martin Sagrado
35	ACOPAGRO, 2013. Martin Sagrado Concession Management Plan	Plan CCMS_Final
36	Gobierno Regional de San Martin. 2012. Resolucion Directoral No. 0144-2012	Resolucion Martin Sagrado
37	ACOPAGRO. Annual operational plan (AOP) Martin Sagrado	POA 2015 ACOPAGRO .V1.xlsx POA 2015-ACOPAGRO.V2.xlsx POA -ACOPAGRO-2015-V3.xlsx
38	APAHUI, 2015. Montecristo Concession Management Plan 2016-2021	PLAN DE MANEJO PARA LA CONCESIÓN DE CONSERVACION MONTECRISTO
39	Gobierno Regional de San Martin. 2013. Resolucion	RDE N° 258 - 2013 - GRSM -ARA -DEACRN.pdf

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
	Directoral No. 0258-2013	
40	APAHUI, 2015 Annual operational plan (AOP)	POA - APAHUI 2015.xlsx
41	Montecristo Concession agreement	contrato concesion Montecristo
42	Agreements between Pur Projet and the owners of the concessions	Contrat avec association Apahui REDD+ (file) Contrat avec association APROBOC REDD+.pdf Contrato avec cooperative Acopagro REDD+.pdf
43	Pur Projet – FUNDAVI. Agreement for the implementation of the Martin Sagrado REDD Project	Contrat avec la Fondation Amazonia Viva REDD+.zip
44	FUNDAVI. Report of communication activities conducted with communities	0_ Consultation et Design participatif - communautés 2012.pdf 0_ Consultation et Design participatif - communautés 2013.pdf 0_ Consultation, échanges, visites - communautés.pdf 0_ Design participatif, formations, consultation- communautés Nord.pdf
45	Institutional agreement SERNANP – FUNDAVI.	Convenionacionalconsernanp (file)
46	Proceso de resolución de conflictos ambientales en el proyecto REDD+ Martin Sagrado. Fundavi - PNRA	Parc National Rio Abiseo – Mediation (file)
47	Acuerdo de cooperación entre la Municipalidad distrital de Huicungo y Pur Projet	ConvenioMarco_Huicungo.pdf
48	Convenio Marco entre la Municipalidad distrital de Campanilla y Pur Projet	ConvenioMarco_Campanilla
49	Convenio Marco entre la Municipalidad provincial de Martin Cáceres y Pur Projet	ConvenioMarco_MariscalCaceres.pdf
50	Letra de aceptación à la Mesa REDD	Integracion MESA REDD+.jpg
51	Organization charts	Organigrammes.pptx
52	CREAR, 2012. Informe de diagnóstico para la elaboración del plan operativo de difusión y sensibilización. Biocorredor Martín sagrado - proyecto REDD, Juanjui, agosto del 2012. San Martín, Perú	INFORME DE DIAGNOSTICO REDD CREAR.PDF
53	Pur Projet. Sample of Contracts and ERPAs	Contract URVE Client PP - 20130614 - Signed light.pdf ERPA 1 - PP 2011 offset -12510VCU - ERPA V2.0 - signed.pdf ERPA 2 - PP 2012 signed.pdf ERPA 3 - PP 2013 offset ERPA V3.0 light - Signed.pdf Pur Projet Client 2 Contract - Conservation Martin Sagrado - v6 0.pdf PUR Projet Client Agroforestry Initiative Service Agreement - Final.pdf
54	Pur Projet. 2012. Workbook on biomass inventory. Version 4	Biomass Inventory-v4.0-29102012.xlsx
55	ONF International, 2011. Protocolos de inventario «Verificación de los stocks de carbono para el proyecto REDD Martin Sagrado - Perú».	Protocolos inventario forestal REDD+ (O.N.F_Pur Projet).pdf

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
56	FUNDAVI. Guía para las actividades de reforestación.	Reforestacion - Guia de procedimientos - v6.pptx
57	FUNDAVI. Guidance on procedures for Project implementation –reforestation activities REDD	Reforestacion - Guia de procedimientos - v6 - WIP.pdf
58	FUNDAVI. Protocolo de inventario de biomasa para los proyectos de reforestacion	Protocolo de inventario de biomasa reforestacion.pdf
59	Legal framework – conservation areas	NORMAS VINCULADAS A LAS AREAS NATURALES PROTEGIDA1.doc Legal framework conservation - summary - v1.0.pdf Legal framework concession for conservation.doc Concesiones para Conservación - Iris Rojas.ppt Manual Instrumentos_CP_Peru-SPDA.pdf Sistema Regional de Conservación - Iris Rojas - 02.03.2012.pptx
60	FUNDAVI, 2015 Financial Report	2015_Financial_Reporting_MARTIN_SAGRADO_V3.0-PJ.pptx
61	FUNDAVI - Martin Sagrado Project consolidated of expenses and revenues.	INFORME ECONOMICO FUNDAVI OCTUBRE 2015.xls
62	FUNDAVI. Technical records Gran Pajaten Biosphere Reserve	Expediente Técnico RBGP FINAL.pdf ACCIONES COMITE TECNICO DE RESERVA DE BIOSFERA GRAN PAJATEN.docx
63	First Workshop UNESCO Biosphere Reserves Lima. Report	Informe de taller UNESCO lima1].pdf
64	Second Workshop UNESCO Biosphere Reserves Lima. Report	Report_2nd_Bresep_meeting_Lima_es.docx
65	Records biomass inventory from plots No. C2 and D7	C2-1.pdf C2-2.pdf D7-1.pdf D7-2.pdf
66	Pur Projet, 2012. Biocorredor Martin Sagrado Project – Cashflow.	Business Plan Martin Sagrado -v7.0- 10092012- PJ.xlsm
67	Fundavi, 2014. Sistema de planeamiento comunitario con enfoque de cuencas. Programa de planificación estratégica y seguimiento con comunidades.	SISPEC.pdf
68	FUNDAVI, 2015. Report of activities, Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD Project.	RESULTADOS REDD+ BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO JULIO 2015.pptx
69	ACOPAGRO, 2015. Report of Activities, Martin Sagrado Concession.	exposicion reunion fundavi 22-10-2015.pptx
70	APAHUI, 2015. Report of activities, Montecristo Concession.	PRESENTACIÓN CCMC VERIFICACION.pptx
71	APROBOC, 2015. Report of Activities, El Breo Concession.	PRESENTACIÓN APROBOC.pptx

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
72	FUNDAVI, 2015. Cashflow report.	INFORME CAJA.pptx
73	FUNDAVI, 2016. PROCESO DE ABSOLUCIÓN DE QUEJAS Y RECLAMOS FUNDAVI	FUNDAVI ABSOLUCIÓN DE RECLAMOS.docx
74	FUNDAVI, 2016. Consolidado preguntas, quejas y comentarios de los productores para la toma de decisiones comunitarias 2010-2015.	Preguntas, quejas y comentarios de productores del proyecto REDD+ BMS.xlsx
75	APAHUI. Libro de quejas y reclamos APAHUI	RECLAMACIONES APAHUI.doc
76	APROBOC. Libro de quejas y reclamos	RECLAMACIONES APROBOC.doc
77	KML file – cumulative areas credited within the project area 2010 - 2015	deforestation_evitee_PA.kml
78	Alex O'Connor, Field research datasheet	FRES Alex O'Connor.pdf
79	Alex O'Connor, Field research survey	O'Connor questionnaire.docx
80	Alex O'Connor, 2014. Environmental associations of North Peruvian cocoa communities as a mean of improving livelihoods and promoting positive attitudes towards conservation. Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of MSc in Anthropology, Environment and Development (UCL) of the University of London	Final dissertation Alex O'Connor.pdf
81	Agathe Faure. Livelihoods survey – communities in the area of influence of the biocorredor Martin Sagado project	Survey register - AF.xlsx
82	García Tello, V.A y Ramírez Chujutalli M. de los A. 2014. Determinación de la Oferta Hídrica de la Concesión para Conservación El Breo al Río Huayabamba, Centro Poblado Dos de Mayo, Distrito de Huicungo, Provincia de Mariscal Cáceres, Departamento de San Martín. Facultad de Ecología, Universidad Nacional de San Martín – Tarapoto.	PERFIL DE INVESTIGACIÓN_Oferta Hidrica_UNSM.doc
83	Rojas Paredes, R; Castillo Pérez, M. P; Acosta, J. 2013. Instalación y manejo de jardín botánico y clínica de medicina alternativa de plantas medicinales en la comunidad de Santa Rosa – Alto Huayabamba. FUNDAVI. Propuesta técnica.	PROPUESTA TECNICA 2013 JARDIN BOTANICO FINAL.pdf
84	Pur Projet – FUNDAVI. Community Impacts monitoring plan.	PLAN DE MONITOREO DE IMPACTOS COMUNITARIOS.xlsx
85	APROBOC, 2015. INFORME N° 001-2015-APROBOC/CEB/DEAYC-MDSV	002-INFORME ENERO EDUCACIÓN AMBIENTAL.docx
86	FUNDAVI – Descripción funcionamiento marco lógico proyecto REDD Martin Sagrado	Formulación del Marco Lógico del Proyecto REDD.docx

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
87	FUNDAVI – Marco lógico seguimiento y monitoreo proyecto Biocorredor Martin Sagrado.	MARCO LOGICO PROYECTO REDD+ BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO.xlsx Marco seguimiento proyecto REDD.xls
88	FUNDAVI - Manual de Supervisión y/o Monitoreo de Concesiones para Conservación	PLAN DE MONITOREO-FUNDAVI V2.0.docx
89	Pur Projet - Plan de Monitoreo de Impactos sobre la biodiversidad.	PLAN DE MONIT IMPACT BIODIVERSIDAD.xlsx
90	Institutional agreement between SERNANP and FUNDAVI – Cooperation for the management of the PNRA and its buffer zone.	CONVENIO_FUNDAVI-SERNANP_DGANP firmado.pdf
91	FUNDAVI - Técnicas de monitoreo biológico en las concesiones	TECNICAS DE MONITOREO BIOLOGICO EN LAS CONCESIONES PARA CONSERVACION.docx
92	Pur Projet. Presentation - Proyecto REDD+ Biocorredor Martin Sagrado - Resultados estudios de monitoreo de impactos	Presentacion Resultados Monitoreo Impactos.pptx
93	FUNDAVI, 2014. Reporte Taller monitoreo y evaluación de los objetivos del Proyecto REDD+ Biocorredor Martin Sagrado	2014.12 - TALLER HUICUNGO MONITOREO Y EVALUACIÓN.pdf
94	KML file – Boundaries of the leakage management area of the Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD Project.	Leakage Management Area.kml
95	Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD Project VCS validation report.	http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/project_details/958
96	Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD Project CCB validation report.	http://www.vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/project_details/958
97	Initial request for the concession of conservation Martin Sagrado	PRIMER DOCUMENTO PRESENTADO.jpg
98	The Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance, 2008. CCB Standards Second Edition.	https://s3.amazonaws.com/CCBA/Upload/ccb_standards_second_edition_december_2008+(1).pdf
99	Gobierno Regional de San Martin, 2009. Resultados de la Zonificación Ecológica y Económica del departamento de San Martín – Guía didáctica.	Guía Didáctica Resultados de la ZEE del Departamento de San Martín.pdf
100	Community Forest guards and APAHUI custodies reports.	NA

3.3 Interviews

In the period from 22 October to 02 November 2015, project proponent representatives, local and regional government representatives and local stakeholders working with the project proponent or affected by the project were interviewed. These interviews were conducted throughout the audit, during meetings with committees and associations of producers organised at the communities, as in person conversations, during the field visit with parcels owners, and in FUNDAVI headquarters, in Juanjui, with directors and field technicians in charge of the implementation of project activities and monitoring measures proposed by the project.

Interviews were conducted in the following communities: Huicongo, Pucapillo, Dos de Mayo, Santa Rosa and Mojaras. Auditors could also meet some community managers (gerentes comunitarios) and women from the different women committees created inside each association in the framework of the project. Interviews were also conducted in El Breo checkpoint with forest guards working with the project.

The audit team also conducted a visit to the Municipality of Juanjui and the Rio Avisco National Park offices, in the same town, to meet some local authorities indirectly involved in the project. Representatives from the regional government were also interviewed. During the interviews ECOCERT verified the following:

- Stakeholder involvement, baseline, and communities benefits;
- Regulatory requirements, land ownership, common practice and additionality;
- Implementation and operation of the proposed project activities;
- Implementation of the monitoring plan.

Following table is a list of people interviewed during the audit.

Date	Name	Title / Role / Institution
20-Oct-2015	Anne Cécile Capel	ONF International
Throughout the audit	Pierrick Jammes	DG Pur Projet
Throughout the audit	Maxime Couasse	Pur Projet
28-Oct-2015	David Morales	Field team supervisor ACOPAGRO
23-Oct-2015	Hermógenes Arechaga	ACOPAGRO Reforestation Team (field technician)
Throughout the audit	Roldán Rojas Paredes	CE Fundación Amazonia Viva (FUNDAVI)
Throughout the audit	Tito Becerra Solano	Responsible of Biomass Inventory & SIG (FUNDAVI)
Throughout the audit	Maria del Pilar Castillo Perez	Technical manager FUNDAVI
Throughout the audit	Barbara Bonnet	Pur Projet
26-Oct-2015	Oswaldo del Castillo Vasquez	President FUNDAVI
26-Oct-2015	Francisco Alegría	Community manager – Santa Rosa
26-Oct-2015	Royer Alegría del Castillo	Extension agent FUNDAVI

24-Oct-2015	Hitler Torres Pérez	Former president of FUNDAVI and member from
Throughout the audit	Lino Paredes	President APROBOC
24-Oct-2015	Robert Caballero Mendoza	Community manager - Pucapillo
02-Nov-2015	Nancy Elizabeth Ydrogo Coral	Accountant FUNDAVI
25-Oct-2015	Onésimo Lopez Vasquez	Ex President APROBOC – Comité apícola
23-Oct-2015	Neisser Bartra	Director training and social communication - FUNDAVI
23-Oct-2015	Essari Alejandro Plasencia Culqui	Econ. External consultant for ACOPAGRO
24-Oct-2015	Lindley caballero mendoza	President APAP - Pucapillo
27-Oct-2015	Segundo Vidarte	Community Manager – Santa Ines
24-Oct-2015	Angel Farfán	APROBOC
24-Oct-2015	Dean Reátegui Alegría	Technical expert beekeeping
24-Oct-2015	Cristian Saavedra Caballero	Farmer/Pisciculture and responsable of nursery of APAP at Pucapillo
26-Oct-2015	Wilder Soberón Iñape	Botanical Garden
24-Oct-2015	Rocío Segura Gonzales	Extension Agent FUNDAVI
24-Oct-2015	Dick Edert Vergara Jirón	Extension Agent
23-Oct-2015	Jose Jhobinson Ocampo	Extension Agent a confirmar
23-Oct-2015	David Añasco	Community manager - Canaán
23-Oct-2015	Manolo Peláez Muñoz	Extension Agent
23-Oct-2015	Wili Pagan	Community manager - Sion
23-Oct-2015	Andrés Cachique	Community manager – sector Salas
24-Oct-2015	Alember Cachique Aguirre	Manager APAHUI - farmer
28-Oct-2015	Tirso Ruiz	Legal and administrative asesor at Fundavi
23-Oct-2015	Marilyn Quiñones Alvarado	Manager Concession for Conservaton Montecristo
23-Oct-2015	Reninger Cumapa Fasabi	Custodio - Montecristo (checkpoint Gran Pajatén)
23-Oct-2015	Abimael Burga Paima	Custodio – Montecristo (checkpoint Gran Pajatén)
23-Oct-2015	Jorge Luis Gonzales Chávez	Custodio – Montecristo (checkpoint Gran Pajatén)
24-Oct-2015	Betman González	Presidente Agrocombos
24-Oct-2015	Ludith Juzga Acuina	Huicungo (Comité de mujeres – APAHUI) - chocoproductos

24-Oct-2015	Rosbit Mozombite Rengifo	Huicungo (Comité de mujeres – APAHUI) - chocoproductos
24-Oct-2015	Gladys Amasifuen Paredes	Huicungo (Comité de mujeres – APAHUI) - chocoproductos
24-Oct-2015	Lloisy Pérez rRbera	Huicungo (Comité de mujeres – APAHUI) - chocoproductos
24-Oct-2015	Joly Tuanama Tuanama	Huicungo (Comité de mujeres – APAHUI) - chocoproductos
24-Oct-2015	Elia Flore Ruiz Bargas	Huicungo (Comité de mujeres – APAHUI) - chocoproductos
24-Oct-2015	Edwin Caballero Mendoza	Farmer Pucalpillo
24-Oct-2015	Pasiona Caballero	Farmer Pucalpillo
24-Oct-2015	Marcial Terán Quispe	Comité apícola - farmer
25-Oct-2015	Marlecy Vasquez Armas	Dos de Mayo – APROBOC - chocoproductos
25-Oct-2015	Nefuth del Castillo Gonzales	Dos de Mayo – APROBOC - chocoproductos
25-Oct-2015	Lidia Córdoba Utia	Dos de Mayo – APROBOC - chocoproductos
25-Oct-2015	María del Castillo	Dos de Mayo – APROBOC - chocoproductos
25-Oct-2015	Melita Paredes del castillo	Dos de Mayo – APROBOC - chocoproductos
25-Oct-2015	Emerson Rios Lopez	Forest guard - checkpoint El Breo
25-Oct-2015	Tiberio Lopez Vasquez	Forest guard - checkpoint El Breo
25-Oct-2015	Wilmer Lopez Davila	Forest guard - checkpoint El Breo
25-Oct-2015	Adolfo Rios Sajami	Forest guard - checkpoint El Breo
25-Oct-2015	Jhon Caruso Isuiza	Forest guard - checkpoint El Breo
26-Oct-2015	Maria Nelcia del castillo Gonzales	Santa Rosa (Comité de mujeres) - chocoproductos
26-Oct-2015	Rogelia del Castillo	Santa Rosa (Comité de mujeres) - chocoproductos
26-Oct-2015	Rosario Paima Mendoza	Santa Rosa (Comité de mujeres) - chocoproductos
26-Oct-2015	Enith del Castillo Valquez	Santa Rosa (Comité de mujeres) - chocoproductos
26-Oct-2015	Clara del Aguila Asparo	Santa Rosa (Comité de mujeres) - chocoproductos
26-Oct-2015	Narciso Vasquez	Santa Rosa - farmer
26-Oct-2015	Nancy del Castillo	Santa Rosa (Comité de mujeres) - chocoproductos
26-Oct-2015	Hilmer Macchiavello García	Santa Rosa - farmer
24-Oct-2015	Boris Gonzales Flores	Farmer

25-Oct-2015	Tercero Gonzales Mori	Farmer
26-Oct-2015	Ángel Álvares Campoverde	Farmer
27-Oct-2015	José A. Sagastegui Medina	Farmer
28-Oct-2015	José Luis Paredes García	Autoridad Regional Ambiental
28-Oct-2015	René Gabriel Bartra Leveau	Dirección Regional de Agricultura de San Martín

3.4 Site Inspections

An initial visit to the headquarters of ONF was conducted the 20-October-2015 in order to assess the remote sensing analysis conducted for the first monitoring period by ONF International. The monitoring equipment and approach and the professional skills of the team in charge of the GIS analysis were assessed during this visit.

From October 24th to 27th a side inspection to the project area was carried out by ECOCERT auditors in order to collect evidence to support the verification opinion expressed in this report. Auditors assessed the implementation and operation of the project activities through visual inspection and through interviews with the project participants. Some activities implemented by the project were observed like the installation of checkpoints, reforestation activities implemented in the leakage management area, productive activities as apiculture and fish farming, renewable energy options as improved cooking stoves and solar and photo voltaic systems (resulting from the partnerships created between FUNDAVI and different private companies), and other biodiversity related activities as the botanical garden in the community of Santa Rosa.

The project area was also visited in order to confirm the information reported on the MIR and check if the plots of biomass inventory were still in place. One parcel from the inventory was chosen and visited to compare the current state of the standing biomass to the information recorded from the parcel in the inventory. Some specimens were chosen to be measured by one member of the FUNDAVI team in order to crosscheck the information available and assess the skills of the technical team to conduct inventory of biomass in forest areas. GPS information on the parcel was verified by ECOCERT. Furthermore, matters concerning leakage due to displacement of activities and non-permanence threats were assessed throughout the visit.

Finally, an assessment of subjects like community organization, empowerment and results from the Escuelas de Campo training system was conducted through the visit.

The following additional activities were led:

- Assessment of the implementation of the monitoring plan proposed by the project proponent.
- Assessment of the professional and technical skills of the different teams involved in the implementation of the project.
- Observation of productive activities resulting from the implementation of the project
- Interviews with project participants (project proponent staff, farmers, field technicians, community managers, forest guards, women committees and local authorities) on stakeholder involvement, baseline, and community benefits.

Following table shows the sites/communities visited during the side visit.

Site/Community	Date	Verification activity conducted Comments
Huicungo	24-Oct-2015	Meeting with APAHUI, individual interviews with members of APAHUI association. Observation of Community organization and empowerment dynamics and REDD project activities: chocoproductos, reforestation activities. Assessment of the level of training and information provided by the project to the community.
Pucalpillo	24-Oct-2015	Meeting with APAP association, interviews with members of the community of Pucalpillo. Observation of REDD project activities: beekeeping, pisciculture, nursery of APAP for reforestation activities, plot model.
Dos de Mayo	25-Oct-2015	Meeting with APROBOC association members. Individual interviews with members of the community and group of women working with chocoproductos. Observation of Community organization and empowerment dynamics and REDD project activities: reforestation activities. Assessment of the level of training and awareness on the project
Checkpoint El Breo	25-Oct-2015	To assess the measures of control and surveillance, sensitization and communication implemented by the project. Meeting with forest guards. Assessment of their level of training and awareness on the project objectives. Visit of the education circuit designed and developed by the community forest guards as part of the REDD project activities.
Inventory plot C2	26-Oct-2015	To observe the current state of the standing biomass compared to the information recorded from the parcel in the inventory. Measurement of some specimens chosen to be measured by one member of the FUNDAVI team – assessment of skills of the team to conduct inventory of biomass on forest areas. Verification of GPS information. Assessment of matters concerning leakage due to displacement of activities and non-permanence threats were throughout the visit to the protected area.
Santa Rosa	26-Oct-2015	Meeting with APAPMASAR association members. Individual interviews with members of the community and group of women working with chocoproductos. Observation of REDD project activities: reforestation activities, botanical garden, beekeeping, renewable energy activities (improving cooking stoves). Assessment of the level of training and awareness on the project
Mojarras	27-Oct-2015	Observation of REDD project activities: pisciculture.
Santa Inés	27-Oct-2015	Meeting with members of the community. Individual interview with a community manager and explanation of the implementation of the training program (Escuelas de Campo). Observation of REDD project activities: reforestation activities.

3.5 Public Comments

The Monitoring and Implementation Report (MIR) of the Martin Sagrado REDD+ Project (doc. Ref. 01), as well as a simplified Spanish version, were posted for public comments from 5 November to 4 December 2015 on the website of CCBA. Copies of this version were distributed to representatives of communities located in the area of influence of the project and directly or indirectly involved in the project at the beginning of the public comments period. No comments were received by the CCBA or VCS regarding the project.

3.6 Resolution of Any Material Discrepancy

Material discrepancies shall be resolved through the issuance of appropriate Corrective Action Requests. A Corrective Action Request is issued when a discrepancy with respect to a specific requirement is identified. This type of finding could only be closed upon receipt by ECOCERT of evidence of corrective actions taken in response to the issuance indicating that the identified discrepancy had been corrected. Resolution of all open CARs was a prerequisite for issuance of a verification statement. Other types of findings issues are characterized as follows:

Clarification Request (CL): A CL signified a need for supplementary information in order to determine whether a material discrepancy existed with respect to a specific requirement. Receipt of a CL did not necessarily indicate that the project was not in compliance with a specific requirement. However, resolution of all open CLs was a prerequisite for issuance of a verification statement.

Forward Action Request (FAR): A FAR is issued to highlight issues related to the project's implementation that require review during the next verification audit of the project. A FAR may lead to direct non-conformances if not addressed. Unlike CARs, FARs are not formally closed.

Opportunity for Improvement (OFI): A OFI is issued for areas that the auditors see the potential for improvement in implementing standard requirements or in the quality system.

Following the conducted verification activities 2 CARs, 5 CL and 6 FARs were identified. Following responses provided by project proponent, all findings issued by the audit team during the verification process have been closed. In accordance with Section 5.3.7 of the VCS Standard version 3, all findings issued during the verification process, and the impetus for their closure, are described in Section 4 and Appendix 1 of this report.

VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4 GENERAL

4.1 Summary Description of the Project (G3)

Section 1.1 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) provides a description of the project including the climate, community, and biodiversity objectives of the project. The information provided is consistent with that provided in the validated PDs (doc. Ref. 04, 05). The project is designed to mobilize the communities located in the project zone to avoid further deforestation and degradation in the project area and neighboring forests and then to obtain a net positive impact in emission reductions over the defined 40 years crediting period. The project leverages a carbon finance mechanism to reduce GHG, contribute to communities' development and conserve biodiversity.

The project seeks to increase the security of families, to diversify the sources of income and to improved livelihood by promoting a sustainable use of natural resources. Finally, the project seeks to contribute to the protection and conservation of endangered flora and fauna through technical guidance, implementation of community dialogue and regular monitoring of biodiversity by the communities with support from the project staff.

ECOCERT team confirms that description of climate, community and biodiversity impacts provided in the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) matches the information provided in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) related to climate, community and biodiversity objectives of the project. The assessment of Annual Operational

Plans (AOP) from the three concessions and FUNDAVI (doc. Ref. 23, 30, 37, 40) and other relevant documents as implementation plans and reports from concessions (doc. Ref. 24, 25, 35, 38, 69, 70, 71); community managers' minutes, monthly work plans and reports (doc. Ref. 32, 10, 20); and FUNDAVI activity reports (doc. Ref. 27, 28, 29, 44, 68, 93) as well as the information compiled through interviews with members of the communities permitted to confirm that these objectives have been taken into account and integrated in the operational management of the concessions. Auditors confirmed that project still satisfies G3.1.

4.2 Project Location (G1 & G3)

Section 1.2 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) provides information on the project location. Project is located in Northern Peru, in the western part of San Martín province, at the transition zone between the high Andes and the lower Amazon basin. ECOCERT auditors confirm that project location is the same described in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04). Section also provides an identification of project area parameters such as geological and soils units, and climate type (Koppen classification system). Audit team considers that this information is sufficient to characterize the basic physical parameters of the project. Finally, boundaries of the project area, project zone and reference region are provided in the MIR (doc. Ref. 01). The project proponent provided the project area and project zone boundaries in the MIR and basic physical and social information about the project area. A map identifying the project area location and the project zone including the leakage management areas is provided in section 1.2.1 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01). A KML file with the boundaries of the leakage management areas (doc. Ref. 94) as defined in the validated PD were provided by the as required by applied methodology VM0015 (doc. Ref. 07). Auditors consider that project still satisfies G1.1, G1.3 and G3.3.

4.3 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation (G1)

Communities located in the project zone are identified and described in section 1.4 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01). Legal status of land tenure and property rights information is also provided in section 3.2. Description of current biodiversity within the project zone as well as information on HCVs are respectively provided in sections 8 and 2.4. Auditors confirmed through documentary review that information in the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) is consistent with information provided in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05). Team is able to confirm that no relevant changes took place in conditions prior to project initiation during the first monitoring period and the project still satisfies G1.2 and G1.5-8.6.

4.4 Project Proponent (G4)

Project proponent is identified in section 1.3 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01). The project proponent is Pur Projet. This information is consistent with information provided in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05). Auditors verified the information through documentary review of relevant contracts between Pur Projet and the concessions (doc. Ref. 42) and other legal documents as the contracts between the regional government and the associations for the implementation of the concessions for conservation purposes (doc. Ref. 21, 34, 41). ECOCERT confirms that the project is in conformance with G4.1.

4.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project (G4)

Section 1.4 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) identifies Fundación Amazona Viva (FUNDAVI), Cooperativa ACOPAGRO, APROBOC (Asociación de Protección de Bosques Comunales Dos de Mayo), APAHUI (Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios de Huicungo), APAP (Asociación de Productores

Agropecuarios de Pucalpilllo) and APAPMASAR (Asociación de Productores Agropecuarios y Medio Ambiente de Santa Rosa) and ONF International as other entities directly involved in the project.

FUNDAVI is a nonprofit organization created at Pur Projet's initiative and constituted by the associations and cooperatives involved in reforestation and forest conservation projects, including cooperative Oro Verde and three of the associations mentioned above (APAHUI, APAP and APAPMASAR). Its role and responsibilities is to support and coordinate efforts of each organization and to increase support from local, national and international authorities and from larger private or public funds to finance community activities. FUNDAVI coordinates project activities with member organizations, implements the project activities and manages the allocations of funds. The other organizations are directly involved in the project since the beginning, ACOPAGRO, APROBOC and APAHUI being owners of the concessions for conservation that conform the project area.

Finally, ONF International is identified as a technical partner assisting in the baseline scenario modeling, and remote sensing data analysis required by the monitoring plan (section 1.4 doc. Ref. 01, section 1.4 doc. Ref. 04).

Key skills of involved entities are identified in section 1.4.2 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) in conformance with CCB Standards G4.2.

4.6 Project Start Date (G3)

The project start date indicated in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) and also in the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) is the 01 January 2010. Earlier that year ACOPAGRO started the official application process for establishing the Martin Sagrado Concession with conservation purposes, and an agreement were signed with Asociacion Dos de Mayo for the integration of El Breo Concession to the Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD project. According to documents consulted during the audit (doc. Ref. 97) the project start date defined by PP complies with section 3.2.1 of the VCS Standard AFOLU Requirements version 3.4.

4.7 Project Crediting Period (G3)

The project crediting period defined by the project proponent is 40 years starting on 01 January 2010 and match the project start date. This period coincides with the term of the concession granted to communities. Auditors verified that the concession contracts signed with regional government for a period of 40 years were still in force. Some documents reviewed (doc. Ref. 33, 53, 66) permitted to confirm that the project crediting period is still 40 years as stated in the PD.

As in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04), the project lifetime is defined in section 1.6 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) as equal to 80 years, because of the forest conservation purpose of the project. According to contracts signed with regional government (doc. Ref. 21, 34, 41), the term of the concessions could be renewed. Project business plan (doc. Ref. 66) was developed with this horizon of time, and includes the management costs over the lifetime period. Revenues from sales of carbon credits are taking into account only during the project crediting period.

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF DESIGN

5.1 Description of the Project Activity (G3)

Section 2.2 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) provides a very comprehensible description of the implementation of project activities and achievements concerning its climate, community and biodiversity goals. To assess the accuracy of this information ECOCERT auditors visited the project area and conducted numerous interviews and community meetings around the project area.

Based on verification activities conducted at ONF International, visual inspections in the project area and the zone of influence of the project and assessment of emission calculations presented in the MIR (doc. Ref. 01), the team is able to confirm that the project is progressing in the implementation of its climate objectives. Implementation of control and surveillance activities have resulted by now in the establishment of one checkpoint where community forest guards designed by the communities watch for illegal intruders, register the intrusions and intercept them through formal denunciation to pertinent authorities. Additionally, some guardians, working for APAHUI, share the checkpoint of the Gran Pajaten, from the National Park Rio Abiseo (PNRA) with the forest guards from the park. FUNDAVI assists communities through legal actions against intrusions. According to the project proponent these actions have actively contributed to reduce invasion process to the project area.

Concerning the legal status of land and property rights, the pending contracts granting the ownership of concessions for conversation were concluded between producers associations and national government (doc. Ref. 21, 34, 41). At the time of the project validation, only the concessions San Martin and El Breo have been granted to ACOPAGRO and APROBOC respectively (doc. Ref. 34, 21). Since then, the contract with APAHUI for the Monte Cristo concession was signed (doc. Ref. 41). Moreover, since the beginning, the project has supported the formalization of property rights in the area and continues this process. Today, the project helps 16 associations and community organizations to get their own area of conservation. The management plan for each new concession is developed together by FUNDAVI and the concessionary and then shared with all participating communities. As agroforestry is a main activity promoted by the project in the leakage management areas a FAR (FAR3) was emitted to PP concerning the monitoring of events related to land tenure (see annex 1 for additional explanation).

The proponent's community objectives were also determined to have advanced in accordance with the proponent's implementation plan. The audit team visited examples of all major project activities including reforestation and tree nurseries, pisciculture ponds, beekeeping and production of medicinal plants. Renewable energy initiatives as improved cooking stoves were also observed. Two FARs (FAR 2, FAR5) were emitted to PP. FAR2 encourages PP to improve the means of communication with producers and other stakeholders and to reinforce the technical assistance on cultural practices related to reforestation activities in the leakage management areas. In the same way, a FAR (FAR5) is emitted to reinforce the monitoring of events related to the presence of eventual pests and diseases in the plantations developed in the leakage management areas.

ECOCERT auditors also found sufficient documentation to support the claim that organization, training and empowerment of communities' activities have been implemented. Numerous reports and documents permitted to verify that various types of workshops and trainings had occurred (doc. Ref. 20, 29, 32, 44). The project proponent provided to auditors a comprehensive document on the Escuelas de Campo initiative describing the complete curriculum of trainings (doc. Ref. 15).

Since climate objectives are being used as a proxy for biodiversity objectives, and climate objectives were found to have progressed, auditors consider that biodiversity objectives have also been met. The project proponent initially proposed to elaborate a more specific biodiversity monitoring plan in collaboration with the Forestry Administration (INRENA). However, after assessment of the situation of the concessions and the role of the associations in their management, the project proponent decided to build this monitoring plan with the communities. The biodiversity related activities implemented by the communities inside the concessions are initially based in community agreements formalized in a logic framework (marco logico) and then integrated to the Annual Operational Plans from the concessions. According to the project proponent, this has shown to be a very effective way to involve the communities into long term conservation practices. Together with an important training in conservation, a participatory biodiversity inventory and monitoring has started in April 2010 as part of the activities conducted by the concessions to monitoring the biodiversity in the project area. This inventory and monitoring provides identification of protected species. Hence, regular inventories of biodiversity are being conducted by community forest guards through patrolling, observation, fixed-point photography (doc. Ref. 100). Moreover, three biodiversity research expeditions were conducted in 2012, 2013, and 2015 to recognize the project area, identify the ecosystems, and spot high conservation value species and camera traps were also used in the project area.

ECOCERT confirms that the project is been implemented in accordance with that stated in the monitoring report (doc. ref. 01). Information on activities implemented is in accordance with that provided in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05). A comparison of data and parameters contained in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) and the MIR (doc. Ref. 01), and used for the calculation of GHG emission and removals, was conducted by the team. ECOCERT is able to confirm that there is no variation between PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) and the monitoring report (doc. Ref. 01) parameters increasing the estimates of GHG removals. The monitoring of the project has been carried out in accordance with monitoring plan contained in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04).

ECOCERT verified through the review of some documents and records that training activities to field technicians' team were implemented including those related to reforestation activities (doc. Ref 15, 19, 20, 29). Auditors are able to confirm that knowledge of the team of technical agents assisting reforestation activities is satisfactory but some differences were detected among the different technicians in the approach to take some tree measurements. These measurements do not represent a material error for the project, as they do not enter in the GHG calculations. However, a FAR has been emitted to PP concerning the technical skills of the team, in order to prevent potential errors in the future monitoring and estimations of timber resulting from reforestation activities implemented in the leakage management areas (FAR6).

Audit team considers that project proponent has made adequate progress towards achieving its climate, community, and biodiversity objectives.

5.2 Management of Risks to Project Benefits (G3)

Section 2.3 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) includes a description of human risks to project benefits as well as mitigation measures that have been implemented for each of those risks. The identified risks are relevant and were validated by auditors based on the evidence collected during the field audit. Risks identified include: communities lack of effectiveness to control the Conservation forest area, loss of confidence from communities in FUNDAVI, agricultural expansion in the project area due to population growth, loss of carbon stocks due to fire, illegal logging and land clearing, inappropriate funding or use of revenues.

Furthermore, mitigation measures for each risk are identified including among other, empowerment of communities, training, development of community land use plans, the implementation of agroforestry systems, control and surveillance activities and the development of a sustainable timber supply chain in order to secure benefits beyond project lifetime. ECOCERT auditors confirm that these measures are well described in the MIR and are reasonable.

5.3 Measures to Maintain High Conservation Values (G3)

Sections 2.4 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) reports on implementation of specific activities designed to maintain HCVs. As the main goal of the project is to ensure the conservation of the forest and consequently of key habitats for flora and fauna, and in general, critical ecological services, PP states that the project looks to protect areas of High Conservation Values through reduction of deforestation in the project area. Following assessment on emission reductions (see section 8 below) and site inspections auditors are able to confirm the information stated. As the project has successfully protected forest cover during this monitoring period, compared to the baseline deforestation rate, the project also helped to protect community HCVs including areas fundamental for meeting community basic needs. Community HCVs are also maintained through agroforestry activities promoted in the leakage management areas.

Specific activities implemented during the first monitoring period to ensure conservation of HCV include the development of studies completing the assessment of HCV for vegetal and animal biodiversity and the creation of a botanical garden to propagate and preserve rare endemic species of special interest for medicinal uses and to preserve traditional know how.

Auditors consider that the above measures simultaneously help to maintain and enhance HCVs and confirms that project demonstrates progress in the implementation of CCB G3.6 requirement.

5.4 Project Financing (G3 & G4)

According to section 2.5 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) project financing has been based on a combination of various mechanisms, including private donors' grants, ex-ante sales of carbon credits and sales of environmental services in the form of "forest conservation certificates" (doc. Ref. 53). Following assessment of relevant documentation, including accounting information from FUNDAVI and financial reports, with detailed information on cash flows from 2011 to 2015 (doc. Ref. 60, 61, 72) ECOCERT team considers that there are no material discrepancies between the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) and the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) with regard to project financing. Confidential contracts on carbon sales between project proponent and its clients were also reviewed (doc. Ref. 53). In general, the information provided permitted to confirm that the financial mechanism adopted provides an adequate flow of funds to achieve the project objectives. Moreover, project proponent makes provisions and financial reserves built up to meet an eventual default in the project. ECOCERT team considers that the financial health of implementing organization has been sufficient during this monitoring period and that project proponent has provided sufficient documentation to demonstrate that indicator G3.11 and G4.7 of the CCB standards are met.

5.5 Employment Opportunities and Worker Safety (G4)

Section 2.2.8 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) describes the framework developed by the project proponent in order to ensure training and empowerment of communities. The curriculum of trainings developed by

FUNDAVI called Escuelas de Campo was provided to auditors as evidence of the implementation of this project activity (doc. Ref. 15). Audit team assessed this document and confirmed the implementation of the program through interviews with local stakeholders.

Section 2.6 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) describes the employment opportunities created by the project. Members from the communities implement the project activities and are paid for the communities themselves. Additionally, the project has created a “community managers system” (or community leaders system) where members from some communities or producers associations are selected to execute the project activities in each location. They are paid by the associations and work as intermediaries between the individual participants and the FUNDAVI technical team. The community managers receive regular training from FUNDAVI and help the technical team to conduct trainings and workshops addressed to the participating communities. During the audit visit, auditors could interview community managers from Pulcapillo, Santa Rosa, Santa Ines and Canaan Communities. Three other communities have also identified community managers: Sector Salas, Sion-Huallaga and Triangulo de la Esperanza. Assessment of accounting reports from FUNDAVI (doc. Ref. 60, 61, 72), training programs and supports (doc. Ref. 15) and testimonies collected during the interviews permitted to confirm the information on activities conducted and on payments effectuated. Verification of the managers’ election system was conducted through review of minutes from associations’ general Assemblies. Finally, during the site visit, ECOCERT observed the course of a training meeting at FUNDAVI headquarters.

The project proponent refers to analysis of the risks to workers’ safety and mitigation measures provided in the PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05). Following the site inspection at the project zone, auditors consider that this analysis is thorough and complete.

ECOCERT team confirms that the project is being implemented as indicated in the PD (doc. Ref. 01) and complies with the requirements G4.3-4 and G4.6 of the CCB standards.

5.6 Stakeholders (G3)

Section 1.4.1 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) provides a description of the main stakeholders and communities involved in the project. This information is considered accurate and consistent with information provided in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05). The proponent has provided information in Section 2.7 of the MIR on the involvement of communities in the project design and on the stakeholder consultation process implemented.

The project is designed as a community based project, with communities participating actively in the choice of activities and their implementation. The FUNDAVI, the nonprofit organization created to implement the project, represents the interest of all communities involved in the project. As further evidence of participatory decision-making, the audit team observed a meeting of the board of FUNDAVI where each member could express its opinion concerning the project and where decisions on future actions were discussed and taken together.

As this is the first verification of the project, project proponent decided to invite to the opening meeting a large number of stakeholders to inform them on the audit process. Members and representatives from several communities and all associations involved were appointed and from interviews conducted after this meeting and information collected from dialogues among people participating in the meeting, auditors could confirm that there is vast support by communities and associations on the participatory approach implemented.

Project proponent indicates that the procedure to publicize public comments period follows the same process applied during the validation of the PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05). Process consists on informing the associations and communities of the publication of the MIR on the website of CCBA and distribution of a simplified Spanish version to each of them. In addition, a printed copy of the Spanish version is available at FUNDAVI headquarters for consultation.

ECOCERT team confirmed through interviews that the process described was implemented. Also, the team witnessed the meeting where communities and associations involved were informed of this period of comments and how they could submit commentaries. During this meeting, the copies of Spanish version of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) were distributed to the associations present at the session.

Members of communities expressed during the interviews that in general they are consulted on decisions of the FUNDAVI and informed of the progress of the project. According to information provided in section 2.7.4 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01), the project relies on existing institutions to mediate any conflict arising from project related activities. These institutions are today well established and can channeling any information to the FUNDAVI, directly or through the network of extension agents and community managers. FUNDAVI gathers the information and address conflicts and other issues identified. Evidence on the collection process of commentaries from communities was found in the numerous reports from community managers and extension agents as well as household surveys implemented by the project. FUNDAVI has developed a chart to explain the procedure for the resolution of conflicts (doc. Ref. 73). A tool of consolidation of the requests, complaints and commentaries coming from the communities affected by the project was also developed (doc. Ref. 74) to gather the information and monitoring the answers, decisions and potential solutions to the communities' requests. The information is collected through a book of complaints and requests available at each association (doc. Ref. 75, 76).

Finally, project proponent indicates that conflicts that could not be resolved will be handled through a process supervised by the Rio Abiseo National Park. A document signed between the national park and FUNDAVI on the conflict resolution process was provided to auditors for assessment (doc. Ref. 46). ECOCERT has reviewed the process and found it to conform to the CCB indicator. G3.8-10.

6 LEGAL STATUS

6.1 Compliance with Laws, Statutes, Property Rights and Other Regulatory Frameworks (G4 & G5)

The proponent describes the relevant laws and regulations in Section 3.1 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01). Auditors conducted a review of main relevant legislation (doc. Ref. 27, 59) and interviews with local and regional authorities' representatives, including the Municipality of Juanjui, the regional government and the Rio Abiseo National Park, confirming that project are in conformance with relevant laws and regulations.

6.2 Evidence of Right of Use (G5)

As evidence of right of use, the project proponent provided contracts between the Peruvian national government and ACOPAGRO, APROBOC and APAHUI that grant to the last ones the ownership of the concessions for conservation conforming the project area (doc. Ref. 21, 34, 41). Concessions were given upon demand for a period of 40 years. According to national forestry law (doc. Ref. 27) the landholders

have the right over the environmental services generated by the forest, including carbon credits. PP also provided the agreements (doc. Ref.42) signed with each of the three concessionaires for the transfer of carbon rights. The assessment of the evidence presented to the audit team permitted to confirm that contracts are still in force and that project proponent has the right of use on carbon credits during the entire crediting period defined in the validated PD as required by VCS standard. Auditors confirm that project respects requirement G5.6 of the CCB standard.

6.3 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits (CL1)

Section 3.3 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) states that the project has not been used for compliance with binding limits to GHG emissions or been included in an emissions trading program and that all VERs generated will be sold exclusively on the voluntary market. The carbon credits generated from the project will be registered under the VCS. Furthermore, section states that no other current scheme allows REDD credits to be sold.

ECOCERT auditors confirm that no other emissions trading programs or binding limits exist in the geographic region where the project is located. Following review of the intended Nationally Determined Contribution INDC from Peru that was submitted to UNFCCC in September 2015 (doc. Ref. 11), the period for implementation of the INDC covers January 1st, 2021 to December 31st, 2030. Section 2.2.v. of the document indicates that the acquisition of emission reductions through existing or new international market mechanisms is not considered for compliance in order to avoid adjustments or duplications for ownership or accounting reasons but the country is considering selling emission reductions provided this will be not an obstacle for the compliance with the national commitment.

Finally, ECOCERT team checked among the main GHG programs registries and no evidence was found that the project activity implemented by the project proponent has been registered or included in other emissions trading program. Peru is a non-Annex I country and no binding limits on GHG emissions have been defined. Following review of the intended Nationally Determined Contribution INDC from Peru that was submitted to UNFCCC in September 2015 (doc. Ref. 11), the period for implementation of the INDC covers January 1st, 2021 to December 31st, 2030. Section 2.2.v. of the document indicates that the acquisition of emission reductions through existing or new international market mechanisms is not considered for compliance in order to avoid adjustments or duplications for ownership or accounting reasons but the country is considering selling emission reductions provided this will be not an obstacle for the compliance with the national commitment.

6.4 Participation under Other GHG Programs (CL1)

According to section 3.4 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) the project is not registered nor is seeking registration under any other GHG program. ECOCERT auditors realized a crosscheck in the main GHG project registries (UNFCCC CDM, CDM pipeline, VCS pipeline, Markit Environment) to verify this statement. Peru is a non-Annex I country and no binding limits on GHG emissions have been defined to date, so there is no risk of double counting concerning the offsets generated by the project and sold in the voluntary market. Furthermore, the Peru's intended Nationally Determined Contribution INDC submitted to UNFCCC in September 2015 (doc. Ref. 11), indicates in its section 2.2.v that the acquisition of emission reductions through existing or new international market mechanisms is not considered for compliance in order to avoid adjustments or duplications for ownership or accounting reasons but the country is considering selling emission reductions provided this will be not an obstacle for the compliance with the national commitment.

6.5 Other Forms of Environmental Credit (CL1)

Section 3.5 of MIR (doc. Ref. 01) indicates that the project neither has nor intends to generate any other form of GHG related environmental credit. Besides the VCS program the project participates to CCBA certification program, which does not generate any GHG related environmental credit.

ECOCERT auditors realized a crosscheck in the Markit Registry in order to verify this information. Furthermore, the FUNDAVI financial report (doc. Ref. 60, 61) and contracts between project proponent and its clients (doc. Ref. 53) indicate that the sole sources of revenues come from the sales of carbon credits and the financial support of project proponent clients to reforestation activities in the leakage management areas of the project. ECOCERT auditors confirmed through Interviews with different stakeholder that the project intends to generate only carbon credits.

6.6 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs (CL1)

The Project Proponent states in section 3.6 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) that the project has not been rejected by any other GHG programs as it has not been presented to other GHG program. This is consistent with the information obtained during the verification conducted by ECOCERT on the websites of the main GHG program registries.

6.7 Respect for Rights and No Involuntary Relocation (G5)

Section 3.7 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) states that the project has been defined as a community project, where the communities participate in the project design, choice and implementation of activities. The PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) provides a list of communities consulted and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) were conducted in all communities. ACOPAGRO, APROBOC and APAHUI own the concessions and ECOCERT auditors confirm that contracts with Peruvian government (doc. Ref. 21, 34, 41) are still in force. Contracts between associations and PP (doc. Ref. 42) are clear and demonstrate that management of project area is decided and implemented by the communities. Furthermore, during the visit, ECOCERT observed a meeting of the general assembly directive of FUNDAVI where the communities concerned by the project were all represented. ECOCERT confirms the respect of procedures and rights of communities to decide and implement the different project activities. Concerning the access to the project area, one of the main activities implemented by the project, along with the control and surveillance, is sensitization and communication on conservation. The objective of the project team is that people from the region learn the importance of protecting the forest so they could ensure a sustainable access to the project area. Besides, the control and surveillance activities are implemented in collaboration with local authorities and their main objective is to inform the relevant authorities when an illegal activity is detected in the area. Audit team confirmed this information through visual inspection and interviews with community forest guards, the municipal government of Juanjui and Rio Avisio National Park representatives.

Section 3.7.2 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) states that project implementation do not involve the relocation of people or activities. Section asserts that due to high migration pressure into the San Martin Province, the project is conducting assessment to better understand migration patterns and drivers in the project area and that a regular dialogue with communities and migrants will be organized in order to develop natural resource management plans and guidelines and regulations covering land-use allocation. Site inspections and interviews permitted the audit team to confirm this information. No relocation was reported during the interviews to members of communities concerned by the project. Auditors confirm that the project proponent has demonstrated conformance with G5.3-4 of the CCB Standards.

6.8 Illegal Activities and Project Benefits (G5)

According to validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) the main illegal activities identified in the project boundary are illegal logging, fires and agricultural encroachment. Proposed activities to combat these illegal activities consisted on cooperation among local communities, the police, and forestry administration staff and the distribution of equipment to aid in patrols that will dissuade illegal loggers from continuing their operations in the project area. Section 3.8 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) states that implementation of these activities and the construction of checkpoints at the access points of the project area and training to the community guards have shown to significantly reduce illegal intrusions for logging and hunting.

According to section 2.2.2 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01), community forest guards chosen by the producers associations participating in the project, watch for illegal intruders, register the intrusions and intercept them with formal denunciation to legal authorities. Same section details some control and surveillance activities supported by the project, including improvement of pathways, demarcation of forest boundaries and construction and maintain of walkways and patrol forest areas with endorsement of local authorities and communities. According to information provided, several control posts were established at strategic points and designated community forest guards conduct regular patrols. The establishment and maintenance of the control posts and the salary of community forest guards is financed by the project (doc. Ref. 60, 72).

Along with surveillance and control activities, the project provides training to guards and communities in general, looking to sensitize the population on conservation matters. The project incentivize the production of permanent crops under agroforestry systems (doc. Ref. 56, 57) in order to prevent the expansion of agriculture activities to the project area resulting from land pressure.

As part of the verification activities, ECOCERT auditors visited the checkpoint established at El Breo, and interviewed the community forest guards that were missioned at this control post at the moment of the visit. They described to auditors the rotation system they have in order to ensure a permanent presence in the posts, the control and surveillance activities they conduct and described the patrols they effectuate at each mission. Auditors could also review the AOP from the concessions (doc. Ref. 23, 37, 40) in order to check how the activities proposed by the REDD project have been integrated into the AOP activities and in particular the control and surveillance activities. Auditors also interviewed the forest guards assigned to the control post of Gran Pajatén at Montecristo Concession, during a meeting at FUNDAVI headquarters the 23 October 2015. This control post appertains to the Rio Aviseo National Park but the post is shared with the community forest guards, which also allows a faster response to situations such that illegal interventions in the project area. Finally, financial reports from FUNDAVI and bookkeeping were controlled during the audit to confirm the financial support of the project to these activities (doc. Ref. 60, 61, 72).

7 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

7.1 Project Description Deviations

No project description or methodology deviations were conducted by project proponent

7.2 Baseline Scenario (G2)

Information on section 4.4 from the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) coincides with information provided in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) and refers to analysis and results reported in the PD. The PP applied the

methodological steps from the VCS methodology VM0015 (doc. Ref. 07) including historical analysis of land use and land cover change; analyses of agents, drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and projection of future deforestation. The “without project” scenario is described as communities of the area losing control over the forest on which they depend for a wide range of services (including food, house construction, fuel wood, timber, medicinal plants and seeds) and a loss of quality of water resources. Loss of access to forest resources would create economic difficulties to communities and social conflicts. Furthermore, the without project scenario identified implicates a loss of forest by land clearing, illegal logging and slash and burn practices which would lead to a substantial loss of habitat and so to an additional pressure on threatened flora and fauna. Threats described were confirmed during site inspections. Auditors consider that project proponent has well documented the effects of without project scenario on biodiversity and communities. The project satisfies G2.1 and G2.4-5 of CCB standards.

7.3 Additionality (G2)

According to information presented in section 4.5 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) there has been no change from the information provided in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05), which is a presentation of the application of the VCS Tool for Additionality and has been initially confirmed to be in conformance with the VCS and CCBA. Site inspections permitted to observe in the project zone the different alternative land use scenario proposed and such to confirm the credibility of proposed scenario. Audit team confirmed through documentary review and interviews that general legal framework had not changed since the project validation. Furthermore, interviews conducted permitted to confirm that barriers identified by the project proponent in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) still exist.

8 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

8.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction or Removal Calculations (G2)

To determine the net GHG emission reductions and removals for the monitoring period from 01 January 2010 to 22 October 2015, the project applies the Historical LU/LC-change method according to applied methodology VM0015 Version 1.1 (doc. Ref. 07).

8.1.1 Baseline Emissions

According to the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04) and applicable methodology VM0015 Version 1.1 (doc. Ref. 07) the avoided baseline emissions for the monitoring period could be computed following:

$$\text{Baseline Emission} = \Delta\text{CBSLPA}_t + \text{EBBSLPA}_t$$

Where:

ΔCBSLPA_t = Total carbon stock change for a given year of the initial forest classes in the project area
 EBBSLPA_t = Baseline GHG Emissions from forest fires in the project area.

GHG emissions from biomass burning in the project area were omitted as permitted by the methodology so this component is equal to zero (0) for estimation purposes.

ΔCBSLPA_t can be estimated following:

$$\Delta CBSLPA_t = \sum_{y=1}^t \left[\sum_{icl=1}^{Icl} ABSLPA_{icl,y} * \Delta Ctot_{icl,t-y} + \sum_{fcl=1}^{Fcl} ABSLPA_{fcl,y} * \Delta Ctot_{fcl,t-y} \right]$$

Where:

$\Delta CBSLPA_t$	Total baseline carbon stock change within the project area at year t ; t CO ₂ e
$ABSLPA_{icl,y}$	Area of initial forest class icl deforested at time t within the project area in the baseline case ; ha
$\Delta Ctot_{icl,Ac}$	Carbon stock loss in the initial forest class icl at Age of change Ac (# of years after LU/LC change)
$ABSLPA_{fcl,y}$	Area of the final non-forest class fcl at time t within the project area in the baseline case ; ha
$\Delta Ctot_{fcl,Ac}$	Carbon stock gain in the final non-forest class fcl at Age of change Ac (# of years after LU/LC change)

Baseline emissions were determined for the following carbon pools as per applicable methodology VM0015 Version 1.1 (doc. Ref. 07):

- Above ground biomass
- Below ground biomass

Baseline emissions in the project area were:

Project Year	Calendar Year	Baseline scenario		
		Annual Area Deforested in Project Area (ABSLPA _t)	Annual baseline carbon stock change (ΔCBSLPAt)	Cumulative Annual baseline carbon stock change (ΔCBSLPA)
		ha	t CO ₂ e	t CO ₂ e
0	2010			
1	2011	120	-89 535	-89 535
2	2012	136	-102 963	-192 498
3	2013	131	-99 955	-292 453
4	2014	126	-99 651	-392 104
5	2015	151	-121 458	-513 561

The total baseline emissions from the above pools for the monitoring period under review were estimated to be 513,561 tCO₂e. ECOCERT auditors verified the accuracy of data used for the calculations of baseline emissions by examining the Excel workbook on carbon calculations (doc. Ref. 02) provided by the project proponent. ECOCERT confirms that all data was transparently recorded and all formulae were correctly applied.

8.1.2 Project Emissions

Project emissions were estimated according to applicable methodology VM0015 Version 1.1 (doc. Ref. 07) as the sum of emissions from ex post project carbon stock changes and ex post project emissions. According to the applicable methodology the project emissions for the monitoring period would be:

$$\text{Project Emissions} = \Delta Cab CPSPA_t + EBBPSPA_t$$

Where:

$\Delta Cab CPSPA_t$ = Ex post project carbon stock changes
 $EBBPSPA_t$ = Ex Post Project Emissions from forest fires.

$EBBPSPA_t$ was omitted as permitted by applicable methodology

$$\Delta Cab CPSPA_t = \Delta CPA_dPA_t + \Delta CPA_iPA_t + \Delta CUD_dPA_t$$

Where:

ΔCPA_dPA_t = Total carbon stock decrease due to planned activities
 ΔCPA_iPA_t = Total carbon stock increase due to planned activities
 ΔCUD_dPA_t = Total carbon stock decrease due to unavoided unplanned deforestation

Ex post project carbon stock changes included only the total carbon stock decrease due to unavoidable unplanned deforestation.

Hence, the total Project emissions in this monitoring period were estimated to be 351,303 tCO₂e. ECOCERT auditors verified the accuracy of data used for the calculations of actual project emissions by examining the Excel workbook on carbon calculations (doc. Ref. 02) provided by the project proponent. ECOCERT confirms that all data was transparently recorded and all formulae were correctly applied.

8.1.3 Leakage

Any deforestation above the deforestation baseline found outside the Project's boundaries will be considered to be leakage as described in the VM0015 Version 1.1 (doc. Ref. 07). Part 3 - section 1.2.2 of the methodology states that "Leakage will be calculated as the difference between the *ex-ante* and the *ex post* assessment".

$$\Delta CBSLLK_t = \text{Ex Ante } \Delta CBSLLK_t - \text{Ex Post } \Delta CBSLLK_t$$

Where:

- $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ = Total net carbon stock change in the leakage belt
- Ex Ante $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ = Total ex ante net baseline carbon stock change in the leakage belt
- Ex Post $\Delta CBSLLK_t$ = Total ex post actual carbon stock change in the leakage belt

According to the monitoring report (doc. Ref. 01) the project proponent estimated ex-ante leakage due to displaced deforestation during the monitored period as -10,786,049 tCO₂e. Estimation of ex-post actual carbon stock change in the leakage belt during the monitored period resulted in -5,931,913 tCO₂e. Hence, if no increase is observed in the trend of deforestation for the leakage belt area during the monitoring

period (i.e. above the ex-ante leakage estimation), the project is found not to have generated leakage. The project proponent reported a value of zero for the ex-post leakage, what represents no emissions from leakage during the first monitoring period.

8.1.4 Summary of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The net anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals from the project activity have been calculated as per the registered VCS-PD (doc. Ref. 04) and applied methodology VM0015 Version 1.1 (doc. Ref. 07) (no emissions from forest fires were contemplated by the project proponent for the calculation of carbon stocks in the baseline)

$$\Delta REDD_t = \Delta CBSLPA_t - \Delta CPSPA_t + \Delta CLK_t + ELK_t$$

Component	GHG Emissions and Removals (tCO ₂ -e)
Baseline Carbon Stock Change $\Delta CBSLPA_t$	513,562
Actual Project Carbon Stock Change $\Delta CPSPA_t$	351,303
Sum of estimated leakage net carbon stock changes ΔCLK_t	0
Sum of estimated leakage emissions ELK_t	0
Total net GHG emission reductions ($\Delta REDD_t$)	162,258

Hence, the total Ex ante anthropogenic GHG emission reductions in this monitoring period would be equal to **162,258 tCO₂e**.

8.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

Section 5.1 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) describes the monitoring procedures adopted for the remote sensing/GIS analyses, including some QC/QA procedures as well as the data archiving, and the frequency of monitoring/recording of the parameters used. Non-conformances were not found with these aspects of the project.

ECOCERT auditors conducted a visit to the ONF International and interviewed Anne Cécile Capel responsible for the remote sensing/GIS analyses and monitoring performed for the project (doc. Ref. 06). Auditors confirmed the knowledge and skills of the organization team to perform the required analyses and to interpret the results. All steps related to the GIS analyses and their outcomes evaluations were appropriate when presented for the audit team, which corroborates the expertise on this matter.

In regards to the accuracy of the imagery classification, a map accuracy assessment was conducted by ONF International to validate the classification process (doc. Ref. 06). Process was presented to the auditors. The assessment was conducted through high resolution data on Google earth for the eastern part of the reference area (2014 images) and Landsat images for areas not covered by free high resolution image. The assessment was based on 500 randomly distributed points distributed within 4 strata (Forest in stable areas – 126 points; Non Forest in stable areas – 178 points; Forest in a 1000 meters buffer at the Forest / Non Forest interface – 139 points, Non Forest in a 1000 meters buffer at the Forest / Non Forest interface – 57 points).

All land-use classes resulted in accuracy higher than 80%. For Forest and Non Forest classes the accuracy was 96.2% and 90.0% respectively and conforms to VM0015 methodology requirements (doc. Ref. 07). The mean map accuracy was 93.0% (doc. Ref. 06).

The audit team reviewed with ONF the classified GIS information to check the forest areas, at the beginning and end of the monitoring period (2010 and 2015), within the project area and the leakage belt. The goal of this review was to assess the project emissions due to deforestation. The procedure and the results from the spatial analyses were found to be in conformance with VM0015 (doc. Ref. 07).

ECOCERT auditors conclude that the quality of evidences provided to determine GHG emission reductions was adequate.

8.3 Management and Operational System

The audit team interviewed or observed the work of all main stakeholders responsible for the project management system. The system is well-developed and coherent and seems to be mature.

The audit team reviewed the maintenance of information recording through observation of forest inventory datasheet and inventory plots records. Forest inventory data was also available at FUNDAVI headquarters in paper form. As this was a verification audit the forest inventory data used at validation was not evaluated during the field visit for verification as carbon stocks are expected to remain constant since validation.

Monitoring of project activities implementation is robust. The audit team reviewed reports, minutes and other documents (doc. Ref. 10, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 40, 44, 68, 69, 70, 71, 93) prepared by FUNDAVI team or other stakeholders (e.g. the community managers, community forest guards, producers associations representatives, etc.) used by FUNDAVI to provide follow up to the project. Additional evidence on the collection process of commentaries from communities was found in the household surveys implemented by the project. Furthermore, a tool of consolidation of the requests, complaints and commentaries coming from the communities affected by the project was also developed (doc. Ref. 74) to gather the information and monitoring the answers, decisions and potential solutions to the communities' requests and to integrate these opinion in the decision making process. The information is collected through a book of complaints and requests available at each association (doc. Ref. 75, 76).

A FAR (FAR4) was emitted to encourage the project proponent to reinforce the monitoring of activities implemented and to build relevant indicators permitting to assess the project achievements.

Additional monitoring data assessed include records and reports from forest guards (doc. ref. 100) for biodiversity monitoring (not referenced) and reports on productive activities implemented (doc. ref. 29). The project proponent also provided the results of a project research conducted by its research program Pur Lab, among the North Peruvian cocoa communities on livelihoods and environmental associations (doc. ref. 79, 80) as well as a survey tool, designed also in the framework of its research program, destined to evaluate the livelihoods of the communities in the area of influence of the project (doc. ref. 81). The results of these studies are used as part of the monitoring of the socioeconomic impacts of the project.

A map on cumulative areas credited within the project area as required by the VCS applied methodology VM0015, part 3 (doc. ref. 07) was provided to auditors and integrated to the project document following a CAR emitted in the preliminary verification report (CAR2).

The proponent uses appropriate information technology and backup systems for maintenance of documentation and data in conformance with section 3.17.1 of VCS requirements version 3 (doc. ref. 09). All key document is digitally stored and there is a well implemented system of ensuring that information collected in the field is kept with paper copies and digital copies. Relevant staff has the required competencies and responsibilities are clearly established. The proponent performs internal audits on relevant information sources such as forest inventory data.

8.4 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1)

According to information presented in section 6.5 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) the project still pursues activities that assist communities and biodiversity to adapt to potential climate change impacts. The project proponent has identified in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 04, 05) heavy rainfall, flooding and increased frequency of drought as potential impacts resulting from climate change. The project proponent states that in the absence of the project the forest cover will decrease resulting in an increment of ground fuels and then of forest fires, affecting the biodiversity and forest resources from food to timber. The project proponent indicates that forest fires threats homes and people from around communities. Moreover, forest clearing could result in an exacerbation of land use change from forest to agriculture land with poor results due to intensified drought. On the other hand, the heavy rainfall during the rainy season coupled with decrease of forest cover would lead to soil erosion and degradation of soils and then to an increase in landslides risks and fertility loss.

The efforts identified by the project proponent to mitigate impacts are based on the preservation of forest cover that will contribute to a regulation of water regime and reduction of runoff, training on fires control, small grants to communities for development of agroforestry and agro ecological practices and reforestation. Moreover, PD indicates that project activity conserves biodiversity through the creation of a buffer that will aid the species located in the project area to adapt slowly to climate change. As project has achieved progress in the reduction of deforestation, as confirmed in section 8 of present report, it could be consider that he has achieved progress in its climate change goals.

Additionally, the training activities on agroforestry practices implemented by the project proponent help the farmers to recreate better micro-climate in the crop, modifying light access, soil's nutrients and water utilization, crop biodiversity through shade trees. At the regional scale, the San Martin government, through the implementation of the Zonificación Económica Ecológica (ZEE) (doc. Ref. 99), designed to reduce the deforestation and promote sustainable development, looks today to extend this training outside the farmers associations, to reduce the impact of agricultural practices on forest degradation.

Following the information and evidence presented by the project proponent, the audit team considers that the project is in compliance with *GL1.1-4*.

9 COMMUNITY

9.1 Net Positive Community Impacts (CM1)

The project proponent has demonstrated that the project has achieved net positive community impacts. Section 7.1 of the MIR (doc. ref. 01) describes implementation of activities that generate benefits,

including a description of achievements related to community benefits which provides a sound justification for the claim of net positive community benefits. The project brings positive community impacts through various dimensions including:

- Organizational structure strengthening, democratic and collective process, formalization and empowerment of local organizations
- Self-determination and autonomous participation
- Development of complementary sustainable economic activities
- Agroforestry benefits
- Increased visibility and linkage with third-party stakeholders
- Pride, well-being, happiness

The description of the project implementation corresponds to proposed model evaluated at validation and which was confirmed to be likely to generate net positive community benefits if effectively implemented. A detailed community impact monitoring plan has been provided by the project proponent (doc. ref. 84). This plan, implemented by the concessionaries, is built from relevant specific objectives of the logic framework (marco logico) and then introduced to the POA of FUNDAVI and the concessions. The concessions report the implementation of the monitoring activities and results to FUNDAVI. The specific objectives are defined by the concessions together with FUNDAVI and the communities and permit to monitoring four key aspects of community impact:

- Education/awareness on environmental issues
- Understanding and acceptance of the REDD+ project
- Economic impacts;
- Empowerment of communities and management of natural resources

Section also provide in depth explanation of the outputs achieved during the first monitoring period. These achievements correspond with those confirmed by the audit team in the field via interviews and direct observation.

The audit team interviewed a large number of local community members during site inspections. Nearly all interviewees confirmed that they supported the project. A FAR was emitted to PP (FAR1) as during interviews at Dos de Mayo community, some members from APROBOC manifested that they would like to improve the participatory process and then their participation in the making decision process.

In summary, the project proponent has provided substantial justification of positive impacts, assessed negative impacts, provided appropriate reference to supporting documentation, and has provided evidence that community HCVs have not been negatively impacted by the project activities. The audit team considers that the project is in compliance with CM1.1-2 and CM3.1-3.

9.2 Offsite Stakeholder impacts (CM2)

The MIR (doc. Ref. 01) states in section 7.2 that the impacts on communities beyond the project area are estimated to be very limited. It is expected that people displaced from the project area could create a pressure on the communities around the project area but due to difficult access and because most deforestation drivers are already present in the communities (i.e. forest clearing for agriculture expansion) impacts resulting from project outside the project area are expected to be minimal. Although the expect impact is minimum, the project proponent defined a mitigation strategy based on the elaboration of land

use plans for each community with the support of FUNDAVI, and a microzonification of their areas in order to clearly define land use and open areas for migrants to settle and to implement their agricultural activities. To facilitate this process FUNDAVI assists the communities in the organization of consultative process to define areas dedicated for agriculture activities and by promoting dialogue among community members. Training efforts on sustainable forest management practices are expected to be emulated by the migrant communities.

Based in the observation and interviews conducted during site inspections, auditors consider that measures defined by the project proponent are in accordance with the limited level of impact expected. On the contrary, people from communities around the project area are very involved in the project and expressed support to the activities implemented. Moreover, some communities not directly implicated in the project are asking today for their own conservation concession, as they would like to integrate a second phase of the Martin Sagrado project. The team considers that the project is in compliance with CM2.1.3.

9.3 Exceptional Community Benefits (GL2)

The project has provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the project is still pursuing activities that contribute reducing poverty and enhancing sustainable livelihoods of communities. Site inspections permitted to confirm the economic and social conditions described in the validated CCB PD (doc. Ref. 05).

Section 7.3 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01° states that activities implemented address the needs of communities located in the project zone by supporting them through education and development of complementary economic non timber activities and agroforestry activities, enabling families to increase and diversify their revenues and so their economic independence. Audit team considers that the project proponent has provided large evidence throughout the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) on the implementation progress of the proposed project activities.

Productive and reforestation activities were observed throughout the onsite audit and their implementation was assessed. Testimonies from direct beneficiaries collected through interviews confirmed that communities are quite satisfied with new alternatives. In addition to the very positive feedback from people involved in reforestation and agroforestry activities, auditors could converse with different people that have implemented beekeeping and fish breeding activities. Moreover, the team met some members of women comités from Santa Rosa, Huicungo and APROBOC. The production of new cocoa-based products (the chocoproductos) have permitted these groups not only to have an additional revenue but also to gain in more intangible values as self-confidence, proud and respect.

Education activities have had a significant impact in the vision of different stakeholders, more of them looking now for new opportunities and means to improve their economic and social conditions building in the framework already established by the project. ECOCERT auditors are able to confirm that the project has produced exceptional community benefits as implemented project activities contribute to reduce poverty and to enhance sustainable livelihoods of communities.

10 BIODIVERSITY

10.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B1)

Validated CCB PD (doc. Ref. 05) states that the main goal of the project is to ensure conservation of key habitat for threatened flora and fauna species over the project area by avoiding deforestation and degradation of the forest. The strategy proposed by the project proponent consists on the implementation of activities of control and surveillance, education and training, assisted regeneration activities and agroforestry practices. Main positive impacts identified are the increase of forest cover related to without project scenario and the enhancement of forest ecosystems.

Section 8.1 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) states that records of community forest guards (doc. Ref. 100) show a decrease in illegal intrusions to the project area for hunting, poaching and logging activities. Additionally, following the commentaries received during interviews with different members of the communities, the education program developed and implemented by FUNDAVI (doc. Ref. 15) seems to have created awareness among the communities on the importance of forest conservation and biodiversity. The community of Santa Rosa developed, assisted by the project, a botanical garden aiming to protect traditional knowledge on native plants and to preserve endangered species propagated in the garden for conservation purposes. Audit team inspected the site and confirmed that activities implemented are in line with objectives proposed.

Finally, the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) reports that the project does not introduce exotic species through reforestation or non-timber productive activities implemented in the leakage management areas. Visits to some reforestation parcels permitted to confirm that species proposed by the project are those indicated in the MIR. Beekeeping and fish breeding activities are based in the collection of specimens directly in the forest or freshwater Amazonian ecosystem. Information was confirmed through interviews with producers and community managers conducted during inspections of hives and ponds in the communities of Santa Rosa, Pucalpillo and Mojarras. No negative impact on High Conservation Values areas is identified as the goal of the project is to protect forest resources.

Concerning the monitoring procedure, the project proponent has built a monitoring plan with the communities. The biodiversity related activities implemented by the concessionaries inside the concessions are initially based in community agreements formalized in a logic framework (marco logico) and then integrated to the Annual Operational Plans from the concessions. According to the project proponent, this has shown to be a very effective way to involve the communities into long term conservation practices. Together with an important training in conservation, a participatory biodiversity inventory and monitoring has started in April 2010 as part of the activities conducted by the concessions to monitoring the biodiversity in the project area. This inventory and monitoring provides identification of protected species. Hence, regular inventories of biodiversity are being conducted by community forest guards through patrolling, observation, fixed-point photography. Moreover, three biodiversity research expeditions were conducted in 2012, 2013, and 2015 to recognize the project area, identify the ecosystems, and spot high conservation value species and camera traps were also used in the project area.

Reported results clearly establish progress towards net positive biodiversity benefit including protection of HCVs identified and comparison to the without project scenario. The audit team confirms based on the field audit that by reducing deforestation the project is generating net positive biodiversity impacts. No invasive species have been introduced by the project and the participatory biodiversity inventory

conducted ensures the identification of the endangered species present in the project area. The audit team considers that the monitoring practices implemented are also effective. The project is in compliance with B1. 1-5 and B3.1-3 requirements.

10.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B2)

The potential negative offsite impact identified in the validated PD (doc. Ref. 05) is the leakage due to shifting activity in the form of illegal logging and deforestation. Section 8.2 of the MIR (doc. Ref. 01) states that the project has not triggered any negative offsite biodiversity impacts, as the strategy of the project is not to restrict the project activities to the project area, but to work with all communities of the project zone, in order for education activities conducted to have an impact beyond the project area. Interviews with local stakeholders permitted to confirm this statement. As assessed in section 8 of present report, no leakage resulting from project implementation was reported during the first monitoring period. As per documentary information assessed and testimonies collected during site inspections, auditors are able to confirm that no offsite biodiversity impacts were produced by the implementation of the project during present monitoring period. The project proponent has implemented the measures necessary to be in compliance with B2.1-3 requirements. .

10.3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (GL3)

Section 8.3 of the MIR indicates that the project is still pursuing activities to protect critically endangered and endangered species. The CCB Standards require that to meet the Vulnerability Criteria the project zone contain either a single individual that is critically endangered or endangered and/or at least 30 vulnerable species individuals. Information provided in the validated PD (doc. ref. 04, 05) indicates that 21 species on the IUCN red lists have been registered and identified with a high probability of occurrence in the project area, 1 being critically endangered CR (*Oreonax flavicauda*) and 4 being endangered species EN (*Cedrela lilloi*, *Juglans neotropica*, *Aviadorhynchus huallagae* and *Callicebus oenanthe*). According to reports from the forest guards (doc. ref. 100) on regular activities of identification of species of flore and fauna conducted in the project area animal species were spotted, among them endangered species as the mono tocon (*Callicebus oenanthe*), as well as otorongos, sachavacas, Pavas Negras, Gallito de las Rocas. Vegetal endangered species have been also identified during the inventory activities such as Cedro and Helecho Arboreo.

As climate objectives are being used as a proxy for biodiversity objectives, the results from the monitoring of deforested areas indicating a reduction in the deforestation supports the statement of PP that the project has progressed in the achievement of its biodiversity objectives, including the protection of critically endangered and endangered species.

11 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

ECOCERT has performed the verification of the GHG removals reported by the Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD Project for the period 01 January 2010 to 22 October 2015. This verification was conducted on the basis of VCS Standard requirements; the Monitoring & Implementation Report version 05 dated 15 March 2016; the baseline and monitoring methodology VCS VM 0015 Version 1.1 (doc. ref. 07); the monitoring plan described in the validated PD (doc. ref. 04, 05), and the non-permanence risk report version 01 dated 19 October 2015 (doc. ref. 03).

The verification activities conducted by ECOCERT included: collection of information, documents and data supporting the reported GHG removals; assessment of remote sensing data and GHG calculation spreadsheets; assessment of monitoring practices on the field; assessment of information management system; assessment of whether the project has been implemented in accordance with the validated PD (doc. ref 04, 05); assessment of whether the provisions made in the monitoring plan were consistently and appropriately applied; and assessment of the non-permanence risk report.

The revised documents and information submitted to ECOCERT for review have resulted in the closure of the 2 open CARs from the draft verification report.

ECOCERT auditors concluded with a reasonable level of assurance that the project is in conformance with VCS standard requirements Version 3 and CCB Standards second edition as set out in the VCS and CCB documents indicated in section 1.2 of this report. No qualifications or limitations exist with respect to the verification opinion reached by the audit team. ECOCERT confirms that the project has been implemented in accordance with the validated project descriptions and applied monitoring methodology.

Reporting period: From 01-January-2010 to 22-October-2015

ECOCERT verified that quantity of GHG removals acquired by the project in the reporting period above is **162,258 tCO₂e** as described in the table below:

Verified GHG emission reductions and removals in the above verification period

GHG Emission Reductions or Removals	tCO ₂ e
Baseline Emissions	513,562
Project Emissions	351,303
Leakage	0
Net GHG emission reductions or removals	162,258

The risk rating from the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Report is 10% and as a result the allocation to the buffer pool over the monitoring period is 16,226 tCO₂e.

Net VCUs over the monitoring period are therefore:

Year	Annual Net GHG	Buffer VCS (VBCT)	Annual number	Cumulative
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	emission reductions or removals		of VCUs (VCUt)	number of VCUs (VCU)
2011	20 263	-2 026	18 237	18 237
2012	33 197	-3 320	29 877	48 114
2013	29 694	-2 969	26 725	74 839
2014	28 896	-2 890	26 006	100 845
2015	50 208	-5 021	45 187	146 032

CCB STANDARDS CRITERIA CHECKLIST:

GENERAL SECTION

CONFORMANCE

G1. Original Conditions in the Project Area (Required)	YES x	NO __
G2. Baseline Projections (Required)	YES x	NO __
G3. Project Design and Goals (Required)	YES x	NO __
G4. Management Capacity and Best Practices (Required)	YES x	NO __
G5. Legal Status and Property Rights (Required)	YES x	NO __

CLIMATE SECTION

CL1. Net Positive Climate Impacts (Required)	YES x	NO __
CL2. Offsite Climate Impacts ("Leakage") (Required)	YES x	NO __
CL3. Climate Impact Monitoring (Required)	YES x	NO __

COMMUNITY SECTION

CM1. Net Positive Community Impacts (Required)	YES x	NO __
CM2. Offsite Community Impacts (Required)	YES x	NO __
CM3. Community Impact Monitoring (Required)	YES x	NO __

BIODIVERSITY SECTION

B1. Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (Required)	YES x	NO __
B2. Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (Required)	YES x	NO __
B3. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring (Required)	YES x	NO __

GOLD SECTION

GL1. Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (Optional)	YES x	NO __
GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits (Optional)	YES x	NO __
GL3. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (Optional)	YES x	NO __

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

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS

CAR1 dated 11/15:
A summary of commentaries, complaints and other kind of information from the communities seems not to be available. Following the “escuelas de campo” activities, people from communities complete forms with information about the activities they would like to implement. However, no a straightforward tool is defined to collect the opinions from communities on the project nor a collection and systematic analysis of this data.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: FUNDAVI as the focal point for the REDD+ project is in charge to collect the opinion from communities on the project and realize a systematic analysis of this data. Different mechanisms already exist in FUNDAVI to respond to these requirements: - Complete forms for ECAS activities - Proceedings of meetings in FUNDAVI ,local communities, Expo REDD+ etc. - Monthly reports of the FUNDAVI technical team and community leaders/managers “Gerentes comunitarios” - Conflict resolution process with PNRA (Parque Nacional Rio Abiseo) The FUNDAVI has also the responsibility to make frequent meetings with concessionaires and communities to report on progress, budget and contributions from participants for improvement of REDD+ (for example EXPORED+D+) project. In order to ensure a systematic analysis of this information a specific database was implemented at FUNDAVI level to collect and follow up the commentaries/complaints, etc. This database integrate all the questions/commentaries recompiled from sources mentioned above and their implementation/resolution. At the same time a specific process to review and respond at each commentaries/complaints, etc. was design by FUNDAVI and share with communities. Additionally, in each community participating in the REDD+ project, in priority concessionaires, a complaint book system is implemented by FUNDAVI which in charge to socialize, collect and analyze contains in an adequate frequency. <u>Document (new/corrected) submitted to support the correction:</u> RECLAMACIONES APAHUI.doc RECLAMACIONES APROBOC.doc FUNDAVI ABSOLUCIÓN DE RECLAMOS.docx Preguntas, quejas y comentarios de productores del proyecto REDD+ BMS.xlsx
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The additional documents provided by the project proponent respond to this finding. The document on questions, complaints and commentaries (doc. ref. 74) gather all the commentaries, requests for information and complaints related to the project and compiled by the concessionaires in the communities. The project proponent also provided a chart with a clear description of the process for the reception of complaints and resolution of conflicts implemented by FUNDAVI.
Status: Closed.

CAR2 dated 11/15:
PP is asked to present a map showing cumulative Areas credited within the project area according

with the methodology applied, part 3. Methodology for monitoring
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: PUR Projet is providing a kml file of cumulative Areas credited within the project area <u>Document (new/corrected) submitted to support the correction:</u> deforestation_evitee_PA.kml
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent provided a KML file with polygons of the cumulative areas credited within the project area. A map of these areas was also included in the appendix section of the MIR (doc. ref. 01)
Status: Closed

CLARIFICATION REQUESTS

CL1 dated 11/15:
Please provide evidence that some tools defined in the validated PD to monitoring the impact of the project have been implemented: i.e. surveys on food security, food sovereignty and grassroots empowerment and ownership feeling. If implemented, provide evidence that the results are conveniently analyzed and integrated in the decision making process of the project organization.
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: In the context of Biocorredor Martin Sagrado REDD+ project, the purpose of the monitoring plan is to measure and record data and indicators used to measure the climate, community, and biodiversity effect of the project compared to the baseline, without project, scenario. The methodology used, the data and information collected are enumerated in the next table:

Indicator	Monitoring	Method	Frequency
Avoided deforestation	Conservation area and leakage area forest coverage in ha, comparison with baseline scenario (done by Regional Government within the REDD Roundtable)	Satellite pictures and checks on site	Every 5 years (for VCS verifications)
Carbon sequestration	Biomass/ Carbon inventories in all stratae of forest area	Field inventories	Every 10 years (more frequently in case of natural disturbances, catastrophic events, or evolution trends)
Forest quality	Forest inventory and check on environmental services delivered by conserved forests, in comparison to baseline.	On site inventories	Every 10 to 15 years
Micro-climate regulation	Micro-climate follow-up with 3 to 5 local meteo stations, recording levels of rain, and counting drought days, both in forested and non-forest lands, at strategic points and different altitude levels.	Meteorological records	Throughout the years with analysis on a yearly, 5 years, and 50 years (back and forward) time span analysis.
CO2 Sequestration	CO2 inventory in demonstrative parcels of the HEM conservation area, measures at BH to calculate trees biomass and qty of Carbon / ha	Satellite pictures and checks on site	Every 5 years (for VCS registration)
Biodiversity preservation	Biodiversity inventories throughout the project lifetime both in the pure conservation area as well as in the human related activities areas, HCV areas and watershed areas. (See PDD for more details). Special follow up of endangered species.	On site inventory (infrared cameras), observations.	Yearly with 5 to 10 years milestone inventories
Soil enrichment	Soil composition, especially nutrients, and soil activity, lombrics, NPK _{total}	On site sampling and analysis	Every 5 years, or on specific occasion (sampling in specific areas : degraded for long or still preserved, to monitor the link between forest conservation and soil quality)
Water quality	Water quality, purity, presence of synthetic products (organochloral, organophosphates,...), % of dry matter / litter, drinkability, ...	On site sampling and analysis	Every 5 years, or on specific occasion (sampling in specific areas : degraded for long or still preserved with forests, to monitor the link between forest conservation and water quality)
Water regulation	Water regulation throughout the year, between deforested areas and still forested areas. Within the concession, around the concession, and in the leakage area, in already severely degraded areas.	On site questionnaires and measurements on floods and droughts.	Every 5 to 10 years, with specific measurement in forest and non-forest areas.
Community incomes	Local communities income increase thanks to the project. Both via direct and indirect consequences of the project.	On site questionnaires and follow up on investments via RUPP.	Sociological impact study at least every 5 years. Usually PP undertakes such studies every year at the community level on all key indicators or specific ones, depending on applicability and partners demands.
Food Security	Food security level of local communities thanks to the project, link between forest preservation and food security and diversity.	On site questionnaires	Every 3 years questionnaire follow-up and workshops at community level.
Food Sovereignty	% of food produced locally, by the participating communities themselves.	On site questionnaires	Every 3 years questionnaire follow-up and workshops at community level.
Grassroot empowerment and ownership feeling	Feeling expressed by local communities and subjectively perceived by auditors about actual empowerment and ownership feeling over the project by local communities. Local dynamics is the key element of a development project.	Questionnaires and workshops	Every year
Communities adaptation to Climate Change	Checking how the project contributes to helping the local communities to adapt to climate change (severe droughts, storms, ...)	Questionnaires and records	Every 10 years
Happiness	% of satisfaction expressed by local communities, both in general as well as level of satisfaction with the project	Questionnaires	Yearly with monitoring and reporting, to see eventual correlation between climate project and pride and self motivation to undertake development activities

At the early stage of the REDD+ project a survey have been done on 300 farmers to diagnose the socioeconomics conditions of the communities, the environmental awareness of the producers, to identify the most important environmental issues of the region in order to address them. A plan of action based on the results of the survey have been proposed with three main purposes :

- Improved and diversified the revenues of the farmers through the development of economics activities (fish farms, apiculture, reforestation...)
- Set up of local coordinator "gerente comunitario"
- Improved the awareness of the community about deforestation, benefits of agroforestry,... through "escuelas de campo"

This survey also permitted to identify strategic community to focus on during the first activities of the REDD+ project. This study also defined the baseline of the socioeconomic condition of the farmer in the region of the project.

Few years after the launched of the REDD+ project, in collaboration with the University College London, the FUNDAVI monitored five dimensions of the community's perception of its well-being: human, social, physical, natural, and financial. The study highlighted that project's participants ("Socios") are more knowledgeable about the relationship between reforestation and ecosystem's preservation than non-participants (non-socios.). The project's benefits mentioned by socios include: great technical support, improved sense of union, feeling of empowerment, better organization, shared vision and well-managed funds. The also demonstrated that it is too early to highlight the project's impact in terms of additional revenues (to come with timber sales).

The climate impact on the project and other areas was also monitored using remote sensing, permanent plots measuring the carbon content of the forest, and a suite of monitoring strategies to track farming activity within the leakage area and the concession itself. Some activities as monitoring of forest covers are directly implement and evaluate by Pur Projet and share with FUNDAVI and community members of the project. With the Universidad Nacional De San Martín – Tarapoto, the REDD+ project evaluated the impacts of conservation activities on water quantity and quality monitoring key indicators: toxic micro-organisms, PH, DBO, nitrates, phosphates, temperature, turbidity, heavy metals and total dissolved solids. Two weather stations were installed to collect and monitor hydrological information and assess the project impact on water regulation in the project area. The first samplings are under analysis and the next step will be to expand the protocol to the scale of the river basin.

And the results of all these monitoring studies are fully integrated in the decision making process of the project organization and the definition of the priority. For example, biodiversity impacts of the project were measured using trap camera, student studies and through the control and surveillance activities (animal footprint, dead animals...). Diverse species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians are observed, as well as numerous species of invertebrates. Among the most representative species present in the surroundings the following should be highlighted: Oso de Anteojos (*Tremarctos ornatus*), Gallito de las Rocas (*Rupicola peruviana*), Micos (*Saguinus fuscicollis*), Jaguar (*Panthera Onca*), Mono choro de cola amarilla (*Oreonax flavicauda*), Guacamayo Militar (*Ara militaris*), Sachavaca (*Tapirus terrestris*), Armadillo (*Dasypus spp*), Tucancillo de Ceja Amarilla (*Aulacorhynchus huallagae*), Golden-olive Woodpecker (*Colaptes rubiginosus*). Thanks to these studies fully integrated at community level and to the training around the biodiversity resource, Acopagro farmers, Alter Eco and FUNDAVI members realized they had a common interest for protecting native healing plants, trees and flowers and their traditional, cultural and decided create the Santa Rosa Botanical Garden. All these inventories, studies, training also create greater awareness among local communities regarding the value of biodiversity, as well as build monitoring, patrolling, and habitat restoration skills, which result in better controls over hunting, poaching, and damage to critical habitat. Mobilizing the communities committees to engage in biodiversity conservation also result in the community establishing rules and sanctions prohibiting hunting and regulating non-timber forest products collection to sustainable levels.

Document (new/corrected) submitted to support the correction:

INFORME DE DIAGNOSTICO REDD.pdf

FRES Alex O'Connor.pdf

PERFIL DE INVESTIGACIÓN_Oferta Hidrica_UNSM.doc

2012-09-05 Carbon Density finale.pdf

PROPUESTA TECNICA 2013 JARDIN BOTANICO FINAL.pdf

ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent provided the results of some

project research conducted by its research program Pur Lab as well as survey tools designed in the framework of such a program and destined to evaluate the livelihoods of the communities in the area of influence of the project (doc. ref. 79, 80, 81). The results of these studies are used as part of the monitoring of the socioeconomic impacts of the project. The answer resolves this finding.

Status: Closed

CL2 dated 11/15:

No mention was found that a community impact monitoring plan was elaborated six months after the PD was validated as mentioned in the validated PD. PP is asked to provide evidence showing that this plan was published in the webpage mentioned in the validated PD. In the same way, please provide evidence that the central database mentioned in the PD was implemented.

Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification

Client Response:

Implementation Monitoring Plan of REDD+ Project :

Firstly, in order to monitor the implementation of the REDD+ project according to the “MARCO LOGICO PROYECTO REDD+ BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO”, created by the FUNDAVI, elaborated with the community and concessionaries inputs and approved by Pur Proje, the FUNDAVI built an excel file (Marco seguimiento proyecto REDD) that provides a selection of indicators and deliverables for each component (Legal; Control and monitoring; communication; Scientific studies and inventory; Renewable energy; Reforestation / Forest Management; Local Empowerment; Coordination with authorities ;...).

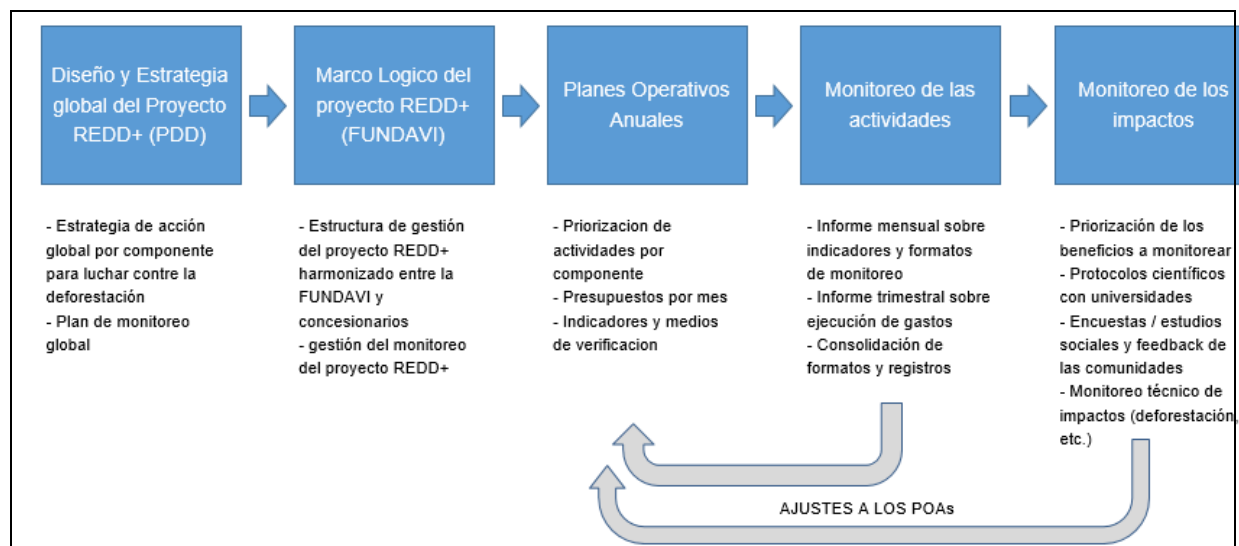
The global “Marco Logico” of the REDD+ project also generate a “Plan Operativo Annual” (POA) which specifies the activities that fulfil the objectives of the “Marco Logico”. The POA are elaborated at three level (FUNDAVI, Concessions, communities) and permit to monitoring activities as for example the community impact of the REDD+ Project.

Impact Monitoring Plan of REDD+ Project :

The community impact monitoring plan (PLAN DE MONITOREO DE IMPACTOS COMUNITARIOS) is an integral part of the overall monitoring plan of REDD+ project (PLAN DE MONITOREO-FUNDAVI V2.0) implemented by FUNDAVI and the community/cooperatives in charge of the concessions for conservation (two level of actions: FUNDAVI as the focal point and concessions for conservation local point of action).

This overall monitoring plan is constructed by the FUNDAVI based on the global “Marco Logico” of the REDD+ Project (MARCO LOGICO PROYECTO REDD+ BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO) and the “Planes Operativos Anuales” elaborated with the community and concessionaries inputs.

BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO REDD+ PROJECT
ESTRUCTURA DE MONITOREO Y EVALUACION GENERAL



GESTION COMUNITARIA DEL MONITOREO, A 3 DIFERENTES NIVELES



The FUNDAVI published the global “Marco Logico” of the REDD+ project and the global monitoring plan with community impact monitoring plan on his website.
<http://www.fundacionamazoniaviva.pe/proyecto-descripcion.php?projectid=23>

Community impact monitoring plan :

This plan is built from a series of relevant specific objectives from *the “Marco Logico”* which permit to monitoring community impact of the REDD + Project. Each specific objectives and activity is related with a dedicated budget to implement them at FUNDAVI level and Concessions for Conservation level in POA each year. Concessions for Conservation report the implementation and result of specific activities and related activities at FUNDAVI in a monthly report.

This list of specific objectives define jointly between the FUNDAVI, the concessionaries and the communities permit to monitoring 4 key aspects of community impact as specified in the validated PD

: - Education / awareness on environmental issues - Understanding and acceptance of the REDD+ project (training participation, pride, satisfaction...) - Economic impacts, diversification of economic activities, resources and work. - Empowerment of communities, management of natural resources. Monitoring studies held by student as the collaboration of the University College London which are monitored five dimensions of the community's perception of its well-being: human, social, physical, natural, and financial; reinforce community impact monitoring plan's database of FUNDAVI and help the decision making process of the organization. Other initiative as survey conduct in 2012 among communities is an important tool to monitoring community impact and individual survey conduct between FUNDAVI and CREAR among 177 producer members of the project. FUNDAVI during the annual meeting is in charge to publish and share these results with all the participants in the project and at the same time to review and analyze results of POA to adjust the plan and permit an adequate use. The result of the studies are also published on the FUNDAVI website. http://www.fundacionamazoniaviva.pe/proyecto-descripcion.php?projectid=23 Document (new/corrected) submitted to support the correction: MARCO LOGICO PROYECTO REDD+ BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO.xlsx Formulación del Marco Lógico del Proyecto REDD.docx Marco seguimiento proyecto REDD.xls PLAN DE MONITOREO-FUNDAVI V2.0.docx PLAN DE MONITOREO DE IMPACTOS COMUNITARIOS.xlsx POA-2015-FUNDAVI.xls POA-2015-APROBOC.xlsx 002-INFORME ENERO EDUCACIÓN AMBIENTAL.docx ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The monitoring plan of the impacts of the project on the communities (doc. ref. 84) was provided by the project proponent as well as the monitoring plan developed by FUNDAVI to follow up the implementation of the project and the resulting impacts (doc. ref. 86). According to information provided, both documents have been prepared with and presented to the concessionaries and communities and the results are regularly presented to the participating communities. Status: Closed
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CL3 dated 11/15: Please provide evidence that the full biodiversity monitoring plan planned to be developed by the implementing partners, in collaboration with the Forestry Administration (INRENA), within six months of the project start date, was elaborated. Please provide evidence that this plan was communicated to local communities and stakeholders in a way consistent with Section G3.8 of CCB standard. Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification Client Response: The main goal of the project is to ensure the conservation of key habitats for flora and fauna over 450 000 hectares of forest, constituted by rich and threatened flora and fauna ecosystems. The project preserves unique habitat for amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and birds, while restoring high value and endangered tree species. The project also creates greater awareness among local communities regarding the value of biodiversity, as well as build monitoring, patrolling, and habitat restoration skills, which result in better controls over hunting, poaching, and damage to critical habitat. Mobilizing the communities committees to engage in biodiversity conservation also result in the community establishing rules and sanctions prohibiting hunting and regulating non-timber forest products collection to sustainable levels.
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All of these elements are reflected in the biodiversity monitoring plan of the REDD+ Project surge from the “Marco Logico” and the impact monitoring plan of the project. This plan define objectives and specifics objectives which precise indicators and how to measure them, and thus calculate the degree of success of the project.

As explain in CL2 Client Response, the overall monitoring plan of REDD+ project is based on the global “Marco Logico” of the REDD+ project elaborated by FUNDAVI and approved by Pur Projet in collaborations with concessionaries and the communities. And during the annual meeting of the project the FUNDAVI publish and share the results with all the participants in the project. At the same time to review and analyze results of POA to adjust the plan and permit an adequate use. The results of the studies are also published on the FUNDAVI website (Presentacion Resultados Monitoreo Impactos.pptx). <http://www.fundacionamazoniaviva.pe/proyecto-descripcion.php?projectid=23>

Implementing partners in charge to develop activities of biodiversity monitoring plan are FUNDAVI and Concessions for Conservations. These activities and results are present in each POA each year and review and publish by FUNDAVI with the support of Pur Projet.

As the biodiversity monitoring plan are directly build and implemented by Concessions for conservation with the support of FUNDAVI, this is a consistent way to mobilizing and ensure community involvement and engagement in biodiversity conservation adequately and at long term. All the activities implementing in terms of biodiversity as for example establishing rules and sanctions prohibiting hunting and regulating non-timber forest products collection to sustainable levels, always results in a community agreement formalize in “Marco Logico” and “POA” review each year and adjust to needs and results.

To resume “Marco Logico”, POA and monitoring plan are crucial instruments in the hands of Pur Projet and FUNDAVI to ensure the adhesion and the adequacy of all the members of the REDD+ project. Additionally, socialization and training on construction and use of these instruments are developed by technical team from FUNDAVI to ensure the understanding and appropriation of communities. For example workshop on monitoring and evaluation methods or training on biodiversity monitoring dedicated to “gerentes comunitarios”.

Document (new/corrected) submitted to support the correction:

PLAN DE MONIT IMPACT BIODIVERSIDAD.xlsx TECNICAS DE MONITOREO BIOLOGICO EN LAS CONCESIONES PARA CONSERVACION.docx 2014.12 - TALLER HUICUNGO MONITOREO Y EVALUACIÓN.pdf

Presentacion Resultados Monitoreo Impactos.pptx

ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: Following the preliminary verification report, the project proponed provided the biodiversity monitoring plan prepared with the concessionaries and communities. The plan should initially be prepared by the project proponent with the INRENA, however, after assessment of the situation of the concessions and the role of the associations in their management, the project proponent decided to build this monitoring plan with the communities. As the formulation and implementation of this plan is based on a participatory approach, its diffusion to the communities is ensured and the participation of the members of the communities in the implementation of the biodiversity activities is facilitated. Auditors consider that following the context of the project the monitoring plan prepared by the project proponent is adequate and its communication to the stakeholders well conducted.

Status: Closed

CL4 dated 11/15:

PP is asked to provide the boundaries of the leakage management areas defined at validation in the appropriate GIS software format.

Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: PUR Projet is providing a kml file of the leakage management areas defined at validation Document (new/corrected) submitted to support the correction: Leakage Management Area.kml
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The project proponent provided the information on the leakage management areas defined at validation in the appropriate GIS format. A KML file (doc. ref. 94) was provided to the auditors.
Status: Closed

CL5 dated 12/15:
PP is asked to provide additional information concerning the progress in the achievement of its climate change goals and in particular on the climate change adaptation benefits claimed by the MIR
Timeline for Conformance: Prior to verification
Client Response: The section 6.5 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1) of the MIR was updated in order to provide additional information concerning the progress in the achievement of its climate change goals. Document (new/corrected) submitted to support the correction: VCS CCB MIR- BMS - v5.0.pdf
ECOCERT Assessment of PP responses: The updated version of the MIR (doc. ref. 01) presented by the project proponent following the draft verification report provides additional information on project implementation. The auditors consider that new information permits to evaluate the progress of the project in the achievement of its climate change goals and resolves the finding.
Status: Closed

FORWARD ACTIONS REQUESTS

FAR1 dated 11/15:
PP is highly encouraged to enhance the integration of all relevant stakeholders in the decision making process. According to interviews conducted among APROBOC members, some would like to improve the participatory process and then their participation in the making decision process.
Client Response: The decision making process of REDD+ project is based on the general assembly represented by FUNDAVI, Concessions for Conservation and Cooperatives members. The main challenge is to ensure durability of this process and adapt it to evolution. One of them will be the entrance of news Concessions for Conservation in the project. From now PP, FUNDAVI and all the relevant stakeholders have started to build and refresh the model of the decision making process to permit the democratic participation and strengthening community members. While following empowerment process of stakeholders and community are keys elements also to permit an adequate process.
FAR2 dated 11/15:
PP is highly encouraged to improve communication means with producers and other stakeholders and to reinforce the technical assistance on cultural practices related to reforestation activities in the

leakage management areas. In the same way, the implementation of the plantation management and exploitation plan in progress should reinforce significantly the benefits of such activity in the prevention of deforestation in the project area. PP is encouraged to reinforce the effort in the definition of this plan in order to ensure success of this project activity.

Client Response:

The main focus of the reforestation project technical team during first stages was the establishment of the plantations, the registry of planted areas in a database, and the implementation of technical assistance and trainings focused on planting, weeding, and pruning techniques. Pur Projet defined a new training and technical assistance strategy (new field forms and training materials) with a focus on training the instances' technical teams and farmers on the forestry management of plantations located in the leakage management area.

- A complete and detailed timber management plan is currently under joint development with the cooperatives and project's entities.
- Training of the technical teams on forestry management will be done by Pur Projet's staff at headquarters of each instance. The technical teams will attend joint workshops for the harmonization of knowledge and practices on an annual basis.
- From now on, the technical assistance and trainings to farmers will have a stronger emphasis on forestry management (pruning, thinning, timber volume measurements, value estimation, etc.)
- At the cooperatives and farmers organization level, more emphasis will be made on timber management plan and timber market. In particular, presented & approved in general assembly. During the general assembly of cooperatives and farmers organizations, farmers will be invited to contribute in the discussions on the common principles for forestry management (structure and organization of the supply chain, FSC certification) and further detailed elements (minimum DBH and Age for cut per specie, chain of custody at field level). The decisions taken in assembly will be submitted to a vote for official approbation.

FAR3 dated 11/15:

PP is highly encouraged to identify and monitoring the events related to the property rights and land tenure in the leakage belt. The mortgages on lands is a common practice in the zone of the project. The contract between the producer and Fundavi indicates that the producer shall inform the institution of any change or transfer of property of the land. However, to establish the situation of land by the time the producer signs the contract could be an important source of information in order to monitor risk of non-permanence to the project due to changes in the land tenure.

Client Response:

Two reforestation projects with small-scale cocoa farmers "Jubilacion Segura" and "Alto Huayabamba" are part of a global strategy developed through the REDD+ project (Biocorredor Martin Sagrado) to secure the connectivity of primary ecosystems across natural corridor in Peru, while developing sustainable economies and agriculture practices for the communities of Rio Huayabamba watershed.

In these projects, the contract signed by each participating farmers mentions an obligation for the farmer to inform the project team of any change or transfer in land ownership. The participating farmers are also greatly encouraged to choose the next owner depending on his intentions to manage the plantation.

The project's monitoring forms will be updated to include the recollection of mortgage status. The technicians will be instructed to collect the information relative to the situation of the land in an updated version of the annual monitoring field form during the field visit. The information will be aggregated and archived in the monitoring database

FAR4 dated 11/15:
PP is highly encouraged to reinforce the monitoring of activities implemented and to build relevant indicators permitting to assess the project achievements in order to use this information to retrofit the project implementation process.
Client Response: As describe for the CL2 all the documents generated to supervise the implementation of the project or to monitor the impacts are keys to feed back the project implementation. All this procedure have been develop, improve and formalize through the years to be fully set up in the early months of the year 2014. During the next years, this monitoring plan will continue to be reinforced and improved to be integrated in the decision making process of the project organization.

FAR5 dated 11/15:
PP is highly encouraged to reinforce the monitoring of events related to the presence of eventual pests and diseases in the plantations developed in the leakage management areas. In the documents concerning the monitoring of the no such information was detected and no records were found even if the technical team get the information during the visits to the plantation.
Client Response: The pest and diseases were identified as a potential risk factor during field audit. The trees planted in the leakage management area through the Alto Huayambamba A/R project and the Jubilacion Segura A/R project will be harvested, processed and sold via the Project's Instance, following the project's sustainable timber management plan (with FSC certification). In accordance with the timber management plan and requirements of FSC certification, the forest manager (Project's Instance) will employ silvicultural systems, integrated pest management, and strategies for controlling vegetation that minimize negative environmental effects. This may include: creation and maintenance of habitat that discourages pest outbreak; creation and maintenance of habitat that encourages natural predators; evaluation of pest populations and establishment of action thresholds; diversification of species composition and structure; use of low impact mechanical methods; use of prescribed fire; use of longer rotations or selection harvest; use of uneven-age management. The annual monitoring field forms will be updated for the second phase of the project to monitor the occurrence of pest and diseases in planted areas. The Instance technical team will be in charge of filling these documents during the annual visits to the plantation and promoting the development and adoption of environmentally friendly non-chemical methods of pest management and strive to avoid the use of chemical pesticides. The information will be aggregated and stored in the monitoring database. Analysis of the data will lead to mitigation actions if needed. However, it is to be noted that the pest and disease risk was already successfully assessed at project design level, with only one major pest (Hipsipella Grandela) affecting the growth of caoba and Cedro Nativo. The mitigation strategy was to reduce the percentage of these two species and assign these species in priority to intercropping models.

FAR6 dated 11/15:
PP is highly encouraged to reinforce the technical skills of the team participating in the monitoring of biomass. Some differences were detected in the approach to measure the parameter height. See OFI2
Client Response:

Pur Projet will continue strengthening the trainings of technical teams in each instance by Pur Projet's staff on the management of plantations and monitoring activities. For biomass inventories, refreshment trainings will be held before each inventory wave, ensuring the harmonization. The technical teams will attend training sessions lead by Pur Projet's forestry engineer at the instance headquarters and joint workshops between Instances for the harmonization of knowledge and practices on an annual basis.

OPORTUNITY FOR IMPROVEMENT

OFI1 dated 11/15:

Monitoring the cost the producers confront in the establishment and maintenance of their parcels of reforestation and the relationship with the incentive they perceive could help the PP to identify potential differences concerning the models of plantation and prevent potential failure produced by abandon of the project activity due to high maintenance costs.

OFI2 dated 11/15:

The improvement of the existent monitoring protocol could enhance the monitoring practices on the field and avoid the risk of having different criteria applied by the members of the technical team during the measurement of relevant parameters in a future monitoring event. The regular evaluation on the field of the technical team could also contribute to reduce the presence of inconsistencies in the monitoring practices.

APPENDIX II: NON PERMANENCE RISK ANALYSIS

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
Internal Risk				
Project Management				
a) Species planted (where applicable) associated with more than 25% of the stocks on which GHG credits have previously been issued are not native or proven to be adapted to the same or similar agro-ecological zone(s) in which the project is located.		The area is a primary forest with only native species	No CARs were raised	
b) Ongoing enforcement to prevent encroachment by outside actors is required to protect more than 50% of stocks on which GHG credits have previously been issued.	2	The risk calculated is corresponding to the project, The project takes place on government land .This type of event can happen. Ongoing enforcement t is required.		
c) Management team does not include individuals with significant experience in all skills necessary to successfully undertake all project activities (ie, any area of required experience is not covered by at least one individual with at least 5 years experience in the area).		FAV team members include specialist: An economist who has worked for the regional government, with experience in legal procedures - A senior agronomist engineer - A senior environmental engineer who was reforestation project manager for 4 years (1 million trees) at Acopagro. - 1 forestry and SIG specialist - 5 field technician with extensive field experience in tree species,	All CVs have been checked and no question raised.	

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
		agroforestry, timber activities. - 5 endogenous technical support staff (“gerentes comunales”) with strong knowledge of communities and project proceedings. - 3 administration staff		
d) Management team does not maintain a presence in the country or is located more than a day of travel from the project site, considering all parcels or polygons in the project area.		The management maintains a presence at less than one day of travel. Headquarters are located in JuanJui, to the South East of the project area, at less than a day of travel from the area. The project also relies on trained endogenous promoters (“gerentes comunitarios”) identified and selected in the communities themselves in every community that have been visited.	No CARS were raised	
e) Mitigation: Management team includes individuals with significant experience Management team includes individuals with significant experience in AFOLU project design and implementation, carbon accounting and reporting (eg, individuals who have successfully	-2	The CVs of management team has been checked. Tristan Lecomte, Pierric Jammes, Pierre Bloch have experience in grass roots development projects through	No CARS were raised	

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
managed projects through validation, verification and issuance of GHG credits) under the VCS Program or other approved GHG programs.		their experience at Alter Eco (they co-founded Alter Eco in 1998, leading Fair Trade company in France). Pur Projet has a portfolio of 20 other A/R community projects with small farmers in developing countries.		
f) Mitigation: Adaptive management plan in place		The adaptive management plan have been checked with the document: "Adaptative management plan" on the reforestation area around the conservation project, all the observations made on site are taken in account. This plan is being implemented	No CARS were raised	
Total Project Management (PM) [as applicable, (a + b + c + d + e + f)]	0			
Financial Viability				
a) Project cash flow breakeven point is greater than 10 years from the current risk assessment				
b) Project cash flow breakeven point is between 7 and up to less than 10 years from the current risk assessment				
c) Project cash flow breakeven point between 4 and up to less than 7 years from the current risk assessment				
d) Project cash flow breakeven point is less than 4 years from the current risk assessment	0	Project cash flow breakeven point is in 2015, less than 4 years after completion of this risk assessment.	No CARS were raised	

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
		Document "Business Plan BMS Verif 2015 -v1.0" was supplied and assessed.		
e) Project has secured less than 15% of funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven				
f) Project has secured 15% to less than 40% of funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven				
g) Project has secured 40% to less than 80% of funding needed to cover the total cash out required before the project reaches breakeven				
h) Project has secured 80% or more of funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven	0	Project has secured 100% of the funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reaches breakeven (2015). Most of the activities to date have already been funded through the sales of pre-certified VCUs or environmental services. Document "Business Plan BMS Verif 2015 -v1.0" was supplied and assessed and contracts with VCUs buyers have been checked. Section 2.3.1.5 of VCS CCB MIR v.2 has been checked with financial report from Fundavi. All expenses are tacked and available.	No CARs were raised.	

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
i) Mitigation: Project has available as callable financial resources at least 50% of total cash out before project reaches breakeven				
Total Financial Viability (FV) [as applicable, ((a, b, c or d) + (e, f, g or h) + i)]	0			
Opportunity Cost				
a) NPV from the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be at least 100% more than that associated with project activities; or where baseline activities are subsistence-driven, net positive community impacts are not demonstrated				
b) NPV from the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be between 50% and up to 100% more than from project activities				
c) NPV from the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be between 20% and up to 50% more than from project activities				
d) NPV from the most profitable alternative land use activity is expected to be between 20% more than and up to 20% less than from project activities; or where baseline activities are subsistence-driven, net positive community impacts are demonstrated	0	PDD, Appendix 5. Supportive documents and models of revenue have been checked. The CCBA PDD and section 2.3 of the VCS CCB Monitoring and Implementation report has been also checked. A list of documents have been supplied and checked to support net benefits brought by the project: - VCS CCB MIR- BMS - v2.0 section 2.3	No CARs were raised	

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
		- list beekeeping units delivery - list solar panels delivery - study on 350 households - Business Plan		
e) NPV from project activities is expected to be between 20% and up to 50% more profitable than the most profitable alternative land use activity				
f) NPV from project activities is expected to be at least 50% more profitable than the most profitable alternative land use activity				
g) Mitigation: Project proponent is a non-profit organization				
h) Mitigation: Project is protected by legally binding commitment to continue management practices that protect the credited carbon stocks over the length of the project crediting period (see project longevity)	-2	Folder "Government bodies support letters REDD+" has been received by Ecocert: - Cartas de Apoyo letters signed - Contracts with concessions The contract is corresponding to the longevity of the project.	No CARs were raised	
i) Mitigation: Project is protected by legally binding commitment to continue management practices that protect the credited carbon stocks over at least 100 years (see project longevity)				
Total Opportunity Cost (OC) [as applicable, (a, b, c, d, e	0			

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
or f) + (g + h or i)]				
Project Longevity				
a) Without legal agreement or requirement to continue the management practice				
b) With legal agreement or requirement to continue the management practice	-10	80 years project longevity All contracts and approvals have been checked: - Cartas de Apoyo letters signed - Contracts with concessions Also the regional government is a promoter of REDD and REDD+ initiatives in Peru.	No CARs were raised	
Total Project Longevity (PL)	0			
Total Internal Risk				
Total Internal Risk (PM + FV + OC + PL)	0			
External Risk				
Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts				
a) Ownership and resource access/use rights are held by same entity(s)				
b) Ownership and resource access/use rights are held by different entity(s) (eg, land is government owned and the project proponent holds a lease or concession)	2	List of concessions and land rights owned by country. The contracts between the parties have been checked. - contract of concessions and contracts between concessions and project	No CARs were raised	

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
		stakeholders		
c) In more than 5% of the project area, there exist disputes over land tenure or ownership				
d) There exist disputes over access/use rights (or overlapping rights)				
e) WRC projects unable to demonstrate that potential upstream and sea impacts that could undermine issued credits in the next 10 years are irrelevant or expected to be insignificant, or that there is a plan in place for effectively mitigating such impacts				
f) Mitigation: Project area is protected by legally binding commitment (eg, a conservation easement or protected area) to continue management practices that protect carbon stocks over the length of the project crediting period	-2	Land is owned by the country: Contracts correspond to 40 years of crediting period to insure the longevity of the project as renewable contract over 40 years.	No CARs were raised	
g) Mitigation: Where disputes over land tenure, ownership or access/use rights exist, documented evidence is provided that projects have implemented activities to resolve the disputes or clarify overlapping claims				
Total Land Tenure (LT) [as applicable, ((a or b) + c + d + e + f + g)]	0			
Community Engagement				
a) Less than 50 percent of households living within the project area who are reliant on the project area, have been consulted				
b) Less than 20 percent of households living within 20 km				

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
of the project boundary outside the project area, and who are reliant on the project area, have been consulted				
c) Mitigation: The project generates net positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of the local communities who derive livelihoods from the project area	-5	See CCB PDD appendix 5 "Analysis of socio-economic impacts". The part on social economic impacts have been checked. Section 2.3.1.3 of VCS CCB MIR V2 report is showing sustainable intensification of cocoa production under organic and fair trade certification to reduce pressure on the conservation area. Organic and Fair trade certificates have been checked.	No CARS were raised	
Total Community Engagement (CE) [where applicable, (a + b + c)]	-5			
Political Risk				
a) Governance score of less than -0.79				
b) Governance score of -0.79 to less than -0.32				
c) Governance score of -0.32 to less than 0.19	2	-0,258	Link to the world bank calculation tool is ok	
d) Governance score of 0.19 to less than 0.82				
e) Governance score of 0.82 or higher				

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
f) Mitigation: Country implementing REDD+ Readiness or other activities such as: a) The country is receiving REDD+ Readiness funding from the FCPF, UN-REDD or other bilateral or multilateral donors b) The country is participating in the CCBA/CARE REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards Initiative c) The jurisdiction in which the project is located is participating in the Governors' Climate and Forest Taskforce d) The country has an established national FSC or PEFC standards body e) The country has an established DNA under the CDM and has at least one registered CDM A/R project	-2	Country is implementing REDD+ Readiness Program	NO CARs were raised	
Total Political (PC) [as applicable ((a, b, c, d or e) + f)]	0			
Total External Risk				
Total External Risk (LT + CE + PC)	0			
Natural risks				
Fire				
Significance & likelihood (LS)		Risk is low due to the humid area. No significant loss in the primary forest has been recorded Section 2.3.1.4 and 2.3.1.6 of the report VCS CCB MIR V2 support studies.	No CARs were raised	
Mitigation				
Rating (LS x M)	0,5			
Pest and Disease Outbreaks (PD)				

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
Significance & likelihood (LS)	0	Risk is low due to the natural control in primary forest.	No CARs were raised	
Mitigation				
Rating (LS x M)	0			
Extreme Weather (W)				
Significance & likelihood (LS)	0	The flooding risks, wind damages and drought are insignificant and no severe droughts in the project area are affecting the primary forest. All the studies have been checked. .	No CARs were raised	
Mitigation				
Rating (LS x M)	0			
Geological Risk (G)				
Significance & likelihood (LS)	NA			
Mitigation	0			
Rating (LS x M)	0			
Other natural risk (ON)				
Significance & likelihood (LS)	NA			
Mitigation	NA			
Rating (LS x M)	NA			
Total Natural Risk				
Total Natural Risk (as applicable, F + PD + W + G + ON)	0		No CARs	

Risk Factor and/or Mitigation Description	Risk Rating	Assessment	Draft Conclusion	Final Conclusion
			were raised	
TOTAL RISK				
a) Internal Risk	0			
b) External Risk	0			
c) Natural Risk	0			
Overall Risk Rating (a + b + c)	0			
Calculation of Total VCUs				
The AFOLU pooled buffer account is 10%, corresponding to 16 226 VERs and total number of GHG credits to be issued is 146 032				