

# BIOFILICA RESEX RIO PRETO-JACUNDÁ REDD+ VCS VERIF 16



Rainforest Alliance

Lawson Henderson - [lhenderson@ra.org](mailto:lhenderson@ra.org)

<b>Project Title</b>	RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project
<b>Version</b>	Final Imaflora/Rainforest Alliance VCS Verification Audit Report
<b>Report ID</b>	RA-VER-VCS-020258

<b>Report Title</b>	Biofilica Resex Rio Preto-Jacunda VCS verif 16
<b>Client</b>	Biofilica Investimentos Ambientais ASMOREX – Associação de Moradores da RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá
<b>Pages</b>	30
<b>Date of Issue</b>	20 June 2016
<b>Prepared By</b>	Rainforest Alliance
<b>Contact</b>	Lawson Henderson +1 (802)-923-3766/ <a href="mailto:lhenderson@ra.org">lhenderson@ra.org</a> Rainforest Alliance 65 Millet Street, Suite 201 Richmond, Vermont 05477 USA
<b>Approved By</b>	Lawson Henderson
<b>Work Carried Out By</b>	Bruno B. Souza - Lead Auditor, Imaflora - Mudanças Climáticas e Serviços Ambientais Coordinator

Ana C. Nobre - Audit team member, Imaflora consultant  
 Marcos R. Tito - Audit team member, Imaflora consultant  
 Maria C. Coelho - Audit team member, Imaflora consultant  
 Renan A. Kamimura - Audit team member, Imaflora consultant  
 Amintas Brandão - Desk reviewer, Audit team member, Imaflora consultant  
 Luiz F. Moura - Desk reviewer, Audit team member, Imaflora consultant  
 Roberto Sartori - Desk reviewer, Audit team member, Imaflora consultant

## Summary:

This report shows the final results of the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) verification process of the RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá REDD+ Project under the VCS (version 3). The verification audit was conducted simultaneously with the validation process under both, the VCS and Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Standard (CCB). Hence, this represents the project's initial verification. In this regard, field activities were conducted to evaluate the accuracy of the carbon inventory, the compliance of remote sensing analysis and the overall carbon calculations. The verification process was also focused on the implementation of the monitoring activities described in the PD and the monitoring report. This verification audit assessed in a systematic way the conformity to indicators and requirements of the applicable standards and also to point out a forward action requests (FAR). Given that the verification audit was combined with a validation audit (VCS & CCB), the main issues identified by the audit team were addressed by the project proponent during the validation audit process. The verification evaluation happened through interviews, documents analysis and direct measurements in the field. Eight people formed the audit team, five auditors participated in the field audit and three participated remotely through desk reviews. The field analysis lasted five days, during which the audit team conducted forest inventories, traveled rivers and roads, analyzing different aspects of the landscape, including work with deforestation agents, and also interviewed residents of the communities that live within the reserve.

This REDD+ project aims to reduce the unplanned deforestation occurrence within RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá area, inhibiting the action of specific actors who promote illegal activities in the territory. Such activities include unauthorized logging, encroachment, and land invasion. The project was developed based on the VM0015 v.1.1 methodology, and has avoided the emission of 1,346,827 tCO<sub>2</sub>e in relation to the baseline scenario throughout the first monitoring period. This document represents final VCS verification audit report. Rainforest Alliance has reached a positive verification decision of the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project, under the VCS standards (version 3). The positive decision is based on the Monitoring report v.2.3, from 15 June 2016 and the Non permanence risk report v2.1 from 18 March 2016.

**Table of Contents**

- 1 Introduction..... 4
  - 1.1 Objective ..... 4
  - 1.2 Scope and Criteria ..... 4
  - 1.3 Level of Assurance..... 5
  - 1.4 Summary Description of the Project ..... 5
- 2 Verification Process ..... 6
  - 2.1 Method and Criteria..... 9
  - 2.2 Document Review ..... 9
  - 2.3 Interviews ..... 14
  - 2.4 Site Inspections ..... 17
  - 2.5 Resolution of Findings..... 19
    - 2.5.1 Forward Action Requests ..... 19
  - 2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities ..... 19
- 3 Validation Findings..... 20
  - 3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs ..... 20
  - 3.2 Methodology Deviations ..... 20
  - 3.3 Project Description Deviations ..... 21
  - 3.4 Grouped Project ..... 21
- 4 Verification Findings..... 21
  - 4.1 Project Implementation Status ..... 21
  - 4.2 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations ..... 21
  - 4.3 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis..... 23
- 5 Verification conclusion ..... 27
- APPENDIX X: forward action requests ..... 29
  - 1.1. Forward Action Requests ..... 29

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Rainforest Alliance certification and auditing services are managed and implemented within its RA-Cert Division. All related personnel responsible for audit design, evaluation, and certification/verification/validation decisions are under the purview of the RA-Cert Division, hereafter referred to as Rainforest Alliance or RA. Rainforest Alliance is an ANSI ISO 14065:2013 accredited validation and verification body; additionally, Rainforest Alliance is a member of the Climate, Community, and Biodiversity Alliance (CCBA) standards, and an approved verification body with a number of other forest carbon project standards. For a complete list of the services provided by the Rainforest Alliance, see [http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/climate.cfm?id=international\\_standards](http://www.rainforest-alliance.org/climate.cfm?id=international_standards).

The Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola - IMAFLORA works in partnership with the Rainforest Alliance under its accreditation, delivering certification, validation and verification services of forest enterprises and carbon projects in Brazil. For a full list of services offered by Imaflora visit: [http://www.imaflora.org/certificacao-socioambiental\\_carbono.php](http://www.imaflora.org/certificacao-socioambiental_carbono.php).

Dispute resolution: If Rainforest Alliance clients encounter organizations or individuals having concerns or comments about Rainforest Alliance and our services, these parties are strongly encouraged to contact the local Rainforest Alliance regional office or the RA-Cert Division headquarters directly. Formal complaints or concerns should be sent in writing.

### 1.1 Objective

The purpose of this report is to document the conformance of RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá REDD+ project with the requirements of VCS Version 3. The project was developed by Biofilica Investimentos Ambientais e pela ASMOREX – Associação dos Moradores de RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá, hereafter referred to as “Project Proponent”. The report presents the findings of qualified Rainforest Alliance auditors who have evaluated the Project Proponent’s systems and performance against the applicable standard(s).

### 1.2 Scope and Criteria

**Scope:** The scope of the verification audit is to assess the conformance of the RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá REDD+ Project in the extractive reserve RESEX Rio Preto-Jacunda (RRPJ) in Cujubim e Machadinho d’Oeste, RO, Brazil against the VCS version 3. The objectives of this audit included an assessment of the project’s conformance with the standard criteria. In addition, the audit assessed the project with respect to the baseline scenario presented in the project design document (PD). The project covers an area of 94,289 ha. The land is publically owned. The project has a lifetime of 30 years, has estimated it will avoid the emission of 12,428,713 tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the course of the project lifetime and 1,346,827tCO<sub>2</sub>e over the first monitoring period.

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

- Verified Carbon Standard Program Guide 2013 v. 3.5;
- Verified Carbon Standard 2015 v. 3.5;
- Verified Carbon Standard Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Requirements 2013 v. 3.4;
- Verified Carbon Standard AFOLU Non-Permanence Risk Tool 2012 v.3.2;

**Materiality:** All GHG sinks, sources and/or reservoirs (SSRs) and GHG emissions equal to or greater than 1% of the total GHG assertion unless otherwise defined by the standard criteria. The project can be considered as a VCS large project because the avoided GHG emissions will exceed 300,000 t CO<sub>2</sub> yr<sup>-1</sup>.

### 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

### 1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ Project is a partnership between Biofíllica and the residents of the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá area, represented by the Residents Association of the Extractive Rio Preto-Jacundá and riverine population of Rio Machado (Asmorex), having the Rioterra Study Center (CES Rioterra) and the Deliberate Council of extractive reserves of Vale do Anari (Cdrex) as partners on the implementation of the project activities and as project's stakeholders.

Located within the extractive reserve of RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá (RRPJ), at the municipalities of Machadinho D'Oeste e Cujubim, northeast of Rondônia state, it has territory of 95 thousand hectares. It was created in 1996 by the state decree 7.336 and it has the history of fighting for the rights of rubber collectors. It started with the invasion and occupation of two rubber plantations (Jatuarana and Vera Cruz) over 70 years ago. From then on, the Amazon's rubber cycle started to decline and deepens vulnerability of traditional communities. Facing these difficulties the RRPJ residents look for survival means at a region with high biodiversity, however, lacking basic public services.

In this problematic scenario, the pioneering of the community is highlighted, once it has been started by the rubber collectors, an income generation initiative and the appreciation of the forest starting at environmental services commercialization. The agreement for the project's initiative emerged from extensive and wide-range dialogue between the involved parties, which culminate in different meetings mediated by CES Bioterra, at Resex as well as at the Environmental Development Agency of the Rondônia state (SEDAM) at the municipality of Machadinho D'Oeste. These meetings sought the Community's Prior, Free and Informed Consent (FPIC) with residents at Resex from the exposure of concepts, benefits, risks and conditions for the accomplishment of the REDD project.

At previous meetings, it was defined as the main project objective the promotion of extractive community sustainability through the reduction of forest degradation and unplanned clearing of lands, and consequent illegal and unplanned release of greenhouse gases (GHGs). The goal of the project to the climate is to avoid the deforestation of 35,222 hectares, of the 94,289 project area, corresponding to a total of 12,428,726tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e that will have their emissions towards the atmosphere avoided, to be achieved through a list of specific activities, mainly: political articulation, strategic physical occupation of the territory, bettering the practices of forest management and the multiple and sustainable use of forest products. In the first monitoring event, implementation of the project activities has avoided the emission of 1,346,827tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

At the RRPJ 29 families and approximately 130 residents live, composed in its majority by a young population without perspectives in relationship to staying at the land and the continuity of extractive traditions. Still, the extractive production potential suggests that a forest conservation project has a lot to offer to its residents, due to synergies present on the economic, social and environmental spheres. Thus, the main project objective is the empowering of the management processes and the improvement of quality of life, in different aspects, of a population that seeks the reward for being, as they call themselves, “forest guardians”. Biodiversity, aligned with the present of extractive population, deserves attention due to the presence of endangered and endemic species of the region, such as the *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi* (mãe-de-taoca-papuda), for being in the “Endemism Center Rondônia”, considered as one of the most important areas of birds endemism in South America, and all its importance brought up by the Madeira River. In this sense, the project’s main objective towards biodiversity is species monitoring during situations of vulnerability and interventions monitoring, creating then arrangements so institutions of research and state education can access the area and have a continuous process of knowledge and local biodiversity monitoring. Community involvement will be covered in the activities related to biodiversity, once forest resources are extracted part from family incomes as well as wildlife (hunting and fishing) is important for food security. The project has achieved validation against CCB 3<sup>rd</sup>. ed. (2013).

In analysis Araújo et al. (2015) on conservation and deforestation, Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá is among the conservation units that are under critical situation of deforestation, supporting the thesis that the area is in need of priority conservation actions associated with the income generation for the population that qualifies as an extractive reserve.

## 2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

The verification process was conducted at the Resex Rio Preto Jacundá (project area), along with the validation process under both the VCS and CCB standards. Hence, this represents the projects initial verification. In this regard, field activities were conducted to evaluate the accuracy of the carbon inventory, the compliance of remote sensing analysis and the overall carbon calculations. The verification process was also focused on the implementation of the monitoring activities described in the PD (ref. 1) and the monitoring report (ref. 59).

### Audit team

Auditor	Qualification
Bruno Brazil Lead auditor, Project Manager, Imaflora staff	Climate and Environmental Services Coordinator at Imaflora. Senior lead auditor. Forest Engineer graduated by Escola Superior de Agricultura “Luiz de Queiroz” (ESALQ). Biologist graduated by Universidade de São Paulo (USP). Bruno was empowered by the Instituto Floresta Tropical (IFT) and Imaflora through intensive evaluations in FSC Forest Certification and Reduced Impact Exploration. He was trained as lead auditor of management systems by ATSG (Lead Assessor ISO 14001:2004). He has six years of work experience in FSC, when he worked with forest management and chain of custody certification, which has included promotional statements and trademark approval processes. He was trained to be a carbon auditor by Rainforest Alliance and currently integrates Imaflora’s climate team. He

	<p>has technical expertise on VCS and CCB standards and is also experienced on the development of REDD+ policies social and environmental safeguards. He has three years of work experience with climate changes, payment for environmental services and environmental services certification schemes, when he had audited several projects in Brazil.</p>
<p>Ana C. Nobre Audit team member, Imaflora consultant</p>	<p>Social Scientist, Master in Sociology (with emphasis on anthropology). She has twelve years of professional experience in the third sector entities (Social Observatory Institute and Institute of Agricultural and Forest Management and Certification – Imaflora). Nine years of experience as an auditor of the social aspects of forest management FSC certification processes (native forests and forest plantations) and agricultural certification process (Sustainable Agriculture Network). Taught several auditors training courses for the evaluation of the social aspects of FSC. It has ongoing internal audit of Quality – ISO 19011 and training in carbon audits in CCB standards.</p>
<p>Marcos R. Tito Audit team member, Imaflora consultant</p>	<p>Forest Engineering from the University of São Paulo, Brazil, with post-graduation in Agroforestry Tropical by CATIE, Costa Rica, has twelve years he conducts research on issues related to Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and agroforestry for mitigation and adaptation to change climate, focused on the Pan-Amazon region and in some countries of Central America and Africa. During this period he was a researcher at the Global Change Group CATIE in Agroflorestal World Centre (ICRAF) and Forest Trends; It has also developed work for international organizations and donors such as CIFOR, Biodiversity International, TNC, WWF, ACCA, Imazon, GIZ, NORAD, UNDP / GEF and the European Community.</p>
<p>Maria C. Coelho Audit team member, Imaflora consultant</p>	<p>Maria Carolina Crisci Coelho is biologist graduated by Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho” (UNESP – Rio Claro). Environmental expertise and audits specialist by Instituto de Pesquisas Energéticas e Nucleares (IPEN/USP – São Paulo). Master of Science by the same Institute (IPEN / USP – São Paulo). I have five years of work experience as a product manager, technical coordinator and auditor in projects related to the clean development mechanism, greenhouse gases and climate change, trained by TÜVNORD Group. Auditor for three years in chain of custody certification processes (FSC), also trained by TÜVNORD Group. I was trained as leader auditor in Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14001: 2004), Quality (ISO 9001: 2008) by Nigel Bauer &amp; Associate – IRCA Certification, and Occupational Health and Safety (OHSAS 18001: 2007) by BRTÜV (TÜVNORD Group). Altogether, I have nine and a half years of work experience as an auditor leader. Experience for three years as environmental expert in Public Prosecutor processes. Experience as an environmental educator and consultant in environmental services related</p>



	to greenhouse gas emissions inventory and carbon balance.
Renan A. Kamimura  Audit team member, Imaflora consultant	Forest Engineer graduated by Lavras Federal University (UFLA) in 2009. Renan has a strong working experience with environmental conservation and rural socioeconomic development projects. He is a specialist in GIS and forest biomass inventory, having worked on several REDD+ projects and PES initiatives as a consultant, developer and manager in Brazil. Renan has a comprehensive field experience in Amazon, Cerrado, Caatinga and Mata Atlântica biomes.
Amintas Brandão  Desk reviewer, Audit team member, Imaflora consultant	Environmental Engineer (UEPA) with Specialization in Applied Statistics (UFPA), and a Masters in Geographic Information for Development and Environment – GISDE (Clark University, EUA). With more than 10 years using remote sensing, geoprocessing, land use and land cover change models in environmental problems, Amintas has lead and participated of several REDD Projects in the Amazon region, all approved by Verified Carbon Standards
Luiz F. Moura  Desk reviewer, Audit team member, Imaflora consultant	Forest Engineer (ESALQ-USP), M.Sc. and Ph.D. in Wood Machining by the University of Laval (Quebec, Canada). He has attended postdoctoral fellow at ESALQ-USP, with researches on thermal treatment and industrialization of heat-treated wood. Currently, he organizes and prepares projects for inclusion in the Carbon Market, both in the compliance market (CDM -Clean Development Mechanism, Kyoto Protocol) and voluntary market (VCS - Verified Carbon Standard), in addition to conducting market research and feasibility studies for forestry projects.  In eight years of experience in the carbon market, he had participation in seven carbon projects. He attended the training course for auditors offered by Imaflora in 2013, and also participated in trainings for auditors to Sustainable Forest Management certifications.
Roberto Sartori  Desk reviewer, Audit team member, Imaflora consultant	Economist and Master of Forest Resources, PhD in Energy and Environment. Lead Auditor with recognition by RABQSA. He operates in advisory services in Forest Economics for 12 years, integrating the chain of custody audit teams and forest management Imaflora since March 2013. Experience in projects in the Amazon, forestry and forest-based industry in the private, public and third sector initiatives.



<p>Lawson Henderson  Internal Technical Reviewer</p>	<p>Staff Auditor, Carbon Services with Rainforest Alliance (2012 – current). Education: B.S.F. in forest management from University of New Hampshire, 2005. Experience, Forest Management Associate with Rainforest Alliance, US Region (2008 to 2012). Chain of Custody Associate with Rainforest Alliance, US Region (2007-2008). Forest Land Surveyor for a private forest/civil engineering firm in Western Oregon for two years. Auditor on more than 20 FSC forest management and chain of custody audits and assessments. Lead auditor or auditor on 20 forest carbon projects, including 9 IFM CAR projects. Performed VCS audits of ARR, IFM, &amp; REDD forest carbon projects. Project manager on over 250 FSC forest management and chain-of-custody projects. Completed Rainforest Alliance CoC Auditor Training in April 2008, Rainforest Alliance Carbon Verification and Validation Audit Training in March 2009, and Rainforest Alliance Lead Forest Management Auditor Training in June 2009. Successfully completed the Climate Action Reserve Lead Verifier Training for the Forest Project, and Urban Forest Project Protocol in September 2010, CAR Lead Verifier credentials renewed in June 2014. Successfully completed the ISO Quality Management Systems Lead Auditor Training Course (ISO 9001) in December 2010. ARB Lead Verifier credentials obtained in October 2012. Approved as a VCS AFOLU IFM Expert in November 2015. Member of the Gold Standard Land Use and Forestry &amp; Oversight and Assurance Technical Advisory Committees.</p>
--	---

## 2.1 Method and Criteria

This document is a Final Verification Audit Report conducted against the VCS Standards using a desk and field based audit. During the field audit, the audit team split in two or three groups to cover a larger proportion of the project area and throughout the surrounding communities, as well as inside the reference region/project zone. The members of the audit team that were responsible for a re-sample of the previously installed forest inventory plots by the project proponent determined its sampling approach systematically through transects, aiming to cover the largest possible extent of land over the project area and in this way, possibly noting differences over forest patterns; and randomly through plots of a transect, this approach offered good static directives for its analysis. The members of the audit team responsible for conducting interviews inside the communities and for the overall social context analysis systematically visited all communities existent on the project area. The audit team reviewed the project documentation based on GIS shape files and satellite imagery comparing classified “forest area” over project area and leakage belt in different periods of time and with the baseline deforestation scenario. Differences in the forested area were evaluated in order to verify project emissions and leakage in accordance with the selected methodology. Additionally, the audit team had matched deforestation values obtained through GIS analyses to the values used for the GHG emission reductions presented in the calculation spreadsheet. A review of the parameters, formulas, and default factors adopted was also conducted.

## 2.2 Document Review

The following documents were viewed as a part of the field audit:

Ref.	Title, Author(s), Version, Date	Electronic Filename
------	---------------------------------	---------------------

1	Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto – Jacundá. Setembro de 2015, v2.2 – Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais S.A.	Plano_Gestao_Jacunda_pt_v2.2.pdf
2	Arquivos de SIG, BIOFILICA	Dados GeoJacunda II.zip
3	Decreto Nº 7.336, de 17 de janeiro de 1996. Cria no Município de Machadinho D'Oeste, Estado de Rondônia, a Reserva. Extrativista do Rio Preto Jacundá	<a href="http://www.rcambiental.com.br/Atos/ver/DEC-RO-7336-1996/">http://www.rcambiental.com.br/Atos/ver/DEC-RO-7336-1996/</a>
4	Memorando de Entendimento, ASMOREX, CES Rioterra & Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais, 15 Maio-2012	Memorando_Jacunda.pdf
5	Acordo de Cooperação, Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais, ASMOREX & CES Rioterra, 02 Março-2012	Acordo de Cooperacao Resex RO.pdf
6	Instrumento Particular de Prestação de Serviços e Outras Avenças, ASMOREX & Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais, 01 Outubro-2012	Contrato_assinado.pdf
7	Relatório de monitoramento	Jacunda_MonitoringReport_2013_2014_v1.pdf
8	Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto – Jacundá. Setembro de 2015, v.1.0 – Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais S.A.	VM0015_planilha de calculo_Jacunda_v.1
9	Planilha econômico-financeira do projeto. Biofílica. 2015.	Projeto Jacunda_Financeiro_20150812.xlsx
10	Fotos de auditoria, equipe auditora, 23 e 27 de Novembro de 2015	Fotos_Jacunda.zip
11	Relatório de risco de não permanência, Biofílica. 2015.	JACUNDA_Risk analysis and buffer determination_v1.1
12	Oficina “Zoneamento e Plano de Uso da Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá” – Relatório de Atividade, 21 e 22 de fevereiro de 2014.	Relatório Oficina Zoneamento e Plano de Uso Resex Rio Preto Jacundá 21 e 22 de fev 2014.pdf
13	Proposta de Zoneamento para a Reserva Extrativista Rio Preto Jacundá, com vistas à exploração de uso múltiplo, Associação dos Seringueiros de Machadinho d'Oeste & Apidiá Planejamento Estudos e Projetos Ltda., Machadinho d'Oeste, 2002	Proposta de zoneamento Resex Rio Preto Jacundá.pdf
14	Lista de Presença da Quinta Oficina – 25 e 26/Julho/2014	Lista_20140725.pdf

15	Lista de Presença da Segunda Oficina – 22/Maio/2014	Lista_20140522.pdf
16	Lista de Presença da Segunda Oficina – 23/Maio/2014	Lista_20140523.pdf
17	Lista de Presença da Segunda Oficina – 24/Maio/2014	Lista_20140524.pdf
18	Relatório de Atividade da Oficina “Construção de Entendimento Conceitual do Projeto REDD+” – 25 e 26/Julho/2014	05 Oficina_Jacunda.pdf
19	Relatório de Atividade da Oficina “Construção do Mecanismo de Repartição de Benefícios e Resolução de Conflitos” – 22, 23 e 24/Maio/2014	04 Oficina_Jacunda.pdf
20	Parecer Jurídico sobre projeto de promoção da sustentabilidade da comunidade extrativista da reserva extrativista Rio Preto-Jacundá	Parecer_Juridico_Resex_RO
21	Consentimento prévio e informado da Resex, 15 de maio de 2012.	Consentimento prévio e informado RESEX.pdf
22	Planilha de inventário e documentação complementar	Estoque e fluxo.zip
23	Relatório SEDAM_programa Arpa	SEDAM AÇÕES EM UNIDADES DE CONSERVAÇÃO 2015.pptx
24	Relatório técnico, Hdom, v.4.0	Hdom#12_Relatório Técnico Final_PT_v4.0.pdf
25	Documentação de suporte, artigo científico, Fearnside, 1997	FEARNSIDE PM (1997) Greenhouse gases from deforestation in Brazilian Amazonia: net committed emissions. Climatic Change. 35:321–360.
26	Diagnóstico Socioeconômico e Ambiental da região do Projeto REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá – Módulo Fauna – Relatório Consolidado, CES Rioterra, Setembro 2013	RELATÓRIO FAUNA CONSOLIDADO RESEX RPJ.pdf
27	Plano de Monitoramento (Módulo Flora) do Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá, Hdom#16, v1.0, 09/04/2014	Hdom#16_Plano_Monitoramento_Flora_v1.pdf

28	Plano Técnico-Científico (Módulo Flora) do Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto-Jacundá, Hdom#16, v1.0, 09/04/2014	Hdom#16_Relatorio_Tecnico_Cientifico_Flora_v1.pdf
29	Monitoramento de Fauna da Região do Projeto REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá – Monitoramento da Espécie <i>Ateles chameck</i> – Macaco Aranha, CES Rioterra, Setembro/2014	monitoramento ateles chameck resex jacunda.pdf
30	Plano de Monitoramento de Fauna do Projeto REDD+ RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá – Avifauna, Mastofauna, Herpetofauna e Ictiofauna, CES Rioterra, Outubro 2013	PLANO DE MONITORAMENTO DE FAUNA pós-considerações.pdf
31	Áreas Protegidas Críticas na Amazônia no Período de 2012 a 2014. Imazon. Junho de 2015	<a href="http://imazon.org.br/PDFimazon/Portugues/livros/APsCriticas_2015.pdf">http://imazon.org.br/PDFimazon/Portugues/livros/APsCriticas_2015.pdf</a>
32	The Worldwide Governance Indicators: Methodology and Analytical Issues. Kaufmann D., A. Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi. 2010.	<a href="http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1682130">http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1682130</a>
33	Parecer Jurídico sobre projeto de promoção da sustentabilidade da comunidade extrativista da reserva extrativista Rio Preto-Jacundá	Parecer_Juridico_Resex_RO
34	Decreto Nº 4.340/02. Regulamenta artigos da Lei no 9.985, de 18 de julho de 2000, que dispõe sobre o Sistema Nacional de Unidades de Conservação da Natureza – SNUC, e dá outras providência.	<a href="http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4340.htm">http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/decreto/2002/d4340.htm</a>
35	TDR 23/2012 – Diagnóstico Socioeconômico e Ambiental da região do Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto Jacundá, Módulo Socioeconomia, 24 de outubro de 2012	Jacunda_TDR23-2012_SocioRioterra.pdf
36	Ata da Assembleia Geral extraordinária da Asmorex, 14 de setembro de 2012.	Ata_set_2012.pdf
37	Ata da Assembléia Geral Ordinária da Asmorex, realizada nos dias 13 e 14 de janeiro de 2012, na comunidade Cabeça de Boi.	Ata da assembleia geral(2).docx
38	Araújo, Elis. 2015. Áreas protegidas críticas na Amazônia no período de 2012 a 2014 –	<a href="http://imazon.org.br/PDFimazon/Portugues/livros/APsCriticas_2015.pdf">http://imazon.org.br/PDFimazon/Portugues/livros/APsCriticas_2015.pdf</a> (Acesso

	Belém, PA: Imazon, 2015.	em 18/12/2015)
39	Lista de consulta pública	CP_jacunda.doc
40	Projeto REDD+ Resex Rio Preto – Jacundá. Setembro de 2015, v.2.2 – Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais S.A.	Plano_Gestao_Jacunda_pt_v2.1.docx
41	Planilha econômico-financeira do projeto. Biofílica. V.2. 2015.	Projeto Jacunda_Financeiro_v2.xlsx
42	Non-Permanence Risk Report Resex Rio Preto Jacundá Redd+ Project. Biofílica. V.2.1 2015.	JACUNDA_Risk analysis and buffer determination_v2.1.pdf
43	Dados Geo Jacunda	Dados Geo-Jacunda.rar
44	Relatório de projeção de linha de base revisado	Relatório de Projeção de Linha de Base – RESEX RPJ.pdf
45	Planilha de cálculo_estimativas ex ante; Biofílica (Rebeca Lima, Thaís Hiramoto e Caio Gallego) & IPE (Alexandre Uezu, Clinton Jenkins e Rogério Marinho); v.2.1, 29 Fevereiro 2016	VM0015_planilha de calculo_Jacunda_2.1.xlsx
46	Planejamento orçamentário do projeto	Plano inanceiro_Jacunda_10 anos.xlsx
47	Literatura referenciada sobre segurança no trabalho	Manejo_PFNMs.pdf Monografia-Deisi-Tatiani-de-Gois.pdf ST_manejo florestal.pdf
48	Artigo científico, Puyravaud, 2003	Puyravaud 2003 Standardizing the calculation of the annual rate of deforestation.pdf
49	Nota técnica, Hdom.	Complemento_Hdom.docx
50	Mapa mostrando áreas de baixo acesso, Biofílica	Áreas de baixo acesso.bmp
51	Mapas mostrando localização das parcelas, tipologias florestais, biomassa e projeção de desmatamento, Biofílica	- altura_desmatamento_BL2042.bmp - altura_vegetação.bmp - biomassa_desmatamento BL2042.bmp - biomassa_vegetação.bmp
52	Nota técnica, Biofílica	Resposta NCR 08.docx
53	Planilha de inventário v.2.0, Hdom	Hdom#12_Estimativas-Inv-Flor_2013.xlsx
54	Análises comparativas de Inventário, Imaflora, 10mai16	BS_analise.R
55	SCHROEDER, W.; ALENCAR, A.; ARIMA, E.; SETZER, A. The spatial distribution and inter-annual variability of Fire in Amazônia. LBA Synthesis Book-Amazonia and Global Change. Ed. M. Keller,	Schroeder, 2009. Pdf

	M.Bustamante, J.Gash and P.L.S.Dias. Geophysical Monograph Series, Volume 186, 2009, AGU.pdf	
56	UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA. Centro Universitário de Estudos e Pesquisas sobre Desastres. Atlas brasileiro de desastres naturais: 1991 a 2010: volume Brasil. CEPED, UFSC, 94p. 2012. pdf	CEPED, 2013.pdf
57	TOMINAGA, LÍDIA K. Desastres naturais: por que ocorrem? In: TOMINAGA, LÍDIA K. et al., (orgs). Desastres naturais: conhecer para prevenir. São Paulo: Instituto Geológico, 2009.pdf	TOMINAGA, 2009.pdf
58	ESPÍRITO SANTO, F. D. B., et al. Storm intensity and old growth forest disturbances in the Amazon region. Geophysical Research Letters, Vol. 37, 2010.pdf	Espirito-Santo, 2010.pdf
59	Monitoring report v.2.3	Jacunda_MonitoringReport_2013-14-15_v2.3.docx
60	Boletim de monitoramento	Boletim RRP Jacunda 2013-15_2.0.pdf

### 2.3 Interviews

The validation/verification body (VVB) conducted a wide consultation process with stakeholders, through the disseminations of public announcement and direct consultation to relevant stakeholders for the process at the Porto Velho and Machadinho D'Oeste municipalities. In addition to interviews with representatives of institutions, on the first day of assessment (11/23/2015) at 19:00hrs, a public meeting was held at the Cabeça de Boi community's headquarters. In this meeting, were present residents of three communities that are part of RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá: Cabeça de Boi, Jatuarana e Jatobá. The public meeting was an opportunity for the audit team to present the audit objectives and to introduce themselves to the community and gather information on their impressions over the carbon project. In a complementary way, throughout the audit process interviews at the residents' homes were conducted for individualized feedback. 22 family representatives were visited and interviewed. The interviews allowed the audit team to verify the level of knowledge and understanding of the people from the communities in relation to the project, to the methods of communication adopted by stakeholders and the level of participation of the community over the development of the project. The audit team also conducted visits and interviews to communities that surround the RESEX area: Tabajara and Estrela Azul.

The following interviews were conducted as part of the field audit.

Interviewee	Village or other	Date	Number of participants
-------------	------------------	------	------------------------

Maria Rosalina de Oliveira Carril, secretária ASMOREX	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
José Pinheiro Borges, diretor presidente ASMOREX	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Thaís Hiramoto, coordenadora de projetos da Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais S.A.	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Athaíde, SEDAM	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Antônio Teixeira, Organização dos Seringueiros;	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Denise, COOPEREX	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Tatiana, tesoureira da ASMOREX	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Israel Vale, CES Rioterra	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Paulo Henrique Bonavigo, CES Rioterra;	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Edenilson, COOPEREX	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Alex Bastos, CES Rioterra	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Francisco Higuchi, Hdom	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Marcelo Ferronato, Ecoporé	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Tatiana Lemos da Silva, CES Rioterra;	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Karen, CES Rioterra	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Marília, CES Rioterra	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Marco Antônio, da Ecoporé	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Rogério, Biofílica Investimentos Ambientais S.A.	Machadinho D'Oeste	23 November 2015	1
João Augusto Alves de Souza, chefe substituto do INCRA	Machadinho do Oeste	23 November 2015	1
Alexis Bastos, coordenador de	Machadinho do Oeste	23 November 2015	1



programas – Rio Terra			
José Carlos, morador	Comunidade Jatuarana	24 November 2015	1
Rogério, morador	Comunidade Jatuarana	24 November 2015	1
Raimunda, moradora	Comunidade Jatuarana	24 November 2015	1
Roni e Raimunda, moradores	Comunidade Jatuarana	24 November 2015	2
Mario Sergio Pinheiro Borges, morador	Comunidade Jatuarana	24 November 2015	1
Denise Viana Borges, moradora, tesoureira da Cooperativa de Moradores da RESEX	Comunidade Cabeça de Boi	24 November 2015	1
Roseni e Alexandre, moradores	Comunidade Cabeça de Boi	24 November 2015	2
Antônio Reis Pinheiro, morador	Comunidade Cabeça de Boi	24 November 2015	1
Martinho dos Santos, morador	Comunidade Cabeça de Boi	24 November 2015	1
João Mendonça dos Santos, morador	Comunidade Cabeça de Boi	24 November 2015	1
Márcia Gomes Timóteo, moradora	Comunidade Cabeça de Boi	24 November 2015	1
Odair José Neves de Oliveira, moradora	Comunidade Cabeça de Boi	25 November 2015	1
Diretor da Escola Municipal Onofre Dias Lopes	Estrela Azul	25 November 2015	1
Vice-presidente da Associação de Moradores da Comunidade Tabajara	Tabajara	25 November 2015	1
Luciana Alves de Oliveira, moradora	Comunidade Jatuarana	25 November 2015	1
Elenilson Silva Félix, presidente da Cooperativa da RESEX	Comunidade Jatuarana	25 November 2015	1

Lucivânia Alves de Oliveira e Gleiciano Ferreira de Souza, moradores	Comunidade Jatobá	26 November 2015	2
Fabiano e Ludmilla, moradores	Comunidade Jatobá	26 November 2015	2
Maria do Rosário, moradora	Comunidade Jatobá	26 November 2015	1
Francisco Rocha Alves, morador	Comunidade Jatobá	26 November 2015	1
Joao Augusto Alves Souza (Incra)	Sede Incra-Machadinho	24 November 2015	3
Cabo Bionczak, Policia Militar Ambiental	RRPJ	24 November 2015	3
Paulo Melo Sobrinho, SEDAM	RRPJ	25 November 2015	4
Sebastiana de Almeida, SEDAM	RRPJ	24 November 2015	3

## 2.4 Site Inspections

The following sites were conducted as part of the field audit.

Location	Date
Machadinho do Oeste, opening meeting, strategic meeting with the Project staff..	23 November 2015
Machadinho D'Oeste, document review, interviews with the Project staff involved in social and biodiversity assessments.	23 November 2015
RRPJ, Cabeça de Boi community center, starategic interviews with families from Cabeça de Boi, Jatobá and Jatuarana communities.	23 November 2015
Machado river crossing, from Dois de Novembro comunity to Jatobá community. Inventory sampling at the plots next to Jatobá community.	25 November 2015
Machadinho do Oeste, interview with federal agency (INCRA) representative	24 November 2015
RRPJ, Cabeça de Boi community, public meeting with community representatives RESEX	23 November 2015
RRPJ, Jatuarana community, interviews with community representatives and inventory sampling at the plots nearby.	24 November 2015
RRPJ, Cabeça de Boi community, interviews with community	24 November 2015

representatives	
Machadinho do Oeste, Estrela Azul community, interviews with community representatives	25 November 2015
Machadinho do Oeste, Tabajara community, interviews with community representatives	25 November 2015
RRPJ, Jatuarana community, interviews with community representatives	25 November 2015
RRPJ, Jatobá community, interviews with community representatives	25 November 2015
Northeast part of the RRPJ, auditing direct observations, field incursions with SEDAM and the environmental police teams	24 and 25 November 2015

## 2.5 Resolution of Findings

All findings relevant for this verification process were expressed as forward action requests (FARs) in this document (Appendix 1), thus representing areas of nonconformance in regards to verification of the project. Given that the VCS verification audit was combined with the VCS/CCB validation audit of the project, the main issues identified by the audit team were addressed by the project proponent during the validation process, and no non-conformances against the standard criteria were raised over the course of this verification audit. One Forward Action Request (FAR) was raised, which indicates a critical point in the project that must be observed and addressed by the proponent prior to the next project verification event. The FAR pointed to the necessity of having a signed CDRU, in order to ensure in an unequivocal way the statement of rights over the carbon by the project's proponent association. Please see Appendix 1 for a detailed description of this FAR.

### 2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

Supported by a legal opinion provided by specialized technical consultants (Ref. 20) the proponent demonstrates the right of use over the carbon by the reserve traditional populations, represented by, ASMOREX. This consultancy opinion is based on a existent legal framework, which encompasses the State Decree No. 7,336, 1996 that creates the extractive reserve Rio Preto-Jacundá, the Law No. 9,985/00 that founded the National System of Nature Conservation Units (in Portuguese: SNUC), in ILO's Convention No. 169, in decree No. 6.040 of February, 7, 2007, that deals with the National Sustainable Development for Traditional People and Communities Policy (in Portuguese: PNPCT), in Law No. 9.985 of 2000, which provides for Extractive and Sustainable Use and in the Decree No. 4340 of August, 22, 2002 which provides over the same law.

Based on this, the audit team understood that the right to the reserve natural resources belongs to the traditional populations that live within it, upon compliance with the rules laid down in legislation, in the protected area management plan and in a real right contract of use (in Portuguese, CDRU). However, the project proponent still hasn't signed the CDRU. During the validation audit process, the existence of a management plan formulation process, the state government's approval on the matter relating to the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project and also the competence of the environmental state agency on granting a CDRU were characterized, although the existence of the latter said documents has not been. Then, to ensure in an unequivocal way the statement of rights on carbon by the project's proponent association, audit team issued FAR # 01/16.

## 2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

A validation audit of the project against the VCS & CCB standards was conducted in combination with the VCS verification audit. Upon completion of the validation audit, the project's design was found to be in full conformance with the VCS & CCB standards and the combined VCS & CCB validation report was finalized on 14 June 2016. No observations can be made in regards to project description deviations, no gap validation was performed in this audit and the project was not designed as group. In regards to methodology deviations, see associated findings in section 3.2 of this report.

### 3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

The validation and the verification process were conducted together. In this sense, no gaps were found during the verification process, in relation to the validated project scope. A methodology deviation made by in the validated project design and is discussed in the section 3.2 below. The project is not a grouped project, and therefore no new project activity instances required validation.

#### 3.1 Participation under Other GHG Programs

The project proponent is registered with the VCS program (project ID PL1503<sup>1</sup>) and with the CCB standard<sup>2</sup>. The project's design (Ref. 1 section 3.4) properly specifies that the project is not intended to be registered under another standard. The audit team confirmed that the project has no current or historical involvement with any initiative to generate credits under regulatory schemes (CDM) or voluntary markets. The project complies with the VCS standard and VCS requirements for AFOLU projects.

#### 3.2 Methodology Deviations

No methodological deviations were made by the project proponent in the project design, as is stated in the project documentation (ref. 01 & 59). No methodological deviations were identified by the audit team through document review (ref. 01 & 59).

---

<sup>1</sup> [http://vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/pipeline\\_details/PL1503](http://vcsprojectdatabase.org/#/pipeline_details/PL1503)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.climate-standards.org/2015/10/20/resex-rio-preto-jacunda-redd-project/>

### 3.3 Project Description Deviations

The VCS validation and verification process were conducted simultaneously. In this sense, no project description deviations were found during the verification process, in relation to the validated project design.

### 3.4 Grouped Project

The project is not a grouped project, and therefore the VCS grouped project requirements are not applicable.

## 4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

### 4.1 Project Implementation Status

Several project activities were performed by the project proponents during project implementation in this first monitoring period, even considering its full scope that also encompasses CCB standards 3<sup>rd</sup>. ed. (2013) requirements. An entire list of project activities and their implementation status can be seen at the monitoring report (ref. 59). In relation to activities specifically designed for containing deforestation within the project area, the proponent has successfully implemented political and community articulation, thus building over and enhancing the existent framework to control deforestation over RESEX Rio Preto Jacundá. The audit team followed a SEDAM, the environmental state agency responsible in other aspects to patrolling the reserve inhibiting illegal activities, along with the environmental police, during the field audit, in order to testify deforestation agents controlling actions. The audit team has also assessed deforestation reports (ref. 60) delivered by the project proponents to SEDAM in order to denounce deforestation agents activity in the region, thus contributing with the environmental agency intelligence and also, as the community association that represents the reserve residents, in-charge of boosting the deforestation containing actions over the conservation unit. More than that, also during the field work, the audit team performed a great number of interviews, confirming a high level of community engagement over the project activities, which is also coercing the deforestation agents activity over the reserve, in the project proponent's view. This statement was considered plausible by the audit team.

No material discrepancies between project implementation and the project description were identified by the project team. The implementation status of the monitoring plan and the completeness of monitoring, including the suitability of the implemented monitoring system, were assessed and found to be in conformance with the adopted methodology.

### 4.2 Accuracy of GHG Emission Reduction and Removal Calculations

The project documentation shows a complete set of the data and parameters monitored (ref. 59) during the first reporting period of its implementation. A complete list of all parameters considered and approved through the validation process (ref. 01), was presented considering, data units, specific descriptions, sources of data, measurements methods, value monitored, equipment used, QA/QC procedures and calculation methods. The appropriateness of the default values used was cross-checked into the referenced sources of information. The proponent has monitored deforestation, carbon stocks, DBH, biomass, carbon fraction, carbon conversion factor, open area for management infrastructure. The accuracy of the GHG emission reductions was assessed by reviews of the calculation spreadsheets and the remote sensing/GIS analyses performed. The methods and formulae set out in the project description for calculating baseline emissions, project emissions and leakage was reviewed by comparison between the project description, the electronic spreadsheet and the methodology requirements. Manual transposition of errors was assessed by a comparison between field spreadsheets and inventory spreadsheets. No inconsistencies were found. Considering that both the validation and verification processes were conducted simultaneously, the methods and formulae set out in the project description for calculating baseline emissions, project emissions and leakage have been correctly followed for ex-post calculations. The accuracy of spreadsheet with ex-post calculations was checked by an analysis of all formulae, conversions and aggregations and the appropriateness use of the data and parameters.

In regards to the accuracy of the imagery classification, a map accuracy assessment based on the most recent land-use was provided to auditors. The assessment was based on 120 randomly distributed points within the reference region. High resolution imagery obtained from Google Earth was used for the visual interpretation and the accuracy assessment. All land-use classes resulted in accuracy higher than 80% and the global map accuracy was 94% (ref. 59). The procedure and the results from the spatial analyses were found to be in conformance with VM0015. The audit team reviewed the classified GIS shape files (ref. 02) to check the forest areas, at the beginning and end of the monitoring period (2012 and 2015), within the project area. The goal of this review was to assess the project emissions due to deforestation and compare the observed deforestation levels to the annual baseline deforestation maps (ref. 14 - "Step\_4\_2\_2\_BaselineMaps" subfolder).

According to the monitoring report (ref. 7 - section 4.3) the project proponent estimated ex-ante leakage due to displaced deforestation during the monitored period as 419,740.1 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, while the ex-post leakage monitored was 207,001.0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Thus, the project proponent reported a value of 6,167.8 for the ex-post leakage.. Thus, the audit team had concluded that the quality of evidences provided to determine GHG emission reductions was acceptable.

#### 4.3 Quality of Evidence to Determine GHG Emission Reductions and Removals



The project proponent used data from the Deforestation Monitoring System in the Amazon - PRODES, prepared by the National Institute for Space Research (INPE), to perform all relevant analysis over land-use and land cover change during the monitoring period. The audit team considers INPE as a reputable source and PRODES as a reliable source of information. PRODES is the official source of information for Brazilian federal government deforestation monitoring and it is used for researchers all over the world. The monitoring report shows how PRODES project deals with the information flow from satellite images to deforestation maps, passing through pre-processing, interpretation and image classification in a year to year basis. Pre-processing stage passes through the selection of images with less cloud coverage, shooting date closer to Amazon dry season and adequate radiometric quality and georeferencing of the images with spatial resolution of 30 meters with topographic charts in a 1:100,000 scale and NASA images in MrSID orthorectified format. Interpretation and classification stages passes the generation of a spectral mixture model in which vegetation, soil and shadow components are identified; this technique is known as spectral linear mixture model and aims to estimate the percentage of vegetation, soil and shadow component for each pixel of the image; the application of the segmentation technique which identifies in the satellite image the spatially adjacent regions (segments) with similar spectral characteristics; the individual classification of the segments to identify forest classes, non-forest vegetation and deforestation (anthropic vegetation); and the classified segmentation result is submitted to an editing process, or classification audit, carried out by a specialist and finalizing with the creation of state mosaics. This data is used for calculation of the annual deforestation at the project area at the monitoring period.

The quality of the forest inventory data, used for the carbon stock calculations were scope of assessment of the validation audit. These data will be collected with a frequency of 10 years, by the time the baseline resets, according to the methodology requirements.

**4.4 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis**

The project proponent uses the VCS non-permanence risk report (ref. 18) to identify risks and mitigation measures to the project climate aspects. The risk report shows the risk factor scores for each category, subcategory and the overall risk score of 10. Many justifications and mitigation measures were provided in order to calculate the total score, fulfilling the objectives of the VCS tool. Given that the project was validated and verified simultaneously, the risk assessment presented in both reports is the same.

Risk factor	Score	Findings	NCR/OBS
Internal risks			
Project management	0	Proponents consider the risk associated to the lack of experience in question, relative	None

		to the development and implementation of projects of such nature by the ASMOREX and the opposite effect, relating to the Biofillica Environmental Investments expertise, can be proven by its portfolio (Ref. 42). The audit team agreed with the score calculated by the project proponent.	
Financial viability	4	The proponent considers the risks associated with the breakeven point on investments made in the project and the total amount provided for its implementation in the first place. For the second factor, the proponent also considers the category representing the highest possible risk indicated under VCS risk analysis tool for AFOLU projects, assuming then a conservative approach (Ref. 42).	None
Opportunity costs	-10	The proponent assessed opportunity costs risks associated with the project activities and marked a score zero for this sub category, which was found to be plausible by the audit team. It justifies its analysis based on the preponderance of action of deforestation agents from "Group 2", whose motivation is subsistence. In addition, it points to the existence of Decree No. 7336 of 1996 establishing the RRPJ and Biofillica' s institutional nature as a project proponent (NGOs) as mitigating factors for the opportunity risks (Ref. 42). The negative score for this sub	None

		category risk was considered according to VCS standards in compliance with the errata published on 24 July 2014.	
Project longevity	0	The proponent considers a null score for this category of risk, in accordance with the requirements of VCS risk analysis tool for AFOLU projects in its requirement 2.2.4, item 5, which opens this prerogative to the projects carried out in areas legally intended for conservation for over 100 years (Ref. 42).	None
Total internal risk	0	Due to what is mentioned above, the audit team believes that the risk of loss in carbon stocks associated with internal aspects of the project has been properly considered by the project proponent.	None
External risks			
Land Tenure and Resource Access/Impacts	10	The proponent considers the risk associated with existing disputes over territory and natural resources in the project area in two different items of this sub-category risk. They also consider the existence of Decree No. 7336 of 1996 establishing the RRPJ as a mitigation measure to the identified risk (Ref. 42).	
Community Engagement	0	The project proponent appropriately considers the risk associated with the lack of coverage in consultation procedures on matters relevant to this project regarding the living communities outside the reserve. It also considers the social benefits generated by the	None

		implementation of the project as mitigation measures to this risk (Ref. 42).	
Political Risk	0	The project's proponent used the last five years of information available on the World Bank database, correctly computing the risks associated to internal governance of the country. The proponent considers as a mitigation measure to the risk identified the involvement of the country and state in political actions and forums on REDD+ (Ref. 42).	None
External risk	10	Due to the stated above, the audit team believes that the risk of loss in carbon stocks associated with external aspects of the project has been properly considered by the proponent.	
Natural risks			
Natural risks	0	Sufficiently supported by scientific literature and secondary data, the proponent considers as null the risks associated to the loss in carbon stocks at the project area, which was considered as plausible by the audit team. The project proponent has assessed and considered as rare or no significant risk the occurrence of fires (ref. 55), droughts (ref. 56), earthquakes and volcanoes eruptions (ref. 57) and blow-downs (ref. 58) in the reference region. Pest and disease outbreaks would unlikely affects carbon stocks in Amazon	None

		biome, due its intrinsic biodiversity.	
<b>OVERALL NON-PERMANENCE RISK RATING AND BUFFER DETERMINATION: 10</b>			
The audit team has assessed the non-permanence risk report v2.1 (ref. 42) in order to check its conformance with the VCS requirements and agreed with the overall risk rating determined by the project proponent.			

## 5 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

The audit team has reviewed all the exhibits submitted by the Project Proponent and concluded that the proposed project is in conformance with VCS Version 3. Following the review of the monitoring report and supporting documents, the audit team has concluded with a reasonable level of assurance that the project is in full conformance with the VCS standard requirements, validated project design document, and approved VCS methodology. The positive decision is based on the Monitoring report v.2.3, from 15 June 2016 and the Non permanence risk report v2.1, from 18 March 2016. Below is a description of the verified emission reductions as reviewed and approved by the audit team.

Verification period: From 01 October 2012 to 30 September 2015.

Verified GHG emission reductions in the above verification period:

Year	Baseline emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Project emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Leakage emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
01 Oct 2012 to 30 Sep 2013	362,750	17,567	0	345,183
01 Oct 2013 to 30 Sep 2014	524,401	19,527	0	504,874
01 Oct 2014 to 30 Sep 2015	532,380	29,443	6,168	496,770
<b>Total</b>	1,419,531	66,537	6,168	1,346,827

Year	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Buffer account contribution (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	VCUs (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
01 Oct 2012 to 30 Sep 2013	345,183	34,519	310,664

01 Oct 2013 to 30 Sep 2014	504,874	50,488	454,386
01 Oct 2014 to 30 Sep 2015	496,770	50,294	446,476
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,346,827</b>	<b>135,301</b>	<b>1,211,526</b>

## APPENDIX 1: NONCONFORMANCE REPORTS AND OBSERVATIONS

### 1.1. Nonconformance evaluation

*Note: A non-conformance is defined in this report as a deficiency, discrepancy or misrepresentation that in all probability materially affects carbon credit claims. Each NCR is brief and refers to a more detailed finding in the appendices.*

*NCRs identified in the Draft Report must be closed through submission of additional evidence by the Project Proponents before Rainforest Alliance can submit an unqualified statement of conformance to the GHG program. Findings from additional evidence reviewed after the issuance of the draft report are presented in the NCR tables below.*

\* No NCRs were raised over the course of this VCS verification audit.

### 1.2 Forward Action Requests

*Note: FARs (Forward Action Request) indicates critical points in the project that must be observed and addressed by the proponent prior to the next project verification. The failure to solve a problem or potential discrepancy of the project in relation to the reference standards result in the issuance of an NCR when the next verification event.*

<b>FAR#:</b>	01/16
<b>Standard &amp; Requirement:</b>	VCS v.3.5, requisito 3.11
<b>Report Section:</b>	5.2
<b>Description of Non-conformance and Related Evidence:</b>	
<p>Supported by a legal opinion provided by specialized technical consultants (Ref. 20) the proponent demonstrates the right of use over the carbon by the reserve traditional populations, represented by, ASMOREX. This consultancy opinion is based on a existent legal framework, which encompasses the State Decree No. 7,336, 1996 that creates the extractive reserve Rio Preto-Jacundá, the Law No. 9,985/00 that founded the National System of Nature Conservation Units (in Portuguese: SNUC), in ILO's Convention No. 169, in decree No. 6.040 of February, 7, 2007, that deals with the National Sustainable Development for Traditional People and Communities Policy (in Portuguese: PNPCT), in Law No. 9.985 of 2000, which provides for Extractive and Sustainable Use and in the Decree No. 4340 of August, 22, 2002 which provides over the same law.</p> <p>Based on this, the audit team understood that the right to the reserve natural resources belongs to the traditional populations that live within it, upon compliance with the rules laid down in legislation, in the protected area management plan and in a real right contract of use (in Portuguese, CDRU). However, the project proponent still hasn't a signed the CDRU. During the project validation process, the existence of a management plan formulation process, the state government's approval on the matter relating to the RESEX Rio Preto-Jacundá REDD+ project and also the competence of the environmental state agency on granting a CDRDU was characterized, although characterized the existence of the latter documents</p>	



<p>was not. Then, to ensure in an unequivocal way the statement of rights on carbon by the project's proponent association, audit team made this note.</p>	
<p>Corrective Action Request:</p>	<p>Organization shall implement corrective actions to demonstrate conformance with the requirement(s) referenced above.</p> <p>Note: Effective corrective actions focus on addressing the specific occurrence described in evidence above, as well as the root cause to eliminate and prevent recurrence of the non-conformance.</p>
<p><b>Timeline for Conformance:</b></p>	<p>Prior to project subsequent verification</p>
<p>Evidence Provided by Organization:</p>	<p>PENDING</p>
<p>Findings for Evaluation of Evidence:</p>	<p>PENDING</p>
<p><b>FAR Status:</b></p>	<p>OPEN</p>
<p>Comments (optional):</p>	<p>None</p>

### 1.1. Observations

*Note: Observations (OBS) are issued for areas that the auditor sees the potential for improvement in implementing standard requirements or in the quality system; observations may lead to direct non-conformances if not addressed. Unlike NCRs and FARs, observations are not formally closed. Findings from the field audit related to observations are discussed in Appendix A below.*

\*No OBS were raised over the course of this VCS verification audit.