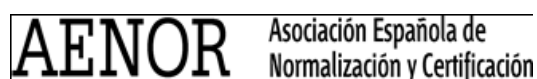


VERIFICATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT CORDILLERA AZUL NATIONAL PARK REDD PROJECT



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Summary:

AENOR started the verification process in October 2016 when CIMA submitted the Monitoring Report and the supporting documents, such as the calculation spread sheets and the non-permanence risk assessment.

The field visit took place from 21-25 October 2016, in which the auditors visited the project area, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the PD, and supporting documents.

The purpose of the visit assessment was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the VCS Version 3.6 Standard dated on October 19, 2016 and the validated PD. The scope of the verification was to assess the conformance of validated project, once implemented, with the VCS requirements and requirements in the validated P.D and the correct implementation of the monitoring plan for this second verification period.

The Auditor submitted a final verification report (v.1.1) to the PP in which 05 CARs and no CLs were identified (see verification protocol in Appendix 2). These issues were subsequently resolved by the PP through textual corrections and the provision of more detailed explanations and supporting documents. The verification team thereby closed the issues and deemed with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all of the verification criteria.

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 **3,036,823 tonnes CO2 equivalent** over the monitoring period, August 8, 2014 to August 7, 2015 has been quantified in accordance with VCS rules, applying a 10% buffer discount rate.

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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

Verification Scope: The scope of the verification audit was to verify the emissions reductions and/or removals of the project “Cordillera Azul National Park REDD+ Project” –Peru, against the Verified Carbon Standard, the identified methodology and the validated PD throughout the monitoring period from August 8, 2014 to August 7, 2015.

The objectives of this audit included a verification of the project’s calculated removals under 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.

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

- VCS Program Guide v.3.6
- VCS Standard v.3.6
- VCS AFOLU Requirements v.3.5
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v.3.3

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

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.

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 pertinent AENOR instructions. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer(s) qualified in accordance with AENOR’s qualification scheme for CDM/VCS validation and verification. The audit team was composed of the following auditors:

Name	Position in the team
Manuel García-Rosell	Lead auditor
Jose Luis Fuentes Perez	Auditor

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The Cordillera Azul National Park (PNCAZ) REDD Project protects a large, intact expanse of lower-montane forest remaining in Peru. PNCAZ is the easternmost outlier of the Andes at this latitude and covers portions of seven provinces in four departments in Peru: San Martín, Ucayali, Huánuco, and Loreto. The project area is 1,351,963.85 hectares within the boundaries of PNCAZ owned by the government of Peru, by order of its designation as a national park.

The park's buffer zone was provisionally delineated by the Peruvian government in the Resolución Jefatural No 314-2001-INRENA on 13 December 2001, covering 2,061,259.79 hectares. In June of 2007, INRENA passed a resolution (Resolución Jefatural No 144-2007-INRENA) amplifying the buffer zone to more than 2.3 million hectares and making official the limits proposed in the Plan Maestro 2003-2008 (Resolución Jefatural No 245-2004-INRENA). Finally, in 2011, through the Resolución Presidencial No 064-2011-SERNANP that approved the Plan Maestro 2011–2016 (SERNANP 2012), the buffer zone limits were adjusted once more, now to 2,303,414.75 hectares.

The possibility of non-contacted indigenous people from the Cacataibo group living in the southeast region of the park led to the establishment of a “strict protection zone” in the region that permits zero outside entry.

There are no organized human communities within the project area. The one known dweller inside the park – a cattle rancher – does not have legal land tenure but has an agreement with SERNANP and CIMA allowing him to remain on his land. He violated this agreement shortly before the project began.

The total population in the districts around and including the park in 2008 was 321,000. This population has access to the park for subsistence hunting and fishing. The population in the actual buffer zone was estimated at 180,000, with the remaining population residing beyond the buffer zone. Most of the park-neighboring communities are on the west, along the Huallaga valley.

Upon its formation in 2002, Centro de Conservación, Investigación, y Manejo de Áreas Naturales–(CIMA-Cordillera Azul) voluntarily signed an agreement with the Peruvian government to support the management of the park. The agreement was renewed for one-to-two year terms until August 8, 2008 when CIMA and the Peruvian government signed a 20-year, full management contract. The 2008 management contract includes legal authorization for CIMA to use revenues from the sale of carbon credits from avoided deforestation for park activities for the 20-year term. CIMA is the only NGO with a contract with the Peruvian government for full management of the entire national park and buffer zone.

The project's primary objective is to prevent deforestation in PNCAZ by focusing on three main types of project activities:

- Protecting the park.
- Building local capacity for sustainable land use and improving the quality of life in the buffer zone communities.
- Strengthening relationships with local, regional and national government agencies.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 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.

2.2 Document Review

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 plot data sheets; spreadsheets used to enter and compile the plot data and reproduced the removal spreadsheet calculations to obtain same results than those appearing in the Monitoring report. The Non-Permanence Risk Report for this monitoring period was assessed, as well.

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

2.3 Interviews

The list of the interviewed people is attached in the annex 2 of this report. The people interviewed were those directly affected or involved in the project activity, and in some cases were just indirectly affected.

2.4 Site Inspections

Site inspections were conducted on October 20-25, 2016. The objectives of the site visit was to assess the accuracy of the Monitoring Report including project implementation status, to assess conformance to the monitoring plan, to assess whether project activities are being implemented according to the project description, and to assess the quality of field data collection techniques.

The audit team held the following meetings:

Thursday 20/10/2016

- Meeting in CIMA headquarters. Lima.

Friday 21/10/2016

- Meeting in PNCAZs' Headquarters, Tarapoto. San Martin.

Saturday 22/10/2016

- Meeting at San Juan Village
- Meeting with Cocoa Farmers Committee of San Rosa.
- Visit to PC 15 (Check Point 15) of PNCAZ.

Sunday 23/10/2016

- Meeting with Cocoa Farmers Committee of Chambira Native Community

Monday 24/10/2016

- Meeting at Regional Environmental Authority of San Martin.

2.5 Resolution of Findings

A total number of 5 CARs (corrective action requests) and no CL (clarifications) were raised during this verification process. All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed. In accordance with Section 5.3.6 of the VCS Standard, all findings issued during the verification process, and the inputs for their closure, are described in Appendix 2.

2.6 Forward Action Requests

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

2.7 Eligibility for Validation Activities

AENOR has not undertaken validation activities as part of the verification of this project. However, 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 was not validated under another GHG program; therefore there are no Gap Validation findings to report. The Project Description was subject to validation under VCS Standard and was found to conform to the VCS requirements.

3.2 Methodology Deviations

In accordance with the PIR 2008-2012 (section 2.2 and appendix 1) a new classification technique used to overcome sensor errors had been done. This procedure is also justified and explained in the appendix 1 of the PIR 2014-2015. Section 2.2.1 of PIR 2014-2015 reiterates and describes the applied deviation in accordance with the VCS Standards requirements. The deviation does not negatively impact the conservativeness of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals.

In addition, a methodology deviation occurred at validation stage. The project has deviated from the methodology using an allometric equation instead of a root to shoot ratio, as described in the PDD and the validation report. This deviation has no further implications beyond those described in the validation report and PD and does not negatively impact the conservativeness of the project's quantification of greenhouse gas emissions reductions and removals

3.3 Project Description Deviations

No deviation was applied to the project description.

3.4 Grouped Project

This project is a non grouped project.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Implementation Status

Section 2.1 of the monitoring report gives complete information of activities to be carried out and impacts of these activities for the three goals of the project. Project objectives and activities to reach them are analyzed with their outputs and outcomes for the present monitoring period.

During this verification process, AENOR has not detected project changes in regards of the project title, its purposes and objectives. As such, the project activity accurately reflects the proposed project which mainly consists of protecting the park, to improve the quality of life of population in the area and strengthen relationships with government agencies to insure the proper long term management of PNCAZ. Through interviews with key staff and evidence provided, the auditor's team ratified the main objectives of the project activity.

AENOR checked the monitoring plan contained in the VCS-PD 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. 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. Also, as required by the monitoring plan and the applicable

methodology the project proponent effectively monitors the required parameters to determine the project's removals by sinks and emissions by sources.

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 of the VCS-PD. 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. 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.

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

4.2 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

All calculations of greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals were checked by the verifier. No errors were discovered that materially affect the stated greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals of the project. The methods used to estimate greenhouse gas benefits of the project were consistent with the methodology and the validated project document.

4.2.1 Baseline Scenario Emissions.

Section 4.1 of the Monitoring Report and the calculation spreadsheet submitted to AENOR provide information related to the baseline emissions calculations.

AENOR has checked the calculations provided and confirmed that this amount of baseline emissions are in conformance and have followed the methodology in the validated P.D.

Net baseline emissions for the project area and the present monitoring period 2015 account as follows as PD details: **3,396,759.9 t CO₂-e.**

4.2.2 Calculation of Project Emissions.

Calculation of emissions from project activities has been determined following identified methodology and validated PDD. The deforestation in the project area was defined in accordance with the module M-MON and through the application of image interpretation done using geographical information systems. The proponent submitted calculations of emissions in the project scenario (ex-post).

In accordance with the module M-MON, for the project area the net greenhouse gas emissions in the project case is equal to the sum of stock changes due to deforestation and degradation plus the total greenhouse gas emissions minus any eligible forest carbon stock enhancement:

$$\Delta C_p = \sum (\Delta C_{p, \text{DefPA}, i, t} + \Delta C_{p, \text{Deg}, i, t} + \Delta C_{p, \text{DistPA}, i, t} + \text{GHG}_{P-E, i, t} - \Delta C_{P, \text{Enh}, i, t})$$

Where:

ΔC_p	Net greenhouse gas emissions within the project area under the project scenario; t CO ₂ -e	The proponent has provided the spreadsheet. It is completely traceable and contained all the relevant formula in accordance with the methodology and applied modules.
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$\Delta C_{p, \text{DefPA}, i, t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of deforestation in the project area in the project case in stratum i at time t ; $t \text{ CO}_2\text{-e}$	The proponent has provided the spreadsheet. This contained the deforestation areas per stratum for the monitoring period. <table><tr><td>Alluvial Forests</td><td>4.32 Ha</td></tr><tr><td>Hill Forests</td><td>18.99 Ha</td></tr><tr><td>Mountain Forests</td><td>20.70 Ha</td></tr><tr><td>Wetlands</td><td>0.20 Ha</td></tr><tr><td>Total all classes</td><td>44.20 Ha</td></tr></table> Landslides have occurred in the project area and have been delineated in the image classification from other deforestation. This determination was based on distinguishing deforestation that occurred on very steep slopes in areas of known susceptibility to landslides based on previous landslide events and expert knowledge. PP provided GIS package along with calculations to check the results.	Alluvial Forests	4.32 Ha	Hill Forests	18.99 Ha	Mountain Forests	20.70 Ha	Wetlands	0.20 Ha	Total all classes	44.20 Ha
Alluvial Forests	4.32 Ha											
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$\Delta C_{p, \text{Deg}, i, t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of degradation in the project area in the project case in stratum i at time t ; $t \text{ CO}_2\text{-e}$	Degradation has been considered zero for the present monitoring period. This value is the result from data gathered by PP from the survey carried out by CIMA from April to June 2016 in 14 communities in the buffer zone of PNCAZ. This survey was used to determine the degradation occurring in the project area as a result of illegal logging of fuel wood and lumber for construction. The methodology module M-MON requires that “If 10% of those interviewed or surveyed believe that degradation may be occurring within the project boundary then the limited on-the ground degradation survey shall be triggered.” Likewise, the depth of penetration of degradation pressure shall be evaluated by the PRA. Survey results were presented to AENOR. According to the report none interviewed person among the total (284) specifically mentioned sourcing wood (fuel wood) from within the project area. Most of the wood was collected from areas outside the project such as community forests, pastures and mainly cultivates fields. Then, lower than 10%. Outputs from the PRA to assess the penetration were the following: Among respondents giving information on the maximum distance travelled to collect wood, the average maximum distance stated was 1.2 km for fuel wood (min: 0.02 km, max: 8 km) and 2.1 km for lumber (min: 0.1 km, max: 10 km). Several respondents										

		specifically mentioned that the park (project area) was too far to travel to collect wood. There are only 20 communities located within 2 km of the project area, thus the potential for degradation from fuel wood and lumber collection is small. The survey results were supported by PP with records from PNCAZ park guards (source: SERNANP) during their surveillance activities for the present monitoring period. Results are presented in the monitoring report and highlight that only one infraction was found taking into account for more than 428 patrols carried out in 21 control points during the monitoring period. The total area to be routinely patrolled is located closest to communities with potential access to the park which represent the highest potential pressure areas for illegal harvest. Based on these data, findings indicate that the impacts of illegal harvest in the project area, when they do occur, are insignificant at the project scale. This is the conclusion based on data and the following conservative assumptions: each reported infraction from guards represented an area of impact 0.9 ha. Areas detected by forest rangers were so small that Landsat imagery does not detected them and, that park guards only detect 10% of incidents of illegal logging likely to be concentrated along access routes which are travelled by the patrols. Hence, the average annual area of illegal logging impacts (degradation) from 2014 to 2015 was less than 0.001% of the patrolled area. Hence, data reported from survey and infractions reports from park guard, patrolling the most accessible parts of the project area in closest proximities to surrounding communities lead to think that degradation events are negligible. The incidence of illegal logging would be expected to be higher in areas near communities than the average incidence across the entire project area that includes more interior and less accessible areas. Then, the annual area subject to degradation would not be expected to exceed the area of the patrolled subsection from 2014 to 2015. Therefore, AENOR deems reasonable the followed approach and final consideration for degradation.
$\Delta C_{p,DistPA,i,t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of natural disturbance in the project area in the project case in stratum <i>i</i> at time <i>t</i> ; t CO ₂ -e.	PP used the module M-MON. Taking into account the module, “for unplanned deforestation the sum of $\Delta DistPA_{q,i,t}$ shall be equal to the area of overlap between the delineated area of the disturbance and the summed area of unplanned deforestation in the project area ($ABSL_{PA,unplanned,t}$), summed to the year in

		which the disturbance occurred.” Thus, PP only accounted for emissions from natural disturbance that took place in the area of projected deforestation in the baseline. The overlapping area accounts for 5.6 ha over the whole monitoring period. The GIS package was provided to AENOR in order to check the value applied to this parameter as well as spreadsheet calculation.
$GHG_{P-E,i,t}$	Greenhouse gas emissions as a result of deforestation and degradation activities within the project area in the project case in stratum i in year t ; t CO ₂ -e	The assigned value to the parameter A_{burn} is zero for the present monitoring period. This value is based on reports from park guards. According to these reports for 2014-2015, no fires scars were detected. Nevertheless, the PP used another source to monitor the fires. This is the Firecast, a MODIS-based fire monitoring system developed by Conservation International, NASA and ESRI, with highly precise detection of fires >50m². According to information from this system for the monitoring period no fires were detected. Thus, it is reasonable to think likely no slash and burn took place.
$\Delta C_{P,Enh,i,t}$	Net carbon stock change as a result of forest growth and sequestration during the project in areas projected to be deforested in the baseline2 in stratum i at time t ; t CO ₂ -e.	This parameter has been considered as zero in accordance with the PD and in a conservative manner.

Hence, the net project emissions with the project area result as follows:

	$\Delta C_{P,DefPA,i,t}$	$\Delta C_{P,Deg,i,t}$	$\Delta C_{P,DistPA,i,t}$	$GHG_{P-E,i,t}$	$\Delta C_{P,Enh,i,t}$	ΔC_P
Total 2015	19,759.7	0	2,751.5	0	0	22,511.2

Calculation of emissions from project activities has been determined following monitoring plan in the methodology and validated PDD. The deforestation in the project area was defined in accordance with the methodology.

Regarding monitoring changes in carbon stocks, the average carbon stock estimates for LU/LC classes do not change during the period established of the baseline and therefore monitoring of carbon stocks is not necessary for this monitoring period. This is in compliance with the methodology.

4.2.3 Calculation of Leakage

Leakage monitored in the project case is related to activity shifting of local and immigrant agents. Activity shifting from local agents (in the leakage belt) was tracked by monitoring deforestation and stock changes in the leakage belt for the monitoring period.

PP provided the GIS package generated for the monitoring period to cross-check data in monitoring report, as well as calculations.

For this time period, from August 8, 2014 to August 7, 2015, the deforested area in the leakage belt ($A_{DefLB,u,i,t}$) resulted to be 12,281.4 ha. Taking into account this deforested area, the net emissions in the L.B in the project case are calculated as the difference between stocks before and after deforestation. Net emissions results for the period $\Delta C_{P,DefLB,i,t}$ (tCO₂)= 5,450,159.45 t CO₂.

The next step is to calculate the Net CO₂ emissions due to unplanned deforestation displaced from the project area to the leakage belt ($\Delta C_{LK-ASU-LB}$) as $\Delta C_{LK-ASU-LB} = \Delta C_{P,LB} - \Delta C_{BSL,LK,unplanned}$.

$\Delta C_{BSL,LK,unplanned}$ for the present monitoring period accounts 16,928,880.86 t CO₂, thus:

$$\Delta C_{LK-ASU-LB} = 5,450,159.45 \text{ t CO}_2 - 16,928,880.86 \text{ t CO}_2 = -11,478,721.41 \text{ t CO}_2.$$

According to the LK-ASU module, If $\Delta C_{LK-ASU-LB}$ is <0 then $\Delta C_{LK-ASU-LB}$ shall be set equal to 0 (to prevent positive leakage).

On the other hand, the PP has to calculate the activity shifting leakage outside the leakage belt considering the above module. For ex-post purposes as it is case, PP has to calculate the area deforested by immigrants outside the leakage belt and project area: $ALK-OLB,t = ALK-IMM,t - ALK-ACT-IMM,t$.

This is done by monitoring the deforestation both in the project area ($A_{DefPA,i,t}$) and leakage belt ($A_{DefLB,i,t}$) in the project scenario and carrying out community surveys to update information on the proportion of recent immigrants in the population within the proximity of the project area bounds to calculate the parameter ($PROP_{IMM}$) defined as "the proportion of area deforested by population that has migrated into the area in the last 5 years". Results from the survey allow calculating $PROP_{IMM} = 19.7\%$.

Year	$PROP_{IMM}$	$A_{BSL,PA,unplanned,t}$	$A_{LK-IMM,t}$	$A_{DefPA,i,t}$	$A_{DefLB,i,t}$	$A_{LK-ACT-IMM,t}$	$A_{LK-OLB,t}$	$\Delta C_{LK-ASU,OLB}$	$\Delta C_{LK-ASU,OLB}$
		ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	t CO ₂	t CO ₂
Total 2015	19.70%	7,939.9	1,564.2	38.6	12,281.4	2,427.0	-862.9	1.049	0

As stated in module LK-ASU if parameter $ALK-OLB,t < 0$ then leakage outside the Leakage Belt has not occurred. If leakage outside the Leakage Belt has not occurred, then Net CO₂ emissions due to unplanned deforestation displaced outside the leakage belt (t CO₂e): $\Delta C_{LK-ASU,OLB} = 0$.

4.2.4 Calculation of emissions reductions or avoided emissions due to the project

Calculation of emission reductions has been provided. Audit team has found the calculation traceable and in accordance with the applied methodology.

The net GHG emissions reductions or removals were as follows:

Years	Estimated baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
Total 2015	3,396,759.85	22,511.17	0	3,374,248.68

As required by the applied methodology, the X-UNC Module has been applied. The allowable uncertainty under this methodology is +/- 15% of $C_{REDD,t}$ at the 95% confidence level. Where this precision level is met then no deduction should result for uncertainty. Where uncertainty exceeds 15% of $C_{REDD,t}$ at the 95% confidence level then the deduction shall be equal to the amount that the uncertainty exceeds the allowable level.

For the present monitoring period, the uncertainty was determined to be 12% of $C_{REDD,t}$, then, does not exceed 15% and then no deduction were applied.

4.3 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

The data and parameters used to determine greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals are listed in section 3.2 of the monitoring report.

In accordance with the validated PD and applied methodology, carbon stocks/ha in the different strata are considered fixed, thus the proponent did not carry out new forest inventory during the monitoring period. On the other hand, PP has implemented standard operative procedures to monitoring degradation, deforestation, fires and to information storage.

PP was responsible for analyzing the existence of forest and non-forest in the project area and leakage belt during project verification. They used a GIS information package. Section 3.3 of the monitoring report describes the steps followed to analyze the information. This information is deeper treated in the appendix 1 of the monitoring report.

AENOR has verified that CIMA monitoring crews implemented the monitoring plan as it is established in the validated P.D. AENOR also found evidence during the on site visit that key workers are fully involved in monitoring events (training, measuring, archiving, reporting, quality control, etc). QA/QC procedures are considered strict at identifying, reviewing, and handling inconsistencies found. These procedures were developed by PP for maintaining consistency and quality of data over time.

Roles and responsibilities along with data management and archival system are also detailed in the monitoring report.

Interviews with project proponents and inspection of data and results demonstrated that the project proponents possess all of the competencies required for reporting of GHG emissions reductions in an accurate way.

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. AENOR considers that information provided is sufficient and the quality of that information is appropriate to determine the GHG removals.

4.4 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

PP has elaborated the project VCS Non permanence Risk Report version 01, dated September 23 2016, for the monitoring event according to the latest AFOLU Non Permanence Risk Tool.

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

Risk factor	Risk Rating	Findings and mitigation activities	Corrective Actions/Clarifications
Internal Risks			
Project Management: It is assessed using table 1 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	0 (total may be less than zero)	a) This criteria is not applicable since this is a not a reforestation or forestation project. Risk rating=0 is justified. b) There are agents and drivers of deforestation such as immigration, advancing agricultural frontier, development of new roads, logging, oil, etc that threaten the entire project area. PP have given the maximum risk, 2, to this factor, then, correct. c) In accordance with the evidence provided, CIMA management team includes individuals with significant experience in sustainable forest management and community management. Risk rating=0 is justified. d) CIMA's headquarters in Lima oversees the activities of all field offices and coordinates directly with the relevant offices of the national government. Decentralizing activities into the field offices allows CIMA to hire individuals from the different regions that surround the project area, promoting greater knowledge of, and better, interactions with, local and regional communities and governments. Decentralization also allows CIMA to tailor programs and communications to the needs of the communities and reduce travel times. Thus, Management team is located more than a day of travel from the project site, considering all parcels or polygons in the project area. Risk rating=2 is justified. e) In accordance with the evidence provided, CIMA management team includes individuals with significant experience in AFOLU projects design and implementation, carbon accounting and reporting Then, it is well justified the rating=-2.	No corrective actions or clarifications were requested.

		f) Adaptive management plan is developed. CIMA has developed a monitoring system based in different tools that allow them to react to new circumstances and learn and correct situations to improve the system. Risk rating=-2 is justified.	
Financial viability: It is assessed using table 2 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	0(total may not be less than zero)	a)-d) The project proponent provided the investment analysis of the project that shows that the breakeven point is reached in less than 4 years. Thus, the rating chosen=0 is correct. e)- h) Project has secured more than 80% of the funding needed as evidence provided demonstrate. Thus, the rating chosen=0 is correct. i) There are not callable financial resources at least 50% of total cash out before project reaches breakeven The rating assigned (0) is correct.	No corrective actions or clarifications were requested.
Opportunity Cost: It is assessed using table 3 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	-4(total may be less than zero)	a)-f) As explained in the baseline determination, activities are subsistence practices. Then, rating chosen =0 is correct. g) CIMA which is the PP and a non-profit organization. Then, rating chosen =-2 is correct. h) CIMA's management contract is a binding legal agreement for a 20 year period which covers the length of the crediting period. Contract was provided to AENOR. Then, rating=-2 is correct. i) No 100 year legally binding commitment has been demonstrated. Then, rating chosen = 0 is correct.	No corrective actions or clarifications were requested.
Project Longevity: It is assessed using table 4 of the VCS AFOLU Risk Tool.	0(total may not be less than zero)	a)-b) The project lifetime is likely greater than 60 years because the project area is a legally recognized as a national park and the government has shown a commitment to ensuring it continues to be privately managed and protected. Then option b) is eligible. CIMA has been able to renew its	No corrective actions or clarifications were requested.

		management contract each renewal period to date since 2002 as described in PD Section 1.11. CIMA expects to be able to renew its contract when the current one expires. Both CIMA and the government have agreed that a portion of the revenue obtained from the sale of carbon credits will be used to establish an endowment for the park's protection. This endowment will fund CIMA's or any other future management contract holder's park protection activities and will also ensure the longevity of the park protection activities. While the project longevity is likely much greater than 60 years, this represents two renewals of the contract which is quite conservative. Then rating=0 is correct.	
Total internal Risk=0(negative score is not allowed)			
External Risks			
Land Tenure and resources access/impact: It shall be assessed using table 6 of the Risk Tool.	3(total may not be less than zero)	a)-b) The government of Peru owns the land in the project area and has signed a 20 year management contract with CIMA. Then, rating chosen = 2 is correct. c)-d) There are disputes over land tenure or ownership but they depict less than 1% of the project area. Then, rating chosen = 5 is correct. e) Not applicable. Then, rating chosen =0 is correct. f) Management practices will be kept during the crediting period. Then rating=-2 is correct. g) For the existed dispute in the project area, both CIMA and SERNANP have carried out the initiative to communicate with affected ranch in order to resolve the dispute. The rancher offered not to expand his operations and to help keep watch for illegal uses of land within the park since he was there prior to its establishment. This solution was accepted by CIMA and SERNANP. Then rating =-2 is correct.	No Corrective Actions or Clarifications were requested.
Community engagement: It shall	-5 (total may	a) There are no legal households living	No Corrective Actions or

be assessed using table 7 of the Risk Tool.	be less than zero)	within the project area reliant on the project area so this criterion is not applicable. Thus, rating =0 is correct. b) More than 20 percent of the households living within 20km of the project boundary outside the project area who are reliant on the project area have been consulted to determine what project activities will be most beneficial and how the project impacts them. Thus, rating =0 is correct. c) Mitigation: The project generates net positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of the local communities who derive livelihoods from the project area. Then the rating=- 5 is correct.	Clarifications were requested
Political Risks: It shall be assessed using table 8 of the Risk Tool.	0(total may not be less than zero)	a)-e) Peru governance score is -0.24. This is the mean of the six indicators obtained from the World Bank Institute's Worldwide Governance indicator.i.e, between -0.32 and 0.19, then rating=2 is correct. AENOR verified the value and reliability of source. f) Mitigation: Country is implementing REDD+ Readiness or other activities, as set out in this Section 2.3.3. Peru is participating in the REDD program. In addition, the country has an established Designated National Authority under the CDM and has one registered CDM Reforestation project Then, rating= -2 is correct.	No Corrective Actions or Clarifications were requested.
Total external risks=0 (negative score is not allowed)			
Natural Risks			
Fire Risk: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=0	Significance and likelihood (LS): Fire risk is "insignificant" meaning it would impact less than 5% of carbon stocks or would be a transient impact. The likelihood to occur is every 50 to less than 100 years. To support this approach, PP has used the San Martin Risk Assessment (WFP-PREDES-MIMDES 2007) and the Micro – ZEE Shamboyacu proposal (CIMA 2012) which serve as proxies for the park and buffer zone as well as a	No Corrective Actions or Clarifications were requested

		brasilian amazon report. Thus, rating LS=0 is correct. Mitigation (M) measures. None, Then, M=1 is correct.	
Pest and disease outbreaks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=0	Significance and Likelihood (LS): Risk significance is considered "insignificant" and likely is assessed to be every 50 to less than 100 years. There is little documented evidence of pest or disease outbreaks in the region. The forests of the project area have a high diversity of tree species, and like other diverse tropical forests, are not known to be subject to catastrophic disturbance by insect pests or forest diseases. Thus LS=0 is assigned. Mitigation (M) measures. None, Then, M=1 is correct.	No Corrective Actions or Clarifications were requested.
Extreme weather: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk tool.	LS*M=2	Significance and Likelihood (LS). Significance is catalogued as "minor" and likelihood is every 10 to less than 25 years. Then, LS=2. PP provided the source from Espírito-Santo, F.D.B.; Keller, M.; Braswell, B.; Nelson, B.W.; Frolking, S.; Vicente, G. 2010. Storm intensity and old growth forest disturbances in the Amazon region. Frequency of blowdowns created through extreme weather events is expected to be low. Recurrence intervals for large blowdown disturbances in the western Amazon are estimated to be in long term. Mitigation (M) measures. None, value= 1 is correct.	No Corrective Actions or Clarifications were requested
Geological risks: It shall be assessed using table 10 of the Risk Tool.	LS*M=1	Significant and Likelihood (LS). Geological risks are insignificant and likelihood is every 10 to less than 25 years. Thus, it is reasonable the value LS=1. Mitigation (M) measures. None, then rating=1.	No Corrective Actions or Clarifications were requested

Total Natural Risks=3
OVERALL RISK RATING=0+0+3=3, then the minimum risk value of 10% is applied.

AENOR has checked that information provided in the Non Permanence Risk Report version 01, for the monitoring period is consistent with documents of support provided. AENOR deems that information provided is reliable and appropriate, thus, the overall risk rating is credible and realistic.

In accordance with the AFOLU Requirements v3.5 (page 59), “where the net change in carbon stocks is not a whole number, round the calculated VCU and buffer credit volumes down to the nearest whole number”. Then, risk rating has been applied in accordance with the VCS AFOLU requirements as follows.

Years	Estimated net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Risk buffer (%)	Deductions for AFOLU pooled buffer account: Buffer credits	VCUs to be issued
Total 2015	3,374,248.68	10 %	337,424	3,036,823

5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

AENOR has verified that the project is in compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard version 3.5 without qualifications or limitations. The project has been implemented in accordance with the project description. The verification covers a project area of 1, 351,963.85 hectares located in four departments in the Republic of Peru, San Martin, Ucayali, Huanuco, and Loreto.

The objective of the verification audit is to verify the implementation of the validated GHG project. The data and information supporting the GHG assertion are historic in nature. The verification assessment covered the monitoring period from August 8, 2014 to August 7 2015, and verified that calculated emission reductions and/or removals were achieved during the monitoring period with a reasonable level of assurance.

AENOR is able to issue a positive verification opinion for the total 3,036,823 tonnes CO₂e after discounting buffer credit as reported in the VCS Project Monitoring Report version 02, dated on November 15th 2016, for the reporting period August 8, 2014 to August 7, 2015.

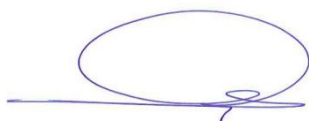
Verification period: *From August 8, 2014 to August 7, 2015.*

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

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emissions after risk. (tCO ₂ e)	Credits buffer to be deposited
Total 2015	3,396,759.85	22,511.17	0	3,374,248	3,036,823	337,424

Overall Risk Rating: 10%
Credits buffer to be deposited: 337,424 for 2015
Total VCUs to be issued: 3,036,823 VCUs.

Date: December 20th, 2016



Luis Robles Olmos
Authorized Person



Manuel García-Rosell
Lead Auditor

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCE

Final M.R version 2, dated on November 15, 2016
First version of the M.R, dated on August 23, 2016
Registered VCS PD
Non Permanence Risk Report, dated on September 23, 2016
Package of calculations
CVs of management team
USAID report
GIS package
Financial information
Survey report
Operative procedures for monitoring activities.
World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)
Evidence of the implementation status of the project
Infraction reports from SERNANP
Administration agenda and addenda
Five Year Plan
Community meetings minutes

APPENDIX 2: VERIFICATION PROTOCOL

VCS VERIFICATION PROTOCOL

PROJECT:

“CORDILLERA AZUL NATIONAL PARK REDD PROJECT”

PROJECT PROPONENT:

CIMA

Validation Type	
☒ VCS Verification of a Project Activity	
Verification Team: Manuel García Rosell: Lead auditor José Luis Fuentes Pérez: Auditor	
Version of this Verification Protocol: 02	Date: 2016-12-20

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
1. Project Details				
1.1 Summary Description of Project				
Is a summary description of the project provided in the Monitoring Report (MR)? Is the project implementation in line with the Monitoring Plan (MP)?	D.R I	A description of the project is provided in section 1.1 of the Monitoring Implementation Report. The project has been implemented as the P.D. states. Enough evidence and information were provided to AENOR to verify the implementation status of the project.	OK	OK
1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type				
Is the sectoral scope(s) applicable to the project, the AFOLU project category and activity type (if applicable) indicated? Is the project a grouped project?	D.R I	The sectoral scope and project type are identified in section 1.2 of the monitoring report. The sectoral scope is 14 "Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use". This is a REDD and non-grouped project.	OK	OK
1.3 Project Proponent				
Are contact information and roles/responsibilities for the project proponent(s) provided?	D.R I	As noted in section 1.3 of the MIR, Centro de Conservación, Investigación y Manejo de Areas Naturales (CIMA-Cordillera Azul) is the project proponent for the present project activity.	OK	OK
Are the PP same as in the PD?	D.R I	PP in the monitoring report are the same as in the PD	OK	OK
1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project				
Are contact information and roles/responsibilities for any other project participant(s) provide?	D.R I	Yes. TerraCarbon LLC is identified as the other entity involved in the project. Its role is provided.	OK	OK
1.5 Project Start Date				
Is the project start date, specifying the day, month and year indicated? Is the start date in line with the MP?	D.R I	According to the validated P.D the effective start date is August 8, 2008.	OK	OK
1.6 Project Crediting Period				
Is the project crediting period indicated and in line with MP? (specifying the day, month	D.R I	The crediting period runs from August 8 2008 to August 7, 2028. The crediting period is in line with the monitoring plan and correctly	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
and year for the start and end dates and the total number of years)		expressed.		
1.7 Project Location				
Is the project location and geographic included in the MR and in line with MP?	D.R I	The KMZ and geographic information were provided.	OK	OK
Is the project area provided by the PP? Is the area of the project strata provided?	D.R I	The project area is provided as well as the area for each project strata as AENOR could check during the desk review.	OK	OK
Is the monitoring of project boundary carried out in line with MP and methodology?	D.R I	Section 3.3.3 of the monitoring report provides information about the monitoring of the project boundary which remains to be 1,351,963.85 Ha as the P.D states.	OK	OK
1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology				
Is the title, reference and version number of the methodology(s) applied to the project included in the MR and in line with MP?	D.R I	The methodology used to quantify the avoided emissions is the REDD methodology VM0007 REDD Methodology Modules Version 1.3 approved 20 November 2012. The framework VM0007 and its component modules, applied tools and version numbers are listed in the MR. The applied modules and tools are in line with the monitoring plan.	OK	OK
2 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS				
2.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity				
Describe the implementation status of the project activity(s). Is the implementation in line with the MP? (regarding planting year and species composition) Provide information regarding the operation of the project activity(s) during this monitoring period, including any information on events that may impact the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring. Are project activities such as forest management activities and harvesting carried out in line with the MP?	D.R I	Implementation status is detailed in the MR. The monitoring report provides a table with goals, objectives and activities to be undertaken. Outputs and outcomes for the present monitoring period are detailed.	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
Is any project emissions described, in particular fire or any other events leading to GHG emission during the project activity?				
Are all relevant licences obtained? (e.g. Environmental licenses)	D.R I	All relevant licenses were obtained.	OK	OK
Are land titles and carbon rights hold by the PP? In case not all land was under control at validation, is it ensured that 100% of the land is under control of the PP?	D.R I	All land in PNCAZ belongs to the Peruvian government. The branch of the government responsible for national park oversight is the Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (SERNANP). The Peruvian government gave CIMA the right to develop an avoided deforestation carbon project for the park in 2008. The 2008 management contract includes legal authorization for CIMA to use revenues from the sale of carbon credits from avoided deforestation for park activities for the 20-year term. CIMA's exclusive right to sell carbon credits from the project is further documented in a letter from the Peruvian government dated December 30, 2009. Additionally, CIMA received authorization from SERNANP for the pre-sale of more than 8 million credits to Althelia Climate Fund (Report No. 599-SERNANP-DGANP).	OK	OK
Is a description of leakage provided? Are leakage monitoring parameters included as per MP and methodology requirement?	D.R I	A description of leakage is provided in section 4.3 of the Monitoring report. They account zero for the current verification period. Justifications are included in the monitoring report.	OK	OK
Is a description of the non-permanence risk factors included?	D.R I	This clarification is closed. The PP updated the non-permanence risk report and all evidence requested were provided	OK	OK
2.2. Deviations				
2.2.1 Methodology Deviations				
Has any deviations from the monitoring plan (in the MP) occurred during the monitoring period?	D.R I	In accordance with the VCS Standard, item 3.5.2, "methodology deviations shall be permitted at validation or verification and their consequences shall be reported in the validation or verification report, as applicable and all subsequent verification reports. Methodology deviations are not considered to be precedent setting". The Monitoring Report (MR) 2015 states no methodology deviations were applied. However, the MR 2008-2012 in section 2.2 describes a deviation related to the classification technique used to overcome sensor errors. That procedure was justified and explained in the MR 2008-2012 section 5. Although the procedure is described in appendix	CAR 01	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
		5 of the MR 2014-2015, section 2.2.1 shall reiterates and describes any methodology deviation applied from the validated monitoring plan. CAR 01: The methodology deviations applied since the project validation shall be listed in section 2.2.1. Deviation shall be described and justified. The updated version of PIR has included a reference to the Monitoring Report 2008-2012 section 2.2 and its appendix 5, where is described and justified the methodology deviation applied. That deviation was correctly described and justified. The deviation does not negatively impact the conservativeness of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals CAR is closed.		
2.2.2 Project Description Deviations.				
Has any description deviation applied during this monitoring period or since the project validation? If any, is it described and explained in the MR? Has identified whether identified deviation impacts the applicability of the methodology, additionally or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario and provide an explanation of the outcome.		No deviations from the P.D have occurred for the current monitoring period.	OK	OK
2.3 Grouped Project				
For a grouped project, provide relevant information about new instances of the project activity(s) and demonstrate that each new instance of the project activity(s) meets the eligibility criteria set out in the project description.	D.R I	n/a	OK	OK
3 DATA AND PARAMETERS				
3.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation				
Are all parameters "available at validation"	D.R	All parameters available at validation are listed in the monitoring	CAR 02	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
listed as per MP and applied methodology?	I	report. However, the values reported in section 3.1 for the parameters $\Delta C_{BSL,PA,unplanned}$ and $CB_{SL,LK,unplanned}$ are not in accordance neither with the baseline table from the PDD nor the Section 4.1 of PIR. The values considered in section 3.1 are not considering all the relevant pools. CAR 02: PP shall correct the values reported for the parameters $\Delta C_{BSL,PA,unplanned}$ and $CB_{SL,LK,unplanned}$. The values for the parameters $\Delta C_{BSL,PA,unplanned}$ and $C_{BSL,LK,unplanned}$ have been updated to reflect all relevant pools and are in accordance with Table 3.20 and 3.21 of the PDD, and the Table 4.1.1 in section 4.1 of the monitoring report. CAR 02 is closed.		
Are all data and parameters “available at validation” described using the VCS table format?	D.R I	VCS Table format was correctly used in all data and parameters available at validation stage.	OK	
3.2 Data and Parameters Monitored				
Are all “monitoring” parameters listed as per MP and applied methodology?	D.R I	All monitoring parameters identified in the validated PD and monitoring plan are included in the monitoring report. However, inconsistencies have been detected in some reported results. Values reported for the parameters $\Delta C_{P,Def,i,t}$ and $\Delta C_{P,DefL,i,t}$: $A_{DefPA,u,i,t}$, $A_{DefLB,u,i,t}$, $A_{DistPA,q,i,t}$ are not in accordance neither with the calculation spreadsheet nor the section 4.4 of the MR. CAR 03: Project proponent shall provide the correct values related to the net changes in forest surface and carbon stocks between section 3.2 and 4.2 in a consistent manner. In addition, clarify the monitoring frequency of the parameter $C_{P,Dist,q,i}$	CAR 03	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
		The calculation spreadsheet included with the original submission has been updated to the current version, and all values reported for the parameters $\Delta C_{P,Def,i,t}$ and $\Delta C_{P,DefLB,i,t}$; $A_{DefPA,u,i,t}$, $A_{DefLB,u,i,t}$, $A_{DistPA,q,i,t}$ are now in accordance with the calculation spreadsheet and the section 4.2 of the MR. The updated spreadsheet has been sent. The parameter $CP,Dist,q,I$ is not monitored and therefore monitoring frequency is not relevant. Note that this value is conservatively assumed to be zero post disturbance. CAR 03 is closed		
Are all data and parameters “to be monitored” described using the VCS table format?	D.R I	VCS table format has been appropriately for monitoring parameters.	OK	OK
3.3 Description of the Monitoring Plan				
Is the monitoring plan described?	D.R I	Section 3.3 of the monitoring report describes the monitoring plan. In addition, an appendix was included to describe the imagery process.	OK	OK
Are organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies identified in the MR?	D.R I	Yes, organizational structure as well as responsibilities and competencies have been identified.	OK	OK
Are methods described for: Data generation (see also SOPs for each parameter)				
Data handling, in particular transcribing field data to digital calculation sheets (see also SOPs for each parameter)	D.R I	PP has developed a control system based on multiple tools to detect errors and allow for adjustments to new challenges or situations that arise during project implementation. Detailed description about organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies, methods for generating, recording and reporting data on monitored parameters is available in the Monitoring Plan. Section 3.3.4 of the monitoring report describes how data are managed in monitoring activities.	OK	OK
Data storage, including back-up of the field sheets and digital data	D.R I	The monitoring report provides the data flow in CIMA.	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
QA/QC procedures (e.g. re-check of data measurement, data entry, etc – see also SOPs for each parameter))	D.R	The PP used a QC/QA system to monitoring activities. Section 3.3.4 of the monitoring report details the system.	OK	OK
Are procedures described for handling internal auditing and non-conformities?	D.R	CIMA has a procedure for internal audits and to identify preventive and corrective action to close non conformities.	OK	OK
Sample design				
Are sample plots laid out as per Monitoring Plan in the MP?	D.R I	Monitoring report describes the sampling used for different situations.	OK	OK
Is the location of the sample plot selected on an unbiased basis?	D.R I	The location of sample plots has been selected on unbiased basis.	OK	OK
Stratification				
Is the ex-post stratification carried out in line with the MP (in the MP) and Methodology?	D.R I	Yes, stratification has been made in accordance with the validated PD and applied methodology.	OK	OK
4. Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals				
4.1 Baseline GHG removals / emissions				
Are baseline net GHG removals quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Yes, baseline net GHG removal are quantified correctly and in accordance with the registered PD and applied methodology.	CAR 02	OK
4.2 Project GHG rem emissions				
Are project net GHG emissions quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	The project net GHG removals are quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP.	OK	OK
Is the required precision level met for net GHG removals?	D.R I	The required precision level is met for the net GHG removals.	OK	OK
Are project net GHG emission sources listed in line with the applied methodology and MP? Are these emission sources quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	The project net GHG emission sources listed are in line with the applied methodology and MP. These emission sources are quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and MP.	OK	OK
4.3 Leakage				

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
Are sources of leakage listed in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Sources of leakage are listed in line with the methodology and MP. Explanations are reported in the monitoring report to assess the values assigned to each kind of leakage considered by the methodology.	OK	OK
Is leakage quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Inconsistencies were detected in the leakage calculations. In accordance with the calculation spreadsheet, the value reported for $A_{LK-OLB,t}$ is higher than zero, which indicates that leakage outside the Leakage Belt has occurred and should be determined through the formula 11 of tool LK-ASU. However, $\Delta C_{LK-ASU,OLB}$ has been incorrectly reported as zero. On the other hand, input parameters in table 4.3.5 are not in accordance with the calculation spreadsheet, thus, the result for $A_{LK-OLB,t}$ has been determined as less than zero which indicates that leakage outside the Leakage Belt has not occurred CAR 04: Leakage calculation shall be revised in order to apply the correct values. Results shall be given in the monitoring report and calculation spreadsheet in a consistent manner and in accordance with the methodology applied. All inconsistencies that were detected in the leakage calculations were due to the inclusion of the wrong spreadsheet; an updated table is being sent. About the Emissions calculations for activity shifting leakage outside the leakage belt, the correct values were in the table 4.3.5 and $ALK-OLB,t$ was correctly determined as less than zero which indicates that leakage outside the Leakage Belt has not occurred. The values in the spreadsheet are now consistent with the MR. Car 04 is closed.	CAR 04	OK
4.4 Summary of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals				
Are the net GHG emission reductions and removals quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and MP? Are net changes in carbon stocks included?	D.R I	To asses when CAR 02, CAR 03 and CAR 04 are closed. In accordance with the Monitoring Report template, for AFOLU projects in section 4.4 shall be included the quantification of the net change in carbon stocks, along with the VCUs to be issued (after deduction of credits to be deposited into the AFOLU pooled buffer	CAR 02 CAR 03 CAR 04 CAR 05	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
		account). The quantification of the project net change in carbon stocks has not been included in table 4.4.2. In addition, headings in table 4.4.3 of the Monitoring Report are not correctly titled. For instance, the number of GHG credits to be issued as VCUs are not correctly indicated. CAR 05: Quantification of the net GHG emission reductions or removals and the number of GHG credits to be issued as VCUs shall be clearly indicated in table 4.4.2. The net GHG emission reductions are quantified in Table 4.4.3. The headings in this table have been adjusted to follow the conventions of table in section 4.4 in the VCS Monitoring template. See Excel "Summary table" Table 4.4.2 summarizes the uncertainty calculations and calculates the adjustment factor for C_{REDD}, which is 100%. The project net change in carbon stocks is not a component of this calculation. Additionally, on page 1 (Section 1.1) of Monitoring Report states "This monitoring report uses the convention that the project year is the year at the end of the annual interval, i.e. the <u>project year 2015</u> is 8 August 2014 to 7 August 2015", so there is not reporting calendar year vintages. CAR 05 is closed.		
Are the deductions of VCUs due to the buffer calculated correctly?	D.R I	Yes, deduction of VCUS has been made correctly	OK	OK
If applicable, is the release of VCUs from the buffer calculated correctly?	D.R I	n/a	OK	OK
5 ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONOK				
Are any additional relevant information listed?	D.R I	n/a	OK	OK