AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

VERIFICATION STATEMENT

OF THE CCBA-PROJECT

Reduction of deforestation and degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios Region – Peru[1]

Verification Report nº: AENOR VER CCBA 20160727 version 1

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[1] 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".

CCB Project name: "Reduction of deforestation and degradation in Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park within the area of Madre de Dios Region – Peru"	
Important information: This project was originally registered as a CCB Project under its Spanish language name: *"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".*	
Project proponents: • Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral – AIDER • Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas – SERNANP	**Project location:** The project is located in Tambopata National Reserve and the sector of Bahuaja-Sonene National Park located in Madre de Dios region. Both Natural Protected Areas belong politically to Tampopata province, Inambari and Tambopata districts.
Date of issuance of verification statement: 27 July 2016 **Date of verification:** 27 July 2016	
First PIR dated on 15/03/2016	**Final PIR dated on** 07/07/2016
Project Implementation Period covered: 01/07/2014 - 30/06/2015	
Verification Team Leader: Manuel García-Rosell **Verification Team Member**: José Luis Fuentes Pérez	
CCB Standard and level applied: The project was verified in conformance with the CCB Standard Second Edition at Climate and Biodiversity Gold Levels.	
Gold Level Criteria: Exceptional Climate Change Adaptation Benefits and Biodiversity Benefits	

Summary of the CCB project benefits

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. The project comprises benefits for local population and for biodiversity conservation, beyond benefits of GHG emissions reduction and including climate adaptation and biodiversity exceptional benefits.

For the period from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015, the project has avoid the deforestation of 1036.59 hectares of tropical forest into the Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park and thus, has contributed to the climate change mitigation by avoiding the emission of 469,771 tCO2-e. Consequently, from the start of the project until now 1' 698,185 tCO2-e. emissions have been avoided.

During the implementation period the activities undertaken to implement the project have generated positive impacts on the social level, by strengthening governance in Palma Real and Sonene native communities (through development of life plans, statutes, regulations, zoning, georeferencing and delimitation of boundaries), strengthening of the Cooperative of Multiple Services Tambopata Candamo - COOPASER, -and strengthening management committees of the RNTAMB and the PNBS. Also since the project starts, the project strategy has supported the development of sustainable economic activities, like agroforestry with cocoa to improve the life condition of the surrounding communities and its resilience. Thus, there have been installed 164.8 ha of agroforestry systems with cocoa in the buffer zone of the RNTAMB in deforested and degraded lands that will generate economic benefits for the people settled in the ZA of the RNTAMB.

Regarding biological benefits, the forest conservation has allowed the preservation of the biodiversity of the project area by maintaining habitats that support native flora and fauna. The monitoring system used has allowed to report the presence of endangered and vulnerable species within the project area, like Giant otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*) and the jaguar (*Panthera onca),* among others. Furthermore, control and surveillance of Tambopata National Reserve and Bahuaja-Sonene National Park has been strengthened by construction of a checkpoint, as well as capacitation and logistical support for official rangers.

The project has exceptional benefits for the biodiversity since the presence of Endangered species of fauna and flora, such *Ateles chamek, Pteronura brasiliensis Cedrela fissilis* and *Caryocar amygdaliforme*

has been has been reported in the project area. The project area also includes high priority sites for biodiversity conservation, such as the case of the Pampas del Heath, which have globally significant populations of Maned Wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) and marsh deer (*Blastocerus dichotomus*), among others, whose presence has been confirmed for this verification period. Furthermore, the system of biological monitoring, conducted since 2011, in the Pampas del Heath, the only tropical humid savannah that exist in Peru, has reported so far: five types of habitats, 129 species of flora, 41 species of Coleopterans, 47 of nocturnal Lepidoptera, 348 species of butterflies, 40 species of amphibians (frogs and toads), 30 species of reptiles (lizards, snakes, alligators and turtles), 280 species of birds and 70 species of mammals. These records have greatly increased awareness of the country's biodiversity, providing important information for the proper management of natural resources.

In addition, the project generated benefits at the adaptation level by implementing fire prevention measures and agroforestry systems in low-risk areas accordance with the reality of the region, considering soil type, topography, plots location, diversification, use of species that provide organic matter, preventing erosion. These agroforestry systems have been installed in communities located of the Tambopata National Reserve buffer zone. Furthermore, an internal control system has been implemented in order to monitor the plot conditions. With these measures the vulnerability of local population to climate change effects is expected to be reduced.

Summary of Verification Results

	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 Stakeholder 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

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 with Gold Level, verified.

Madrid, 2016-07-27

Luis Robles Olmos
Authorized Person

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Verification Team Leader