

ALTO MAYO CONSERVATION INITIATIVE 2ND VERIFICATION REPORT



Document Prepared By: Environmental Services, Inc.

Project Title	Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative
Version	02
Report ID	VO1402.00

Report Title	Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative 2 nd Verification Report
Client	Conservation International Carbon Fund 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22202 Contact: Fabiano Godoy
Pages	105
Date of Issue	02 June 2015
Prepared By	Environmental Services, Inc. – Forestry, Carbon, and GHG Services Division
Contact	Corporate Office at: 7220 Financial Way, Suite 100, Jacksonville Florida 32256-USA; Phone: 904-470-2200 Fax: 904-470-2112; www.esicarbon.com
Approved By	Guy Pinjuv – Lead Verifier and Janice McMahon – Regional Technical Manager
Work Carried Out By	Lead Verifier – Guy Pinjuv; Verification Team Members –Richard Scharf, Caitlin Sellers, Jonathan Pomp, Shawn McMahon, Eric Jaeschke, Matthew Perkowski; and Maria Pia. QA/QC – Janice McMahon

Summary:

Environmental Services, Inc., (ESI) was contracted by Conservation International on 15 May 2014 to conduct the second verification (15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014) of *The Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative* (AMCI) project (Validated Project Description dated 15 June 2012). The AMCI follows the framework of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) and is achieving Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions as well as tropical forest protection and conservation through payments for ecosystem services on the approximately 182,000 hectare Alto Mayo Protected Forest (AMPF).

Project activities include promotion of sustainable development and management of the AMPF through improved coffee production techniques and conservation awareness. Activities implemented as part of the project to reduce deforestation include:

- Community outreach and education;
- Employment of local community members as project forest guards or other project staff;
- Agricultural extension training which will help local communities to increase productivity on current lands (thus reducing the pressure to expand their farms in the adjacent forest);
- Sharing a portion of carbon related revenue for communities living on the AMPF property (for instance by providing efficient cook stoves)

The verification assessed the Project's compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Version 3 (and all associated updates), the selected methodology, and the validated PD. The method employed by ESI in the verification process was derived from all items in ESI's internal verification process, which included utilizing VCS documents and ISO 14064-3 to develop and implement a Verification & Sampling Plan. This verification assessed the GHG emission removals through Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) criteria, specifically, REDD – Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (REDD-AUD) activities.

The scope of the verification included the GHG project implementation; physical infrastructure, activities, technologies and processes of the GHG project; GHG sources, sinks and/or reservoirs; types of GHG's; and time periods covered. The geographic verification scope was defined by the project boundary, the carbon reservoir types, management activities, growth and yield models, inventory program, and contract periods.

The verification criteria followed the guidance documents provided by VCS and included the following: VCS Program Guide (08 October 2013, v3.5), Program Definitions (08 October 2013, v3.5), AFOLU Requirements (08 October 2013, v3.4), AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (4 October 2012, v3.2), and the VCS Methodology VM0015: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" v1.0.

A summary of all findings is included in Appendix B and Appendix C for VCS and CCBS, respectively. There are no restrictions of uncertainty.

ESI confirms all verification activities including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance, monitoring and project documentation adherence to the selected methodology (*VM0015, v1.0*), *VCS Version 3* (and updates), and *CCB Project Design Standards (Second Edition)* as documented in this

report are complete. ESI concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that the *2012-2014 Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative Monitoring & Implementation Report* dated 18 December 2014 (v1.3) meets the requirements of VCS Version 3 and CCB Project Design Standards and all associated updates.

The GHG assertion provided by Conservation International and verified by ESI has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 1,576,998 tCO₂ equivalents by the project during the verification period/reporting period (15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014). This value is gross of the 10% (175,226 tCO₂ equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool.

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION 6

 1.1 Objective 6

 1.2 Scope and Criteria 6

 1.3 Level of assurance 7

 1.4 Summary Description of the Project..... 7

2 Validation Process, Findings and Conclusion 8

 2.1 Validation Process 8

 2.2 Validation Findings..... 8

 2.2.1 Gap Validation..... 8

 2.2.2 Methodology Deviations..... 8

 2.2.3 Project Description Deviations 8

 2.3 Validation Conclusion..... 8

3 Verification Process 9

 3.1 Method and Criteria..... 9

 3.2 Document Review 9

 3.3 Interviews 9

 3.4 Site Inspections 13

 3.5 Public Comments 14

 3.6 Resolution of Any Material Discrepancy 15

Verification Findings..... 15

4 GENERAL..... 15

 4.1 Summary Description of the Project (G3) 15

 4.2 Project Location (G1 & G3)..... 16

 4.3 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation (G1)..... 16

 4.4 Project Proponent (G4) 16

 4.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project (G4)..... 17

 4.6 Project Start Date (G3)..... 17

 4.7 Project Crediting Period (G3)..... 17

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF DESIGN 18

 5.1 Description of the Project Activity (G3) 18

 5.2 Management of Risks to Project Benefits (G3)..... 18

 5.3 Measures to Maintain High Conservation Values (G3)..... 18

 5.4 Project Financing (G3 & G4)..... 18

 5.5 Employment Opportunities and Worker Safety (G4)..... 18

 5.6 Stakeholders (G3)..... 19

6 LEGAL STATUS 19

 6.1 Compliance with Laws, Statues, Property Rights and Other Regulatory Frameworks (G4 & G5) 19

 6.2 Evidence of Right of Use (G5) 19

 6.3 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits (CL1) 19

 6.4 Participation under Other GHG Programs (CL1) 19

 6.5 Other Forms of Environmental Credit (CL1) 19

 6.6 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs (CL1) 20

 6.7 Respect for Rights and No Involuntary Relocation (G5)..... 20

6.8	Illegal Activities and Project Benefits (G5)	20
7	APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY	20
7.1	Project Description Deviations	20
7.2	Baseline Scenario (G2)	22
7.3	Additionality (G2)	22
8	QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS	23
8.1	Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction or Removal Calculations (G2)	23
8.2	Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions or Removals	23
8.3	Management and Operational System	23
8.4	Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1)	24
	Not applicable	24
9	COMMUNITY	24
9.1	Net Positive Community Impacts (CM1)	24
9.2	Offsite Stakeholder impacts (CM2)	24
9.3	Exceptional Community Benefits (GL2)	25
10	BIODIVERSITY	25
10.1	Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B1)	25
10.2	Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B2)	26
10.3	Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (GL3)	26
11	Verification conclusion	26
	Appendix A – DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM CLIENT	30
	Appendix B – VCS NCR/CL/OFI Summary	42
	Appendix C – CCBS NCR/CL/OFI Summary	64

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The verification objective included an assessment of the Monitoring & Implementation Report (MIR) for compliance with the validated Project Description (PD) *Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative* dated 15 June 2012, the *Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) Version 3* (and all associated updates), the selected methodology (VM0015, v1.0 – Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation), and the *Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Project Design Standards (Second Edition)*. ESI assessed the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission removals for the verification period 15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014 through Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) criteria, specifically, Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation – Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (REDD-AUD). ESI assessed whether the project proponent adequately addressed project emissions, unplanned reductions in carbon stocks, and any possible leakage outside of the project boundary.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the second verification included the assessment of the VCS/CCB Monitoring and Implementation Report, and the GHG project implementation as stated in the Validated Project Description dated 15 June 2012 (v02) and is re-defined as follows for the GHG project:

Baseline Scenario	Unplanned deforestation within the AMPF project area
Activities/Technologies/Processes	Conservation – avoiding unplanned deforestation by utilizing VM0015, v1 (Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation) with added community and biodiversity benefits (<i>CCB Project Design Standards</i>).
Sources/sinks/Reservoirs	Above ground tree, above ground non tree, and below ground biomass pools
GHG Type	CO ₂
Time Period	Start Date: 15 June 2008 First Monitoring Period: 15 June 2008 to 14 June 2012 Second Monitoring Period: 15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014
Project Boundary	AMPF is approximately 182,000 ha Project area is 153,929 ha Peru

1.3 Level of assurance

The level of assurance was used to determine the depth of detail that the Verifier placed in the Verification and Sampling Plan to determine if there are any errors, omissions, or misrepresentations (ISO 14064-3:2006). ESI assessed the project's implementation of general principles, data collection and processing, sampling descriptions, documentation, *ex post* calculations, etc., to provide reasonable assurance to meet the Project Level requirements of the VCS and CCB Programs. Based on the verification findings, a final evaluation statement reasonably assures that the project GHG representations are materially accurate. The evidence used to achieve a reasonable level of assurance is specified in the following sections.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The following summary description of the project contains select quotes from the validated Project Description Section 1.1.

"The Alto Mayo Protected Forest (AMPF) covers approximately 182,000 hectares of land in the Peruvian Amazon of extremely high value for biodiversity conservation and watershed protection. This area forms part of the Abiseo-Condor-Kutukú Conservation Corridor, one of the most threatened ecosystems in the world which houses an incredible number of endemic plants and animals of global importance. In addition, runoff from the Alto Mayo forests gives rise to several major rivers which provide clean and abundant water supplies and support several economic activities of the local population living in the Alto Mayo basin. The Alto Mayo forests also store a significant amount of carbon, whose release in the atmosphere through deforestation results in the emission of large quantities of greenhouse gases (GHG) which contribute to climate change. Conserving the Alto Mayo forests is therefore critical for mitigating global climate change, conserving biodiversity, and ensuring the provision of ecosystem services to the local population.

Despite the designation of the Alto Mayo forests as a Natural Protected Area (NPA) by the State, insufficient funds for managing the area, the building of a national highway in 1975 that crosses the AMPF, and the high rates of migration from the Andes to the Amazon region have resulted in widespread settlement inside the area, making it one of the NPAs with the highest deforestation rate in Peru. The threats to the area have increased in the last decade with the linking of the highway to other regional mega-development projects such as IIRSA² and the rising price of coffee -the main crop grown in this area-, leading to increasing deforestation and the subsequent loss of ecosystem services that this NPA provides. This scenario will continue unless new mechanisms are designed to add value to the standing forest so that it can compete economically with other land uses.

Conservation International and its allies in the region designed the Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative (AMCI), whose main goal is to promote the sustainable management of the AMPF and its ecosystem services for the benefit of the local populations and the global climate. The AMCI recognizes that the key to achieving significant GHG emissions reductions (ERs) and other ecological gains in the AMPF is designing a new mechanism to give the forest an economic value that competes with alternative uses of the land. Currently, conventional coffee production is the primary economic activity among settlers in the AMPF, despite the illegality of this activity under the land use restrictions of the NPA. The conventional coffee production techniques used by the vast majority of coffee producers within the AMPF are highly unsustainable.

Conservation Agreements (CAs) are being established between local communities and the AMPF Head Office in order to increase the productivity and sustainability of their coffee plantations, thereby increasing individual family incomes and reducing their need to deforest other areas to establish new coffee plantations. With the financial support of carbon financing, the project is facilitating conservation of large expanses of forest with associated climate change mitigation benefits, while also creating opportunities for the sustainable development of local communities.”

2 VALIDATION PROCESS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

2.1 Validation Process

ESI did not perform the validation of the project; please see validation report issued 30 July 2012 by SCS Global Services for greater detail. The few validation activities undertaken as part of this second verification and are reported in the appropriate section below.

2.2 Validation Findings

2.2.1 Gap Validation

Not applicable.

2.2.2 Methodology Deviations

Not applicable.

2.2.3 Project Description Deviations

Not applicable. Please see section 7.1 below for deviations pertaining to the verification.

2.3 Validation Conclusion

Not applicable.

3 VERIFICATION PROCESS

3.1 Method and Criteria

The verification criteria followed *ISO 14064-3* and the guidance documents provided by VCS and CCBS, and included the following: *VCS Program Guide* (v3.5, October 2013), *VCS Standard* (v3.4, October 2013), *Program Definitions* (v3.5, October 2013), *AFOLU Requirements* (v3.4, October 2013), *AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool* (v3.2, October 2012), the previously validated PD entitled “Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative” dated 15 June 2012, *VM0015 - Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation*, Version 1.0 (20 September 2012), *CCB Project Design Standards* (Second Edition, December 2008), and *Rules for the use of the Climate, Community, & Biodiversity Standards* (June 2010).

3.2 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with, and identify any deviation from, VCS Program requirements, the methodology (VM0015, v1.0), and the validated PD. Initial review focused on the validated PD and Monitoring Report (MR) relative to the field conditions observed and interviews with project management staff. Project details, implementation status, data and parameters, and quantification of GHG emission reductions and removals were thoroughly examined. Key supporting documents were also reviewed. These included monitoring data (i.e. remote sensing/Geographic Information System (GIS) data), carbon rights contracts, financial analyses, property boundaries, maps and aerial images, fire-specific monitoring data, biomass and carbon calculation Excel worksheets, and responses to Non-conformance Requests (NCRs) and Clarification Requests (CLs).

The AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (04 October 2012, v3.2) was used by the Project Proponent to assess overall project risk. The Verification Team reviewed the Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1 provided with the verification supporting documentation and confirmed that the Project adheres to the requirements set out in the VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool (04 October 2012, v3.2). Each risk factor was thoroughly assessed for conformance. Any identified NCR and/or CL findings related to the AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool/Report are presented in Appendix B. The final score was calculated to be 10%.

For a listing of all documents received from the client for this verification, please see Appendix A.

3.3 Interviews

Interviews were performed during the verification site inspection and as part of the overall verification process. Onsite interviews and informal discussions were conducted with project staff, members of Conservation International and partner organizations, members and leaders of the local communities, and Peruvian government representatives.

Members of the ESI verification team met with individuals with various roles in the project. This included a series of interviews with on-site Conservation International staff that support the mission of the project and other regional conservation objectives information regarding sustainable agriculture and conducts the agricultural training.

The following is a list of the main interviewees:

Name	Title
Fabiano Godoy	Technical Director for Carbon Fund – Conservation International HQ
Luis Spinel	VP Executive Director for Carbon Fund Conservation International- Peru
Milagros Sandoval	Environmental Policy Manager
Eddy Mendoza	Land Use Planning Coordinator
Percy Summers	– SLP Director (Sustainable Landscape Partnership)
Claudio Schneider	Technical Director CI-Peru
Pedro Gamboa	Head of SERNANP (National Service of Peruvian Natural Protected Area)
Jaime Nalvarte (not available during interviews), spoke with Percy Recaurren	President of AIDER - (Partner of CI-Peru)
Jose Luis Capella	Legal advisor of SPDA
Constantino Aucca	President of ECOAN - (Partner of CI-Peru)
Gustavo Montoya Gamara	Head of Alto Mayo Protected Forest
Silvia Paico Vera	Environmental Specialist of Alto Mayo Protected Forest (SERNAP)
Ivo Encomenderos	Socioeconomic Coordinator of CI-Peru
Wilson Grandes Armes	Environmental Specialist of Alto Mayo Protected Forest (AMPF)
Segundo Castillo Calle	Management Committee Chair of BPAM of Pronaturaleza
Carlos Bustamante Oblitas	Coordinator ProNaturaleza
Hugo C. Cahuapaza	Adviser for Tropical Agriculture, ProNaturaleza

Braulio Andrade Adaniya	AMPF Administration Contract, CI-Peru
Cecilia Gutierrez del Castillo	Forestry Specialist, CI-Peru
Jorge Guerra	Administrator for Rioja office, CI-Peru

In addition, approximately 54 community members were interviewed from within the project area, leakage belt, and in surrounding communities to assess CCBS and VCS conformance. During interviews with the local community many commented that they fully understood the project and had convinced others of the viability and benefits. Community interviews also confirmed benefit distribution, other aspects of the CCBS process such as no elite capture of benefits, and free informed prior consent. General information discussed:

- Are they familiar with the project, can they describe it?
- How have they benefitted from the project?
- Did community members have to sacrifice anything, or change behaviour to be part of the project?
- Would they themselves recommend conservation agreements to others?
- Have they attended any agricultural trainings or received assistance (tools etc.)?
- Did they receive a clean cook stove?
- Do friends or neighbours want clean cook stoves
- Do they have (or believe they have) legal title to their land?
- What is the main source of fuel for cooking, and where do they get this (primary forest, secondary, live trees, or dead)? Approximately how much fuel do they use in a month?
- What is your main source of building material, and where do they get this (primary forest, secondary, live trees, or dead)? Approximately how much fuel do they use in a given year?
- Have they seen the PIR, or has this information been made available in some other way (meetings, posters etc.)? Do they know where they can find out more information about the project needed?
- Do they own any livestock, how much?
- Have they noticed an increase/decrease in deforestation since the project has started?
- General comments

The table below lists all of the communities that were visited during site visit interviews:

Community	Date
Esperanza	October 22,2014
Limon (in Esperanza)	October 23,2014
Vista Alegre	October 23,2014
Nuevo Eden	October 23,2014
Afluente	October 23 - 24,2014
Amangay	October 24,2014
Santa Rosa del Mirador	October 24,2014
3 de Mayo	October 24,2014
Florida	October 24,2014
Primavera	October 24,2014

The interviews confirmed with reasonable assurance that community members are largely benefitting from the project activities and that most community members are actively participating.

3.4 Site Inspections

The verification site inspection followed our prepared Verification and Sampling Plan process and was conducted on 20-24 October 2014. The objective of the site visit was to facilitate a verification-level understanding of the application of the methodology and to identify possible sources of error to focus desktop verification efforts.

Ground inspection of the project geographical area as reported in the MIR was performed during the site visit and communities were visited to confirm the implementation of project activities. Verifiers visited several targeted areas within and surrounding the project area including a communities located on the project interior, and ran transects to collect GIS data points. A two-day hike assisted by pack animals targeted possible burn areas, logging gaps, landslides, and collected data on forest and non-forest types to assess image classification. Communities were visited in the project interior and along the main highway that bisects the project area. Communities were also visited within the leakage belt and communities adjacent to the project area to gain a sense of the risks associated with the climate benefits from the project. To confirm the reported areas of ex-post disturbance, review of remote sensing data was undertaken.

During the field review of the project, the following aspects of the project were considered:

1. Boundary - Reviewed boundaries using GPS and checked on boundary signage.
2. Stratification - Checked vegetative cover classifications by taking waypoints and notes and/ or comparison to new vegetative cover classes through direct observation with handheld GPS and maps.
3. Stakeholder interviews - Visited communities to assess the potential for current and future impacts to the project area
4. Implementation of monitoring efforts
5. Reviewed and observed carbon losses in high risk areas in project boundary, leakage area, and carbon accounting area with confirmation of data collection methods in conformance with the stated Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for monitoring. These areas included Hot-spot areas of recent deforestation and degradation with assessments of:
 - Evidence of logging (degradation and deforestation) and land clearing
 - GPS coordinates of each logging event
 - Examination of evidence of recent and/or past logging.
 - Examination of tree species removed and material removed and left behind by loggers.
 - DBH of stump
 - Length of bole removed
 - Total height of tree removed
 - Species
 - Landcover conditions including clearing, degradation, drainage, etc.
 - Compared reports to on site conditions
 - Evidence carbon loss due to fires or natural disturbances areas such as landslides, insect attacks, wind events etc.
 - Ground-truthing of carbon loss areas
 - Area of carbon loss
 - GPS coordinates for sample carbon loss spots
 - Depth of burns for intensive burns
 - Landcover conditions including clearing, degradation, etc.
 - Leakage
 - Reviewed leakage monitoring as described in the validated PD and Monitoring Report.

Field observations sufficiently satisfied the professional discretion of the Verification Team that the findings in the monitoring report were complete and accurate.

3.5 Public Comments

Section G3.8 of the CCBS PD describes the stakeholder consultation process, including many opportunities for stakeholder feedback both at the planning and project implementation stages. The Project Implementation Report was submitted to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity

Alliance's (CCBA) website for a 30-day public comment period from 23 September 2014 – 23 October 2014. No public comments were received.

3.6 Resolution of Any Material Discrepancy

During the verification process, there was a risk that potential errors, omissions, and misrepresentations would be found. The actions taken when errors, omissions, and misrepresentations were found included: notifying the client of the issue(s) identified, and expanding our review to the extent that satisfied the Lead Verifier's professional judgment.

The process of resolution of findings involved two formal rounds of assessment by the Verification Team. Findings were resolved during the verification by the Project Proponent implementing corrective actions such as amending the Monitoring Report and calculations, as well as and providing written responses. This resulted in project documentation that was in conformance with the requirements of the VCS Standard (v3.4) and CCBA (Second Edition) for GHG projects.

Findings were characterized in the following manner:

Non-Conformity Reports (NCRs) were issued as a response to material discrepancies in a part of the project and generally fell into one category:

- Non-conformity to a VCS or CCBA guiding document
- Consistency among project documentation or calculations was lacking
- Mathematical formulae were incorrect
- Additional information was required by the verification team in order to confirm reasonable assurance for compliance

Clarifications (CL) were issued when language within a project document needed extra clarification to avoid ambiguity.

Opportunities for Improvement (OFI) were issued to the project proponents when an opportunity for improvement was identified.

During the course of the verification, 22 essential VCS findings were identified; a count by type is presented in the table below. Detailed summaries of each finding, including the issue raised, responses, and final conclusions, are provided in Appendix B. All NCRs/CLs were satisfactorily addressed.

VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4 GENERAL

4.1 Summary Description of the Project (G3)

Please see Section 1.4 of this report for a summary description of the Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative.

4.2 Project Location (G1 & G3)

“The project area corresponds to the Alto Mayo Protected Forest (AMPF), an area of 182,000 hectares in the northern Peruvian Amazon protected by the State, as established by Supreme Resolution No. 0293-87, DGFF-AG, dated July 23, 1987. Administratively, it is situated in the department of San Martin, between coordinates 5° 23' 21" S, and 77° 43' 18" W upper left corner and 6° 10' 56" S and 77° 12' 17" W lower right corner.”¹

The project proponent provided verifiers coordinates (decimal degrees) and satellite images to identify/locate the location of the project areas. As required by VCS, a kml file was provided that defines the extent of the geographic area of the project as shown in the PD. The site visit also confirmed location of the parcels. Maps depicting the project zone, based on distance from project area boundaries, were provided. Project boundaries and locations were confirmed to a reasonable level of assurance for all properties.

4.3 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation (G1)

The verifiers confirmed that there are no conflicts or legal disputes over the ownership or the right of use within the project area. The verifiers also confirmed the various forest types within the project area are as described in the PD during the site visit. “The primary vegetation types in the project area include pemontane forests, cloud forests, dwarf forests, pajonales (high elevation wet grasslands), coffee fields, fallows and pasture.” A description of the communities located in the project area refers to the situation at the start of the project, which cannot change from that of the previously validated CCBS PDD.

4.4 Project Proponent (G4)

Project Proponent	Point of Contact	Roles/ Responsibility	Contact Details
Conservation International (CI) Peru	Luis Espinel	Country Director	Av. Dos de Mayo, Miraflores, Lima 18, Perú +51 1 6100 300 l.espinel@conservation.org

The roles and responsibilities of the project proponent and the monitoring team are listed in section 1.3 of the PD. Based on verification activities, it is clear that the project proponent is capable and possesses the skills required to conduct the project activities, and is capable of overseeing project activities conducted by others.

In addition to Mr Espinel, Braulio Andarade is CI-Peru’s Manager of AMPF Administration Contract and oversees the implementation of project activities that were identified in section 1.3 of the PD. The skills listed have been verified, and it is clear that CI personnel possess these skills.

¹ *Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative* (Project Description), dated 15 June 2012.

4.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project (G4)

In addition to the project proponents, other partner organizations are playing an operative role in the project and are listed; Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral (AIDER), Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental (SPDA), Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos (ECOAN), Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo de la Ecoregión Yungas Orientales Peruanas (Ecoyungas), Proyecto Mono Tocón (PMT), and a local stakeholder group. Section 1.4, Figure 2 of the PIR outlines the institutional framework of all parties involved.

Additionally, a general summary of skills now appears in section 1.3 of the PIR. In addition, the non-permanence risk report lists CI-Peru competencies:

- Technical experience with forest carbon projects in Peru
- Worldwide experience designing and implementing forest carbon projects (VCS + CCBS) in Madagascar, Fiji, Brazil, China and the Philippines
- Social and natural science expertise
- Agroforestry experience (coffee)

4.6 Project Start Date (G3)

The project start date is 15 June 2008. As stated in the PD, “While several project activities, such as biomass inventories and feasibility studies for the establishment of Conservation Agreements and a REDD+ initiative began as early as 2007 (the project was presented during the 13COP to the UNFCCC in Bali), this date represents the time when the activities that lead to the generation of GHG emissions reductions started to be implemented, through the development of Conservation Agreements in the field.” This date represents when activities that lead to the generation of GHG emission reductions or removals were implemented.

4.7 Project Crediting Period (G3)

The start and end date of the project crediting period are, respectively: 15 of June 2008 to 14 June 2028 for a total of 20 years. The credit period is subject to renewals and there is no discrepancy between the project lifetime and the project crediting period.

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF DESIGN

5.1 Description of the Project Activity (G3)

The project activities and Monitoring Plan, as described in the validated PD, have been fully initiated. There are no remaining issues from the validation. Though this is the second verification, many activities are still being implemented, but the verifiers observed much progress during the verification site inspection.

The verifiers requested to visit examples of all activities during the various site inspections and subsequently confirmed the initial implementation of all items related to climate, community, and biodiversity.

5.2 Management of Risks to Project Benefits (G3)

Within the PIR, the project proponent outlined the potential risks to the project benefits, and mitigation measures for those risks. The verifiers confirmed the potential risks as being fire, pest and disease, extreme weather events, land ownership change, financial failure, and project permanence.

Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures were also confirmed during verification. Measures taken to maintain project benefits into the future revolve around the likelihood of coffee rust outbreaks, technical assistance longevity, social conflicts and the effects of climate change.

5.3 Measures to Maintain High Conservation Values (G3)

The project proponent has outlined the measures that are being taken to maintain the high conservation values in the project area; these were confirmed by ESI during verification. As stated in the PIR, "With the implementation of the Administration Contract, three strategies were developed aiming to preserve High Conservation Values (HCV) areas within the AMPF: a) Control and Surveillance, b) Conservation Agreements c) Communications and environmental education."

HCVs within the AMPF depend on the area to be kept in as natural a state as possible. The PIR and validated PDD provide a full description of the HCVs claimed for the area, and specific measures to ensure the maintenance or enhancement of each.

5.4 Project Financing (G3 & G4)

The verifiers confirmed that the project proponent (CI-Peru) has successfully contracted with AMPF through the 2012 Administration Contract. CI has provided funding for the project design, fieldwork, calculations, and preparation/submission of required project documentation. CI is responsible for project implementation, monitoring, and verification costs. Financial health was evaluated as part of the Non-Permanence Risk Report review.

5.5 Employment Opportunities and Worker Safety (G4)

The PIR states that employment is based only on the capabilities of the candidates for the skills and knowledge needed for the job. This is accomplished by following guidelines established in the PDD. New staff receives induction orientation from their supervisor and more specific training

plans are described for several types of employees in detail in the PIR. Evidence of employee knowledge of these guidelines was also confirmed during site visit interviews.

5.6 Stakeholders (G3)

No negative stakeholder impacts were identified during this second verification and considerable effort was made to communicate with stakeholders. For example, posters advertising and stakeholder meetings were observed during the site visit with an extensive outreach effort. The project employed a social management strategy designed through experiences in Aguas Verdes, and provided adequate examples of stakeholder input into project management. In cases of grievances, Section 7.1.3 of the CCBS PDD describes the grievance process completely, including the use of a third party mediator, if it becomes necessary.

6 LEGAL STATUS

6.1 Compliance with Laws, Statutes, Property Rights and Other Regulatory Frameworks (G4 & G5)

All relevant information on the project's compliance with laws, statutes, and other regulatory frameworks can be found in Section 3.1 of the PIR. It was stated there were no changes in laws listed in the PD, but a new regulation regarding the commercialization rights from conservation projects was enacted. This additional law, regarding authorization from SERNANP to develop, implement and commercialize from the conservation of natural ecosystems generated within a natural protected area, now include carbon credits.

6.2 Evidence of Right of Use (G5)

The verification activities confirmed that CI-Peru has signed an Administrative Contract with SERNAP which gives CI-Peru co-management authority over the AMPF. Greenhouse gas emissions reductions or removals rights in the project area have also been bestowed upon CI-Peru. Documentation of these items has been reviewed and verified.

6.3 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits (CL1)

No emission reductions generated by the project are part of an emissions trading program.

6.4 Participation under Other GHG Programs (CL1)

The project has not been registered, and is not seeking registration, under any other GHG programs.

6.5 Other Forms of Environmental Credit (CL1)

Not applicable. The project has not and does not intend to generate any other form of GHG-related environmental credit for GHG emissions reductions or removals other than claimed under the VCS Program.

6.6 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs (CL1)

The project has not been rejected under any other GHG program.

6.7 Respect for Rights and No Involuntary Relocation (G5)

Peruvian and international legislation remain unchanged from the previous verification where the local population living in the AMPF are officially illegal but accommodated to an extent. Section 3.7 of the PIR states that the project does not intend to relocate people or their activities but to incentivize sustainable activities and provide basic services. The land is and was always owned by the Peruvian government, and no change has occurred to alter that. There is no encroachment on the property of others.

6.8 Illegal Activities and Project Benefits (G5)

The project proponent asserts that no project benefits are derived from illegal activity and those that occur don't impact climate, community and biodiversity benefits generated by the project. Section 3.8 of the PIR states that the three most common illegal activities are deforestation for coffee plantations, illegally taking butterflies and orchids and land trafficking, and further discusses the impacts of these activities. There is no way the project could benefit from these activities.

7 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

7.1 Project Description Deviations

The following project description deviations were applied to the project and assessed during the verification. Additional information can be found in Appendix B.

PD Deviation	Verification Findings
During the verification of the first monitoring period, following the requirement of VM0015, an uncertainty discount was applied to the total carbon stock of forest classes, and post-deforestation class. The carbon stocks are an input in the VM Table 15a-c, and VM Tables 29a-c. These tables are recalculated at each monitoring period to discount the areas covered by cloud during the reporting period.	Verification team confirmed that this correction does not affect the applicability of the methodology, additionality or appropriateness of the baseline. Further, final carbon stocks, after the discount applied are smaller and the baseline is more conservative.
The original historical land cover and land use change analysis (1996-2001) performed by Conservation International utilized a Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) of 2 ha and the most current analysis for this verification has shifted to 0.5 ha. Version 1.1 of the methodology, approved on	During the remote sensing meeting the project confirmed that the final land use classification was filtered to 0.5 ha to improve the accuracy which is identical to the forest area threshold. The deviation is sufficiently described in section 5.1 of the MIR and is in accordance with the VM0015 requirement, which states that the MMU should not be smaller than the

<p>December 03, 2012, changed the MMU requirement to a minimum of 1 hectare, irrespective of forest definition. For this verification the minimum area threshold for forest was 0.5 ha.</p>	<p>minimum area threshold used in the definition of forest.</p>
---	---

No methodology deviations were noted during validation and the first verification.

7.2 Baseline Scenario (G2)

Based on verifier research, review of project documentation, and the site visit conducted, the findings support the justification that the baseline land use scenario without the project is the continuation of pre-project land-use, including deforestation to alternative land uses, mainly coffee and pasturelands. Similar drivers of deforestation were observed during the site visit in areas surrounding the project area with similar slopes, which would support the justification for the baseline scenario. Conversion due to rice cultivation was observed on areas outside the project area, however verifiers agree that it is unlikely rice cultivation is possible within the project area due to slope and access issues.

As stated in the PD Section 2.4 “The baseline scenario is continued illegal deforestation and conversion of forest to other land uses, mainly coffee plantations and subsequently pastures. It has been identified through extensive stakeholder consultation and following the steps of the approved VCS methodology VM0015 (see AMCI Methodological Annex). Its justification is provided in the Additionality section.”²

The scenario was identified using a participatory consultation process, following steps in the VCS methodology. The PIR states the deforestation that would occur in absence of the project would have severe consequences for the well-being of communities and biodiversity. The PDD describes one of the worst impacts of the without project scenario would be soil erosion and the cascading effects that has on land productivity and the hydrologic cycle. Water quality, water availability during the dry season, and low production on farms and plantations are all impacts.

For further justification, the reader is referred to the CCBS PD which subsequently refers to the VCS PD.

7.3 Additionality (G2)

VM0015 v1.0 requires the use of VT0001: *Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS AFOLU Project Activities (T-ADD)* v1.0, details of its use for this project can be found in the Section 2.5 of the PD.

The verifiers confirmed that the alternative scenarios identified by the project proponent represent realistic and credible land-use scenarios that could have occurred within the project area in the absence of the AFOLU project activity under the VCS. The barriers to project activities occurring in the absence of the project include lack of investment from the government for managing the protected area and the lack of skills and knowledge for organic coffee production. From other parts of the PIR it is clear that management and protection of the protected forest was inadequate, and required some input of resources to turn the situation around.

² *Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative* (Project Description), dated 15 June 2012.

Section 2.5 of the VCS PD runs through a stepwise process for determining additionality, comparing several alternative scenarios and determining continued deforestation for coffee plantations as the most likely scenario.

8 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

8.1 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction or Removal Calculations (G2)

ESI conducted an intensive review of all input data, parameters, formulas, calculations, conversions, statistics and resulting uncertainties and output data to ensure consistency with the VCS and CCBS standards, the project PD and the methodology. Further, ESI reproduced calculations for selected samples to ensure accuracy of the results. Samples of data with associated conversion factors, formulae, and calculations were provided by the project proponent in spreadsheet format to ensure all formulas were accessible for review. The verifier recalculated subsets of the analysis to confirm correctness. The project proponent also provided a step-by-step overview of calculations to ensure ESI understood the approach and could confirm its consistency with the methodology and PD.

Uncertainty was assessed as required. The Verifier recalculated the statistics independently to confirm the accuracy of the reported precision. The Verifier confirmed confidence deductions were required and properly allocated to the average carbon stock of pre-montane forest, dwarf forest and post-deforestation land use, as the uncertainty of the carbon estimate was above 10%.

Field data collection utilized appropriate principles of forestry data collection, including appropriate tools and methods. Collected data was handled appropriately, including a structured process for QA/QC. Analysis of collected data used appropriate formulas, conversions, and parameters, supported by scientific literature. Where ranges of parameters exist, or other types of formulaic uncertainty, appropriately conservative values were used in data analysis.

8.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

During ESI's verification, the evidence provided by the project proponent was more than sufficient in both quantity and quality to support the determination of GHG emission removals reported by the project. Throughout the verification, the project proponent demonstrated a commitment toward conservativeness and took all measures appropriate to ensure the reliability of evidence provided. Interviews conducted (oral evidence) are outlined in Section 3.3, and the final documents received from the project proponent supporting the determination of GHG removals can be viewed in Appendix A.

8.3 Management and Operational System

The management system employed by the project proponent utilizes appropriate field measurement methods (systematic, appropriate measurement tools and techniques), high quality data collection and management techniques (database, with data entry oversight by one person; clearly identified responsibilities for data accuracy; appropriate data quality control), and data analysis. The project proponent has demonstrated that they effectively carry out their responsibilities and are appropriately experienced and trained for these responsibilities.

Accordingly, in the process of the verification, ESI confirmed the suitability and appropriateness of the project proponent's management system for monitoring and reporting.

8.4 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1)

Not applicable.

9 COMMUNITY

9.1 Net Positive Community Impacts (CM1)

The PIR lists net impacts that are positive for all stakeholders. As stated by the project proponent in a clarification request to indicator CM1.1, "The project applied the "Theory of change" approach outlined by Richards and Panfil (2011) in the Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects and has used the "Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation" as guidance to develop the conceptual model, design project strategies and monitoring plan. The results of the "theory of chain", including the list of expected outputs, outcomes and impacts, and the how they contributed to the ultimate goal of protecting biodiversity and improving human well-being in the project area, are laid out in the biodiversity and socioeconomic monitoring plans (see [Protocolo_Socioeconomico_ICAM_vf_06_19_12](#) and [Protocolo_Biodiversidad_ICAM_vf_06_19_12](#)). These monitoring plans also describe specific indicators, which are used to collect and analyse the data required to meet project's impacts."

The following net positive impacts are listed in the PIR and were observed during the verification site visit:

- Strengthening governance in the AMPF
- Improvement of local population practices for sustainable use and articulation to coffee associations linked to special markets
- Capacity and knowledge building among local people for sustainable practices and objectives of AMPF
- Improving living conditions of local population in harmony with objectives of AMPF
- Generation of economic alternatives and wages for the population through conservation actions that favour management of the AMPF.
- Sustainable management of resources by the local population within the AMPF.
- Empowerment of the alliance between local people and the AMPF head office to favour conservation.

Project activities will not adversely affect High Conservation Values (HCVs) as identified in G1.8-4.6 as HCVs of benefit to the communities are dependent on the maintenance of natural conditions.

The fully validated monitoring plan is a document titled, Protocolo de monitoreo Socioeconomico, dated June, 2012 and meets Indicators CM3.1-3. The monitoring plan is in place and the PIR appropriately refers the reader to the biodiversity protocol for data and parameters monitored.

9.2 Offsite Stakeholder impacts (CM2)

The negative offsite stakeholder impacts for the project are listed as:

- Demand for conventional management of coffee moves into native communities, increasing unsustainable land use.
- Customary uses by native communities could be affected.

These stated negative impacts are monitored by the project and have been demonstrated to be very minor and decreasing, or not happening. Further, the site visit did not reveal any offsite stakeholder impacts and negative impacts related to coffee production are indeed minor. No community member interviewed within the leakage belt or outside the project area indicated that they had experienced any negative impacts as a result of project activities.

9.3 Exceptional Community Benefits (GL2)

Not applicable.

10 BIODIVERSITY

10.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B1)

The project is generating substantial net positive biodiversity impacts and are listed below:

- Conservation of habitat of high importance species, estimated through land cover monitoring. About 15,000 ha of additional habitat is seen in 2014 compared to the without project scenario.
- Habitat fragmentation avoided: 24% of land area is located within 100 m of non-edge habitat. Baseline projections are 20%.
- Maintenance and enhancement of HCV areas.
- Maintenance and recovery of populations of endemic and CR species.
- Reduction of pressure on AMPF ecosystems through spread of sustainable practices.
- Restoration of degraded ecosystems through reforestation and agroforestry.
- Local population recognizes and values AMPF biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- Reduction in trafficking of illegal flora and fauna.

Outside the project area, impacts include:

- Maintaining connectivity in conservation corridor.
- Maintenance of ecosystem services in AMPF for the benefit of people outside the area.
- Transfer of technology to improve coffee production outside project area

No negative impacts to biodiversity are reported. Reasoning, based on monitoring findings are used as the basis for claims and the impacts on biodiversity from a project of this nature are almost always net positive. As stated in section 9.1 above there are no negative biodiversity related impacts on the area of HCVs.

The project has also demonstrated 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. The list of species used in the project provided in section 8.1 of the PIR, was checked by verifiers against the global invasive species database (<http://www.issg.org>). One species, *Cedrela odorata*, is listed in this database as invasive for Peru (on 17 December 2014).

However, the Invasive Species Compendium and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species considers the species native to the area, and not invasive in Peru (<http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/11975> and <http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/32292/0>). Verifiers conclude that no invasive species, or genetically modified organisms (GMO's) are being used in project activities, and no adverse impacts are possible.

10.2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (B2)

Potential negative offsite biodiversity impacts include:

- Displacement of deforestation to important habitat outside the project area.
- Displacing illegal extraction of flora and fauna out of the project area.

Leakage in the leakage zone was found to be 0 during the monitoring period, and no signs of leakage were observed during onsite visit or during verification image analysis.

Seizures of illegal fauna and flora outside the project area increased slightly during this monitoring period. The origin of the contraband species is not known.

Mitigation for the potential of increased taking of illegal wildlife offsite is handled through complementary projects administered by Conservation International. The noted potential offsite impacts are reasonable and have been appropriately monitored during this monitoring period. Information in section 8.2 of the PIR shows there was a decrease in the rate of illegal trafficking of wildlife outside the project area and zone.

10.3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (GL3)

The AMPF is a site of global interest and includes 25 known endangered and critically endangered species. The list of these species can be found in Table 41 of the PIR. Table 42 includes another 21 vulnerable species. Evidence used to determine the project is able to continue to satisfy Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits was provided within the PIR. Section 8.3 of the PIR highlights and explains how project environmental awareness and outreach efforts have increased environmental awareness to as much as 97% of the population. Protection of habitat through monitoring efforts and the preservation of over 3600 ha of habitat within the AMPF is cited. Socioeconomic surveys have been completed and an extensive outreach campaign was witnessed by verifiers during the site visit. The area clearly contains critically endangered species. This indicator is adequately addressed for Gold Level recognition for biodiversity efforts.

11 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

After review of all project information, procedures, calculations, supporting documentation and site visits, ESI confirms that the monitoring conducted by the Project Proponent, along with the supporting Monitoring Report, are accurate and consistent with all aforementioned VCS criteria, the validated PD, the selected methodology (VM0015, v1.0), and the CCBS Standards Rules. ESI confirms that the *Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative Monitoring & Implementation Report* (v1.3 dated 18 December 2014) has been implemented in accordance with the validated PD.

ESI confirms all verification activities, including objectives, scope and criteria, level of assurance, monitoring and project documentation adherence to VCS Version 3 (and all associated updates) and CCB Project Design Standards (Second Edition), as documented in this report are complete. ESI concludes without any qualifications or limiting conditions that *The Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative* project (18 December 2014), meets the requirements of VCS Version 3 (and all associated updates) and *CCB Project Design Standards* (Second Edition) for the second monitoring period. The project is achieving the climate, community, and biodiversity benefits, including Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits as described in the Monitoring & Implementation Report dated 18 December 2014.

The GHG assertion provided by Conservation International and verified by ESI has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 1,576,998 tCO₂e equivalents by the project during the verification period/reporting period (15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014). This value is gross of the 10% (175,226 tCO₂e equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool. Additionally the climate, community, and biodiversity benefits assertion provided by the Project Proponent and verified by ESI has resulted in the project achieving Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits during this second monitoring period.

Reporting period: From 15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014

Verified GHG emission reductions or removals in the above reporting period:

GHG Emission Reductions or Removals	2009 tCO ₂ e	2010 tCO ₂ e	2011 tCO ₂ e	2012 tCO ₂ e	2013 tCO ₂ e	2014 tCO ₂ e	Total for reporting period
Baseline Emissions	34,317	43,164	58,204	74,088	915,496	836,646	1,961,915
Project Emissions	3,055	3,055	3,055	3,055	98,736	98,736	209,692
Leakage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net GHG emission reductions or removals	31,262	40,109	55,149	71,033	816,761	737,910	1,752,224
Buffer pool contribution	3,127	7,138	12,653	19,757	81,677	73,792	175,226
VCUs	28,135	36,098	49,634	63,929	735,084	664,118	<u>1,576,998</u>


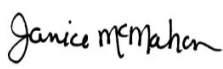
NOTE: Values reported are annual.

CCBS STANDARDS CRITERIA CHECKLIST:

GENERAL SECTION	CONFORMANCE	
G1. Original Conditions in the Project Area (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
G2. Baseline Projections (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
G3. Project Design and Goals (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
G4. Management Capacity and Best Practices (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
G5. Legal Status and Property Rights (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CLIMATE SECTION		
CL1. Net Positive Climate Impacts (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CL2. Offsite Climate Impacts (“Leakage”) (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CL3. Climate Impact Monitoring (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
COMMUNITY SECTION		
CM1. Net Positive Community Impacts (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CM2. Offsite Community Impacts (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
CM3. Community Impact Monitoring (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
BIODIVERSITY SECTION		
B1. Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
B2. Offsite Biodiversity Impacts (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
B3. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring (Required)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>
GOLD SECTION		
GL1. Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (Optional)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GL2. Exceptional Community Benefits (Optional)	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GL3. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (Optional)	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>

Submittal Information:

Report Submitted to:	Verified Carbon Standard Association 1730 Rhode Island Ave. NW, Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20036 Conservation International Carbon Fund 2011 Crystal Drive, Suite 500 Arlington, VA 2202 Attention: Mr. Fabiano Godoy
Report Submitted by:	Environmental Services, Inc. -Corporate Office 7220 Financial Way, Suite 100 Jacksonville, Florida 32257

ESI Lead Verifier Name and Signature	 Guy Pinjuv Lead Verifier
ESI Division - Regional Technical Manager Name and Signature	 Janice McMahon Vice President and Forestry, Carbon and GHG Division Regional Technical Manager
Date:	02 June 2015

EJ/GP/JPM/rb/VO14042.00 Alto Mayo VCS & CCB 2nd Verification Report-final-v2-20150602.doc
 K pf06/02/15f

APPENDIX A – DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM CLIENT

Documents received 26 March 2014
(VCS Website)

- VERIF_REP_944_15JUN2008_14JUN2012.pdf
- MONIT_REP_944_15JUN2008_14JUN2012.pdf
- PROJ_DESC_944_15JUN2012.pdf
- VALID_REP_944_30JUL2012.pdf

Documents received on 19 September 2014

- MIR 2014 GIS Files
 - Boundaries
 - project_area.ovr
 - info
 - arc0005.nit
 - arc.dir
 - arc0000.dat
 - arc0000.nit
 - arc0001.dat
 - arc0001.nit
 - arc0002.dat
 - arc0002.nit
 - arc0003.dat
 - arc0003.nit
 - arc0004.dat
 - arc0004.nit
 - arc0005.dat
 - leakage_belt
 - w001001x.adf
 - dblbnd.adf
 - hdr.adf
 - prj.adf
 - sta.adf
 - vat.adf
 - w001001.adf
 - project_area
 - w001001x.adf
 - dblbnd.adf
 - hdr.adf
 - prj.adf
 - sta.adf
 - vat.adf
 - w001001.adf
 - leakage_belt.aux.xml

- leakage_belt.ovr
- project_area.aux.xml
- Forest elevation dataset
 - forest_elev.ovr
 - forest_elev
- w001001x.adf
- dblbnd.adf
- hdr.adf
- prj.adf
- sta.adf
- vat.adf
- w001001.adf
 - Info
- arc0002.nit
- arc.dir
- arc0000.dat
- arc0000.nit
- arc0001.dat
- arc0001.nit
- arc0002.dat
- forest_elev.aux.xml
- Land cover change timeseries
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod_e05ha1.rrd
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod_e05ha1.img
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod_e05ha1.img.aux.xml
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod_e05ha1.img.vat.cpg
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod_e05ha1.img.vat.dbf
 - Model outputs
 - lcover_2014.rst
 - lcover_2008.RDC
 - lcover_2008.rst
 - lcover_2009.RDC
 - lcover_2009.rst
 - lcover_2010.RDC
 - lcover_2010.rst
 - lcover_2011.RDC
 - lcover_2011.rst
 - lcover_2012.RDC
 - lcover_2012.rst
 - lcover_2013.RDC
 - lcover_2013.rst
 - lcover_2014.RDC
 - Species ranges
 - yt_wooly_monkey.prj
 - yt_wooly_monkey.sbn
 - yt_wooly_monkey.sbx
 - yt_wooly_monkey.shp
 - yt_wooly_monkey.shp.xml

- yt_wooly_monkey.shx
- night_monkey.cpg
- night_monkey.dbf
- night_monkey.prj
- night_monkey.sbn
- night_monkey.sbx
- night_monkey.shp
- night_monkey.shp.xml
- night_monkey.shx
- Percy_grids_sp..xlsx
- spectacled_bear.cpg
- spectacled_bear.dbf
- spectacled_bear.prj
- spectacled_bear.sbn
- spectacled_bear.sbx
- spectacled_bear.shp
- spectacled_bear.shp.xml
- spectacled_bear.shx
- titi_monkey.cpg
- titi_monkey.dbf
- titi_monkey.prj
- titi_monkey.sbn
- titi_monkey.sbx
- titi_monkey.shp
- titi_monkey.shp.xml
- titi_monkey.shx
- yt_wooly_monkey.cpg
- yt_wooly_monkey.dbf
- AM SI_MIR2014_GISFiles_Read Me.txt
- MIR and NPRT
- AM Non-Permanence Risk Report n3 v2014_09_19.pdf (Risk Report v1.1)
- AM Monitoring _ Implementation Report 2014_09_19.pdf
- Supportive Information NPRT
- VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AM PF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx
- LEY n 27908 ley de rondas campesinas.pdf
- RP N 26-2014-SERNANP.pdf
- Sup.Inf_Meth_03a_Land_Cover_Change_Analysis.pdf
- Sup.Inf_Meth_03b_CI Methodologies for Supervised Classification.pdf
- Sup.Inf_Meth_03c_CI Methodology for Coregistering Images.pdf
- Supportive Information PIR
- Sup.Inf_nprt_21_INGEMMET peligros geograficos BPAM.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_01_Technical expertise mgmt team.xlsx
- Sup.Inf_nprt_02a_Contrato de administracion BPAM.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_02b_Contrato de administracion BPAM propuesta tecnica.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_03_Drivers agents deforestation analysis AMPF.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_04_Plan de trabajo 2014 BPAM.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_05a_Estrategia manejo conflictos BPAM.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_05b_Plan gestion social BPAM.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_05c_Protocolo relacionamiento comunitario BPAM.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_06_REDD price report_march2014.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_07a_Financial models summary.xlsx
- Sup.Inf_nprt_07b_Financial analysis tool Alto Mayo \$7 carbon.xlsm
- Sup.Inf_nprt_08_CI Foundation and affiliates financial report.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_09_Conservation agreements model.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_10a_SERNANP guidelines for CAs.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_10b_SERNANP approved CA model.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_11_Calculo costo de oportunidad BPAM.xlsx
- Sup.Inf_nprt_12_Plan maestro del BPAM 2008-2013.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_13_Informe legal tenencia BPAM.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_14_Estrategia de comunicacio BPAM.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_15a_Plan capacitación-equipo técnico.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_15b_Cronograma capacitación equipo técnico..xlsx
- Sup.Inf_nprt_16_Peru governance score_2008-2012.xlsx
- Sup.Inf_nprt_17_REDD readiness progress fact sheet.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_18a_Emergencias a nivel nacional segun region y fenomeno 2012.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_18b_Emergencias a nivel nacional segun danos y region 2012.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_18c_Emergencias a nivel nacional segun region y fenomeno 2013.pdf

- Sup.Inf_nprt_18d_Emergencias a nivel nacional segun danos y region 2013.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_18e_Cuadros desinventar - natural risks.xlsx
- Sup.Inf_nprt_19_MINAM_Mapa de Vulnerabilidad_SM.jpg
- Sup.Inf_nprt_20_MINAM_Mapa de Susceptibilidad_SM.jpg

Documents received 19 September 2014 (CCBA website)

- CCB_RPT_AltoMayo_112912.pdf
- CCB_CI_AltoMayo_Verification_Statement_121212.pdf
- CCB_PIR_ICAM_vfinal_06_19_12.pdf

Documents received 07 October 2014

- Imagery_2014_monitoring period
 - 2012_aster_2014_l8_stack.tif
 - 2006_2014_image_stack_masked.tif
- MIR 2014 GIS files
- AMCI_MIR2014_GISFiles_ReadMe.txt
 - Boundaries
 - project_area.ovr
 - info
 - arc0005.nit
 - arc.dir
 - arc0000.dat
 - arc0000.nit
 - arc0001.dat
 - arc0001.nit
 - arc0002.dat
 - arc0002.nit
 - arc0003.dat
 - arc0003.nit
 - arc0004.dat
 - arc0004.nit
 - arc0005.dat
 - leakage_belt
 - w001001x.adf
 - dblbnd.adf
 - hdr.adf
 - prj.adf

- sta.adf
- vat.adf
- w001001.adf
 - project_area
- w001001x.adf
- dblbnd.adf
- hdr.adf
- prj.adf
- sta.adf
- vat.adf
- w001001.adf
 - leakage_belt.aux.xml
 - leakage_belt.ovr
 - project_area.aux.xml
- forest elevation dataset
 - forest_elev.ovr
 - forest_elev
- w001001x.adf
- dblbnd.adf
- hdr.adf
- prj.adf
- sta.adf
- vat.adf
- w001001.adf
 - Info
- arc0002.nit
- arc.dir
- arc0000.dat
- arc0000.nit
- arc0001.dat
- arc0001.nit
- arc0002.dat
- forest_elev.aux.xml
- land cover change timeseries
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod el2_e05ha1.rrd
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod el2_e05ha1.img
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod el2_e05ha1.img.aux.xml
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod el2_e05ha1.img.vat.cpg
 - 2006_2012_2014_update_mod el2_e05ha1.img.vat.dbf
 - model outputs
 - lcover_2014.rst
 - lcover_2008.RDC
 - lcover_2008.rst
 - lcover_2009.RDC
 - lcover_2009.rst
 - lcover_2010.RDC
 - lcover_2010.rst
 - lcover_2011.RDC
 - lcover_2011.rst

- lcover_2012.RDC
- lcover_2012.rst
- lcover_2013.RDC
- lcover_2013.rst
- lcover_2014.RDC
- species ranges
- yt_wooly_monkey.shx
- night_monkey.cpg
- night_monkey.dbf
- night_monkey.prj
- night_monkey.sbn
- night_monkey.sbx
- night_monkey.shp
- night_monkey.shp.xml
- night_monkey.shx
- Percy_grids_sp..xlsx
- spectacled_bear.cpg
- spectacled_bear.dbf
- spectacled_bear.prj
- spectacled_bear.sbn
- spectacled_bear.sbx
- spectacled_bear.shp
- spectacled_bear.shp.xml
- spectacled_bear.shx
- titi_monkey.cpg
- titi_monkey.dbf
- titi_monkey.prj
- titi_monkey.sbn
- titi_monkey.sbx
- titi_monkey.shp
- titi_monkey.shp.xml
- titi_monkey.shx
- yt_wooly_monkey.cpg
- yt_wooly_monkey.dbf
- yt_wooly_monkey.prj
- yt_wooly_monkey.sbn
- yt_wooly_monkey.sbx
- yt_wooly_monkey.shp
- yt_wooly_monkey.shp.xml

Documents received 08 October 2014

- AltoMayo_PatrolRoutes2.pdf
- patrolrouts_settlem
- Poblados.lyr
- Poblados.prj
- Poblados.sbn
- Poblados.sbx
- Poblados.shp
- Poblados.shx
- Roads.cpg
- Roads.dbf
- Roads.lyr
- Roads.prj

- Roads.sbn
- Roads.sbx
- Roads.shp
- Roads.shp.xml
- Roads.shx
- AltoMayo_DeforPatrol.mxd
- AMPA_boundary_simple.cpg
- AMPA_boundary_simple.dbf
- AMPA_boundary_simple.lyr
- AMPA_boundary_simple.prj
- AMPA_boundary_simple.sbn
- AMPA_boundary_simple.sbx
- AMPA_boundary_simple.shp
- AMPA_boundary_simple.shp.x
- ml
- AMPA_boundary_simple.shx
- landcover2006_2012_2014.lyr
- PatrolRoutes.cpg
- PatrolRoutes.dbf
- PatrolRoutes.lyr
- PatrolRoutes.prj
- PatrolRoutes.sbn
- PatrolRoutes.sbx
- PatrolRoutes.shp
- PatrolRoutes.shp.xml
- PatrolRoutes.shx
- Poblados.cpg
- Poblados.dbf

Documents received 14 October 2014

- AMPA_Boundary_Files
- log
- ampa_leakage_belt.dbf
- ampa_leakage_belt.prj
- ampa_leakage_belt.sbn
- ampa_leakage_belt.sbx
- ampa_leakage_belt.shp
- ampa_leakage_belt.shx
- ampa_project_area.dbf
- ampa_project_area.prj
- ampa_project_area.sbn
- ampa_project_area.sbx
- ampa_project_area.shp
- ampa_project_area.shx
- ampa_project_area_simple.cpg
- ampa_project_area_simple.dbf
- ampa_project_area_simple.prj
- ampa_project_area_simple.sbn
- ampa_project_area_simple.sbx
- ampa_project_area_simple.shp
- ampa_project_area_simple.shp.xml
- ampa_project_area_simple.shx

Documents received 15 October 2014

- CloudMask_ElevData
 - mask_152.tif.vat.dbf
 - elev_clas.dbf
 - elev_clas.prj
 - elev_clas.sbn
 - elev_clas.sbx
 - elev_clas.shp
 - elev_clas.shp.xml
 - elev_clas.shx
 - Elev_clas.tfw
 - Elev_clas.tif
 - Elev_clas.tif.aux.xml
 - Elev_clas.tif.ovr
 - Elev_clas.tif.vat.dbf
 - log
 - mask_152.dbf
 - mask_152.prj
 - mask_152.sbn
 - mask_152.sbx
 - mask_152.shp
 - mask_152.shp.xml
 - mask_152.shx
 - mask_152.tfw
 - mask_152.tif
 - mask_152.tif.aux.xml
 - mask_152.tif.ovr

Documents received 21 October 2014

- CloudMasks_115_155
 - cloudmask_155.tif.vat.dbf
 - cloudmask_115
 - w001001x.adf
 - dblbnd.adf
 - hdr.adf
 - prj.adf
 - sta.adf
 - vat.adf
 - w001001.adf
 - cloudmask_155
 - w001001x.adf
 - dblbnd.adf
 - hdr.adf
 - prj.adf
 - sta.adf
 - vat.adf
 - w001001.adf
 - Info
 - arc0005.nit

- arc.dir
- arc0000.dat
- arc0000.nit
- arc0001.dat
- arc0001.nit
- arc0002.dat
- arc0002.nit
- arc0003.dat
- arc0003.nit
- arc0004.dat
- arc0004.nit
- arc0005.dat
- cloudmask_115.aux.xml
- cloudmask_115.cpg
- cloudmask_115.dbf
- cloudmask_115.prj
- cloudmask_115.sbn
- cloudmask_115.sbx
- cloudmask_115.shp
- cloudmask_115.shx
- cloudmask_115.tfw
- cloudmask_115.tif
- cloudmask_115.tif.aux.xml
- cloudmask_115.tif.ovr
- cloudmask_115.tif.vat.cpg
- cloudmask_115.tif.vat.dbf
- cloudmask_155.aux.xml
- cloudmask_155.cpg
- cloudmask_155.dbf
- cloudmask_155.prj
- cloudmask_155.sbn
- cloudmask_155.sbx
- cloudmask_155.shp
- cloudmask_155.shx
- cloudmask_155.tfw
- cloudmask_155.tif
- cloudmask_155.tif.aux.xml
- cloudmask_155.tif.ovr
- cloudmask_155.tif.vat.cpg
- cloudmask_155.tif.vat.dbf
- cloudmask_155.tif.ovr
- cloudmask_155.tif.vat.cpg

Documents received 26 October 2014

- Informe_N_01_2013_CBO.pdf
- field_trip_verification_points
- Waypoints_23-OCT-14.gpx
- Track_VERIFICACION 00 PM.gpx
- Track_VERIFICACION.gpx
- Waypoints_22-OCT-14.gpx
- SI-08b-local pop 2014
- Mesa T+cnica 26-06-2014 (1).jpg
- SI-08b-local pop-2013
- Relaci+n ni+os (5) 07-03-2013.jpg

- Relaci+|n ni+|os (2) 07-03-2013.jpg
- Relaci+|n ni+|os (3) 07-03-2013.jpg
- Relaci+|n ni+|os (4) 07-03-2013.jpg
- SI-08c-local pop-2013
- Ayuda memoria (05-11 sin a+|o).jpg
- SI-08c-local pop-2014
- Inspecci+|n Ocul 1 (03-02-2014).jpg
- Sup.Info.Field_04b_PIR non subscriber survey
- Aguas Verdes 14-03-2014
 - hoja 12.jpg
 - hoja 01.jpg
 - hoja 02.jpg
 - hoja 03.jpg
 - hoja 04.jpg
 - hoja 05.jpg
 - hoja 06.jpg
 - hoja 07.jpg
 - hoja 08.jpg
 - hoja 09.jpg
 - hoja 10.jpg
 - hoja 11.jpg
- Aguas Verdes 19-03-2014
 - hoja 12.jpg
 - hoja 01.jpg
 - hoja 02.jpg
 - hoja 03.jpg
 - hoja 04.jpg
 - hoja 05.jpg
 - hoja 06.jpg
 - hoja 07.jpg
 - hoja 08.jpg
 - hoja 09.jpg
 - hoja 10.jpg
 - hoja 11.jpg
- Aguas Verdes 21-03-2014
 - hoja 12.jpg
 - hoja 01.jpg
 - hoja 02.jpg
 - hoja 03.jpg
 - hoja 04.jpg
 - hoja 05.jpg
 - hoja 06.jpg
 - hoja 07.jpg
 - hoja 08.jpg
 - hoja 09.jpg
 - hoja 10.jpg
 - hoja 11.jpg
- Aguas Verdes sr Vigil 17-03-2014
 - hoja 12.jpg
 - hoja 01.jpg
 - hoja 02.jpg
 - hoja 03.jpg
 - hoja 04.jpg
 - hoja 05.jpg
 - hoja 06.jpg
 - hoja 07.jpg
 - hoja 08.jpg
 - hoja 09.jpg
 - hoja 10.jpg
 - hoja 11.jpg
- Amangay sr Eduard 18-03-2014
 - hoja 12.jpg
 - hoja 01.jpg
 - hoja 02.jpg
 - hoja 03.jpg
 - hoja 04.jpg
 - hoja 05.jpg
 - hoja 06.jpg
 - hoja 07.jpg
 - hoja 08.jpg
 - hoja 09.jpg
 - hoja 10.jpg
 - hoja 11.jpg
- Amangay sr Inocencio 20-03-2014
 - hoja 12.jpg
 - hoja 01.jpg
 - hoja 02.jpg
 - hoja 03.jpg
 - hoja 04.jpg
 - hoja 05.jpg
 - hoja 06.jpg
 - hoja 07.jpg
 - hoja 08.jpg
 - hoja 09.jpg
 - hoja 10.jpg
 - hoja 11.jpg
- Amangay sr Julian 20-03-2014
 - hoja 12.jpg
 - hoja 01.jpg
 - hoja 02.jpg
 - hoja 03.jpg
 - hoja 04.jpg
 - hoja 05.jpg
 - hoja 06.jpg
 - hoja 07.jpg
 - hoja 08.jpg
 - hoja 09.jpg
 - hoja 10.jpg
 - hoja 11.jpg
- Esperanza sr Chilc+|n 12-03-2014
 - hoja 12.jpg

- hoja 01.jpg
- hoja 04a.jpg
- hoja 05.jpg
- hoja 06.jpg
- hoja 07.jpg
- hoja 08.jpg
- hoja 09.jpg
- hoja 10.jpg
- hoja 11.jpg
- Tumbaro 18-03-2014
- hoja 12.jpg
- hoja 01.jpg
- hoja 02.jpg
- hoja 03.jpg
- hoja 04.jpg
- hoja 05.jpg
- hoja 06.jpg
- hoja 07.jpg
- hoja 08.jpg
- hoja 09.jpg
- hoja 10.jpg
- hoja 11.jpg
- supportive information Field Trip
- Sup.Info.Field_01_Conservation_Agreements_signed_settlers
 - Sup.Info.Field_01j_Conservation_Agreements_Maximiliano Cahuana Izquierdo.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01a_Conservation_Agreements_Abdias Vasquez Silva.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01b_Conservation_Agreements_Agripina Saucedo Cieza.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01c_Conservation_Agreements_Editá Condoy Cruz.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01d_Conservation_Agreements_Verceli Fernandez_Birds.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01e_Conservation_Agreements_Pablo Gonzalez Silva.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01f_Conservation_Agreements_Gilmer Hurtado Ramos.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01g_Conservation_Agreements_Juan Pérez Rojas.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01h_Conservation_Agreements_Julio César Jara Fernandez.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_01i_Conservation_Agreements_Lorenzo Bustamente Cabrera.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_03_Summary_tables_SID
- Sup.Info.Field_03e_Summary_tables_SID_CA coffee benefit packages.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_03a_Summary_tables_SID_total PIR 2012 2014 surveys.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_03b_Summary_tables_SID_total inhabitants registered 2013.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_03c_Summary_tables_SID_Events implemented.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_03d_Summary_tables_SID_CA benefits list delivered.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_04_PIR 2012_2014 surveys questionnaire
 - Sup.Info.Field_04a_PIR subscriber survey
 - Subscribers 201_12.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_1.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_2.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_3.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_4.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_5.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_6.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_7.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_8.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_9.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_10.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_11.JPG
 - Subscribers 187_12.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_1.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_2.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_3.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_4.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_5.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_6.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_7.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_8.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_9.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_10.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_11.JPG
 - Subscribers 189_12.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_1.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_2.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_3.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_4.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_5.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_6.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_7.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_8.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_9.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_10.JPG
 - Subscribers 190_11.JPG

- Subscribers 190_12.JPG
- Subscribers 191_1.JPG
- Subscribers 191_2.JPG
- Subscribers 191_3.JPG
- Subscribers 191_4.JPG
- Subscribers 191_5.JPG
- Subscribers 191_6.JPG
- Subscribers 191_7.JPG
- Subscribers 191_8.JPG
- Subscribers 191_9.JPG
- Subscribers 191_10.JPG
- Subscribers 191_11.JPG
- Subscribers 191_12.JPG
- Subscribers 201_1.JPG
- Subscribers 201_2.JPG
- Subscribers 201_3.JPG
- Subscribers 201_4.JPG
- Subscribers 201_5.JPG
- Subscribers 201_6.JPG
- Subscribers 201_7.JPG
- Subscribers 201_8.JPG
- Subscribers 201_9.JPG
- Subscribers 201_10.JPG
- Subscribers 201_11.JPG
- Sup.Info.Field_04b_PIR non subscriber survey
- Tumbaro 18-03-2014
- hoja 12.jpg
- hoja 01.jpg
- hoja 02.jpg
- hoja 03.jpg
- hoja 04.jpg
- hoja 05.jpg
- hoja 06.jpg
- hoja 07.jpg
- hoja 08.jpg
- hoja 09.jpg
- hoja 10.jpg
- hoja 11.jpg
- Aguas Verdes 14-03-2014
- hoja 12.jpg
- hoja 01.jpg
- hoja 02.jpg
- hoja 03.jpg
- hoja 04.jpg
- hoja 05.jpg
- hoja 06.jpg
- hoja 07.jpg
- hoja 08.jpg
- hoja 09.jpg
- hoja 10.jpg
- hoja 11.jpg
- Aguas Verdes 19-03-2014
- hoja 12.jpg
- hoja 01.jpg
- hoja 02.jpg
- hoja 03.jpg
- hoja 04.jpg
- hoja 05.jpg
- hoja 06.jpg
- hoja 07.jpg
- hoja 08.jpg
- hoja 09.jpg
- hoja 10.jpg
- hoja 11.jpg
- Aguas Verdes 21-03-2014
- hoja 12.jpg
- hoja 01.jpg
- hoja 02.jpg
- hoja 03.jpg
- hoja 04.jpg
- hoja 05.jpg
- hoja 06.jpg
- hoja 07.jpg
- hoja 08.jpg
- hoja 09.jpg
- hoja 10.jpg
- hoja 11.jpg
- Sup.Info.Field_04c_USAID poverty survey
- Poverty survey 206_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 152_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 152_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 153_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 153_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 154_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 154_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 155_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 155_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 156_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 156_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 157_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 157_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 158_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 158_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 159_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 159_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 160_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 160_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 161_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 161_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 162_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 162_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 163_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 163_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 164_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 164_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 165_1.JPG

- Poverty survey 165_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 166_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 166_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 167_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 167_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 168_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 168_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 169_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 169_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 170_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 170_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 171_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 171_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 172_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 172_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 173_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 173_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 174_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 174_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 175_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 175_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 176_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 176_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 177_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 177_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 178_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 178_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 179_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 179_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 180_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 180_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 181_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 181_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 182_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 182_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 183_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 183_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 184_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 184_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 185_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 185_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 186_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 186_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 187_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 187_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 188_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 188_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 189_1.JPG
- Poverty survey 189_2.JPG
- Poverty survey 190_1.jpg
- Poverty survey 190_2.jpg
- Poverty survey 191_1.jpg
- Poverty survey 191_2.jpg
 - Sup.Info.Field_06_Antidiscriminati on_protocols
 - Sup.Info.Field_06c_Contratacio n Administrativa SERNANP Especialistas.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_06a_CI_Antidiscr imination_policy.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_06b_Contratacio n Administrativa SERNANP GuardaParques.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_07_Comm_Resu lst of PIR 2012-2014
 - Sup.Info.Field_07_Comm_Resu lst of PIR 2012-2014 poster.jpg
 - IMG_9449.JPG
 - IMG_9490.JPG
 - IMG_9491.JPG
 - IMG_9493.JPG
 - IMG_9509.JPG
 - Sup.Info.Field_08_Complaining mechanisms docs
 - Sup.Info.Field_08a_Complainin g mechanism comm poster.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_08b_Local population Requests docs
 - 2014 docs
 - Solicitud Amaz 25-02-2014.jpg
 - Acta reun (1) 26-06-2014.jpg
 - Acta reun (2) 26-06-2014.jpg
 - Acta reun (3) 26-06-2014.jpg
 - Carta 04-05-2014.jpg
 - Carta 07-06-14.jpg
 - Constancia 24-07-2014 (1).jpg
 - Constancia 24-07-2014 (2).jpg
 - Constancia 24-07-2014 (3).jpg
 - Copia Acta 28-05-2014 (1).jpg
 - Copia Acta 28-05-2014 (2).jpg
 - Copia Acta 28-05-2014 (3).jpg
 - Mesa T+cnica 26-06-2014.jpg
 - Oficio 25-03-2014 (1).jpg
 - Oficio 25-03-2014 (2).jpg
 - 2013 docs
 - Sumilla (1) 07-03-2013.jpg
 - Carta 27-07-2013.jpg
 - Oficio 05-10-2013.jpg
 - Oficio 10-11-2013.jpg
 - Oficio 18-11-2013.jpg
 - Oficio 22-08-2013.jpg
 - Oficio 24-10-2013.jpg
 - Oficio 24-11-2013.jpg
 - Solicita 17-10-2013.jpg
 - Solicitud 02-08-2013.jpg
 - Solicitud 05-10-2013.jpg
 - Solicitud 07-08-2013.jpg

- Solicitud 07-11-2013.jpg
- Solicitud 16-07-2013.jpg
- Solicitud 17-06-2013.jpg
- Solicitud otro 02-08-2013.jpg
- Sup.Info.Field_08c_Local population Responses docs
 - 2012
 - Oficio Mult (09-08-2012).jpg
 - Oficio cargo (09-08-2012).jpg
 - Oficio cargo 3ro (09-08-2012).jpg
 - 2013
 - Oficio Mult (23-01-2013).jpg
 - Carta 10-01-13 (1).jpg
 - Carta 10-01-13 (2)(2).jpg
 - Carta 10-01-13 (2).jpg
 - Carta 10-01-13 (3).jpg
 - Informe a (12-07-2013).jpg
 - Informe b (12-07-2013).jpg
 - Informe ocul (20-07-2013).jpg
 - Informe ocul 2 (20-07-2013).jpg
 - Informe ocul 3 (20-07-2013).jpg
 - Informe ocul 4 (20-07-2013).jpg
 - Oficio Mult (04-02-2013).jpg
 - Oficio Mult (15-03-2013).jpg
 - Oficio Mult (20-02-2013).jpg
 - 2014
 - Oficio 26-03-2014.jpg
 - Carta 20-03-2014.jpg
 - Carta firmas (12-02-2014).jpg
 - Carta Mult (12-02-2014).jpg
 - Inspecci+!n 2 (03-02-2014).jpg
 - Inspecci+!n 3 (03-02-2014).jpg
- Sup.Info.Field_08d_Authorities Responses docs
 - 2012
 - Oficio (7) 08-11-2012.jpg
 - Oficio (1) 08-11-2012.jpg
 - Oficio (2) 08-11-2012.jpg
 - Oficio (3) 08-11-2012.jpg
 - Oficio (4) 16-11-2012.jpg
 - Oficio (5) 18-12-2012.jpg
 - Oficio (6) 18-12-2012.jpg
 - 2013
 - Padr+!n C.E 2013 (3).jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (1) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (2) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (3) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (4) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (5) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (6) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (7) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (8) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (9) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (10) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (11) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (12) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (13) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Mesa di+!logo (14) 23-01-2013.jpg
 - Morbilidad EaS 2013.jpg
 - Oficio 07-09-2013.jpg
 - Oficio 19-09-2013.jpg
 - Oficio 21-10-2013.jpg
 - Padr+!n C.E 2013 (1).jpg
 - Padr+!n C.E 2013 (2).jpg
 - 2014
 - Oficio 26-05-2014.jpg
 - Banco Py 19-02-2014 (1).jpg
 - Banco Py 19-02-2014 (2).jpg
 - Banco Py 19-02-2014 (3).jpg
 - Banco Py 19-02-2014 (4).jpg
 - Banco Py 19-02-2014 (5).jpg
 - Banco Py 19-02-2014 (6).jpg
 - Sup.Info.Field_11_Administrati on Contract Annual WorkPlan
 - Sup.Info.Field_11b_Administrati on Contract Annual WorkPlan2014.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_11a_Administrati on Contract Annual WorkPlan2013.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_12_Benefits delivered
 - Sup.Info.Field_12j_Benefits delivered_Mercedes Salvador Garc+!a..pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_12a_Benefits delivered_Abraham Rafael Altamirano.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_12b_Benefits delivered_Antero Arenos Mundaca.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_12c_Benefits delivered_Delmira Silva Mu+!os.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_12d_Benefits delivered_Eleuterio Fern+!ndez Quevedo.pdf
 - Sup.Info.Field_12e_Benefits delivered_Berardino Gusman C..pdf

- Sup.Info.Field_12f_Benefits delivered_Apolinar Coronel Cabrera.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_12g_Benefits delivered_Rosalina Silva Herrera.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_12h_Benefits delivered_Jos+ Manchay Cruz.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_12i_Benefits delivered_David Rafael Ramirez.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_13_Subgrant ECOAN
- Sup.Info.Field_13b_External Grant with ECOAN 2014.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_13b_External Grant with ECOAN 2013.pdf
- 00.Description of evidences CI - AMPF 2012-2014_readme.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_02_Conservation_Agreements_signed_Rondas Campesinas.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_05_Coffee production change perception.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_09_SLP Coffee Beneficiaries List.pdf
- Sup.Info.Field_10_Peruvian Legal Framework for implementing REDD+ SPDA.pdf

Documents received 03 November 2014

- Sup.Inf_GIS_02_Biomass calculation.xlsx
- Sup.Inf_GIS_01_RS_GIS workflow.pptx
- LCMap_validation_report_GIS_files
 - ValidationClassMap_Patrol_Random_Points.mxd
 - Documents Maps and Tables
 - ValidationClassMap_Patrol_Random_Points.jpg
 - All_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.xlsx
 - LC061214_Validation_Report_A MPF.docx
 - all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.cpg
 - all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.dbf
 - all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.lyr
 - all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.prj
 - all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.sbn

- all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.sbx
- all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.shp
- all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.shp.xml
- all_points_patrol_random_mapc_lasses.shx
- AMPF_boundary_simple.cpg
- AMPF_boundary_simple.dbf
- AMPF_boundary_simple.prj
- AMPF_boundary_simple.sbn
- AMPF_boundary_simple.sbx
- AMPF_boundary_simple.shp
- AMPF_boundary_simple.shx
- AMPF_boundary_simple.xml
- lc_06_12_14_model2.tfw
- lc_06_12_14_model2.tif
- lc_06_12_14_model2.tif.aux.xml
- lc_06_12_14_model2.tif.lyr
- lc_06_12_14_model2.tif.ovr
- lc_06_12_14_model2.tif.vat.dbf
- lc_06_12_14_model2.tif.xml
- lc_06_12_14_model2_defor.tfw
- lc_06_12_14_model2_defor.tif
- lc_06_12_14_model2_defor.tif.aux.xml
- lc_06_12_14_model2_defor.tif.ovr
- lc_06_12_14_model2_defor.tif.vat.cpg
- lc_06_12_14_model2_defor.tif.vat.dbf

Documents received 26 November 2014

- Sup.Inf_GIS_02 (Sup Inf_Meth_04a INFORMACION DE CAMPO - BPAM-2011_v05_12_2012 (ACTUALIZADO-12-6-12)).xlsx
- Protocolo_Biodiversidad_ICAM_vf_06_19_12.pdf
- Protocolo_Socioeconomico_ICAM_vf_06_19_12.pdf

Documents received 11 December 2014

- 042_Alto_Mayo_VCS_Rd1_revised20141203_Clresponses.xlsx
- VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_12_11.xlsx

- 042_Alto_Mayo_VCS_Rd1_revised20141203_Clresponses.xlsx
- AM Monitoring _ Implementation Report 2014_12_11.doc
- AM Monitoring _ Implementation Report 2014_12_11_trackchanges.doc
- AM Non-Permanence Risk Report n3 v2014_12_11.doc
- AM Non-Permanence Risk Report n3 v2014_12_11_trackschanges.doc
- Sup.Inf_GIS_02 (Sup Inf_Meth_04a_INFORMACION DE CAMPO - BPAM-2011_v05_12_2012 (ACTUALIZADO-12-6-12)).xlsx
- Sup.Inf_GIS03_LC061214_Validation_Report_AMPF.pdf
- Sup.Inf_nprt_16_Peru governance score_2009-2013.xlsx
- Sup.Info.Field_08a_Complainin g mechanism comm poster.pdf
- SupInfo_RD1_VCS2a_MINAN email_MRV letter.pdf
- SupInfo_RD1_VCS2b_CIFOR2014_the context of REDD in Peru.pdf
- SupInfo_RD1_VCS2c_Potapov et al 2014_national satellite-based humid tropical forest change assessment in Peru.pdf
- SupInfo_RD1_VCS4a_VCS validated PD of Cordillera Azul National Park REDD project.pdf

- SupInfo_RD1_VCS4b_VCS Validation report for ICAM.pdf
- SupInfo_RD1_VCS4c_Test_for _significance_GHG_fires_livestock_deadwood_AltoMayo.xlsx
- SupInfo_RD1_VCS12_Authorization to log fallen tree inside AMPF.pdf
- SupInfo_RD1_VCS15_Map of AMPF_fire occurrence_june12_june14.png
- SupInfo_RD1_VCS23_Poblacion ZA consultada final BAA290512.xls

Documents received 17 December 2014

- 042_Alto_Mayo_VCS_Rd2_DR AFT_Clresponses.xlsx

Documents received 06 January 2015

- SupInfo_RD2_VCS3_Test_for _significance_GHG_fires_livestock_deadwood_AltoMayo.xlsx
- 042_Alto_Mayo_VCS_Rd2a_Clresponses.xlsx
- AM Monitoring _ Implementation Report 2014_12_18_final.pdf
- AM Non-Permanence Risk Report n3 v2014_12_11_final.pdf

APPENDIX B – VCS NCR/CL/OFI SUMMARY

Item Number	1
VCS Standard VCS Version 3 Requirements Document 08 October 2013, v3.4	3.6.1 Deviations from the project description are permitted at verification. The procedures for documenting the deviation depend on whether the deviation impacts the applicability of the methodology, additionality or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario. Interpretation of whether the deviation impacts any of these shall be determined consistent with the CDM Guidelines on assessment of different types of changes from the project activity as described in the registered PDD, mutatis mutandis. The procedures are as follows:
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	MR, section 4.2; VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx, PD section 6.1.2
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	<p>Deviations from the project description will be evaluated at this verification as part of the audit process. Values reported in "VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx" for VM Table 15.a "Total carbon stock change in initial forest classes" do not match the validated PD. Ctoticl,t values for the monitoring period differ from the validated PD.</p> <p>Values reported in "VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx" for VM Table 15.a "Total carbon stock change in initial forest classes" do not match the validated PD. Ctoticl,t values for the monitoring period differ from the validated PD.</p> <p>In conversations with the PP, it appears as though the adjustment for Ctoticl,t values from validation occurred as the result of additional review and this needs to be presented as a PD deviation in the MR (see applicable finding in VCS Standard).</p>
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	NCR: Please address the findings and report this PD deviation in the MR. In doing so, please comment on the applicability of the methodology, additionality or the appropriateness of the baseline scenario following all requirements in (1) and (2) below. Please also explain the discrepancy in values for the VM Table 15a. values "Total carbon stock change in initial forest classes" between the validated PD and those used for computations in this monitoring period.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	<p>Values reported on VMTable 15a. "Total carbon stock change in initial forest classes of "VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx" were different from the values reported on the PDD, as this table was recalculated after validation based on the verifier's observations during the first monitoring report. The input values of this table is the total carbon value (Ctoticl,t), which was re-estimated by adding the 90% CI to each forest strata, as per VM0015 requirement regarding the uncertainty assessment.</p> <p>The VM Tables 15a-c, were added in the MIR v1.1 in the section 4.2 Deviations from the Monitoring Plan . Although this correction changed the values of the baseline emissions, the results are lower than previously reported in the PD and therefore more conservative. This correction does not affect the applicability of the methodology, additionality or appropriateness of the baseline.</p>

ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	The revision to the Ctotal parameter as a result of uncertainty recalculations is now appropriately documented in Section 4.2 of the MR. The deviation is appropriately described and justified, and the project remains in compliance with the VCS rules, specifically VCS Standard 3.6.1. This finding is addressed.
Item Number	2
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	Leakage in this methodology is subject to monitoring, reporting, verification and accounting (MRV-A). However, if the project area is located within a broader sub-national or national region that is subject to MRV-A of GHG emissions from deforestation under a VCS or UNFCCC registered (and VCS endorsed) program (= "jurisdictional program"), leakage may be subject to special provisions because any change in carbon stocks or increase in GHG emissions outside the project area would be subject to MRV-A under the broader jurisdictional program. In such cases, the most recent VCS Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR) Requirements shall be applied.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	PDD pg. 86, MR pg. 52
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	<p>The project appears to be subject to VCS Jurisdictional and Nested REDD+ (JNR) Requirements due to the development of a regional accounting and MRV system through the Peruvian Government. The PDD mentions such a system is under development and may have been established by the time of this verification. Where the project now falls under an MRV system, adherence to these provisions may be required.</p> <p>The MR, Section 5.1 states on page 52 "Since the date of validation and verification, no regional, national, or jurisdictional monitoring system of land-use and land-cover change was in place. Therefore, the project proponent was responsible for implementing the land-use and land-cover change component of the monitoring plan for the project area and leakage belt." This statement does not explicitly address all the MRV provisions the project may be subject to with implementation of a National Jurisdictional program.</p>
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please state more specifically the current progress of a National REDD+ MRV initiative mentioned in the validated PDD in the MR, highlighting whether certain MRV provisions are to be implemented at this verification. If the National MRV system has been implemented but the project can be excluded please provide documentary evidence to support the assertion. Please also specify in the MR that the current status of a national or regional jurisdictional REDD+ program as it applies to this monitoring period.

<p>Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>Conservation International-Peru and Arlington offices have been working closely with the government of Peru in the development of the national MRV system⁽¹⁾, as well as providing technical advisory for the regional (jurisdictional) REDD mechanism through the regional REDD roundtable⁽²⁾. Despite of great advances in mapping the forest cover and change, and in the national forest inventory, at this time there is no national or subnational baseline, reference level or MRV system, in which the project should be adjusted or subject to their requirements (including JNR requirements). In the CIFOR's occasional paper on <i>The context of REDD in Peru</i> (see section 5.5, page 5.1 of SupInfo_RD1_VCS2b), published in 2014, the authors highlight the lack of a MRV system for REDD, as well as the plans to integrate the regional baselines, which are still being developed, into the national reference level. In addition, during the UN Climate Summit in New York last September, the Government of Peru has signed a joint declaration of intent, in which it is planned to define Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level and establish a system to monitor, report on and guarantee REDD+ safeguards in 2015⁽³⁾. More recently, in a press release MINAN, mentioned that the current deforestation mapping system covers the period of 2000-2011.⁽⁴⁾ also published in the environmental research letters (see SupInfo_RD1_VCS2c), therefore not covering the current project's reporting period. CI is also working with VCS assisting the regional government of San Martin in applying JNR approach. As soon as the framework and requirements from national or regional MRV systems are define, the project will adapt/and or use the data produced, following the VCS and VM0015 requirements.</p> <p>In order to make the text clear, the word "validation" was deleted from the MIR section 5.1</p> <p>1- http://fcmglobal.org/peru_mrv_april.html 2- http://www.regionsanmartin.gob.pe/noticias.php?codigo=2898 3- http://www.regjeringen.no/pages/38817732/DeclarationofIntentPeru.pdf 4 -http://environmentalresearchweb.org/cows/article/news/59597</p>
<p>ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>The CIFOR's occasional paper on "The context of REDD in Peru" was reviewed by verifiers and clearly indicates that progress is being made, but Peru has not yet developed a national MRV system. The web links appropriately substantiate the assertion by the PP that the Peru national MRV/JNR (jurisdictional REDD+) program is under development and progress is on-going. Finding is addressed.</p>

<p>Item Number</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14</p>	<p>b) The Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU). The MMU shall not be smaller than the minimum area threshold used in the definition of "forest".</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)</p>	<p>AM Monitoring _ Implementation Report 2014_09_19.pdf</p>

<p>ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)</p>	<p>The PD on page 101, AMCI Methodological Annex Section 1.1.5 states "The analysis yielded a digital map of forest cover and deforestation that was filtered to a minimum-mapping unit (MMU) of 2 hectares; the forest class has an overall accuracy of 95%." The MMU as defined in the PD and reflective of monitoring efforts should not be smaller than the MMU for defining forest in order to be in compliance with this requirement. The parameter "Forest Cover and Change Map (2012-2014)" in section 5.3 of the MR also states "2 ha of forest patch as minimum threshold".</p> <p>During the remote sensing demonstration meeting, the verifier was told that the MMU size was adjusted from validation to 0.5ha but is still no smaller than the threshold used in definition of forest which is also now 0.5ha. This adjustment results in increased accuracy but the adjustment must be described as a PD deviation following Section 3.6 of the VCS Standard.</p>
<p>Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI</p>	<p>CL: Please ensure that the MR reflects the correct MMU size of 0.5ha.</p>
<p>Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>During the remote sensing meeting the project confirmed that the final land use classification was filtered to 0.5 ha to improve the accuracy. This processing is described in the section 5.1 and it is in accordance with VCS requirement, which states that <i>the MMU should not be smaller than the minimum area threshold used in the definition of forest.</i></p> <p>The minimum mapping unit described in the section 5.3 was a typo and was corrected to 0.5ha</p>
<p>ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>The verifier acknowledges this typo and the in-person conversation which explained the legacy minimum mapping unit size employed for the project currently. The methodology revision which caused the MMU adjustment is explained appropriately in Section 4.2 of the MR. MMU size and definition of forest are in agreement.</p>

<p>Item Number</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14</p>	<p>For excluded pools, briefly explain why the exclusion is conservative.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)</p>	<p>PD General (VM table 3)</p>

<p>ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)</p>	<p>Deadwood, Harvested wood products, litter, soil organic carbon were all excluded pools. A justification of the exclusion of each is included in VM table 3 and was reviewed at validation. However, during the site visit the verifier discovered that it is apparent that the collection of dead and downed wood may be increasing as a result of the project (since subscribers are not allowed to cut wood, or at getting permission for this can take time), thus many just seem to collect wood from both the primary and secondary forest. Dead and downed wood is collected for both cooking fuel and building materials. Wood collected was confirmed during the site visit interviews.</p> <p>The exclusion of the deadwood pool s must be demonstrated to be conservative or the pool is insignificant following all requirements in Section 1.3 of VM0015.</p>
<p>Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI</p>	<p>NCR: Please address the findings and provide the de minimis analysis (following approved VCS tool) for deadwood exclusion or an explanation of conservativeness used at validation to exclude deadwood for the period.</p>
<p>Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>The deadwood carbon pool was excluded based on the principle of conservativeness. The project is not claiming credits for avoided emissions from this carbon pool. Lying and standing biomass can account to approximately 10% of the above ground biomass (see page 117 of SupInfo_RD1_VCS4a), or around additional 5% of GHG emissions (SupInfo_RD1_VCS4c). During validation field trip, the validators confirmed that deadwood represents a small fraction of the total carbon stock and accepted the exclusion of the optional pools. In addition, the validators also concluded that the predominant fate of cut trees is burning, rather production of wood product (see section 3.2.3 Project boundary of SupInfo_RD1_VCS4b). According to the VM0015, if a pool is excluded at validation, it cannot be included in the subsequent monitoring, therefore only above and below ground pools are included in this monitoring report.</p> <p>Population settled inside the project area have been using biomass as cooking fuel and building materials. However under the project scenario the use of biomass should be less than the baseline scenario. As part of the activities implemented by the project to minimize the pressure on forest resources, there is the installation of 100 efficient cooks stoves, which requires approximately 50% less wood than conventional stoves, and the use of pruning of coffee plants as firewood by 550 conservation agreement, or 45% of the total population settled in the AMPF (see Indicator 25 of Expected socio-economic positive impacts in the project area - section 7.1 of MIR). Therefore the impact of the use biomass by the locals is less under the project scenario.</p>
<p>ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>It appears no de minimis analysis was performed at validation to exclude deadwood and instead it was excluded strictly for conservativeness. Though the deadwood pool was excluded at validation, it is possible at this second verification that this is not conservative where deadwood may be higher in the baseline than the project. This situation is difficult to measure and confirm. Regardless,) as this pool was considered conservatively excluded at validation. Per VM0015, the deadwood pool is optional and conservative exclusion without a significance test is allowed. Finding is addressed.</p>

Item Number	5
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	The exclusion of a source is allowed only if the omission is conservative or the source is insignificant.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	PD General (VM table 4), MR General
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	<p>Sources of emissions (biomass burning and livestock) were excluded at validation based on conservativeness. However, during the site visit the verifier noted that most families in the project area had livestock of varying numbers. It was common for community members to have at least one mule since these are the only way to transport goods to market. Many families owned 3 mules, and 3 + cows. Horses were also common. One of the staff at CI-Peru estimated there were at least 2000 animals living in the project area.</p> <p>The exclusion of livestock emissions must be demonstrated to be conservative or the source is insignificant following all requirements of section 1.4 of VM0015.</p>
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	NCR: Please provide the de minimis analysis (following approved VCS tool) for livestock emissions or a demonstration of conservativeness used at validation to exclude livestock for the period. Else, please include livestock emissions and an appropriate PD deviation.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	The "Tool for testing significance of GHG emissions in A/R CDM project activities" was used to assess the emissions significance from biomass burning and livestock. The emissions from biomass burning and its significance was analysed by the verifiers during validation/first verification (see section 3.2.3 Project boundary of SupInfo_RD1_VCS4b). Few assumptions were made regarding the GHG emitted by the livestock. Since the project is not working directly with livestock, it was assumed that 1) through the project activities, Conservation Agreements subscribers increased their income and they invested in livestock, 2) Each family of subscriber has purchased one head of mule/or horse, totalling 700 new heads added to the project area. 3) IPCC and VM0015 v1.0 default values were used in the equations described in the Appendix 4 of VM0015 v1.0. The results show that emissions from livestock and biomass burning were not significant, contributing to less than 5% (combined). An excel spreadsheet with detailed calculation was submitted to ESI (see SupInfo_RD1_VCS4c).

ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	Supplement "SupInfo_RD1_VCS4c_Test_for_significance_GHG_fires_livestock_deadwood_AltoMayo.xlsx" was reviewed by verifiers and shows that animal grazing emissions estimated at validation were quite small compared to larger above/below ground pools. This analysis assumed 700 head of cattle and in order to be significant per validation computations the number of head of cattle would need to be orders of magnitude larger within PA. Higher amounts of estimated fire emissions would also be required to be rendered significant per the T-SIG tool. Default and conversion factors would have been assessed in detail at validation. Finding is addressed.
--	---

Item Number	6
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	Collect high resolution data from remote sensors (< 5 x 5 m pixels) and/or from direct field observations for ground-truth validation of the posterior analysis. Describe the type of data, coordinates and the sampling design used to collect them.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	PD General (VM table 4), MR, Section 5.1
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	Section 2.1 of the PD discusses collection of appropriate data sources for validation of the posterior analysis, and was previously validated. The PD states, "An analysis of land-use and land-cover change of the reference region was conducted for the reference period (1996-2001-2006) using medium resolution satellite imagery and validated using a combination of high-resolution satellite images and aerial photography". The MR describes collection of ground-reference data to validate the posterior analysis (i.e. accuracy assessment) and the sources/type of ground validation data being patrolled visits and random points. Coordinates and other information pertaining to this requirement are appropriately included in the document "LC061214_Validation_Report_AMPF.docx". A reference to the description which meets this requirement is missing from the MR.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please appropriately reference in the MR the document "LC061214_Validation_Report_AMPF.docx" which guides development of the accuracy assessment.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	a summary of the accuracy assessment results and a text referring the classification validation report was added in the section 5.1 of the MIR
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	The additions to the MR as mentioned in the response to this clarification request are sufficient. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	7
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	In tabular format (table 5, page 35), provide the following information about the data collected
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	MR, Section 5.1
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	MR Table 1.a. displays the information to satisfy this requirement. However, the coverage (km ²) for Landsat 8 should be 170 x 183 km (http://landsat.usgs.gov/band_designations_landsat_satellites.php).
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please address the findings and correct the coverage for Landsat 8 at all instances.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	all instances of Landsat 8 coverage was modified to 170 x 183 km
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	The appropriate corrections have been made to MR Table 1.a. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	8
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	The accuracy must be estimated on a class-by-class (LU/LC map) and, where applicable, category-by-category (LU/LC-change map) basis, respectively. A number of sample points on the map and their corresponding correct classification (as determined by ground-surveys or interpretation of higher resolution data as collected in step 2.1) can be used to create an error matrix with the diagonal showing the proportion of correct classification and the off-diagonal cells showing the relative proportion of misclassification of each class or category into the other class or, respectively, categories. Based on the error matrix (also called confusion matrix), a number of accuracy indices can be derived (see e.g. Congalton, 1991 and Pontius, 2000).
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	AM Monitoring _ Implementation Report 2014_09_19.pdf

<p>ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)</p>	<p>The MR mentions final classification accuracy but not at a specific class-by-class basis per this requirement. Materials supplied by the PP illustrate the results of the accuracy assessment in tabular form and the combined two methods; random points and on-the-ground patrols. There do not appear to be any requirements specifying source of ground reference points so this is permissible. 25 validation patrol points were taken for each year 2012-2013, and 22 points for year 2014. While a year was indicated for patrol validation points, it is unclear whether the random points were validated on the ground during the monitoring period.</p> <p>The accuracy assessment does not establish accuracy on a class by class basis following a conventional confusion matrix suggested in this requirement. The confusion matrix allows transparent review and is needed for verification.</p>
<p>Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI</p>	<p>NCR: Please state the estimated accuracy at the land cover class level in the MR per this requirement. Please also confirm the time period for when the random validation ground points were taken, ensuring these points were taken during the monitoring period.</p>
<p>Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>All the random points were observed in the field after the conclusion of the land classification map, patrolling were performed in Sep 2014. The year of data collection was added in the classification validation report. The table of the overall accuracy was replaced by a confusion matrix per class and was replicated in the section 5.1 of the MIR. The overall accuracy has not changed.</p> <p>The updated version of the validation report was submitted to the verifiers (see Sup.Inf_GIS03_LC061214_Validation_Report_AMPF)</p>
<p>ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>Table 3a has been added to the MR which reflects estimated accuracy at the land cover class level. Dates of ground reference points are included in Sup.Inf_GIS03_LC061214_Validation_Report_AMPF. Finding is addressed.</p>

<p>Item Number</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14</p>	<p>The minimum classification accuracy of each class or category in the Land-Use and Land-Cover Map and Land-Use and Land-Cover Change Map, respectively, should be 80%. If the classification of a class or category is lower than 80%:</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)</p>	<p>AM Monitoring _ Implementation Report 2014_09_19.pdf</p>

ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	<p>Section 5.1 of the MR states "The estimated accuracy of the final 2012 classification was 93%, above the minimum accepted accuracy of 80%." This mention of an accuracy assessment in the MR does not specify to which classification it pertains to and seems to refer to the previous reporting period. Land cover class level accuracy assessment computations are requested in a finding above, there appear to be insufficient ground reference points for the forest class.</p> <p>Review of points taken by a local crew over Oct. 22-23 indicated that the classification tends to be aggressive in picking up deforestation. The crew travelled through an area with a patchwork of deforestation and only noted 1 point as new deforestation having occurred in the past 6 months. This same point was deforested according to the classification during the monitoring period. Additional detected deforestation in the monitoring period is conservative.</p>
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	NCR: Please appropriately state in the MR the estimated accuracy as a result of the accuracy assessment performed for this monitoring period at the land cover class level and revise the wording to reflect the minimum accuracy reported according to class or overall.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	The overall accuracy for the 2012-2014 land change map is 81% and the text in the section 5.1 of the MIR was corrected.
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	The accuracy overall is now reported correctly in the MR at the land cover class level. The two classes (forest/nonforest) do not have their accuracies noted at the land cover class level per this request but it is not required. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	10
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	Both commission errors (false detection of a class/category, such as "deforestation") and omission errors (non-detection of actual class/category, such as "deforestation") should be estimated and reported.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	AM Monitoring _ Implementation Report 2014_09_19.pdf
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	Commission and omission errors are not reported in the MR per this requirement. The document provided to verifiers "LC061214_Validation_Report_AMPF.docx" mentions errors of omission as being detected by ground patrol points and errors of commission detected from 11 randomly placed ground points.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	NCR: Please report commission and omission errors per this requirement in the MR and reference the validation report which provides additional detail.

Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	<p>The accuracy of omission was 91% (10 out of 11 points) and commission was 79% (49 out of 62). A text was added in the classification validation report as well as in the section 5.1 of the MIR.</p> <p>The updated version of the validation report was submitted to the verifiers (see Sup.Inf_GIS03_LC061214_Validation_Report_AMPF)</p>
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	Omission and commission errors are now reported in the MR, however these errors are not computed correctly according to cover type and omission/commission are not defined properly. This is also the case in the supplement Sup.Inf_GIS03_LC061214_Validation_Report_AMPF.
Round 2 NCR /CL/OFI	NCR: Please address the findings and correct the reporting of omission/commission errors and illustration of an industry standard confusion matrix.
Round 2 Response from Project Proponent (06 January 2015)	The labels (omissions/commissions) was correctly placed.
Final ESI Findings (06 January 2015)	Table 3a was appropriately adjusted to more reflect an industry standard matrix and statements of commission and omission are now correct. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	11
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	f) Carbon stock estimates are subject to uncertainty assessment as indicated in appendix 2, Box 2. If the uncertainty of the total average carbon stock (Ctotcl) of a class cl is less than 10% of the average value, the average carbon stock value can be used. If the uncertainty is higher than 10%, the lower boundary of the 90% confidence interval must be considered in the calculations if the class is an initial forest class in the project area or a final non-forest class in the leakage belt, and the higher boundary of the 90% confidence interval if the class is an initial forest class in the leakage belt or a final non-forest class in the project area.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	<p>A 90% CI discount were taken on strata pre-montane, dwarf and non-forest but not for cloud. Though this was a validation item, confirmation was provided that no confidence deduction is needed for the cloud strata. In the case of non-forest strata, uncertainty was added to average stocks and this is allowed by the requirement for the upper bound.</p> <p>The "VM Table 14" tab in the monitoring calcs worksheet shows average carbon stock per hectare of all LU/LC classes present in the project area, leakage belt and leakage management area. The values do not match biomass computations worksheet: Sup.Inf_GIS_02_Biomass calculation.xlsx. It appears that different uncertainty values were applied to Table 15.a from the PD and the monitoring computations worksheet as this was an update from the validated PD to monitoring. The most recent CI discounts should be applied at this monitoring period.</p>

Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	NCR: Please address the findings and confirm that the appropriate CI discounts have been applied for this monitoring period. In doing so, please apply the CI discounts computed in "Sup.Inf_GIS_02_Biomass calculation.xlsx".
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	The updated excel spreadsheet that follows the biomass inventory report was submitted to the verifiers (see Sup.Inf_GIS_02 (Sup Inf_Meth_04a_INFORMACION DE CAMPO - BPAM-2011_v05_12_2012 (ACTUALIZADO-12-6-12)).xlsx) and the numbers are in agreement with the MIR. The version submitted previously was outdated and did not reflect the changes made during the validation/1st verification.
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	The correct CI discount values were supplied to verifiers and cloud strata was confirmed to be the only which did not warrant an uncertainty deduction. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	12
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	b) Planned degradation (e.g. timber logging, fuel-wood collection or charcoal production);
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	PD General, site visit notes
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	<p>Degradation is not currently accounted for from validation, however it appears that degradation may be occurring as a result of wood collection for both cooking fuel and building material as observed from site visit community interviews. During the site visit, the project proponent noted this was validated and left out of project accounting because every area that is degraded is eventually deforested. Verifiers agree that this is possible but would be a unique temporal and spatial component to this assumption, that is, all degraded land would have to be cleared, and this clearing would have to happen in a very short time frame. This may be the case for land that is being cleared for coffee plantations but may not be the case for land that is cleared for fuel wood and building material.</p> <p>Wood clearing degradation should have been shown as insignificant at validation.</p>
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	<p>CL: Please address the findings and discuss evidence for project specific degradation assumptions (temporal and spatial) for degradation occurring as a result of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) coffee plantation clearing, and 2) wood collection (fuel wood and building material).

<p>Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>The settlers of AMPF are using biomass for cooking and building material, and as explained in the finding #4, the amount of biomass consumed as firewood or building materials should be less in the project scenario than in the baseline. Thus the unplanned degradation should be insignificant.</p> <p>There are few circumstances where settlers could receive authorization from the AMPF Head Office to cut trees, which would lead to planned degradation. Settlers must send a written request to Head Office, and park rangers write a report after a field visit. The chief of Head Office might give a permission based on the settler's justification and park rangers' report. During last monitoring period, the AMPF Head office has received 06 requests, but only one was granted (see SupInfo_RD1_VCS12). It was a request to log 3 fallen trees large for building material.</p> <p>The project has performed an intense analysis of agents and drivers of deforestation, which includes the assessment of the underlying causes, the enabling factors and it was complemented with the deforestation spatial model. The results are described in the Section Step 03, and Step 04 of the Methodological Annex of PD and in the supplemental information material. Conversion of coffee plantation is by far the major cause of deforestation inside AMPF, and mainly due to the unsustainable agriculture practices. Settlers use slash-and-burn technique to clear the forest, replacing the original vegetation by coffee plants. In the conventional agriculture practices no organic fertilizer, agroforestry (shaded-grown), or crop diversity is used, leaving the land without any standing tree. Although there might be a time lag between slashed forest, when it might not be detected as deforested area in the satellite imagery, and the burned area, this period is short and respects the dry season for slash-and-burning and planting. So the new seedling have better chances to survive. During the validation/first verification field trip the verifiers observed on the ground evidences and acknowledged that <i>the "recent deforestation that indicated the predominant fate of cut trees is burning, rather than production of wood products"</i> (see section 3.2.3 Project Boundary/Carbon Pools of SupInfo_RD1_VCS4b).</p> <p>Based on facts described above the degradation from coffee plantation clearings and wood collection under project scenario is insignificant during this monitoring period</p>
<p>ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)</p>	<p>The discussion provided by the PP is sufficient to address the clarification request, but raises a new finding (see below Item NCR in row 15 of main checklist). The activities logging and fuelwood collection are being displaced by the project and occurring below the baseline. Verifiers agree that small scale degradation does not always lead to deforestation, but it is likely that coffee plantation conversion will result in rapid deforestation and thus be detected by imagery from monitoring efforts. The extent of the unplanned biomass collection by people living in the project area appears to be larger than acknowledged by the PP. Unplanned degradation cannot be compared to planned degradation because newly degradation observed during the site visit appears to be unplanned. Though unplanned degradation is occurring, and may or may not be significant, the methodology has no provision to account for unplanned degradation, only planned.</p> <p>However, planned degradation is occurring in the project area with permits issued by SERNAP to community members allowing them to harvest trees for building material and wood (as observed during the verification site visit).</p>

	Exclusion of this pool is only allowed per VM0015 with a significance analysis.
--	---

Item Number	13
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	If the project activity generates a significant decrease in carbon stocks during the fixed baseline period, the carbon stock change must be estimated ex ante and measured ex post. If the decrease is not significant, it must not be accounted, and ex post monitoring will not be required.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	PD General, site visit notes
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	Degradation is not currently accounted for from validation, however it appears that degradation may be occurring as a result of wood collection for both cooking fuel and building material as observed from site visit community interviews. If the project activity generates a significant decrease in carbon stocks during the fixed baseline period, the carbon stock change must be estimated ex ante and measured ex post. If the decrease is not significant, it must not be accounted, and ex post monitoring will not be required.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	NCR: Please provide the de minimis analysis (following approved VCS tool) for) Planned degradation (e.g. timber logging, fuel-wood collection or charcoal production) exclusion or a demonstration of conservativeness used at validation to exclude planned degradation for the period.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	As described in the finding #12 - the planned degradation is insignificant as only three trees was authorized by the AMPF Head Office to be used by the settlers
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	<p>Original finding request was not sufficiently addressed, planned degradation (or sanctioned and recorded) may be de minimis as stated by the PP, however a formal significance analysis needs to be completed for exclusion of this pool from monitoring. On page 83, Section 7.1.1 of VM0015, one of the activities listed that may change the carbon stocks of the project area compared to the baseline is "planned degradation". This section states, "<i>if the project activity generates a significant decrease in carbon stocks during the fixed baseline period, the carbon stock change must be estimated ex ante and measured ex post. If the decrease is not significant, it must not be accounted, and ex post monitoring will not be required</i>".</p> <p>Most of the degradation observed during the site visit qualifies as "unplanned". Though carbon stocks may be depleted due to degradation in the project area during this monitoring period, in many cases this leads to deforestation. Reduced "planned" degradation is not credited in VM0015, however planned degradation must be shown insignificant to forego monitoring per section 7.1.1.</p>

<p>Round 2 NCR /CL/OFI</p>	<p>NCR: Please provide the de minimis analysis (following approved VCS tool) for Planned degradation emissions or a demonstration of conservativeness used at validation to exclude Planned degradation for the period. Else, please include Planned degradation emissions and an appropriate PD deviation.</p>
<p>Round 2 Response from Project Proponent (06 January 2015)</p>	<p>"As demonstrated in the significance analysis, the planned degradation accounts for 0.00003% of the total anthropogenic GHG emissions, and therefore is NOT significant.</p> <p>The minimis analysis was done using the latest approved VCS tool, and estimated the significance of THREE dead trees, authorized by the Head Office of AMPF to be logged by the settlers (see SupInfo_RD1_VCS12_Authorization to log fallen tree inside AMPF). The authorization describes the approximately volume that could be logged and the genus of the plants. We estimated the carbon stock in tCO₂, by multiplying the volume of each tree per its wood density and converting the dry matter in to carbon units. The wood density was based on FAO data (http://www.fao.org/docrep/w4095e/w4095e0c.htm).</p> <p>We also estimated the carbon stock in a conservative scenario - in case the settlers logged more than authorized volume or the rangers did not identify the tree species properly. In this scenario we assumed that largest DBH measured in the biomass inventory (1,75m) and the highest height according to the AMPF Master Plan (45m), the wood density was 1.25 t/m³ based on the most dense species listed in the FAO data base for Tropical Americas (http://www.fao.org/docrep/w4095e/w4095e0c.htm). All the other parameters were the same. In this scenario, the total carbon stock was 744 tCO₂ (almost 600 times bigger than the actual planned degradation) and accounted for 0.01597% - still not significant.</p> <p>Therefore, the project is confident that planned degradation - the felling of three trees - is not leading to significant reduction of carbon stocks in the AMPF (see SupInfo_RD2_VCS3_Test_for_significance_GHG_fires_livestock_deadwood_AltoMayo for the calculations)"</p>
<p>Final ESI Findings (06 January 2015)</p>	<p>A de minimis analysis was provided for planned degradation which highlighted the insignificance of the pool. Though unplanned degradation is occurring as observed during the verification site visit, the extent of impacted stocks due to the project are unknown. The provision of the methodology for planned degradation has been addressed. Finding closed.</p>

<p>Item Number</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14</p>	<p>Similarly, if the project area is located within a region that is subject to a monitoring program that is approved or sanctioned by the national or sub-national government, the data generated by such program must be used, unless they are not applicable according to the criteria listed below:</p>

Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	PD, section 1.8, Part V. B.
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	The Alto Mayo project appears to be under jurisdiction of the Peruvian government nested REDD+ initiative, but the government framework appears to lack a specific monitoring program to be used by the project. The MR, Section 5.1 states on page 52 "Since the date of validation and verification, no regional, national, or jurisdictional monitoring system of land-use and land-cover change was in place. Therefore, the project proponent was responsible for implementing the land-use and land-cover change component of the monitoring plan for the project area and leakage belt."
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Per this requirement, please explain in the MR whether the Peruvian National government has chosen to implement a monitoring program which adheres to the VCS MRV jurisdictional program. Please also explain whether the project must follow the criteria listed below this requirement (a-g pages 106-107 of VM0015).
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	Government of Peru is still designing and has not implemented the MRV system by this monitoring report. See evidences listed in the finding #2
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	This finding was addressed as part of another response above, the Peruvian government has not yet enacted an MRV type monitoring program that the project may fall under. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	15
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	Decreases in carbon stocks and increases in GHG emissions (e.g. in case of forest fires) due to natural disturbances (such as hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, flooding, drought, fires, tornados or winter storms) or man-made events, including those over which the project proponent has no control (such as acts of terrorism or war), are subject to monitoring and must be accounted under the project scenario, when significant. Use tables 20.e, 20.f and 20.g to report carbon stock decreases and, optionally, tables 21.e, 21.f and 21.g to report carbon stock increases that may happen on the disturbed lands after the occurrence of an event. Use tables 18 and 19 to report emissions from forest fires.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	MR, section 9 PD, section 1.1.4
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	The PD in section 1.1.4 stated "However, the project proponent will use medium-resolution satellite images to monitor catastrophic events, applying the methodology described in Sup.Inf_Meth_03 and through field visits for ground-truthing." Section 9 of the MR asserts "During this monitoring period, no natural disturbances or catastrophic events occurred in the project area and leakage belt." Evidence is needed to support the assertion that no unplanned or significant carbon loss occurred during the monitoring period. Natural disturbances (i.e. fire and landslides) occur throughout the project area which could have resulted in carbon stock losses deemed significant.

Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please provide verifiable documentation or evidence to support the assertion that no natural disturbances or catastrophic events occurred during the monitoring period which could have resulted in carbon stock losses.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	The land change classification was performed using a Landsat products, which has a spatial resolution of 30m, and the final product was filtered to 0.5 ha. Therefore any significant (i.e. 0.5 ha or bigger) natural disturbances or catastrophic event that might have occurred in the area was detected in the land change classification (digital files were provided to ESI). Although local population was not aware of any natural disturbances or catastrophic events in the project area it would be possible to have some landslides due to heavy rains. Landslides are easily identified with great accuracy in the satellite imagery interpretation, as bare soil has a very distinct spectral signature from forested areas. These area were considered by the project as deforestation and accounted in the total GHG emissions. In addition, the project did an analysis on fire occurrence inside the project area during the reporting period using MODIS active fire data*. There were only 01 active fire inside the project area during this period. A map of fire occurrence was provide to ESI (see SupInfo_RD1_VCS15). * http://activefiremaps.fs.fed.us/gisdata.php
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	This response is sufficient to address the clarification request. Natural disturbance is detected adequately using Landsat and accounted for in the land cover change maps. Fire incidence/detection is in line with regional patterns. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	16
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	Table 29.a Ex post carbon stock change in pre-deforestation forest classes in the leakage belt.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	MR, section 6.3, VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx, PD section 6.1.2
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	MR Table 04.a. reports "Baseline carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt." to meet this requirement. However, this table should be titled "Ex post carbon stock change in post-deforestation non-forest classes in the leakage belt." Other references to the baseline should reflect the ex-post status as well. Values reported in "VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx" for VM Table 29.a "Carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt" do not match the validated PD. Ctotal,t values for the monitoring period differ from the validated PD.

Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please explain the discrepancy in values for the VM Table 29a. values "Carbon stock changes in initial (pre-deforestation) forest classes in the leakage belt" between the validated PD and those used for computations in this monitoring period.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	<p>Values reported on VMTable 29a. "Baseline carbon stock changes in initial forest classes in the leakage belt of "VM0015_Monitoring_tables_AMPF_2012-2014_final_2014_09_19.xlsx" were different from the values reported on the PDD, as this table was recalculated after validation based on the verifier's observations during the first monitoring report. The input values of this table is the total carbon value (Ctotal,t), which was re-estimated by adding the 90% CI to each forest strata, as per VM0015 requirement regarding the uncertainty assessment.</p> <p>The VM Tables 29a-c, were added in the MIR v1.1 in the section 4.2 Deviations from the Monitoring Plan . Although this correction changed the values of the baseline emissions, the results are lower than previously reported in the PD and therefore more conservative. This correction does not affect the applicability of the methodology, additionally or appropriateness of the baseline.</p>
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	VM Tables 29a-c were confirmed to be correctly transcribed and this issue was assessed in greater detail in a finding above. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	17
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015,Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	Note: A map showing Cumulative Areas Credited within the project area shall be updated and presented to VCS verifiers at each verification event. The cumulative area cannot generate additional VCUs in future periods.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	MR General
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	Verifiers could not locate a map displaying Cumulative Areas Credited within the project area in project materials submitted for verification.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please supply a map displaying Cumulative Areas Credited within the project area per this requirement.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	The Cumulative Areas Credited Map within the project area was added to the MIR
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	Figure 5b was confirmed to have been appropriately added to the MR. It is sufficient to meet this requirement. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	18
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	As of the date of validation no regional, national or jurisdictional monitoring system of land-use and land-cover change was in place. Therefore, the project proponent will be responsible for developing the land-use and land-cover change component of the monitoring plan for the project area and leakage belt. The analysis will cover the monitoring of forest land converted to non-forest. The land cover and change maps will be produced following the technical steps described below and detailed in Sup.Inf_Meth_03a-c, including quality assurance procedures. Accuracy assessment as described in steps 2.4 and 2.5 of Part 2 of the Methodological Annex will be performed. The minimum accepted accuracy of the final classification will be 80%.
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	MR, section 5.1
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	Unclear if any regional, national or jurisdictional monitoring system of land-use and land-cover change is in place for this second verification The MR, Section 5.1 states on page 52 "Since the date of validation and verification, no regional, national, or jurisdictional monitoring system of land-use and land-cover change was in place. Therefore, the project proponent was responsible for implementing the land-use and land-cover change component of the monitoring plan for the project area and leakage belt." This appears to be reflective of only validation and the first verification.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please address the findings and confirm if a regional, national or jurisdictional monitoring system of land-use and land-cover change exists at this time of verification. If possible, please supply verifiable evidence to support the assertion.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	Government of Peru is still designing and has not implemented the MRV system by this monitoring report. See evidences listed in the finding #2
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	This finding was addressed as part of another response above, the Peruvian government has not yet enacted an MRV type monitoring program that the project may fall under. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	19
Approved VCS Methodology VM0015, Version 1.0, Methodology for Avoid Unplanned Deforestation, Sectorial Scope 14	Areal computations for deforestation during the monitoring period in the project scenario
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	Remote sensing in-person demonstration

Supporting Documents)	
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	Areal computations were checked extensively by the verifier and during the in-person remote sensing meeting. Scenario 152 (cell C147) of the monitoring calculation worksheet appears to contain an incorrect addition. Other raster tabulation analyses performed by the verifier resulted in small discrepancies in final hectare values which depended on analysis method. Areal computations were generally in good agreement.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please correct the noted areal computation.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	The value was corrected and the new spreadsheet was send to the ESI - all related tables in the MIR was updated accordingly.
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	Value was updated appropriately and Tables 03a-c were correctly updated in the MR. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	20
VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, Version 3.2 04 Oct 2012	NPV from project activities is expected to be at least 50% more profitable than the most profitable alternative land use activity
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	AM Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1, Sup.Inf_nprt_11_Calculo costo de oportunidad BPAM.xlsx
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	The project proponent is deducting from this criteria as well as the former, NPV profitability can be one or the other. Both criteria assume different discount rates and coffee production levels.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	NCR: Please revise the score for this criteria or the former to corroborate assumptions of NPV profitability to the alternative land use in order to achieve one score.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	The Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1 was updated and the score of criteria f/Opportunity cost was changed to 0. The final score rating for opportunity cost was not affected and remained zero. A new version of the Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1 was sent to ESI.
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	The requested score change is appropriately reflected in the new Risk Report. Finding is addressed.

Item Number	21
VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool, Version 3.2 04 Oct 2012	Less than 20 percent of households living within 20 km of the project boundary outside the project area, and who are reliant on the project area, have been consulted
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	AM Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	Risk Report v1.1 states "the project has demonstrated that has consulted at least 20% of the population living within 20km and are reliant on the project area, the engagement and consultation of other groups has increased this percentage." Confirmation that this score is appropriate is needed.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please provide evidence to support the assertion that 20% of the population has been consulted within 20km of the project area.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	<p>During the first verification in 2012, the project proponent provided several lists of people who have attended meetings associated with project design and implementation, been contacted by rangers, or have otherwise been involved in participatory planning and outreach. These evidences demonstrated that at least 20% of the population living within 20km and are reliant on the project area were consulted (see pag50 of SupInfo_RD1_VCS4b and SupInfo_RD1_VCS23), therefore meeting the VCS requirement.</p> <p>Since 2012, the project has amplified its activities, and has increased the participation of the local population, as an example, the management committee of the AMPF has increased from 59 to 83 member to ensure a better community participation (see Section 1.4 of MIR for further details on management committee). The project also strengthened the communication strategy (see Section 2.2 of MIR for further details on the communication strategy) as a channel to not only build awareness of the importance of the AMPF and the objectives of the project, but also to disseminate information how engage and criticize the project (see Sup.Info.Field_08a). In addition, CI has been implementing several other projects in the region of Alto Mayo, which strategies are aligned with the REDD project. The list of projects and its main object is listed in the Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1 #3 and a brochure is available at http://www.conservation.org/global/peru/publicaciones/Documents/ciperuenglish.pdf.</p>
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	Evidence supplied by the PP is sufficient to support assertions that >20% of the population has been consulted within 20km of the project area.

Item Number	22
VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool,	Governance score of -0.32 to less than 0.19

Version 3.2 04 Oct 2012	
Evidence Used to Assess (Location in PD/MR or Supporting Documents)	AM Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1
ESI Findings - Round 1 (21 November 2014)	The supplement "Sup.Inf_nprt_16_Peru governance score_2008-2012.xlsx" was examined by verifiers and data for year 2013 is now available from the World Bank WGI scores. Values used in the computation for 2008-2012 are correct. This analysis needs to be revised to reflect the most current data available.
Round 1 NCR/CL/OFI	CL: Please incorporate the newest governance scores from the World Bank in determination of the overall governance score for Peru.
Round 1 Response from Project Proponent (11 December 2014)	The government score for the year of 2013 was incorporated in the analysis and the overall score has increased to -0.27. But still less than 0.19 and therefore the risk associated to the governance has not changed. The updated Sup.Inf_nprt_16_Peru governance score_2009-2013 was provided to ESI
ESI Findings - Round 2 (11 December 2014)	The governance score was appropriately corrected and the governance risk score stayed the same. Finding is addressed.

APPENDIX C – CCBS NCR/CL/OFI SUMMARY

SUMMARY OF VERIFICATION FINDINGS TO DATE

	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 (“Leakage”)	Required	Y
CL3	Climate Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
CM1	Net Positive Community Impacts	Required	Y
CM2	Offsite Stakeholder Impacts	Required	Y
CM3	Community Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
B1	Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts	Required	Y
B2	Offsite Biodiversity Impacts	Required	Y
B3	Biodiversity Impact Monitoring	Required	Y
GL1	Climate Change Adaptation Benefits	Optional	N/A
GL2	Exceptional Community Benefits	Optional	N/A
GL3	Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits	Optional	Y

VERIFICATION NON-CONFORMANCE/CLARIFICATION REQUEST

G1 Original Conditions in the Project Area

Indicator G1.1 – The location of the project and basic physical parameters (e.g. soil, geology, climate).	The PIR provides a map of the project area and project zone, as well as geographic coordinates that adequately identify the project location. A brief description of geology, soils, climate and hydrography is provided, as well.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 1.2 of the PIR.
Findings:	The project proponents adequately addressed this indicator.

Indicator G1.2 – The types and condition of vegetation within the project area.	No place in the combined VCS-CCBA PIR template is this indicator addressed. Since the original conditions of the project area are the conditions at a point in time that has passed and they cannot change, and the indicator was adequately addressed, according to the December 4, 2012 validation/verification report, this indicator is considered addressed.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	VCS-CCBA combined report template, CCBA Project Validation and Verification Report for AMCI, by SCS Global Services.
Findings:	The primary vegetation types in the project area

	include pemontane forests, cloud forests, dwarf forests, pajonales (high elevation wet grasslands), coffee fields, fallows and pasture, according to the validation/verification report.
Indicator G1.3 – The boundaries of the project area and the project zone.	The PIR states that the project boundary has not changed since validation, and refers the reader to Section 2.3 of the validated VCS PD. The VCS PD refers the reader to the AMCI Methodology Annex,
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 4.3 of the PIR, section 2.3 of the VCS PD, section 3.2.3 of the validation report, shapefile of project boundaries.
Findings:	Project boundaries were presented to the auditors. they have not changed since the successful project validation, this indicator is considered addressed.
Indicator G1.4 - Current carbon stocks within the project area(s), using stratification by land-use or vegetation type and methods of carbon calculation (such as biomass plots, formulae, default values) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses ⁵ (IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU) or a more robust and detailed methodology.	The current combined VCS-CCBA PIR template excludes this indicator. “Current carbon stocks” refer to the carbon stocks at the start of the project, which cannot change from that of the previously validated PDD.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	PIR and CCBA Project Validation and Verification report for the project, dated 4 December 2012.
Findings:	This indicator was adequately addressed in the validated PDD.
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 ⁸ and describes any community characteristics.	The current combined VCS-CCBA PIR template excludes this indicator. The description of the communities here refers to the situation at the start of the project, which cannot change from that of the previously validated PDD.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	PIR and CCBA Project Validation/Verification Report, dated 4 December 2012.
Findings:	Indicator was adequately addressed in the Validated PDD.

<p>Indicator G1.6 - A description of current land use and customary and legal property rights including community property in the project zone, identifying any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes and identifying and describing any disputes over land tenure that were resolved during the last ten years (see also G5).</p>	<p>The current combined VCS-CCBA PIR template excludes this indicator. The description of the current land use and customary and legal property rights refers to the situation at the start of the project, which cannot change from that of the previously validated PDD.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>PIR and CCBA Project Validation/Verification Report, dated 4 December 2012, and site visit interviews.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>The project validators were satisfied with the project developer's response to this indicator. No judgment can be made by the verifiers based on information provided. Site visit interviews confirmed that most community members understood they had no legal title or property rights as they lived in a protected area, however there were regions that were considered hostile.</p>
<p>Clarification (CL):</p>	<p>Please insert a description of any land disputes that may have occurred in the project area over the monitoring period. During the site visit, there appeared to be hostile areas where verifiers could not access.</p>
<p>Date Issued:</p>	<p>11/21/2014</p>
<p>Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:</p>	<p>Previous to the first verification, CI's partner SPDA – has conducted an extensive analysis of land tenure, to check potential land disputes. The analysis concluded that AMPF is registered in the name of SERNANP in the National Superintendence of Public Registries (SUNARP) and there are no overlapping property rights (i.e. native communities) or private properties. Since the AMPF is registered, any intention of recognition of land title inside the protected areas would not be granted by SUNARP. In addition, the NPA Law establishes that NPAs are of public domain and that property rights cannot be granted to individuals following the creation of a National Protected Area. Therefore the AMPF conflict resolution mechanism would be instrument to bring any land conflict to the attention of AMPF – as it is intermediated by a third party.</p> <p>In the last monitoring report only 7 social conflicts were recorded inside the project and none of them was related to land tenure (see indicator 41 of Section 7.1 of MIR). The project has been expanding the implementation of its activities, covering large</p>

	and less accessible areas. As observed in this monitoring period, settlers at first are skeptical about the project because they realize that have been cheated by the land traffickers and are in shocked since most of their earning have been wasted in buying a land that is forbidden by law. Once dialogue is established they are committed to the conservation of the AMPF. That was the case of Aguas Verdes sector, which was hostile in the first monitoring period but are great project partners now. Lessons learned from this experience are being used in the Candamo sector to maximize the benefits. Settlers in Candamo are aware about the AMPF but dialogue about rights and obligations has just started. In the socio-economic survey conducted in all sectors of AMPF with subscribers and non-subscribers showed that 74% of non-subscribers recognized that they are within the AMPF and 85% of non-subscribers recognize that buying or selling land within the AMPF is a crime (see indicator 41 of Section 7.1 of MIR).
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	The above explanation of conflicts within the project area aligns with site visit findings and adequately addresses this indicator.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
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.	The current combined VCS-CCBA PIR template excludes this indicator. The description of the current biodiversity within the project zone refers to the situation at the start of the project, which cannot change from that of the previously validated PDD.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	PIR and CCBA Project Validation/Verification Report, dated 4 December 2012.
Findings:	This indicator was adequately addressed in the validated PDD.
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. Indicator 8.1 - Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values: a. protected areas	The current combined VCS-CCBA PIR template excludes this indicator. The evaluation of whether HCVs exist within the project zone refers to the situation at the start of the project, which cannot change from that of the previously validated PDD. The project validators agreed that attributes of each described HCV is present within the project zone.

<p>b. threatened species c. endemic species d. areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle (e.g. migrations, feeding grounds, breeding areas).</p> <p>Indicator 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>Indicator 8.3 Threatened or rare ecosystems.</p> <p>Indicator 8.4 - Areas that provide critical ecosystem services (e.g., hydrological services, erosion control, fire control).</p> <p>Indicator 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).</p> <p>Indicator 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>PIR and CCBA Project Validation/Verification Report, dated 4 December 2012.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>This indicator was adequately addressed in the validated PDD.</p>

G2 Baseline Projections

<p>Indicator G2.1 - 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</p>	<p>The PIR states that the most likely without-project land use scenario would be continued deforestation through conversion to coffee plantations, pasture and other uses. The scenario was identified using a participatory consultation process, following steps in the VCS methodology. For justification, the reader is</p>
--	--

<p>use scenarios and the associated drivers of GHG emissions and justifying why the land-use scenario selected is most likely.</p>	<p>referred to the CCB PD.</p> <p>The CCB PD refers the reader to the VCS PD.</p> <p>Section 2.5 of the VCS PD runs through a stepwise process for determining additionality, comparing several alternative scenarios and determining continued deforestation for coffee plantations as the most likely scenario.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Section 4.4 of the PIR, section 2.5 of the VCS PD, observations during site visit.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>The determination of additionality in the VCS PD and observations during the site visit support the claim that continued deforestation through conversion to coffee plantations and other uses as the likely without-project scenario.</p>
<p>Indicator G2.2 - 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.</p>	<p>The PIR states that VCS tool VT0001, "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in AFOLU project activities" was used to determine additionality.</p> <p>Detail is lacking within section 4.4, however the barriers to project activities occurring in the absence of the project include lack of investment from the government for managing the protected area and the lack of skills and knowledge for organic coffee production. From other parts of the PIR it is clear that management and protection of the protected forest was inadequate, and required some input of resources to turn the situation around.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Section 4.5 and various other sections of the PIR.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>It is likely that the project activities are additional.</p>
<p>Indicator G2.3 - Calculate the estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project' reference scenario described above. This requires estimation of carbon stocks for each of the land-use classes of concern and a definition of the carbon pools included, among the classes defined in the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU. The timeframe for this analysis can be either the project lifetime (see G3) or the project GHG accounting period, whichever is more appropriate. Estimate the net change</p>	<p>VCS 2nd Verification of the climate benefits of this Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD) project has occurred simultaneously and estimates of carbon stock changes are contained in the current Monitoring and Implementation report (PIR). The GHG assertion provided by Conservation International and verified by ESI has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 1,576,998 tCO₂ equivalents by the project during the verification period/reporting period (15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014). This value is gross of the 10% (175,226 tCO₂ equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool.</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>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 project.</p>	<p>As seen in the PIR, the project has included and is currently monitoring, a series of analyses for deforestation avoidance. The abovementioned estimates of carbon stock changes have appropriately accounted for the 'without project' baseline scenario. Other details pertaining to the project's overall net GHG can be found in the VCS Verification Report for the current monitoring period.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Please see Appendix A of the VCS Verification Report for a list of documents received and reviewed. Please also see validated Project Description.</p>
<p>Indicator G2.4 - 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.</p>	<p>The PIR states the deforestation that would occur in absence of the project would have severe consequences for the well-being of communities and biodiversity. The reader is referred to the PDD for detail on how communities and biodiversity would be affected.</p> <p>The PDD describes one of the worst impacts of the without project scenario would be soil erosion and the cascading effects that has on land productivity and the hydrologic cycle. Water quality, water availability during the dry season, and low production</p>

	<p>on farms and plantations are all impacts..</p> <p>The PDD also discusses the impact of the lack of community relationship building in the without project scenario</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 4.4 of the PIR. Section G2.4 of the PDD.
Findings:	Environmental impacts affecting the communities would likely be as described. Relationship building with the communities is a primary project activity and it is likely the relationship between the communities and the government would be worse in the without project scenario.

<p>Indicator G2.5 - Describe how the 'without project' reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the project zone (e.g., habitat availability, landscape connectivity and threatened species).</p>	<p>The PIR states deforestation in the baseline scenario would have severe consequences for biodiversity. The reader is referred to the PDD for detail on how biodiversity would be affected.</p> <p>The PDD states the without project scenario will result in increasing degradation, fragmentation and total conversion of habitats. Installation of coffee plantations on this landscape is especially damaging.</p> <p>The PDD goes into detail, describing the typical 'without project' scenario activities, almost all of which are damaging to the environment in general, and biodiversity in particular. These include the indiscriminate use of fire, clearing steep, erodible slopes, selective removal of species from the forest.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 4.4 of the PIR, section G2.5 of the PDD.
Findings:	The validated PDD describes the effects of the without project scenario on biodiversity in detail. This indicator was adequately addressed.

G3 Project Design and Goals

<p>Indicator G3.1 - Provide a summary of the project's major climate, community and biodiversity objectives.</p>	<p>The projects goals include reducing emissions from the deforestation of the project area (the Alto Mayo Protected Forest), maintaining ecosystem services for the benefit of local communities and reducing habitat loss for threatened and endangered wildlife species.</p> <p>The strategies employed include improving the governance and enforcement capabilities of the protected forest, promote sustainable land use practices, promote environmental awareness, set up long-term financial mechanisms through C financing to sustain the project and implement a social</p>
---	--

	management strategy for conflict resolution with the communities.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 1.1 of the PIR.
Findings:	Section 1.1 provides an adequate summary of the project's major objectives.
Indicator G3.2 - Describe each project activity with expected climate, community and biodiversity impacts and its relevance to achieving the project's objectives.	<p>The PIR describes what has been done during the monitoring period, categorized under the strategy/goals listed and described in section 1.1, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening governance: 28 additional people working for head office of AMPF; control, monitoring and communication have been strengthened; AMPF management committee was “renovated.” • Promoting sustainable land use practices: area under coffee-agroforestry systems increased by 150 ha, 61,000 native seedlings planted, 3X more organic fertilizer used that previous monitoring period, 200 trainings given, >12,000 hours field technical assistance given to conservation agreement subscribers. • Increasing environmental awareness and involvement of local population: Developed environmental education and communications strategy, communications team, developed outreach materials, provided trainings, held river cleanups, etc. • Ensuring long-term viability of AMPF: More than half the VCUs verified during the last monitoring period were sold, studies on payment for ecosystem services scheme, complementary projects implemented, etc. • Integrating AMPF into political process: Strengthened relationships with local rondas campesinas, local governments, etc. • Implementing social management strategy: Implementing basic services in areas in the project buffer zone, reduction of social conflicts through improved communications.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.2 of the PIR.
Findings:	The PIR provides some detail regarding the progress of the project strategies, adequately addressing this indicator.

Indicator G3.3 - 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).	The PIR provides a map of the project area and zone, and a small inset map depicting the location of the project area and zone within Peru, and a map depicting Peru's location in South America.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 1.2 of the PIR.
Findings:	This indicator was adequately addressed.
Opportunity for Improvement:	Opportunity for Improvement: Provide a translation for the legend in Figure 1.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	No response, but this is an OFI, not an NCR.
Evidence Used to Close:	
Date Closed:	N/A
Indicator G3.4 - 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.	<p>The project lifetime is 20 years, 15 June 2008 – 14 June 2028, with potential for renewals. The project lifetime and the crediting period are the same.</p> <p>This monitoring period started 15 June 2012 and ended 14 June 2014. An implementation schedule is provided (Table 1 of section 1.6)</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 1.5 and 1.6 of the PIR.
Findings:	Project lifetime and accounting periods are defined. There is no discrepancy between them. An implementation schedule is provided.
Indicator G3.5 - Identify likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime and outline measures adopted to mitigate these risks.	<p>The PIR lists risks faced by the project in a table, categorized into internal, external and natural risks.</p> <p>Detain is given in regard to specific risks, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee rust • Lack of alternative livelihoods • Long-term sustainability of technical assistance • Consolidation of financial sustainability • Continuity of the administration contract with the government of Peru • Social conflicts • Effects of climate change • Impact of electoral campaigning

Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.3 of the PIR.
Findings:	Steps taken so far toward mitigating risks are described. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Indicator G3.6 - 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>The PIR describes specific measures, including control and surveillance, conservation agreements and communications and environmental education.</p> <p>Areas targeted where were determined using the results of the monitoring of primates to establish the baseline. Three endemic primate species were found. Patrols were concentrated in areas where the greatest threat occurred.</p> <p>Tourism activities were used to help local communities realize the importance of the AMPF</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.4 of the PIR, CCBA Project Validation and Verification Report, dated 4 December 2012, PDD section G3.6.
Findings:	Since HCVs appear to depend on the area kept in as natural a state as possible, it is likely that these efforts are designed to ensure maintenance. However, the verifiers have only been given a general idea of the HCVs claimed for the project area from the original validation/verification report, and section G1.8 of the PDD and how these are intended to be maintained. Section G3.6 lacks detail as to how each measure is intended to address each HCV.
Clarification (CL):	Please provide a full description of the HCVs claimed for the area, and specific measures to ensure the maintenance or enhancement of each.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	<p>As described in detail in the section G.1.8 the project has demonstrated that the AMPF has:</p> <p>HCV1 – as project area is inside a protected area (HCV1.1) and includes areas of with extraordinary concentrations of species, including threatened or endangered species, endemics and migratory (see section 8.3 and impact 3 and 4 of section 8.1of MIR)</p> <p>HCV2 – The AMPF is part of significant large landscape-level areas – the Tropical Andes Hotspots and the Conservation Corridor Abiseo – Cóndor – Kutukú (CCACK). In additional, viable populations of naturally occurring species are present in these areas.</p>

	<p>HCV3 – two rare ecosystem were identified in the project zone: the association of pajonal and lakes, and the caves of <i>guacharos</i> (a bird with nocturnal habits). Although the pajonal is restricted to high altitudes and therefore located in the west and south west of the AMPF, the favorable geology of project area results in the formation of caves throughout the AMPF that are habitat for the guacharos and bats.</p> <p>HCV4 – The protected area was established to assure the conservation of water cachement areas that form several rivers important for the local population and economy. This area is also important for irrigation, erosion and landslide control.</p> <p>HCV5 - local population make use of the AMPF resources to meet some of their basic needs, mainly wood for cooking and building material. These areas are generally concentrated near the settlements.</p> <p>Except the HCV5, that is located around the settlements all the other HCVs are distributed all over the AMPF, therefore the entire protected area is a priority area.</p> <p>The strategies, including control and surveillance, and the conservation agreements, were designed to ensure the conservation objectives of the AMPF, without harming the living conditions of the population. In that sense, activities on the ground are focused on areas with higher threats to the biodiversity, as well around the settlements. Regular patrolling is done all over the AMPF, but specific patrolling is implemented in endemic and endangered species habitat, for example in the Kovachii orchid or yellow tail woody monkey habitat near the coffee plantation boundaries. More intense patrolling is implemented in the northern watersheds and in the main entrances to the AMPF (see the patrolling density map in Section 8.1 of the MIR), where the risk of deforestation is still high, these areas also are important for maintenance of water quality, as bare soil would release sediments to the river.</p>
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	The above explanation of project area HCVs and the strategies designed to protect or enhance them are reasonable and satisfy the requirements of this indicator.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014

<p>Indicator G3.7 - Describe the measures that will be taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.</p>	<p>The PIR describes capacity building at AMPF to increase professionalism. Effort is being made to keep working conditions attractive to staff. Capacities are being built in possible successors to current staff.</p> <p>Long term sustainability for technical assistance is achieved through training. Plans are in place to eliminate “middle men” in the coffee business. For financial sustainability, the project is developing relationships with buyers, such as Disney.</p> <p>Financial analysis spreadsheets appear to indicate a \$7/tonne price for VCUs is required for long-term financial sustainability, but no discussion of these spreadsheets is offered.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Section 2.3 of the PIR. Financial analysis tools spreadsheet, financial models summary spreadsheet.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>A number of actions were taken to ensure project benefits into the future, but there is almost no discussion of how the project will be financed in the future. Additional guidance is requested by the verifiers to navigate the financial analysis spreadsheets provided.</p>
<p>Clarification (CL):</p>	<p>Please provide some discussion of the financial mechanism in place to ensure project benefits beyond the project lifetime (phone meetings scheduled with financial expert).</p>
<p>Date Issued:</p>	<p>21 November 2014</p>
<p>Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:</p>	<p>The long-term financial scenarios are described in the section Financial Viability of the Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1 #3, which includes the analysis of using the surplus in an endowment or trust fund.</p> <p>During the preparation meeting for the field trip, the project has suggested a list of potential technicians/ organizations to be interviewed. ESI has opted to optimize their time interviewing field based persons during the field trip. A phone interview was organized on December 04, 2014 with CI’s financial specialist. Chris Tuite provided a detailed explanation of the model and the future scenarios considered by the project.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Close NCR:</p>	<p>The project proponent and the developer of the financial model, former CI senior advisor Chris Tuite, guided the verifiers through the financial analysis spreadsheet. Using conservative assumptions, the project will likely be fully funded well over a decade</p>

	beyond the end of the crediting period. This indicator has been fully addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014

<p>Indicator G3.8 - 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 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>The PIR states that stakeholders with internet access were informed (presumably by email) that the PIR was uploaded to the CCBA website and of the 30 day comment period.</p> <p>People in the project zone without internet access received communications “ through the Management Committee, park rangers, and Conservation Agreement technicians with information on how to submit their comments. Hard copies of the document were available for public viewing and comment during the public comment period at the AMPF Head Office as well as at Conservation International’s offices in Rioja, allowing local, regional and national stakeholders to provide feedback on the document.”</p> <p>The main results of the PIR were also translated into Spanish and organized in a poster to facilitate comprehension by the local population.</p> <p>Engagement with stakeholders occurred through the monitoring period, including engagement with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rondas Campesinas – two groups which include 19 of the 26 villages settled in AMPF have signed agreements with the AMPF head office. • Technical advisory group – brings together several groups with intentions contrary to regulations of AMPF. • Subscribers and promoters – Subscribers are those who have entered conservation agreements, promoters are technical staff who act as liaisons (among other things) between AMPF and the subscriber community. Regular contact exists between the two. • Meetings with local people – this has been found to be the best method for collection of complaints against project activities. Most complaints are in regard to “the increase in Conservation Agreements benefits.” • Awajun Indigenous Communities – These communities do not actually have ties to the AMPF area. Communications over the last two years are evidence of that.
--	---

Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.6 of the PIR.
Findings:	Considerable effort seems to be made in communicating with stakeholders. Little discussion of how communications with stakeholders helped shape the design of the project.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please discuss the degree to which stakeholder consultations informed and shaped the design of the project.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	The section G3.8 of CCBS PD describes the stakeholder consultation process, which includes many opportunities for stakeholder feedback both at the planning and project implementation stages. Stakeholders are in constant engagement with the project, for example during the last monitoring period (2012-2014) the management committee, which is formed by 83 organizations (see section 1.4 Additional Stakeholders of MIR for details), has met 11 times with the AMPF executive committee to provide direct feedback (see indicator 9 of Section 7.1 of MIR). The comments from the settlers received through the coffee technicians, park rangers, communication specialists, CI employees as well as, through the management committee are considered during the development of the work plan. The yearly frequency of the development of work plan also serves to adjust the project strategies incorporating lessons learned and the results of ongoing monitoring – for example, a new project strategy was designed to specifically amplify the social impact and manage potential social conflicts (see section 2.2 of MIR – S6 Implementing AMPF social management strategy) based on the results in Aguas Verdes sector. The annual work plan should be approved by the management committee.
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	The information provided in section 1.4, on the executive committee and in section 2.2, on the social management strategy designed through experiences in Aguas Verdes, provides examples of stakeholder input into project management. This NCR is withdrawn and the item is closed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator G3.9 - 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	See description for G3.8, above.

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.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.7 of the PIR.
Findings:	A number of methods of communication were described. Posters advertising a stakeholder meeting were seen during the site visit. This indicator has been adequately addressed.

Indicator G3.10 - 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.	The implementation of a formal process for handling grievances was not described. It is generally implied that many grievances, especially with subscribers, are dealt with on the spot.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.7 of the PIR.
Findings:	The implementation of a formal grievance process, including the use of a third party mediator, was not described.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please describe the implementation of a formal grievance process, as required by G3.10.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	The conflict and grievance resolution mechanism is described in detail in the section G3.10 of the CCBS PDD. During this monitoring the process remained the same and a text summarizing the mechanism was added in the section 2.7 MIR. Evidences of the reception of complains, responses from the authorities and the dissemination of the

	mechanism were provided to the verifiers during the field trip. (see Sup.Info.Field_08_Complaining mechanisms docs).
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Section 7.1.3 of the PDD describes the grievance process completely, including the use of a third party mediator, if it becomes necessary. This NCR is withdrawn. Item closed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014

Indicator G3.11 - Demonstrate that financial mechanisms adopted, including projected revenues from emissions reductions and other sources, are likely to provide an adequate flow of funds for project implementation and to achieve the anticipated climate, community and biodiversity benefits.	Carbon credits have been the main source of funding since 2012. A minimal investment of “S/17 million” by the project is required. The PIR states that details of project financing are described in the financial analysis of the Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1 #3.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.5 of the PIR.
Findings:	This information was provided in AM Non-Permanence Risk Report v1.1 (Financial Viability section) This indicator has been adequately addressed.

G4 Management Capacity and Best Practices

Indicator G4.1 - 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.	The PIR states the project proponent is Conservation International Foundation (CI) through its Peru office, called CI-Peru. The AMPF is co-managed by CI-Peru and the local Head Office of the National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the State (SERNANP). Several other entities are also involved, and their duties and roles are described in section 1.4. An organizational chart is also provided.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of the PIR.
Findings:	The project proponent and contact information is provided. Relationships between various entities involved are described. Indicator G4.1 has been adequately addressed.

Indicator G4.2 - Document key technical skills that will be required to implement the project successfully, including community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring skills.	The PIR describes the roles of the organizations involved in the project. A spreadsheet describing the technical expertise of individuals on the management team and field teams was provided in Spanish.
--	---

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.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 1.4 of the PIR, spreadsheet "Sup.inf_nprt_01_Technical expertise magmt team.xlsx."
Findings:	The PIR does not document the expertise and skills required for the project. It is clear that the management team and other project-related employees have considerable skill and experience in natural resource projects of various kinds.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please provide a recitation of the skills and expertise needed to implement this project.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	A text listing the most important expertise and skills required for the implementation of the project was added in the section 1.3 of the MIR
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	A general summary of skills now appears in section 1.3 of the PIR. In addition, the non-permanence Risk Report v1.1 lists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • technical experience with forest carbon projects in Peru. • Worldwide experience designing and implementing forest carbon projects (VCS + CCB) in Madagascar, Fiji, Brazil, China and the Philippines. • Social and natural science expertise. • Agroforestry experience (coffee). Skills in these areas are held by staff and AMPF staff colleagues. This indicator was adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator G4.3 - Include a plan to provide orientation and training for the project's employees and relevant people from the communities with an objective of building locally useful skills and knowledge to increase local participation in project implementation. These capacity building efforts should target a wide	The PIR states that employment is based only on the capabilities of the candidates for the skills and knowledge needed for the job. This is done by following guidelines established in the PDD. New staff receives induction orientation from their supervisor. More specific training plans are described for several types of employees. Training sessions are held often.

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.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.6 of the PIR, site visit.
Findings:	Training for employees is described for different job classifications. The site visit interviews revealed that there were many local hires. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Indicator G4.4 - Show that people from the communities will be given an equal opportunity to fill all employment positions (including management) if the job requirements are met. Project proponents must explain how employees will be selected for positions and where relevant, must indicate how local community members, including women and other potentially underrepresented groups, will be given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained.	<p>The PIR states that the guidelines established in the PDD and validated in the validation/verification report was used in hiring, meaning that only qualifications for the job in question is considered.</p> <p>An induction protocol for all new staff is described. The training plan is described for the Conservation Agreements Technical Team, monitoring and surveillance team and the AMPF head office staff.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.6 of the PIR.
Findings:	During the site visit, the verifier interviewed several local hires, especially in community outreach positions. The hiring process did not show bias for gender or race.
Indicator G4.5 - 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.	The PIR states that an extensive analysis of laws, statutes and regulations applicable to the project was described in the VCS PD and the CCBS PD. It is stated there were no changes in laws listed in the PD, but a new regulation regarding the commercialization rights from conservation projects was enacted.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.1 of the PIR
Findings:	The laws regarding employment have not changed since the project validation and previous verification. This indicator has been adequately addressed.

Indicator G4.6 - 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.	The PIR mentions that some modifications to the security protocol were made. It states risks are minimized due to the security protocol.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.6 of the PIR.
Findings:	No description of the risks or the implementation of measures to minimize and inform workers of these risks was provided.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please provide a description of the implementation of measures to inform workers of risks to safety, and how these risks are minimized.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	The risks to worker safety are described in detail in the section G4.6 of the CCBS PDD. During this monitoring period a revision of the safety protocol was done based on the feedback from the AMPF staff. The new protocol was sent to ESI (see SupInfo_RD1_CCBS_G4.6). A text summarizing the risks and the actions to mitigate them was added in the section 2.6 of the MIR.
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	The updated section 2.6 of the PIR summarizes worker risks and ways to mitigate them. This indicator was adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014

Indicator G4.7 - Document the financial health of the implementing organization(s) to demonstrate that financial resources budgeted will be adequate to implement the project.	The PIR states that documents describing the financial health of CI are made available at the verifier's request. A document titled, "Sup.Inf_nprt_08_CI Foundation and affiliates financial report.pdf" was provided.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 2.5 of the PIR, above-mentioned document.
Findings:	CI has demonstrated that financial resources budgeted will be adequate to implement the project, at this time.

G5 Legal Status and Property Rights

Indicator G5.1 - Submit a list of all relevant national and local laws and regulations in the host country and all applicable international treaties and	The PIR refers the reader to the VCS PD and CCBS PD for the list of relevant laws, etc. It states there was no change to any of these laws.
---	---

agreements. Provide assurance that the project will comply with these and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.	<p>The CCBS PD states that all local, national and international laws are followed, and to see the VCS PD for details.</p> <p>The VCS PD includes relevant laws, an explanation of those laws and the way in which the project proponents comply with them.</p> <p>One additional law, regarding authorization from SERNANP to develop, implement and commercialize from the conservation of natural ecosystems generated within a natural protected area, include carbon credits.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.1 of the PIR, section G5.1 of the PDD, section 1.11 of the VCS PD.
Findings:	The VCS PD includes the relevant laws, and the project proponents provided an update on the new law that affects projects of this nature. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Indicator G5.2 - Document that the project has approval from the appropriate authorities, including the established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the communities.	<p>The PIR does not address ongoing approval from appropriate formal and traditional authorities in section 3.1.</p> <p>Active communications with all stakeholders, as described elsewhere in the document, implies ongoing approval.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.1 of the PIR, other parts of the PIR.
Findings:	Not addressed in 3.1, general implication of approval in document.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please provide evidence of ongoing approval from authorities, as required by G5.2.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	Conservation International, as co-manager of the AMPF is responsible to develop annual work plans (see Sup.Info.Field_11_Administration Contract Annual WorkPlan) and budgets. The annual work plan, which describes all the activities that will be implemented during the next year and is based on the feedback from stakeholders, and should be approved by SERNANP (national authority of Protected Areas) and by the member of the management committee (currently formed by 83 organizations). Also, there is a monitoring commission, formed by the Head of the AMPF, the President of the AMPF Management Committee, one representant of SERNANP and the Manager of the AMPF Administration Contract, that makes the recommendation of approval the annual work plan

	<p>presented by CI-Peru.</p> <p>During the field trip, ESI had the opportunity to interview Pedro Gamboa – Head of SERNANP, who has confirmed the process.</p> <p>A text explaining the approval process was added in the section 3.1 of the MIR</p>
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Text added to section 3.1 indicates SERNANP approves a yearly work plan and budget for the project, indicating ongoing approval. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014

Indicator G5.3 - Demonstrate with documented consultations and agreements that the project will not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property and has obtained the free, prior, and informed consent of those whose rights will be affected by the project.	Section 3.7 does not address this indicator.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.7 of the PIR.
Findings:	This indicator was not addressed in the PIR.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please address this indicator in the appropriate section of the PIR.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	<p>As mentioned in the MIR, the AMPF is part of the Peruvian Natural Protected Area system. Their management and protection is the responsibility of the Peruvian State, who by SERNANP granted the co-management rights to Conservation International. This contract is a technical, legal and financial mechanism sustained by the laws of natural protected area. (see the Sup.Inf_nprt_02a_Contrato de administracion BPAM).</p> <p>At level of private property, the project is developed within an ANP, on which is prohibited titling of property or any other right on the surface to private As mentioned in Indicator G.1.6 above, according to the land tenure and property rights assessment, conducted by SPDA, there are no third party rights within the AMPF addition to the Peruvian State. This also includes native communities.</p> <p>The project utilizes a participatory design, and participation in the project activities is voluntary.</p>

	<p>The REDD project is not a grouped project and since the validation and first verification the project area was not modified. Thus during this monitoring period the project has not encroach uninvited on private property, community property, or government property.</p> <p>A text mentioning that the project area remains the same was added along the text already in the MIR <i>“The legal and related contexts explained in the previous verification are kept up to date. There is no variation in the Peruvian or international legislation which requires a re-evaluation of this issue”</i>.</p>
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Section 3.7 of the updated PIR states that the land is and was always owned by the Peruvian government, and no change occurred to alter that. There is no encroachment on the property of others. This indicator was adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator G5.4 - 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.	Section 3.7 does not address this indicator.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.7 of the PIR.
Findings:	This indicator was not addressed in the PIR. However, Pedro Gamboa of SERNANP told the verifier that the focus was to keep the population in the protected forest from growing. The method for doing this is to prevent new migration and to locate government services outside the project area.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please address indicator G5.4 in the appropriate part of the PIR.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	The project, by design, does not intent to involuntarily reallocate people or of the activities important for the livelihoods and culture of the communities, but rather provides incentives for the

	<p>voluntary adoption of more sustainable practices. The strategies of the project are to work with the settlers of AMPF providing tangible benefits in exchange of the conservation of natural resources.</p> <p>As the implementation of infrastructure is not allowed inside the protected area, the project is working with regional government to develop functional hub, where basic services would be provided to the local population (see section 2.2 - S5. Integrating the AMPF into broader development and political processes of MIR for further details).</p> <p>A text clarifying that no reallocation is required was added in the section 3.7 of the MIR</p>
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Section 3.7 of the updated PIR states that the project does not intend to relocate people or their activities. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator G5.5 - Identify any illegal activities that could affect the 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.	The PIR states that no project benefits are derived from illegal activity. It alludes to lawsuits and prosecutions due to illegal activity, without detail.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.8 of the PIR.
Findings:	The PIR does not describe the kinds of illegal activities they are talking about, so no comment can be made about whether project benefits could be derived from them. There is no mention of the way the unmentioned illegal activities would affect climate, community and biodiversity impacts.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please identify the illegal activities that could affect the project, and describe how they would affect the project.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	A text describing the illegal activities and how they would affect the project was added in the section 3.8 of the MIR
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Section 3.8 of the updated PIR states that the three most common illegal activities are deforestation for coffee plantations, illegally taking butterflies and orchids and land trafficking, and discusses the

	impacts of these activities. There is no way the project could benefit from these activities. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator G5.6 - Demonstrate that the project proponents have clear, uncontested title to the carbon rights, or provide legal documentation demonstrating that the project is undertaken on behalf of the carbon owners with their full consent. Where local or national conditions preclude clear title to the carbon rights at the time of validation against the Standards, the project proponents must provide evidence that their ownership of carbon rights is likely to be established before they enter into any transactions concerning the project's carbon assets.	<p>The PIR states that CI-Peru signed a contract with SERNANP, giving CI-Peru co-management authority and the right to GHG emissions reductions and removals within AMPF.</p> <p>The new regulation, RP 26-2014-SERNANP, provides the legal framework.</p> <p>Evidence that these procedures were followed were been provided to the verifiers.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 3.2 of the PIR, validation/verification report from previous monitoring period
Findings:	The contract between CI-Peru and SERNANP was examined and accepted by the validators.

CL1 Net Positive Climate Impacts

Indicator CL1.1 - 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 of carbon stocks over the duration of the project or the project GHG accounting period.	<p>VCS 2nd Verification of the climate benefits of this Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD) project has occurred simultaneously and estimates of carbon stock changes are contained in the current Monitoring and Implementation report (PIR). The GHG assertion provided by Conservation International and verified by ESI has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 1,576,998 tCO₂ equivalents by the project during the verification period/reporting period (15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014). This value is gross of the 10% (175,226 tCO₂ equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool.</p> <p>As seen in the PIR, the project has included and is currently monitoring, a series of analyses for deforestation avoidance. The abovementioned estimates of carbon stock changes have appropriately accounted for the 'without project' baseline scenario. Other details pertaining to the project's overall net GHG can be found in the VCS Verification Report for the current monitoring period.</p> <p>The project has been successfully validated and</p>
--	---

	<p>verified against: Project Scope 14: Agriculture, Forest and other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Category: Reduction Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) Type of Activity: Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUDD) The project has been registered under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) as a Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) project and has been developed in compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard³, Version 3.4 and VCS AFOLU Requirements⁴.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Please see Appendix A of the VCS Verification Report for a list of documents received and reviewed. Please also see validated Project Description.</p>
<p>Indicator CL1.2 - 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.</p>	<p>The project estimates changes in emissions of non-CO₂ GHG emissions such as CH₄ and N₂O in the <i>with</i> and <i>without</i> project scenarios in conformance with the VCS REDD AUD methodology VM0015. These sources and methods for estimation have been successfully verified and validated.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Please see Appendix A of the VCS Verification Report for a list of documents received and reviewed. Please also see validated Project Description.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>The project estimates changes in emissions of non-CO₂ GHG emissions such as CH₄ and N₂O in the <i>with</i> and <i>without</i> project scenarios in conformance with the VCS REDD AUD methodology VM0015. These sources and methods for estimation have been successfully verified and validated.</p>

³ VCS Standard. Version 3.4, 08 October 2018. Verified Carbon Standard, Washington, D.C.

⁴ VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements. Version 3.4, 08 October 2013. Verified Carbon Standard, Washington, D.C.

decomposition of N-fixing species.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Please see Appendix A of the VCS Verification Report for a list of documents received and reviewed. Please also see validated Project Description.

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-CO ₂ 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).	VCS 2 nd Verification of the climate benefits of this Avoided Unplanned Deforestation (AUD) project has occurred simultaneously and estimates of carbon stock changes are contained in the current Monitoring and Implementation report (PIR). The GHG assertion provided by Conservation International and verified by ESI has resulted in the GHG emissions reduction or removal of 1,576,998 tCO ₂ equivalents by the project during the verification period/reporting period (15 June 2012 to 14 June 2014). This value is gross of the 10% (175,226 tCO ₂ equivalents) buffer withholding based on the non-permanence risk assessment tool. As seen in the PIR, the project has included and is currently monitoring, a series of analyses for deforestation avoidance. The abovementioned estimates of carbon stock changes have appropriately accounted for the 'without project' baseline scenario. Other details pertaining to the project's overall net GHG can be found in the VCS Verification Report for the current monitoring period.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Please see Appendix A of the VCS Verification Report for a list of documents received and reviewed. Please also see validated Project Description.

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.	Peru does not have an emissions cap. The only emissions credits being sought are VCUs under the VCS program.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 3.3 and 3.5 of the PIR.
Findings:	There is no emissions cap in Peru and registration with VCS will avoid double counting.

CL2 Offsite Climate Impacts (“Leakage”)

Indicator CL2.1 - Determine the types of leakage that are expected and estimate potential offsite increases in GHGs (increases in	This indicator is not addressed within the combined VCS/CCB monitoring report template. Successful validation allows the project to meet this leakage indicator.
--	--

emissions or decreases in sequestration) due to project activities. Where relevant, define and justify where leakage is most likely to take place.	This issue was addressed during project validation.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	PIR, validation/verification report.

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.	This indicator is not addressed within the combined VCS/CCB monitoring report template. Successful validation allows the project to meet this leakage indicator. This issue was addressed during project validation.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	PIR, validation/verification report.

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).	The Project states it will subtract any likely project-related and unmitigated negative offsite climate impacts, should they be identified.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Validated VCS project description.

Indicator CL2.4 - Non-CO ₂ gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO ₂ -equivalent) of the net change calculations (above) of the project's overall off-site GHG emissions reductions or removals over each monitoring period.	The Project states that it will account for any non-CO ₂ GHG emissions (e.g., methane or nitrous oxides) if they are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO ₂ e) of the net change calculations.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Validated VCS project description.

CL3 Climate Impact Monitoring

Indicator CL3.1 - Develop an initial plan for selecting carbon pools and non-CO ₂ 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	This is the second verification of this project. Any initial plan has long been replaced by the full monitoring plan.
--	---

<p>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 site and specific forest type.</p>	
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Section 5.1 of the PIR, validation report.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>This indicator was adequately addressed during validation and does not need to be re-examined during the second verification.</p>
<p>Indicator CL3.2 - 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.</p>	<p>A full monitoring plan has been developed.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Section 5.1 of the PIR.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>The full monitoring plan is evidence any commitment toward developing it was fulfilled.</p>

CM1 Net Positive Community Impacts

<p>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 well-being 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 well-being, 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 well-being in the absence of the project (completed in G2). The difference (i.e., the community benefit) must be positive for all community groups.</p>	<p>The PIR lists the following “impacts”:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening governance in the AMPF • Improvement of local population practices for sustainable use and articulation to coffee associations linked to special markets. • Capacity and knowledge building among local people for sustainable practices and objectives of AMPF • Improving living conditions of local population in harmony with objectives of AMPF • Generation of economic alternatives and wages for the population through conservation actions that favor management of the AMPF. • Sustainable management of resources by the local population within the AMPF. • Empowerment of the alliance between local people and the AMPF head office to favor conservation. <p>In addition, the PIR lists the following negative impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased economic activities through illegal activities. • Decrease in the provision of basic services within the AMPF • Further monitoring on the expansion of the agricultural frontier. • Less support from holders to their families located in their area of origin.
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Section 7.1 of the PIR.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>The sections that respond to this indicator are not consistent. For example, the strengthening of governance is a project activity, the effects this has on communities are the impacts – yet the strengthening of governance is described as an impact. Some of the positive “impacts” listed are project activities, not impacts. True positive impacts listed include improved living conditions, poverty reduction, generation of alternatives and wages and maintenance of ecosystem services.</p> <p>Negative impacts are largely impacts, except for further monitoring on the expansion of the agricultural frontier.</p>
<p>Clarification Request (CL):</p>	<p>Please reconsider this section, listing the impacts the</p>

	project has had on the local people, and the project activity causes of those impacts. Compare with the negative impacts as required by the indicator.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	<p>The project applied the “Theory of change” approach outlined by Richards and Panfil (2011) in the Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects and has used the “Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation” as guidance to develop the conceptual model, design project strategies and monitoring plan. The results of the “theory of chain”, including the list of expected outputs, outcomes and impacts, and the how they contributed to the ultimate goal of protecting biodiversity and improving human well-being in the project area, are laid out in the biodiversity and socioeconomic monitoring plans (see <i>Protocolo Socioeconomico ICAM_vf_06_19_12</i> and <i>Protocolo Biodiversidad ICAM_vf_06_19_12</i>).</p> <p>These monitoring plans also describe specific indicators, which are used to collect and analyse the data required to meet project’s impacts.</p> <p>The section 7 of the MIR, describes the results of each indicator and provides a narrative of both positive and negative impacts to community, based on the baseline scenario or the previous monitoring period.</p> <p>A text summarizing and comparing the positive and negative impact was added at the end of the section 7.1 of the MIR</p>
Evidence Used to Close CL:	Text added to the end of section 7.1 in the updated PIR clarifies the use of the term “impacts” for the verifiers. Net impacts are positive for all stakeholders. This indicator is clarified and adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator CM1.2 - Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.4-6 will be negatively affected by the project.	This indicator was not addressed in the PIR.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 7.1 of the PIR.
Findings:	HCVs of benefit to the communities are dependent on the maintenance of natural conditions, so it is highly unlikely that HCVs could be negatively affected by the project. However, this indicator was not addressed.

Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please address this indicator in section 7.1, as required.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	The project did not have any negative impact on the areas of HCVs, on the contrary, the strategies of project have been designed and implemented to ensure the achievement of the conservation objectives of the AMPF. A text was added in the section 7.1 of the MIR to clarify that no negative impact was observed in the HCV areas.
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	The text added to section 7.1 in the updated PIR, plus the information provided on HCVs in the response to indicator G3.6 demonstrates that project activities will not adversely affect HCVs. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014

CM2 Offsite Stakeholder Impacts

Indicator CM2.1 - Identify any potential negative offsite stakeholder impacts that the project activities are likely to cause.	Negative offsite stakeholder impacts are listed as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for conventional management of coffee moves into native communities, increasing unsustainable land use. • Customary uses by native communities could be affected. <p>According to monitored indicators, these problems are not happening, or the occurrence is low.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 7.2 of the PIR.
Findings:	These stated negative impacts are shown to be very minor and decreasing, or not happening. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Indicator CM2.2 - Describe how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite social and economic impacts.	No serious impact has been identified. The only one still a “problem” is minor, and on the decrease.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 7.2 of the PIR.
Findings:	It is likely that these negative impacts are not truly problems. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Indicator CM2.3 - Demonstrate that the project is not likely to result in net negative impacts on the well-being of other stakeholder groups.	The PIR discusses potential impacts to on and off-site stakeholder groups. Negative impacts are largely minor. Few should be expected from a project of this nature.

Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of the PIR, site visit.
Findings:	Negative impacts are few, especially in regard to offsite stakeholders. No offsite stakeholder impacts were evident during the site visit. This indicator is adequately addressed.

CM3 Community Impact Monitoring

Indicator CM3.1 - Develop an initial plan for selecting community variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting to ensure that monitoring variables are directly linked to the project's community development objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).	This is the second verification of this project. Any initial plan has long been replaced by the full monitoring plan.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.1 of the PIR, validation report.
Findings:	The need for any initial monitoring plan has long passed. The full monitoring plan has been devised and has been in place for several years.

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 well-being (G1.8.4-6) present in the project zone.	Not addressed in the PIR.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	
Findings:	This indicator was adequately addressed during project validation, and does not need to be re-examined here. A full monitoring plan is in place.

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.	The full monitoring plan is in place. The PIR refers the reader to the biodiversity protocol for data and parameters monitored. The full monitoring plan is a document titled, Protocolo de monitoreo Socioeconomico, dated June, 2012.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Sections 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3 and the above mentioned monitoring plan.
Findings:	The full monitoring plan is in place and a copy was

	provided to the verifiers. This indicator was adequately addressed.
--	---

B1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

<p>Indicator B1.1 - Use appropriate methodologies to estimate changes in biodiversity as a result of the project in the project zone and in the project lifetime. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defensible assumptions. The 'with project' scenario should then be compared with the baseline 'without project' biodiversity scenario completed in G2. The difference (i.e., the net biodiversity benefit) must be positive.</p>	<p>Positive impacts on biodiversity include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation of habitat of high importance species, estimated through land cover monitoring. About 15,000 ha of additional habitat is seen in 2014 compared to the without project scenario. • Habitat fragmentation avoided: 24% of land area is located within 100 m of non-edge habitat. Baseline projections are 20%. • Maintenance and enhancement of HCV areas. • Maintenance and recovery of populations of endemic and CR species. • Reduction of pressure on AMPF ecosystems through spread of sustainable practices. • Strengthening of the capacity of the AMPF head office.(?) • Restoration of degraded ecosystems through reforestation and agroforestry. • Local population recognizes and values AMPF biodiversity and ecosystem services. • Reduction in trafficking of illegal flora and fauna. <p>Outside the project area, impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining connectivity in conservation corridor. • Maintenance of ecosystem services in AMPF for the benefit of people outside the area. • Transfer of technology to improve coffee production outside project area.
<p>Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:</p>	<p>Section 8.1 of the PIR.</p>
<p>Findings:</p>	<p>No negative impacts to biodiversity are reported. Reasoning, based on monitoring finds are used as basis for claims. Impacts on biodiversity from a project of this nature are almost always net positive.</p> <p>While "Strengthening the capacity of the AMPF head office" may be a project activity, it is not an impact on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Opportunity for Improvement (OFI):</p>	<p>Please remove the strengthening of the capacity of the head office as an impact on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Date Issued:</p>	<p>21 November 2014</p>

Indicator B1.2 - Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.1-3 will be negatively affected by the project.	Specific HCVs are not reiterated in the PIR, and the validation report does not list them. HCVs are not specifically addressed in section 8.1.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 8.1 of the PIR.
Findings:	Verifiers were not able to make a judgment on this requirement without knowing what the original HCVs were, and without them specifically addressed here.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please demonstrate that HCVs described in the PDD have not been negatively affected.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	The project did not have any negative impact on the areas of HCVs, on the contrary, the strategies of project have been designed and implemented to ensure the achievement of the conservation objectives of the AMPF. A text was added in the section 8.1 of the MIR to clarify that no negative impact was observed in the HCV areas.
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Information provided in the response to indicator G3.6 and the added text in section 8.1 of the updated PIR demonstrate that no biodiversity related HCVs are negatively affected by the project.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator B1.3 - 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.	Planting is going on within the project area, but no list of species being used is provided.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 8.1 of the PIR.
Findings:	There is no way for the verifier to make a judgment regarding this indicator without providing a list of species being used in project activities.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please provide a comprehensive list of species used in project activities. If any are non-native, describe their effects on the project area.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	A list of species used in tree nurseries that support the reforestation and agroforestry activities was included in the section 8.1 of the MIR. All of these species are native and seeds are collected from the project zone. The project additionally uses non-native coffee and

	vegetable species, as part of the sustainable agriculture practices, but is not introducing these species to the project area, as settlers have already done so prior to project implementation. None of non-native species resulted to be invasive.
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	The list of species now provided in section 8.1 of the PIR, was checked against the global invasive species database (http://www.issg.org). One species, <i>Cedrela odorata</i> , is listed in this database as invasive for Peru (on 17 December 2014). However, the Invasive Species Compendium and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species considers the species native to the area, and not invasive in Peru (http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/11975 and http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/32292/0). No invasive species are being used in project activities. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator B1.4 - 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	The PIR does not provide a list of species used in project activities, and makes no statement regarding the impacts of using non-native species.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 8.1 of the PIR.
Findings:	This indicator was not addressed.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please address this indicator.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	The project uses non-native coffee and vegetable species, as part of the sustainable agriculture practices, but is not introducing these species to the project area, as settlers have already done so prior to project implementation. None of non-native species resulted to be invasive. The coffee rusty that affected the coffee plants did not have any effect on any other species. A list of non-native species used in the agroforestry activities was included in the section 8.1 of the MIR.
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	The list of species now provided in section 8.1 of the PIR, none are invasive in Peru (see indicator B1.3, above) so no adverse effects are possible. This indicator is adequately addressed.

Date Closed:	18 December 2014
Indicator B1.5 - Guarantee that no GMOs will be used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.	No mention of GMOs.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 8.1 of the PIR.
Findings:	This indicator was not addressed.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please address this indicator within section 8.1.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	No GMO is being used in the project. A text clarifying the use of GMOs was added in the section 8.1 of the MIR
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Section 8.1 of the updated PIR states no GMOs will be used in project activities.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014

B2 Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

Indicator B2.1 - Identify potential negative offsite biodiversity impacts that the project is likely to cause.	Potential negative offsite biodiversity impacts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of deforestation to important habitat outside the project area. Displacing illegal extraction of flora and fauna out of the project area. <p>Leakage in the leakage zone was found to be 0 during the monitoring period.</p> <p>Seizures of illegal fauna and flora outside the project area increased slightly during this monitoring period. The origin of the contraband species is not known.</p>
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 8.2 of the PIR.
Findings:	Potential offsite impacts are reasonable, and have been monitored during this monitoring period. This indicator has been adequately addressed.

Indicator B2.2 - Document how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite biodiversity impacts.	One negative effect was found not to be occurring during this monitoring period. Mitigation for the other is not addressed.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 8.2 of the PIR.
Findings:	No mention of mitigation for the increased taking of illegal wildlife species outside the project area.
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please address mitigation of the increased taking of illegal wildlife outside the project area.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions	As described in the section B2.2 of CCBS PD, the

<p>and Date:</p>	<p>project is implementing activities outside the project zone to mitigate the potential negative effect on biodiversity, including the implementation of an integrated management of Alto Mayo watershed and strengthening the monitoring.</p> <p>As part of integrated management, which aims to align the socio-economic development planning of the Alto Mayo watershed with the objectives of AMPF, Conservation International is implementing a series of complementary projects. These projects promote conservation of natural resources and cover a larger area than the project zone (see section Community Engagement – b of the Non-Permanence Risk Assessment for a description of the projects, also available at http://www.conservation.org/global/peru/publicaciones/Documents/ciperuenglish.pdf).</p> <p>The project maintains directly dialogue with the Regional Environmental Authority (ARA) and report any illegal activity observed in the region. ARA is responsible for reprehension, control and monitoring of environmental transgressions. Although there was a decrease in the number of seizures per year in this monitoring period 66 compared with the 128 in 2011, it is difficult to claim a direct positive impact from the project. The project will keep monitoring the number of findings of illegal trafficking of wildlife outside the project area.</p> <p>A text was added to section 8.2 of the MIR reiterating the complementary projects carried out by CI in the region.</p>
<p>Evidence Used to Close NCR:</p>	<p>Additional information in section 8.2 of the updated PIR shows there was a decrease in the rate of illegal trafficking of wildlife outside the project area and zone. Other projects initiated by CI in the area are in coordination with the Alto Mayo project and may be acting to mitigate any expected increase in takings of wildlife products. This indicator is adequately addressed.</p>
<p>Date Closed:</p>	<p>18 December 2014</p>
<p>Indicator B2.3 - 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</p>	<p>This indicator is not addressed within section 8.2.</p>

of the project on biodiversity is positive.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 8.2 of the PIR.
Findings:	Not addressed
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please address this indicator within section 8.2.
Date Issued:	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	<p>As described in the section 8.2 of the MIR and in the indicator B8.2 above, all the potential negative impact on the offsite biodiversity has been mitigated, during this monitoring period, highlighting that no deforestation in the leakage belt above the baseline was observed and the illegal trafficking of wildlife did not increase.</p> <p>The project also avoided over 3,600 ha of forest to be deforested in the project area, reduced the deforestation rate in 30% when compared to the previous monitoring period. The project has demonstrated to avoid habitat of key species and increase monitoring of illegal trafficking of wildlife.</p> <p>Therefore, the project has obtained net positive benefits on biodiversity.</p> <p>A text in the section B8.2 was added to illustrate the net positive benefit on biodiversity</p>
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Additional information provided in section 8.2 of the PIR indicates no negative impacts to biodiversity outside the project area and zone. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Date Closed:	18 December 2014

B3 Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

Indicator B3.1 - 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).	This is the second verification of this project. Any initial plan has long been replaced by the full monitoring plan.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.1 of the PIR, validation report.
Findings:	The need for any initial monitoring plan has long passed. The full monitoring plan has been devised and has been in place for several years.
Indicator B3.2 - Develop an initial	Not addressed in the PIR.

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.	
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.1 of the PIR.
Findings:	This indicator was adequately addressed during project validation, and does not need to be re-examined here. A full monitoring plan is in place.

Indicator B3.3 - 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.	The PIR states a full monitoring plan is in place and is described in the document "Protocol de Monitoreo de la Biodiversidad."
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 5.1 & 5.3, and the document titled Protocolo de Monitoreo Biodiversidad, dated June 2012.
Findings:	A full monitoring plan is in place and has been provided to the verifiers. This indicator was adequately addressed.

GOLD LEVEL SECTION

GL3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits

Indicator GL3.1 – Vulnerability Regular occurrence of a globally threatened species (according to the IUCN Red List) at the site: 1.1 - Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) species - presence of at least a single individual; or 1.2 - Vulnerable species (VU) - presence of at least 30 individuals or 10 pairs.	The AMPF is a site of global interest and includes 25 known endangered and critically endangered species. The list of these species can be found in Table 41 of the PIR. Table 42 includes another 21 vulnerable species. This section contains no summary of the way the project is conserving this biodiversity, only the statement that the strategies of the project will lead to their conservation.
Evidence Used to Assess Conformance:	Section 8.3 of the PIR
Findings:	The PIR restates the reason the project is eligible for gold level in biodiversity. This section specifically requests a description of how the project is conserving biodiversity at sites of global significance

	for biodiversity conservation. This is not addressed
Non-conformance Request (NCR):	Please fully address the requirements of section 8.3.
# Description and date	21 November 2014
Project Proponent Response/Actions and Date:	<p>In 2013, the project reviewed the IUCN's categorization for each species listed in the section GL3.1 of CCBS PDD. The selection of the species was based on the home range that overlaps the project area but also their presence was validated in the field. Although few species were re-categorized to Near Threatened, or Least Concern, there are still several species categorized as Critically Endangered, Endangered, and Vulnerable, which highlights the importance of conservation actions to protect their habitats and minimize the threats.</p> <p>Due to resource limitations required to perform an intensive sampling in the habitat of all globally threatened species present, the project identified a subset of priority species for which enhanced monitoring is performed, based on its category of threat, endemism and importance for conservation objectives AMPF. Impact 3 and 4 of section 8.1 of MIR, describes the results of the monitoring of these species.</p> <p>The strategies of the project lead to the conservation of biodiversity in the project area and some of these strategies have a direct impact on the conservation of species. For example, the project has been building environmental awareness with local communities and has maintained a conservation program at schools located inside and outside the AMPF. Approximately 97% of the AMPF population recognizes the importance of forest (see Impact 8 of section 7.1 of MIR). In addition, the promotion of sustainable practices and improvement of governance and enforcement capabilities of the AMPF Head office have directed protected 144,478 ha forest and avoided 3.622 ha of habitat loss (see Impact 1 of section 8.1 of MIR).</p> <p>A text was added to section 8.3 illustrating how project strategies have contributed to the conservation of the vulnerable species.</p>
Evidence Used to Close NCR:	Section 8.3 of the updated version of the PIR highlights and explains how project environmental awareness and outreach efforts have increased environmental awareness to as much as 97% of the population. Protection of habitat through monitoring

	<p>efforts and the preservation of over 3600 ha of habitat within the AMPF is cited. The area clearly contains critically endangered species. This indicator is adequately addressed for Gold Level recognition for biodiversity efforts.</p>
<p>Date Closed:</p>	<p>18 December 2014</p>