

# VERIFICATION REPORT FOR CORDILLERA AZUL NATIONAL PARK REDD PROJECT

**AENOR** Asociación Española de  
Normalización y Certificación

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### Summary:

AENOR started the verification process on October 12, 2016 when AENOR submitted the PIR for public comments. The field visit took place on October 21-26, 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 08 August 2014 to 07 August 2015.

The auditor submitted to the PPs a draft verification report in which the 01 Non Conformities and 01 Clarifications were reported. 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 Standards. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The project was validated in February 2013, under the CCB Standards second edition, and under the Gold Level for Biodiversity exceptional benefits. Its first implementation report was approved in March 2014.

From 08 August 2014 to 07 August 2015, the project has contributed to the climate change mitigation by avoiding the emission of 3,374,248 tCO<sub>2</sub>-e (3,036,823 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent applying a 10% buffer discount rate). The project comprises benefits for local population and for biodiversity conservation, beyond benefits of GHG emissions reduction.

### 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	N/A
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 October 20-25, 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 Site Inspections

Site inspections were conducted on October 20-24, 2015. The objectives of the site visit was to assess the accuracy of the Monitoring Report including project implementation status, to assess conformance to the monitoring plan, to assess whether project activities are being implemented according to the project description, and to assess the quality of field data collection techniques.

The audit team held the following meetings:

Date	Activity
Thursday 20/10/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting in CIMA headquarters. Lima.</li> </ul>
Friday 21/10/2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting in PNCAZs' Headquarters, Tarapoto - San Martin.</li> </ul>

Saturday 22/10/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting at San Juan Village</li> <li>• Meeting with Cocoa Farmers Committee of San Rosa.</li> <li>• Visit to PC 15 (Check Point 15) of PNCAZ.</li> </ul>
Sunday 23/10/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting with Cocoa Farmers Committee of Chambira Native Community</li> </ul>
Monday 24/10/2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting at Regional Environmental Authority (ARA).</li> </ul>

### 2.5 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
20/10/2016	Tatiana Pequeño Saco	CIMA- Institutional Development Director
20/10/2016	María Teresa Fuentes	CIMA- GIS responsible.
21/10/2016	Rubén Paitán Santillán	CIMA - PNCAZ Program Director
21/10/2016	Frank Oyola Ojeda	PNCAZ Chief. SERNANP.
21/10/2016	Darwin Cordova Vasquez	SERNANP-PNCAZ Specialist.
21/10/2016	Gerardo Acuña Núñez	SERNANP- PNCAZ Specialist
21/10/2016	Bildoso Sangama	SERNANP- PNCAZ Park Ranger.
22/10/2016	Ramon Del Águila García	CIMA - Extension practitioner.
22/10/2016	Félix Ushiñahua Pinchi	PNCAZ Park Ranger.
22/10/2016	Renelmo Cordova Lopez	Head of Ronda Campesina of Village San Juan.
22/10/2016	Juan Delgado Villegas	Municipal Agent of Village San Juan.
22/10/2016	Manuel Jesús Cordova Román	Head of COPASEV (Cocoa Producers Committee Selva Verde)
22/10/2016	Miguel Garcia Velázquez	COPASEV
22/10/2016	Jose Chamayo Gómez	COPASEV.
22/10/2016	Robinson del Castillo Gonzales	CIMA- Extension practitioner. Sector Santa Rosa.
23/10/2016	Agustín Vergara Quintos	PNCAZ Park Ranger.
23/10/2016	Jorge Arévalo Carbajal	PNCAZ Park Ranger.
23/10/2016	Gipson Isuiza Isuiza	Leader of Chambira Community.
23/10/2016	Mauro Altamirano Delgado	Municipal Agent. Chambira Community.
23/10/2016	Jesús Rosas Perez León	Head of the Cocoa Committee of Chambira.
23/10/2016	Newton Saldaña	CIMA-SERNAP. Extension Practitioner

24/10/2016	Alex Reátegui	Regional Environmental Authority of San Martin. Environmental Specialist.
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### 3 STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

The Project Implementation Report (PIR) was posted on the CCBA website on 17 September 2015 and, the public comment period extended through 16 October 2015. No comments were received via the CCBA online comment process.

### 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. The PDD details the location of the project and basic physical parameters.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Decree N° 031-2001-AG and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, 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 conditions of vegetation within the project area have not changed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, GIS package and site visit.

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.
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<p><b>Indicator G1.3 – The boundaries of the project area and the project zone</b></p>	<p>This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. The project area still being the same as were described in the PDD without alterations.</p> <p>The project zone delimitation is in accordance with the current legal extension of the Parks Buffer Zone, which is considered correct.</p> <p>The park’s buffer zone was provisionally delineated by the Peruvian government on 13 December 2001, covering 2,061,259.79 ha. In June of 2007 INRENA passed a resolution amplifying the buffer zone to more than 2.3 million hectares and making official the limits proposed in the Master Plan 2003-20085. Finally, in 2011, through the resolution that approved the Master Plan 2011–2016 (SERNANP 2012), the buffer zone limits were adjusted once more, now to 2,303,414.75 ha. Coordinates of the buffer zone of the park are indicated in the mentioned resolution (Resolution No 064-2011-SERNANP).</p> <p>The boundaries of the project area and project zone were confirmed at verification and have not changed at the date.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, Resolution No 314-2001-INRENA, Resolution No 144-2007-INRENA, Resolution No 245-2004-INRENA, Resolution No 064-2011-SERNANP, Master Plan 2011–2016 and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<p><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</b></p>	<p>This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. The methodology applied was the VCS VM0007 - REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF).</p>
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<p><b>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></p>	
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, VCS Methodology VM0007 - REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF) and spreadsheet of baseline carbon stocks calculation.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><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></p>	<p>PDD describes the local communities in the project area and project zone and the basic socioeconomic and cultural information.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD and 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 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</b></p>	<p>The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which describes this indicator.</p>
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<b>resolved during the last ten years (see also G5).</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and 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.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD 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 Conservation Values (HCVs) and a description of the qualifying attributes:</b>	The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which describes this indicator.
<b>8.1. Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values;</b>	
<b>8.1.1 Protected areas</b>	
<b>8.1.2 Threatened species</b>	
<b>8.1.3 Endemic species</b>	
<b>8.1.4 Areas that support significant</b>	

<p>concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle (e.g. migrations, feeding grounds, breeding areas)</p> <p>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;</p> <p>8.3. Threatened or rare ecosystems</p> <p>8.4. Areas that provide critical ecosystem services (e.g., hydrological services, erosion control, fire control);</p> <p>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</p> <p>8.6. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities (e.g., areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in collaboration with the communities).</p>	
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

### 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.

<p><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></p>	<p>The validated PDD describes the most-likely land-use scenario in the absence of project activities. Is reasonable to assume that no changes have occurred to the most likely land-use scenario.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and VCS Methodology VM0007 - REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF)</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.2.2 - 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 unlikely to occur without the project.</b></p>	<p>The PDD 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.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.2.3.- Calculate the estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project'</b></p>	<p>The estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project' reference scenario was confirmed</p>
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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.

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 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

at validation.

<b>project.</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and PIR.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<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>	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.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G.2.5.- Describe how the ‘without project’ reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the project zone (e.g., habitat availability, landscape connectivity and threatened species).</b>	The reader is referred to the validated PDD. The validated PDD describes how ‘without project’ reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the project zone. The ‘without project’ reference scenario remains unchanged from validation.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, 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.

<p><b>Indicator G.3.1.- Provide a summary of the project's major climate, community and biodiversity objectives.</b></p>	<p>The project's primary objective is to prevent deforestation in PNCAZ by focusing on three main types of project activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protecting the park.</li> <li>• Building local capacity for sustainable land use and improving the quality of life in the buffer zone communities.</li> <li>• Strengthening relationships with local, regional and national government agencies.</li> </ul> <p>The summary is consistent with the interviews with the Project Proponent and supported by interviews with community members and other project participants such as park guards during the site visit.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD and PIR.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><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></p>	<p>Table 01 in Section G.3.2 of PIR summarize the activities carried out during the period 2012-2014 and its relevance to achieving the projects objectives.</p> <p>Evidence provided to the audit team and interviews and observations during the site visit were consistent with the description provided in the PIR.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, PNCAZ monitoring reports, interviews during the on-site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<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>This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, maps of project activities location and interview 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.3.4.- Define the project lifetime and GHG accounting period and explain and justify any differences between them. Define an implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development.</b></p>	<p>Project lifetime and GHG accounting period are explain and justified. The start date is 08 August 2008 and the GHG accounting period is 20 years, extending from August 8, 2008 – August 7, 2028. The project lifetime is likely greater than 100 years because the project area is a legally recognized national park and the government has shown a commitment to ensuring it continues to be privately managed and protected.</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>PDD and PIR.</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</b></p>	<p>Likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime have been identified in section G3.5 of the PIR.</p> <p>In accordance with the PIR, the predominant likely</p>
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<p><b>adopted to mitigate these risks.</b></p>	<p>natural risk is the changing climate that will affect biodiversity and community and probably climate benefits as well during the project lifetime. The effects of climate change and mitigation activities for this global phenomenon are described.</p> <p>Furthermore, CIMA has identified as likely human-induced risks the presence of natural resource concessions, lack of land tenure, illegal activities in the buffer zone, and the increased tensions between communities that CIMA worked with initially and those that will be worked with in the future.</p> <p>The mitigation strategies such as building relationships and working closely with local, regional and national governments and other strategic institutions to monitor concessionaries activities, to train local community members in sustainable land-use practices and land-tenure processes, to strengthen and improve the quality of life in the communities and to ensure constant communication, among others, have been described in the PIR.</p> <p>The above information was verified during the on-site visit.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and interviews during the on-site visit.</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>This project will result in the long-term protection of Cordillera Azul National Park. Given the vast size of the park, protection activities inside the park, and land-use stabilization efforts in the buffer zone, no change in the abundance and diversity of the rich biota inside the park is expected to occur due to the project, thus maintaining the high conservation values associated with biodiversity. Also, high conservation values for the project relating to the communities will</p>
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	be protected. Project activities will ensure the continuation of the ecosystem services provided to the communities by the project area, allow communities to meet their basic needs in a sustainable manner and allow for the project area to continue providing the ecosystem services needed for communities to retain their traditional cultural identities.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G.3.7.- Describe the measures that will be taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.</b>	The reader is referred to the section 1.6 of the validated PDD. Both CIMA and the government have agreed that a portion of the revenue obtained from the sale of carbon credits will be used to establish an endowment for the park's protection as outlined in Section 2.5.3. This endowment will fund CIMA's or any other future management contract holder's park protection activities. PIR sections G.3.4 and G.3.5 reiterate this measure.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and PIR.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

<b>Indicator G.3.8.- 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 consultation, particularly with a view to optimizing community and stakeholder benefits, respecting local customs and values and maintaining high conservation values. Project developers must</b>	The stakeholder involvement in project design as well as the stakeholder communication system was described in the PDD. During the site visit the audit team was able to verify the stakeholder's involvement through the different interviews and meetings conducted and through records of different meetings and workshops. Community members demonstrated awareness and consent of the project's activities.
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<p>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.</p>	
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD and PIR.</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 relevant local or regional languages.</b></p>	<p>According to the PIR, customized letters were submitted to local and regional authorities, as well as indigenous grassroots organizations and SERNANP in order to publicize the CCBA public comment period for present verification. However, copy of the letters sent to different stakeholders has not been provided to the audit team.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PIR, letter sent to stakeholders, and interviews during the site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p><b>CL 01: Project proponent shall provide copy of the letters sent to different stakeholders has not been provided to the audit team.</b></p> <p>Copy of the letters sent to different stakeholders, such as representatives of regional governments of Ucayali, San Martin, Huánuco and Loreto, local municipalities, Native Communities, SERNANP, among others were</p>

	<p>provided to the audit team.</p> <p><b>CL is closed.</b></p> <p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>
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<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 days. Grievances and project responses must be documented.</b></p>	<p>This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. During the on-site visit, according to the information provided by the communities, the audit team was able to verify the project proponent maintains constant dialogue with the communities located in the buffer zone and clear channels for identifying and handling any potential conflicts and grievances.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR 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.3.11.- 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</b></p>	<p>This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. Furthermore, in section G4.7 of the PIR, project proponent has included updated information regarding the financial health for the project implementation.</p> <p>Table 2 of PIR lists CIMA's funding sources for the period 2014-2015, all of which have contributed to</p>
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<b>anticipated climate, community and biodiversity benefits.</b>	finance the PNCAZ REDD+ project management. Evidence, such as project cash flow and a loan agreement have been provided to the audit team.
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.

**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 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>The Center for Conservation, Research and Natural Area Management – Cordillera Azul (CIMA), is the project proponent. CIMA has had the PNCAZ management for full management of the park, ranging from field activities to strategic planning.</p> <p>The Cordillera Azul National Park (project area) is owned by the Peruvian Government; all park guards are part of the national park system overseen by Peru’s National Protected Areas Service (SERNANP).</p> <p>CIMA works closely with SERNANP to design annual work plans, monitor all park guard operations and design and implement strategies for managing the park. CIMA has full management control over PNCAZ through a 20-yr contract with the Peruvian government. Although CIMA has had the PNCAZ management contract since 2008, all park guards in Peru are part of the national park system overseen by SERNANP.</p> <p>CIMA works with these diverse institutions through a variety of relationships, those collaborators includes</p>
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	<p>the Field Museum and TerraCarbon LLC among others.</p> <p>The governance structure for the PNCAZ REDD+ project is illustrated by the organizational diagram, figure 1 of the PIR.</p> <p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the final version of the PIR.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PIR, PDD and on-site visit interviews
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

<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 or have a recruitment strategy to fill the gaps.</b></p>	<p>In the PIR, section G4.2, the project proponent presents its team's technical abilities for project implementation regarding the carbon, community and biodiversity. The personnel directly responsible for the project and a brief summary of their responsibilities are listed in the PIR. PIR describes the specialist team and their skills to work on finance, administration, law, anthropology, communication, education, biology, forestry, agronomy, mapping and GIS.</p> <p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the final version of the PIR.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR and interviews.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

<p><b>Indicator G.4.3.- Include a plan to provide orientation and training for</b></p>	<p>Project Proponent reiterates that the plan to provide orientation and training for the project's employees</p>
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<p><b>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></p>	<p>and relevant people from the communities included in the PDD still valid. Several activities were developed in this period and evidence was provided to the audit team. In interviews with technicians the audit team verified that they receive ongoing training, some of them are engaged in specific courses. Similarly park rangers participate in joint training events with the staff of CIMA</p> <p>The project is implementing the FOCAL model, which is designed for intervention in neighbouring local populations to a conservation area in order to contribute to improving the environmental management capacity of citizens to ensure the conservation of resources and improve their living conditions. Workshops to implement the FOCAL model, for which communities recognize that MUFs (Mapping of Uses and Strengths of involved communities) mechanisms, environmental education workshops and living standards has been carried out. Records of workshops carried out have been provided to the audit team.</p> <p>The audit team finds that the activities are implemented to empower communities and compliance with the internal rules of CIMA, and are adequate for building capacity in communities and staff.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, FOCAL Model book, records of workshops carried out, MUF-Mapping of Uses and Strengths of involved communities and interviews during the site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.4.4.- Show that people from the communities will be given an equal opportunity to fill all employment positions (including</b></p>	<p>Park management activities are led from field offices in the cities of Tarapoto, Tocache, Contamana and Aguaytía, located in the buffer zone of the Park. Decentralizing project activities into the field offices</p>
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<p><b>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 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></p>	<p>allows CIMA to hire individuals from the different regions that surround the project area, promoting greater knowledge of, and better interactions with, local and regional communities and governments. Decentralization also allows CIMA to tailor programs and communications to reflect the needs of the communities and reduce travel times and cost.</p> <p>The audit team conducted interviews to ensure that communities were given an equal opportunity to fill all employment positions. CIMA provided the audit team with copies of job announcements, as well as procedures for selecting employees from applicant pools, confirming adherence to the criteria of this indicator.</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, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><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></p>	<p>PIR referred to PDD, which lists the relevant laws and regulation covering worker's rights in the host country issued until the validation date (February 2013).</p> <p>With respect to labor norms, CIMA has implemented a safety protocol for a wide variety of potential incidents that could occur in the implementation of its activities.</p> <p>CIMA applies principles of risk prevention and has a system of risk prevention, implemented through adequate training and provision to the field staff with necessary equipment to conduct their activities safely</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and Peruvian Law on Safety and Health at Work (Law No. 29783)</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><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></p>	<p>This indicator was addressed in the PDD. A security protocol is in place. Furthermore, workers have received safety training and have been trained in the use of the protocol. The protocol considers citizen insecurity, accidents and diseases, and natural disasters, as circumstances that would represent a substantial security risk to workers.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, workshops reports and list of attendance and safety plan.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>

<p><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></p>	<p>PP has included updated information regarding the financial health for the project implementation.</p> <p>Table 2 lists CIMA's funding sources for the period 2014-2015, all of which have contributed to finance the PNCAZ REDD+ project management.</p> <p>Evidence, such as project cash flow and a loan agreement have been provided to the audit team.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, project cash flow and loan agreement.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</p>

#### 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.

<p><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 achieved.</b></p>	<p>In the PDD was listed all the relevant national and local laws and regulations. In addition, PIR detailed updated information regarding new laws and regulation detailed. Evidence of its fulfilment is considered complete.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD and PIR</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the final version of the PIR.</p>

<p><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></p>	<p>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 management contract between SERNANP and CIMA. The audit team confirmed the validity of this contract.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, agreement between SERNANP and CIMA and interviews during the site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><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</b></p>	<p>This indicator was discussed in the PDD. The project area is a national park owned by the Peruvian government. There is no private property within the park.  There are no human residents in the project area;</p>
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<p><b>obtained the free, prior, and informed consent of those whose rights will be affected by the project.</b></p>	<p>except for the possibility that an uncontacted group of Kakataibo resides in the south-eastern area of the Park. For this reason, this section of the park was declared as intangible zone that permits no entry or use by anyone other than the Kakataibo in voluntary isolation. Any attempts to locate these people in voluntary isolation, or to ask them for permission to develop a REDD project, would directly violate their right to remain uncontacted under Peruvian laws and the international agreements signed by Peru.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and on-site visit interviews.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><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></p>	<p>This indicator was discussed in the PDD. In accordance with the validated PDD no relocation was necessary. There are some private parcels acquired prior to the park's formation, 1,227 ha, inside the park boundaries, for that reason CIMA reached agreements with the landowners to limit land-clearing activities in the park. However, there are no permanent residences in the park and the privately-held parcels are not included in the project area, thus CIMA will not claim any avoided deforestation credits for these areas.</p> <p>Therefore, the project has not required the involuntary relocation of people or of the activities important for the livelihoods and culture of the communities.</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. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.5.5.- Identify any illegal activities that could affect the</b></p>	<p>The illegal activities that could affect the project's</p>
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<p><b>project's climate, community or 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>climate, community or biodiversity benefits were correctly identified in the validated PDD.</p> <p>Illegal activities in the buffer zone may include logging, hunting, and mining, which place additional deforestation pressure on the park by increasing deforestation in the buffer zone and pushing immigrants closer to and eventually into the park. Threats to the park may result from illegal operations in the concessions located in the buffer zone, resulting in deforestation or contamination within the park and displacement of immigrants who move closer to or into the park, increasing pressure in the area.</p> <p>Furthermore, CIMA has detailed how the project activities help to reduce these activities. As mitigation strategy the following activities are in place: build relationships and work closely with local, regional, and national government entities to monitor concession activities; raising awareness of laws and regulations in the communities to enable communities members also to monitor and report illegal activities to the proper authorities; training local communities in sustainable land-use practices; facilitation of land-tenure processes; ensuring constant communication with as many communities as possible; and to strengthen and improve the quality of life in the communities.</p> <p>Site visit observations and interview with participants further confirms that project benefits are not derived from illegal 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. Then no finding was raised.</p>

<p><b>Indicator G.5.6.- Demonstrate that the project proponents have clear, uncontested title to the carbon</b></p>	<p>Project proponent holds an administrative contract with SERNANP being the state of Peru owner of the</p>
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<p>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.</p>	<p>National Park Cordillera Azul. Title to carbon rights has not changed and all elements of this indicator remain constant since the validation.</p> <p>The contract between CIMA and SERNANP includes a provision which gives the carbon rights and profits from other ecosystem services to the holder of the contract, CIMA. This agreement was also confirmed during the interviews with government officials.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and agreement (administrative contract) between CIMA 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>Net changes in carbon stocks are detailed in the PIR. Estimations are in accordance with the VCS methodology VM0007- REDD Methodology Modules (REDD-MF). GHG emissions calculation spreadsheet has been provided.</p> <p>However, some inconsistencies were detected in the PIR: Table 6 “Calculation of net climate impact for the project in 2015” is not in accordance with the summary table in the calculation spreadsheet provided. Furthermore, leakage belt deforestation reported in table 07, 08 and 09 of PIR, and emission in table 9 are not in accordance with the result given in the calculation spreadsheet.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, VCS PD, GHG emission calculation spreadsheet, baseline project emissions calculations</p>

	and VCS Monitoring Report.
Finding	<p><b>NC 01: Figures given in the PIR and the calculation spreadsheet shall be reported in a consistent manner.</b></p> <p>Figures given in the final version of the PIR have been corrected and now are given in a consistent manner. Results are also in accordance with the Project VCS Monitoring Report 2014-2015.</p> <p><b>NC 01 is closed.</b></p> <p>This indicator was adequately addressed.</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>	As previously stated (G2.3), the audit team found the projects' exclusion of Non-CO2 emissions, such as CH4 and N2O, to be in accordance with VCS methodology VM0007 module E-BB.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, GHG emission calculation spreadsheet, baseline project emissions calculations.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

<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</b>	The audit team confirmed that the project activities, as described in the PDD, do not include GHG emissions from other sources. 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.
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<b>decomposition of N-fixing species.</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR and site visit
Finding	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.

<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>	PP has provided the net climate impact assessment of the project for the implementation period 2014-2015. The GHG emissions calculation was provided to the audit team, which is completely traceable and in accordance with the applied methodology. Project proponent has demonstrated that the net climate impact of the project is positive. The project has reduced a total of 3,374,248 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq. during the 2014-2015 period (3,036,823 t CO <sub>2</sub> eq. after VCS buffer credits discount)
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, VCS Monitoring Report and GHG Emission calculation spreadsheet.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed

<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>This indicator was described in the PDD. Double counting is 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</p>
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	national registry of REDD initiatives
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').

<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>	This indicator was addressed in the PDD. The information provided with respect to leakage in the VCS project description is in conformance with the LK-ASU module of the VM0007 methodology and is consistent with the observations made by the audit team during on-site audit activities. In addition, the PIR detailed the steps taken to calculate leakage and the results of leakage during the implementation period.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, VCS monitoring report, PIR and GHG calculation spreadsheet.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD. Then no finding was raised.

<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>	The PDD presented a description of mitigation activities to reduce impact in the leakage belt. In accordance with the validated PDD, leakage will be mitigated through the project activities conducted in the buffer zone. These activities focus on engaging local communities and other stakeholders in the management and financial sustainability of the park, building local capacity for sustainable land use and improving the quality of life in the buffer zone communities. Activities developed in the buffer zone in order to mitigate leakage have been verified during the site visit.
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	Leakage has not occurred during this monitoring period.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, list of project activities developed (period 2014-2015).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

<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>	In accordance with the methodological process established, any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite impact shall be subtract as a “leakage emission”
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, GHG Calculation Spreadsheet, maps and GIS shape files.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

<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>	Not applicable as emissions from non CO2 gases were demonstrated to not account for more than a 5% net change of off-site GHG emissions reductions. Furthermore, not applicable as leakage is reported to be zero.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and GHG Calculation Spreadsheet.
Finding	Not applicable as leakage is reported to be zero.

### 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.

**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 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**

The full monitoring plan was provided in the PDD and is being implemented.

<b>site and specific forest type.</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

<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>The full monitoring plan remains unchanged from description in the validated PD.</p> <p>The results of the climate impact monitoring plan have been communicated to the SERNANP through quarterly and yearly reports.</p> <p>Furthermore, once the verified information is obtained, the dissemination of the final results of the monitoring of actual changes in carbon stocks and GHG emissions will proceed in the CIMA website, bouncing the news on the website SERNANP as it has been made on the prior period.</p> <p>On the other hand, stakeholders have been informed through the different meetings develop during the period.</p> <p>Finally, since the project is also register under the VCS Standard, the periodic reports are public in its web page. In the audit team opinion the results of monitoring has been disseminated properly</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PIR, PDD, records of meetings and web page of CIMA.
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 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.</b></p>	<p>A baseline determination was included in the PDD. In addition, the implementation report gives information about the developed activities related to the monitoring targets and its effects. Table 11 of PIR presents comparative quantitative results of community project activities by indicator, during the three phases of the project (2008 baseline, implementation period 2008-2012, and implementation period 2012-2014).</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR 2008-2012, PIR 2012-2014, PIR 2014-2015 and interviews during the site visit.</p>

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.
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<b>Indicator CM1.2.- Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.4-6 will be negatively affected by the project.</b>	HCV values are closely linked to the project's objectives. Therefore, the activities do not adversely affect these attributes. The different activities carried out to prevent negative impacts on HCVs are described throughout the PIR. Thus, in AENOR opinion and in accordance with the evidence provided, the project activities have prevented negative effects on the HCVs.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, interview during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

#### 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.

<b>Indicator CM2.1.- Identify any potential negative offsite stakeholder impacts that the project activities are likely to cause.</b>	<p>The validated CCB PDD did not anticipate negative impacts on offsite stakeholder.</p> <p>In accordance with the PIR, no negative impacts on offsite stakeholders have occurred during the project implementation period. During the on-site visit that could be confirmed through interviews with communities. No negative offsite stakeholder impact has been identified.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, interview during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

<b>Indicator CM2.2.- Describe how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite social and economic impacts.</b>	As no negative impacts to offsite stakeholders have been identified, no mitigation plans are required.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, interview during the on-site visit.
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>	In accordance with the reported information, the project doesn't result in net negative impacts on the wellbeing of other stakeholder groups.  Assessment by the audit team concluded that the likelihood of net negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholder groups is adequately addressed in the PIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, interview 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.

<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</b>	Reader is referred to the PDD. The full monitoring plan was included in the PDD.
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<b>variables are directly linked to the project's community development objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised

<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>	The validated PDD includes an initial monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to community wellbeing present in the project zone.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and PIR.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

<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 stakeholders</b>	<p>The full monitoring plan remains unchanged from description in the validated PD. In addition, the PIR states that the strategies and tools used by CIMA for park and project management are publicly available on CIMA's web page.</p> <p>The specific tool to raise social information is the MUF (community mapping of uses and strengths), which is published on the CIMA website, ensuring its availability not only for communities but also for the general public:</p> <p>The results of this collection of information have been returned directly to each community and particularly to each community where the tool was developed with</p>
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	<p>presentations, brochures and banners containing the results of the MUF for each community. This delivery of results is accompanied by workshops in communities, and is the basis for the subsequent generation of its communal rules of coexistence.</p> <p>Lists of meeting attendance and reports of meetings were provided as evidence to the audit team</p> <p>In the audit team opinion the results of monitoring has been disseminated properly.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, MUF- Mapping of Uses and Strengths and Rules of Coexistence of involved communities, interviews during the on-site visit
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

#### 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</b></p>	<p>This indicator was discussed in the PDD. The methodology employed is the Index of Conservation Compatibility (ICC), which clearly accounts for changes between the “with project” and “without project” scenarios. The ICC was developed by CIMA and The Field Museum is an integrated planning and monitoring tool that incorporates social, biological,</p>
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<p><b>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>institutional, and operational aspects (detailed information is provided in section 1.13.5.2 of PDD).</p> <p>Section B1.1 of the PIR detailed the result of the biological monitoring of activities, resulting in positive net benefits on biodiversity. The 'with project' scenario has been compared with the baseline 'without project' biodiversity scenario</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 in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>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>HCV values are closely linked to the project's objectives. Therefore, the activities do not adversely affect these attributes. The different activities carried out to prevent negative impacts on HCVs are described throughout the PIR. Thus, in AENOR opinion and in accordance with the evidence provided, the project activities have prevented negative effects on the HCVs.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, during the on-site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>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>Accordingly with the project goals and strategies no invasive or non-native species is used in project activities. In addition, the audit team verified that through interviews and observations during the site visit.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and on-site visit.</p>

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.
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<b>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>	As stated above, no non-native or invasive species will be used in the project and thus this indicator is not applicable to the project.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

<b>B.1.5. Guarantee that no GMOs will be used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.</b>	The PIR reiterates that no GMOs are used in any project activity. Observations during the site visit, and the professional knowledge of the audit team supported this claim.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR, interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

**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.

<b>B.2.1. Identify potential negative</b>	The project does not expect negative offsite
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<p><b>offsite biodiversity impacts that the project is likely to cause.</b></p>	<p>biodiversity impacts to occur. Project area encompasses a national park which has as a main objective to prevent negative biodiversity impacts in the park area and buffer zone. Then, in order to reach the project objectives, project activities are expected to generate positive impacts on biodiversity and similar positive biodiversity impacts are also expected offsite, outside the project zone.</p> <p>Through interviews and observations during the site visit the audit team was able to verify this claim.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR and interviews during the site visit.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PIR, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>B.2.2. Document how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite biodiversity impacts.</b></p>	<p>The PDD asserted that since the project is an avoided deforestation project, no negative biodiversity impacts are expected and thus no mitigation plan is necessary. The audit team verified that this claim is appropriate for this project. As no negative offsite biodiversity impacts are expected, no mitigation plans were prepared by project proponents.</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 in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.</p>

<p><b>B.2.3. Evaluate likely unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts against the biodiversity benefits of the project within the project boundaries. Justify and demonstrate that the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.</b></p>	<p>No negative offsite biodiversity impacts are expected by project proponents. Biodiversity benefits of the project within the project zone are expected to be positive, therefore, the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.</p> <p>Audit observations verified an extensive network of control by park guards that strongly limited human entrance to the park that is logically expected to result</p>
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	<p>in positive biodiversity impacts. Project activities promoted by CIMA field technicians, park guards and community assistants in buffer zone communities were verified to have raised the consciousness of local residents about the value of the park with respect to the environment (especially water provision) and the communities' present and future well-being. These actions are also expected to result in positive biodiversity impacts in the buffer zone and park.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR, VCS monitoring reports and GHG Emissions calculation spreadsheet.</p>
<p>Finding</p>	<p>This indicator has been correctly addressed.</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>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 variables are directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).</b></p>	<p>The monitoring plan was provided in the PDD. The indicators and all its components (methods, sources, and frequency) have remained the same between the PDD and the PIR.</p> <p>The biological monitoring plan included in the PDD has remained unchanged in its essence, but it was gradually fitted with input from the specialist of the General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas from SERNANP.</p> <p>The audit has verified that the improvement has been correctly indicated in PIR. In the audit team opinion, those changes are minor and has been implemented accordingly during the monitoring period.</p>
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Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD, PIR 2008-2012, Verification Report 2008-2012 and PIR 2012-2014.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PIR.

<b>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>	This indicator was described in the PDD. The validated PDD includes an initial monitoring plan to assess the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity present in the project zone. This indicator was adequately addressed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and PIR.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

<b>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 stakeholders.</b>	<p>PIR state that the biological monitoring plan was developed during the PDD preparation. The biological monitoring plan included in the PDD has remained unchanged in its essence, but it was gradually fitted with input from the specialist of the General Directorate of Natural Protected Areas from SERNANP.</p> <p>The monitoring results and procedures have been disseminated to communities and other stakeholders in culturally appropriate formats, such as meetings, workshops, and videos, among others.</p>
Evidence used to assess conformance	PIR, PDD, CCB website, research papers, brochures, posters and video records and interviews during the site visit.

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.
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## 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.

<b>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>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Climate Change Adaptation Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

<b>GL.1.2 Identify any risks to the project's climate, community and biodiversity benefits resulting from likely climate change and climate</b>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Climate Change Adaptation Benefits.
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<b>variability impacts and explain how these risks will be mitigated.</b>	
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

<b>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>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Climate Change Adaptation Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

<b>GL.1.4 Demonstrate that the project activities will assist communities and/or biodiversity to adapt to the probable impacts of climate change.</b>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Climate Change Adaptation Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

#### 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>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

<b>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>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>GL.2.4 Demonstrate that measures have been taken to identify any</b>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL
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<b>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>	Exceptional Community Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

<b>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>	N/A. The project was not assessed against GL Exceptional Community Benefits.
Evidence used to assess conformance	N/A
Finding	N/A

#### 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>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>PIR referred to the appendix 2 of the PDD. The audit team reviewed the list of critically endangered and endangered species provided in Appendix 2 of the PDD and the Rapid Biological Inventory performed by Alverson et. al. (2001) and compared them to the species listed on the IUCN Red List.</p> <p>According with the Appendix 2 of PDD, regular occurrence of 4 species in Critical Endangered status (<i>Atelopus pulcher</i>, <i>Atelopus erythropus</i>, <i>Atelopus reticulatus</i> and <i>Atelopus andinus</i>), as well as 5 species in Endangered status (<i>Atelopues dimorphus</i>, <i>Hemiphractus johnsoni</i>, <i>Heliangelus regalis</i>, <i>Tremarctos ornatus</i> and <i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>) were reported.</p> <p>Furthermore, 13 species were reported in vulnerable status: hummingbird Royal Sunangel (<i>Heliangelus regalis</i>), Giant river otter (<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>), black spider monkey (<i>Ateles Chamek</i>), among others.</p> <p>During the site visit, the audit team also received further confirmation of the current presence of the noted species during interviews with park guards in the Project Zone. Feeding signs of <i>Tremarctos ornatus</i> were observed into the project area by the audit team. Furthermore, park rangers' reports, research papers and photo traps record demonstrate the current presence of the species listed. The team verified that the project meets the criteria of this gold-level indicator.</p>
<p>Evidence used to assess conformance</p>	<p>PDD, PIR 2008-2012, PIR 2012-2014, PIR 2014-2015 park ranger reports, photo trap records, interviews with park guards and IUCN Red List, version 2015.4 and version 2016.2.</p>

Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the final version of the PIR.
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**4.5.3.2 G.3.2. Irreplaceability**

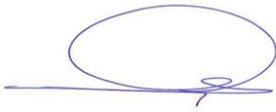
Not applicable. The project was not assessed against GL3.2.

## 5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

The review and cross-check of explanations and justifications in the PIR dated on 15 November 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, 2016-12-20



Luis Robles Olmos

Authorized Person



Manuel García-Rosell

Verification Team Leader

### APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCE PROVIDED

1- CCB Project Design Document.
2- CCB/VCS Project Implementation Report 2008-2012.
3- CCB Project Implementation Report 2012-2014.
4- CCB Project Implementation Report 2014-2015.
5- VCS Project Description.
6- VCS Monitoring Report 2012-2014.
7- VCS Monitoring Report 2014-2015.
8- VCS Non Permanence Risk Report dated on September 23, 2016.
9- GHG emissions reduction calculations.
10- Acts of Approvals of Life Quality Plans of the Community Fernando Belaunde, Mariscal Cáceres and Nuevo Dorado.
11- Action Plan of the Artisans Association of Yamino Community 2015.
12- Action Plan of the Tourism Association of the Ese'Eja Community Yamino. 2015.
13- Administration Contract signed between INRENA and CIMA and its amendments.
14- Agreements with villages of Vista Alegre, Lejía, Alto Ponaza, Paraíso and San Juan-Tres Unidos.
15- Biodiversity monitoring protocols for Park Rangers. CIMA 2013
16- CIMA Internal Procedures
17- CIMA Management System for Safety and Health at Work
18- Cordillera Azul. REDD Experience. CIMA.
19- Control and Surveillance Quarterly Reports. PNCAZ Headquarters (June 2014- June 2015)
20- Community Rules of Coexistence Guidelines. CIMA 2014.
21- Community Rules of Coexistence of Mariscal Cáceres and Nuevo Alan.
22- Community meetings minutes.
23- Composition of Amphibian Species in Different Sites in Cordillera Azul National Park. Report 2014.
24- Cooperation Agreement between CIMA and the Municipality of Shamboyacu district.
25- Cooperation Agreement between CIMA and the Ethnic Council of Kichwa People of the Amazon (CEPKA).
26- Cooperation Agreement between the Native Communities Federation of Pisqui River Basin ( <i>Federación de Comunidades Nativas de la Cuenca del Río Pisqui -FECONOCURPI</i> ) and CIMA
27- Cooperation Agreement between the Native Communities Federation of Bajo Ucayali ( <i>Federación de Comunidades Nativas del Bajo Ucayali - FECONBU</i> ) y CIMA
28- Criteria for the Implementation of Sustainable Productive Projects in the Buffer Zone of Cordillera Azul National Park). SERNANP-CIMA-ECOTIERRA-ALTHELIA.
29- Ecological-economic Zoning of 4 Natives Communities of Pisqui River Basin (La Cumbre, Manco Cápac, San Luis de Charashmaná y Tres Unidos).
30- Economic-ecologic zoning of Shamboyacu district.
31- Economic and ecological zoning proposal for the villages of Nuevo Trujillo, Los Ángeles and

Puerto Franco. Alto Biavo district, San Martín.
32- Economic and ecological zoning proposal for the communities of Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, Mariscal Cáceres and Yamino, Aguaytía district, Padre Abad province, Ucayali.
33- Economic and ecological zoning proposal for villages of the districts of Campanilla and Pólvora (Santa Rosa de la Cumbre, Nuevo San Martín- Pueblo Viejo, Nuevo San Martín and Sargento Lores de Balsayacu).
34- Evaluation of Tourism Potentialities of the titled territory of the Native Communities Santa Rosa de Aguaytía, Mariscal Cáceres and Yamino, district and province of Padre Abad, department of Ucayali. CIMA 2013
35- Fauna Photographic records.
36- Financial information.
37- GIS package.
38- Guideline of MUF-Mapping of Uses and Strengths of involved communities. CIMA. 2013.
39- Guide to Prepare Plans of Action - FOTP Process - PNCAZ
40- Life Quality Plans Guidelines. CIMA 2014.
41- Map of patrol routes
42- Master Plan of Cordillera Azul National Park 2011-2016. CIMA
43- Methodology for Strengthening Community Organizations. 2014.
44- Model for Strengthening Local Capacities for land management and Improvement of Quality of Life - FOCAL. CIMA 2013.
45- Monitoring of wildlife resource extraction impacts in Shamboyacu and Tres Unidos. San Martin. TNC- USAID. July 2013.
46- Monitoring Report of Biological Diversity of PNCAZ 2014
47- Monitoring Protocols of Biological Diversity. CIMA. 2013
48- Monthly Newsletter of Cordillera Azul National Park "El Capito".
49- Package of Cattle rancher litigation case.
50- Package of CIMA reports to SERNANP.
51- Package of Research documents, articles and reports carried out.
52- Park Ranger Monthly reports.
53- Project Staff Training records. (Workshops schedules, lists of attendance, tests, photos, etc).
54- Rapid Biological Inventories for Conservation Action. The Field Museum, 2001.
55- Records of Stakeholders Training Workshops carried out.
56- Registration in the National Public Records of the Tourism Association of Yamino Community.
57- Registration in the National Public Records of the Artisans Association of Yamino Community.
58- Resolution N° 24.File. N° 11-2014.
59- Resolutions N°26 -2014 SERNANP and 064-2011-SERNANP,
60- Resolution No 314-2001-INRENA, 245-2004-INRENA and 144-2007-INRENA.
61- Supreme Decree N° 031-2001-AG.
62- Technical report. Analysis of the state of conservation of ecosystems within the ANP. SERNANP March 2014.