

VERIFICATION REPORT OF THE BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO REDD+ PROJECT



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Project Title	BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO REDD+ PROJECT
Version	v 1.0
Report ID	20201218_VER Report Biocorredor MS Peru. PUR-Projet

Report Title	Verification Report of the Biocorredor Martín Sagrado REDD+ Project
Client	The Pure Project SARL
Pages	82
Date of Issue	08-January-2021
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Summary

The Biocorredor Martín Sagrado Project is a community-based REDD+ project aiming to address deforestation and its resulting emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the Huayabamba river watershed of the Department of San Martín, in Peru. The main objective of the project is to protect the remaining areas of primary forests in the project area, hosting high conservation value ecosystems, and providing multiple ecosystem services for the population living in the buffer areas around. The Biocorredor Martín Sagrado project supports sustainable forest management, agroforestry, nontimber economic activities and livelihood development in its area of influence.

AENOR has carried out the verification of the Biocorredor Martín Sagrado REDD+ Project under the VCS and CCB Programs.

The purpose of the verification was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the VCS Standard version 4, the CCB Project Design Standards Second Edition and the validated VCS Project Description and CCB Project Design Document, and the assessment of the ex-post monitored anthropogenic GHG emissions reductions and/or removals that have occurred as a result of the project's activities.

The scope of the verification was to assess the conformance of the validated project, once implemented, with the VCS and CCB requirements and requirements in the validated PD. The process was performed through a combination of desk review, virtual interviews, and communications with relevant personnel.

A remote audit process by telematic interviews took place from 19th, 20th, 21st, 26th and 27th of October 2020 in which the auditor interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts and verified the implemented activities.

This is the second verification event for VCS & CCB. The implementation period covered by this verification reports is for VCS & CCB from 23 October 2015 – 19 October 2020.

The project is well managed, and results are well supported. Monitor plans are effective, and the Project Proponent developed enough procedures and tools to manage data. Documents are well detailed. In this regard, this is a verification report that contains the findings of the verification 5 CARs and 12 CLs. These issues arose during the verification process and were resolved.

Thus, AENOR has carried out this verification report and deems with a reasonable level of assurance that the project implementation complies with all verification requirements of the VCS&CCB Standard. The assessment team has no restrictions or uncertainties with respect to the compliance of the project with the verification criteria; hence, the audit team concludes that the net GHG emissions reductions or removals 467,568 tCO₂e over the monitoring period has been quantified in accordance with VCS rules.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The objective of the verification audit was to conduct an independent assessment of the project to determine:

- The extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the validated project description, including the monitoring plan.
- The extent to which GHG emission reductions and removals reported in the monitoring report are materially accurate.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification audit is to verify the emissions reductions and/or removals of the project, against the Verified Carbon Standard, the identified methodology and the validated PD throughout the monitoring period for VCS & CCB from 23-October-2015 to 19-October-2020.

The objectives of this audit included a verification of the projects calculated removals with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects. In addition, the audit assessed the project with respect to the validated baseline scenarios presented in the PD and the fulfilment of the Climate, community and biodiversity criteria against the CCB Standard.

Standard criteria: Criteria from the following documents were used to assess this project:

- VCS Program Guide v.4
- VCS Standard v.4
- CCB Rules v December 2013
- Second Edition CCB Standard
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v 4.0
- VCS Methodology VM0015 v1.1. Sectoral Scope 14. Methodology for Unplanned Deforestation

Unless otherwise indicated, the assessment was performed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS guidance document. Describe the scope and criteria of the verification.

In addition, the following documents were used as references during the audit process

- 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories
- 2019 Refinement of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories
- 2013 Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Wetlands
- Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (2003).
- Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories (2000).
- ISO 14064:2019
 - Part 2: Specification with guidance, at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of reductions in emissions or enhancements of removals of greenhouse gases

- Part 3: Specification with guidance for verification and validation of greenhouse gas reporting (2019)
- ISO 14065:2013 (EN) Greenhouse gases - Requirements for bodies undertaking validation and verification of greenhouse gases, for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

1.3 Level of Assurance

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

The threshold for materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations relative to the total reported GHG emission reductions will be five percent (5%), as established for projects by the VCS Standard.

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

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 Fundación 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 23 October 2015 to 19

October 2020. The baseline and monitoring methodology applied is VCS VM-0015. During this monitoring period, 23 October 2015 to 19 October 2020, the net estimated emission reductions in the project area, measured against the without-project scenario resulted in 467,568 tCO₂e

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Audit Team Composition (*Rules 4.3.1*)

Name	Position in the team
Miguel López Delgado	Lead Verifier
Richard Gonzales	Auditor
Juan Carlos Gómez Martín	Auditor
Elena Llorente Pérez	Technical reviewer
José Luis Fuentes Pérez	Project Coordinator

Miguel López is a Forestry Engineer with more than 7 years of experience working in and with developing countries in fields related to community development; natural resources conservation-use; forest management, audit processes and REDD+ monitoring and reporting. He has large experience developing and managing programs for rural/indigenous development onsite.

Richard Gonzales is engineer with high experience in CDM for more than 7 years. He has participated in various VCS+CCB projects in Latin America, particularly in Perú, since he is Peruvian and is based there.

Juan Carlos Gómez has more than 5 years of professional experience in climate change. He is a Forestry Engineer and holds Master in Sustainable Development and Corporate. He has developed his entire career in the field of climate change. He is an expert in the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and has worked in LATAM countries and Africa, auditing REDD+ under VCS and CCB, and forestry projects under the CDM and JI.

Elena Llorente has MSc in Engineering and Environmental Management and she has more than 14 years of experience in Sustainable development projects having worked as lead validator/verifier in CDM and other voluntary schemes. She is an expert in climate, community and biodiversity issues.

José Luis Fuentes is the manager of the Climate Change Unit of AENOR. He is a Forestry Engineer and has a Master in Business Administration and a Post-Graduate in Environmental Management. He has more than 15 years of experience in auditing, consulting and training activities related to environmental and carbon management projects. Jose Luis has actively participated in the audit of international sustainable development projects in several carbon schemes, such as the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB), Gold Standard (GS) and carbon footprints (ISO 14067 and ISO 14064). Jose Luis has extensive technical knowledge about the regulatory framework, policies and technical provisions emanating from the Paris Agreement, the Kyoto Protocol and the Conferences of the Parties.

2.2 Method and Criteria

The verification was performed through a combination of document review, interviews and communications with relevant personnel and on-site inspections. The project was assessed for conformance to the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report. As discussed in this report, findings were issued to ensure that the project was in full conformance to all requirements.

AENOR carried out this final verification report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all verification criteria. The verification has been performed through a deep desk review and a remote on-site inspection including telematic interviews with relevant personnel.

A project specific Verification and Sampling Plan was developed to guide the verification auditing process to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. The purpose of the Verification and Sampling Plan was to present a risk assessment for determining the nature and extent of verification procedures necessary to ensure the risk of auditing error was reduced to a reasonable level. The Verification & Sampling Plan methodology was derived from all items in our verification process stated above. Specifically, the sampling plan utilized the VCS guidance documents and ISO 14064-3. Any modifications applied to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy.

AENOR took into consideration that this verification event is a periodic verification, not the first one, and that consultants and project participants have a large knowledge in forestry projects, monitoring activities and VCS&CCB requirements for AFOLU projects, then, risks are few. However, AENOR carried out the following sampling:

The verification activities in which risks were assessed were the evaluations of the monitoring system (data flow, data control procedures, etc.) but mainly the quality of raw data as well as sources and the spreadsheet calculations. AENOR reproduced and verified 100% of sheets in the 2020_BMS_GHG_Calculations_v20201022 and the other spreadsheets for the monitoring period for the project area crosschecking with used methodology requirements.

The project boundary and land cover changes in the project area for the monitoring period were 100% checked using the GIS database.

The carbon stock changes, and the land used classes in the project area were also 100% verified and crosschecked with validated values. For data provided for the reference region, AENOR carried out onsite samples of at least 5% of data since they had already been previously validated and posed a lower risk to the emissions reductions achieved by the project.

AENOR carried out a deep and meticulous review of the spreadsheets in order to verify the correct application of the methodology (formulae, equations.) and checked that data required for calculating the GHG removals and reductions were appropriately provided. Based on the assessment carried out, AENOR confirms with a reasonable level of assurance that the claimed emission reductions and removals are free from material errors, omissions, or misstatements.

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

- Sufficient evidence available: The project participant has provided the 100% of data used in the calculations to achieve the final amount of GHG emission reductions and removals reported.
- Nature of evidence: The raw data were collected from reliable sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the verification team and were checked during the interviews.
- Cross-checked evidence: AENOR cross-checked the collected information through interviews with stakeholders and reproducing calculations.

Hence, AENOR confirms that the stated figures in the monitoring report are correct and confirms that is able to certify net anthropogenic GHG removals based on verifiable and reliable evidence.

2.3 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with, and identify any deviation from VCS program requirements, CCB program requirements, the methodology (VM0015 V1.1), and the validated PD. Initial review focused on the Monitoring Report (MR) and included an examination of the project details, implementation status, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals. Documents reviewed included data from monitoring, project activities, carbon rights and participation agreements, economic analysis, maps shapes, and images, deforestation and field reports, biomass and carbon calculation spreadsheets, and responses to Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and Clarifications (CLs).

The verification included a review of the validated PD and MR, relative to the field conditions and interviews with project management staff, stakeholders and beneficiaries. Modifications to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy.

The VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool was used by the Project Proponent to assess overall project risk. The VVB reviewed the Non-Permanence Risk Report provided with the verification supporting documentation and confirmed that the Project adheres to the requirements set out in the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool. Each risk factor was thoroughly assessed for conformance. The final score was calculated to be 10%.

The monitoring report, project description, and supporting documentation were carefully reviewed for conformance to the verification criteria and consistency with the Project Description. The audit team examined the baseline data gathered from the baseline determined for this Region, spreadsheets used to enter, and compile information required by the methodology and reproduced the GHG emissions reductions calculations presented in the spreadsheet models to obtain same results than those appearing in the Monitoring report. The Non-Permanence Risks Reports for this monitoring period were assessed, as well.

Appendix 1 to this report details the list of documents provided by PP and reviewed by AENOR during the process.

2.4 Interviews

The list of the interviewed people is following detailed. The people interviewed were those directly affected or involved in the project activity, and in some cases were just indirectly affected.

Date	Issue/topic	Stakeholder Group	Representative from Entity/Group	Name/Role
19/10/2020	Executive Management, BMS REDD+ Coordination and Administration	Project Partners	Amazonía Viva Foundation FUNDAVI	Gisella Gutierrez Tejada – Executive Director Fernando Tananta del Aguila – Project Coordinator
	Project Implementation & Conservation Field Activities	Conservation Concessions Managers	APAHUI Ltda.	Andres Cachique Tuanama - Presidente de APAHUI - CCMC
			APAHUI Ltda.	Viviana Ruiz Pinedo - Gerente CC Montecristo
			APROBOC	Tercero Gonzales Mori - Vicepresidente de APROBOC - CCEB
			APROBOC	Winston Ruiz Weninger - Gerente CC El Breo
			ACOPAGRO Ltda.	Econ. Gonzalo Rios Nuñez - Gerente general de ACOPAGRO - CCMS
			ACOPAGRO Ltda.	David Morales Flores - Gerente CC Martín Sagrado
20/10/2020	Project participation Benefits/Risks Communication	Project participants and beneficiaries	Local Authorities from La Morada, Canaan and Añazco Pueblo	Agente Municipal de Morada
				Teniente Gobernador de Canaan
				Agente Municipal de Añazco Pueblo
			Local organization representatives from La Morada, Canaan and Añazco Pueblo	Juan Marín - Presidente de ASPAEM - Morada
				David Añazco Bardales - Presidente de AGROECAAN - Canaan
				Deyben Arturo Marin - Presidente de APROAP - Añazco Pueblo
			Beneficiaries of community economy activities: Livestock, fish farms and biogardens	Beneficiario de ganaderia en Morada - ASPAEM
				Beneficiario de ganaderia en Canaan - AGROECAAN
				Beneficiario de ganaderia en Añazco Pueblo - APROAP
			ASPAEN, AGROECAAN, APROAP	Beneficiario de piscigranja en Morada - ASPAEM
				Beneficiario de piscigranja en Canaan - AGROECAAN
				Elizaberth Cruz Marin - Beneficiaria de Biohuerto en Canaan - AGROECAAN
			Beneficiaries of Improved Cookstove and reforestation initiatives	Beneficiaria de Biohuerto en Añazco Pueblo - APROAP
				Beneficiario de Cocina mejorada de Morada
				Beneficiario de Cocina mejorada de Canaan
				Beneficiario de Cocina mejorada de Añazco Pueblo
				Beneficiario de reforestación Morada - ASPAEM
			ASPAEN, AGROECAAN, APROAP	Beneficiario de reforestación Canaan - AGROECAAN
				Beneficiario de reforestación Añazco Pueblo - APROAP

21/10/2020	Project participation Benefits/Risks Communication	Project participants and beneficiaries	Local Authorities Dos de Mayo and Marisol	Carlos Paima - Teniente Gobernador de Dos de Mayo
				Osiel Mozombite - Presidente de APAFA Dos de Mayo
				Mauricio Tenorio Barboza - Agente Municipal de Marisol
				Charles Tuanama - Teniente Gobernador de Marisol
			Local Organization and new titleholders of new Concessions Areas CUSAF	Simon Delgado Peralta - Beneficiario de CUSAF, Marisol
				Teodolo Satalaya - Presidente de AGROECYS, Concesión para Conservación Cerro Blanco - Dos de Mayo
				Melider Mas Salas - Presidente de ACODEPUNE - Concesión para Conservación Pumasapa - Nueva Esperanza
			Beneficiaries of community economy activities: Cacao tree plantation and biogardens ASAFCOMAR, AGROECYS, APROBOC	Lenin Caruzo Amasifuen - Beneficiario de Cacao de Marisol - ASAFCOMAR
				Julia Armas Arnao - Beneficiaria de Cacao de Dos de Mayo - AGROECYS
				Olmer Vásquez Chanchari - Beneficiario de Cacao de Dos de Mayo - AGROECYS
				Santiago Izquierdo Navarro - Piscicultor beneficiario de Marisol - ASAFCOMAR
				Sixto Izquierdo Navarro - Piscicultor de Marisol - ASAFCOMAR
			Beneficiaries of Improved Cookstove and reforestation initiative APROBOC, ACOBONYP, ACOPAGRO, ACOPDEPUNE	Marlesi Vasquez Armas - Beneficiaria de cocina mejorada - Dos de Mayo
				Anthony Junir Mas Paima - Beneficiario cocina mejorada - Dos de Mayo
				Encarnacion Satalaya - Beneficiario de Cocina Mejorada - Primavera
				Armando Perez Izquierdo - Beneficiario de reforestación - Dos de Mayo
				Ruben Fabian Martínez Tocto - Beneficiario de Reforestación - Dos de Mayo
				Beneficiario reforestación - ACOPDEPUNE
26/10/2020	Project participation Benefits/Risks Communication	Project participants and beneficiaries	Local Authorities of Pizarro, Santa Ines, Gran Pajaten y San Juan de Pajaten.	Gabriel Marín - Agente Municipal de Pizarro
				Brother Tenazona - Lider evangelico de Pizarro
				Robinson Tantalean - Teniente Gobernador de Santa Ines
				Jordy Vasques - Presidente de Rondas Campesinas de Gran Pajaten
				Rocky Burga - Teniente Gobernador de San Juan de Pajaten
			Representatives of local associations and concession holders (C.C. Ochanache, C.C. Maquizapa). <i>Rondas Campesinas de Gran Pajaten, APAFCOSOL</i>	Luis Martinez - Secretario de las Rindas Campesinas de Gran Pajaten - CC Gran Ochanache
				Segundo Vidarte - Mienbro de la Concesión Maquizapa - Santa Ines - CC Maquizapa
				Apolinar Mendoza - Miembro de la Concesión Maquizapa - Santa Ines - CC Maquizapa

			Beneficiaries of community economy activities: Cacao, bio-garden, Honey production, fish farms. APROREAP, APROBOCUMO, APAP, Rondas Campesinas, APROAP	Beneficiario de Cacao en Pizarro
				Beneficiario de Cacao en Mojarra
				Beneficiario de Cacao en Santa Ines
				Orlando Santa Cruz - Beneficiario de Meliponas - Pizarro - APROAP
				Christian Caballero - Beneficirio de Piscigranja en Pucallpillo - APAP
				Alejandro Vasquez - Beneficiario de Piscigranja en Mojarra - APROBOCUMO
				Vilma - Beneficiaria de Biohuerto Gran Pajaten - Rondas Campesinas
				Marisela Paisig - Beneficiaria de biohuerto Gran Pajaten - Rondas Campesinas
				Vanesa Mendoza - Beneficiaria de Biohuerto en Pizarro - APROAP
			Community Managers "Gerentes Comunitarios"	Carmen Castillo Jimenez - Gerente comunitario de Nueva Esperanza
				Rodolfo Vargas Vasquez - Gerente comunitario de Pizarro
				Neri Segura Flores - Gerente comunitario de Santa Ines
		BMS REDD+ Team	Forest Guardians	Arly Vasques - Custodio forestal CCMC
				Emerson Gonzales Tapullima - Custodio Forestal CCEB
				Tiberio López Vásquez - Custodio Forestal CCEB
				Jorge Morales Luna - Custodio forestal CCMS

2.5 Site Inspections

Due to the exceptional situation caused by the COVID-19 crisis and the travel restrictions established by governments for safety reasons, it was not feasible to carry out a site visit to verify the implementation of projects' activities and monitoring plans.

In accordance with VERRA's COVID-19 Travel Guidance for Projects (dated 18 March 2020). An exemption of the site visit required by the CCB standards, on the ground of the current crisis situation and considering that a reasonable level of assurance is achievable by other means. AENOR as VVB carried out a remote audit that ensured the achievement of the assurance level required by both the VCS and CCB programs.

The remote audit was based on the following auditing techniques:

- Document review and cross checks between the information provided in the MR, the PD and supporting information and evidence provided by the PP.
- Review, based on the selected methodologies, tools and the other applied methodological regulatory documents, of the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.
- Telephone, teleconference and/or e-mail interviews with relevant stakeholders and personal responsible for the implementation of project activities and the elaboration of project's documents.
- Cross checks between information provided by interviewees to ensure that not relevant information has been omitted.

The remote audit procedure will be agreed with the PP on the basis of available means and safety procedures. Key stakeholders interviewed and project activities information reviewed during the remote process are shown in Appendix 2 of this report.

2.6 Resolution of Findings

All documentation provided by the Project Proponent was assessed against the most recent version of the relevant VCS guidance document. Several clarification requests (CL) and corrective action requests (CAR) were raised and submitted to the Project Proponent, which addressed them either by providing to the audit team the requested information or by making the appropriate corrections. Updated versions of the documentation were submitted by the Project Proponent and the audit team reassessed them against the guidance documentation. This process was repeated iteratively until all CLs and CARs were fully resolved. Specifically, 5 CARs and 12 CLs were reported.

All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed for both VCS and CCB Standards. In accordance with Section 5.3.6 of the VCS Standard, all findings issued during the validation process, and the inputs for their closure, are described in Appendix 3 of this report.

2.6.1 Forward Action Requests

In the previous verification event six forward action requests (FAR) were raised. Those were reviewed and after reviewing of the MR, NPRR and supporting documentation provided by the PP, 4 FAR were raised for this monitoring period. Below is the assessment of the FAR from the previous verification process which is followed by the FAR from this monitoring period.

FAR 1 (11/2015): 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.

Over the last monitoring period, PP has done work to open and strengthen the project's governance system, intensifying the participation of authorities and communities' population with whom the different components of the project are implemented. The instance of Community Meetings ("Encuentros Comunitarios") contributed to this purpose, having been held 5 to date, an average of 2 per year.

Besides, the implementation of a new management and organizational structure of the project has been achieved, promoting a more active direct participation of the concessionaires in their management such as: management of their own technical team purposeful management in structuring budgets with which each concessionaire coordinates, based on guidelines; direct management of funds which are transferred from FUNDAVI.

At project management level, meetings were made more systematic between concession managers, FUNDAVI and PUR Projet, to manage more specific topics related to each concession.

These aspects were treated with the key stakeholders during the interviews. The audit team found PP has proven the efforts made to enhance the integration of all relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process during this monitoring period.

FAR 2 (11/2015) 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.

Communication activities for the whole project structure were improved, which was proven during the remote interview process with the key stakeholders. Besides during the audit process the PP demonstrated communication efforts made to promote the project at national and international level generate pride and visibility related to conservation activities.

Meetings with partners from the concession-holder organizations to provide information about project management and analyzing possible problems or inconveniences that may arise at concession level were held by the PP.

It was proven during the interviews with the key stakeholders that the local communities' members were provided with information at each training meeting, publication or community meeting organized, where the agenda always includes a specific moment to share about the project's updates and progress.

FAR 3 (11/2015): 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.

In 2018 the project started a family identification process family by family, farm by farm, thus determining the existence of agricultural areas established before the contract was awarded, this work was carried out in coordination with the Regional Government of San Martín.

FAR 4 (11/2015): 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.

Monitoring activities were updated allowing to assess the project achievements and the Project Status was represented in the MR and supporting documentation. In fact, the MR states the project proponent is in the process of designing an "Improved Monitoring Framework" for the project, that will be presented at next (third) Verification.

FAR 5 (11/2015): 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

The development of socialization workshops on issues related to conservation, carbon markets and biodiversity with organizations and local authorities, in addition to the environmental education workshops

with Educational Institutions scheduled annually, contributed to the positive impact to avoid negative changes in the composition of the biodiversity and to track any extraordinary event in the project activities.

During the monitoring period the project has also been in capacity to work and deliver on the conservation and promotion of native tree species with the leakage management area. Eventual pest and diseases presence in the plantations, or during production in the nurseries, were treated during training events regarding the planting activities. This information was reviewed during the remote interviews with the reforestation activities direct beneficiaries.

The plantation activities (production, plantation, maintenance) are carried out by the local beneficiaries constantly supported by PP technical team in the project area, and species used are native from the project area. Thus, initially no pest and diseases are expected, however the activity of maintenance of the plantations would shortly track any extraordinary event of pest and diseases within the plantations and PP showed a system to analyze the situation and elaborate a strategy to mitigate the risks.

Besides, PUR Projet facilitates the implementation of a unique research project in entomology. This project will make possible to deploy research protocols consisting of recording all the insects present from the stump to the tree canopy in the project area. It includes the collaboration of dozens of international researchers who will take part in the entomological surveys on site for 6 weeks, and international partner universities to whom the surveys will be sent.

FAR 6 (11/2015): 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.

PUR Projet's team was strengthened through the recruitment of a dedicated Peruvian REDD+ coordinator based in the project area, with more than 20 years of experience in management of conservation projects. The coordinator is working closely with FUNDAVI and with concessions managers to help them improve their management of the project from a technical and reporting point of view.

The implementation of a new management and organizational structure of the project has been achieved, promoting a more active direct participation of the concessionaires (APROBOC, ACOPAGRO and APAHUI) in their management such as: management of their own technical team (previously all assigned to FUNDAVI) ; purposeful management in structuring budgets; direct management of funds (under the supervision from the PP).

In terms of technical expertise, PUR Projet also renewed its partnership with ONFI to strengthen the team's capacity in GIS and deforestation monitoring and analysis. Thus, it was proven how PP improved the technical capacities of the local team.

The three forward action requests (FARs) from this monitoring period are shown below:

I) Among the 16 communities directly involved with the REDD+ Biocorredor Martín Sagrado project, three of them present difficulties that were considered by the PP to be overcome in the medium term (Luz de Oriente, Nuevo Chimbote and La Primavera). During the remote interviewing process with the main stakeholders and entities participating in the project, the audit team could check that PP efforts have been made to solve said difficulties. However, the process showed evidences of the conflicts still ongoing. Thus, this issue should be considered during next verification event.

II) The MR states the project proponent is in the process of designing an “Improved Monitoring Framework” for the project, that will be presented at next (third) Verification. In addition, Community Management Development Plans’ elaboration process continues, and the expected results have not yet been achieved. MR states that for next verification event achievements will be reported. Thus, these issues should be considered during next verification event.

III) PP stated that the framework or specific agreements and conventions between FUNDAVI, PUR and the concessionaires with the other beneficiary organizations such as APROREAP, ACOPDEPUNE, RONDA CAMPESINA GRAN PAJATEN, among others, must be regularized for the new reporting period.

In fact, this was planned for 2019, nevertheless, the change of executive director at FUNDAVI delayed the action and also because 2020 was an atypical year due to the pandemic. Regarding their regularization, a general legal advisory service has already been put into action to be able to structure and have these agreements in force during the new reporting period. All that said, these issues should be assessed during following verification events.

2.7 Eligibility for Validation Activities

AENOR holds accreditation for validation for the relevant sectoral scope 14 under which this project activity is classified.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project has not sought or received any other form of GHG-related environmental credit other than under the VCS Program. Also, it has not been registered, and is not seeking registration, with any GHG program other than the VCS.

The project does not generate any other form of GHG-related environmental credit other than under the VCS Program. The project has not been registered with any GHG program other than the VCS. The project has not been submitted to any other GHG program.

The verification team was not aware of project involvement in other forms of environmental credits from its activities. The project has not been registered, and is not seeking registration, under any other GHG programs.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

AENOR deems that there were no methodology deviations.

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

AENOR deems that there were no Project Description Deviations.

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

AENOR deems that there were no Minor Changes to Project Description.

3.5 Monitoring Plans (CL3.2, CM3.3, B3.3)

N/A

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Public Comments (*Rules 4.6*)

The Project documents were published and open for public comment in the Verra Registry Web from 04/11/2020 to 04/12/2020. No comments were received.

The Monitoring Report of the Martin Sagrado REDD+ Project, was posted for public comments from 4th November to 5th December 2020 on Verra registry web. Copies of this version were distributed to representatives of communities located in the project area and directly or indirectly involved in the project prior the public comments period. No comments were received.

4.2 Summary of Project Benefits

Section 1 of the monitoring report provides information about the project benefits. Data are supported with evidence and records checked during the remote interviewing process and documental desk review. The section has been completed appropriately with data from the sources provided such as GIS package, records of trainings activities, employees, etc.

As specific and remarkable achievements for the current monitoring period, the monitoring report in its section 1.2 states the net emission reduction of 467,568 tCO₂e for the monitoring period. Other benefits in community and biodiversity components are the number of training actions for local people and employments generated as a result of the project implementation, or the number of people with improved livelihood or income generated as a result of the project activities.

In opinion of AENOR, the project benefits are credible based on the supporting documents provided by PPs and evidence received during the “remote visit” from stakeholders interviewed, records checked and field records.

4.3 General

4.3.1 Implementation Status (*G3.4, CL1.5*)

Tables in sections 1.1 and 1.2 of the CCB MR provide complete information of activities carried out and impacts of these activities. Project objectives and activities to reach them are analyzed with their outputs and outcomes for the present monitoring period.

In addition, Section 2.1.1 of the MR provides a few relevant milestones occurred from the beginning of the project activities. These milestones are directly linked with the success to implement and achieve the goals established by the project in the community and biodiversity areas.

Appendix 1 details information of the project achievements over the last monitoring period in accordance with the core activities defined in the PDD (Legal, Control & Surveillance, Sensibilization and Education, Community economy, Scientific Inventory, Renewable energy, Tree planting, community empowerment).

During this verification process, AENOR has not detected project changes in regards of the project title, its purposes and objectives. Through interviews with key staff and evidence provided, the auditor's team verified the main objectives of the project activity.

AENOR checked the monitoring plans contained in the project documents and supporting documents and compared it with the monitoring report to verify whether there was any difference that would cause an increase in estimates of the GHG emission reductions in the current monitoring period or that would prevent the implementation of any project activity to achieve the goals for the community and biodiversity. AENOR has confirmed that there are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the project description and the applied methodology. The project implementation is in accordance with the project description, there's no discrepancies.

Also, as required by the monitoring plan, the applicable methodology and the VCS and CCB requirements the project proponent effectively monitors the required parameters to determine the project's removals by sinks and emissions by sources and parameters for biodiversity and community monitoring, hence, AENOR deems monitoring plan is complete and suitable.

The parameters reported, including source, frequency and review criteria as indicated in the monitoring plan were verified to be correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan. Necessary management system procedures including responsibility and authority of monitoring activities have been verified to be consistent with the PD. Knowledge of personnel associated with the project activity was also found to be satisfactory. For this monitoring period there are no remaining issues from the previous verification.

The project has not participated nor been rejected under any other GHG programs other than VCS. GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project are not included in an emission trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading. The project has not received or sought any other form of environmental credit.

The sustainable development contributions of the project are shown in section 2.1.10 of the MR. Peru has a National Competitiveness and Productivity Policy (PNCP) which establishes the route that the country needs to travel in order to promote and consolidate medium and long-term economic growth, thus generating better public services to reduce poverty, increase income, and continuously increase the well-being of all Peruvians; promotes environmental sustainability. The PNCP is made up of nine (9) Priority Objectives and 36 Policy Guidelines linked to these objectives, as well as indicators for the constant monitoring and evaluation of progress in its implementation.

No project description or methodology deviations were conducted by project proponent in this or previous monitoring periods.

Hence, after a complete review of the different documents provided and the remote process, AENOR is able to confirm that the project implementation is in accordance with the project description contained in the PD and there are not material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description.

4.3.2 Risks to the Project (G3.5)

Section 2.2.5 of the MR addresses the risks to the project benefits. The PP has identified risks and have taken actions to mitigate the risk such as:

- Risk of communities' lack of effectiveness to control the Conservation Forest area
- Risk of community members experience loss of confidence in the Amazonia Viva Foundation
- Risk of population growth forcing agricultural expansion in project area
- Risk of loss of carbon stocks through fire, illegal felling, and land clearing
- Risk of insufficient Funding or Inappropriate Use of the Revenues
- Natural risks

Non-permanence risk assessment was carried out in accordance with the VCS AFOLU Non- Permanence risk tool v.4.0. According to the assessment the project falls into an overall risk rating of 10% buffer requirement. Internal risk, external risk and natural risk have been evaluated.

The project has a system in place to identify risks and established targets to reduce any non-permanent risks. Procedures have been developed and responsibilities are well assigned with internal auditing, reviews and training in place. The project also has a well-qualified, experienced local management team in place to ensure that the project activities are implemented effectively.

The information provided in the non-permanence risk assessment was cross-checked with the documents provided by the PP. Natural, external and internal risks and their support documentation were reviewed and found to be consistent with the VCS & CCB standards requirements.

AENOR held telematic meetings with the local stakeholders and beneficiaries and checked that communication with them has been clear and direct in most of the cases. On the other hand, the verification did not detect any form of discrimination or sexual harassment.

AENOR deems that the Project Proponent identified correctly the risks to the project's benefits, and it is implementing actions to reduce or diminish the negative impacts of these risks in the benefits on the Climate, Community and Biodiversity.

4.3.3 Enhancement of High Conservation Values (G3.6)

The main objective of the project is to protect forest resources, therefore, areas that are of High Conservation Value are not expected to be negatively affected by the project. In fact, the GHG removals analysis for the 2015-2020 Monitoring period showed that the project is playing its role of protecting HCV areas compared to the without-project scenario.

The control and surveillance component of the project was strengthened over the last monitoring period by improving reporting, the identification of encroachment cases or illegal acts, or by preventive or corrective interventions of the habilitated forest guards. In addition, the number of forest guards increased in the field and more control stations were built. Hence the protection of HCV areas was improved.

In other hand, PUR Projeť has been facilitating cooperation with research organizations and evidences of that were provided by the PP. This cooperation is mainly aimed at enhancing the value of the ecosystems that make up the project area, towards regional, national and international stakeholders.

During this monitoring period HCV were ensured as the forest habitat is protected. Biodiversity monitoring allowed to track any changes or impacts to HCV, and none have been identified.

In opinion of the Audit team the project has implemented sufficient measures to maintain the HCVs in the project area and the results of the deforested areas during the monitoring period confirm the success of the strategies proposed. These measures are planned with reasonableness to be consistent with the precautionary principles.

4.3.4 Benefit Permanence (G3.7)

The project proponent directed the project to the empowerment of the local communities, in sustainable management of their own territory and over the long-term, as a strategy to maintain the benefits of the project, among other objectives.

In this regard, the project proponent has showed intention to support project beneficiaries in the development of Community Management Plans (Plan de Desarrollo Comunitario). This topic will remain a priority over the next monitoring period (see section 2.6.1 of this report).

Besides, through the community economy component, working on initiatives which improve the livelihood of local community members, the PP showed alternative means to maintain the project benefits by beneficiaries' empowerment. In addition, PP is providing the needed support to the local organizations and associations to improve their governance, to be formalized and involved in conservation or other project activities, again providing ways to more empowered local communities.

The communication efforts made by the PP to promote the project at national and international level generate pride and visibility related to conservation activities were also notable and brought other initiatives to be interested in the project, thus providing other mechanisms to maintain the project benefits.

All these facts were reviewed by the audit team with the community members interviewed during the remote process. In consequence, AENOR deems the project has implemented sufficient measures to maintain its benefits.

4.3.5 Stakeholder Engagement (G3.8 – G3.9)

The project proponent has demonstrated and interview with the key stakeholders have confirmed the information provided in the MR Section 2.3.

The project ensures regular community feedbacks through discussions between the Fundavi and the concessions managers, and PUR Projet. It was verified during the remote interviews with the key stakeholders and direct beneficiaries that local associations are other key factors to effectively get a regular community feedback. Multiple meetings are being held along every year course, and constant communication and consultation is been carried out.

In addition, during the interviews with community members it was proven that APROBOC communicates various project information, dates, meetings, etc. by a community radio program, that also serves as stakeholder engagement mechanism. Besides, FUNDAVI has a website and a Facebook address where relevant project information is published.

The public comment period for verification was publicized to communities and other stakeholders using the communication methods identified in the validated project description and their submission of comments to VCS was facilitated.

Stronger inclusion of all stakeholders in decision-making processes had been identified as a weakness of the project during the first verification see section 2.6.1 of this report.

All these aspects were reviewed during the remote process, with documental evidences of Community Meetings (see Appendix 1) and during the interviews with the key stakeholders.

The audit team found evidences of the efforts made in these regards by the project proponent and partner entities collaborating in the project, finding community members with sense of project ownership. This lead to believe that main stakeholders participate inclusively in all phases of the project including decision-making-

4.3.6 Stakeholder Grievance Redress Procedure (G3.10)

As mentioned in MR Section 2.3.1, the project mostly relies on spaces for dialogue and existing and emerging institutions to efficiently mediate any conflict arising from project related activities.

By the Community Meetings (Encuentros Comunitarios), communities could reach out to the main project associations Fundavi, Acopagro, Apahui, Aproboc in order to give them their feedback. In addition, the formalization of new environmental associations supported by FUNDAVI within every participating communities was found as a contributor to strengthen the capacity of mediation of conflicts.

Few conflicts and complaints were presented in the context of the project and are not considered as major threats at this point.

The main conflictive situation is the one generated in the Martín Sagrado Concession more specifically in the community of Luz del Oriente, at the border between the regions of San Martín and Amazonas. This conflict was expected to be solved in coming years by implementing a joint work strategy with regional and local authorities and improving the levels of socialization of the project's scope.

Another conflict that is being followed up closely is the one that arose with the Management Committee of the Gran Pajatén Biosphere Reserve, since the so-called RBGP Front for the Defense of Interests has been publishing and presenting documents discrediting the work of the Management Committee and all the institutions working on issues of conservation and resource management within the Biosphere Reserve.

Both cases were well documented by the PP. A joint and coordinated action with relevant governmental and project entities was taken to properly address said conflicts. Although conflict resolution through involvement of Public Authorities the PP uses bilateral resolution until common agreement could be more appropriate for a more efficient management of conflicts.

AENOR checked through desk review and during the remote visit the Project Conflicts, Grievance and Redress Mechanism (CGRM) and according to information and evidence provided, during the period of the reported project implementation, no other complaints have been filed and the complaints filled were adequately consider according to the validated project CGRM.

4.3.7 Worker Relations (G4.3 – G4.6)

The project proponent implemented a new governance and management structure during this monitoring period. Consequently, a strong presence and accompaniment of PUR Project and FUNDAVI in the

empowerment, and improvement of internal processes was done in order to avoid acts of corruption or mismanagement.

Through the role of the Community Managers (Gerentes Comunitarios) also a strong level of presence and constant capacitation was held along this monitoring period. During the remote interviews, the audit team had the time to talk with few “Gerentes Comunitarios” and its role, responsibilities and work results were crosschecked. Section 2.4.2 of the MR states the main achievements regarding training activities.

It was proven as stated in MR Section 2.4.3 that community managers are people from the community and are elected in democratic elections by members of the community or the community organization, the candidates are proposed by the villagers regardless of whether they are women or men. They must meet a basic profile of good communication, have received previous training in the environment and sustainable development. The community election is formalized through an act that the population respects and this position must be rotating. All minutes and selection process resolutions were provided by the PP as evidences, see Appendix 1 Provided Documentation.

In addition, it was proven during the audit process that carbon-certification topics were disseminated to main actors. FUNDAVI was trained to better comprehend the certification requirements. In addition, PUR Projet invested in the design of a community-oriented training module on climate change & carbon certification with an ECAS+ (escuelas de campo) expert organization. Plus, some specific training modules on REDD and FLEGT initiatives were also designed and implemented by an expert consultant.

All relevant laws and Regulations related to worker’s rights were stated in the MR Section 2.4.4. However, the project does not hire many workers as employees, as the goal is to give to the community members directly the keys to manage and develop the activities themselves, through their local community associations.

In case of FUNDAVI employees, the organization is registered in the National Foundations Registries. In Peru, the national administration “Consejo De Supervigilancia De Fundaciones Del Ministerio De Justicia, attached to the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights” controls fiscal, labor, and foundation specific regulations. Two people in FIUNDAVI are responsible for all these work/employee legal issues.

The employees are informed of their rights by the Director when hired by the Foundation Amazonia Viva, in accordance with legal framework for worker rights (described in PPD at Validation).

Project budget was increased in 2020 to improve the status of FUNDAVI employees, who are now all under a “planilla” contract that guarantees basic working rights according to the Peruvian law.

PUR Projet also worked with expert Peruvian consultants to improve its understanding of the Peruvian labour framework and ensure full compliance with national laws.

AENOR did not detect incompliances checking the CCB validated PD and interviewing to the workers. They have been informed about risks of the works and they received training about safety matters. Then, the project fulfils with CCB requirements related to worker relations.

4.3.8 Technical and Management Capacity (G4.2, G4.7)

The MR shows (2.4.1 Required Technical Skills and Expertise) that the technical skills of the project proponent and other partner organizations are satisfactory and that project activities were implemented successfully. PUR Projet has proven experience in the region and capacity in the development and management of AFOLU project, including experience in other VCS/CCB projects.

CVs from personal contracted during this monitoring period were provided to the audit team and also interviews were held. It is the opinion of the audit team that they have the suitable and appropriate technical and management capacity to develop and implement the project. The coordinator is working closely with FUNDAVI and with concessions managers to help them improve their management of the project from a technical and reporting point of view.

The implementation of a new management and organizational structure of the project has been achieved, promoting a more active direct participation of the concessionaires (APROBOC, ACOPAGRO and APAHUI) in their management

Over the last monitoring period, some work has been done to open and strengthen the project's governance system, intensifying the participation of authorities and communities' population with whom the different components of the project are implemented.

In terms of technical expertise, PUR Projet also renewed its partnership with ONFI to strengthen the team's capacity in GIS and deforestation monitoring and analysis.

The organization is financially healthy as indicated by its annual financial statements by the PP and verified by the audit team and they assure that have enough financial resources to continue to implement activities. Also, PUR Project is seeking for other funding sources in order to have additional funding for further REDD+ activities.

AENOR checked project proponent has the suitable and appropriate technical and management capacity to develop the project.

4.3.9 Legal Status (G5.1)

MR shows in its section 2.5 the Legal status and the property rights of the project.

No evidence of any form of corruption or illegality was found during the review of the provided evidence and the interviews by the audit team.

According to the information provided and assessed during the remote audit process, the main and relevant laws were described, and their enforcement analyzed in the MR in concordance with the validated PDD.

Thus, AENOR deems that project complies with applicable laws, statues, and other regulatory frameworks

4.3.10 Rights Protection and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (G5.3-G5.5)

The communities living inside the project area (Canaan, La Morada, Añazco Pueblo) were consulted and gave their free prior informed consent for the project.

Evidences of ongoing communication maintained with Canaan community that expressed its willingness not to be included in the conservation area anymore. The project gave its agreement and the exclusion of this area should happen during the next monitoring period. An agreement has been signed already to formalize both parties' commitment to conduct the process of exclusion of agricultural areas for use by the community, which will later become part of individual rights of the producers. The use of the land will be formalized with the Peruvian state (Regional Government of San Martín and producers of the community of Canaán).

Similarly, for the Vásquez Mendoza family unit case, whose property in use dates back to approximately 35 years ago, the territory in use of the family unit remained inside the concession for conservation. A shared subjection agreement was signed, allowing both the APROBOC and the family unit Vásquez Mendoza to join efforts to protect standing forests of the El Breo conservation concession.

During the remote audit process AENOR could confirm that the project protects the rights of Indigenous Peoples, communities and other stakeholders in accordance to the Climate, Community & Biodiversity Standards and the validated project design.

4.3.11 Identification of Illegal Activities (G5.5)

The MR Section 2.5.4. show 2 actions taken to mitigate identified illegal extraction during the monitoring period. The majority of cases the illegal logging is denounced and paralyzed through legal administrative procedures with the pertinent governmental entities. The end of the felled wood is the responsibility and costs of the complainant or holder of the qualifying title affected

Illegal extraction of wood inside the Martín Sagrado concession:

The FUNDAVI team together with ACOPAGRO with the relevant bodies such as the Organism for Supervision of Forest Resources and Wildlife - OSINFOR, the National Forest and Wildlife Service (SERFOR) to take the corresponding actions and declare the nullity of said grant of timber harvesting rights within the CCMS, since there can be no overlapping of rights or forest harvesting in a forest protection zone.

Collaboration with the "Comisión Multisectorial de Lucha contra la Tala Ilegal" (Multisectoral Commission to Combat Illegal Logging):

Advocacy and coordination work were carried out with SERFOR in order to support and strengthen the work of the commission to combat illegal logging and to implement procedures for rapid or immediate attention to illegal acts in application of the law.

AENOR could check during the remote audit process how actions lead by the project developer and project implementer as stated in the section 2.5.4. of the MR mitigate the effects of the illegal activities. The audit team did not detect incompliance checking the documents provided and interviewing to the stakeholders and project participants.

4.4 Climate

4.4.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

To determine the net GHG emission reductions and removals for the monitoring period from 23 October 2015 – 19 October 2020, the project applies the Historical LU/LC-change method according to applied methodology VM0015 Version 1.1. and the validated PDD. Therefore, the avoided baseline emissions for the monitoring period were computed as following:

4.4.1.1. Baseline Emissions

According to the validated PD and applicable methodology VM0015 Version 1.1 the avoided baseline emissions for the monitoring period were calculated as follows:

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

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 as follows:

$$\Delta\text{CBSLPA}_t = \sum_{y=1}^t \left[\sum_{icl=1}^{Icl} \text{ABSLPA}_{icl,y} * \Delta\text{Ctot}_{icl,t-y} + \sum_{fcl=1}^{Fcl} \text{ABSLPA}_{fcl,y} * \Delta\text{Ctot}_{fcl,t-y} \right]$$

Baseline emissions were determined for the following carbon pools as per applicable methodology VM0015 Version 1.1

- Above ground biomass
- Below ground biomass

Baseline Emissions in the Project area were:

Project Year	Calendar year	Annual Area Deforested in the Project Area (ABSLPA _t)	Annual baseline carbon stock change (ΔCBSLPA _t)	Cumulative Annual baseline carbon stock change (ΔCBSLPA)
6	2016	160	-130 354	-130 354
7	2017	174	-143 929	-274 283
8	2018	177	-147 446	-421 729
9	2019	174	-148 263	-569 992
10	2020	176	-150 665	-720 657

Procedures for quantifying the baseline emissions were conducted in accordance with the methodology. The verification team performed an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, statistics and resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the VCS documentation, methodology and associated tools, and the PD.

The total baseline emissions from the above pools for the monitoring period under review were estimated to be 720,657 tCO₂e. AENOR verified the accuracy of data used for the calculations of baseline emissions by examining the Excel workbook on carbon calculations provided by the project proponent. AENOR confirms that all data was transparently recorded, and all formulae were correctly applied.

4.4.1.2. Project Emissions

Project emissions were estimated according to applicable methodology VM0015 Version 1.1 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:

$$\text{Project Emissions} = \Delta \text{Cab CPSPAt} + \text{EBBPSPAt}$$

Where:

- $\Delta \text{Cab CPSPAt}$ = Ex post project carbon stock changes
- EBBPSPAt = Ex Post Project Emissions from forest fires.
- EBBPSPAt was omitted as permitted by applicable methodology

$$\Delta \text{Cab CPSPAt} = \Delta \text{CPAdPA}_t + \Delta \text{CPAiPA}_t + \Delta \text{CUDdPA}_t$$

Where:

- ΔCPAdPA_t = Total carbon stock decrease due to planned activities
- ΔCPAiPA_t = Total carbon stock increase due to planned activities
- ΔCUDdPA_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.

The following table summarizes the project emissions during the monitoring period.

Project Year	Calendar year	Annual Area Deforested in the Project Area (ABSLPA _t)	Annual baseline carbon stock change (ΔCBSLPA_t)	Cumulative Annual baseline carbon stock change (ΔCBSLPA)
6	2016	68	-50 089	-50 089
7	2017	68	-50 456	-100 545
8	2018	68	-50 482	-151 027
9	2019	68	-50 848	-201 875
10	2020	68	-51 214	-253 089

ONFI 2020 deforestation report shows that 342 ha have been converted for forest to non-forest class between 2015 and 2020. Annual deforestation is thus estimated to be 68.4 ha/year, and related project emissions over the last monitoring period are 253,089 tCO₂e.

Procedures for quantifying the project emissions were conducted in accordance with the methodology. The verification team performed an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, statistics and resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the VCS documentation, methodology and associated tools, and the PD.

AENOR verified the accuracy of data used for the calculations of actual project emissions by examining the Excel workbook on carbon calculations provided by the project proponent. Conversion factors, formulas, and calculations were provided by project proponents in spreadsheet format to ensure all formulas were accessible for review. The verification team recalculated subsets of the analysis to confirm correctness. Where applicable, references for analysis methods or default values were checked against relevant scientific literature for best practice. And the audit team confirms that all data was transparently recorded, and all formulae were correctly applied.

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. 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".

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

Where:

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

Section 3.2.3 of the MR states that forest class surface was more important in 2020 than in 2015, thus, leakage over the last monitoring period was considered as null.

The following table shows the net GHG Emissions Reductions and Removals:

Year	Baseline emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
2016	-130,354	-50,089	0	80,265
2017	-143,929	-50,456	0	93,473
2018	-147,446	-50,482	0	96,964
2019	-148,263	-50,848	0	97,415
2020	-150,665	-51,214	0	99,450

Total	-720,657	-253,089	0	467,568
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In addition, non-permanence risks were assessed and the percentage of VCUs to be deposited in the AFOLU Pooled buffer account is 10%, i.e. 46,757 tCO₂e that were subtracted to the net removal resulting in a final amount of NET VCUs after buffer subtraction = 420,811VCUs

AENOR reproduced the calculations to achieve the same results and deems they are depicted clearly and correctly in the provided sheets. The AENOR verification team was able to trace calculations directly from the data sources of the biomass inventory. Formulae used followed the monitoring plan, P.D and methodology like the default values used to determine the parameters, they are appropriate. Thus, the net amount of VCUs to be issued is accurate and realistic.

In order to calculate the above terms, the VCS monitoring report details the data and parameters used during the verification process in its Section 3.1.2. Data and parameters available at validation are the ones stated in section 3.1.1 of the MR.

Data and parameters available at validation were: Surface of each LULC strata in the reference region – historical: 2001, 2005, 2010; Surface of each LULC strata in the reference region – yearly projection for 2010-2020; Carbon stocks per hectare for each LULC strata.

AENOR cross-checked with the validated PDD and spreadsheet calculations that these data values and parameters used in the monitoring report are correct and match with values determined at validation, except the changes explained for CFa. They are appropriately used in equations.

Likewise, data and parameters monitored to calculate the VCUs to be issued were: Actual area per LULC strata; Potential carbon stock decrease due to catastrophic events.

AENOR verified that data values detailed in the monitoring report and Technical Report 2020 of ONFI for the monitoring parameters are correct and consistent with data in spreadsheet calculations, assumptions and approaches used by PP.

AENOR checked that the list of parameters to be monitored was complete and consistent with information in the monitoring plan of the P.D.

Regarding the accuracy of spreadsheet, formulae, conversions and aggregations and consistent use of data and parameters, the Project Proponent elaborated a complete procedure to assure the accuracy and appropriateness of data. Thus, AENOR deems the Project Proponent performed good practices in this assessment and concludes that GHG removals were quantified correctly in accordance with the project description and applied methodology.

For all these parameters reported in the monitoring report, AENOR cross-checked with the PD and the spreadsheet calculations that values/calculations/methods match and are free of mistakes and errors. AENOR did not find inconsistencies between the PD, technical annex, monitoring report and spreadsheet calculation.

In order to verify the accuracy and consistency of parameters monitored and used to calculate the removals achieved for the monitoring period, the AENOR verification team reproduced the calculations checking the

correctness of the formulae applied and assumptions used, when applicable and that values used matched with data sources.

4.4.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

In previous verification process the Knowledge and technical expertise of the ONF International team designated for the monitoring and remote sensing-GIS- project assessment, as well as the methodology used was verified.

During this audit process, AENOR reviewed the monitoring procedures adopted for the remote sensing/GIS analyses, including QC/QA procedures as well as the data archiving, and the frequency of monitoring/recording of the parameters used and crosschecked with previous verified project documentation and the monitoring plan. Besides, during the remote audit process and by constant communication with PUR Project officers as main project developer, the audit team reviewed this monitoring period ONFI's project deforestation analysis, GIS pack, and supporting documentation.

In order to assess the project emissions due to deforestation, the audit team reviewed the GIS information to check the forest areas, within the project area and the leakage belt. The procedure and the results from the spatial analyses were found to be in conformance with VM0015.

The assessment suggested that the data used to determine emissions reductions are of high quality and had been collected in a manner that is consistent with the VCS standard and monitoring plan. Data presented to the audit team was clear and coherent, and processing steps could be traced to the corresponding sections of the methodology and monitoring plan with transparency.

The monitoring plan provides means for internal data review and quality control, and the data presented by the project proponent included the results of these internal assessments. Evidence provided by the PP supporting the determination of GHG removals is listed in Appendix 1.

AENOR considers that information and evidences provided were enough to reproduce calculations in quantity and quality. Thus, they were found appropriate and reliable to determine the GHG removals.

4.4.3 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

The Project Proponent has elaborated the project VCS Non-permanence Risk Report version 2, for the monitoring event according to the latest AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (v4.0). According to this tool, the project activity was rated at a low risk after yielding a 10% buffer requirement.

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

Internal Risks			
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Findings and mitigation activities	Corrective Actions/ Clarifications
Project Management: It is assessed using table 1 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	-2	a) Reforestation activities in agroforestry systems in the leakage belt is carried out only with native species. Risk rating=0 is justified.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications

		b) The enforcement to prevent encroachment by outside actors is required to protect more than 50% of stocks on which GHG credits have previously been issued. Risk rating=2 is justified. c) In accordance with the evidence provided, management team includes individuals with significant experience in sustainable forestry and VCS projects. This was checked during the remote audit process. Risk rating=0 is justified. d) Management team maintains a presence in the project area. This was checked during the remote audit process. This, rating =0 is justified. e) For the project a multidisciplinary team with high experience in biodiversity, Community and Climate issues is working. AENOR held interviews with people from PUR Project and verified this matter. Then, it is well justified the rating=-2. f) Adaptive management plan in place. The project is managed under an adaptive management approach. The objectives were identified and approved among all partners, through a participatory program and workshops. Project activity are collectively defined yearly based on commonly identified priorities. Thus, risk rating= -2 is justified.	
Financial viability: It is assessed using table 2 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	0	a)-d) The funding of the project was demonstrated will continue mainly through the sale of issued and still pre issued carbon credits, as well as continuous funding by donors, always under a pre financing scheme providing visibility and guarantees to the project. PP has provided a cashflow analysis. Project cash flow breakeven point was reached in 2015, less than 4 years after completing that year's risk assessment. Thus, the rating chosen=0 is justified. e)- h) Project had secured 100% of the funding needed to cover the total cash out before the project reached breakeven (2015). From this point, most of the activities to date have already been funded through the sales of pre certified VCUs or environmental services. For the 2018 2023 period, full financing of project activities was secured through the 5-year commitment of a single private donor. Business development Thus, the rating chosen=0 is correct. i) No mitigation measures. Thus, Risk Rating=0 is correct.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Opportunity Cost: It is assessed using table 3 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	-2	a)-g) The option d) is chosen so, the rating 0 is correct. It was proven during the interviews that socioeconomic impacts are very positive for populations and project activities are designed to allow communities to secure and improve their main source of income (agricultural cultivation) in the long term. As described in the PDD in the absence of the project, there could be 3 main credible land use scenarios: Forest clearing for conversion to croplands, pastures and housing; Conversion to settlements, infrastructure (Roads, water and electricity); and Selective logging of high value species for commercial sales. According to guideline 2.2.3.2 of the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, most baseline activities are subsistence based, so VPN analysis is not required.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications

		h) By the conservation concession contracts with the regional government the project is backed by a legally binding commitment to continue management practices that protect accredited carbon stocks during the project's crediting period (40 years). Then rating -2 is correct. i) No mitigation activities are claimed. Then, rating chosen = 0 is correct.	
Project Longevity: It is assessed using table 4 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	0	a)-b) 80-year project longevity, with legally binding concessions contracts between concessionaire organizations and the regional government (40-year renewable), and legally binding contracts between concessionaires and PUR Project (80year) PL= 30 – (80 / 2) = – 10	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Total internal Risk=0			

External Risks			
Risk factor	Risk Rating	Findings and mitigation activities	Corrective Actions/ Clarifications
Land Tenure and resources access/impact: It shall be assessed using table 6 of the Risk Tool.	0	a) N/A Then rating 0 is correct. b) Land ownership belongs to the government, but user rights belong to the concessionaire. Then rating 2 is correct. c) d) e) N/A Then rating 0 is correct. f) Mitigation: Project area is protected by concessions for conservation purposes, legally binding commitments to continue management practices that protect carbon stocks over the length of the project crediting period (40 years). Then rating -2 is correct. g) N/A	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Community engagement: It shall be assessed using table 7 of the Risk Tool.	-5	a) b) N/A c) During the remote interviews with the key stakeholders it was demonstrated that project generates net positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of the local communities who derive livelihoods from the project area. Then rating=-5 is correct.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Political Risks: It shall be assessed using table 8 of the Risk Tool.	2	a)-e) A governance score for Peru was calculated from the mean of Governance Scores across the six indicators of the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI), averaged over the most recent five years of available data 2014-2018 resulting -0,148. Then, rating 2 is correct. AENOR verified the value and reliability of source. f) Mitigation: Country is implementing REDD+ Readiness or other activities as evidence provided demonstrated. Then, rating -2 is correct.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Total external risks=0 (negative score is not allowed)			

Natural Risks

Risk factor	Risk Rating	Findings and mitigation activities	Corrective Actions/ Clarifications
Fire Risk: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=0	The assessment by the PP estimates that the probability of being less than every ten years (when exceptional dry summers) with 'lossless' importance since the fire does not spread within a moist primary forest. Significance (S) No loss LS=0 is correct. Community members receive trainings on environmental awareness, climate change and good agricultural practices. M=0,5 is correct	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Pest and disease outbreaks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=0	The project area is filled with primary forest, which is and has always been a natural self-regulated ecosystem. The project activities will not induce the introduction of exotic or foreign or invasive species, and all the activities happen close or outside the borders of the project area. Then the significance is scored as No loss and the likelihood was null. Thus, LS = 0 and M = 0	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Extreme weather: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=0	Carbon losses have not been registered due to extreme weather in the project area. No severe droughts have been reported in the project area that affect the primary forest. Flood risks in the project area are negligible as the entire area is filled with canyons, mountains, and significant slopes. The forest in the area is made up of floodplain forests with few flat areas next to the rivers. This type of forest is naturally adapted to temporary floods. Carbon stocks do not decrease due to floods. There is very little wind damage in the region, especially due to rugged topography and steep slopes that break in strong winds. Landslides are present in non-forested areas due the lack of soil retention (soil erosion reduction) by the forestry ecosystem, thus there are no indication of biomass loss. No loss Then, LS=0 is correct No mitigation measures.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Geological risks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=0	The Project area is in a stable geological formation. There are o volcanoes or earthquakes risks. N/A	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Other Natural Risk	LS*M=2	Biomass loss due to landslides is negligible compared to the project area and the small amount that is lost is quickly replaced by new growth. It does not represent a significant loss of the total carbon stock.	No Corrective Actions Requests or Clarifications
Total Natural Risks=2			

The overall risk rating was as follows:

Risk category	Rating
Internal Risk	0
External Risk	0
Natural Risk	2

Overall Risk Rating (a +b + c)	2
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Thus, the percentage of credits to be deposited in the AFOLU pooled buffer account is 10%.

AENOR has checked that information provided in the Non-Permanence Risk Report v.1.0 for the monitoring period is consistent with supporting documents provided. The assumptions and justifications provided to determine the risk rating of each risk factor are developed and they are based on provided documents using conservative assessments. The documentation and data provided to support the risk score was sufficient.

AENOR deems that information provided is reliable and appropriate from official sources, thus, the overall risk rating is credible and realistic.

4.4.4 Dissemination of Climate Monitoring Plan and Results (CL3.2)

During the telematic interview process, AENOR confirmed with the key stakeholders and community members the awareness about the results of the projects, its implementation and monitoring, plus the information expressed in the MR Section 3.1.4. Results of the climate benefits were provided in a spreadsheet calculation. AENOR reproduced the calculation to achieve the same results, checked baseline and project emissions and leakage. Further information on the process and data checks is provided in sections above.

In opinion of AENOR the monitoring plan and the results were disseminated in accordance with the validated PD.

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

During the audit process it was demonstrated that by fighting deforestation, the project preserves the ecosystem services of regulation provided by the forests. It was also proven that in the absence of the project the deforestation will increase in the project area and so increasing the probability of ground fuels, and subsequently fire frequency and intensity.

Besides it was also proven that the project greatly helps communities and biodiversity to adapt to the impacts of climate change. In fact, strategies identified and implemented by the PP to assist communities and biodiversity to adapt to climate change are part of the benefit permanence measures applied, the empowerment of local communities in the sustainable management of their own territory over the long-term.

Besides, the “Jubilación Segura” reforestation project developed by PUR Projet partnering with FUNDAVI and Acopagro in the same region has continued over the past monitoring period and constituted a major contribution to climate change adaptation.

During the remote interviews with the local project monitoring team and community members participating in the monitoring activities, it was discussed the current climate crisis current situation. AENOR deems the actions taken by the project provide a better condition in the project area for the communities and the biodiversity to adapt to Climate Change in the project zone and is in concordance with validate PDD.

In opinion of AENOR the project strategies have a direct impact on the Climate Change. This indicator was correctly addressed for Gold Level recognition for climate efforts.

4.5 Community

4.5.1 Community Impacts (CM1.1)

MR Section 4.1.1 describes the main community positive impacts as follows:

- 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

AENOR verified during the remote audit the direct impact of project activities with the community members working, participating or benefiting from the project activities. It was also verified that as part of the project activity, the local people acquire skills and knowledge to improve their livelihoods. Assessment by the audit team concluded that the likelihood of net negative impacts on the well-being of the community is adequately addressed in the monitoring report.

4.5.2 Net Positive Community Well-being (CM1.1)

The Community Monitoring Plan presented in the MR Section 4.3 shows the positive evolution of all the communities well-being indicators since project start

The productive activities were designed by the project developers to support the well-being and livelihoods of local communities among other goals. Communities themselves chose to roll out and continue such activities based on inclusive decision-making procedures, which shows ownership of the project by the beneficiary group and positive net benefit in the community well-being.

The assessment carried by the audit team concluded that the likelihood of net negative impacts on the wellbeing of the community is adequately addressed in the monitoring report and in accordance with the validated project description.

AENOR concludes that the net impact of project activities on community groups is positive, compared to the conditions of the without project scenario.

4.5.3 Protection of High Conservation Values (CM1.2)

The validated CCB project description states that the whole project area could be designated as a biological HCV area. These HCVs are related to community well-being for the role they play in providing socio-economic services.

The GHG removals analysis for the 2015-2020 Monitoring period shows that the project is playing its role of protecting HCV areas compared to the without-project scenario.

In addition, AENOR could check during the verification process that the project activities are not negatively affecting the High Conservation Values.

4.5.4 Other Stakeholder Impacts (CM2.2-CM2.3)

Validated CCB Project Description states that identified 'other stakeholders' are very limited negatively impacted by the project. Moreover, the project has a positive impact on them.

Main strategies of the PP were oriented to protect the forest resources by monitoring the forests and their threats, maintaining continue communication with the main stakeholders in the area, or the channeling of funds or donations. In fact, the Fundavi is supporting communities in defining themselves land-use plans and microzonification of their areas. This process resulted in clarified land-use and open areas for migrants to settle and for community members to extend agriculture in appropriate land without generating further deforestation.

AENOR deems Stakeholders of the reference area are mainly rural communities and small-scale farmers that most likely are or will be impacted positively by the project.

AENOR has assessed that the project doesn't result in net negative impacts on the wellbeing of other stakeholder groups. Assessment by the audit team concluded that the likelihood of net negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholder groups is adequately addressed in the monitoring report and the net impacts of project activities on the well-being are positive.

4.5.5 Community Monitoring Plan (CM3.1, CM3.2, GL2.5)

A monitoring plan was submitted and approved during last Verification. During this verification no changes occurred in communities, community groups or stakeholders, HCVs related to community well-being identified in the monitoring plan, community variables monitored, as per 2020_BMS_Monitoring Plan_Community_v1.0 document.

AENOR deems the methodology & mechanism for data compliancy, as well as the objectives and indicators developed for its definition are accurate and reflect faithfully the project benefits in the local communities.

AENOR confirms dates, frequency and sampling methods used are in accordance with the validated project design and with the procedures and systematics used in the verification event.

The audit team verified that the monitoring results showed the impacts on poorer households, all of the identified in the project are including women, and that community monitoring effectively identified positive and negative impacts on these individuals, households and groups.

In addition, AENOR confirms that community monitoring plan is implemented as the monitoring report and the validated Project Description

4.5.6 Community Monitoring Plan Dissemination (CM3.3)

The monitoring reports were made available for the main stakeholders and project participants. Project proponent have in place a local, regional and national level dissemination strategy. Information meetings, workshops, forums, etc. were organized in said dissemination levels to inform the project stakeholders, participants, beneficiaries etc. about the monitoring results.

In addition, during the stakeholder consultation, the VCS & CCB monitoring results were presented to the main stakeholders and community members, which could be proven during the remote interview process. In addition, according to CCB rules the VCS & CCB MRs were also made available online for one month.

AENOR checked during the remote audit process that information provided in the MR regarding the dissemination of the community monitoring plan was reliable. In opinion of AENOR the results of community monitoring were disseminated in accordance with the validated PD.

4.5.7 Optional Gold Level: Barriers to Benefits (GL2.3)

The project is run by small communities and is implemented on land that they manage by the conservation concessions where it is clarified the concessions holders' rights and duties. The participation of the direct beneficiaries is complete and effective (decision-making, implementation, project management, etc.).

Beneficiary households were classified in the poverty quintile 3 and 4 (poor and extremely poor) as per the poverty classification. Although the project has not developed a segmentation investigation of poor and extreme poor. Project beneficiaries are generally families that depend on cocoa activity as an only source of income, that is, small producers that do not exceed 2.5 hectares on average, with an average of 4 members in each beneficiary family, with a monthly basic family basket that ranges from 169 soles to 316 soles per person in the family

The project activities provide a net positive impact on the communities in the project and reference areas (see section 4.5.2 and 4.5.4 of this monitoring report) and the risks to the direct beneficiaries were identified and project activities were generated to mitigate identified risks.

Project relevant and appropriate information on the benefits, costs and risks was communicated to community members.

AENOR checked during the audit the benefits of the project, the barriers to these benefits and the measurements to overcome these barriers and deems the project activities have increase the flow of benefits to poor households in relation to the without project scenario (short and long term benefits sustainable livelihoods, improved security and empowerment, etc.)

4.5.8 Optional Gold Level: Protections for Poorer and the more Vulnerable (GL2.4)

The project area is identified as poor and extremely poor, so any action that is developed in the communities and benefits them, generates a positive impact on the beneficiary households.

The project proponent identified the risk of dependency on the project and over expectation regarding the project's financial capacity.

This impact is being controlled by the PP by maintaining a good level of communication with the authorities and leaders and clearly and regularly clarifying the actions that the project can develop in their communities and the ones that are out of the project's scope. This was reviewed during the remote interviews with the main community beneficiaries by asking about their considerations, requests, improvement windows, etc. to transfer to the project developer team. Most of the beneficiaries in the first place were very grateful for the project results and benefits they perceived and showed knowledge of the limits of the project activities.

In addition to that in the 2020-2025 stage, the project proponent stated that will seek new sources of private or state financing for the area, in such a way that the REDD+ funds complement the actions of the state.

In opinion of AENOR the project strategies have a direct impact on the Community. This indicator was correctly addressed for Gold Level recognition for community efforts.

4.6 Biodiversity

4.6.1 Biodiversity Changes (B1.1)

Section 5.1.1 of the MR states the biodiversity changes occurred during this monitoring period. AENOR deems results of the project activities on biodiversity are positive in general, not affecting to the HCVs.

Last, the project achieved the formalized protection of 21,877 additional hectares of land for biodiversity purposes versus the without-project scenario. This includes all the conservation concession areas as well as the surface that benefitted from the support of the project in the formalization of land tenure through the obtention of CUSAF (Cesión en Uso para los Sistemas Agroforestales) or clarification of borders. Conservation concessions documentation (agreements, resolutions, concession descriptions reports, etc.) was provided by the project proponent.

The audit team have not found evidences of incidents of deforestation in natural forests or of hunting or improper use of biodiversity that negatively affects it in the project area. The reference conditions to monitor the impact on biodiversity in the project area, according to the PDD, were directly linked to the levels of deforestation, therefore the monitoring of biodiversity it was updated with the monitoring of deforestation.

Reduction on the incidences of illegal logging in the limit of the concession was derived from the PP mitigation actions, as described in section 5.1.1. of the MR. During the monitoring period the project has also been in capacity to work and deliver on the conservation and promotion of native tree species with the leakage management area

In opinion of AENOR, information about benefits on biodiversity from project activities is accurate and appropriate and the attribution of biodiversity changes to the project's activities is well justify.

4.6.2 High Conservation Values Protected (B1.2)

The project goal is to enhance and protect the forest resources, thus areas of High Conservation Values are not negatively affected by the project activities. On the contrary, the GHG removals analysis for the 2015-2020 Monitoring period shows that the project is playing its role of protecting HCV areas compared to the without-project scenario.

No HCVs related to biodiversity in the project zone are negatively affected by the project. Moreover, the restoration and natural regeneration taking place in the project area, further enhances the HCV attributes.

AENOR has checked that No HCV were negatively affected by the project.

4.6.3 Invasive Species (B1.3)

The project proponent registered the use of *Apis mellifera*. This is a species adapted to the Project's reference zone, that is, it already existed in the communities since some amateur producers had introduced it, the Project promoted its implementation in the communities outside of the carbon credit generation zone.

No cases of adverse effects were reported. Moreover, this action was corrected as of 2016 and the project is now rather promoting honey production with native stingless bees (meliponas) that abound in the communities.

4.6.4 Impacts of Non-native Species (B1.4)

The use of non-native species has not been contemplated among the activities during the whole project implementation. Thus, there were no records of any non-native species impacts assessed.

4.6.5 GMO Exclusion (B1.5)

The project only plants native species that are raised in the nursery from seeds collected from natural trees and that are not genetically modified. All forms of agricultural technical assistance involved by the project are excluding the use of GMOs

4.6.6 Negative Offsite Biodiversity Impacts and Mitigation (B2.2)

The potential negative offsite impact identified in the validated PD is the leakage due to shifting activity in the form of illegal logging and deforestation. The efforts made by the PP to mitigate the illegal logging and deforestation were demonstrated during the audit process.

No other negative offsite biodiversity impacts as a result of the project activity have been identified by the audit team. The project activity contains the conservation of existing natural forest. Therefore, negative offsite biodiversity impacts are unlikely and were not detected.

4.6.7 Net Biodiversity Benefits (B2.3)

The monitoring of the deforestation along with the biodiversity monitoring shows the positive evolution of net biodiversity benefits indicators since project start.

The reduction and control of incidents of external agents for illegal logging and poaching within the concessions for community conservation, this guarantees the protection and conservation of native species of flora and fauna. Plus, the consolidation of the new concessions for conservation have reduced the biodiversity degradation risks.

The buffer zone of the project area is benefitting from all project activities having a positive impact on biodiversity: Development of bee-hiving with native bees (meliponas); tree planting with native species; education and sensitization; control and surveillance to prevent illegal logging, fishing and poaching.

As proven in the deforestation analysis in the leakage area, this zone has been positively impacted versus the without-project scenario. The avoided forest degradation is directly linked to positive benefits on biodiversity of the preserved areas.

The assessment carried by the audit team concluded that the likelihood of net negative impacts on the biodiversity is adequately addressed in the monitoring report and in accordance with the validated project description.

AENOR concludes that the net impact of project activities on biodiversity is positive, compared to the conditions of the without project scenario.

4.6.8 Biodiversity Monitoring Results (B3.1, B3.2)

Main results of the monitoring of the Project Biodiversity were provided by the PP in the 2020_BMS_Monitoring Plan_Biodiversity_v1.0. document.

The presented objectives, indicators, initial situation in 2010, intermediate situation in 2015 and 2020, means of verification, the year of implementation and the frequency of the assessment were carefully reviewed during the audit process.

Reported results clearly establish progress towards net positive biodiversity benefit including protection of HCVs identified in comparison to the without project scenario. The audit team confirms that by reducing deforestation the project is generating net positive biodiversity impacts.

AENOR deems the methodology and mechanisms for data compliancy, as well as the objectives and indicators developed for its definition are accurate and reflect faithfully the project benefits related to biodiversity.

AENOR confirms dates, frequency, biodiversity variables and sampling methods used are in accordance with the validated project design and with the procedures and systematics used in the verification event. In addition, AENOR confirms that Biodiversity Monitoring plan is implemented as the monitoring report and the validated Project Description.

4.6.9 Biodiversity Monitoring Plan Dissemination (B3.3)

During the remote interviews with the key stakeholders and the desk review of the project's supporting documentation, the dissemination of the results of the project stated in the MR section 5.3.3 were reviewed and found in compliancy with the validated PDD.

4.7 Additional Project Implementation Information

No additional Project Implementation information was included in the MR.

4.8 Additional Project Impact Information

No additional Project Impact information was included in the MR.

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

AENOR has verified that the project is in compliance with the verification criteria of Verified Carbon Standard version 4 and the CCB Standards Second Edition without qualifications or limitations. The project has been implemented in accordance with the validated project description, and the data and information supporting the GHG assertion are historic in nature. The present verification event did not include validation activities.

AENOR is able to issue a positive verification opinion for 467,568 t CO₂e of verified emissions reductions, as reported in the MR v2.0 dated 17th-October-2020. The verification assessment covered the monitoring period for VCS&CCB from 23-October-2015 to 19-October-2020; and verified that calculated emission reductions and/or removals were achieved during the monitoring period with a reasonable level of assurance.

The project generated 467,568 t CO₂e GHG Emission Reductions and removals over the 2015-2020 monitoring period. Considering the risk rating, the percentage of credits to be deposited in the AFOLU pooled buffer account is 10%, corresponding to 46,757 VCUs. The total number of GHG credits eligible to be issued as VCUs is therefore 420,811.

Beyond benefits of GHG emissions reduction, AENOR confirms the project benefits on community and biodiversity for the current monitoring period as described in the Monitoring Report version 2.0 dated 17th-October-2020. In opinion of the AENOR verification team, the project is achieving their community and biodiversity objectives. In addition, the project implementation meets all relevant requirements for the CCB Standards Second Edition, including Climate Change and Community exceptional benefits. Hence, AENOR considers verified the project implementation is in accordance with the CCB Standards at Climate Change and Community Gold Level.

Verification/monitoring period: VCS&CCB from 23-October-2015 – 19-October-2020;

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

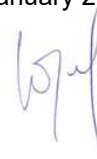
Year	Baseline emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Annual number of VCUs (VCUt) (tCO ₂ e)	Cumulative number of VCUs (VCU) (tCO ₂ e)
2016	-130,354	-50,089	0	80,265	-8,026	72,238
2017	-143,929	-50,456	0	93,473	-9,347	84,126
2018	-147,446	-50,482	0	96,964	-9,696	87,268
2019	-148,263	-50,848	0	97,415	-9,742	87,674
2020	-150,665	-51,214	0	99,450	-9,945	89,505
Total	-720,657	-253,089	0	467,568	46,757	420,811

Overall non-permanence risk rating: 10%

Date: 08 January 2021

VCUs buffer to be deposited: 46,757 t CO₂e.

Total VCUs to be issued: 420,811 t CO₂e.



Lead Auditor
Miguel López Delgado

APPENDIX 1: DOCUMENTS REVIEWED LIST

Nº	Name
0	201217_CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_v1.6 201022_CCB_VCS_NonPermanenceRisk_Report_v1.0.pdf 2020_BMS_GHG_Calculations_v20201022.xlsx 2020_BMS_MonitoringPlan_Biodiversity_v1.0.xlsx 2020_BMS_MonitoringPlan_Community_v1.0.xlsx Biomass Inventory-v4.0-29102012.xlsx Proyecto GIS deforestación ONFI 2020.zip – GIS PACK- Leakage Area (raster and vector files) Project Area (raster and vector files: Deforestation 2015-2020 PA; LULC_2015&2020_PA; Project_area_final; Regeneration 2015_2020_PA) Reference Area (raster and vector files)
1	Legal Folder
1.1	Contratos de Conservación 1. Contrato CC Montecristo - APAHUI.PDF 2. Contrato CC El Breo - APROBOC.pdf 3. Contrato de la CC Martín Sagrado - ACOPAGRO.pdf 4. Contrato CC Gran Ochanacche - Ronda Campesina Gran Pajaten.pdf 5. Contrato CC Maquisapa - APAFCOSOL.pdf Resolución Maquisapa.pdf Opinión MINAM REDD+BMS.pdf RDE 330-2018-GRSM_ARA_DEAyCRN-DEMA El Breo.pdf RDE N163-2020_GRSM_ARA-DEACRN_DEMA-Martín Sagrado.pdf RDE N179-2018_GRSM_ARA_DEACRN_DEMA Montecristo.pdf <u>Odenazas regionales:</u> Ordenanza Regional No 038-2018 GRSM.pdf Ordenanza Regional No- 30-2018 GRSM.pdf Ordenanza Regional No 026-2018 GRSM.pdf Ordenanza Regional No 15-2012 GRSM.pdf Ordenanza Regional No 06-2018 GRSM.pdf
1.2	Declaraciones de manejo 1. Declaración de Manejo CC Montecristo - APAHUI Ltda.pdf 2. Declaración de Manejo CC El Breo - Segundo Quinquenio.pdf 3. Declaración de Manejo CC Martín Sagrado-ACOPAGRO Ltda.pdf Resolución Aprobatoria del DEMA CC Montecristo - APAHUI Ltda.pdf <u>Exclusión de Canaán:</u> Sustento Técnico para el Redimensionamiento de la CCMS.pdf DOCUMENTO DE EXCLUSION CANAAN.pdf Acta de acuerdo para exclusión de la comunidad Canaán.pdf <u>Mapas de identificación de unidades productivas familiares</u> Mapa 06 Ubicación de predios georeferenciados en el ambito territorial del Centro Poblado Canaán.jpg Mapa 04 A3 de Pérdidas de Bosque CC Ámbito T CCPP Canaán.jpg Mapa 03 Perimétrico del ámbito territorial del Centro Poblado Canaán.jpg Mapa 02 Ubicación del ambito territorial del Centro Poblado Canaán.jpg Mapa 01 Ubicación de la CC Martín Sagrado.jpg Figura de Pérdida de Bosque en predios en el Ámbito Territorial del CCPP Canaán.jpg <u>Expediente Diagnostico Territorial Canaán – GORESAM:</u> Shapes CANAAN folder (shape files Zonas UC & Limite of Canaán)

	ZONAS USO COMUNAL.jpg LIMITE A4.jpg CANAAN-COCESION.jpg CANAAN.docx
	Unidad familiar Vásquez Mendoza: Acuerdo de Sujeción Compartida UF Vasquez Mendoza - APROBOC.pdf DOCUMENTOIS DEMA CCMS RDE N163-2020-GRSM-ARA-DEACRN-DEMA-MS ACOPAGRO APROBADO.pdf documento presentación DEMA CCMS ACOPAGRO.pdf CARATULA DEMA CCMS.jpg
1.2.1	Informes Técnicos Informes APROBOC: 09 INFORME GERENTE-CCEB-SETIEMBRE (1).docx 08 INFORME GERENTE-CCEB-AGOSTO.docx 07 INFORME GERENTE-CCEB-JULIO.docx 06 INFORME GERENTE-CCEB-JUNIO.docx Informes APAHUI Ltda: INFORME SETIEMBRE GERENTE CC MONTECRISTO.pdf INFORME JUNIO GERENTE CC MONTECRISTO.docx INFORME JULIO GERENTE CC MONTECRISTO.docx INFORME AGOSTO GERENTE CC MONTECRISTO.pdf Informes ACOPAGRO INFORME MENSUAL SETIEMBRE - G. CONCESIÓN CCMS.docx INFORME MENSUAL JUNIO - G. CONCESIÓN CCMS.docx INFORME MENSUAL JULIO - G. CONCESIÓN CCMS.docx INFORME MENSUAL AGOSTO - G. CONCESIÓN CCMS.docx
1.2.2.	Informes Financieros APROBOC: INFORME ECONOMICO APROBOC - SETIEMBRE.xlsx INFORME ECONOMICO APROBOC - JUNIO.xls INFORME ECONOMICO APROBOC - JULIO.xls CUADRO DE RENDICION DE GASTOS APROBOC - AGOSTO.xlsx APAHUI: SETIEMBRE2020.xlsx SETIEMBRE saldo 2019.xlsx INFORME JUNIO 4_7_20.xlsx INFORME FINANCIERO AGOSTO2020.xlsx INFORME FINANCIERO JULIO2020.xlsx ACOPAGRO: Reporte Financiero SETIEMBRE-ACOPAGRO.xlsx Reporte Financiero Saldo POA-2019-02.xls Reporte financiero JUNIO-SUELDOS.xls Reporte Financiero JUNIO-ACOPAGRO.xls Reporte Financiero JULIO-ACOPAGRO.xls Reporte Financiero AGOSTO-ACOPAGRO.xlsx
1.3	Nuevas propuesta de conservación Cerro Blanco - Dos de Mayo Cargo de entrega de Exp.tec. cerro blanco.pdf Exp. Téc. CC Cerro Blanco.pdf Gran Ushachi - Pizarro
1.4	CUSAF u procesos de esclarecimiento del uso del suelo Canán Shape files 2019 -PACK- CANAAN.docx CANAAN-COCESION.jpg

	LIMITE A4.jpg ZONAS USO COMUNAL.jpg
	Marisol
	Pizarro
	Mapas: Mapa A1 Perimétrico Prop CU Sistemas Agroforestales.jpg Mapa A3 Ubicación Prop CU Sistemas Agroforestales.jpg Memoria Descriptiva_ Prop CUSAF.docx
	Busqueda Catastral CUSAF - Pizarro.pdf PRODUCTORES CUSAF PIZARRO.xlsx socialización CUSAF Pizarro.pdf
	CUSAF: Pizarro – CUSAF (shape and excel evidences) Marisol CUSAF (shape , pdf and jpg evidences) Canaán - CUSAF a future (2018,2019,2020 shape files evidences) Creación de organizaciones comunitarias
1.5	Organizaciones Gestoras: 3. Contrato de la CC Martín Sagrado - ACOPAGRO.pdf 2.1. Inscripción Registral APROBOC - Dos de Mayo.pdf 2. Contrato CC El Breo - APROBOC.pdf 1.2. Inscripción Registral APAHUI Ltda - Huicungo.pdf 1.1. Inscripción Registral APAHUI Ltda - Huicungo.pdf 1. Contrato CC Montecristo - APAHUI.PDF
	Organizaciones 2016 al 2020 17. Inscripción registral COOPASAM - Rodríguez de Mendoza.pdf 16. Inscripción Registral ASPAEM - Morada.pdf 15. Inscripción Registral APROAP - Añazco Pueblo.pdf 14. Inscripción Registral AGROECYS - Dos de Mayo.pdf 13. Inscripción Registral APROREAP.pdf 12. Inscripción Registral ASPROJESAN - San Juan de Pajaten.pdf 11. Inscripción Registral ASCOBONYP - Primavera.pdf
	Organizaciones 2011 al 2015: 10. Contrato CC Gran Ochanacche - Ronda Campesina Gran Pajaten (1).pdf 9. Inscripción Registral APAFCOSH - Nuevo Chimbote.pdf 8. Inscripción Registral AGROECAAN - Canaán.pdf 7. Inscripción Registral APROBOCUMO - Mojarra.pdf 6.1. Resolución Maquisapa.pdf 6. Inscripción Registral APAFCOSOL.pdf 5. Inscripción Registral ASAFCOMAR - Marisol.pdf 4.1.- Contrato CC Pumasapa - ACODEPUNE (2).pdf 4. Inscripción Registral ACODEPUNE - Nueva Esperanza.pdf
	Contrato Ochanache: CERTIFICADO DE NOTIFICACION CONCESION GRAN OCHANACHE.pdf
	Documentos asociaciones: LISTA DE ASOCIACIONES.xlsx
	Maupasa
	Propuesta de Concesión de Ushachi: 14 .jpg files Mapas: Ubicación, Clima, Geología, Geomorfología, Suelo, Capacidad de uso Mayor del suelo, Fisiografía, ZEE, Zonas de Vida, Sists. Ecológicos Terrestres, Derechos de las Tierras, Hidrografía, Red Vial, Altitudinal. Todos, de la Prop CCGU ACTA DE VALIDACIÓN.pdf

	BÚSQUEDA CATASTRAL DE LA PROPUESTA DE CONCESIÓN GRAN USHACHI - PIZARRO.pdf
2	Control y vigilancia
2.1	Acreditación de custodios forestales
	1 Montecristo
	Constancia de Acreditación Custodios Forestales CCMC - APAHUI Ltda.pdf Resolución de Acreditación de Custodios Forestales - APAHUI Ltda - Corregido.pdf Resolución Acreditación Custodios Forestales CCMS - APAHUI Ltda.Pdf
	2 El Breo
	Lista vigente de custodios forestales 2020 CCEB - APROBOC.xlsx Resolución Acreditación Custodios Forestales CCEB - APROBOC.pdf
	3 Martín Sagrado
	Lista vigente de custodios forestales 2020 CCMS - ACOPAGRO Ltda.xlsx Resolución Acreditación Custodios forestales 2018 CCMS - ACOPAGRO Ltda.pdf Resolución Acreditación Custodios Forestales 2019 CCMS - ACOPAGRO Ltda.pdf
	RDE 408 - 2017-GRSM_ARA_DEACRN - El Breo Custodios Forestales.pdf RDE 380 - 2019-GRSM_ARA_DEACRN-Martín Sagrado Custodios Forestales.pdf RDE 361-2019-GRSM_ARA_DEACRN-Montecristo Custodios Forestales.Pdf RDE 192 - 2018 -GRSM_ARA_DEACRN-Breo-Custodios Forestales.pdf RDE 190-2018-GRSM_ARA_DEACRN-Martín Sagrado Custodios Forestales.pdf 3 ACOPAGRO Ltda- CCMS Custodios Forestales.xlsx 2 APROBOC - CCEB Custodios Forestales (1).xlsx 1 APAHUI Ltda., CCMC Custodios Forestales.xlsx
2.2	Reporte de patrullajes
	1 Patrullajes de la CC Montecristo
	PATRULLAJE ABRIL N° 07-08.pdf PATRULLAJE AGOSTO N° 16.pdf PATRULLAJE AGOSTO N° 17.pdf PATRULLAJE DICIEMBRE N°24.pdf PATRULLAJE ENERO N° 1-2.pdf PATRULLAJE JULIO N° 13.pdf PATRULLAJE JULIO N° 14.pdf PATRULLAJE JULIO N° 15.pdf PATRULLAJE JUNIO N° 11-12.pdf PATRULLAJE MARZO N° 05 - 06.pdf PATRULLAJE MAYO N° 09-10.pdf PATRULLAJE NOVIEMBRE N° 22.pdf PATRULLAJE NOVIEMBRE N°23.pdf PATRULLAJE OCTUBRE N°20.pdf PATRULLAJE OCTUBRE N°21.pdf PATRULLAJE SETIEMBRE N° 18.pdf PATRULLAJE SETIEMBRE N° 19.pdf
	2 Patrullajes de la CC El Breo
	ACTA DE INTERVENCION SECTOR PILLCO EL MAYO 2012.pdf ACTA FISCAL SECTOR CERRO BLANCO MARZO 2012.pdf DENUNCIA POR TALA ILEGAL EN SECTOR PILLCO FEBRERO 2013.pdf INFORME DE DEFORESTACION EN SECTOR PILLCO AGOSTO 2018.pdf INFORME DE EXTRACCION FORESTAL EN SECTOR PILLCO OCTUBRE 2015.pdf INFORME DE TALA ILEGAL EN SECTOR PILLCO NOVIEMBRE 2015.pdf INFORME DE TALA Y EXTRACCION ILEGAL SECTOR PILLCO JULIO 2016.pdf INFORME DE TALA Y QUEMA EN SECTOR PILLCO SETIEMBRE 2018.pdf INFORME TECNICO DE TALA ILEGAL EN SECTOR PILLCO febrero 2013.pdf

	3 Patrullajes de la CC Martín Sagrado
2.3	Puesto de control y equipamiento
	3 Puesto de Control Pillco (15 .jpg files)
	Puntos Control Verificados PDF: P_1-JAL_Bloque_Saposoa.pdf P_8 WCHJ_Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Mashuyacu.pdf P_10-JAL-Bloque_Saposoa.pdf P_17 WCHJ Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Mashuyacu.pdf P_18 WCHJ Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Guambo.pdf P_20-JAL_Bloque_Saposoa.pdf P_27-EAER-Bloque_Campanilla.pdf P_28 WCHJ Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Mashuyacu.pdf P_42 WCHJ Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Mashuyacu.pdf P_43 WCHJ Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Mashuyacu.pdf P_56 WCHJ Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Mashuyacu.pdf P_63-GAGI-Bloque_Juanjui.pdf P_67 WCHJ_Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Guambo.pdf P_70-GAGI_Bloque_Juanjui.docx.pdf P_70-GAGI_Bloque_Juanjui.pdf P_76-EAER-Bloque_Campanilla.docx.pdf P_76-EAER-Bloque_Campanilla.pdf P_85-GAGI_Bloque_Juanjui.pdf P_89-JAL_Bloque_Saposoa.pdf P_94-GAGI_Bloque_Juanjui.pdf P_102-GAGI_Bloque_Juanjui.pdf P_106 WCHJ_Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Mashuyacu.pdf P_108-EAER-Bloque_Campanilla.pdf P_109-GAGI_Bloque_Juanjui.pdf P_118-EAER_Bloque_Campanilla.pdf P_122-GAGI_Bloque_Juanjui.pdf P_130-GAGI_Bloque_Juanjui.pdf P_145 WCHJ_Bloque_Amazonas_Microcuenca Guambo.pdf P-2-VRP-Bloque_Jelache.pdf P-28-VRP-Bloque_Jelache.pdf P-141-VRP-Bloque_Jelache.pdf
	<u>Hitos Y letreros</u> Letreros, Hitos and facturas jpg files
	<u>Deslizador y bote</u> .jpg files and pdf files
	<u>Puestos de control</u> Puesto Topayacu .jpg files evidences Puesto Martín Sagrado . jpg files evidences Facturas pdf and jpg docs
	<u>Procesos de denuncias:</u> Reportes APROBOC Informes de patrullaje (lincer Salas& Guillermo Paima) Reportados ARA Inofrmes tala ilegal, deforestación (Carlos Gomez & José Gomez y Carlos Gómez) Impedimento de ingreso luz de oriente Denuncia Orlando Del Aguila docs Denuncia Fam. Zegarra docs
	<u>Fichas de Patrullaje:</u> Informes .pdf de patrullaje de los años 2020 y 2019 en: Puesto Gran Pajatén Puesto Cueva del Oso

	Puesto Control Pillco
2.4	Capacitacione a custodios forestales
	7 .jpg files
	CERTIFICADO CURSO TALLER DE CUSTODIOS.pdf
3	Sensibilización y comunicación
	SUSTENTO SOBRE EL NÚMERO DE CUSTODIOS FORESTALES.docx
3.1	Nombramiento de Gerentes Comunitarios
	1 Montecristo
	Acta de elección de Gerente Comunitario Pizarro.pdf
	Acta de elección Gerente Comunitario Gran Pajaten.pdf
	Acta de elección Gerente Comunitario San Juan de Pajaten.pdf
	Acta de elección Gerente Comunitario Santa Ines.pdf
	2 El Breo
	Acta de elección de Gerente Comunitario Marisol.pdf
	3 Martín Sagrado
	Acta de elección Gerente Comunitario Añazco Pueblo.pdf
	Acta de Elección Gerente Comunitario Canaán.pdf
	Acta de elección Gerente Comunitario Triangulo de la Esperanza.pdf
3.2	Listas de asistencia
	NOMINA DE 2 TALLERES REALIZADOS EN SANTA INES.pdf
	Nómina de participación taller pizarro.pdf
	TALLER 1 SENSIBILIZACIÓN PIZARRO.pdf
	TALLER 1 SENSIBILIZACIÓN GRAN PAJATEN.pdf
	TALLER 1 SENSIBILIZACIÓN SAN JUAN DE PAJATÉN.pdf
	TALLER 2 SENSIBILIZACIÓN GRAN PAJATÉN.pdf
	TALLER 2 SENSIBILIZACIÓN PIZARRO.pdf
	TALLER 2 SENSIBILIZACIÓN SAN JUAN DE PAJATÉN.pdf
	TALLER 3 SENSIBILIZACIÓN GRAN PAJATEN.pdf
	taller mojarra20191216_14491508.pdf
	Acta IV encuentro comunitario - Canaán.pdf
	Acta de I encuentro comunitario Dos de Mayo.pdf
	Informe de Actividades 1.A.2.nrg (1).docx
	Contenido de Talleres Tipo ECAs - 6 Sesiones.docx
3.3	FUNDAVI_COMITE DE GESTION PARQUE NACIONAL RIO ABISEO:
	ACTA DE ASAMBLEA 2019.pdf
	AISTENCIA ASAMBLEA 2019.pdf
	ASAMBLEA 2020 - PRESIDENCIA FUNDAVI(1).jpeg
	ASAMBLEA 2020 - PRESIDENCIA FUNDAVI.jpeg
	CARTA FRENTE DE DEFENSA.pdf
	DOCUMENTO EMITIDO GORESAM.pdf
	NOTIFICACION ASAMBLEA 2019.pdf
	NOTIFICACION ASAMBLEA2019.pdf
	PRESENTACION PRESIDENCIA 2020.ppt
	PRESENTACION PRESINDECIA 2019.ppt
3.4	Modulos y Presentaciones
	1.A.2. Listas de Asistencia FUNDAVI-PUR.pdf
	2. ¿Qué es REDD_.mp4
	4. reforestar_un_bosque_en_brasil_.mp4
	5. peru_sembrando_bosques_donde_hubo_mineria_en_madre_de_dios_.mp4
	BIOCORREDOR MARTIN SAGRADO PERU - Teaser.mp4
	Informe de Actividades 1.A.2.nrg (1).docx
	Lista correos electronicos difusion materiales.xlsx
	Módulos de aprendizaje REDD_ 08-Agosto 2019_Juanjui.pdf
	Presentación REDD_ Huicungo 22-08.pdf
	Presentación REDD_ Restauracion FLEGT 24-08 Dos de mayo.pdf

	Presentación REDD_ Restauracion y FLEGT Amazonas.pdf Presentación Restauracion y FLEGT_Juanjui 05-09 (1).pdf
3.5	Talleres Iniciativas Globales fotos talleres identificacion oportunidades aprendizaje Santa Inés - 6 .jpg files taller Marisol - 6 .jpg files taller Nva Esperanza - 22 .jpg files taller Pizarro - 13 .jpg files
3.6	Informes medio término Resumen Recoleccion Primaria Modulos de Aprendizaje.pdf Plan de Trabajo Identificación de Módulos.pdf Informe de Recolección de Información Primaria Modulos de Aprendizaje.pdf
3.7	listas asistencia IDENTIFICACION OPORTUNIDADES TALLER CON ESPECIALISTAS.pdf Sistematizacion Experiencias Chobachoba.pdf Sistematizacion Experiencias Chobachoba(1).pdf IDENTIFICACION DE OPORTUNIDADES NUEVA ESPERANZA.pdf IDENTIFICACION DE OPORTUNIDADES EN LA COMUNIDAD DE PIZARRO.pdf IDENTIFICACION DE OPORTUNIDADES EN LA COMUNIDAD DE PIZARRO(1).pdf IDENTIFICACION DE OPORTUNIDADES EN LA COMUNIDAD DE MARISOL.pdf IDENTIFICACION DE OPORTUNIDADES EN LA COMUNIDAD DE COMUNIDAD DE PIZARRO.pdf IDENTIFICACION DE OPORTUNIDADES EN LA COMUNIDAD DE COMUNIDAD DE PIZARRO(1).pdf IDENTIFICACION OPORTUNIDADES SANTA INES.pdf IDENTIFICACION OPORTUNIDADES SANTA INES(1).pdf COMUNIDAD DE PIZARRO.pdf COMUNIDAD DE PIZARRO(1).pdf
3.8	Módulos de Aprendizaje: Modulos de Aprendizaje-Introduccion.docx MODULO 3 FLEGT.docx MODULO 2 RESTAURACIÓN PAISAJES FORESTALES - imagenes reducidas.docx MODULO 1 REDD+.docx Calculadora de Carbono Agrícola y Forestal EX-ACT-v7.2 (1).xlsx
3.9	PDC_Material PUR <u>I.1 Guia</u> 181214_PCC_Guia_v1.0 (3).docx <u>I.2 Formatos</u> 181019_PCC_Todos Formatos_v1.0.xlsx <u>II.2 Socialización</u> 180914_BMS Peru PDC_Socializacion con actores Claves_APV_v0.2.pptx Soc_Laminas_Presentacion PCC_v3.pptx Juegos Actores.pptx <u>II.2 Diagnóstico</u> Entrevistas Actores Clave.docx Tarjetas periodistas _BMS Peru_PCC_Diagnostico.pptx 181019_PDC_Producto_Diagnostico.xlsx 180920_BMS Peru_PCC_Fichas Diagnostico comunitario.pptx 180920_BMS Peru_PCC_Periodico.pptx Periodico Modelo- Nueva Esperanza.pdf Periodico Nueva Esperanza.docx <u>III.3 Propuesta</u> Guia - parte zonificacion_Fernando.docx tarjetas priorizacion_BMS Peru_PCC_.pptx tarjetas Propuestas_BMS Peru_PCC_.pptx

3.10	PDC Comunidades <u>Nueva Esperanza</u> DIAGNOSTICO COMUNITARIO ETAPA I PDC-GRUPOS DE TRABAJO NUEVA ESPERANZA (1).docx 28 jpg files <u>Marisol</u> DIAGNOSTICO COMUNITARIO ETAPE I PDC-GRUPOS DE TRABAJO DE MARISOL.docx 18 jpg files
3.11	REUNIONES CON AUTORIDADES TDR _SERVICIO PDC 06nov.docx Socialización-Avances PDC-Pizarro.pdf SOCIALIZACION PDC_PUR PROJET.pptx JV_NUEVA ESPERANZA.pdf JV_MARISOL (1).pdf III INFORME EUROCLIMA+097-FUNDAVI-ANEXO VI _PAG8-9.pdf Coordinaciones Avances del PDC-Gerentes de Conservación.pdf ACTA DE REUNIÓN_08JUL_FUNDAVI-HUICUNGO-ADEL.docx ACTA DE REUNION DE COORDINACIÓN.pdf ACTA DE REUNION DE COORDINACIÓN(1).pdf
3.12	Encuentros Comunitarios V Encuentro Comunitario - La Morada.pdf IV Encuentro Comunitario - Canaán.pdf III Encuentro Comunitario - Marisol.pdf II Encuentro Comunitario - Gran Pajaten.pdf I Encuentro Comunitario - Dos de Mayo.pdf
3.13	PASANTÍAS: Pasantía de ACODEPUNE a la CC El Breo (4 jpg files) Pasantía al Alto Mayo (2 pdf files: lista de asistencia y Agenda Alto Mayo) Pasantía a Estación Pesquera Ahuashyacu (3 pdf files: Informe de Pasantía de Aprendizaje a Estación Pesquera Ahuashyacu.pdf; Informe de Pasantía de Aprendizaje a Estación Pesquera Ahuashyacu.pdf, ASISTENCIA EURO CLIMA (1).pdf)
4	Economías Comunitarias
4.1	Cacao Fotos ACOPAGRO Ltda (10 .jpg files) Fotos APROBOC Fotos y Fichas APAHUI Ltda (15 .jpg files & 5 pdf: Diagnostico de Parcelas en Primavera; Ficha de visita técnica_Abril; Formación Comité (3); Visitas Técnicas Cacao_Mes de Mayo) Base de Datos Cacao.xls 12 jpg files
4.2	Cafe Implementación de Modulos de Secado propuestas APACURHM.xls Implementación de Tecnologías para producción de Cafe 2020 - APACURHM.xls Mejoramiento de la producción y productividad del cafe Luz del Oriente APACURHM 2018.xls
4.3	Ganado Fotos (8 .jpg files) Convenio Marco entre ACOPAGRO y Municipalidad Distrital de Chuquibamba.pdf
4.4	Piscigranjas Canaán (5 .jpg files) Gran Pajaten (9 .jpg files) Marisol (9 .jpg files)
4.5	Biohuertos Canaán (32 .jpg files) Pizarro (30 .jpg files)
4.6	Crianza de animales menores San Juan De Pajaten (16 .jpg files)

4.7	Meliponias-Apicultura
	Canáan (2 .jpg files)
	Pizarro
	Capacitaciones en Abejas Nativas ("INFORME MÓDULO 1, 2,3 and 4" .pdf files)
	Foto (22 .jpg files)
4.8	Cocinas mejoradas: IMG_2272.JPG IMG_2264.JPG Actas de entrega de cocinas mejoradas.pdf
5	Científico e inventario
5.1	Investigaciones desarrolladas
	Evaluación de la erosión hídrica del suelo 2015.pdf
	Evaluación de la erosión hídrica en suelos 2016. pdf
	Evaluación de pérdida de suelo y nutrientes por erosión hídrica 2016.pdf
	Evaluación volumétrica de especies forestales 2019.pdf
	Metodos de propagación de Ayahuasca y Chacrana 2019.pdf
	Comportamiento Agronómico de Cuatro Asociaciones Forrajeras .pdf
	Investigaciones.xlsx
	Determinación de la Oferta Hídrica de la Concesión para Conservación El Breo.pdf
	201016_ONFI 2020 deforestation report_pur_projet.pdf
	Protocolo-invbiomasa.pdf
	FUNDAVI COMITE DE GESTION PARQUE NACIONAL RIO ABISEO
	Lapeyre et al 2004 .pdf
5.2	Pizarro:
	Shapefile Prop. CUSAF: Vertices, Linea & Polígono Shape files
	Propuesta CC - Gran Ushachi: CC_PIZARRO_POLY shape files
	<u>Predios a nivel de productores:</u>
	Wilmer Domimiguez.xlsx + Shape files
	Nicanor Pomiano.xlsx + Shape files
	Menerio Fatama.xlsx + Shape files
	Lincer Garcia Fasabi.xlsx + Shape files
	Leoncio Mendoza.xlsx + Shape files
	Jose Fatama.xlsx + Shape files
	Jaime Pomiano.xlsx + Shape files
	Idelso Vásques.xlsx + Shape files
	Idelso Predio II.xlsx + Shape files
	Elion Fatama.xlsx + Shape files
	Elias Vásquez.xlsx + Shape files
	CASAS-PIZARRO.xlsx + Shape files
	Carranza-Pizarro.xlsx + Shape files
	Carloman Pomiano.xlsx + Shape files
	BÚSQUEDA CATASTRAL CONCESIÓN PIZARRO.pdf
5.3	Marisol SECCIONES EN USO shape files
5.4	CANAÁN
	2020 CANAÁN: Parcelas Totales 2020 shape files
	2019 CANAÁN ZURB_REPOSO; VERTICES LEYBER, Santos, Pepe, Niguer, Neyser, Neyser P2, Marita, Losbi, Leila, Jherlin, Hilda, Francisco, Fortunato, Doris, David, Claudina, Carlesi1,2,3, Aremio, etc.)
	2018 CANAÁN Idem 2018
Other docs	
	1.1 Carta de aprobación VERRA
	1.2. BMS Peru Presentacion estratégica
	1.3 Acta de Socialización de PDC
	1.4 PMF FSC Resumen Ejecutivo

	1.5 Mejora de procesos POA 2020
	1.6 ONFI workplan
	1.7 Hoja de vida Juan-Carlos Flores
	1.8 Carbon Trainig FUNDAVI
	1.9 Nota técnica MarthaRivas
	1.10 EUROCLIMA+097 Informe de actividades
	1.11 Gender training presentation
	1.12 Planilla FUNDAVI
	1.14 Capacitación FSC serpientes
	1.15 Análisis de flujo de Caja
	1.16 Lista de Especies de Jubilación Segura y otros
Otros Documentos con Organizaciones	
	RONDA CAMPESINA GP (Convenios, Actas, Cartas, fichas de inscripción pdf files)
	APROREAP (Socialización PDC y CUSAF, acta de recepción pdf files)
	APROJESAM (Acta de acuerdo pdf file)
	APROBOCUMO (socialización , lista de asistencia y acta pdf files)
	AGROECYS (carta apoyo pdf files)
	AGROECAN (lista de asistencia y convenio pdf files)
Otros Convenios POAs 2018	
	Convenios APROBOC, APAHUI, ACOPAGRO pdf files
Acuerdos con asociaciones	
	POI 2017, Convenios y acta pdf files
Other	
	Reporte Bluebox Diagnostico
	REPORTES TECNICOS ENE ABR - 2016-2018
	REPORTES FINANCIEROS ENE ABR - 2016 - 2018

APPENDIX 2: REMOTE AUDIT

REMOTE AUDIT

Due to the exceptional situation caused by the COVID-19 crisis and the travel restrictions established by governments for safety reasons, it is not possible to carry out a site visit to verify the implementation of projects' activities and monitoring plans.

In accordance with VERRA's COVID-19 Travel Guidance for Projects (dated 18 March 2020). An exemption of the site visit required by the CCB standards, on the ground of the current crisis situation and considering that a reasonable level of assurance is achievable by other means. AENOR as VVB will carry out a remote audit that will ensure the achievement of the assurance level required by both the VCS and CCB programs.

The remote audit will be based on the following auditing techniques:

- Document review and cross checks between the information provided in the MR, the PD and supporting information and evidence provided by the PP.
- Review, based on the selected methodologies, tools and the other applied methodological regulatory documents, of the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.
- Telephone, teleconference and/or e-mail interviews with relevant stakeholders and personal responsible for the implementation of project activities and the elaboration of project's documents.
- Cross checks between information provided by interviewees to ensure that not relevant information has been omitted.

REMOTE AUDIT COMPLETION

Activity & Information	Tentative date
Initial meeting • Introduction and scope of the Remote Audit • Confirmation of the Remote audit planning and dates • Reception of the finalized MR, NPRR, calculations spreadsheets and other project documentation	September 2020
Remote audit interviews process: • Interviews with the key stakeholders • Traceable video recordings, written testimonies, photographs etc. • Other evidences	19 th -27 th October 2020

Proposed dates should be agreed upon the assessment by the project participants of the audit plan and may vary depending on the finalization of the interviews' agenda by the project proponent.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO APPROACH

Whenever possible, considering the logistical availability and the relevant preventive measures given the current sanitary situation, live video interviews will be the preferred mean of communication with the stakeholders. In case that this mean is not available, video recordings with the testimonies of the stakeholders will be use as mean of verification. The audit team will provide the set of questions to answer by the recorded stakeholders.

Following table shows the key stakeholders to approach during the remote process specifying the verification maner, after its feasibility was assessed considering the local context.

Stakeholder Group	Representative from Entity/Group	Topic	Verification mean
Project Proponent	PUR Projet	Project Design/ development	Constant communication during the Audit Process
Project Partners	Fundación Amazonia Viva	Project Implementation Local Coordination	Videocall
	APAHUI Cooperative	Project Implementation Field activities	Videocall
	ACOPAGRO Cooperative		
	APROBOC Cooperative		
	Oro Verde Cooperative	Project Participation	Evidences of acknowledgement/P articipation
	APAP Org.		
	APAPMASAR Org.		
Project Partner	ONF International	Project designing	Evidences of acknowledgement/P articipation
Project Partner	Project Manager from SERNANP	Project implementation	Evidences of acknowledgement/P articipation
Local Government	Authority from the local government	Project Knowledge and approval	Evidences of acknowledgement
<i>Local authorities or legal representatives or the community leaders from the following three Stakeholders Groups</i>			
Communities within the Project Area.	La Morada	Project Participation	Videocall
	Canaán		
	Anazco Pueblo		
Communities within the Project Zone	Marisol Dos de Mayo	Project Participation	Videocall
	Pizarro Santa Rosa		
	Santa Inés Pucallpillo		
	Dos de Mayo Huicungo		
	Gran Patajen Marisol		
	San Juan de Patajen Pizarro		
Communities outside the reference region	Chuquibamaba	Project relation	Evidences of acknowledgement Written testimonies/ video testimonies, etc
	Comunidad Campesina de Leymebamba		
Direct Beneficiaries	Household heads from the three communities living within the project area: La Morada, Canaán, and	Project Benefits/ Communication	Video Testimonies

Stakeholder Group	Representative from Entity/Group	Topic	Verification mean
	Anazco Pueblo.		
	Household heads from the other communities in the Project zone: Dos de Mayo, Santa Rosa, Pucalpillo, Huicungo, Marisol, Pizarro, Mojarras, Santa Ines, Gran pajaten, San Juan De Patajen, Nueva Esperanza, Primavera, Luz de Oriente	Project Benefits/ Communication	Video Testimonies

Project activities:

The following project activities are to be verified via remote audit. The project proponent shall assess the feasibility of acquiring the required evidence and propose other means of verification if necessary due to logistic reasons.

Activity	Stakeholder Group	Description	Val/Ver mean
Legal	Authorities of the new conservation concessions	Check updated "Declaración de Manejo" in this concessions	Evidences of acknowledgement Letter /mail/ Written testimonies/ video testimonies, etc.
	Representatives of the community organizations created, strengthened (6) or formalized (10) during the MR	New community organizations created strengthened or formalized	
	Canaán Authorities/ local responsible of the project	Microzonification process in Canaán	
	Local Farmers	Benefits from the land use clarification	
Control & Surveillance	Local staff involved in the Control & Surveillance	Forest surveillance New checkpoints Patrols during MR Equipment	Traceable documental evidences/ Records/ Photographs/ Video testimony
	Forest Guards (the new trained ones from 2016 and the already working)	New forest guards form 2020	Videocall
Tree Planting	Local Farmers participating in the tree planting activities	Involved farmers In the restoration activities, Planting trees	Videocall or Traceable documental evidences/ Photographs/ Video testimony
Sensibilization and Education	Participants in the workshops, trainings, sensibilizations, etc. held during the monitoring period	Local members involved in the multiple training, socialization and project presentation events	Videocall
	Participants in the internal internships	Project members participating in the internships	
Community Empowerment	Local members elected as "Gerentes Comunitarios"	Election of the "Gerente Comunitario (GC)" & Activities in which GC is involved	Traceable documental evidences/ Records/

			Photographs/ Video testimony
Renewable energy	Local staff and community members	Local and community members involved in the Cookstoves initiative	Traceable documental evidences/ Records/ Photographs/ Video testimony
Project monitoring	Local and community members of the monitoring team	Local responsible for the monitoring equipment used in the field. Demonstration of usage	Traceable video recordings
		Remote visit of the project plots and deforested areas with technicians on site or community members	
		Member of the local monitoring team (form the community) conducting aquatic and terrestrial tours and monitoring basic physicochemical parameters of water in mangrove areas	
Project communication	PP local staff/ community members	Responsible of communication and information dissemination.	Videocall
Project Risk Opportunities identification	Community members	Local representatives and traditional community leaders.	Videocall

APPENDIX 3 – FINDINGS

CLARIFICATION REQUEST (CLS)

CL ID	01	Date: 10/11/2020	
Description of CL			
Section 1.1 of the MR states that 14 new forest guards were accredited by the regional authorities during this monitoring period. Section 2.2.1 refers to the accreditation of 18 forests guards in October 2017. Please clarify the number of forest guards accredited during the monitoring period. In addition, please, clarify discrepancies in the accredited forest guards in the following documents and names: • “Resolución Acreditación Custodios Forestales CCMS ACOPAGRO (2018 & 2019)” and “Lista vigente de custodios forestales 2020 CCMS ACOPAGRO Ltd.xls” David Morales Flores. • “Resolución Acreditación Custodios Forestales CCMS ACOPAGRO (2018)” “Lista vigente de custodios forestales 2020 CCEB APROBOC.xls”. Angel Manuel Farfán Berrú, Winstong Ruiz Weinger, Andres Isidoro Herrera Cardenas			
Project participant response		Date:	
• In section 1.1 of the MR reference is made to a specific accreditation of 14 forest custodians, which corresponds to the number of forest custodians active in the project by 2020. • Section 2.2.1 refers to the first accredited forest custodians, being a total of 18 accredited custodians in 2017, by APROBOC, accredited by RDE N ° 408 - 2017 / GRSM / ARA / DEACRN, there was an error in the RDE number. • In point 1.1. of the MR there has been an error when declaring a total of 39 accredited custodians, given that as evidenced by the attached resolutions there have been a total of 42 accredited forest custodians in the evaluation period, it is necessary to specify that 16 APROBOC custodians have been accredited 2 times, since the accreditation is valid for 2 years, see the following table:			
No.	RDE	INSTITUTION	N ° OF CUSTODIANS
1	RDE N ° 408 - 2017 / GRSM / ARA / DEACRN	APPROVED	18
2	RDE 190-2018 / GRSM / ARA / DEACRN	APPROVED	23
3	RDE 192-2018 / GRSM / ARA / DEACRN	ACOPAGRO	07
4	RDE 361-2019 / GRSM / ARA / DEACRN	APAHUI Ltda	05

5	RDE 380-2019 / GRSM / ARA / DEACRN	ACOPAGRO	05
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- PRECISION: The project by 2020 has established 14 permanent jobs for forest custodians. However, year after year the project manages the accreditation of a greater number of custodians, given that there is a rotation of personnel in these positions established by communal agreements. In addition, greater accreditation allows the project to have more people prepared and trained for any eventuality to deal with complaints and / or special patrols.
- Regarding the compatibility of the two lists: CCMS ACOPAGRO Forest Custodians Accreditation Resolution (2018 & 2019) "and" Current list of forest custodians 2020 CCMS ACOPAGRO Ltd.xls "; these lists are compatible; since in the current list of forest custodians 2020 CCMS all custodians who have accreditation for the concession and who can perform functions as such are mentioned if required.

Mr. David Morales Flores appears in the 2018 accreditation resolution and 2020 list.

- Regarding the compatibility of the two lists: CCMS ACOPAGRO Forest Custodians Accreditation Resolution (2018) "" Current list of forest custodians 2020 CCEB APROBOC.xls "; these lists are compatible; since in the current list of forest custodians 2020 CCEB, all custodians who have accreditation for the concession and who can perform functions as such are mentioned if required.

Mr. Angel Manuel Farfán Berrú, Winston Ruiz Weninger and Andres Isidoro Herrera Cardenas, appear in the 2018 accreditation resolution and 2020 list.

- The correct number of forest custodians has been corrected in the Monitoring Report.

Documentation provided by project participant	
- Executive Director Resolution 192 - 2018 - GRSM / ARA / DEACRN, which accredits 7 forest custodians of the Martín Sagrado Conservation Concession, which includes David Morales Flores. - Executive Director Resolution 380 - 2019 - GRSM / ARA / DEACRN, which accredits 5 forest custodians of the Martín Sagrado Conservation Concession. - Executive Director Resolution 408 - 2017 - GRSM / ARA / DEACRN, which accredits 18 forest custodians of the El Breo Conservation Concession. - Executive Directorial Resolution 190 - 2018 - GRSM / ARA / DEACRN, which accredits 23 forest custodians of the El Breo Conservation Concession, including Ángel Manuel Farfán Berrú, Winston Ruiz Weninger and Andrés Isidoro Herrera. - Executive Directorial Resolution No. 361 - 2019 / GRSM / ARA / DEACRN, which accredits 5 Forest Custodians of the Montecristo Conservation Concession.	
DOE assessment	Date: 02/12/2020

The project developer provided evidences and clarification regarding the number of forest guards active and certified. In addition, the PP clarified the discrepancies between the documentation provided.

Thus, this CL is closed.

CL ID	02	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Please, provide clarification on the communities' associations created during the project lifetime. Clarify which ones were generated in previous monitoring events, which were already strengthened, and which were generated during this monitoring period. Additionally, please provide following documentation referred to in the "2020_BMS_MonitoringPlan_Community_v1.0" - Registration of community organizations in the Huayabamba sub-basin, linked to conservation, reforestation or sustainable activities. - Minutes or collaborative agreements with organizations.		
Project participant response		Date:
Organizations managing the REDD + BMS project 2001-2010 (3 Organizations) - Cooperativa Agraria APAHUI Ltda. - Association for the Protection of Communal Forests Dos de Mayo Alto Huayabamba - APROBOC. - Cooperativa Agraria ACOPAGRO Ltda. Organizations created in the period 2011-2015 (7 Organizations) - Association for Conservation and Development Pumasapa - Nueva Esperanza - ACODEPUNE. - Marisol Agricultural Forest and Conservation Association - ASAFCOMAR - Association of Agricultural Producers and Solopache Conservation of the Community of Santa Ines - APAFCOSOL - Forest Protection Association of the Mojarras Basin - APPROBOCUMO. - Association of Agroecological Producers of Caserio Canaán - AGROECAAN. - Nuevo Chimbote Shemacache Conservation and Forestry Agricultural Producers Association - APAFCOSH. - Association of Peasant Rondas of Gran Pajaten. Organizations created in the period 2016-2020 (07 Organizations) - Yulsanache Primavera Nascent Communal Forest Conservation Association - ASCOBONYP - Las Brisas del Jelache Producers Association of San Juan de Pajaten - ASPROJESAN - Association of Cocoa Producers with Environmental Responsibility of Pizarro - APROREAP. - Association of Agricultural Producers of the Yansanache and Sulache Dos de Mayo Basins - AGROECYS. - Association of Agricultural Producers Añazco Pueblo - APROAP - Association of Agricultural and Ecological Producers La Morada - ASPAEM - Cooperativa Agraria San Nicolas - COOPASAN Ltda.		
Documentation provided by project participant		

Evidences folders are attached in drive:

- Organizations managing the REDD + BMS project 2001-2010 (3 Organizations)

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1mHfYku3-9ZBVojrLyQ8DP_VOPzGBPQcK?usp=sharing

- Organizations created in the period 2011-2015 (7 Organizations)

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Xv4OTa-ydbb-IO7o8YGFQfTy1YIBIKLG?usp=sharing>

- Organizations created in the period 2016-2020 (07 Organizations)

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1rnywFpFvzoaH5v4Xohl6GdqMX9ZjP1Gt?usp=sharing>

DOE assessment

Date:02/12/2020

Project developer provided evidences and clarification on the communities' associations created during the project lifetime (which ones were generated in previous monitoring events, which were already strengthened, and which were generated during this monitoring period).

Please provide documentation referred to in the "2020_BMS_MonitoringPlan_Community_v1.0"

- Registration of community organizations in the Huayabamba sub-basin, linked to conservation, reforestation or sustainable activities.
- Minutes or collaborative agreements with organizations.

Project participant response

Date:

During the last reporting period, inter-institutional cooperation agreements have been executed between FUNDAVI and PUR PROJET with the concessionary organizations: CC. El Breo, CC. Montecristo, CC. Martin Sagrado.

Likewise, FUNDAVI has entered into agreements with partner organizations such as AGROECAN, AGROECYS, APAFCOSOL, APROBOCUMO and RONDA CAMPESINA DE GRAN PAJATEN, among others.

Most of the agreements entered into with FUNDAVI were valid for two years between 2015 and 2018, so the terms should be extended and regularized via an addendum. To date, these addenda are being structured for the next reporting period.

Although not all the inter-institutional cooperation agreements between FUNDAVI and the community organizations were updated, there are annual agreements with the concessionaire associations (APROBOC, ACOPAGRO, APAHUI). These, in turn, have agreements with community organizations with which activities are implemented in each of the communities to which they belong and where they intervene; The articulation made with these organizations is evidenced through minutes, attendance lists, agreements for activities, among others.

Documentation provided by project participant

Attached some documents in the following links.

1. Acuerdos con organizaciones:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1Vz4nDWhSmrf1qclZ9tGe4A7Z1_O_X_A6?usp=sharing

2. Convenios con ACOPAGRO, APAHUI y APROBOC POAs

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1eKzwjTWYXg_DtJE7vO1gEDNcoylpvRua?usp=sharing

3. Documentos con otras organizaciones

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1aNaPz6N1w2m-KhZh6Jai4XCerhedk47?usp=sharing>

DOE assessment

Date:17/12/2020

The project developer provided clarification and evidences requested and no further actions were needed.

Thus, this CL is closed.

CL ID	03	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Provide clarification on the permanent forest surveillance carried out during the monitoring period in the project area. In addition, please provide patrolling reports produced during this monitoring period and provide evidences of the 4 complaints filed for illegal timber extraction, one in the CCMS and the others in the Huayabamba river basin. Please, provide evidences (contacts, bills, photo, etc.) of the new checkpoints: <i>Cueva del Oso and Topayacu</i> and <i>El puesto de vigilancia Martín Sagrado</i> stated in section 2.2.6 of the MR and evidences (Bills, photo, etc.) of the motorized river transport units. Provide evidences of the milestones or sub-milestones and sign post placed or built during the monitoring period.		
Project participant response		Date:
- The project has 03 checkpoints: Pillco, Cueva del Oso and Topayacu; and a Martin Sagrado lookout post; which are properly implemented. - The Pillco checkpoint is kept under permanent surveillance by 05 accredited forest custodians. - The Cueva del Oso checkpoint is maintained under the permanent surveillance of 05 accredited forest custodians. - The Gran Pajaten checkpoint is kept under permanent surveillance by 04 accredited forest custodians. - From these posts and on established patrolling routes, routine and / or special patrols are carried out with outings of 2 to 3 days, to the most vulnerable areas. In order to identify actors outside the concession such as: farmers who want to open new planting areas for licit and illicit crops, illegal loggers, hunters, fishermen, among others; that may endanger forested areas for removal or burning. - Possible deforestation actions are also monitored through the Geobosques, through periodic monitoring through the satellite server, in work agreed with the MINAM. - All these actions are carried out in strict compliance with the project's objectives of avoiding deforestation and the legal protection assumed as concessionaires of conservation concessions before the Peruvian state. REGARDING THE COMPLAINTS: - Findings of cases of forest loss have been reported in the Luz del Oriente sectors by Mr. Lucas Zegarra Bardales, in which immediate actions have been taken to stop the actions of the forest harvesting permit illegally granted by the Regional Environmental Authority of Amazonas. - A complaint has been filed against Mr. Orlando del Aguila Ruiz before the San Martin Provincial Criminal Prosecutor's Office specialized in Environmental Matters, it is in process. *File of complaint is attached. - In the middle part of the Huayabamba Sub-basin, cases of environmental crimes reported by the CCEB to the ARA have been reported: A) dated 07/11/2016 denouncing the felling of trees within the concession area caused by Carlos Gómez Flores. Official letter sent to ARA is attached.		

B) dated 08/22/2018 denouncing damage to the forest caused by José Gómez Flores and Carlos Gómez Linares. Official letter sent to ARA is attached.

- During patrol activities, some evidence of the establishment of a banana plot, presumably installed by Mr. Lincer Salas, has been found. Report is attached.
- Report that was made because evidences of establishment of the opening of a space for cultivation were found presumably installed by Mr. Guillermo Palma. Report is attached.
- On the other hand, the document drawn up by the CCMS is attached giving an account of the refusal of the Luz del Oriente community to access the project areas, preventing free movement of the project team.

EVIDENCES CONTROL POSTS, EQUIPMENT, ETC

- In effect, the Topayacu Control Post has been built, for which a folder of evidence is attached to this document.
- Surveillance Post in the Martín Sagrado sector, for which a folder of evidences, photographs and invoices and material acquisition tickets is attached.
- Attached is a folder of evidence of a river slider (boat) built in the period 2019.

EVIDENCE ON MILESTONES

- A folder of evidence of construction of milestones and signs installed with the communities is attached.

Documentation provided by project participant

Evidences folders are attached in drive:

Patrol reports:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1RKfhmPdnkEi7Fmbrf7dSt3_z5zcQAIn9?usp=sharing

Evidence of complaints:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1aI7X6LrEYN7GN7gaYD5AoIUF5UtaSEvU?usp=sharing>

Evidence of control posts:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WTNyAFhLPXTyup-BYO73FAudJYAiv_D?usp=sharing

Evidences of the motorized river transport units:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1IjYApJNo3WYjmvxsgyPp2P_1zeyLMvJ?usp=sharing

Evidence of the milestones, sub-milestones and sign post:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1DOil-SNkHNqNFGbi8YeVB2ELU1hPg4PJ?usp=sharing>

DOE assessment

Date: 02/12/20

Project developer provided evidences and clarification regarding the forest surveillance carried out during the monitoring period in the project area. Plus, evidences on the 4 complains filled for illegal timber extraction, among other patrolling reports produced during this monitoring period.

Requested evidences of the new checkpoints and the motorized river transport units were provided.

In addition, project developer provided evidences of the milestones or sub-milestones and sign post placed or built during the monitoring period. No further clarifications were needed.

No further clarifications were needed. Thus, this CL is closed.

CL ID	04	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Please, provide clarification on the status and results of the actions taken during this monitoring period to support project beneficiaries in the development of Community Management Plans (Plan de Desarrollo Comunitario).		
Project participant response		Date:
The process for the development of community Management Plans has had stages during this evaluation period, indicated below: - Strategic development of the process and socialization of guidelines for its implementation, by the technical team of the project led by PUR PROJET. (1 quarter of 2018) During 2018, as part of the process of implementation of the process and with the purpose of establishing a communal governance for the implementation of these Community Development Plans, the recognition of Neighborhood Councils in the Sub-Basin area was negotiated with the Municipality of Huicungo. Huayabamba, obtaining 02 accredited Boards for Marisol and Nueva Esperanza. - As a next stage in the implementation, the community diagnosis was developed in the communities of Marisol and Nueva Esperanza, through workshops carried out in the communities, also in 2018. - During the beginning of 2019, this strategy had to be rethought since the validation of the entire process had to be given by the governmental authority, in that sense during the end of 2019 and during 2020, strategic meetings have been held with the different levels of government, local (Municipality of Huicungo, provincial (Provincial Municipality of Mariscal Cáceres) and regional Regional Government of San Martín. - At the conclusion of these meetings, an agreement has been taken to start the process of validation of the methodology for the elaboration of Community Development Plans with the leadership of the district municipality of Huicungo since planning at the community level corresponds to the district. For this, the Provincial Government of Mariscal Cáceres and the Regional Government of San Martín, will provide technical support with planning guidelines, knowledge transfer for the district municipality team. - This stage has begun its development with the execution of a CONSULTING SERVICE FOR THE "METHODOLOGICAL DESIGN AND PROPOSAL OF A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUB CUENCA DEL ALTO HUAYABAMBA - DISTRITO DE HUICUNGO, PROVINCE OF MARISCAL CACERES, REGION SAN MARTIN - PERÚ". - This process continues and the expected results have not yet been achieved, we believe that for the next certification we will be able to report achievements.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
- Initial guidelines for the implementation of the PDC process - proposed by the project. https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1OmVtJ1U3tOgEazEuX4pXRW7LJvtREMnu?usp=sharing - Neighborhood meeting resolutions: - Marisol:		

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1p4LvV8WGJREYUaULuW4XRqYKtt-k0MK/view?usp=sharing - o Nueva Esperanza: - o https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Eitf0404WFDdFqjSUJtP8kAmpx5IQ2J/view?usp=sharing - o https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/14SkDVmIZioCduUzDjp0elu0hK1dBbK?usp=sharing - o Minutes in meeting reports: - o https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1E5KLkqUXdg_BICteHp9KcrQO1BI6xaOh?usp=sharing • TDR CONSULTING SERVICE FOR THE "METHODOLOGICAL DESIGN AND PROPOSAL OF A COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN, SUB CUENCA DEL ALTO HUAYABAMBA - HUICUNGO DISTRICT, MARISCAL CACERES PROVINCE, SAN MARTIN REGION - PERÚ". • https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PuHUNGgD4Yz8RTcIDD7g04boL_2rb1Da/view?usp=sharing • https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PuHUNGgD4Yz8RTcIDD7g04boL_2rb1Da/view?usp=sharing	
DOE assessment	Date: 02/12/20
The project developer provided evidences and clarification of the status and results of the actions taken to support project beneficiaries in the development of Community Management Plans. No further clarification was needed. Thus, this CL is closed.	

CL ID	05	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Paying attention to the conflicts and grievance mechanism, please provide evidences on the coordinated action carried to mitigate the conflict with the Management Committee of the <i>Gran Pajatén</i> Biosphere Reserve, and the RBGP Front for the Defense of Interests discrediting documents.		
Project participant response		Date:
Regarding the so-called "Front for the Defense of Natural and Cultural Resources of the Province of Mariscal Cáceres, of the San Martín Region, of the Río Abiseo National Park and El Gran Pajatén" is a group of citizens made up of 10 people (not confirmed) who They have discredited and belittled all the joint and collaborative work of a series of state institutions, civil society and private companies that have achieved the consolidation of the name of GRAN PAJATEN BIOSPHERE RESERVE, of which the Martín Sagrado Biocorridor project is a part; this without real and documented support; accusing the alleged existence of other interests external to the entire set of institutions,. It is worth mentioning that the recognition of the area as a biosphere reserve is a recognition granted by UNESCO in 2016, for joint actions of various entities in which FUNDAVI was actively participating; However, this group thinks that it is an insignificant name, unimportant and that it has been processed for private purposes. This defense front has been issuing a series of communiqués and official letters, and has not received much attention due to the low support in their claims, which in our interpretation are merely political and of personal interests (according to unofficial information some members of this front are related illegal logging). Despite the above, in the Management Committee of the Río Abiseo National Park, which FUNDAVI has been presiding for two consecutive periods by majority election (2018-2020 / 2020-2022), these gentlemen have always been and are invited to present their exposure and participation, however, do not have a greater involvement in that space that is the one that corresponds. FUNDAVI has not directly had any problem with them, even in a 2019 meeting, the executive director of FUNDAVI invited some members to socialize the actions of the project and the mechanism they use for financing, being clear their refusal by not understanding the processes, clearly showing other interests. Regarding the actions, FUNDAVI, through the chairmanship of the Management Committee, has been making known with various actors the way of operating the Martín Sagrado Biocorridor project, clearly supporting the management of different state, civil society and private organizations, as well itself, has successfully developed 02 annual assemblies, the last being held on March 7, 2020. After this meeting, the head of the Río Abiseo National Park was notified of a document sent by it to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, where it again issued a series of slanders and request the removal of the name of the Gran Pajatén Biosphere Reserve and the Chief of the Río Abiseo National Park is removed from office, and FUNDAVI again mentions as an entity that takes advantage of organizations and provides false information about the growth of trees. All this without further evidence to support everything they expose. Given this fact, the Río Abiseo National Park has been communicated to issue its discharge, which has been endorsed, however, a communication is pending as a management committee, which must be approved in an assembly, to be held at the beginning of December 2020.		

FUNDAVI expressly maintains an open-door policy to communicate the processes and management of the project to any interested party who wishes to know about our actions, achieving a good level of coordination with state entities such as the Ministry of the Environment, the National Forest and Wildlife Service, the Government Regional of San Martín, among others; However, according to local recommendations, it is not convenient to confront this group directly because their bad practices of bad information can harm the adequate management and transparency of project information; Therefore, we found in the management committee an adequate space for discussion and disproving any misunderstanding.

Documentation provided by project participant

Management Committee of the Gran Patajén Biosphere Reserve, and the discrediting documents of the RBGP Interest Defense Front

- Evidence of FUNDAVI's actions through the presidency of the Río Abiseo National Park Management Committee.
- Official letter sent by the "Front for the Defense of Natural and Cultural Resources of the Province of Mariscal Cáceres, of the San Martín Region, of the Río Abiseo National Park and El Gran Pajaten" to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in March 2020.
- Photos of the last meeting of the Río Abiseo National Park Management Committee held.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1lhtsmJVmx0r3CMIRRsOZ1F6RUs9Cbp86?usp=sharing>

DOE assessment

Date: 02/12/20

Complete situation with the "*Front for the Defense of Natural and Cultural Resources of the Province of Mariscal Cáceres, of the San Martín Region, of the Río Abiseo National Park and El Gran Pajaten*" was evidenced and clarified. In addition, coordinated actions to open spaces for dialogue, information sharing, or discussion were carried and evidenced by the project developer.

No further clarifications were needed. Thus, this CL is closed.

CL ID	06	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Regarding the worker training, please provide evidences on the community-oriented training module on climate change & carbon certification with an ECAS+ organization.		
Project participant response		Date:
The REDD + Biocorredor Martín Sagrado project has developed training appointments in workshops through specific events such as Community Encounters, on the other hand, FUNDAVI as part of the training sessions for communities in agroforestry has developed workshops in ECAs-type sessions. Likewise, 03 learning modules have been developed for project staff and organizations on global initiatives: REDD +, FLEGHT and FLR.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
• CONTENT OF ECA-TYPE WORKSHOPS • WORKSHOPS ON GLOBAL INITIATIVES AND MODULES OF LEARNING https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lhEhDtKQJdBc25fwj-IK2hSoOE63KHWr/view?usp=sharing https://drive.google.com/file/d/1T1jiUyIFLfvK7fbTA1145A7HQV2of8jT/view?usp=sharing https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/16xkt1Q9bJrsSy0kC7NoOEES01o0s0Uck?usp=sharing https://drive.google.com/open?id=1iDTbC5DmXGa4Tpu0kQ1zJiHjR12xyCQX&authuser=aurelien.cartal%40purprojet.com&usp=drive_fs		
DOE assessment		Date: 02/12/2020
The project developer provided evidences of the trainings held regarding climate change & carbon certification. No further clarification was needed. Thus, this CL is closed.		

CL ID	07	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Please, provide clarification on the recording system of monitoring of the project implementation by FUNDAVI, and provide community associations' latest trimestral reports to FUNDAVI related to the funds and materials transferred, as stated in section 2.4.4. of the MR.		
Project participant response		Date:
The registration and tracking system of expenses in FUNDAVI is given in the CONCAR accounting system. The technical and financial report sent from the concessionaires to FUNDAVI is monthly; This report gives an account of the project's progress in activities and at the financial level.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
- Technical reports of each conservation concession https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1WVFKCq7t6Vb708Qh3enhq7j6NnOkR5ki?usp=sharing - Financial reports for each conservation concession https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zL7Z58EU68NdYVwqiHBWekKjZMV7hMMA?usp=sharing		
DOE assessment		Date: 02/12/20
Evidences of the reporting system to FUNDAVI were provided for the last four months of the monitoring period. Please, provide technical and financial reports of each conservation concession for the first 4 months of the monitoring period and same documentation for January to April 2018.		
Project participant response		Date:
The financial and technical reports have been improving and have evolved in the last verification period. Each of the three conservation concessions: CC Montecristo, CC. Martin Sagrado, CC. El Breo, during the reporting period, have generated and submitted monthly technical and financial progress reports to FUNDAVI. All reports are made in relation to the operational and budgetary plan established by the entire team at the beginning of each year, for the attention of all project activities. To do this, and in coordination with PUR PROJET, reporting formats were established. Since January 2020, these formats have been improved for a better and faster systematization of technical results and progress in budget execution. Likewise, as of this date, digital files of each report sent are stored. The technical and financial reports for the periods January to April 2016 and 2018 requested are attached as evidence that has been consolidated and registered by FUNDAVI.		
Documentation provided by project participant		

1. Consolidated matrix of financial reinforcements for 2016 and 2018 requested: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1_dhK87SCOyWS959SXfs4I5ViYk6fRwtM?usp=sharing 2. 2016 and 2018 technical reports requested: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1UwQIT2FBI4NRjOq54bxxoH8zBK4Da1yR?usp=sharing	
DOE assessment	Date:16/12/2020
The project developer provided clarification and evidences requested and no further actions were needed. Thus, this CL is closed.	

CL ID	08	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Please provide evidences of the following stated in section 2.5.1. of the MR. <i>"...the Regional Environment Authority ARA (Autoridad Regional Ambiental of the San Martin Regional Government), in charge of the attribution and supervision of areas for conservations, has specifically approved the Biocorredor Martin Sagrado project, recognizing officially (supporting evidence available) that the project:..."</i>		
Project participant response		Date:
To which item 2.5.1 refers to the support of the Regional Environmental Authority for the conservation concessions that it has granted through conservation contracts and that are part of the project: Martin Sagrado Conservation Concession with APAHUI Ltda .; Concession for Conservation El Breo with APROBOC and Concession for Conservation Martin Sagrado with ACOPAGRO Ltda. It should be noted that this entity supports and oversees the proper management of the area, so each concessionaire develops a management instrument that is validated and approved by the Regional Authority Environmental, called Declaration of Management (DEMA). Finally, it should be noted that there is a favorable technical opinion from the Ministry of the Environment - Peru, where it is concluded that the specific objectives¹ of the FUNDAVI project, contribute to the fulfillment of the actions of the National Climate Change Strategy, therefore, it has a favorable opinion		
Documentation provided by project participant		
• RDE N ° 179 - 2018-GRSM-ARA-DEACRN-DEMA-MC, which approves the Declaration of Management of the Montecristo CC. • RDE N163-2020-GRSM-ARA-DEACRN-DEMA-MS, which approves the Declaration of Management of the Martín Sagrado CC. • RDE N ° 330-2018-GRSM-ARA-DEACRN-DEMA, which approves the Declaration of Management of the El Breo CC • Opinion MINAM REDD + BMS.pdf https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1w6iz1gkKgJn0sF1UDaDjt8_40FwmB-yH?usp=sharing		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
The project developer provided evidences of the approval of the project by the Regional Environmental Authority. No further clarification was needed. Thus, this CL is closed.		

¹ Number 4.6 of Report N ° 05 –MINAM / VMDEEN / PNCB

CL ID	09	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Please provide the following agreements referred to in section 2.5.2 of the monitoring report. • Exclusion of agricultural lands in Canaán community. • Subjection agreement APROBOC & The Vásquez Mendoza family		
Project participant response		Date:
The required documents are attached: • Shared support agreement - Vásquez Mendoza Family Unit - APROBOC • Canaán exclusion file (Includes agreement agreement for the exclusion of the Canaán community, Technical Support for the resizing of the CCMS, charge of the presentation of the Canaán exclusion file)		
Documentation provided by project participant		
• Exclusion of agricultural lands in Canaán community https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1zAqfVotUm_6DaHsRq98sBhG93QE0Jsif?usp=sharing • Subjection agreement APROBOC https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1z8M6dFdNxiTkMMoR5X0bC8kWRJro3FUc?usp=sharing		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
Requested evidences were provided and no further clarification was needed. Thus, this CL is closed.		

CL ID	10	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Please provide clarification on the family identification process carried in 2018 in coordination with the Regional Government of San Martín as stated in section 2.5.3., a summary of its results and documental evidences.		
Project participant response		Date:
In the framework of identifying the family units that are part of the Canaán community in the Martín Sagrado Conservation Concession, the San Martín Regional Government prepared a document called "Canaán Territorial Description". This document presents the physical characterization of the community's territory, where the zones are identified: a) zone for communal use, b) zone for agroforestry and silvopastoral activities, c) archaeological zone, d) recovery zone, e) zone recovery and protection of marginal strips, f) swamp protection zone, g) forest area protection zone and h) urban zone. Based on this initial document, the project since 2018 has been carrying out work on a smaller scale, managing to identify plot by plot, producer by producer, the family units that live in the Canaán community and its territorial use area. This work resulted in the file of the Canaán exclusion process that is being evaluated by the San Martín Regional Government. Subsequently, the Regional Government of San Martín will be requested to formalize land use for community producers through titles, CUSAF, among others, thus promoting the assumption of direct responsibilities over the forest.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
- Canaan Territorial Diagnostic File – GORESAM https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18Chd64B2PAW7RwYu1jVnZwjJsnMRdtn?usp=sharing - Identification maps of family productive units https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1802cs0Zp7nmZlq2Bx3lvcz0fQGRp11Yr?usp=sharing		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
Clarification and evidences of the family identification process held in 2018 were provided by the PP. No further clarifications were needed. Thus, this CL is closed.		

CL ID	11	Date: 10/11/2020
Description of CL		
Please provide following evidences regarding the achievements over the monitoring period stated in Appendix 1 of the MR. - Farmers benefited from a clarification of land use on their territory - Cookstoves installed		
Project participant response		Date:
Clarifying land use for producers, according to forest zoning, is a process of land use planning; that allows the establishment according to the processes, manage new concessions for conservation, identification of plots of the producers located in the limits of the concessions for conservation for evaluation to obtain CUSAF (Assignment Contracts in Use for Agroforestry Systems). This process allows producers to know their limits and not advance with deforestation, when a territory of the state is delimited and acquired protection by a community organization, control of deforestation is guaranteed, progress has been made in the identification of plots of land. some producers in the communities of Pizarro, Marisol, Canaán.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
- Form of proposal of assignments in Use in Marisol https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1U65eAnyto3VqdHnkXu_YHD-sVZASIU4j?usp=sharing - Shapes of assignment proposal in Use in Pizarro https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1U3tFy2eyMpRIjvDsVZWwyUsnYdKpquif?usp=sharing - Shapes of proposed assignments in use in Canaan https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/17zQYdr3GAgQRfZ_ozVKOfJOCHx47WGGd?usp=sharing - Cookstoves installed https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1i-PBw309Rsyt8D1gISNLaz8_2SNcndcz?usp=sharing		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
Clarification and evidences of the farmers benefited from a clarification of land use on their territory in Canaan, Marisol and Pizarro were provided by the project developer. In addition, photographical and documental evidences of the cookstoves installed during the monitoring period were provided. Thus, this CL is closed.		

CL ID	12	Date: 11/11/2020
Description of CL		
From the 2020_BMS_GHG_Calculations_v20201022.xls document: Long-term C stocks spreadsheet Please provide following documents used to define the Above-ground average stock for the LULC classes: <i>"Inventario biomasa MSagrado2 - DT 05092012 -NServe1.xlsx"</i> <i>"Lapeyre et al 2004 (café-guava and cacao-plantations)" Doc</i> Baseline carbon LB spreadsheet Please, explain why formula to calculate total annual baseline carbon stock change in the leakage belt refers to cells with no data in the <i>Baseline Areas LB</i> spreadsheet (columns D, E, F, G, I, J; lines 19 to 10). Baseline Areas PA spreadsheet Please, provide source of data for the Initial Forest Classes of the Annual areas deforested/created per class in the project area (ABSLPA). Baseline carbon PA spreadsheet Please, explain why formula to calculate total annual baseline carbon stock change in the project area refers to cells with no data in the <i>Baseline Areas PA</i> spreadsheet (columns D, E, F, G, I, J; lines 19 to 10). Deforestation 2015-2020 spreadsheet Please provide source information referred to: <i>"Rapport Word ONFI Verif PA1"</i> Project carbon PA 2015-2020 spreadsheet Please, explain why formula to calculate total annual baseline carbon stock change in the project area refers to cells with no data in the <i>Project Areas PA 2015-2020</i> spreadsheet (columns D, E, F, G, I, J; lines 19 to 10).		
Project participant response		Date: 2/12/20
Please find our answers below: Long-term C stocks spreadsheet <i>"Inventario biomasa MSagrado2 - DT 05092012 -NServe1.xlsx"</i>: this file was verified and validated during previous certification audits when defining the baseline. These calculations were not reviewed for the current verification as the baseline scenario do not change. Please find attach the file requested (<i>"Biomass Inventory-v4.0-29102012.xls »"</i>) <i>"Lapeyre et al 2004 (café-guava and cacao-plantations)" Doc</i> : please find attach the file requested. Deforestation 2015-2020 spreadsheet Please provide source information referred to: <i>"Rapport Word ONFI Verif PA1"</i> □ this refers to the document called <i>"201016_ONFI 2020 deforestation report_pur_projet.pdf"</i> sent previously Reference to empty cells in formulas of "Baseline carbon LB spreadsheet" "Baseline carbon PA spreadsheet" and "Project carbon PA 2015-2020 spreadsheet" This is due to the fact that carbon release in the atmosphere induced by deforestation in year N is suppose to continue during following years until year N+10 (cf spreadsheet <i>"Transition C stocks"</i>). In consequence, it is normal that the formula of the 1st year of the project (line 12) only takes into account the deforestation of year 1. Same for example, in year 3 the formula take carbon releases related to deforestation of year 3 but also of year 2 and year 1. This formula and calculation mechanism was validated during last verification. Baseline Areas PA spreadsheet		

Please, provide source of data for the Initial Forest Classes of the Annual areas deforested/created per class in the project area (ABSLPA). ☐ Baseline was validated at validation level, so the main source to evidence this would be the PDD table 16.

Documentation provided by project participant

- Biomass Inventory-v4.0-29102012.xls
- Lapeyre et al 2004 .pdf
- 201016_ONFI 2020 deforestation report_pur_projet.pdf

DOE assessment

Date: 2/12/20

Project developer provided clarification and evidences requested. No further action was needed.

Thus, this CL is closed.

CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUEST (CARs)

CAR ID	01	Date: 11/11/2020
Description of CAR		
The number of hectares that have been recognized as additional conservation areas during the present monitoring period is not consistent throughout the MR document. Related Figure in section 1.1 does not match with the same value in section 2.1.4, neither with the values in tables of section 5.1.1. Please clarify said issue, update with correct values throughout the MR and provide Concession Contract and Resolution documents of the “Pumasapa” Concession and Resolution document of the “Gran Ochanache” Concession. Provide clarification on the status of the processes open to create two more community conservations areas.		
Project participant response		Date:
In section 1.1. The areas recognized as additional are the Pumasapa, Ochanache, Maquizapa and Cerro Blanco Conservation Concessions which add up to 18,677 Has. In section 2.1.4 it was omitted to add the area of the Cerro Blanco concesión of 1,039 Has. In section 5.1.1. The new areas of the conservation concessions are considered and the surface of the CUSAF (Assignment in Use for Agroforestry Systems) that are the result of the project's support in the formalization of land tenure is increased.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
Review the resolutions granting the proposals CC El Breo, Martín Sagrado, Montecristo. https://drive.google.com/drive/u/0/folders/1CKkvfftdh-28OJI-upxSHmfqTQvg14-V 201026_CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_v1.5		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
MR was updated regarding the inconsistencies found on the number of hectares that have been recognized as additional conservation areas during the present monitoring. In addition, project developer provided requested evidences of the “Pumasapa” and “Gran Ochanache” concessions. Thus, this CAR is closed.		

CAR ID	02	Date: 11/11/2020
Description of CAR		
MR sections 1.2 and 2.1.1 state that 720,657 tCO₂e are the total GHG net emission reductions in the project area during this monitoring period. However, this value does not match with the homologous value in the document "2020_BMS_GHG_Calculations_v20201022.xls", nor the value in the section regarding the total VCUs from the NPRR. Please, correct said sections of the monitoring report.		
Project participant response		Date:
Related corrections have been made in the new version of Monitoring report attached, in line with figures of the document "2020_BMS_GHG_Calculations_v20201022.xls" The total GHG net emission reductions in the project area during this monitoring period is 467,568 tCO₂e		
Documentation provided by project participant		
201026_CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_v1.5		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
MR was updated regarding the inconsistencies found in the figures presenting the total GHG net emission reductions in the project area during this monitoring period though out the document. Thus, this CAR is closed.		

CAR ID	03	Date: 11/11/2020
Description of CAR		
SERNANP (<i>Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas</i>) is a governmental entity involved in the project, participating in some of the project activities, for example: patrolling activities. Section 2.1.4 shall identify the implementation partners, its roles and responsibilities with respect to the project. Please update MR Section 2.1.4 accordingly.		
Project participant response		Date:
Forest custody for the area of the communities of Gran Pajaten and San Juan de Pajaten, is carried out from the Gran Pajaten checkpoint, whose owner is the Abiseo River National Park, of the National Service of Natural Areas Protected by the State - SERNANP . For this reason, they accompany some patrols in the area of the Gran Pajaten and San Juan de Pajaten communities, however in 2021 the Montecristo conservation concession will carry out its patrols from the Topayacu Control Post, which was completed in October 2020. Therefore, section 2.4.1 does not directly incorporate the Rio Abiseo National Park as the executor of the project, although it provides support to the project with the Gran Pajaten Control Post, this has not been binding for the normal development of control activities and surveillance.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
201026_CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_v1.5		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
Project developer provided clarification regarding the implementation partners and justification on the MR pertinent section. Therefore, it was not mandatory to update the MR and this CAR is closed.		

CAR ID	04	Date: 11/11/2020
Description of CAR		
Table shown in section 3.2.4 of the MR presents various errors. Values expressed for the project emissions reductions or removals and the net GHG emissions reductions or removals must be corrected.		
Project participant response		Date:
Related corrections have been made in the new version of Monitoring report attached, in line with figures of the document "2020_BMS_GHG_Calculations_v20201022.xls"		
Documentation provided by project participant		
201026_CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_v1.5		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
Table shown in section 3.2.4 of the MR was updated and found correct after crosscheck with calculation .xls docs. Thus, this CAR is closed.		

CAR ID	05	Date: 11/11/2020
Description of CAR		
MR Section 4.2.2 describes the shift of deforestation outside of the project zone (very limited). Nevertheless, this section should demonstrate that the project activities have not likely resulted in net negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholders. Please, update the MR accordingly.		
Project participant response		Date:
Section 4.2.2 has been corrected as follow: Stakeholders of the reference area are mainly rural communities and small-scale farmers that most likely are or will be impacted positively by the project. In any case, it is very unlikely that the project will generate net negative impacts on them. Main reasons are the following: - Agricultural practices: project activities are bringing new agricultural skills (agroforestry, bio-garden, beehives, etc.) in the region that might spread even with communities not participating. Indeed, small scale farmers tend to talk and share good practices naturally with neighbors. - Economics: carbon funds streamlined by the project benefit to the project communities but also indirectly to the neighbors communities, as the implementation of project activities might use local economic actors for materials, transport, workforce etc. - Security and legality: project activities tend to lower illegal activities in the project area that is bringing to the entire reference area a better social environment, safer and with better sense of common good and citizenship. This will benefit to the entire population of the reference area, especially in San Martin context where informal economy and illegal activities have been a barrier to development for decades. - Institutions: project activities bring back land title management into official institutional processes, and will benefit to the whole reference area with better institutional framework securing farmers right on there land over the long term. - Attractivity: the project has played a significant role in the obtention of the UNESCO classification of the area, which will bring visibility and attractivity to the entire region and benefit to all the population with no regard if they are beneficiaries of the project or not. To name a few, side benefits of such UNESCO recognition can help to attract tourism, scientist, public funding, political support and others.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
201026_CCB_VCS_Monitoring_Report_v1.5		
DOE assessment		Date: 2/12/20
The MR was updated with demonstration that the project activities have not likely resulted in net negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholders in the reference area. Thus, this CAR is closed.		

FORWARD ACTION REQUEST (FARS)

FAR ID	01	Date: 16/11/2020
Description of FAR		
Among the 16 communities directly involved with the REDD+ Biocorredor Martín Sagrado project, three of them present difficulties that were considered by the PP to be overcome in the medium term (Luz de Oriente, Nuevo Chimbote and La Primavera). During the remote interviewing process with the main stakeholders and entities participating in the project, the audit team could check that PP efforts have been made to solve said difficulties. However, the process showed evidences of the conflicts still ongoing. Thus, this issue should be considered during next verification event.		
FAR ID	02	Date: 16/11/2020
Description of FAR		
The MR states the project proponent is in the process of designing an "Improved Monitoring Framework" for the project, that will be presented at next (third) Verification. In addition, Community Management Development Plans' elaboration process continues and the expected results have not yet been achieved. MR states that for next verification event achievements will be reported. Thus, these issues should be considered during next verification event.		
FAR ID	03	Date: 17/11/2020
Description of FAR		
The Project Proponent stated that the framework or specific agreements and conventions between FUNDAVI, PUR and the concessionaires with the other beneficiary organizations such as APROREAP, ACOPDEPUNE, RONDA CAMPESINA GRAN PAJATEN, among others, must be regularized for the new reporting period. This was planned for 2019, however, the change of executive director at FUNDAVI delayed the action and because it is an atypical year due to the pandemic. Regarding their regularization, a general legal advisory service has already been put into action to be able to structure and have these agreements in force during the new reporting period. Thus, these issues should be assessed during following verification events.		