3rd VERIFICATION REPORT FOR THE PROJECT ALTO MAYO CONSERVATION INITIATIVE

AENOR Asociación Española de Normalización y Certificación

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Project Title	Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative.
Version	1.1
Report ID	AENOR/VCS/CCB/20160909

Report Title	3rd Verification Report for Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative
Client	Conservation International Foundation.
Pages	81
Date of Issue	09-September-2016
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Summary:

AENOR started the verification process on June 16, 2016 when the project proponent submitted the Monitoring and Implementation Report (15 June 2014 to 14 June 2016) and supporting documents, such as the calculation spreadsheet and the non-permanence risk assessment. The field visit took place on July 15-22, 2016, in which the auditors visited the project area, interviewed key stakeholders, staff and other related experts, and also reviewed the design and supporting documents. The purpose of the verification was to determine the conformance of the project with respect to the VCS Standard version 3.5, the CCB Project Design Standards Second Edition, the validated VCS Project Description (VCS-PD) and CCB Project Design Document (CCB-PDD).

The auditor submitted to the PPs a first version of a VCS verification protocol, in which 3 CARs and 1 CL were reported (see in appendix 2 of this verification report) and a CCB draft report in which 1 CAR and 01 Clarification were raised (see appendix 3 of this report). However, all these issues raised during the verification process where appropriately closed by means of corrections, more clear explanations and other supported documents.

Thus, once all issued detected were appropriate solved, AENOR have carried out this final verification report and deems with reasonable level of assurance that the project complies with all of the verification criteria. The assessment team has no restrictions or uncertainties with respect to the compliance of the project with the verification criteria; hence, the audit team concludes that the net GHG emissions reductions or removals 1,364,191.0 tonnes CO2 equivalent, over the monitoring period, 15 June 2014 to 14 June 2016 has been quantified in accordance with VCS rules. Finally, a buffer discount rate of 10% was applied, that results in 1,227,770.0 VCUs.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The objective of the verification audit was to conduct an independent assessment of the project against all defined criteria as defined by the VCS Standard version 3.5 and the CCB Project Design Standards Second Edition to determine:

- The extent to which methods and procedures, including monitoring procedures, have been implemented in accordance with the CCB-PDD and VCS-PD.
- The extent to which GHG emission reductions and removals reported in the monitoring report are materially accurate.
- The extent to which CCB standards has been addressed during the project implementation period.

The Verification will result in a conclusion by AENOR whether the project activity is in compliance with the CCB Standard second edition.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification audit is to verify the emissions reductions and/or removals of the project “Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative”, against the Verified Carbon Standard version 3.5 and the CCB Project Design Standards, the applied methodology and tools and the validated VCS PD and CCB PDD throughout the monitoring period from 15 June 2014 to 14 June 2016.

The objectives of this audit included a verification of the projects calculated removals with the Verified Carbon Standard requirements and any additional requirements of VCS AFOLU projects. The audit assessed the project with respect to the validated baseline scenarios presented in the PD.

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

- VCS Program Guide v.3.5
- VCS Standard v.3.5
- VCS AFOLU Requirements v.3.4
- VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v.3.2
- VCS Methodology VM0015 version 1.0
- AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v.3.2
- CCB Project Design Standards Second Edition.
- Rules for the use of the Climate, Community, & Biodiversity Standards (December 2013).

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

1.3 Level of assurance

The assessment was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. Based on the audit findings, a positive evaluation statement reasonably assures that the project GHG assertion is materially correct and is a fair representation of the GHG data and information.

All the revisions of the verification report before being submitted to the client were subjected to an independent internal technical review to confirm that all verification activities had been completed according to the pertinent AENOR instructions required. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer(s) qualified in accordance with AENOR´s qualification scheme for CDM/VCS validation and verification.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

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. Conserving the Alto Mayo forests is critical for mitigating global climate change, conserving biodiversity, and ensuring the provision of ecosystem services to the local population.

The Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative project helps to conserve the ecologically rich AMPF, which provides vital fresh water supplies to downstream communities, and is home to many threatened and endemic plant and animal species, such as the yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*)

The AMPF was established as a protected area in 1987; however, even with this important designation, the protected area faces intense deforestation pressure from unsustainable farming practices. 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. In 2000, the AMPF was ranked as having the second largest area of deforestation among Peruvian Natural Protected Areas. 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.

In response, 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. To meet these goals the project developed six strategies:

- Improve the governance and enforcement capabilities of the AMPF local Head Office.

- Promote sustainable land use practices that will reduce deforestation and forest degradation within and beyond the AMPF's boundaries through the signing of Conservation Agreements with local communities.

- Promote change in the perception of the local population towards the importance of the AMPF by increasing its environmental awareness and involvement in the conservation of the Protected Area.

- Ensure the long-term sustainability of the AMCI by creating long-term financial mechanisms through carbon financing and other PES schemes.

- Integrate the AMPF in the broader policy agenda at the local, regional and national level, and more recently.

- Strengthen the relationship and consolidate the processes and mechanisms of participative management and conflict resolution with the communities in the project zone under a social management strategy.

2 VALIDATION PROCESS, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

2.1 Validation Process

AENOR did not perform the validation of the project.

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 reported deviation during this verification.

2.3 Validation Conclusion

Not applicable.

3 VERIFICATION PROCESS

3.1 Method and Criteria

The verification was performed through a combination of document review, interviews and communications with relevant personnel and on-site inspections. The project was assessed for conformance to the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report. As discussed in this report, findings were issued to ensure that the project was in full conformance to all requirements.

Criteria from the following documents were used to assess this project: VCS Program Guide v.3.5, VCS Standard v.3.5, VCS AFOLU Requirements v.3.4, VCS AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v.3.2, VCS Methodology 0015 version 1.0, AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool v.3.2, CCB Project Design Standards Second Edition and Rules for the use of the Climate, Community, & Biodiversity Standards (December 2013).

3.2 Document Review

The Monitoring and Implementation Report, CCB Project Design Document, VCS project description and supporting documentation were carefully reviewed for conformance to the verification criteria and consistency. The audit team examined plot data sheets; spreadsheets used to enter and compile the plot data and reproduced the removal spreadsheet calculations to obtain same results than those appearing in the Monitoring report. The Non-Permanence Risk Report for this monitoring period was assessed, as well. Appendix 1 to this report details the list of documents provided by PPs and reviewed by AENOR during the process.

3.3 Interviews

The list of the interviewed people is following detailed. The people interviewed were those directly affected or involved in the project activity, and in some cases were just indirectly affected.

Audit Date	Name	Title
15/07/2016	Luis Espinel	Vice-president Conservation International-Peru
15/07/2016	Claudio Schneider	Technical Director CI-Peru
15/07/2016	Fabiano Godoy	Carbon Fund Technical Director Conservation International
15/07/2016	Eddy Mendoza	Land Use Planning Manager. CI-Peru
15/07/2016	Milagros Sandoval	Environmental Policy Manager. CI-Peru
15/07/2016	Percy Summers	Sustainable Landscape Partnership. Project Director. CI-Peru
18/07/2016	Jossy Luna Amancio	General Coordinator. Proyecto Mono Tocón.
18/07/2016	Braulio Andrade	AMPF Administration Contract Manager. CI-Peru

18/07/2016	Gustavo Montoya Gamarra	Chief of AMPF. SERNANP.
18/07/2016	Segundo Calle Castillo	President of the AMPF Management Committee
19/07/2016	Jose Altamirano	Alto Mayo Project Coordinator. ECOAN.
19/07/2016	Rotland Reategui	Deputy Governor of San Martin Region,
19/07/2016	Jorge Davila Ahumada	Project Conservation Agreement Subscriber. Juan Velasco Sector.
19/07/2016	Rosendo Becerra García	Project Conservation Agreement Subscriber. Juan Velasco Village.
20/07/2016	Augusto del Aguila	AMPF Park Ranger. Juan Velasco Sector.
20/07/2016	Elolbita Villalobos	AMPF Park Ranger. Juan Velasco Sector.
20/07/2016	Nilton Hernández	AMPF Park Ranger. Juan Velasco Sector.
20/07/2016	Norbil Becerra García	Project Conservation Agreement Subscriber.
20/07/2016	Maximila Hernandez	Project Conservation Agreement Subscriber. Aguas Verdes Sector-
20/07/2016	Edita Hernandez	Project Conservation Agreement Subscriber. Aguas Verdes Sector.
20/07/2016	Idelso Fernandez	Manager COOPBAM
20/07/2016	Engels Pedemonte Santillán	Technical team. COOPBAM
21/07/2016	Segundo Perez Perez	Project Conservation Agreement Subscriber. Yuracyacu Sector.
21/07/2016	Wilber Flores Villacorta	Technical Team. BPAM-ECOAN.
21/07/2016	Edgard Chuquilin Silva	Technical Team. BPAM-ECOAN.
21/07/2016	Freddy Sangama Viena	Park Ranger. Yuracyacu Checkpoint.
21/07/2016	Hidler Inuma San María	Park Ranger. Yuracyacu Checkpoint.
21/07/2016	Jhon Eslite Zagaceta	Park Ranger. Yuracyacu Checkpoint.
21/07/2016	Guadalupe Ramirez Gomez	Park Ranger. Yuracyacu Checkpoint.

3.4 Site Inspections

Site inspections were conducted on July 15-21, 2016. The objectives of the site visit was to assess the accuracy of the Monitoring Report including project implementation status, to assess conformance to the monitoring plan, to assess whether project activities are being implemented according to the project description, and to assess the quality of field data collection techniques.

From 19 to 21 July 2016 different project sectors were visit. The auditor visited some agroforestry plots and conducts some interviews with farmers, project alleys and project staff. The site inspections were conducted by the auditor Manuel García-Rosell.

Date	Location
15/07/2016	Initial meeting. CI Peru office. Lima.
18/07/2016	Moyobamba: • Meeting with Project Mono Tocón representative. Rioja: • Meeting with the chief of AMPF. AMPF Headquarters. • Meeting with the president of AMPF Management Committee.
19/07/2016	Moyobamba: • Meeting with ECOAN representative. • Meeting with Deputy Governor of San Martin Region. Juan Velasco: • Visit to coffee productive plots. • Visit to the forest nursery. • Interviews with subscribers. • Visit to Park ranger refuge Juan Velasco. • Meeting with Juan Velasco villagers.
20/07/016	Aguas Verdes: • Visit to project pilots: Orchids, bird watching and Pitajaya • Interviews with subscribers
2107/2016	Loma Verde: • Visit to an Orchid Project Pilot. • Interviews with project subscribers. La Piedra: • Visit to Yuracyacu checkpoint and interviews with Park Rangers.
21/07/2016	Rioja: AMPF Headquarters. Documentation review and closing meeting.

3.5 Public Comments

The Project Implementation Report was submitted to the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance's (CCBA) website for a 30-day public comment period from 20 June 2016 – 20 July 2016. No public comments were received during the verification process.

3.6 Resolution of Any Material Discrepancy

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

Corrective Action Request (CAR): A CAR signified a material discrepancy with respect to a specific requirement. This type of finding could only be closed upon receipt by AENOR of evidence indicating that the identified discrepancy had been corrected. Resolution of all open CARs was a prerequisite for issuance the final verification report and the verification statement.

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

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

During this verification a total number of 6 findings were raised. In accordance with Section 5.3.6 of the VCS Standard, all findings issued during the verification process, and the inputs for their closure, are described in Appendix 2. Regarding the CCB requirements, finding issued are described in Appendix 3. All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed

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

VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4 GENERAL

4.1 Summary Description of the Project (G3)

Section 1.1 of the Monitoring and Implementation Report provided a summary description of the project as follows:

“The Alto Mayo Protected Forest (AMPF) covers approximately 182,000 ha of land in the Peruvian Amazon of extremely high value for biodiversity conservation and watershed protection. Conserving the Alto Mayo forests is critical for mitigating global climate change, conserving biodiversity, and ensuring the provision of ecosystem services to the local population.

The Alto Mayo Forest Carbon Project helps to conserve the ecologically rich AMPF, which provides vital fresh water supplies to downstream communities, and is home to many threatened and endemic plant and animal species, such as the yellow-tailed woolly monkey (*Oreonax flavicauda*)

The AMPF was established as a protected area in 1987; however, even with this important designation, the protected area faces intense deforestation pressure from unsustainable farming practices. In 2000, the AMPF was ranked as having the second largest area of deforestation among Peruvian Natural Protected Areas.

In response, 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. To meet these goals the project developed six strategies:

-S1 - Improve the governance and enforcement capabilities of the AMPF local Head Office;

-S2 - Promote sustainable land use practices that will reduce deforestation and forest degradation within and beyond the AMPF's boundaries through the signing of Conservation Agreements with local communities;

-S3 - Promote change in the perception of the local population towards the importance of the AMPF by increasing its environmental awareness and involvement in the conservation of the Protected Area;

-S4 - Ensure the long-term sustainability of the AMCI by creating long-term financial mechanisms through carbon financing and other PES schemes;

-S5 - Integrate the AMPF in the broader policy agenda at the local, regional and national level, and more recently;

-S6 - Strengthen the relationship and consolidate the processes and mechanisms of participative management and conflict resolution with the communities in the project zone under a social management strategy".

4.2 Project Location (G1 & G3)

The project area corresponds to the Alto Mayo Protected Forest (AMPF), an area of 182,000 ha in the northern Peruvian Amazon 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. Also basic physical parameters, such as geology, soils, and climate were detailed in the MIR.

The boundaries of project area and project zone still being the same as were described in the CCB-PDD without alterations. The boundaries of the project were confirmed at verification and have not changed at the date. Maps depicting the project area and project zone boundaries were provided and included in the MIR. 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. Project boundaries and locations were confirmed to a reasonable level of assurance.

As evidence to support the detailed information several document were checked by the audit team, such as VCS-PD, CCB-PDD Administration Contract SERNANP-CI, KLM files, Master Plan BPAM-SERNANP 2008-2013, Project Maps and Satellite images.

The site visit also confirmed the given information.

4.3 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation (G1)

Condition prior to project initiation was described in the CCB-PDD. Communities located in the project zone, current land use and customary and legal property rights, biodiversity and threats to that biodiversity, types and condition of vegetation and the presence of High Conservation Values, were described in the validated CCB-PDD, which cannot change from the start of the project. There no conflicts or legal disputes over the ownership or the right of use within the project area. The verifiers confirmed the information given in the validate CCB-PDD and MIR.

4.4 Project Proponent (G4)

The project proponent is Conservation International Foundation (CI) through its Peru office (CI-Peru). CI-Peru is responsible for the implementation of the conservation strategies and has overall control and responsibility of the project. As per the Administration Contract, CI-Peru co-manages the AMPF together with the local Head Office of the National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the State (SERNANP).

The Administration Contract SERNANP-CI, the RP 26-2014-SERNANP and the interviews carried during the site visit support as evidence the given information.

The CI team includes individuals with significant experience in AFOLU project design and implementation, carbon accounting and reporting, social and natural science expertise and agroforestry experience.

4.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project (G4)

In order to fulfil the project required expertise and skills, Conservation International developed partnership with several entities.

Section 1.4 of the MIR lists several other entities involved in the Project as follows: Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP), Asociación Ecosistemas Andinos (ECOAN), Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza (ProNaturaleza), Proyecto Mono Tocón (PMT), Cooperativa Multiservicios Bosques del Alto Mayo Limitada (COOPBAM) and AMPF Management Committee. The Figure 2 of the Section 1.4 of the MIR outlines the institutional structure of the project.

In addition, section 1.4 also summarizes the experience and skill of each entity involved. For further information, a detailed description of the experience and skills of the personnel of the project management staff, including CI partners, were provided to the audit team in the spreadsheet *"Sup.Inf_nprt_01_Technical expertise mgmt team."*

4.6 Project Start Date (G3)

The project start date is 15 June 2008.

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. There are no differences between the project lifetime and the GHG accounting period.

The implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development, is described in section 1.6 of the MIR.

5 IMPLEMENTATION OF DESIGN

5.1 Description of the Project Activity (G3)

The audit team confirmed that the implementation is in accordance with that stated in the Project Description. As such, the project activity accurately reflects the proposed project which mainly consists of promoting sustainable economic activities and establishing conservation agreements. Through interviews with key staff, the auditor's team ratified the main objectives of the project activity.

The MIR summarized in section 2.2 the project activities develop during the implementation period. Indicators reported in the spreadsheet title "Sup.Inf.MIR_01_2014-2016_Socioeconometri and Biodiversity Metrics" shown the project activities results obtained during the implementation period 2014-2016. In order to verify the implementation status reported in the MR, the audit team conducted an on-site inspection and multiple interviews as described in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 of this report.

During this verification process, AENOR has not detected project changes in regards of the project title, its purposes and objectives and that no additional project description deviations apart from those described in Section 7.1 were present.

AENOR checked the monitoring plan contained in the registered VCS-PD and compared it with the MIR, to verify whether there was any difference that would cause an increase in estimates of the GHG emission reductions in the current monitoring period. AENOR has confirmed that there are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set

out in the project description and the applied methodology. Also, as required by the monitoring plan and the applicable methodology VM0015 Version 1.0 the project proponent effectively monitors the required parameters to determine the project's removals by sinks and emissions by sources

The parameters reported, including source, frequency and review criteria as indicated in the monitoring plan were verified to be correct and in line with the validated monitoring plan of the VCS-PD. Necessary management system procedures including responsibility and authority of monitoring activities have been verified to be consistent with the PD. Knowledge of personnel associated with the project activity was also found to be satisfactory. For this monitoring period there are not remaining issues from previous verification.

The project has not participated nor been rejected under any other GHG programs. GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project are not included in an emission trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading. The project has not received or sought any other form of environmental credit. Neither has become eligible to do so since previous verification.

5.2 Management of Risks to Project Benefits (G3)

Section 2.3 of the MIR summarizes the potential risks to the project benefits and mitigation measures for those risks. The potential risk identified, such as 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 and effects of climate change have been assessed and mitigation measures for those risks have been adopted, as described in the MIR. Implementation of the proposed mitigation measures have been confirmed during verification.

Furthermore, the AFOLU Non-Permanence tool has been applied in order to determine the amount of buffer credits to be hold.

5.3 Measures to Maintain High Conservation Values (G3)

The section 2.4 MIR states that three strategies developed with the aim of preserving High Conservation Values areas within the AMPF: a) Control and Surveillance, b) Conservation Agreements c) Communications and environmental education.

The validated CCB PDD provides a full description of the HCVs claimed for the area. Specific measures carried out to ensure the maintenance or enhancements of HCVs are described in the MIR. These strategies are being implemented in locations that were selected using the results from the established baseline and first monitoring of primates done by Proyecto Mono Tocón.

The strategies were designed to ensure the conservation objectives of the AMPF, without harming the living conditions of the population.

5.4 Project Financing (G3 & G4)

The technical and financial proposal approved extends the Administration Contract for 5 years and requires a minimal investment of S/17 million. CI-Peru is allowed to commercialize carbon credits derived from the conservation of the AMPF, and it has been the main source of funding since 2012.

Details of project financing are described in the financial analysis of the Non-Permanence Risk Report No4 and its annexes, which includes project revenue and costs associated with its implementation. Project revenues are predominantly funded by credit purchase agreements with Disney, including future agreements until 2020. These analyses suggest that even with fairly conservative assumptions about carbon price and the volumes of emissions reductions the project will have long-term financial sustainability.

In order to minimize the pressure on natural resources in the buffer zone, and therefore, contribute to the objectives of the AMPF, Conservation International has been intensively working to obtain additional funds to implement sustainable development projects in the Upper Mayo watershed. The objective of these projects is to establish a comprehensive landscape management plan and the promotion of green economies.

PP has included updated information regarding its financial health for the project implementation. Evidence, such as the document titled, “Sup.Inf_nprt_07a_CI Foundation and affiliates financial report.pdf” was provided.

5.5 Employment Opportunities and Worker Safety (G4)

In accordance with the MIR project employment is based only on the capabilities of the candidates for the skills and knowledge needed to perform the job without any exclusion or discrimination, following the guidelines described in the validated CCB-PDD. People from local communities are given equal opportunity to fill employment positions. This claim was verified during the side visit by the audit team since several staff members who are from local communities were identified and interviewed.

All new staff of the AMPF, regardless of the organization that hires them, receives an induction orientation from their supervisor. Also specific training plans are described for the conservation agreements technical team, monitoring and surveillance team and the AMPF head office staff. Several training activities were developed in this period. Lists of attendance were provided to the audit team.

A safety protocol was developed and implemented. The risks in the development of the work of the management team have been minimized thanks to the implementation of the security protocol. Worker risks and ways to mitigate them are s described in the provided safety protocol. Employee knowledge of this protocol was also confirmed during site visit interviews.

5.6 Stakeholders (G3)

No negative stakeholder impacts were identified during this third 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.

This indicator was addressed in section G3.8 of CCB PDD, which describes the stakeholder consultation process. The project stakeholder consultation process includes many opportunities for stakeholder feedback both at the planning and project implementation stages.

Throughout the reporting period the project has engaged with key stakeholders such as “rondas campesinas”, Technical advisory group, subscribers and promoters, local people and Awajun indigenous communities. Engagement measures are described in the section 2.7.

Indicators reported in the spreadsheet title “Sup.Inf.MIR_01_2014-2016_Socioeconometri and Biodiversity Metrics” shown the stakeholder engagement results obtained during the implementation period 2014-2016. In addition, during the site visit evidence of meetings with different key stakeholders was provided to the audit team.

A number of methods of communication were described. MIR was uploaded into the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance’s website for public comments. For people living in the project zone without internet access, information regarding the content of the document was communicated 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. Key information in Spanish about the project and the main results was organized in a poster to facilitate the comprehension of local population. Posters advertising result of project implementation period 2014-2016 were seen during the site visit. This indicator has been adequately addressed.

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.

6 LEGAL STATUS

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

Section 3.1 of the MIR set relevant information on the project's compliance with laws, statutes, and other regulatory frameworks. An extensive analysis of laws, statutes and regulations applicable to the project, including worker's rights, was done and is described in detail in the Section 1.11 of the VCS PD and Sections G4.5 and G5.1-2 of the CCBS PD.

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.

Since the last monitoring period, there were no changes in the laws and statues listed in the PDs. On January 2014, a new regulation regarding the commercialization of rights from conservation projects of natural ecosystems within natural protected areas of national administration (RP. 26-2014-SERNANP) was enacted. This regulation establishes procedures to obtain the authorization from SERNANP to develop, implement and commercialize from the conservation of natural ecosystems generated within a natural protected area, including carbon credits from REDD projects. This regulation was reported in the previous Monitoring and Implementation report.

6.2 Evidence of Right of Use (G5)

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-P In November 8, 2012 CI-Peru signed the Administration Contract with SERNANP In addition, the regulation (RP. 26-2014-SERNANP), provides a specific legal framework to obtain the right from SERNANP to commercialize carbon certificates generated within a natural protected area.

Evidences of the procedures followed by CI-Peru to obtain this right in accordance with the resolution enacted by SERNANP were checked by the audit team. Documentation of these items has been reviewed and verified by the audit team.

6.3 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits (CL1)

Not applicable. No emission reductions generated by the project are part of an emissions trading program. Furthermore, Peru does not have any binding commitments and/or obligations to reduce GHG emissions.

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)

The project neither has nor intends to generate any other form of GHG-related environmental credit for GHG emissions reductions or removals other than claimed under the VCS Program. The only GHG-related environmental credit generated by the project will be under the VCS Program.

6.6 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs (CL1)

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

6.7 Respect for Rights and No Involuntary Relocation (G5)

The project is implemented on government property. There is no encroachment on the property of others. The project proponent provided a legal analysis that concludes that the residents living within the project area do not have any property rights to the area and that the area is entirely under ownership of the state.

In addition, the section 3.7 of the MIR states that the project does not intend to involuntarily reallocate people or the activities important for the livelihoods and culture of the communities, but rather provides incentives for the voluntary adoption of more sustainable practices. These claims were confirmed during the on-site visit.

6.8 Illegal Activities and Project Benefits (G5)

As section 3.8 of the MIR states no project benefits are derived from illegal activities. Conversely, the project has been working closely with the AMPF Head Office to control and halt any illegal action might that occur in the project area. The three most common illegal activities inside the AMPF have been identified. These are: deforestation for coffee plantations, illegally taking butterflies and orchids and land trafficking, and further discusses the impacts of these activities. These illegal activities have a direct impact on the project's climate, community, and biodiversity impact, and then the project could not benefit from these activities.

7 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

7.1 Project Description Deviations

Deviations from the project description occurred during the previous monitoring periods were reported in section 4.2 of the MIR, as requested by the VCS. The previously verified methodology deviations have been checked and are listed in the following table:

PD Deviation	Reported/Assessed in:
• *"… following the requirement of VM0015, an uncertainty discount was applied to the total carbon stock of forest classes, and post-deforestation class. The final carbon stocks, after the discount applied, are smaller and therefore the baseline is more conservative. 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".*	Originally reported in MIR 2012-2014. Assessed in 2nd Verification Report. Note: After the issuance of the VCS Project Review Report title "Accuracy Review of Project 944", issued on 23 July 2015, an updated Project Description (August 3th 2015) that includes the updated information on the baseline emissions due to a revised uncertainty calculation was submitted to VCS to replace the previous version of the project description (dated June 2012). Thus, the tables 15 a-c, and tables 29 a-c of the MIR 2014-2015 are in accordance with the validated Project Description.
• *"The historical land cover and land use change analysis (1996-2001), which was used to estimate the forest benchmark, was performed by Conservation International as an effort to map forest loss in the Andean and non-Brazilian Amazonian region. The forest cover and loss was classified using mid-resolution (30 m) Landsat imagery. The final product classification was filtered to a Minimum Mapping Unit (MMU) of 2 hectares, eliminating small patches of forest, and improving the overall classification accuracy. This processing can also be considered more conservative as only patches of forest bigger than 2 hectares was considered in the forest benchmark and therefore as project area.* *Version 1.1 of the methodology, approved on December 03, 2012, changed the MMU*	Originally reported in MIR 2012-2014. Assessed in 2nd Verification Report.

requirement to a minimum of 1 hectare, irrespective of forest definition."	
• *"The frequency and abundance of primates (indicator 7a and b of the Biodiversity Protocol) was initially set to be monitored trimesterly, considering that a participatory monitoring system would be implemented; however, due to the great need of environmental awareness building, the participatory monitoring system is being implemented gradually. Meanwhile, Proyecto Mono Tocón is monitoring this indicator biannually".*	Originally reported in MIR 2012-2014 (Section 5.3., Page 65). Assessed in 2nd Verification Report (Section 5.3. Page 56).

The verification process has confirmed that the above deviations are appropriately described and justified and considered that the project remain in compliance with the VCS rules.

In addition, within the community parameters reported, a new deviation regarding the methodology used to estimate the poverty index (see Section 5.3) was reported during this monitoring period (2014-2016) by the propjet proponent.

Deviation	Verification Finding
The MIR, section 5.3 states*: "…the poverty index was previously estimated based on the USAID parameter, which establishes a global dollar value earned per household as the threshold of poverty. The project is measuring the poverty according to the Progress of Poverty Index (PPI) that uses the Peruvian definition of poverty and therefore is more accurate. In addition, the Conservation International is applying the PPI in the other livelihood projects and therefore the project can measure the progress against a control sample*." In addition, in section 4.2 of the MIR, the PP states: *"based on the principle of adaptive management, few new metrics were added to better qualify the indicators, while other metrics will be reported next monitoring period due to the lack of information available for this monitoring period (2014-2016). The metrics measured in this monitoring report are enough to demonstrate the expected impact generated*	The audit team has assess the deviations and arguments presented and considered the change in the parameter "Poverty Index" in fact contribute to enhance the accuracy of the indicator PPI. Furthermore, the audit team considered that the metrics measured in this monitoring report are enough to demonstrate the expected impact generated by the project. As it was described in the Non-Permanence Risk Report, the project is managed under an adaptive management approach. In AENORs opinion, these deviations don't negatively impact the conservativeness of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals and have increased accuracy of such quantification. The above deviations are appropriately described and justified and considered that the project remain in compliance with the VCS rules.

by the project, and therefore is not affecting the integrity of the monitoring system. Please refer to the Sup.Inf_MIR_01 for a full list of metrics and the results for each of them" (See MIR 2014-2014, section 4.2. Page 20 and section 5.3. Page 57).	

7.2 Baseline Scenario (G2)

Section 2.4 of the VCS PD states "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".

The application of the methodology VM0015, which is detailed in VCS PD, includes descriptions of the range of potential land use scenarios and associated drivers of greenhouse gas emissions and justification of the selected baseline land use scenario. The baseline scenario was identified using a participatory consultation process, following steps in the VCS methodology and its associated tool VT001, "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities" and is supported by evidence provided, documentation review and site visit conducted.

The MIR states the deforestation likely to occur in the baseline scenario would have severe consequences for the well-being of communities well as to biodiversity. The reader is referred to the PDD for detail on how communities and biodiversity would be affected.

The PD identifies severe impacts of the without project reference scenario on biodiversity and community. The role of the forest in regulating the control of erosion and hydrologic cycle of the region was assessed. Increases in degradation, fragmentation, and conversion of habitats were identified as the primary impacts. Additional impacts identified include landslides, fire, increased erosion, increase pollution, reduction of species richness due to extraction of timber and conversion of habitat, edge effects near roads, and introduction of pests and disease through agricultural vectors. The assessment identified increases in conflicts over land use and land tenure and promotion of further illegal activity as a likely community impact in the reference scenario, among other impacts.

7.3 Additionality (G2)

The VCS methodology VM0015 and its associated tools, including the tool VT001, "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities T-ADD) v1.0", were applied to establish and document the project's additionality. The application of these tools is detailed in the section 2.5 of the VCS PD.

Several alternative scenarios were assessed. Alternative scenarios identified 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. To continue deforestation for coffee plantations was determined as the most likely scenario. The barriers to project activities occurring in the absence of the project include lack of investment for managing the protected area and the lack of skills and knowledge for organic coffee production, among others barriers, concluding that project climate, community and biodiversity benefits would not have occurred in the absence of the project.

8 QUANTIFICATON OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

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

Section 6.1 of the MIR and the calculation spreadsheet submitted to AENOR provide information related to the baseline, project and leakage emissions calculations. All calculations of greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals were checked by the verifier team and no errors were discovered that materially affect the stated greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals of the project. AENOR deems calculation is depicted clearly and correctly in the provided sheets and the verification team was able to trace them directly from the data sources. The formulae and methods used to estimate greenhouse gas benefits of the project are in compliance with monitoring plan, Project Description and methodology, like the default values used to determine the parameters. .

The data and parameters used to determine greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals are listed in section 5.3 of the MIR. AENOR checked that the list of parameters to be monitored was complete and consistent with information in the monitoring plan of the PD.

Data and parameters available at validation were cross-checked with the validated PDD and spreadsheet calculations. These data values and parameters used in the monitoring report are correct and match with values determined at validation.

Likewise, data and parameters monitored to calculate the net greenhouses gases reductions were checked. AENOR verified that data values detailed in the monitoring report for the monitoring parameters are correct and consistent with data in spreadsheet calculations, assumptions and approaches used by PP.

The deforestation in the project area and leakage bet was defined in accordance with the VCS Methodology VM0015, version 1.0 and through the application of image interpretation done using geographical information systems. The area of the categories "forest" and "non-forest" in the project area and leakage belt has been calculated. For the present monitoring period, the Forest Cover Maps for the project area and leakage belt have been updated along with the remaining forest area in the reference region.

According to the validated Project Description, emissions for the project area in the baseline scenario and the period 2014-2016 account 1,628,570 tCO2e. Areas covered by clouds in the 2016 land cover map have been temporarily excluded from this monitoring report and in a conservative manner. Therefore the net emissions for the project area-cloud free in the baseline scenario and period 2014-2016 accounts 1,607,046 tCO2e. The observed deforestation for the monitoring period was assumed to be equally distributed per year.

In accordance with the validated PD and applied methodology, carbon stocks/ha in the different strata are considered fixed, thus the proponent carried out no new forest inventory during the monitoring period of 2014-2016. Furthermore, uncertainty assessment was correctly applied in a conservative way. The audit team confirms uncertainty discounts were correctly applied to the average carbon stock of pre-montane and dwarf forest classes and post-deforestation land use, as the uncertainty of the carbon estimate was above 10%.

Sources of GHG emissions are considered in accordance with the registered Project Description. The project does not considered planned activities leading to decrease the carbon stocks, and increases in carbon stocks are discarded as conservative measure. The non-CO2 emissions from forest fires have not been monitored because it was excluded within the project boundaries during the project design and in accordance with the guidance of the applied methodology. For monitoring of catastrophic events, based on the land cover and change analysis conducted for the current monitoring period no natural disturbances were reported.

Taking into account all these premises, the monitoring report sets out 612 has of deforestation in the project area and 1,506 has in the leakage belt during the period 2014-2016. Hence, the total ex-post net actual stock changes accounts 242,855 t CO2e in the project area and 610,009 t CO2e in the leakage belt.

Leakage emissions due to activity displacement were calculated in accordance with the methodology as the difference between the ex-ante and the ex post assessment. Given that the result was >0, the total ex post leakage is zero. Therefore no credits were discounted due to activity displacement leakage during this monitoring period.

The net GHG emissions reductions or removals were 1,364,191 tonnes CO2 equivalent, over the monitoring period June 15, 2014 to June 14, 2016. If the buffer credits are considered, the net ex-post VCUs tradable are 1,227,770 (the numbers were rounded for sake of conservativeness).

AENOR used the GIS package information and spreadsheet calculations to cross-checked data in monitoring report. Thus, the net amount of VCUs to be issued is accurate and realistic.

8.2 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

The assessment suggested that the data used to determine emissions reductions are of high quality and had been collected in a manner that is consistent with the VCS standard, VCS methodology, and monitoring plan. Processing steps could be traced to the corresponding sections of the methodology and monitoring plan with transparency.

AENOR considers that information provided is sufficiency and the quality of that information is appropriate to determine the GHG removals. Evidence provided by the PP supporting the determination of GHG removals is listed in in Appendix 1.

8.3 Management and Operational System

The monitoring and data management is applied in accordance with the monitoring plan described in the validated VCS PD and its appendix “Methodological Annex – Part 3. During the site visit several interviews with project staff members were conducted. Thus, organisational structure, responsibilities and competencies were found as described in the monitoring plan. Furthermore, internal data review and quality control procedures are in place.

In AENORs opinion, the monitoring and operational system applied is suitable and adequate for reporting of greenhouse gas emissions reductions in an accurate manner.

8.4 Climate Change Adaptation Benefits (GL1)

Not applicable.

9 COMMUNITY

9.1 Net Positive Community Impacts (CM1)

As stated in the PDD, the project applied the “Theory of change” approach outlined in the “Social and Biodiversity Impact Assessment (SBIA) Manual for REDD+ Projects” and the “Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation” as guidance to develop the conceptual model, design project strategies and monitoring plan. The list of specific indicators as well as expected outputs, outcomes and impacts are set in the biodiversity and socioeconomic monitoring plans.

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

Furthermore, 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. No negative impacts on the areas of community-related HCVs were observed. Conversely, the strategies of project are designed to ensure the achievement of the conservation objectives of the AMPF and deliver benefits to the communities. Several activities implemented to mitigate the potential negative impact have been identified in section 2.2 of the MIR.

The net positive community impacts are listed and described in detail in section 9.1 of the MIR. The positive impact includes the following:

- Governance of the AMPF is strengthened.
- Production systems of the local population are improved and coffee associations in connection to special markets are promoted.
- Capacity building and knowledge is generated among local people for sustainable management of their production systems.
- Living conditions of the local population in harmony with the objectives of the AMPF are improved.

- Economic alternatives for the population are generated through conservation actions aligned with AMPF management.
- Ecosystem services of the AMPF (water and soil) are maintained and improved for the benefit of population in the project zone.
- Natural resources within the BPAM are sustainably managed by the local population.
- The partnership between the local population and the AMPF Head Office are empowered for conservation.

Furthermore, the following negative impacts in the project area are listed and described.

- Economic opportunities arising from illegal activities are decreased.
- Provision of basic services within the AMPF is decreased.
- Control over the expansion of the agricultural frontier is improved.
- Families located in their area of origin receive less support from AMPF settlers.

In addition, socio-economic positive impacts outside the project area have been also listed and described in the MIR. Those impacts are:

- Ecosystem services of the AMPF (water and soil) are maintained and improved for the benefit of the population outside the project zone.
- Technology is transferred to improve coffee production systems outside project zone.
- New projects for sustainable development of the Alto Mayo watershed are leverage

9.2 Offsite Stakeholder impacts (CM2)

During the site visit has not detected any offsite negative stakeholder impacts. No community member interviewed within the leakage belt has indicated any negative impacts as a result of project activities

The potential negative offsite stakeholder impacts identified for the project has been described in the MIR and includes the potential displacement of the demand for conventional coffee practices to native communities lands, increasing unsustainable land use in areas rented by them, and the affectation over the customary uses of the native communities by increased surveillance and control program of the AMPF. These stated negative impacts are minor and are being monitor. .

Furthermore, as mitigation measure CI Peru, with the support of CSP, has been implementing the project "Strengthening Governance and Capacities of Awajún Indigenous Communities to Develop Partnerships for Sustainable Product Sourcing in the Alto Mayo Basin" in the Awajún community located in the Buffer Zone in Alto Mayo. The project's main objective is to achieve a suitable level of indigenous governance in this community to contribute to the conservation of remnant plant cover and the implementation of sustainable practices that improve production in deforested areas. This is done through the conservation agreements model that capitalizes the great experience gained within the PNA and the projects that CI Peru implements in the community of Awajún Shampuyacu.

9.3 Exceptional Community Benefits (GL2)

Not applicable.

10 BIODIVERSITY

10.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts (B1)

Section 8.1 of the MIR described the net positive biodiversity generated by the project as follows:

- The habitat of high importance species for the biodiversity of the AMPF in conserved. The project strategies have avoided 3,158 ha of habitat loss of vulnerable species. This was estimated through land cover monitoring.

- Habitat fragmentation avoidance: 7.1 % of land area is located within 100 m of non-edge habitat. Baseline projections are 5.4%. In the without project scenario, the proportion of forest habitat in the AMPF found in patches of less than 100 km2, or in forest fragments which are too small to support suitable habitat for biodiversity, is slightly higher (1.2%) compared to the current project scenario (0.7%).

- Maintenance and enhancement of HCV areas of the AMPF. The effectiveness of the project strategies to maintain or improve these High Conservation Values is evaluated by monitoring deforestation in the Strict Protection Area within the AMPF and within the habitats for species of greatest importance for the conservation of biodiversity in the AMPF. Table 7 of MIR summarizes the results on the habitat of species of high biodiversity significance and show that the projection activities to mitigate deforestation have managed to retain high value forests for biodiversity conservation

- Maintenance and recovery of populations of endemic and endangered species. Project proponent still working along with the "*Proyecto Mono Tocón*". The baseline of primate species for the 7 basins chosen in the AMPF was completed during the preceding period. The monitoring of primates began in order to assess the maintenance and recovery of these species which are key indicators of the level of forest health. The presence of 5 species of primates in the AMPF has been confirmed thanks to the baseline study. Also, thanks to data collected by the *Proyecto Mono Tocón*, it is known that there are two other species not recorded during the

baseline study: *Cacajao calvus* and *Ateles belzebuth*. Table 8 shows the sightings made during the baseline studies of primates in the AMPF and Table 9 shows the number of species and individuals of primates found in the AMPF by sub-basin, during the first monitoring of species.

- Pressure reduced to ecosystems of the AMPF through the promotion of sustainable use practices by local people. As result of the adoption of sustainable practices, the implementation of agroforestry system and the increasing awareness of the forest importance a reduction in the pressure by the local population to convert land to coffee plantations were observed.

- Operational capacity of the AMPF Head Office is strengthened and the response to the pressures on the area is improved. The strengthening of the operational capacity of the AMPF is considered a priority for the project. The numerous trainings improved the quality and effectiveness of the AMPF management. The project has been working on documenting the strategies, plans, and protocols to maintain the institutional memory. The project continues working on the consolidation on the financial sustainability as the minimal funds required in the administration contract was already achieved in 2015.

- Restoration of degraded ecosystems through reforestation and agroforestry. *Almost 126,000 seedlings of native tree species have been produced and over 100,000 have been taken to the field (Figure 7) and this has contributed to the restoration of more than 750 ha of forest. Only native species have been used in the restoration areas. In addition, the project has used non-native species in the agroforestry system; however those species were already introduced to the AMPF previously to the project and has not resulted to be invasive. No genetically modified organisms (GMO) have been used.*

- Biodiversity and ecosystem services of the AMPF are recognized and valued by locals, who become allies in the conservation. The awareness is promoted by several trainings and environmental sensitization campaigns. The results of the project response indicators to sensitize local populations about the value of the AMPF biodiversity and ecosystem services show a significant improvement from the project baseline. It have been implementing activities with schoolchildren and population leaders to train them on the importance of ecosystem services provided by the AMPF, environmental legislation and management of PNAs, and other environmental issues. During this monitoring period, 40 events of environmental education, with around 1,500 participants, and 32 sensitization activities with at least 1,200 participants were carried out.

- Reduction in trafficking of illegal flora and fauna. The results for this monitoring period presented a slightly reduction compared with 2012-2014. During 2014-2016, 55 cases of illegal extraction of flora were recorded (57 in 2012-2014); 52 out of these correspond to timber forest resources and 3 to orchid trafficking. It is worth mentioning that during 2014 and 2016 no reports of fauna trafficking (4 in 2012 to 214) were recorded. These results were systematized based on the patrolling reports carried out by the forest rangers of the AMPF. The patrols were focused in high risk areas, where conservation agreements had not been signed yet, and therefore environmental awareness was not well disseminate

In addition, outside the project area, impacts include:

- Connectivity of the Conservation Corridor Abiseo-Cóndor-Kutukú – CCACK is maintained.
- Ecosystem services of the AMPF (water and soil) are maintained and improved for the benefit of population outside project zone.
- Biodiversity and ecosystem services provided by AMPF natural resources stocks outside project zone are recognized and valued.
- Technology is transferred to improve coffee production systems outside project zone.
- New projects for the conservation of biodiversity in the Alto Mayo are leveraged.

No negative impacts to biodiversity are reported. Reasoning, based on monitoring findings that 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 MIR, was checked by verifiers against the global invasive species database (http://www.issg.org), the Invasive Species Compendium and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species considers the species native to the area. 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 increase of illegal wildlife extraction 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 MIR shows there was a decrease in the rate of illegal trafficking of wildlife outside the project area and zone.

The project has a minimal (if any) negative impact on the flora and fauna outside the project area. Section 2.2 where the list of project activities carried out during the monitoring period mitigation measures.

10.3 Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits (GL3)

The project zone includes a site of high biodiversity conservation priority meeting the vulnerability and irreplaceability criteria.

The AMPF includes 25 known endangered and critically endangered species. The list of these species can be found in Table 10 of the MIR. Table 11 includes another 20 vulnerable species. The audit team has confirmed that these species are currently present in the IUCN Red List. Furthermore, the presence of restricted-range species (with a global range less than 50,000 km2) was confirmed. Table 13 of MIR shows the updated list of these species. Evidence used to determine the project is able to continue to satisfy Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits was provided within the MIR.

Section 8.3 of the MIR describes how the project strategies lead to the conservation of biodiversity. The project has been building environmental awareness with local communities and has maintained a conservation program at schools inside and outside the AMPF. In addition, through the promotion of sustainable practices and improvement of governance and enforcement capabilities of the AMPF Head Office have avoided 3,158 ha of habitat loss of vulnerable species. That project strategies have a direct impact on the conservation of species.

This indicator is adequately addressed for Gold Level recognition for biodiversity efforts.

11 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

AENOR has verified that the project is in compliance with the Verified Carbon Standard version 3.5 and the CCB Standards Second Edition without qualifications or limitations.

The project has been implemented in accordance with the project description and its validated variations and the data and information supporting the GHG assertion are historic in nature.

AENOR is able to issue a positive verification opinion for the 1,364,191 tonnes CO2e of verified emissions reductions, as reported in the Monitoring & Implementation Report version 1.1, dated 12 August 2016. The verification assessment covered the monitoring period from 15 June 2014 to 14 June 2016, and verified that calculated emission reductions and/or removals were achieved during the monitoring period with a reasonable level of assurance. The overall risk rating was 10 %. Therefore, the total number of credits to be deposited in the buffer account is 136,421 VCUs and the total VCUs to be issued are 1,227,770 tCO2e.

Reporting period: From 15 June 2014 to 14 June 2016

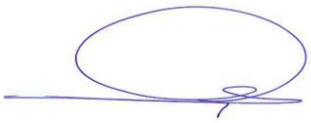
Verified GHG emission reductions or removals in the above reporting period:

GHG Emission Reductions or Removals	From 15/06/2014 to 14/06/2015 tCO2e	From 15/06/2015 to 14/06/2016 tCO2e	Total for Reporting Period tCO_2e
Baseline Emissions	801,528	805,518	1,607,046
Project Emissions	121,427	121,427	242,855
Leakage	0	0	0
Net GHG emission reductions or removals	**680,101**	**684,090**	**1,364,191**
Ex-post buffer credits	**68,011**	**68,410**	**136,421**
VCUs	**612,090**	**615,680**	**1,227,770**

Beyond benefits of GHG emissions reduction, the project comprises benefits for local population and for biodiversity conservation, including exceptional biodiversity benefits. The review and cross-check of explanations and justifications in the MIR with sources detailed in the report have provided

In opinion of AENOR, the project implementation meets all relevant requirements for the CCB Standards Second Edition, including biodiversity exceptional benefits. Hence, AENOR considers verified the project implementation is in accordance with the CCB Standards at Biodiversity Gold Level.

Madrid, 9 September 2016



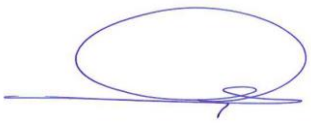
Luis Robles Olmos
Authorized Person

Manuel García-Rosell
Verification Team Leader

CCB STANDARDS CRITERIA CHECKLIST:

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

Madrid, 9 September 2016



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Manuel García-Rosell
Verification Team Leader

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCE PROVIDED

1- Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative-AMCI MIR 3rd Verification. Final Version 1.1 -2016/08/12
2- AMCI Non-Permanence Risk Report N°4. 2014-2016. 2016/08/12
3- Alto Mayo Conservation Initiative-AMCI MIR 3rd Verification. Version 1.0 -2016/06/14
4- AMCI Non-Permanence Risk Report N°4. 2014-2016- 2016/06/14
5- VM0015 Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation. v1.0
6- VCS-Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS AFOLU Project Activities
7- AMCI VCS PD. 2015/08/07
8- AMCI VCS PD Methodological Annex. 2015/08/07
9- VCS Project Review Report. 23/07/2013
10-AMCI CCB-PDD. 2012/08/23
11-AMCI Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol
12-AMCI Socioeconomic Monitoring Protocol
13-VCS Monitoring Report 2008-2012. 2012/08/06
14-AMCI Non-Permanence Risk Report N° 2. 2008-2012. 2012/08/20
15-CCB PIR 2008-2012. 2012/06/19
16-AMCI VCS+CCB Monitoring and Implementation Report. 2012-2014. 2015/08/07
17-AMCI Non-Permanence Risk Report N° 3. 2008-2012. 2015/08/07
18-VM0015. Monitoring tables AMPF 2014-2016.
19-Socio-economic and biodiversity metrics. AMCI 2014-2016.
20-Conservation Agreement Database- CI. 2016
21-Socioeconomic Survey Database. 20160303. CI.
22-Alto Mayo Protected Forest Annual Report 2015. SERNANP.
23-Alto Mayo Protected Forest Annual Report 2014. SERNANP
24-Biodiversity Monitoring Reports of Project Mono Tocón (July 2013-September 2015). PMT.
25-Validation Report of 2014-2016 Land Change Classification- CI.
26-Historical Land Cover and Land Change Analysis for the Alto Mayo Protected Forest. Final Report. CI. 2011.
27-CI Methodologies for Supervised Classification
28-CI Methodology for Coregistering Images
29-Presidential Resolution 26-2014-SERNANP.
30-Peru's submission on Forest References Emission Levels (FREL). 2015/11/02.
31-Peruvian FREL presentation. MINAM 2015/10/07.
32-Technical expertise of Project Management Team.
33-Administration Contract BPAM
34-Administration Contract BPAM Amendment.
35-Technical Proposal. Administration Contract BPAM.
36-AMPF Drivers and agents of deforestation analysis.
37-Administration Contract BPAM Annual Planning 2014.
38-Administration Contract BPAM Annual Planning 2015.
39-Administration Contract BPAM Annual Planning 2015 Additional Information.
40-Conflicts Management Strategy

41-Social Management Plan BPAM.
42-Community Relationship Protocol
43-Q1 REDD Price report march 2016. Thompson Reuters.
44-Financial models summary
45-Financial Analysis tool Alto Mayo.
46-CI Foundation and affiliates financial report
47-Conservation Agreements: Model, Design and Implementation. CI. 2007
48-Guidelines for Conservation Agreements. SERNANP
49-Approved Conservation Agreement Model. SERNANP
50-BPAM. Opportunity Cost Calculation
51-Master Plan BPAM 2008-2013.
52-Legal land tenure in BPAM. SPDA.
53-Law of Natural Protected Areas (law N° 26834).
54-BPAM Communication Strategy. CI. 2013
55-Training Plan for Project Technical Team
56-Infographic CI Peru in San Martin.
57-Peru's governances score 2010-2014
58-Physical Vulnerability Map of Peru- MINAM
59-Physical Susceptibility Map of Peru. MINAM. 2014
60-Geological Risk in San Martin Region. INGEMMET 2010.
61-AMPF Safety Protocol. Second Edition. 2012.
62-Swift Conservation Fund. 2015-2016. Final Report. CI. 2016.
63-Development Progress of REDD+ Safeguards in San Martin Region. Government of San Martin Region and CI. 2015.
64-Training Plan. ProNaturaleza-CI. 2016.
65-GIS package
66-KML coordinates.
67-Map of Deforestation 2008-2016. Project Area and leakage Belt.

APPENDIX 2: VCS VERIFICATION PROTOCOL

VCS VERIFICATION PROTOCOL

REDD PROJECT: "ALTO MAYO CONSERVATION INITIATIVE"

VCS REFERENCE NUMBER: 944

MONITORING AND REPORTING PERIOD:

FROM 2014/06/15 TO 2016/06/14

Verification Team: Team leader: Manuel García-Rosell Verifier: José Luis Fuentes Pérez Verifier: Alfonso Medrano	
Version of this Verification Protocol: 02	Date: 2016/09/09

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
1. Project Details				
1.1 Summary Description of Project				
Is a summary description of the project provided in the Monitoring Report (MR)? Is the project implementation in line with the P.D?	D.R I	A description of the project is provided in section 1.1 of the Monitoring Implementation Report. The project has been implemented as the P.D. states.	OK	OK
1.2 Project Location				
Is the project location and geographic included in the MR and in line with PD?	D.R I	Project location and geographic information provided are in compliance with the monitoring plan.	OK	OK
Is the project area provided by the PP? Is the area of the project strata provided?	D.R I	KML files have been provided. All the relevant geographic database of baseline and project monitoring has been provided to the audit team. AENOR has checked the evidence provided and has found it is correct.	OK	OK
1.3 Project Proponent				
Are contact information and roles/responsibilities for the project proponent(s) provided?	D.R I	As noted in section 1.3 of the MIR, the project proponent is Conservation International Foundation (CI) through its Peru office (CI-Peru). CI-Peru is responsible for the implementation of the conservation strategies and has overall control and responsibility of the project. Moreover, its responsibilities and roles are also detailed. As per the Administration Contract, CI-Peru co-manages the AMPF together with the local Head Office of the National Service of Natural Protected Areas by the State (SERNANP). CI-Peru has the right of use of any greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions and/or removals arising during the contract period in connection with its performance of environmental services that generate GHG emission reductions and/or removals in the AMPF.	OK	OK
Are the PPs same as in the P.D?	D.R I	PP in the monitoring report are the same as in the monitoring plan	OK	OK
1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project				
Are contact information and roles/responsibilities for any other project participant(s) provide?	D.R I	Yes, information about roles and responsibilities of other entities involved is provided.	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
1.5 Project Start Date				
Is the project start date, specifying the day, month and year indicated? Is the start date in line with the PD?	D.R I	Yes, according to the validated P.D the effective start date is June 15, 2008.	OK	OK
1.6 Project Crediting Period				
Is the project crediting period indicated and in line with PD? (specifying the day, month and year for the start and end dates and the total number of years)	D.R I	Yes, the M.R states a 20 years crediting period (from June 15, 2008 to June 14, 2028. The project crediting is subject to renewals.	OK	OK
2. Implementation Status				
2.1 Sectoral Scope and Project Type				
Is the sectoral scope(s) applicable to the project, the AFOLU project category and activity type (if applicable) indicated? Is the project is a grouped project?	D.R I	The sectoral scope and project type are identified in section 2.1 of the monitoring implementation report. The project is not a grouped project.	OK	OK
For a grouped project, provide relevant information about new instances of the project activity(s) and demonstrate that each new instance of the project activity(s) meets the eligibility criteria set out in the project description.	D.R I	N/A	N/A	N/A
2.2 Description of the Project Activity				
Implementation Status of the Project Activity				
Describe the implementation status of the project activity(s). Is the implementation in line with the PD? Provide information regarding the operation of the project activity(s) during this monitoring period, including any information on events that may impact the GHG emission reductions or removals and monitoring. Are project activities such as forest	D.R I	Section 2.2 of the MIR described the implementation status of the project accordingly and in line with the PD. Evidence of the implementation of reported activities, which include capacity building workshops and support towards the communities for implementation of sustainable economic activities has been provided to the audit team.	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
management activities and harvesting carried out in line with the PD? Is any project emissions described, in particular fire or any other events leading to GHG emission during the project activity?				
Has any project description deviations occurred during the monitoring period?		No deviations were performed during the monitoring period.	OK	OK
Has any project description deviation occurred since project validation?	D.R I	No deviations were performed during the monitoring period. However, some project deviation were reported in the previous project implementation report and in accordance with the VCS Standard, item 3.6.2, deviations shall also be reported on in all subsequent verification reports. **CAR 01: Project deviations occurred since the project validation shall be reported in the MIR 2014-2016.** Project deviation occurred since validation has been reported and are appropriately described and justified in section 4.2 of the MIR. The project remains in compliance with the VCS rules. **CAR 01 is closed.**	**CAR 01**	**OK**
Are all relevant licenses obtained? (e.g. Environmental licenses)	D.R I	All relevant licenses were obtained.	OK	OK
Are land titles and carbon rights hold by the PP? In case not all land was under control at validation, is it ensured that 100% of the land is under control of the PP?	D.R I	Yes, according with the evidence provided.	OK	OK
Is a description of the non-permanence risk factors included?	D.R I	Yes, the risks are summarized in Table 2, section 2.3 of MIR and for more details on the risk assessment, see "Non-Permanence Risk Analysis – Report 4". **CAR 02: Some mistakes and inconsistencies have been detected into the Non –Permanence Risk Report:** • **Table in section 4.1 includes incorrect risk rating values.** • **Notes under table 01 doesn't correspond to this monitoring period**	**CAR 02**	**OK**

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
		• **PP shall take into account the VCS errata for the Opportunity Cost rating.** An updated version of the Non-permanence Risk Report has been provided to the audit team. The updated version is in accordance with the guidelines provided by the AFOLU Non-permanence Risk Tool. **CAR 02 is closed.**		
3. Legal Status				
3.1 Compliance with Laws, Statues, Property Rights and Other Regulatory Frameworks				
Is compliance of the project with all and any relevant local, regional and national laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks identified and demonstrated.		Yes, the project is incompliance with all laws, statutes, and other regulatory frameworks identified in Section 3.1 of the MIR. An additional law is noted in section 3.2 regarding authorization RP. 26-2014-SERNANP from SERNANP to develop, implement and commercialize from the conservation of natural ecosystems generated within a natural protected area.	OK	OK
3.2 Evidence of Right of Use				
Is evidence of right of use with respect to the GHG emission reductions and removals provided?		CI-Peru 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. Administration Contract and RP. 26-2014-SERNANP has been reviewed and verified.	OK	OK
3.3 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits				
Where applicable, demonstrate that net GHG emission reductions or removals generated by the project will not be used for compliance with an emissions trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions		Currently, Peru does not have any binding commitments and/or obligations to reduce GHG emissions.	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
3.4 Participation under Other GHG Programs				
Is the project registered in another GHG program?		The project has not been registered by other GHG program.	OK	OK
3.5 Other Forms of Environmental Credit				
Demonstrate that the project neither has nor intends to generate any other form of GHG-related environmental credit for GHG emission reductions or removals claimed under the VCS Program, or that any such credit has been or will be cancelled from the relevant program		The project has not and does not intend to generate any other form of GHG-related environmental credit for GHG emissions reductions or removals claimed under the VCS Program. The only GHG-related environmental credit generated by the project will be under the VCS.	OK	OK
3.6 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs				
Indicate whether the project has been rejected by any other GHG programs. Where the project has been rejected, provide the relevant information		The project has not been rejected under any other GHG program.	OK	OK
4. Application of Methodology				
4.1 Title and Reference of Methodology				
Is the title, reference and version number of the methodology(s) applied to the project included in the MR and in line with MP?	D.R I	The project applies the "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" (VM0015, Version 1.0) approved by the VCS on July 12, 2011. The project used the VCS Tool VT0001 "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities" (Version 1.0) in order to demonstrate the additionality of the project.	OK	OK
4.2 Deviations from the Monitoring Plan				
If any, Is deviations from the monitoring plan in the project description described and justified?	D.R I	The MIR states there were no deviations from the project description during this monitoring period, or from the monitoring plan, except the	**CAR 03**	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
		methodology used to estimate the poverty index. In addition, there were no deviations from the project description during this monitoring period. However, the monitoring frequency of the parameter "frequency and abundance of primates" and the Patch size were modified in previous monitoring periods. However, in accordance with the VCS Standard, item 3.5.2, methodology deviations shall be permitted at validation or verification and their consequences shall be reported in the validation or verification report, as applicable and all subsequent verification reports. Furthermore, in accordance with the MIR template VCS+CCB, any deviations from the monitoring plan in the project description shall be described and justified in section 4.2. **CAR 03: The list of deviations since validation from the monitoring plan in the project description shall be described and justified in a complete manner.** Project deviation occurred since validation has been reported and assessed. In AENOR's opinion methodology deviations don't negatively impact the conservativeness of the quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals and have increased accuracy of such quantification. **CAR 03 is closed.**		
4.3 Project Boundary				
Define the VCS project boundary and identify the relevant GHG sources, sinks and reservoirs for the project and baseline scenarios (including leakage if applicable).		The project boundary, including spatial, temporal, carbon pools, and sources of GHG emissions, did not change since the validation. The same carbon pools and GHG sources were considered in the baseline and project scenario, and only include above- and below-ground biomass. Project boundary definition is described in a complete manner in the validated PD and AMCI Methodology Annex.	OK	OK
4.4 Baseline Scenario				
Is the baseline scenario identified and justified?		The justification and description of the Baseline scenario is described in a complete manner in the validated PD and AMCI Methodology Annex.	OK	OK
4.5 Additionality				

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
Is the additionality of the project, undertaken in accordance with the applied methodology?		Demonstration and assess of the project additionality was undertaken in accordance with the VCS Tool VT0001 "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in VCS Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Project Activities" (Version 1.0) in order to demonstrate the additionality of the project. Section 2.5 of the VCS PD describes the process.	OK	OK
5 Monitoring Data and Parameters				
5.1 Description of the Monitoring Plan				
Is the monitoring plan described?	D.R I	A full description of the monitoring plan is detailed in the biodiversity and socio-economic protocols as part of the CCBS PD, and in the Section 4.3 of VCS PD. Section 5.1 gives a description of the implementation of the protocols for this monitoring period.	OK	OK
Are organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies identified in the MR?	D.R I	A full description of the monitoring plan is detailed in the biodiversity and socio-economic protocols as part of the CCBS PD, and in the Section 4.3 of VCS PD. Section 5.1 gives a description of the implementation of the protocols for this monitoring period.	OK	OK
Are methods described for: Data generation (*see also SOPs for each parameter*)		A full description of the monitoring plan is detailed in the biodiversity and socio-economic protocols as part of the CCBS PD, and in the Section 4.3 of VCS PD. Section 5.1 gives a description of the implementation of the protocols for this monitoring period.	OK	OK
• Data handling, in particular transcribing field data to digital calculation sheets (*see also SOPs for each parameter*)	D.R I	A full description of the monitoring plan is detailed in the biodiversity and socio-economic protocols as part of the CCBS PD, and in the Section 4.3 of VCS PD. Section 5.1 gives a description of the implementation of the protocols for this monitoring period.	OK	OK
• Data storage, including back-up of the field sheets and digital data	D.R I	A full description of the monitoring plan is detailed in the biodiversity and socio-economic protocols as part of the CCBS PD, and in the Section 4.3 of VCS PD. Section 5.1 gives a description of the implementation of the protocols for this monitoring period.	OK	OK
• QA/QC procedures (e.g. re-check of data measurement, data entry, etc. – *see also SOPs for each parameter*))	D.R	A full description of the monitoring plan is detailed in the biodiversity and socio-economic protocols as part of the CCBS PD, and in the Section 4.3 of VCS PD. Section 5.1 gives a description of the implementation of the protocols for this monitoring period.	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
• Are procedures described for handling internal auditing and non-conformities?	D.R	A full description of the monitoring plan is detailed in the biodiversity and socio-economic protocols as part of the CCBS PD, and in the Section 4.3 of VCS PD. Section 5.1 gives a description of the implementation of the protocols for this monitoring period.	OK	OK
5.2 Data and Parameters Available at Validation				
Are all parameters "available at validation" listed as per MP and applied methodology?	D.R I	The list of parameters available at validation are given in the PD.	OK	OK
Are all data and parameters "available at validation" described using the VCS table format?	D.R I	The list of parameters available at validation are given in the PD.	OK	OK
5.3 Data and Parameters Monitored				
Are all "monitoring" parameters listed as per MP and applied methodology?	D.R I	Some apparently typos were detected regarding monitoring parameters for biodiversity and community monitoring: The Progress of Poverty Index (PPI) is not a biodiversity monitoring parameter. In the other hand, MIR states that community parameters are described in the biodiversity protocol. Please clarify. **CL 01: PP shall clarify the references including in section 5.3 of MIR regarding the biodiversity and community monitoring parameters.** Project proponent has clarified the information given in section 5.3. Community parameters are described in a complete manner in the socio-economic protocol, as is referred in Section 5.3. In the same manner, the biodiversity parameters are described in the biodiversity protocol. **CL 01 is closed**	**CL 01**	**OK**
Are all data and parameters "to be monitored" described using the VCS table format?	D.R I	VCS table format has been appropriately for monitoring parameters.	OK	OK
6 Quantification of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals				
6.1 Baseline Emissions				
Are baseline net GHG removals quantified	D.R	Yes, the baseline net GHG removal quantified was correctly quantified	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	I	and in line with the applied methodology and monitoring plan. Areas covered by cloud in the 2016 land cover map have been temporarily excluded from this monitoring report and therefore the numbers in the MR Tables 02.a, b and c differ from those shown in VM Tables 15.a, b, and c, respectively. This procedure is considered conservative. The baseline calculation was provided to the audit team. Calculations contain traceable formulae. Calculations were checked and results were founded correct.		
6.2 Project Emissions				
Are project net GHG removals quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Net GHG removals have been quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and monitoring plan.	OK	OK
Is the required precision level met for net GHG removals?	D.R I	The required precision level is met for the net GHG removals.	OK	OK
Are project net GHG emission sources listed in line with the applied methodology and MP? Are these emission sources quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	The project net GHG emission sources listed are in line with the applied methodology and MP. These emission sources are quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and MP.	OK	OK
6.3 Leakage				
Are sources of leakage listed in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	Sources of leakage are listed in line with the methodology and MP. Explanations are reported in the monitoring report to assess the values assigned to each kind of leakage considered by the methodology.	OK	OK
Is leakage quantified correctly, and in line with the applied methodology and MP?	D.R I	The methodological procedures described in the Monitoring Report are clear and the calculations are traceable. Leakage is correctly quantified.	OK	OK
6.4 Summary of GHG Emission Reductions and Removals				
Are the net GHG emission reductions and removals quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and PD? Are net changes in carbon stocks included?	D.R I	The net GHG emission reductions and removals are quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology and monitoring plan. Monitoring report and calculations provide net changes in carbon stocks.	OK	OK

VCS Requirement	Ref	Comments	Draft conclusion	Final conclusion
Are the deductions of VCUs due to the buffer calculated correctly?	D.R I	Yes, the deductions are in accordance with the in the Non-permanence risk report.	OK	OK
If applicable, is the release of VCUs from the buffer calculated correctly?	D.R I	n/a	OK	OK

APPENDIX 3: CCB VERIFICATION FINDINGS SUMMARY

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 project MIR details the location of the project and basic physical parameters. There have been no changes to aspects such as geology, soils, and overall climate.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD, Administration Contract SERNANP-CI, GIS Package, KML Files, Plan Maestro del BPAM (AMPF)-SERNANP 2008-2013 and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.2 – The types and condition of vegetation within the project area.	This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. The types and condition of vegetation within the project area have not changed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	PDD and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.3 – The boundaries of the project area and the project zone	According to the MIR 2014-2016, the boundaries of project area and project zone still being the same as were described in the PDD without alterations. MIR refers the reader to Section 2.3 of the validated VCS PD. The boundaries of the project were confirmed at verification and have not changed at the date. This indicator has been correctly addressed in the MIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, AMCI VCS Methodology Annex, KLM files, GIS package and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.4 - Current carbon stocks within the project area(s), using stratification by land-use or vegetation type and methods of carbon calculation (such as biomass plots, formulae, default values) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's 2006 Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU) or a more robust and detailed methodology.	This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016 and CCBA Project Validation and Verification.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.5 – A description of communities located in the project zone, including basic socio-economic and cultural information that describes the social, economic and cultural diversity within communities (wealth, gender, age, ethnicity etc.), identifies specific groups such as Indigenous Peoples and describes any community characteristics.	The reader is referred to the validated PDD which describes the local communities in the project area and project zone as well as the basic socioeconomic and cultural information. None of these aspects have changed since the original validation, which was also confirmed during the site visit.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and CCBA Project Validation and Verification Report.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G1.6 – A description of current land use and customary and legal property rights including community property in the project zone, identifying any on-going or unresolved conflicts or disputes and identifying and describing any disputes over land tenure that were	The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which describes this indicator.

resolved during the last ten years (see also G5).	
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and CCBA Project Validation and Verification Report.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

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 reader is referred to the validated PDD, which fully describes the biodiversity as of validation.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and CCBA Project Validation and Verification Report.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

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: 8.1. Globally, regionally or nationally significant concentrations of biodiversity values; 8.1.1 Protected areas 8.1.2 Threatened species 8.1.3 Endemic species 8.1.4 Areas that support significant concentrations of a species during any time in their lifecycle (e.g. migrations, feeding grounds, breeding areas)	The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which fully describes this 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; 8.3. Threatened or rare ecosystems 8.4. Areas that provide critical ecosystem services (e.g., hydrological services, erosion control, fire control); 8.5. Areas that are fundamental for meeting the basic needs of local communities (e.g., for essential food, fuel, fodder, medicines or building materials without readily available alternatives); and 8.6. Areas that are critical for the traditional cultural identity of communities (e.g., areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious significance identified in collaboration with the communities).	
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and CCBA Project Validation and Verification Report.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

G2. Baseline projections

Indicator G.2.1 - Describe the most likely land-use scenario in the absence of the project following IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU or a more robust and detailed methodology, describing the range of potential land use scenarios and the associated drivers of GHG emissions and justifying why the land-use scenario selected is most	The reader is referred to the CCB PDD. The effects of the baseline scenario on the communities and biodiversity are detailed in Sections G2.1-5 of the CCB-PDD. The MIR states in section 4.4 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.

likely.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD, VCS-PD and observations during site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.2.2 - Document that project benefits would not have occurred in the absence of the project, explaining how existing laws or regulations would likely affect land use and justifying that the benefits being claimed by the project are truly 'additional' and would be unlikely to occur without the project.	The reader is referred to the validated PDD, which states that VCS tool VT0001, "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality in AFOLU project activities" was used to determine additionality. In the absence of the REDD project, the major barriers (lack of sustainable investment from Peruvian government to improve protected area management capacity, lack of skills and knowledge on production of organic coffee) will continue to prevent effective reductions in the deforestation rate in the AMPF. Is reasonable to assume that no changes have occurred to the validated scenario. Site visit observations also confirm this.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, VCS-PDD and VCS Methodology, VCS tool VT0001
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.2.3.- Calculate the estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project' reference scenario described above. This requires estimation of carbon stocks for each of the land-use classes of concern and a definition of the carbon pools included, among the classes defined in the IPCC 2006 GL for AFOLU. The timeframe for this analysis can be either the project lifetime (see G3) or the project GHG accounting period, whichever is more appropriate. Estimate the net change in the emissions of non-CO2 GHG emissions such as CH4 and N2O in the 'without project'	This indicator was addressed in the validated PDD. The estimated carbon stock changes associated with the 'without project' reference scenario was confirmed at validation.

scenario. Non-CO2 gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than 5% (in terms of CO2-equivalent) of the project's overall GHG impact over each monitoring period. Projects whose activities are designed to avoid GHG emissions (such as those reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), avoiding conversion of non-forest land, or certain improved forest management projects) must include an analysis of the relevant drivers and rates of deforestation and/or degradation and a description and justification of the approaches, assumptions and data used to perform this analysis. Regional-level estimates can be used at the project's planning stage as long as there is a commitment to evaluate locally-specific carbon stocks and to develop a project-specific spatial analysis of deforestation and/or degradation using an appropriately robust and detailed carbon accounting methodology before the start of the project.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, VCS-PD and AMCI Methodology Annex.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.2.4.- Describe how the 'without project' reference scenario would affect communities in the project zone, including the impact of likely changes in water, soil and other locally important ecosystem services.	The reader is referred to the validated PDD. The validated PDD describes how 'without project' reference scenario would affect communities in the project zone. Is reasonable to assume that no changes have occurred to this 'without project' scenario. Site visit observations also confirmed this.

Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016 and CCB-PDD
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.2.5.- Describe how the 'without project' reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the project zone (e.g., habitat availability, landscape connectivity and threatened species).	The validated PDD describes how 'without project' reference scenario would affect biodiversity in the project zone. The 'without project' reference scenario remains unchanged from validation. Site visit observations also confirmed this.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016 and CCB-PDD
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

G3. Project Design and Goal

Indicator G.3.1.- Provide a summary of the project's major climate, community and biodiversity objectives.	A summary of the project major objectives was provided in section 1.1 of MIR. 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.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD and MIR 2014-2016
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.2.- Describe each project activity with expected climate, community and biodiversity impacts and its relevance to achieving the projects objectives.	The MIR summarized ins section 2.2 the project activities develop during the implementation period. Indicators reported in the spreadsheet title "Sup.Inf.MIR_01_2014-2016_Socioeconometri and Biodiversity Metrics" shown the project activities results obtained during the implementation period 2014-2016.
Evidence used to assess	MIR 2014-2016, "Sup.Inf.MIR_01_2014-2016_Socioeconometri and Biodiversity Metrics" and

conformance	interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.3.- Provide a map identifying the project location and boundaries of the project area(s), where the project activities will occur, of the project zone and of additional surrounding locations that are predicted to be impacted by project activities (e.g. through leakage).	A map of the project area and zone is included in the MIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, Project Map and AMPF Master Plan.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.4.- Define the project lifetime and GHG accounting period and explain and justify any differences between them. Define an implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development.	Project lifetime and GHG accounting period are explain and justified. The start date is 15 June 2008. 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. This monitoring period started 15 June 2014 and ended 14 June 2016. The implementation schedule, indicating key dates and milestones in the project's development, is described in section 1.6 of the MIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CC-PDD and MIR 2014-2016.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G.3.5.- Identify likely natural and human-induced risks to the expected climate, community and biodiversity benefits during the project lifetime and outline measures adopted to mitigate these risks.	The MIR identified different risk types faced by the project categorized into internal, external and natural risks in accordance with the VCS Non-Permanence risk tool. In addition, the MIR in a table 2 of section 2.3 lists specific risks faced by the project. Different risks, such as 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 and effects of climate change are described and measures adopted to mitigate these risks were included.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016 and CCB-PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G.3.6.- 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.	The section 2.4 MIR states that three strategies developed with the aim of preserving High Conservation Values areas within the AMPF: a) Control and Surveillance, b) Conservation Agreements c) Communications and environmental education. 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. Areas targeted where were determined using the results of the monitoring of primates to establish the baseline. Tourism activities were used to help local communities realize the importance of the AMPF. The strategy of Tourism Use in the AMPF is prioritizing activities with a focus on the avifauna, orchids and butterfly tourism.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and interviews during the site visit
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, and then no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.7.- Describe the measures that will be taken to maintain and enhance the climate, community and biodiversity benefits beyond the project lifetime.	Section 2.3 of MIR describes measures taken to maintain and enhance benefit beyond the project lifetime. Measures adopted to mitigate identified risks were described. Those risk included long-term sustainability of technical assistance, consolidation of financial sustainability, social conflicts, among others.

	For financial sustainability the project is generating strategies to consolidate the relationship with buyers, such as Disney, that could ensure significant purchases for the following years.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016 and CCB-PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.8.- Document and defend how communities and other stakeholders potentially affected by the project activities have been identified and have been involved in project design through effective consultation, particularly with a view to optimizing community and stakeholder benefits, respecting local customs and values and maintaining high conservation values. Project developers must 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.	This indicator was addressed in section G3.8 of CCB PDD, which describes the stakeholder consultation process. The project stakeholder consultation process includes many opportunities for stakeholder feedback both at the planning and project implementation stages. Throughout the reporting period the project has engaged with key stakeholders such as "rondas campesinas", Technical advisory group, subscribers and promoters, local people and Awajun indigenous communities. Engagement measures are described in the section 2.7. Indicators reported in the spreadsheet title "Sup.Inf.MIR_01_2014-2016_Socioeconometri and Biodiversity Metrics" shown the stakeholder engagement results obtained during the implementation period 2014-2016. In addition, during the site visit evidence of meetings with different key stakeholders was provided to the audit team.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB PDD, MIR 2014-2016, "Sup.Inf.MIR_01_2014-2016_Socioeconometri and Biodiversity Metrics", interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.9.- Describe what specific steps have been taken, and communications methods used, to	A number of methods of communication were described.

publicize the CCBA public comment period to communities and other stakeholders and to facilitate their submission of comments to CCBA. Project proponents must play an active role in distributing key project documents to affected communities and stakeholders and hold widely publicized information meetings in relevant local or regional languages.	MIR was uploaded into the Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance's website for public comments. For people living in the project zone without internet access, information regarding the content of the document was communicated 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. Key information in Spanish about the project and the main results was organized in a poster to facilitate the comprehension of local population. Posters advertising result of project implementation period 2014-2016 were seen during the site visit. This indicator has been adequately addressed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR published in CCB web site, MIR summary in Spanish, posters and interviews during the site visit and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.3.10.- Formalize a clear process for handling unresolved conflicts and grievances that arise during project planning and implementation. The project design must include a process for hearing, responding to and resolving community and other stakeholder grievances within a reasonable time period. This grievance process must be publicized to communities and other stakeholders and must be managed by a third party or mediator to prevent any conflict of interest. Project management must attempt to resolve all reasonable grievances raised, and provide a written response to grievances within 30 days. Grievances and project responses must be	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.

documented.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the MIR.

Indicator G.3.11.- Demonstrate that financial mechanisms adopted, including projected revenues from emissions reductions and other sources, are likely to provide an adequate flow of funds for project implementation and to achieve the anticipated climate, community and biodiversity benefits.	The technical and financial proposal approved extends the Administration Contract for 5 years and requires a minimal investment of S/17 million. Details of project financing are described in the financial analysis of the Non-Permanence Risk Report. Project revenues are predominantly funded by credit purchase agreements with Disney, including future agreements until 2020. These analyses suggest that even with fairly conservative assumptions about carbon price and the volumes of emissions reductions the project will have long-term financial sustainability.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, Non-permanence risk report and CCB PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the MIR.

G4. Management Capacity and Best Practices.

Indicator G.4.1.- Identify a single project proponent, which is responsible for the project's design and implementation. If multiple organizations or individuals are involved in the project's development and implementation the governance structure, roles and responsibilities of each of the organizations or individuals involved must also be described.	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the MIR. The MIR 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	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, Administration Contract SERNANP-CI, RP. 26-2014-SERNANP and interviews during the site visit
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no

	findings were raised.

Indicator G.4.2.- Document key technical skills that will be required to implement the project successfully, including community engagement, biodiversity assessment and carbon measurement and monitoring skills. Document the management team's expertise and prior experience implementing land management projects at the scale of this project. If relevant experience is lacking, the proponents must either demonstrate how other organizations will be partnered with to support the project or have a recruitment strategy to fill the gaps.	Management skills requirements are mentioned in section 1.4 of the MIR. In the spreadsheet "Sup.inf_nprt_01_Technical expertise magmt team.xlsx.", is presented the team's technical abilities for project implementation. This indicator has been correctly addressed in the final version of the MIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, spreadsheet "Sup.inf_nprt_01_Technical expertise magmt team.xlsx." and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.4.3.- Include a plan to provide orientation and training for the project's employees and relevant people from the communities with an objective of building locally useful skills and knowledge to increase local participation in project implementation. These capacity building efforts should target a wide range of people in the communities, including minority and underrepresented groups. Identify how training will be passed on to new workers when there is staff turnover, so that local capacity will not be lost.	In accordance with the MIR 2014-2016, all new staff of the AMPF, regardless of the organization that hires them, receives an induction orientation from their supervisor. In addition, specific training plans are described. The training plan is described for the Conservation Agreements Technical Team, monitoring and surveillance team and the AMPF head office staff. Training sessions are held often. Several activities were developed in this period and evidence was provided to the audit team.

Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD, reports and list of attendance of workshops.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.4.4.- Show that people from the communities will be given an equal opportunity to fill all employment positions (including management) if the job requirements are met. Project proponents must explain how employees will be selected for positions and where relevant, must indicate how local community members, including women and other potentially underrepresented groups, will be given a fair chance to fill positions for which they can be trained.	MIR described how is given opportunities to fill job position by the local people and practices of gender equity adopted. PP has included in the MIR information regarding opportunities to fill job position by local people. This was also verified through interviews to some workers during the on-site visit.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

Indicator G.4.5.- Submit a list of all relevant laws and regulations covering worker's rights in the host country. Describe how the project will inform workers about their rights. Provide assurance that the project meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering worker rights and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is achieved.	In accordance with the MIR, an extensive analysis of laws, statutes and regulations that are applicable to the project, including worker's rights, was done and is described in detail in the Section 1.11 of the VCS PD and Sections G4.5 and G5.1-2 of the CCBS PD. It is stated there were no changes in laws listed in the PD, except a new regulation regarding the commercialization rights from conservation projects enacted in 2014. There no changes in laws or regulations covering workers' rights.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, MIR 2012-2014, PDD and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G.4.6.- Comprehensively assess situations and occupations that pose a substantial risk to worker safety. A plan must be in place to inform workers of risks and to explain how to minimize such risks. Where worker safety cannot be guaranteed, project proponents must show how the risks will be minimized using best work practices.	This indicator was addressed in the PDD. A safety protocol was developed and implemented. The risks in the development of the work of the management team have been minimized thanks to the implementation of the security protocol. Worker risks and ways to mitigate them are summarized in section 2.6 of the MIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016 and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G.4.7.- Document the financial health of the implementing organization(s) to demonstrate that financial resources budgeted will be adequate to implement the project.	PP has included updated information regarding the financial health for the project implementation. Evidence, such as the document titled, "Sup.Inf_nprt_08_CI Foundation and affiliates financial report.pdf" was provided. Details of project financing are described in the financial analysis of the Non-Permanence Risk Report.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, VCS Non-permanence risk report, and document titled "Sup.Inf_nprt_08_CI Foundation and affiliates financial report.pdf".
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

G5. Legal Status and Property Rights.

Indicator G.5.1.- Submit a list of all relevant national and local laws and regulations in the host country and all applicable international treaties and agreements. Provide assurance that the project will comply with these and, where relevant, demonstrate how compliance is	The CCB-PD states that all local, national and international laws are followed. Also, details are given in the VCS-PD for details which includes relevant laws, an explanation of those laws and the way in which the project proponents comply with them. In addition, section 3.2 of MIR states that an additional regulation was enacted, the regulation (RP 26-2014-SERNANP), which provides a specific legal framework to obtain the right from SERNANP to commercialize

achieved.	carbon certificates generated within a natural protected area. In accordance with the MIR, since the last monitoring period, there were no changes in the laws and statues listed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, VCS-PD, MIR 2014-2016 and RP 26-2014-SERNANP
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator G.5.2.- Document that the project has approval from the appropriate authorities, including the established formal and/or traditional authorities customarily required by the communities.	The project proponent presents approval from the Peruvian government, represented by SERNANP, by means of a contract titled —Administration Contract SERNANP-CI. The Administration Contract gives CI-Peru co-management authority over the AMPF and vests CI with the right of use over any greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals within the AMPF, in order to support the effective implementation of the PA's Master Plan. In addition, the regulation (RP. 26-2014-SERNANP), provides a specific legal framework to obtain the right from SERNANP to commercialize carbon certificates generated within a natural protected area. The project proponent, under the Administration Contract, is responsible for developing annual workplans and budgets detailing the set of activities to be implemented. The workplan and budget is then reviewed and approved by SERNANP, which is the national authority of protected areas, and by the management committee. SERNANP approves a yearly work plan and budget for the project, indicating on-going approval.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, Administration Contract SERNANP-CI, RP. 26-2014-SERNANP, Annual Plan 2014, Annual Plan 2015 and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Indicator G.5.3.- Demonstrate with documented consultations	This indicator was discussed in the PDD. The project area and zone remains the same as when it was

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.	validated. 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. Within an ANP is prohibited titling of property or any other right on the surface to private. The project utilizes a participatory design, and participation in the project activities is voluntary. There is no encroachment on the property of others.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, PDD and on-site visit interviews.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Indicator G.5.4.- Demonstrate that the project does not require the involuntary relocation of people or of the activities important for the livelihoods and culture of the communities. If any relocation of habitation or activities is undertaken within the terms of an agreement, the project proponents must demonstrate that the agreement was made with the free, prior, and informed consent of those concerned and includes provisions for just and fair compensation.	The project does not intend to involuntarily reallocate people or the activities important for the livelihoods and culture of the communities. Instead, the project strategies provide incentives for the voluntary adoption of more sustainable practices. 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. These claims were confirmed during the on-site visit.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Indicator G.5.5.- Identify any illegal activities that could affect the project's climate, community or biodiversity impacts (e.g., logging) taking place in the project	The MIR identified illegal activities that could affect project objectives and activities that the project will carry out to promote productive alternatives for these activities and to increase control and surveillance.

zone and describe how the project will help to reduce these activities so that project benefits are not derived from illegal activities.	Project benefits are not derived from illegal activities. Site visit observations and interviews with participants further confirm these elements. Issue is addressed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Indicator G.5.6.- Demonstrate that the project proponents have clear, uncontested title to the carbon rights, or provide legal documentation demonstrating that the project is undertaken on behalf of the carbon owners with their full consent. Where local or national conditions preclude clear title to the carbon rights at the time of validation against the Standards, the project proponents must provide evidence that their ownership of carbon rights is likely to be established before they enter into any transactions concerning the project's carbon assets.	The project proponent presents approval from the Peruvian government, represented by SERNANP, by means of a contract titled —Administration Contract SERNANP-CI. The Administration Contract gives CI-Peru co-management authority over the AMPF and vests CI with the right of use over any greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals within the AMPF, in order to support the effective implementation of the PA's Master Plan. In addition, the regulation (RP. 26-2014-SERNANP), provides a specific legal framework to obtain the right from SERNANP to commercialize carbon certificates generated within a natural protected area
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, Administration Contract SERNANP-CI, RP. 26-2014-SERNANP and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator was adequately addressed.

Climate Section

CL1 Net Positive Climate Section

Indicator CL.1.1- Estimate the net change in carbon stocks due to the project activities using the methods of calculation, formulae and default values of the IPCC	PP has detailed in the MIR the net changes in carbon stocks in accordance with the VCS methodology VCS Methodology VM0015: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" v1.0. GHG emissions

2006 GL for AFOLU or using a more robust and detailed methodology. The net change is equal to carbon stock changes *with* the project minus carbon stock changes *without* the project (the latter having been estimated in G2). This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defendable assumptions about how project activities will alter GHG emissions or carbon stocks over the duration of the project or the project GHG accounting period.	calculation spreadsheet has been provided.
Evidence used to assess conformance	VCS-PD, CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, VCS Methodology VM0015: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" v1.0, GHG emission calculation spreadsheet and AMCI Methodology Annex.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator CL.1.2- Estimate the net change in the emissions of non-CO2 GHG emissions such as CH4 and N2O in the *with* and *without* 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.	The project estimates changes in emissions of non-CO_2 GHG emissions such as CH4 and N2O in the with and without project scenarios in conformance with the VCS Methodology VM0015: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" v1.0. These sources and methods for estimation have been successfully verified and validated.
Evidence used to assess conformance	VCS-PD, CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, VCS Methodology VM0015: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" v1.0, GHG emission calculation spreadsheet and AMCI Methodology Annex.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator CL1.3.- Estimate any other GHG emissions resulting from project activities. Emissions	The project estimates changes in emissions of non-CO2 GHG emissions such as CH4 and N2O in the with and without project scenarios in conformance with the VCS

sources include, but are not limited to, emissions from biomass burning during site preparation, emissions from fossil fuel combustion, direct emissions from the use of synthetic fertilizers, and emissions from the decomposition of N-fixing species.	Methodology VM0015: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" v1.0. These sources and methods for estimation have been successfully verified and validated.
Evidence used to assess conformance	VCS-PD, CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, VCS Methodology VM0015: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" v1.0, GHG emission calculation spreadsheet and AMCI Methodology Annex.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

Indicator CL1.4.- Demonstrate that the net climate impact of the project is positive. The net climate impact of the project is the net change in carbon stocks plus net change in non-CO2 GHGs where appropriate minus any other GHG emissions resulting from project activities minus any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite climate impacts (see CL2.3).	PP has provided the net climate impact assessment of the project for the complete implementation period. The GHG emissions calculation was provided to the audit team, which is completely traceable and in accordance with the applied methodology.
Evidence used to assess conformance	VCS-PD, CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, VCS Methodology VM0015: "Methodology for Avoided Unplanned Deforestation" v1.0, GHG emission calculation spreadsheet and AMCI Methodology Annex.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

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.	The project has not and does not intend to generate any other form of GHG-related environmental credit for GHG emissions reductions or removals claimed under the VCS Program. The only GHG-related environmental credit generated by the project will be under the VCS.
Evidence used to assess	VCS-PD, CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016 and on site

conformance	interviews.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

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 emissions or decreases in sequestration) due to project activities. Where relevant, define and justify where leakage is most likely to take place.	This indicator was addressed in the CCB PDD.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, VCS PD, CCB PDD and AMCI methodology annex.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the CCB-PDD. Then no finding was raised.

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 issue was addressed during project validation. CCB-PDD refers to the Section 1.13 of VCS PD, which described the measures designed to management leakage. MIR describes measures implemented.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB PD, VCS PD and AMCI Methodology Annex.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed.

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).	In accordance with the methodological process established, any likely project-related unmitigated negative offsite impact shall be subtracted as a “leakage emission” During this implementation period there were not leakage emissions.
Evidence used to assess	MIR 2014-2016, VCS-PD, CCB-PDD, GHG Calculation

conformance	spreadsheet, maps and GIS package.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Indicator CL2.4.- Non-CO2 gases must be included if they are likely to account for more than a 5% increase or decrease (in terms of CO2-equivalent) of the net change calculations (above) of the project's overall off-site GHG emissions reductions or removals over each monitoring period.	This issue was addressed during project validation. During this period leakage is reported to be zero.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, VCS-PD and GHG Calculation Spreadsheet.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

CL3 Climate Impact Monitoring

Indicator CL.3.1.- Develop an initial plan for selecting carbon pools and non-CO2 GHGs to be monitored, and determine the frequency of monitoring. Potential pools include aboveground biomass, litter, dead wood, belowground biomass, wood products, soil carbon and peat. Pools to monitor must include any pools expected to decrease as a result of project activities, including those in the region outside the project boundaries resulting from all types of leakage identified in CL2. A plan must be in place to continue leakage monitoring for at least five years after all activity displacement or other leakage causing activity has taken place. Individual GHG sources may be considered 'insignificant' and do not have to	A full monitoring plan was developed.

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.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, VCS-PD and CCB-PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Indicator CL.3.2.- Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other stakeholders.	A full monitoring plan was developed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, VCS-PD and CCB-PDD.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Community Section

CM1 Net Positive Community Impacts

Indicator CM1.1.- Use appropriate methodologies to estimate the impacts on communities, including all constituent socio-economic or cultural groups such as indigenous peoples (defined in G1), resulting from planned project activities. A credible estimate of impacts must include changes in community wellbeing due to project activities and an evaluation of the impacts by the affected groups. This estimate must be based on clearly defined and defendable assumptions about how project activities will alter social and economic wellbeing, including potential impacts of changes in natural resources and ecosystem services identified as important by the communities (including water and soil resources), over the duration of the project. The 'with project' scenario must then be compared with the 'without project' scenario of social and economic wellbeing in the absence of the project (completed in G2). The difference (i.e., the community benefit) must be positive for all community groups.	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 These monitoring plans also describe specific indicators, which are used to collect and analyse the data required to meet project's impacts. Section 7.1 described several activities developed and linked to the following positive community impacts into the project zone: • Governance of the AMPF is strengthened. • Production systems of the local population are improved and coffee associations in connection to special markets are promoted. • Capacity building and knowledge is generated among local people for sustainable management of their production systems. • Living conditions of the local population in harmony with the objectives of the AMPF are improved. • Economic alternatives for the population are generated through conservation actions aligned with AMPF management. • Ecosystem services of the AMPF (water and soil) are maintained and improved for the benefit of population in the project zone. • Natural resources within the BPAM are sustainably managed by the local population. • The partnership between the local population and the AMPF Head Office are empowered for

	conservation Furthermore, the following negative impacts are listed. • Economic opportunities arising from illegal activities are decreased. • Provision of basic services within the AMPF is decreased. • Control over the expansion of the agricultural frontier is improved. • Families located in their area of origin receive less support from AMPF settlers.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, interviews during the site visit, Protocolo_Socioeconomico_ICAM_vf_06_19_12 and Protocolo_Biodiversidad_ICAM_vf_06_19_12).
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

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 MIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016 and site visit.
Finding	**CAR 04: PP shall address this indicator in section 7.1, as required.** The text was added in the updated MIR in the response to indicator G3.6. No negative impacts on the areas of community-related HCVs were observed. On the contrary, the strategies of project have been designed and implemented to ensure the achievement of the conservation objectives of the AMPF while delivering benefits to the communities. The strategies and activities implemented to mitigate the potential negative impact are described in details in section 2.2. Information provided on HCVs demonstrates that project activities will not adversely affect HCVs. This indicator is adequately addressed. **CAR 04 is closed.**

CM2 Offsite Stakeholder Impacts

Indicator CM 2.1.- Identify any potential negative offsite stakeholder impacts that the project activities are likely to cause.	Potential negative offsite stakeholder impacts that project activities are likely to cause are listed in section 7.2 as follows: • Demand for conventional management of coffee moves into native communities, increasing unsustainable land use. • Customary uses by native communities could be affected. According to monitored indicators reported, these problems are not happening.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016 and site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Indicator CM2.2.- Describe how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite social and economic impacts.	Measures to mitigate the potential risk are been implemented. These measures include mainly technology transfer to improve coffee production systems and strengthening governance and capacities in native communities. For instance, CI Peru has been implementing the project "Strengthening Governance and Capacities of Awajún Indigenous Communities to Develop Partnerships for Sustainable Product Sourcing in the Alto Mayo Basin" in the Awajún community located in the Buffer Zone in Alto Mayo.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, Final Report of Swift Conservation Fund. 2015-2016, Report of Development Progress of REDD+ Safeguards in San Martin Region and interviews conducted during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Indicator CM2.3.- Demonstrate that the project is not likely to result in net negative impacts on the wellbeing of other stakeholder	The MIR discusses potential impacts to on and off-site stakeholder groups. Negative impacts are largely minor. Negative impacts are few, especially in regard to offsite stakeholders. No offsite stakeholder impacts were

groups.	evident during the site visit. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, Final Report of Swift Conservation Fund. 2015-2016, Report of Development Progress of REDD+ Safeguards in San Martin Region and interviews conducted during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

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 indicator was addresses in the validated PDD. In addition a full monitoring plan was developed which is describe in the document "Protocolo Socioeconómico" (socioeconomic monitoring protocol).
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB- PDD and Socioeconomic Monitoring Protocol.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised

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

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 MIR states a full monitoring plan is in place and is described in the document "Protocolo Socio-Económico" (socioeconomic monitoring protocol).
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, Socioeconomic Monitoring Protocol and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. Then no finding was raised.

Biodiversity Section

B.1 Net Positive Biodiversity Impacts

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 defendable 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.	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 These monitoring plans also describe specific indicators, which are used to collect and analyse the data required to meet project's impacts. Section 8.1 described several action developed and liked to the following positive biological impacts into the project zone: 1. The habitat of high importance species for the biodiversity of the AMPF in conserved. 2. Habitat fragmentation of high importance species for the biodiversity of the AMPF is avoided.

	3. High Conservation Value Areas of the AMPF is maintained and/or enhanced. 4. Populations of endemic and threatened species above its critical level are maintained and / or recovered 5. Pressure reduced to ecosystems of the AMPF through the promotion of sustainable use practices by local people. 6. Operational capacity of the AMPF Head Office is strengthened and the response to the pressures on the area is improved. 7. Degraded ecosystems of the AMPF are restored through the implementation of reforestation and agroforestry systems. 8. Biodiversity and ecosystem services of the AMPF are recognized and valued by locals, who become allies in the conservation. 9. Illegal extraction of wildlife in the AMPF is reduced. 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 identified. Net Impacts on biodiversity are considered positive.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, PDD, Socioeconomic Monitoring Protocol, Sup.Inf._MIR_2014-2016 Socioeconomic and biodiversity metics.xls and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, and then no findings were raised.

B.1.2. Demonstrate that no High Conservation Values identified in G1.8.1-3 will be negatively affected	No negative impacts on the areas of biodiversity-related HCVs were observed. On the contrary, the strategies of project have been designed and implemented to ensure

by the project.	the achievement of the conservation objectives of the AMPF, as observed in the indicators included in table 7 of section 8.1 of the MIR.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB PDD, MIR 2014-2016 and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed and then, no findings were raised.

B.1.3. Identify all species to be used by the project and show that no known invasive species will be introduced into any area affected by the project and that the population of any invasive species will not increase as a result of the project.	All the species used for the different project activities are listed in the section 8.1 of the MIR. Species for reforestation and agroforestry activities are native and seeds are collected from the project zone. In addition, the project has used non-native species in the agroforestry system, however this species are not invasive. Invasive species are not considered in the project
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB PDD, MIR 2014-2016, Global invasive species database (http://www.issg.org). Invasive Species Compendium and the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/11975 and http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/32292/0) and on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, and then no findings were raised.

B.1.4. Describe possible adverse effects of non-native species used by the project on the region's environment, including impacts on native species and disease introduction or facilitation. Project proponents must justify any use of non-native species over native species.	Non-native species used in the agroforestry activities was included in the section 8.1 of the MIR. 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. Furthermore, the coffee rusty that affected the coffee plants did not have any effect on any other species.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016 and interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed

B.1.5. Guarantee that no GMOs will be used to generate GHG emissions reductions or removals.	The MIR reiterates that no GMOs are used in any project activity.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016 and interviews during the on-site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed

B2. Offsite Biodiversity Impacts

B.2.1. Identify potential negative offsite biodiversity impacts that the project is likely to cause.	This indicator was discussed in section 8.2 of the MIR. Potential negative offsite biodiversity impacts include: • Displacement of deforestation outside the project area. • Displacing illegal extraction of flora and fauna out of the project area. Regarding the displacement of deforestation, during the monitoring period leakage was found to be 0. On the other hand, the integrated approach used by the project increased the awareness of the importance of the ecosystem services provide by the forest and its biodiversity, and provided alternative livelihoods to the settlers. As shown in the Sup.Inf_MIR_01 the extraction of flora and fauna inside BPAM decreased during the monitoring period. The signage of conservation agreements is considered as an indicator of local commitment with the forest and biodiversity conservation.
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD, Sup.Inf_MIR_01 and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed. No findings were raised.

B.2.2. Document how the project plans to mitigate these negative offsite biodiversity impacts.	Potential negative offsite biodiversity impacts that the project is likely to cause were described in section 8.2 of MIR. In accordance with the section 8.2 of MIR, the implications for the conservation of biodiversity in the

	AMPF are several, including the maintenance of forest areas in the buffer zone to ensure the connectivity of the different populations of species as well as the maintenance of forests that provide refuge outside the project area when threats arise within the project area. The integrated approach used by the project increased the awareness of the importance of the ecosystem services provide by the forest and its biodiversity, and provided alternative livelihoods to the settlers. However, specific measures to mitigate the identified potential offsite negative impacts are not described.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, site visit and interviews with farmers.
Finding	**CL 02: PP shall clarify the specific measures taken to mitigate negative offsite biodiversity impacts.** Project proponent has included a reference to specific measures taken to mitigate negative offsite biodiversity impacts. Section 8.2 refers to section 2.2 where the list of project activities carried out during the monitoring period mitigation measures. **CL 02 is closed.**

B.2.3. Evaluate likely unmitigated negative offsite biodiversity impacts against the biodiversity benefits of the project within the project boundaries. Justify and demonstrate that the net effect of the project on biodiversity is positive.	The project has a minimal (if any) negative impact on the flora and fauna outside the project area. Furthermore, Section 8.2 of the MIR refers to section 2.2, where the list of project activities carried out during the monitoring period includes mitigation measures. This indicator is adequately addressed.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, and GHG Emissions calculation spreadsheet.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the PDD, then, no findings were raised.

B3. Biodiversity Impact Monitoring

B.3.1. Develop an initial plan for selecting biodiversity variables to be monitored and the frequency of monitoring and reporting to ensure that monitoring variables are directly linked to the project's biodiversity objectives and to anticipated impacts (positive and negative).	This indicator was addresses in the validated PDD. In addition a full monitoring plan was developed which is describe in the document "Protocolo de Monitoreo de la Biodiversidad" (Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol).
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR 2014-2016, CCB-PDD and Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol.
Finding	The initial monitoring plan was provided in the PDD. A full monitoring plan has since been developed and is being implemented. This indicator was adequately addressed in the PDD and no longer has relevance, given the full monitoring plan is now in place.

B.3.2. Develop an initial plan for assessing the effectiveness of measures used to maintain or enhance High Conservation Values related to globally, regionally or nationally significant biodiversity (G1.8.1-3) present in the project zone.	This indicator was addresses in the validated PDD. In addition a full monitoring plan for biodiversity was developed which is describe in the document "Protocol de Monitoreo de la Biodiversidad" (Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol). The biodiversity monitoring protocol includes indicators to assess the status of High Conservation Values related to biodiversity
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

B.3.3. Commit to developing a full monitoring plan within six months of the project start date or within twelve months of validation against the Standards and to disseminate this plan and the results of monitoring, ensuring that they are made publicly available on the internet and are communicated to the communities and other	A full monitoring plan is in place and is described in the document "Protocolo de Monitoreo de Biodiversidad" (Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol).

stakeholders.	
Evidence used to assess conformance	MIR, Biodiversity Monitoring Protocol and interviews during the site visit.
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed, then, no findings were raised.

GOLD LEVEL SECTION

GL3. Exceptional Biodiversity Benefits:

GL.3.1. Vulnerability

GL.3.1.1 Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) species - presence of at least a single individual; or Vulnerable species (VU) - presence of at least 30 individuals or 10 pairs.	The list of critically endangered and endangered species is shown in table 10 of the MIR. Furthermore, table 11 shown the list of vulnerable species. Some species that have been removed from the list submitted in the PD, because the most recent IUCN categorization does not consider these species as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable anymore, but Least Concern, Near Threatened, Data Deficient, or not evaluated. The audit team has confirmed that these species are currently present in the IUCN Red List. Furthermore, section 8.3 of MIR describes how the project activities contribute conserving biodiversity at project site.
Evidence used to assess conformance	CCB-PDD, MIR 2014-2016, IUCN Red List
Finding	This indicator has been correctly addressed in the final version of the MIR.