

VERIFICATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT  
REDUCTION OF DEFORESTATION AND  
DEGRADATION IN TAMBOPATA NATIONAL  
RESERVE AND BAHUAJA-SOPNENE NATIONAL  
PARK WITHIN THE AREA OF MADRE DE DIOS  
REGION –PERU <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Project name in spanish: "*Reducción de la Deforestación y Degradación en la Reserva Nacional Tambopata y en el Parque Nacional Bahuaja-Sonene del Ámbito de la Región Madre de Dios – Perú*".

<b>Work Carried Out By</b>	Lead auditor: Manuel García-Rosell. Auditor: Jose Luis Fuentes Pérez.
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**Summary:**

AENOR started the verification process on March 29, 2016 when AENOR submitted the PIR for public comments. The field visit took place on April 19-22, 2016, in which the auditors visited the project zone, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the PIR, validated PDD, the monitoring plan and other supporting documents. The purpose of the visit was to determine the conformance of the project implementation with respect to the CCB Standard Second Edition. The implementation period covered by this verification reports is from 01July 2014 to 30 June 2015.

The auditor submitted to the PPs a draft verification report in which the 1 Non Conformities and 3 Clarifications were reported. However, all these issues raised during the verification process where appropriately closed by means of corrections, more clear explanations and other supported documents.

Thus, once all issued detected were appropriate solved, AENOR have carried out this final verification report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project implementation complies with all verification requirements of the CCB Standard.

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Objective

The objective of the verification audit was to conduct an independent assessment of the project against all defined criteria as defined by the Climate Biodiversity and Community Alliance. Verification will result in a conclusion by AENOR whether the project activity is in compliance with the CCB Standard second edition.

### 1.2 Scope and Criteria

The project was assessed against the CCB Standards Second Edition to determine which of the fourteen required and three optional CCB Standards criteria the project satisfies. Any potential or actual material discrepancies identified during the assessment process were resolved through the issuance of findings.

The types of findings issued by AENOR were characterized as follows:

A Clarification Request (CL) is raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable CCB requirements have been met.

Where a non-conformance arises the verification team shall raise a Non Conformity (NC). A NC is issued, where:

Non-Conformity (NC): An NC signified a material discrepancy with respect to a specific requirement. This type of finding could only be closed upon receipt by AENOR of evidence indicating that the identified discrepancy had been corrected. Resolution of all open NCs was a prerequisite for issuance the final verification report and the verification statement.

The project participants were requested to address all verification findings and finally provided the verification team with sufficient evidence to determine that the applicable CCB requirements have been met. The project participant modified the initial PIR to resolve the verification team concerns and resubmitted a final version of the PIR. AENOR has prepared this report based on the final PIR.

All the verification findings are detailed in section 3 below.

### 1.3 Project Description

The project purpose is to conserve forest against deforestation imminent advance in Tambopata National Reserve and the sector of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park located in Madre de Dios region. Both Natural Protected Areas (ANP) belong politically to Tambopata province, Inambari and Tambopata districts, and have a combined area of 573,299.97 hectares. The conservation of these forests protects the habitat of several species of fauna and flora.

The project strategy has 9 components: management, control and surveillance, organizational strengthening, environmental education and communication, agroforestry, sustainable mining, community tourism promotion, biological monitoring and research. The project strategy supports the development of sustainable economic activities, thus improving the life condition of the surrounding communities and its resilience.

The project proposes to reduce pressure to change land-use at the ANPs Buffer Zone by promoting sustainable economic activities and establishing conservation agreements at previously identified critical areas. Both actions are looking forward to consolidate a “barrier” against expansion of economic frontier (agricultural and mining activities), with alliance and permanent coordination with institutions that are currently doing conservation activities in the area. Additionally, RNTAMB and PNBS control and surveillance system will be strengthened, even more on conformation and operation of community committees of surveillance with official recognition, as a strategy for local communities to participate in ANPs management. The project will provide technical support to regional forest authority and National Service of Natural Protected Areas – SERNANP for forest and environmental governance of Madre de Dios region, enhancing State participation on ANPs and optimizing coordination and collaboration between authorities and local population on ANPs management.

From 01 July 2014 to 30 June 2015, the project has contributed to the climate change mitigation by avoiding the emission of 469,771 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e. The project comprises benefits for local population and for biodiversity conservation, beyond benefits of GHG emissions reduction.

The project was validated in June 2012, under the CCB Standards second edition, and under the Gold Level for Climate Adaptation and Biodiversity exceptional benefits. Its first implementation report was approved in May 2015 and its second in November 2015.

### 1.4 Summary of Verification Results

This report of our verification findings addresses each of the CCB criteria and indicators. For each criterion, the CCB indicators are listed along with a description of the evidence that was considered, and reference the findings from the audit when applicable. These findings can include Non-Conformity, Clarifications and Forward Actions Requests. To carry out this final verification report all issues have to be closed. A summary of results is provided below.

Criterion		Required/ Optional	Conformance Y/N N/A
G1	Original Conditions in the Project area	Required	Y
G2	Baseline projections	Required	Y

G3	Project design and goals	Required	Y
G4	Management capacity and best practices	Required	Y
G5	Legal Status and property rights	Required	Y
CL1	Net positive climate impacts	Required	Y
CL2	Offsite climate impacts	Required	Y
CL3	Climate impact monitoring	Required	Y
CM1	Net positive community impacts	Required	Y
CM2	Offsite community impacts	Required	Y
CM3	Community impact monitoring	Required	Y
B1	Net positive biodiversity impacts	Required	Y
B2	Offsite biodiversity impacts	Required	Y
B3	Biodiversity impact monitoring	Required	Y
GL1	Climate change adaptation Benefits	Optional	Y
GL2	Exceptional community benefits	Optional	N/A
GL3	Exceptional biodiversity benefits	Optional	Y

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 CCBA Standards

AENOR conducted its evaluation to validate claims that the Project conforms to the CCBA Climate, Community and Biodiversity Project Design Standards (Second Edition). The CCB Standards require conformance to 14 criteria in each of 4 categories: 1) General (5 criteria), 2) Climate (3 criteria), 3) Community (3 criteria), and 4) Biodiversity (3 criteria). In addition, applicants can achieve a higher level of verification through the application of two criteria in the Gold Level

section. Gold level verification can be achieved by projects that meet the core requirements and at least one optional Gold Level criterion.

### 2.2 Verification Team

Lead Auditor: Manuel García-Rosell

Mr. García-Rosell is Forestry Engineer and Diploma of Specialization in Management of Agriculture business from Nacional Agraria La Molina University (Perú) and Diploma in Natural Resources Management from Universidad Científica del Sur.

Mr García-Rosell is qualified by AENOR in Validation and Verification of Sustainable Development Projects under Clean Development Mechanism Requirements (CDM projects) and other voluntary schemes as Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard, REDD+ and CCB. Mr García-Rosell has experience in Social Development Projects with NGOs and forestry consultancy tasks.

Auditor: Jose Luis Fuentes Pérez

Mr. Fuentes is Master Science in Forestry Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Madrid (Spain), Master in Business Administration from Industrial Organization School of Madrid and Environment Management Postgraduate from the Polytechnic University of Madrid.

Mr. Fuentes have been working for 9 years as Lead auditor, qualified by AENOR in Validation and Verification of Sustainable Development Projects under Clean Development Mechanism Requirements (CDM projects) and other voluntary schemes as Carbon Standard (VCS), Gold Standard, REDD+ and CCB. Mr. Fuentes has experienced in Forestry Management Certification (PEFC), Quality System (ISO 9000 and 14000) and forestry consultancy tasks.

### 2.3 Audit process

The audit process included the following steps:

- Initial Review of PDD for public comment.
- Site visit April 19-22, 2016 that included meetings with project team, with project field technicians and local communities.
- Review of stakeholder comments
- Issuance of NCs, CLs and FARs, if applicable.
- Project proponent response to NCs, CLs, and FARs
- Further document review and draft report preparation

- Technical review and approval of the draft report.
- Issuance of the final report.

### 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.

Audit Date	Name	Title
19/04/2016	Lis Cantaro Condor.	AIDER. Responsible of Madre de Dios Office.
19/04/2016	Claudia Lebel.	AIDER. Responsible of Environmental Services Unit. Madre de Dios Office.
19/04/2016	Aristóteles Vasquez Ascarza.	AIDER. Ecosystem Services Unit. Technical assistant.
19/04/2016	Cecilia Borda	AIDER. Responsable de Monitoreo Institucional.
20/04/2016	Gilberto Vera.	AIDER. Specialist on Cocoa Crops.
20/04/2016	Miguel García Nureña	Project technical team. Sector 3 y 4. AIDER.
20/04/2016	Jim Del Alcazar.	Project technical team. Sector 04. AIDER.
20/04/2016	Guido Ramos	Project technical team. AIDER.
20/04/2016	Nereida Ochoa	Project technical team. AIDER.
20/04/2016	Pedro Villa	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Las Mercedes Village.
20/04/2016	Esther Burga Quispe	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Sector 02. Monte Sinai.
20/04/2016	Edgardo Zavala	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Sector 03. Victor Raul Haya de la Torre Village.
20/04/2016	Janet Sánchez	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Farmer. Sector Monte Sinai.
20/04/2016	Rodolfo Pereira	Farmer and Project beneficiary-Cocoa Project. Farmer Sector 01- Km 6
21/04/2016	Cirilo Sanchez Cruz.	President of the Administrative Council of Agrarian Cooperative Tambopata-Candamo.
21/04/2016	Dagner Montalván Garcia	Chain of Value Specialist. Ecotierra.
21/04/2016	Norbil Hidalgo Tafur	General Manager of Agrarian Cooperative Tambopata Candamo.
21/04/2016	Vidal Salazar	Agrarian Federation of Madre de Dios-FADEMAD.
21/04/2016	Santy Baca Ramos	FADEMAD.

21/04/2016	Erick Huamani Villalobos	AIDER. Biological Monitoring Responsible.
21/04/2016	Roberto Gutierrez:	Biological monitoring coordinator of Pampas del Heath. National University of San Agustín
21/04/2016	Joel Mendoza	Coordinator of the Project "Lobo de Río"- Frankfurt Zoological Society
21/04/2016	Victor Zambrano	President of the Forest Management Committee of National Reserve Tambopata.
21/04/2016	Gilberto Yojaje	President of the Tourism Committee of Palma Real / FENAMAD member.
21/04/2016	Wilber Carahuiri	Vice-president of the Management Committee of Bahuaja Sonene National Park.
21/04/2016	Edwin Tucha	President of Sonene Community
22/04/2016	Percy Rojas de la Cruz	Tourism Specialist SERNANP
22/04/2016	Ernesto Fernández	Control and Surveillance. Tambopata National Reserve. SERNANP.
22/04/2016	Asmín Flores	Regional Environmental Coordinator. SERNANP
22/04/2016	David Aranibar.	Chief of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park. SERNANP.

### 3 STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

The Project Implementation Report (PIR) was posted on the CCBA website on 29 March 2016 and, the public comment period extended through 29 April 2016. No comments were received via the CCBA online comment process. The project proponents also conducted their own processes to engage stakeholders. As indicator CM.1.1 states the communication process was participatory, starting in 2010. Evidence provided (attendance lists, pictures of meetings, meeting programs and meeting reports) confirms the participatory process conducted during the period of project implementation. These documents detail the way in which project documentation was distributed throughout the project zone and stakeholders were invited to comment. This process is further discussed in the findings related to the indicator G3.8.

### 4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

#### 4.1 General Section

The General Section of the CCB Standards addresses original conditions in the project are baseline projections, project design and goals, management capacity and best practices, and legal status and property rights.

### 4.1.1 G1. Original Conditions in the project area

The original conditions at the project area and the surrounding project zone before the project commences must be described. This description, along with baseline projections (see G2), will help to determine the likely impacts of the project.

<b>Indicator G1.1 – The location of the project and basic physical parameters (e.g. soil, geology, climate).</b>	This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. (Validated 21 June 2012). The PDD details the location of the project and basic physical parameters. There have been no changes to aspects such as geology, soils, and overall climate.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Master Plan Tambopata National Reserve 2011-2016, Master Plan of Bahuaja Sonene National Park 2015-2019 and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G1.2 – The types and condition of vegetation within the project area.</b>	This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. The types and condition of vegetation within the project area have not changed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Master Plan Tambopata National Reserve 2011-2016, Master Plan of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park 2015-2019, stratification maps and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G1.3 – The boundaries of the project area and the project zone</b>	This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. According to the PIR 2014-2015, the project area and project zone boundaries still being the same as were described in the PDD without alterations.  The boundaries of the project were confirmed at verification and have not changed at the date. This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR 2014-2015, KLM files, GIS project

	shapefiles and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G1.4 - Current carbon stocks within the project area(s), using stratification by land-use or vegetation type and methods of carbon calculation (such as biomass plots, formulae, default values) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU) or a more robust and detailed methodology.</b>	This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, VCS Methodology VM0007 - REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF) and spreadsheet of baseline carbon stocks calculation.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G1.5 – A description of communities located in the project zone, including basic socio-economic and cultural information that describes the social, economic and cultural diversity within communities (wealth, gender, age, ethnicity etc.), identifies specific groups such as Indigenous Peoples and describes any community characteristics.</b>	The PDD describes the local communities in the project area and project zone and the basic socioeconomic and cultural information.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR 2014-2015 and interviews during the on-site visit.

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.
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<b>Indicator G1.6 – A description of current land use and customary and legal property rights including community property in the project zone, identifying any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes and identifying and describing any disputes over land tenure that were resolved during the last ten years (see also G5).</b>	The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which describes this indicator.
Evidence used to assess conformance	Validated PDD, PIR, interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G1.7 – A description of current biodiversity within the project zone (diversity of species and ecosystems) and threats to that biodiversity, using appropriate methodologies, substantiated where possible with appropriate reference material.</b>	The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which fully describes the biodiversity as of validation (21 June 2012).
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Master Plan Tambopata National Reserve 2011-2016, Master Plan of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park 2015-2019 and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G1.8 – An evaluation of whether the project zone includes any of the following High</b>	The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which fully describes this indicator.
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**Conservation Values (HCVs) and a description of the qualifying attributes:**

**8.1. Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values;**

**8.1.1 Protected areas**

**8.1.2 Threatened species**

**8.1.3 Endemic species**

**8.1.4 Areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle (e.g. migrations, feeding grounds, breeding areas)**

**8.2. Globally, regionally or nationally significant large landscape-level areas where viable populations of most if not all naturally occurring species exist in natural patterns of distribution and abundance;**

**8.3. Threatened or rare ecosystems**

**8.4. Areas that provide critical ecosystem services (e.g., hydrological services, erosion control, fire control);**

**8.5. Areas that are fundamental for meeting the basic needs of local communities (e.g., for essential food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials without readily available alternatives); and**

**8.6. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities (e.g., areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious**

<b>significance identified in collaboration with the communities).</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Master Plan Tambopata National Reserve 2011-2016, Master Plan of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park 2015-2019 and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

**4.1.2 G2. Baseline projections**

A baseline projection is a description of expected conditions in the project zone in the absence of project activities. The project impacts will be measured against this ‘without-project’ reference scenario.

<b>Indicator G.2.1 - Describe the most likely land-use scenario in the absence of the project following IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU or a more robust and detailed methodology, describing the range of potential land use scenarios and the associated drivers of GHG emissions and justifying why the land-use scenario selected is most likely.</b>	This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD, which describes the most-likely land-use scenario in the absence of project activities.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, VC PD and VCS Methodology,
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G.2.2 - Document that project benefits would not have occurred in the absence of the project, explaining how existing laws or regulations would likely affect land use and justifying that the benefits being claimed by the project are truly ‘additional’ and would be</b>	The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which describes the likelihood of occurrence of project activities in the absence of the project. Is reasonable to assume that no changes have occurred to the validated scenario. Site visit observations also confirm this.
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<b>unlikely to occur without the project.</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PD-VCS and VCS Methodology,
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<p><b>Indicator G.2.3.- Calculate the estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project' reference scenario described above. This requires estimation of carbon stocks for each of the land-use classes of concern and a definition of the carbon pools included, among the classes defined in the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU. The timeframe for this analysis can be either the project lifetime (see G3) or the project GHG accounting period, whichever is more appropriate. Estimate the net change in the emissions of non-CO2 GHG emissions such as CH4 and N2O in the 'without project' scenario. Non-CO2 gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than 5% (in terms of CO2-equivalent) of the project's overall GHG impact over each monitoring period.</b></p> <p><b>Projects whose activities are designed to avoid GHG emissions (such as those reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), avoiding conversion of non-forest land, or certain improved forest management projects) must include an analysis of the relevant drivers and rates of deforestation and/or degradation and a description and justification of the approaches, assumptions and data</b></p>	<p>This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. The estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project' reference scenario was confirmed at validation.</p>
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<p>used to perform this analysis. Regional-level estimates can be used at the project’s planning stage as long as there is a commitment to evaluate locally-specific carbon stocks and to develop a project-specific spatial analysis of deforestation and/or degradation using an appropriately robust and detailed carbon accounting methodology before the start of the project.</p>	
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD and ex-ante GHG baseline emission calculation spreadsheet.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.2.4.- Describe how the ‘without project’ reference scenario would affect communities in the project zone, including the impact of likely changes in water, soil and other locally important ecosystem services.</b></p>	<p>The reader is referred to the validated PDD. The validated PDD describes how ‘without project’ reference scenario would affect communities in the project zone. Is reasonable to assume that no changes have occurred to this ‘without project’ scenario. Site visit observations also confirmed this.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD and Participative Socioeconomic Diagnostics: Nueva America, Las Mercedes, San Francisco, San Bernardo, Filadelfia, Sol Naciente, Sonene, Union Progreso and Virgen de La Candelaria</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.2.5.- Describe how the ‘without project’ reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the</b></p>	<p>The reader is referred to the validated PDD. The validated PDD describes how ‘without project’ reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the</p>
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<b>project zone (e.g., habitat availability, landscape connectivity and threatened species).</b>	project zone. The 'without project' reference scenario remains unchanged from validation.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

### 4.1.3 G3. Project Design and Goal

The project must be described in sufficient detail so that a third-party can adequately evaluate it. Projects must be designed to minimize risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits and to maintain those benefits beyond the life of the project. Effective local participation in project design and implementation is key to optimizing multiple benefits, equitably and sustainably. Projects that operate in a transparent manner build confidence with stakeholders and outside parties and enable them to contribute more effectively to the project.

<b>Indicator G.3.1.- Provide a summary of the project's major climate, community and biodiversity objectives.</b>	This section was addressed in Section G3.1 of the PDD. The audit team has confirmed that the climate, community and biodiversity objectives still being the same.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and PIR 2014-2015
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G.3.2.- Describe each project activity with expected climate, community and biodiversity impacts and its relevance to achieving the projects objectives.</b>	This indicator has been correctly addressed, considering the project activities planned described in the PDD still valid and the additional information given in the section G.3.2 of PIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PD, REDD Project Strategy 2012, REDD Project Strategy 2015 and interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<p><b>Indicator G.3.3.- Provide a map identifying the project location and boundaries of the project area(s), where the project activities will occur, of the project zone and of additional surrounding locations that are predicted to be impacted by project activities (e.g. through leakage).</b></p>	<p>Project location and boundaries are the same as identified in the PDD. However, in accordance with information provided by the project proponent the REDD Project Strategy has been updated during the year 2014 and then, the project strategy considers a new zoning for implementation of the project activities. In that sense, the changes in zoning and location of the project activities shall be described in the PIR and a map shall be provided.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, REDD Project Strategy 2012, REDD Project Strategy 2015, maps of project activities location and interview during the site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p><b>NC 01: PIR shall provide information regarding the changes given in the location of project activities. An updated map shall be included.</b></p> <p>PIR final version gives information regarding the updated Project Strategy and the location of its activities. The strategy 2014 includes the components of previous strategy, such as Control and Surveillance, Sustainable Economic Activities, Governance, Conservation Agreements and Communication, but also has been add specific components for biological monitoring, biological research, environmental education and tourism promotion. Changes have been considered in order to improve the effectiveness of the designed strategies to reach the project goals. Furthermore, the zoning of activities has also been updated considering the social dynamic of the population in the project zone during the last years. A zoning map for project activities has been included in the PIR.</p> <p>This indicator is addressed.</p> <p><b>NC 01 is closed.</b></p>
<p><b>Indicator G.3.4.- Define the project lifetime and GHG accounting period and explain and justify any</b></p>	<p>Project lifetime and GHG accounting period are explain and justified. The start date is 1 January 2009</p>

<p><b>differences between them. Define an implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development.</b></p>	<p>and the lifetime of the project is 20 years.</p> <p>On the other hand, the project GHG accounting period began with the VCS crediting period, that is 1 July 2010, in order to use a validated baseline. Audit team considers this is correct and conservative.</p> <p>The implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development, was described in the PDD.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>CCB PDD and PIR, and VCS PD.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.3.5.- Identify likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime and outline measures adopted to mitigate these risks.</b></p>	<p>Likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime and outline measures adopted to mitigate these risks was identified in the PDD.</p> <p>PIR list some measures taken during the implementation period 2014-2015 in order to reduce the natural and human-induced risks identified, such as fire prevention measures, diversified production practices, improvement of governance and advocacy. Furthermore, in order to obtain data about occurrence of events, the platform SINPAD (National System of Information for Disaster Prevention and data from the National Agrarian Health Service- SENASA, has been used.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, Report of Plagues Occurrence ("Informe-0011-2016-MINAGRI-SENASA-DEMDD-ASV-NGuerrero, INDECI Statistic Bulletin N°4/January 2016, Handbook of Prevention of Forest Fires. AIDER 2015, Agreement between FADEMAD and AIDER. 2015</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.3.6.-</b> Demonstrate that the project design includes specific measures to ensure the maintenance or enhancement of the high conservation value attributes identified in G1 consistent with the precautionary principle.</p>	<p>The reader is referred to the validated PDD.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, REDD Project Strategy 2012, REDD Project Strategy 2014, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve 2011-2016 and Master Plan of Bahuaja Sonene National Park 2015-2019</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.3.7.-</b> Describe the measures that will be taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.</p>	<p>The reader is referred to the validated PDD.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, REDD Project Strategy 2012, REDD Project Strategy 2014, and interviews during the site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.3.8.-</b> Document and defend how communities and other stakeholders potentially affected by the project activities have been identified and have been involved in project design through effective</p>	<p>Relevant communities and other stakeholders was identified and involved in the project design. This community involvement was discussed in the PDD.</p> <p>The PIR includes the plan for communication and consultation. The communication plan aims to</p>
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<p><b>consultation, particularly with a view to optimizing community and stakeholder benefits, respecting local customs and values and maintaining high conservation values. Project developers must document stakeholder dialogues and indicate if and how the project proposal was revised based on such input. A plan must be developed to continue communication and consultation between project managers and all community groups about the project and its impacts to facilitate adaptive management throughout the life of the project.</b></p>	<p>increase project visibility, transparency and participation, promote the sustainable agroforestry among the local population and to strength partnership with partners.</p> <p>The project proponent maintains permanent communication and coordination with the management committees of National Reserve Tambopata and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, which are made up of representatives of local population. The Committees are permanently informed of the planned and carry out activities through periodic meetings of coordination. In addition, participation in radio programs has constituted another media to communicate news about the project.</p> <p>During the site visit through interviews to relevant stakeholder, such as representatives of local management committees and representatives of local communities, the audit team was able to verify the information provided in the PIR.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, reports of meetings with the Management Committees, reports and attendance list of workshops with the local population.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.3.9.- Describe what specific steps have been taken, and communications methods used, to publicize the CCBA public comment period to communities and other stakeholders and to facilitate their submission of comments to CCBA. Project proponents must play an active role in distributing key project documents to affected communities and stakeholders and hold widely publicized information meetings in</b></p>	<p>As PIR mentions there is a permanent coordination with the Management Committees of the Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, which represents the local surrounding population. In that sense, local representatives are permanent informed about the project steps.</p> <p>The PIR has been made in Spanish, which is the relevant language for both the national and local stakeholders.</p> <p>In accordance with the PIR, in order to publicize the CCBA public comment period, letters were sent to</p>
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<p><b>relevant local or regional languages.</b></p>	<p>relevant stakeholders.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PIR, letter 003-2016 AIDER, and interviews during the site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p><b>CL 01: PP shall provide copy of the letters sent to stakeholders to publicize the CCBA public comment periods.</b></p> <p>Project proponent has provided the copy of the letter (letter 003-2016 AIDER/MDD) sent to different stakeholders such as the management committees of Tambopata National Reserve, NGOs, private enterprises, local authorities, etc. Furthermore, during the site visit the audit team was able to confirm the information provided in the PIR.</p> <p><b>CL 01 is closed</b></p> <p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.3.10.- Formalize a clear process for handling unresolved conflicts and grievances that arise during project planning and implementation. The project design must include a process for hearing, responding to and resolving community and other stakeholder grievances within a reasonable time period. This grievance process must be publicized to communities and other stakeholders and must be managed by a third party or mediator to prevent any conflict of interest. Project management must attempt to resolve all reasonable grievances raised, and provide a written response to grievances within 30</b></p>	<p>In the validated PDD, section G3.10 the project proponent provides a description of the process/methodology to be used to handle the conflicts and claims that arise throughout the project planning and implementation phase.</p> <p>The project proponent has formalized an updated procedure for handling conflicts and grievances during the project implementation. The annex 29 of the PIR, procedure for handling conflicts and grievances, describes the basic principles considered to manage a conflict, the mechanism and the strategies to resolve conflicts, and also the grievance process.</p> <p>The PP has described in the PIR how the procedures are being applied successfully. In that sense, during the implementation period the project has supported to marking boundaries of the Community of Palma Real, in order to support the resolution of land</p>
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<b>days. Grievances and project responses must be documented.</b>	conflicts with the villages of Lago Valencia and Puerto Arturo. Map of land conflicts identified has been provided.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Map of Land Conflicts, Project Procedure for Handling Conflicts and Grievances, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve, interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PIR.

<b>Indicator G.3.11.- Demonstrate that financial mechanisms adopted, including projected revenues from emissions reductions and other sources, are likely to provide an adequate flow of funds for project implementation and to achieve the anticipated climate, community and biodiversity benefits.</b>	The financial mechanisms adopted are providing an adequate flow of funds for project implementation. The project proponent has signed an agreement with Althelia Carbon Fund (ACF) in order to obtain funds for project implementation. Carbon credits have been an essential financial income for the project. The breakeven point was reached in the third year and an 80% of the project investment has been secured.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, agreement AIDER-Althelia Carbon Fund.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

**4.1.4 G4. Management Capacity and Best Practices.**

The success of a project depends upon the competence of the implementing management team. Projects that include a significant capacity-building (training, skill building, etc.) component are more likely to sustain the positive outcomes generated by the project and have them replicated elsewhere.

Best practices for project management include: local stakeholder employment, worker rights, worker safety and a clear process for handling grievances.

<b>Indicator G.4.1.- Identify a single project proponent, which is</b>	PIR in section G.4.1 described the governance structure, roles and responsibilities of each
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<p><b>responsible for the project’s design and implementation. If multiple organizations or individuals are involved in the project’s development and implementation the governance structure, roles and responsibilities of each of the organizations or individuals involved must also be described.</b></p>	<p>organization involved in the project.</p> <p>PP has included in the PIR the updated information regarding the organization involved in the project.</p> <p>AIDER is the project proponent and executor of the contract for management of monitoring and research operations, and AIDER is responsible for project implementation.</p> <p>It also defines the supervisory and political roles of SERNANP through the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park Directorships.</p> <p>The information in the PIR has been verified in interviews of the stakeholders involved in the contract signed for execution of these activities.</p> <p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PIR.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PIR, PDD, resolution 045-2013-SERNANP and on-site visit interviews.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.4.2.- Document key technical skills that will be required to implement the project successfully, including community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring skills. Document the management team’s expertise and prior experience implementing land management projects at the scale of this project. If relevant experience is lacking, the proponents must either demonstrate how other organizations will be partnered with to support the project</b></p>	<p>In accordance with the PIR, the positions and management skills requirements mentioned in the PDD still in place. In the PIR, section G4.2, the project proponent presents its team’s technical abilities for project implementation regarding the carbon, community and biodiversity.</p> <p>Chart 04 describes the specialist team and their skills to work on biodiversity monitoring, the geographic management system (SIG), management of deforestation, carbon stock models and work with the community.</p> <p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the</p>
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<b>or have a recruitment strategy to fill the gaps.</b>	final version of the PIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR and interviews.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G.4.3.- Include a plan to provide orientation and training for the project's employees and relevant people from the communities with an objective of building locally useful skills and knowledge to increase local participation in project implementation. These capacity building efforts should target a wide range of people in the communities, including minority and underrepresented groups. Identify how training will be passed on to new workers when there is staff turnover, so that local capacity will not be lost.</b>	The training plan was provide to the audit team. The training plan has been designed to provided orientation and training for project staff, local communities and project partners. Among the training topics are: agroforestry, organizational strength, cooperative, monitoring, research, and ecosystem services. Several activities were developed in this period and evidence was provided to the audit team, such as list of attendance and photographs records
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, interviews during the site visit, reports and list of attendance of workshops.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G.4.4.- Show that people from the communities will be given an equal opportunity to fill all employment positions (including management) if the job requirements are met. Project proponents must explain how employees will be selected for positions and where relevant, must indicate how local</b>	PIR described how is given opportunities to fill job position by the local people and practices of gender equity adopted. PP has included in the PIR information regarding opportunities to fill job position by local people. Evidence has been provided and considered appropriate. This was also verified through interviews to some workers during the on-site visit.
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<b>community members, including women and other potentially underrepresented groups, will be given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained.</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G.4.5.- Submit a list of all relevant laws and regulations covering worker’s rights in the host country. Describe how the project will inform workers about their rights. Provide assurance that the project meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering worker rights and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.</b>	PIR final version includes an updated list of all relevant laws and regulations covering workers’ rights in the host country issued up to 2015. The audit team considers the list complete.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR 2013-2014, PIR 2014-2015, Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion website.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed

<b>Indicator G.4.6.- Comprehensively assess situations and occupations that pose a substantial risk to worker safety. A plan must be in place to inform workers of risks and to explain how to minimize such risks. Where worker safety cannot be guaranteed, project proponents must show how the risks will be minimized using best work practices.</b>	The safety plan has been developed and provided to the audit team. Through interviews to project staff conducted during the site visit the audit team was able to confirm workers are informed about how to minimize risk. In addition, list of attendance of safety training workshops and proof of delivery of safety equipment was provided to the audit team.
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Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, safety plan, proof of delivery and list of attendance.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

<b>Indicator G.4.7.- Document the financial health of the implementing organization(s) to demonstrate that financial resources budgeted will be adequate to implement the project.</b>	PP has included updated information regarding the financial health for the project implementation. Evidence, such as project cash flow and a loan agreement, has been provided to the audit team
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR and Fondo Climático Althelia (ACF) agreement.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

**4.1.5 G5. Legal Status and Property Rights.**

The project must be based on a solid legal framework (e.g., appropriate contracts are in place) and the project must satisfy applicable planning and regulatory requirements.

During the project design phase, the project proponents should communicate early on with relevant local, regional and national authorities in order to allow adequate time to earn necessary approvals. The project design should be sufficiently flexible to accommodate potential modifications that may arise as a result of this process.

In the event of unresolved disputes over tenure or use rights to land or resources in the project zone, the project should demonstrate how it will help to bring them to resolution so that there are no unresolved disputes by the start of the project.

<b>Indicator G.5.1.- Submit a list of all relevant national and local laws and regulations in the host country and all applicable international treaties and agreements. Provide assurance that the project will comply with these and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is</b>	In the PIR has been listed all the relevant national and local laws and regulations. The list of relevant laws and regulation detailed in the PIR and evidence of its fulfilment is considered complete.
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<b>achieved.</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and PIR
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the final version of the PIR.

<b>Indicator G.5.2.- Document that the project has approval from the appropriate authorities, including the established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the communities.</b>	The approval from national authorities was presented in the PDD. The project proponent presents approval from the Peruvian government, represented by SERNANP, by means of a contract titled —Agreement between the Institute of National Resources – INRENA and AIDER.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and Agreement between the Institute of Natural Resources – INRENA and AIDER.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

<b>Indicator G.5.3.- Demonstrate with documented consultations and agreements that the project will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property and has obtained the free, prior, and informed consent of those whose rights will be affected by the project.</b>	<p>This indicator was discussed in the PDD. In addition, the PIR reiterates the fulfilment of this indicator.</p> <p>In addition, the PIR version 01 states some measures have been taken to include villager as beneficiaries of the agroforestry activities in order in order to ensure that the project will not encroach uninvited on private property and to avoid any potential land conflict. However, the procedures and requirements are not clearly described in the PIR.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Agroforestry Project Admissibility Criteria and Application Form and on-site visit interviews.
Finding	<b>CL 02: PP shall clarify the procedures and requirements to include villagers into the agroforestry project activities.</b>

	<p>PIR final version gives a summary description of the requirements and procedures to included beneficiaries into the agroforestry project component.</p> <p>Among other requirements, the beneficiaries shall be local villagers in the project zone and shall demonstrate the right of use over the land. Furthermore, the plot must provide appropriate conditions for establishing of agriculture and shall not be deforested land at least since 2012. The Admissibility Criteria and Application Form to be admitted in the agroforestry activities was provided to the audit team</p> <p><b>CL 02 is closed.</b></p> <p>This indicator is correctly addressed.</p>
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<b>Indicator G.5.4.- Demonstrate that the project does not require the involuntary relocation of people or of the activities important for the livelihoods and culture of the communities. If any relocation of habitation or activities is undertaken within the terms of an agreement, the project proponents must demonstrate that the agreement was made with the free, prior, and informed consent of those concerned and includes provisions for just and fair compensation.</b>	In accordance with the PDD and PIR, relocation of people has not been required. The National Reserve Tambopata and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park management plans contemplate the natural resources right of use in the area by native communities and local Brazilian nuts collectors. In addition the PIR indicates that the project strategy includes develop sustainable economic activities in partnership with the local communities.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Monitoring Plan, list of attendance of workshops, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve, interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

<b>Indicator G.5.5.- Identify any illegal activities that could affect the project's climate, community or</b>	Reader is referred to the PDD. The PDD identified illegal activities that affect project objectives and
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<p><b>biodiversity impacts (e.g., logging) taking place in the project zone and describe how the project will help to reduce these activities so that project benefits are not derived from illegal activities.</b></p>	<p>activities that the project will carry out to promote productive alternatives for these activities and to increase control and surveillance.</p> <p>Project benefits are not derived from illegal activities. Illegal activities were identified in the PDD. Site visit observations and interview with participants further confirms these elements have not changed since the validation of the PDD, and thus, no new information is needed to be presented here. Issue is addressed.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, Monitoring Plan, list of attendance of workshops, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve, interviews during the on-site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.5.6.- Demonstrate that the project proponents have clear, uncontested title to the carbon rights, or provide legal documentation demonstrating that the project is undertaken on behalf of the carbon owners with their full consent. Where local or national conditions preclude clear title to the carbon rights at the time of validation against the Standards, the project proponents must provide evidence that their ownership of carbon rights is likely to be established before they enter into any transactions concerning the project's carbon assets.</b></p>	<p>Project proponent holds an administrative contract with SERNANP (Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas de Peru) being the state of Peru owner of Reserva Nacional Tambopata and Parque Nacional Bahuaja Sonene. Title to carbon rights has not changed and all elements of this indicator remain constant since the previous validation effort.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and agreement (administrative contract) between AIDER and SERNANP.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator was adequately addressed.</p>

**4.2 Climate Section**

**4.2.1 CL1 Net Positive Climate Section**

The project must generate net positive impacts on atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) over the project lifetime from land use changes within the project boundaries.

<p><b>Indicator CL.1.1- Estimate the net change in carbon stocks due to the project activities using the methods of calculation, formulae and default values of the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU or using a more robust and detailed methodology. The net change is equal to carbon stock changes <i>with</i> the project minus carbon stock changes <i>without</i> the project (the latter having been estimated in G2). This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions about how project activities will alter GHG emissions or carbon stocks over the duration of the project or the project GHG accounting period.</b></p>	<p>PP has detailed in the PIR the net changes in carbon stocks in accordance with the VCS methodology VM0007- REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF). GHG emissions calculation spreadsheet has been provided.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, GHG emission calculation spreadsheet 2014-2015, baseline project emissions calculations.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CL.1.2- Estimate the net change in the emissions of non-CO2 GHG emissions such as CH4 and N2O in the <i>with</i> and <i>without</i> project scenarios if those gases are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO2-equivalent) of the project's overall GHG emissions reductions or removals over each monitoring period.</b></p>	<p>The section CL. 1.2 has reported 408.2 t CO2-e as the amount emission of non-CO2 GHG emissions. The GHG calculation spreadsheet has been provided to the audit team. The spreadsheet has been checked and calculation has been made in accordance with the methodology.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, GHG emission calculation spreadsheet 2014-2015, baseline project emissions calculations.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CL1.3.- Estimate any other GHG emissions resulting from project activities. Emissions sources include, but are not limited to, emissions from biomass burning during site preparation, emissions from fossil fuel combustion, direct emissions from the use of synthetic fertilizers, and emissions from the decomposition of N-fixing species.</b></p>	<p>No biomass burning is considered in the project. No synthetic fertilizers are applied and no increase in the use of N fixing species is expected.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, list of project activities developed 2011-2014 and site visit</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>These sources of GHG emissions are not applicable to this project, which was also confirmed at validation. This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CL1.4.- Demonstrate that the net climate impact of the project is positive. The net climate impact of the project is the net change in carbon stocks plus net change in non-CO2 GHGs where appropriate minus any other GHG emissions resulting from project activities minus any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite climate impacts (see CL2.3).</b></p>	<p>PP has provided the net climate impact assessment of the project for the complete implementation period. The GHG emissions calculation was provided to the audit team, which is completely treatable and in accordance with the applied methodology.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and GHG Emission calculation spreadsheet.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>Project proponent has demonstrated that the net climate impact of the project is positive. The project has reduced a total of 469,771.0 t CO eq.</p>

	This indicator has been correctly addressed.
<p><b>Indicator CL1.5.- Specify how double counting of GHG emissions reductions or removals will be avoided, particularly for offsets sold on the voluntary market and generated in a country with an emissions cap.</b></p>	<p>This indicator was described in the PDD. The proponent has included in the last version of PIR updated information about how is avoided the double counting. PIR reiterates that double counting will be avoided because the project is not included in an emissions trade program and because Peru has not made any commitments in terms of a cap on GHG emissions as the country does not belong to Annex 1 of the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>On the other hand, the country is developing a Forest and Climate Change National Strategy, however the national REDD program is under construction yet. Finally, the Peruvian government is developing a national registry of REDD initiatives</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, on site interviews.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

**4.2.2 CL2 Offsite Climate Impacts (Leakage)**

The project proponents must quantify and mitigate increased GHG emissions that occur beyond the project area and are caused by project activities (commonly referred to as 'leakage').

<p><b>Indicator CL2.1.- Determine the types of leakage that are expected and estimate potential offsite increases in GHGs (increases in emissions or decreases in sequestration) due to project activities. Where relevant, define and justify where leakage is most likely to take place.</b></p>	This indicator was addressed in the PDD.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD. Then no finding was raised.

<p><b>Indicator CL2.2.- Document how any leakage will be mitigated and estimate the extent to which such impacts will be reduced by these mitigation activities.</b></p>	<p>Activities carried out are summarized in the PIR. The leakage mitigation activities have been described as the promotion of economic alternatives, control and surveillance and resource governance among the stakeholders. The PDD presented a description of mitigation activities to reduce impact in the leakage belt conducted during the period 2014-2015 which was verified during the site visit by the audit team.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, list of project activities developed (period 2014-2015).</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CL2.3.- Subtract any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite climate impacts from the climate benefits being claimed by the project and demonstrate that this has been included in the evaluation of net climate impact of the project (as calculated in CL1.4).</b></p>	<p>In accordance with the methodological process established, any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite impact shall be subtract as a “leakage emission” However, during this implementation period there are not leakage emission reported. That was checked by the audit team through the maps, GIS shape files and GHG calculation spreadsheet, and is considered correct.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, GHG Calculation Spreadsheet, maps and GIS shape files.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CL2.4.- Non-CO2 gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO2-equivalent) of the net change calculations (above) of the project’s overall off-site GHG emissions reductions or removals over each monitoring period.</b></p>	<p>Not applicable as leakage is reported to be zero.</p>
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Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, GHG Calculation Spreadsheet.
Finding	Not applicable as leakage is reported to be zero. This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

**4.2.3 CL3 Climate Impact Monitoring**

Before a project begins, the project proponents must have an initial monitoring plan in place to quantify and document changes (within and outside the project boundaries) in project-related carbon pools, project emissions, and non-CO2 GHG emissions if appropriate. The monitoring plan must identify the types of measurements, the sampling method, and the frequency of measurement.

Since developing a full monitoring plan can be costly, it is accepted that some of the plan details may not be fully defined at the design stage, when projects are being validated against the Standards. This is acceptable as long as there is an explicit commitment to develop and implement a monitoring plan.

<p><b>Indicator CL.3.1.- Develop an initial plan for selecting carbon pools and non-CO2 GHGs to be monitored, and determine the frequency of monitoring. Potential pools include aboveground biomass, litter, dead wood, belowground biomass, wood products, soil carbon and peat. Pools to monitor must include any pools expected to decrease as a result of project activities, including those in the region outside the project boundaries resulting from all types of leakage identified in CL2. A plan must be in place to continue leakage monitoring for at least five years after all activity displacement or other leakage causing activity has taken place. Individual GHG sources may be considered 'insignificant' and do not have to be accounted for if together such omitted decreases in carbon pools and increases in GHG emissions amount to less than 5% of the total CO2-equivalent benefits</b></p>	<p>An initial plan was develop at validation stage.</p>
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<p>generated by the project. Non-CO2 gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than 5% (in terms of CO2-equivalent) of the project's overall GHG impact over each monitoring period. Direct field measurements using scientifically robust sampling must be used to measure more significant elements of the project's carbon stocks. Other data must be suitable to the project site and specific forest type.</p>	
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>The initial monitoring plan was provided in the PDD. A full monitoring plan has since been developed and is being implemented. This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CL.3.2.- Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other stakeholders.</b></p>	<p>The PIR states that the full monitoring plan was developed and posted on the CCB website. The results of the climate impact monitoring plan have been communicated to the SERNANP through the trimestral and yearly reports. On the other hand, the management committees of Tambopata National reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park have been informed through the different meetings develop during the period.</p> <p>In addition, the result of the net changes in carbon storage will be communicated through the website of the administration contract of Tambopata National reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park. Finally, since the project is also register under the VCS Standard, the periodic report will be public in its web page.</p> <p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>
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Evidence used to assess conformance	PIR, Monitoring Plan, Agreement (administrative contract) between AIDER and SERNANP and web page of contract administration of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

### 4.3 Community Section

#### 4.3.1 CM1 Net Positive Community Impacts

The project must generate net positive impacts on the social and economic well-being of communities and ensure that costs and benefits are equitably shared among community members and constituent groups during the project lifetime.

Projects must maintain or enhance the High Conservation Values (identified in **G1**) in the project zone that are of particular importance to the communities' well-being.

<p><b>Indicator CM1.1.- Use appropriate methodologies to estimate the impacts on communities, including all constituent socio-economic or cultural groups such as indigenous peoples (defined in G1), resulting from planned project activities. A credible estimate of impacts must include changes in community wellbeing due to project activities and an evaluation of the impacts by the affected groups. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions about how project activities will alter social and economic wellbeing, including potential impacts of changes in natural resources and ecosystem services identified as important by the communities (including water and soil resources), over the duration of the project. The 'with project' scenario must then be</b></p>	<p>A baseline determination was included in the PDD. The project proponent describes the methodologies and tools that will be used to measure the impacts of project activities on the communities involved in the project.</p> <p>In addition, in the PIR indicates that during this period the Community Monitoring Plan has been implemented. In order to monitor the produced benefits to the community a methodology based in the Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment Manual for REDD Projects was developed. The monitoring targets are detailed in the PIR. That report give information about the developed activities related to the monitoring targets and its effects</p>
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<p>compared with the ‘without project’ scenario of social and economic wellbeing in the absence of the project (completed in G2). The difference (i.e., the community benefit) must be positive for all community groups.</p>	
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and Monitoring Plan.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CM1.2.- Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.4-6 will be negatively affected by the project.</b></p>	<p>In order to demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.4-6 has been negatively affected by the project, project proponent has listed in PIR 2010-2013, PIR 2013-2014 and PIR 2014-2015, the different measures adopted during the implementation period, which includes technical support to local communities for land zoning, develop of resources management plans (e.g. <i>Mauritia flexuosa</i> Palms, Brazilian nut etc.), ecotourism planning, among others activities. In AENOR opinion and in accordance with the evidence provided, since the project began, the project activities have prevented negative effects on the HCVs.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, list of project activities developed 2014-2015, list of attendance of workshops, land zoning maps of Sonene and Palma Real, Integral Monitoring System of TNR and Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve,</p>
<p>Finding</p>	

#### 4.3.2 CM2 Offsite Stakeholder Impacts

The project proponents must evaluate and mitigate any possible social and economic impacts that could result in the decreased social and economic well-being of the main stakeholders living outside the project

zone resulting from project activities. Project activities should at least ‘do no harm’ to the well-being of offsite stakeholders.

<p><b>Indicator CM2.1.- Identify any potential negative offsite stakeholder impacts that the project activities are likely to cause.</b></p>	<p>The PDD and PIR identify potential negative impacts resulting from the activities of people located outside of the project zone, relating to illegal mining and lumber extraction activities. Restricting the evaluation to well-being based on activities that comply with statutory or conform with customary rights there are not negative impacts identified that the project activities are likely to cause.</p> <p>In fact, the only negative impact has been related to the displacement of illegal mining and lumber extraction activities.</p> <p>The assessment by the audit team concluded that the identified possible negative impacts were accurate.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, Monitoring Plan, list of attendance of workshops, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve, Integrated Monitoring System of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CM2.2.- Describe how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite social and economic impacts.</b></p>	<p>As noted in section CM 2.1, restricting the evaluation to well-being based on activities that comply with statutory or conform with customary rights, there are not negative impacts identified that the project activities are likely to cause. However, in order to prevent possible land conflicts due to the presence of illegal activities, the project strategy promotes the governance and organizational strength and the implementation of sustainable economic activities as mitigation activities.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, Monitoring Plan, list of attendance of workshops, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve, Integrated Monitoring System of Tambopata</p>

	National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

<b>Indicator CM2.3.- Demonstrate that the project is not likely to result in net negative impacts on the wellbeing of other stakeholder groups.</b>	<p>In accordance with the reported information, the project doesn't result in net negative impacts on the wellbeing of other stakeholder groups. The project strategies of promotion of sustainable economic activities; control and surveillance and governance provide benefits to the communities located in the RNTAMB buffer zone and for other groups of local stakeholders.</p> <p>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 PIR.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Monitoring Plan, list of attendance of workshops, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve, Integrated Monitoring System of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park, interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

#### 4.3.3 CM3 Community Impact Monitoring

The project proponents must have an initial monitoring plan to quantify and document changes in social and economic well-being resulting from the project activities (for communities and other stakeholders). The monitoring plan must indicate which communities and other stakeholders will be monitored, and identify the types of measurements, the sampling method, and the frequency of measurement.

Since developing a full community monitoring plan can be costly, it is accepted that some of the plan details may not be fully defined at the design stage, when projects are being validated against the Standards. This is acceptable as long as there is an explicit commitment to develop and implement a monitoring plan.

<p><b>Indicator CM3.1.- Develop an initial plan for selecting community variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting to ensure that monitoring variables are directly linked to the project's community development objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).</b></p>	<p>This indicator was described in the PDD. The validated PDD includes an initial monitoring plan.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised</p>

<p><b>Indicator CM3.2.- Develop an initial plan for how they will assess the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to community wellbeing (G1.8.4-6) present in the project zone.</b></p>	<p>This indicator was described in the PDD. The validated PDD includes an initial monitoring plan.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator CM3.3.- Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other</b></p>	<p>Different stakeholder such management committees of the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park are informed trough the periodic meetings.</p> <p>Results of the monitoring were included in section CM3.3 of the PIR version 01 in accordance with the monitor in plan published in the CCB web site. However, some differences were found between the monitoring indicators reported and those which were</p>
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<p><b>stakeholders</b></p>	<p>considered in the monitoring plan. No information about the identified differences was given in PIR version 01.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, Monitoring Plan, interviews during the on-site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p><b>CL 03. PP shall clarify the differences given in the indicators reported in this period against those which was considered in the monitoring plan.</b></p> <p>During the site visit, the project proponent explains to the audit team the CCB monitoring plan was revised and updated during the year 2014, in order to measure more efficiently the impacts of the executed activities over the community and biodiversity. For that reason, some indicators were removed from the monitoring plan and, in other cases monitoring frequency has change. The updated monitoring plan has been checked by the audit team and it is verified that the main and specific objectives still being the same and that monitoring indicator are directly linked to the project’s community development objectives and to anticipated impacts.</p> <p>In AENORs opinion changes are minor and justified. The revised Monitoring Plan has been included as an annex of the PIR. The updated version of the project monitoring plan has been applied for this implementation period and will replace the previously published in CCB web site.</p> <p><b>CL 03 is closed.</b></p> <p>This indicator was correctly addressed.</p>

#### 4.4 Biodiversity Section

##### 4.4.1 B.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

The project must generate net positive impacts on biodiversity within the project zone and within the project lifetime, measured against the baseline conditions.

The project should maintain or enhance any High Conservation Values (identified in G1) present in the project zone that are of importance in conserving globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity.

Invasive species populations must not increase as a result of the project, either through direct use or indirectly as a result of project activities.

Projects may not use genetically modified organisms (GMOs) to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals. GMOs raise unresolved ethical, scientific and socio-economic issues. For example, some GMO attributes may result in invasive genes or species.

<p><b>Indicator B1.1. Use appropriate methodologies to estimate changes in biodiversity as a result of the project in the project zone and in the project lifetime. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions. The ‘with project’ scenario should then be compared with the baseline ‘without project’ biodiversity scenario completed in G2. The difference (i.e., the net biodiversity benefit) must be positive.</b></p>	<p>This indicator was discussed in the PDD. PDD shows the biological landscape integrated into human landscape approach as a monitoring proposal. That monitoring plans has included 8 conservation targets: 1) types of forest: alluvial, hilly and terraced; 2) Brazil nut plantations; 3) the Heath Plains; 4) wetlands, rivers, lakes and ponds; 5) colpas; 6) Jaguar (<i>Panthera onca</i>); 7) large endangered mammals: maquisapa, river otter; 8) endangered birds: harpy eagle, hyacinth macaw. In the with-out project scenario, due to the loss of forest cover, all this conservation targets would be seriously affected. In accordance with the PIR, the monitoring plan has been implemented during the project life.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, Monitoring Plan, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve, Integrated Monitoring System of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, interviews during the on-site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator B.1.2. Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.1-3 will be negatively affected by the project.</b></p>	<p>In accordance with the PDD, only 3 cases of project activities will handling of high conservation values be considered: 1) tourism, in which landscape and species conservation is the main purpose; 2) harvesting of Brazil nuts, for which there is a management plan and there are monitoring and research activities; 3) the Heath Plains, for which</p>
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	<p>monitoring is conducted with the support as partner of the Institute Michael Owen Dillon (IMOD) and the MUSA (Natural History Museum of San Agustin University). This monitoring has shown the maintenance of biodiversity of this ecosystem.</p> <p>Furthermore, AIDER implements the Integral Monitoring System of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja –Sonene National Park, which includes the monitoring of HCVs and human activities developed.</p> <p>In accordance with the evidence provided, since the project began, the project activities consider have prevented negative effects on the HCVs.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve, Integrated Monitoring System of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park, reports of fauna monitoring, Interviews with different stakeholder (AIDER staff, FZS, SERNANP, etc.) during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<p><b>Indicator B.1.3. Identify all species to be used by the project and show that no known invasive species will be introduced into any area affected by the project and that the population of any invasive species will not increase as a result of the project.</b></p>	<p>The chart 12 of the PIR are listed all the species used by the project. Species are used in the agroforestry plots. Invasive species are not considered by the project and the population of any invasive species will not increase as a result of the project</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR and on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<p><b>Indicator B.1.4. Describe possible adverse effects of non-native species used by the project on the region’s environment, including impacts on native species and disease introduction or facilitation. Project proponents must justify any use of non-native species over native species.</b></p>	<p>Non-native species are identified in the PIR: Kudzu, mucuna and <i>citrus sp.</i>, however there is an important experience for its management in Madre de Dios region and their use is acceptable within the proposed project activities.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, interviews during the on-site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed</p>

<p><b>Indicator B.1.5. Guarantee that no GMOs will be used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.</b></p>	<p>The PIR reiterates that no GMOs are used in any project activity.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, interviews during the on-site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed</p>

**4.4.2 B2. Offsite Biodiversity Impacts**

The project proponents must evaluate and mitigate likely negative impacts on biodiversity outside the project zone resulting from project activities.

<p><b>Indicator B.2.1. Identify potential negative offsite biodiversity impacts that the project is likely to cause.</b></p>	<p>This indicator was discussed in the PDD. The only potential negative impact the displacement of illegal activities outside the project zone as a potential negative impact. Although the likely offsite biodiversity impacts identified are not a direct result of project activities, project proponent has considered them as well.</p>
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Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<p><b>Indicator B.2.2. Document how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite biodiversity impacts.</b></p>	<p>PDD describes how plans to mitigate negative offsite impacts. In that sense, the project strategies avoid displacement of illegal activities outside the project zone through the promotion of sustainable economic activities. For this implementation period the PIR has listed some specific activities developed, such as the implementation of agroforestry plots and the support of tourism activities and governance.</p> <p>During this period 164,8 ha. Of Cocoa agroforestry plots have been installed over deforested and degraded lands located between Km1 and 83 of the Interoceanic Highway.</p> <p>AIDER has been supporting the design of guidelines for sustainable tourism management. In 2014, it was realised the Strategy of Tourism of the Native Community of Palma Real.</p> <p>In AENORs opinion, the project activities in the buffer zone contribute to mitigate the displacement of illegal activities outside the project zone.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, Tourism Strategy of Palma Real native community, visit to agroforestry plots and interviews with farmers. Report of agroforestry plots installation.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<p><b>Indicator B.2.3. Evaluate likely unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts against the biodiversity benefits of the project within the project boundaries. Justify</b></p>	<p>Project proponent has included an assessment regarding likely unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts against the biodiversity benefits of the project within the project boundaries.</p>
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<p><b>and demonstrate that the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.</b></p>	<p>The project strategy aims to preserve the ecological conditions into the project area.</p> <p>The project activities performed in the project zone, such as promotion of sustainable activities and governance, contributes to reduce the presence of illegal activities in both project zone and off-site.</p> <p>The audit team has checked the list of activities implemented during this monitoring period and since the project start.</p> <p>Furthermore, during the site visit several interviews were conducted with relevant stakeholder that confirms information provided in the PDD.</p> <p>In AENORs opinion the net effect of the project on biodiversity is clearly positive.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, VCS monitoring reports (2010-2011 and 2011-2013) and GHG Emissions calculation spreadsheet.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

**4.4.3 B3. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring**

The project proponents must have an initial monitoring plan to quantify and document the changes in biodiversity resulting from the project activities (within and outside the project boundaries). The monitoring plan must identify the types of measurements, the sampling method, and the frequency of measurement.

Since developing a full biodiversity-monitoring plan can be costly, it is accepted that some of the plan details may not be fully defined at the design stage, when projects are being validated against the Standards. This is acceptable as long as there is an explicit commitment to develop and implement a monitoring plan.

<p><b>Indicator B.3.1. Develop an initial plan for selecting biodiversity variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting to ensure that monitoring</b></p>	<p>Reader is referred to the PDD. The PDD provides an initial monitoring plan.</p>
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<p><b>variables are directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).</b></p>	
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>The initial monitoring plan was provided in the PDD. A full monitoring plan has since been developed and is being implemented. This indicator was adequately addressed in the PDD and no longer has relevance, given the full monitoring plan is now in place.</p>

<p><b>Indicator B.3.2. Develop an initial plan for assessing the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity (G1.8.1-3) present in the project zone.</b></p>	<p>Reader is referred to the PDD. The PDD states that HCVs are accounted for in the initial plan described in section B3.2 of the PDD. Chart 48 of the PDD shows the matrix of biodiversity monitoring for conservation targets. This was defined during participative processes between groups of specialized institutions, the SERNANP, WCS, and AIDER. This initial plan was found to be adequate for assessing the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance HCVs.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator B.3.3. Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other</b></p>	<p>In the frame of the administration contract the project has an integral system of biological monitoring on which is based the Project Biodiversity Monitoring Plan. The current biological monitoring system of the administration contract was approved by SERNANP in 2013. The biodiversity plan was disseminated on internet through the web page of the administration contract of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park. In addition, that monitoring plan is published in the CCB web page.</p>
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<b>stakeholders.</b>	<p>Finally, the results of the biological monitoring are included in the PIR.</p> <p>This indicator correctly addressed.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	<p>PIR, Monitoring plan, CCB website, web page of the Contract of Administration of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja –Sonene National Park (<a href="http://www.tambopata-bahuaja.info/">http://www.tambopata-bahuaja.info/</a>) and interviews.</p>
Finding	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.</p>

## 4.5 GOLD LEVEL SECTION

### 4.5.1 GL 1. Climate Change Adaptation Benefits

This Gold Level Climate Change Adaptation Benefits criterion identifies projects that will provide significant support to assist communities and/or biodiversity in adapting to the impacts of climate change.

Anticipated local climate change and climate variability within the project zone could potentially affect communities and biodiversity during the life of the project and beyond. Communities and biodiversity in some areas of the world will be more vulnerable to the negative impacts of these changes due to: vulnerability of key crops or production systems to climatic changes; lack of diversity of livelihood resources and inadequate resources, institutions and capacity to develop new livelihood strategies; and high levels of threat to species survival from habitat fragmentation. Land-based carbon projects have the potential to help local communities and biodiversity adapt to climate change by: diversifying revenues and livelihood strategies; maintaining valuable ecosystem services such as hydrological regulation, pollination, pest control and soil fertility; and increasing habitat connectivity across a range of habitat and climate types.

<p><b>Indicator GL.1.1 Identify likely regional climate change and climate variability scenarios and impacts, using available studies, and identify potential changes in the local land-use scenario due to these climate change scenarios in the absence of the project.</b></p>	<p>This indicator was described in the PDD, which identify likely regional climate change and climate variability scenarios and impact, using available studies. Potential changes in local land-use scenario are also identified in PDD.</p>
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Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Peru's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. MINAM-2010; " <i>El Cambio climático en la Amazonia</i> ", Fundación Bustamante de la Fuente 2010 and ppt: "El cambio climático y sus efectos en la zona del MAP", Foster Brown, Woods Hole Research Center. May 2009.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<p><b>Indicator GL.1.2 Identify any risks to the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits resulting from likely climate change and climate variability impacts and explain how these risks will be mitigated.</b></p>	<p>This indicator was described in the PDD, which identify risks to the project climate, community and biodiversity benefits from likely climate change and also, the planned activities (such as the implementation of an early warning system, fire prevention activities, degradation lands restoration, among others) to mitigate them. Since the starting date of the project several activities has been developed, such as degraded lands restoration, wildlife monitoring, fire prevention and implementation of agroforestry system. Those activities have continued being implemented during this implementation period. In order to prevent fires, during the monitoring period the project proponent has been developing different tasks in order to prevent fires, such as support the develop and dissemination of community plans against fires (communities of Sonene, Palma Real, Infierno, Tres Islas, Boca Pariamanu y Puerto Arturo and production of informative brochures.</p> <p>The audit has verified the implementation of these measure trough evidence provided and the on-site visit to the project</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, 40- Handbook of Prevention of Forest Fires. AIDER 2015, Reports and attendance list of Workshops, interviews, on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the

	PDD, then, no findings were raised.
<b>Indicator GL.1.3 Demonstrate that current or anticipated climate changes are having or are likely to have an impact on the well-being of communities and/or the conservation status of biodiversity in the project zone and surrounding regions.</b>	This indicator was correctly described in the PDD, which presents information regarding climate change expected impacts in Peru and the region.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Peru's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC. MINAM-2010; "El Cambio climático en la Amazonia", Fundación Bustamante de la Fuente 2010 and ppt: "El cambio climático y sus efectos en la zona del MAP", Foster Brown, Woods Hole Research Center. May 2009.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator GL.1.4 Demonstrate that the project activities will assist communities and/or biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change.</b>	<p>The PDD identified risks to the project climate, community and biodiversity benefits from likely climate change and also, the planned activities (such as the implementation of an early warning system, fire prevention activities, degradation lands restoration, among others) to mitigate them.</p> <p>The maintenance of the surface of natural forest contained in the project area (protecting ecosystem services and biological communities), is an important strategy that will favourably assist the communities and biodiversity to adapt to probable impacts of climate change.</p> <p>In addition, some actions developed during this period contribute to mitigate the climate risks to the project's benefits, such as the implementation of agroforestry systems, diversification of cultivated species and</p>
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	<p>prevention of fires.</p> <p>An internal control system called MINKA has been implemented in order to monitor the state of each agroforestry plot. The location and other characteristics of each plots is register into MINKA system. The data obtained is expected to be used to monitor the vulnerability of some areas.</p> <p>The audit has verified the implementation of these measure trough evidence provided and the on-site visit to the project.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, MINKA system, Reports and attendance list of Workshops, interviews, on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

**4.5.2 GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits**

This Gold Level Exceptional Community Benefits criterion recognizes project approaches that are explicitly pro-poor in terms of targeting benefits to globally poorer communities and the poorer, more vulnerable households and individuals within them. In so doing, land-based carbon projects can make a significant contribution to reducing the poverty and enhancing the sustainable livelihoods of these groups. Given that poorer people typically have less access to land and other natural assets, this optional criterion requires innovative approaches that enable poorer households to participate effectively in land-based carbon activities. Furthermore, this criterion requires that the project will ‘do no harm’ to poorer and more vulnerable members of the communities, by establishing that no member of a poorer or more vulnerable social group will experience a net negative impact on their well-being or rights.

<b>Indicator GL.2.1 Demonstrate that the project zone is in a low human development country OR in an administrative area of a medium or high human development country in which at least 50% of the population of that area is below the national poverty line.</b>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Exceptional Community Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A

Finding	N/A
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<b>Indicator GL.2.2 Demonstrate that at least 50% of households within the lowest category of well-being (e.g., poorest quartile) of the community are likely to benefit substantially from the project.</b>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Exceptional Community Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

<b>Indicator GL.2.3 Demonstrate that any barriers or risks that might prevent benefits going to poorer households have been identified and addressed in order to increase the probable flow of benefits to poorer households.</b>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Exceptional Community Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

<b>Indicator GL.2.4 Demonstrate that measures have been taken to identify any poorer and more vulnerable households and individuals whose well-being or poverty may be negatively affected by the project, and that the project design includes measures to avoid any such impacts. Where negative impacts are unavoidable, demonstrate that they will be effectively mitigated.</b>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Exceptional Community Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

<p><b>Indicator GL.2.5 Demonstrate that community impact monitoring will be able to identify positive and negative impacts on poorer and more vulnerable groups. The social impact monitoring must take a differentiated approach that can identify positive and negative impacts on poorer households and individuals and other disadvantaged groups, including women.</b></p>	<p>N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Exceptional Community Benefits.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>N/A</p>

**4.5.3 GL3. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits**

All projects conforming to the Standards must demonstrate net positive impacts on biodiversity within their project zone. This Gold Level Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits criterion identifies projects that conserve biodiversity at sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation. Sites meeting this optional criterion must be based on the Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) framework of vulnerability and irreplaceability. These criteria are defined in terms of species and population threat levels, since these are the most clearly defined elements of biodiversity. These scientifically based criteria are drawn from existing best practices that have been used, to date, to identify important sites for biodiversity in over 173 countries.

Project proponents must demonstrate that the project zone includes a site of high biodiversity conservation priority by meeting either the vulnerability or irreplaceability criteria defined below:

**4.5.3.1 GL.3.1. Vulnerability**

Regular occurrence of a globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List) at the site:

<p><b>Indicator GL.3.1.1 Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) species – presence of at least a single individual; or Vulnerable species (VU) – presence of at least 30 individuals or 10 pairs.</b></p>	<p>In accordance with the validated PDD, the project area has registered endangered-EN species of fauna (<i>Ateles chamek</i> and <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>) and flora (<i>Cedrela fissilis</i> and <i>Caryocar amygdaliforme</i>). The presence of these species in the project area has been reported and documented during the project</p>
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	<p>implementation period.</p> <p>Furthermore, in accordance with the PDD and PIR, 12 species of fauna are listed as vulnerable. The audit team has confirmed that these species are currently present in the IUCN Red List, version 2015.3.</p> <p>PIR described in section GL3.1.1 the methods, indicators and results obtained through the biological monitoring conducted. In addition, during the site visit interviews were conducted with the biological monitoring coordinator of the “Pampas del Heath” and the coordinator of the project “Lobo de Rio”- Frankfurt Zoological Society.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	<p>PDD, PIR 2014-2015, Reports of Monitoring of Frankfurt Zoological Society, TNR fauna monitoring reports, book “<i>Parque Nacional Bahuaja-Sonene. Rapid Biological Inventories</i>”- WCS 2015, interviews with stakeholders and IUCN Red List, version 2016.1.</p>
Finding	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the final version of the PIR.</p>

**4.5.3.2 G.3.2. Irreplaceability**

Not applicable. The project was not assessed against GL3.2.

## 5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

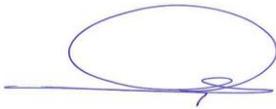
The review and cross-check of explanations and justifications in the PIR dated on 07 July 2016 with sources detailed in the report have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to determine the accomplishment of all stated criteria of the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standard v.2. The summary of Climate, Community and Biodiversity benefits that will be generated by the project included on the cover page of the PIR is accurate..

In opinion of AENOR, the project implementation meets all relevant requirements for the CCB Standards second edition, including climate adaptation and biodiversity exceptional benefits. Hence, AENOR considers the project implementation in accordance with the CCB Standards and the Gold Level requirements applied, verified.

Madrid, 2016-07-27

Luis Robles Olmos

Authorized Person



Manuel García-Rosell

Verification Team Leader



### 6 APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCE PROVIDED

1-	CCB Project Design Document (June 2012)
2-	CCB Project Implementation Report 2014-2015 (final version, 07 July 2016)
3-	CCB Project Implementation Reports (2010-2014)
4-	VCS Monitoring Report 2014-2015
5-	VCS Monitoring Reports (2010-2015)
6-	VCS Project Description Tambopata (May 2012)
7-	GHG Emission Calculation Spreadsheet: Hoja de Cálculo emisiones del proyecto 2014-2015
8-	REDD Project Strategy 2015.
9-	REDD Project Strategy 2012.
10-	REDD Project CCB Monitoring Plan 2014
11-	REDD Project CCB Monitoring Plan 2012
12-	Agreement between the Natural Resource Institute-INRENA and AIDER. Contract of Partial Administration for the component of biological monitoring and research over the RNTAMB and PNBS. 2008.
13-	Amendment to the Contract of Partial Administration for the component of biological monitoring and research over the RNTAMB and PNBS. SERNANP-AIDER. 2010
14-	Agreement between Regional Government Madre de Dios and AIDER. 2014.
15-	Agreement between FADEMAD and AIDER. 2015
16-	Letter 003-2016 AIDER/MDD: Dissemination of the REDD Project Implementation Report. March 2016.
17-	Project Cash Flow
18-	Estimation of the Carbon Stocks and Emission of GHG from Unplanned Deforestation under the Baseline Scenario.
19-	Safety Plan related to the activities of the REDD Project Tambopata. June 2011. AIDER.
20-	Report of Implementation of Agroforestry Plots (April, May and June 2014).
21-	Peruvian Governments Decrees: DL N°1100; DL N° 1101 and DS 006-2012-EM
22-	Reports of activities of the Management Committee of Tambopata National Reserve.
23-	Project Training Plan 2014-2015
24-	Report and list of attendance of the workshop on deforestation map validation procedure for project team.
25-	Report of workshop on agroforestry and cocoa cultivation for project staff.
26-	Report of workshop on biological monitoring for park rangers (30/01/2015).
27-	Report of workshop on biological monitoring for voluntary park rangers (20/01/2015).
28-	Report of workshop on project activities for park rangers (20/03/2015)
29-	Report of workshop for determination potential area under illegal logging threat (20/03/2015)
30-	Records of workshops in local communities.
31-	Internal Communication Strategy of Sonene. 2014
32-	Internal Communication Strategy of Palma Real. 2014
33-	Community Fire Prevention Plan. AIDER. 2014.

34- Handbook of Prevention of Forest Fires. AIDER 2015
35- Directoral Resolution N° 439-2013-GOREMAD-GRDE/DRA-DSFLPR- Madre de Dios Regional Government, 2013.
36- Resolution N° 045-2013-SERNANP
37- Law N°29763. Forestry and Wildlife Law.
38- Law N° 26834: Law of Natural Protected Areas.
39- Supreme Decree N° 038-2001-AG: Law N° 26834 regulation.
40- Law N° 30222. Safety and health at work and regulation.
41- Report of Project activities conducted. Period 2014-2015
42- Project Photographic archive
43- Master Plan of Tambopata National Reserve 2011-2016.
44- Master Plan of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park 2015-2019
45- KML files
46- Integrated Monitoring System: Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja Sonene National Park.
47- Project GIS Package
48- Participative Socioeconomic Diagnostic: Nueva America, Las Mercedes, San Francisco, San Bernardo, Filadelfia, Sol Naciente, Sonene, Unión Progreso, Virgen de La Candelaria
49- Wildlife Conservation Society. "Parque Nacional Bahuaja-Sonene. Rapid Biological Inventories". WCS 2015
50- Tourism Strategy of Palma Real native community. October 2014.
51- Handbook Procedures for Handling Conflicts and Grievances. AIDER 2016.
52- Report of Plagues Occurrence ("Informe-0011-2016-MINAGRI-SENASA-DEMDD-ASV-NGuerrero
53- INDECI Statistic Bulletin N°4/January 2016.
54- List of project employees.
55- Delivery record of delivery of personal protective equipment to project staff.